Features Of Denationalization Of The State Secluded Environment In The Condition Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan

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Abstract: In this article analyzed directions of realization of public-private partnership in agriculture are considered and their forms, positive trends in development of public-private partnership in agriculture are revealed.

Index Terms: agriculture, construction, industry, investment, mechanism, science, technology, public-private.

1. INTRODUCTION

Formation of new model of state regulation of agrarian economy, creation and development of new approaches to establishment of business partnership. Activation of negotiations on the entry of Uzbekistan into the World Trade Organization (WTO) also demands radical changes in models of management of agriculture. As a result of economic development of the village in recent years all system of state business relations sharply changed [1,2]. For development of public-private partnership in agriculture all conditions for formation and development of the relevant institutes allowing them to reveal the existing potential in the sector are created. According to us, such conditions following: the state support of agriculture at the republican and regional levels; adoption of republican and regional programs of development of the separate branches of agriculture; the developed structure of agricultural producers, dehkan farms and households; existence of standard and legal documents on formation of an agrarian cluster system. Their realization will become possible thanks to introduction of new functions and creation of the relevant institutions founded on the purposes of development of agriculture [3,4,5,6]. For this purpose, it is necessary to develop the institutional environment and institutional structure of public-private partnership within reproduction of agro-industrial complex. Public-private partnerships in agriculture are generally directed to use of ecological, social or productive results at the solution of problems. Their formats proceed from uniform form of cooperation, from separate projects before formulation of the ideas and innovations in concrete areas or achievements of specific goals or formation of the main strategic alliances for the solution of the major issues of development of the agrarian sector. The public-private partnership based on separate development projects is characterized by rather accurate and expected results, providing individual know-how and technical solutions for them.

The public-private partnership in agriculture is much more perspective, than in other areas. They can be effective at introduction of standards in the field of ecology or the social sphere, production and processing and can be national or sometimes the international standards.

In the field of agricultural researches partnership between the state and private sectors can be considered as the agreement on the conclusion of the transaction in which the developing partners having various skills and knowledge for coordination, adaptation or interaction with innovations participate.

2 METHODS OF RESEARCH

It is possible to allocate the following main forms of public-private partnership: development and implementation of target programs and national priorities, creation of free economic zones, creation of science and technology parks and science technology parks, formation of the integrated structures, clusters and investment funds, concession, etc. It is emphasized that each of these forms has the features and only concrete criteria.

Fig.1. Form of public-private partnership

The most common form of SKK are national projects and target programs. Partnership in development and implementation of programs is that public authorities are engaged in development of target programs, and businessmen participate in their realization through innovative and investment projects on development of private enterprises. Agriculture is one of the first among sectors of economy, and it is a method of management. Development of the comprehensive purpose, industry and regional programs aimed at the balanced development of agriculture, ensuring food security of the country, increase in employment and the income of country people, maintenance of stable level of
prices for food in domestic market are an obligation of public authorities. Today the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "About introduction of a new order of formation and financing of state programs of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. Creation of Fund of melioration of the irrigated lands according to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of October 29, 2007 PF-3932 and adoption of the State program for 2008-2012 was an example of the State program for 2008-2012. Within Fund of melioration of the irrigated lands more than 750 billion will be allocated for construction, reconstruction and repair of collector and drainage networks in 2008-2012. The sums of sum were allocated. Various measures for development of agriculture provided by national and regional programs demand consideration of need of division of public-private partnership into two groups: partnership with the state at the national level; regional partnership with the state. Financing of various programs from the regional budget leads to this division. In recent years many livestock farms, beekeeping farms, birds, goats, breeds of cattle were created. Within target programs in separate branches of livestock production they began to be restored on an innovative basis, to co-finance innovative projects and to form infrastructure. Development of livestock farms will create conditions for increase in production of milk and meat, increase in a livestock of the cattle, increase in the standard of living of country people and advance of the best practices of livestock production connected with priorities of development of agriculture. Implementation of programs of the state support in our country can be considered as public-private partnership. Now the Public foundation of support of agriculture works under the auspices of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan on support of agriculture as any country cannot give full support to the population by means of food without such support. "The civilized world understands that agriculture is noncompetitive and therefore their governments give full support to peasants as an obligatory and important element of state policy". We distinguish from shortcomings of implementation of national projects and programs: projects showed that problems and priorities are incompatible with each other; the sum allocated for national projects is small. It increases communication between the expected results and real opportunities; lack of an integrated approach to their development. It leads to unforeseen and undesirable consequences; Programs of branches are created for different time frames which have different scientific and methodical base for own development that complicates complex modernization and achievement of target indicators. Introduction of public-private partnership can be one of forms of stimulation of withdrawal of farmlands of a turn. At the same time local authorities in areas can sign the long-term contract for attraction of the private capital in agriculture. Including in livestock production there was an obligation not only to provide the earth, but also the obligation to provide production capacities for cultivation of crops. In our opinion, it does not demand considerable investments into formation of new organizational structures as it is possible to realize the principles of partnership on the basis of the existing machine and tractor parks. One more example of farming in agriculture is the state support of crops and livestock production. Farmers are engaged in insurance of crops and livestock production by providing the state support. Nowadays, "Uzagrosugurt" is the largest insurance company in rural areas from shares of 25% in the common insurance market of Uzbekistan which has infrastructure in the country and carries out the activity in all regions of the country. In 2017 the number of contracts was 329,8513, and the insured sum - 133.2 billion Sum. The sum of insurance premiums was 41.1 billion Sum. Formation of free economic zones in our country also develops. Three types were originally defined: free trade zones, free zones, free scientific and technical zones. The strong regulatory framework regulating EIS activity was developed and also the complex system of tax and customs benefits and preferences for rendering the help in attraction of foreign and internal investments to them is created. Now 14 EIS act in 10 regions of the country. The agrarian sector also works in these zones. The EIZ mechanism covers the following three dimensions: tax and customs benefits, public financing of infrastructure, decrease in administrative barriers. The status of the free economic zone is based on results of a republican competition which will be considered by regions. This SKK form is new to application in practice of our country and was not widely adopted. Its budgets have to be used in heavy areas where financing of innovative investment projects cannot be financed as producers of agricultural products cannot participate in implementation of target industry programs with budget deficit and cannot modernize the existing networks. The science and technology park is the leading organizational and economic form of state-private maintenance of business. Science and technology parks are created in regions. They provide farmers with resources, prepare and sell products. Investment funds of the Republic of Uzbekistan are used as the SIZ form for implementation of national projects of investment value. Article 29 "Activity of Investment Fund" is devoted to Article 29 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "About Securities Market" (new edition) adopted by the Republic of Uzbekistan on June 3, 2015 No. 387 [3,4]. It is stated that "The legal entity - joint-stock investment fund which makes actions for the purpose of attraction of financial resources of investors and investments into investment assets". Investment funds work in our country since 1996. In 2010-2016 the number of the licensed investment funds was 9, at the same time the number of the privatized investment funds. Development of commodity clusters in concrete areas will allow to develop effectively all forms of farming and to develop various MSR forms. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, in 2017 formation of cotton textile clusters began, works on creation of export clusters are conducted. Successfully clusters in provinces of the republic function: The Navoii region (Bakhtskiy textiles, Tash Worker textiles and Navbakorskoye textiles), the Bukhara region (The Bukhara cluster of cotton fabrics, Ltd company) in the Surkhandarya region (Amudarskoye textiles, LLC Tekstil Lnvst, LLC Angor Surkhon Gururi and hloko-textile clusters in the Syrdarya region (LLC Vek klaster). Cluster clusters which unite elements of infrastructure, infrastructure and the social sector provide direct and indirect connections between various sectors of economy, their maximum accountability and also synergistic and multiplicative efficiency in their development. Besides, the rent (leasing) relations are also a business form which is result of the fact that the public private sector was leased at the expense of property, including construction, construction, leasing of the production equipment. The private companies pay rent of gardens, using state ownership. Development of Uzagroleasing joint-stock company in rural areas of Uzbekistan: As an example of introduction of the CPC in the country, the main source of
replenishment of authorized capital of this organization are the consolidated budgetary funds which are provided for financing of various leasing projects in the country on livestock production and livestock production. Now this company delivers to the leasing companies more than 35,000 farmer and machine and tractor parks and also modern agricultural machinery. According to information, since 2001 Uzagroleasing put 65,149 items of equipment for the sum of 2 trillion 185 billion sum. Agricultural machinery typelot is expected that 80 in a year it will be complete in the fall. Other CCM forms are Agreements on distribution of products (MTB) according to which the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "About Production Sharing Agreements" is approved by the Republic of Uzbekistan on a paid basis and for the foreign investor with the fixed validity period (further called the investor), grants the absolute right for investigation of fields, investigation and digestion of minerals, and the investor grants them the right to do business at own expense and for the risk, undertakes to make it. We would like to note that the present situation with crops in agriculture can be attracted to the concrete transaction similar to MTBO. In this case the product has to be distributed between the state and the investor in whom conditions and an order of such distribution of agricultural raw materials and products of agriculture have to be provided. Inclusion of a form of PPP in their participation in authorized capital of the state and private enterprises is possible. However, even if public-private partnerships can include acquisition of joint venture and joint venture, the level of freedom of private business at decision-making will be defined by its share in the share capital. Considering that the share of such enterprises in agriculture is rather small, it will be limited in the real research. The most common form of MCM at realization large projects of medical insurance is concession, concession is understood as the system of the relations between the state (concessionaire) and the private legal and physical (concessionaire) relations, on the one hand, by the concessionaire for the concessionaire, as a result of granting the right of use on the basis of the right for compensation and compensation and also the right to carry out activity of the state which is monopoly of the state usual. At certain researchers the SKK cast form prevails. For example, the group of authors would like to consider contractual model of public-private partnership which includes the following: the contract on rendering services (between the state and private business on the basis of which it provides social services to private enterprise state competence); (rent of property between the authorities and the private sector, including the fact that the conditions specified in the contract provide to the private partner temporary or temporary use of the state or municipal property); Concession (the essence of concession is that partnership of the state (concessionaire) together with the lawful owner of the property which is a subject of the concession agreement authorizes the private partner (concessionaire) to perform the functions which are earlier coordinated in the agreement; which distributes necessary powers for the purpose of maintenance of normal activity of the subject of a subject to concession). Considering the long-term nature of deliveries and services and risk that the private sector will undertake some risks, many types of long-term contracts with public authorities at the different levels cannot be combined with any restrictions.

3 RESULTS
The analysis of the main directions of public-private partnership demonstrates that within the state support of agriculture when developing the Concept of development of agriculture, it is necessary to consider forms of public-private partnership in the country. At the same time the objectives which will be achieved will be reached and, certainly, will allow to restore and develop agriculture. Positive trends in development of public-private partnership in agriculture: role of corporation in economic and social development of the country, ensuring food security in the country and promotion of local products to the world markets; the role of farms as only rural structure in all regions develops; adoption of the independent decision on increase in the output of agrarian business and its entry into the national and world markets, but because of insufficient development of necessary institutional, legal and economic infrastructure the producer will not be able effectively to carry out effective activity;

4 CONCLUSION
Consequently, partnership on compensation of the customs duties and food prices for the purpose of protection of domestic manufacturers at modernization of networks, improving competitiveness of products, advance on the food market (formation of infrastructure, reduced rates, taxation improvement) arises need; it is necessary to develop partnership between the state and business and also between various government agencies (the ministries and departments, regional offices, the universities and educational institutions). However, the mechanism of public-private partnership which consists in implementation of industry programs does not provide systematic introduction of innovative processes in all areas and is characterized by the localized local networks. The sustainable development of rural territories and agricultural production (economic, social, ecological) defined as a main objective of agrarian policy and also the interests of the state and agribusiness, are insufficiently developed in standard and legal documents as an ultimate goal of public-private partnership now. Because of inequality in agricultural producers, the cost of agricultural and purchased industrial output there is practically no opportunity to expand production without the state support of the industries. The funds allocated for modernization, as expected, will not be effective as they are used for implementation of various directions, but not all complex of modernization. Thus, the analysis of concrete public-private partnership demonstrates that the state seeks to stimulate agrarian business to expansion of local agricultural production.

REFERENCES
[4] Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of February 28, 2018 "About measures for radical improvement of
a system of financing of cotton-raw and grain crops” No. PK-3574.
