THE CURRENT STRUCTURE AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF AGRO-INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

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Annotation. Effective and productive use of agricultural land, timely compensation and elimination of deficiencies in accordance with the regulations governing the development of the agro-industrial complex. Regional departments of the Inspectorate are assigned the task of issuing relevant conclusions on tasks that are considered mandatory for physical and legal entities in the implementation of export-import operations of grown products.

Base words: *Cluster, creativity, agricultural industry, territory, competitiveness, agriculture.*

Introduction. The development of the agro-industrial complex is one of the main factors in raising the standard of living of the population. Therefore, the President and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan pay constant attention to the development of the country's agro-industrial complex. As a result, during the years of independence, the necessary legal framework for operating a market economy was created and is being constantly improved[1].

As a result of the policy pursued, the non-state sector in the agricultural sector has developed rapidly. 99.1 percent of the gross agricultural product is produced in the non-state sector. Production in agriculture is mainly organized in the form of partnerships, farmers' and peasant farms, and the structure of production has changed based on market demands and state needs. The livestock sector has been privatized[2].

The issues of the level of processing of crops grown in the country and how much to sell to whom are being resolved positively, based on the interests of the

country. For example, the issues of developing sectors within the agro-industrial complex in a way that is as balanced as possible and harmonizing their economic interests are becoming increasingly important. The development of market relations requires in-depth study of many economic issues, such as marketing, management, economic security, finance and taxation, inflation, antitrust and competition development, bankruptcy, exchange, contractual relations, which are relatively new for us. Today, great attention is paid to the development of sectors producing fixed assets in the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Uzbekistan[3,4].

The sectors of the agro-industrial complex of the republic, especially agriculture, cannot develop without new techniques, tools, and technologies. The main directions for increasing the competitiveness of these sectors are the mechanization, chemicalization, and automation of production processes[5].

Further attention is required to the development of the first sector of the agro-industrial complex (producing means of production for the sectors of the agro-industrial complex). The development of the first sector will lead to an improvement in the supply and equipment of the sectors included in the agro-industrial complex, ultimately changing the processes of production, exchange, distribution and consumption, and ultimately improving the living conditions of the population[9].

Literature review. The basis, the core of the agro-industrial complex is agriculture. All sectors included in the agro-industrial complex are connected with agriculture. Some of them produce and supply means of production for agriculture, while others prepare agricultural products, process them, and deliver finished products to consumers[6].

Many sectors provide services for the smooth functioning of these sectors. Agriculture, which forms the basis of the agro-industrial complex, has its own characteristics. These characteristics distinguish agriculture from other sectors and impose their own requirements on the organization of production.

The establishment and development of enterprises included in the first sector of the agro-industrial complex is of great economic and social importance. The

development of sectors included in the sector industrializes the economy. The development of industry increases the possibility of sustainable development of the country's economy.

If each enterprise tries to perform all its work and services on its own, it will be very expensive. In many cases, this is not even possible. For example, for the organization of agricultural production, let's take seeds, fuels and lubricants, mineral fertilizers, various chemical products, medicines, electricity, water supply, personnel training, communication services, repair of equipment on the farm, etc [7].

How many specialists, transport, equipment and other resources are needed for one farm to perform these types of work and services?

For this, neither specialists nor financial resources are enough in the farm. Because the provision of some types of services is not for one farm, but for hundreds, thousands of organizations. For example, electricity supply, etc. Each farm cannot organize them in the population on its own. Therefore, these types of work and services form independent systems in the population[10].

Of course, not every country can organize the production of all the means of production necessary for its economy. Even if it does, the efficiency may be low. But it is necessary to find ways to create the means of production in the country in the most efficient manner, taking into account the capabilities of the country as much as possible. High-quality and cheaper than those created in our country can be purchased from abroad. This issue requires constant attention. As the level of knowledge and skills of science, engineering, technology, and labor resources in the country increases, it is appropriate that the composition and volume of production of means of production increase in line with demand[8].

Research methodology. In writing this article, data from the population census in the Republic of Uzbekistan, analysis and monitoring of sustainable development goals, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Statistical Agency, current indicators were used, and manuals and articles of scientists who have conducted scientific research in these areas were widely used.

Analysis and discussion of results. The social infrastructure of the agro-industrial complex has a very wide range. Today, social infrastructure has a great impact on making people's lives easier and saving time. Infrastructure also has relatively great potential for providing employment to the population. Social infrastructure is one of the areas that dramatically increases the standard of living of the population. It is difficult to imagine the development of the agro-industrial complex without social infrastructure. The social infrastructure of the agro-industrial complex includes the following:

- The system of providing household services to the population;
- The system of passenger transportation;
- Communication services;
- Housing and communal services;
- The system of preschool education;
- The education system;
- The health care system;
- The systems of providing the population with natural gas, drinking water and electricity;
- The sports and recreation system;
- Public utilities;
- The system of cultural and household services, etc.

The social infrastructure of the agro-industrial complex, by its very nature, is an area that makes people's lives easier. Their main goal is to restore a person's physical and spiritual abilities and strengths and to ensure their further development.

In our country, in its regions, the development of the social infrastructure of the agro-industrial complex is different. In areas located close to large cities and major transport hubs, the social infrastructure of the agro-industrial complex is relatively well developed. Based on the demands of the market economy, new types of social infrastructure services are emerging. Some types are disappearing. This, in general, is a correct law [9].

The social infrastructure of the agro-industrial complex of the country is of great economic and social importance. Because without social infrastructure, it is impossible to operate moderately in the agro-industrial complex. Social infrastructure creates conditions for the uninterrupted organization of production in the agro-industrial complex, for its stable operation. If each enterprise tries to perform all the work and services on its own, it will be very expensive. In many cases, this is simply not possible. How many specialists, transport, equipment and other resources are needed for one enterprise to perform these types of work and services. For these, neither specialists nor financial resources are enough in the economy. Because the provision of certain types of services is not for one economy, but for hundreds, thousands of organizations. For example, electricity supply, etc. Each economy cannot organize them in the population on its own. Therefore, these types of work and services form independent systems in the population.

The social infrastructure of the agro-industrial complex occupies a large place in the economy. First of all, it leads to the development of production of works and services. As the economy develops, the demand for infrastructure services increases. As a result, the efficiency of production increases. A large part of the working-age population is employed in the infrastructure. In developed countries, 60-70 percent of the total workforce works in the service sector. In our country, this figure is less than 14 percent. As a result, agricultural enterprises perform many types of services that are not their own. Therefore, the efficiency of production is not as positive as expected [10].

Infrastructure has a positive effect on the intensive development of agricultural production, gradually freeing agricultural sectors from some service functions. These services are performed by specialized infrastructure enterprises and organizations. Of course, this leads to an increase in economic efficiency. Agriculture is also mainly engaged in the production process. As a result, the high-quality performance of all work within its agrotechnical terms is ensured. However, currently, a large number of works and services that the infrastructure should

perform are performed by agricultural enterprises. This, in turn, leads to the performance of some works of poor quality and at high costs. On the other hand, the existing infrastructure also functions efficiently and qualitatively. One of these is the low level of competition in the market of services provided, in many cases its complete absence, and the very low quality of services. Therefore, there is a lot of work to be done in this regard.

The social infrastructure of the agro-industrial complex in the republic is developed to a certain extent. Especially great attention was paid to these issues during the years of independence. As a result, the level of provision of the population with drinking water reached **83 percent**, and the level of provision of natural gas reached 81 percent. Work in this area is being developed under strict state control.

The social infrastructure of the agro-industrial complex is constantly developing objectively, based on the requirements of a market economy. The need to provide employment to the rural population creates new types of services in rural areas.

In order to provide employment to the population, it is necessary to develop social infrastructure. A lot of work is being done in this regard. The majority of settlements are provided with gas and drinking water, and rural outpatient clinics have been established in almost all of them. This creates new jobs.

A group of private entrepreneurs is being formed that produce agricultural products (leather, wool, dried fruits, etc.). Increasing the purchasing power of the population for products and services is one of the main factors ensuring the development of social infrastructure. Much work needs to be done in this regard. Until this problem is positively resolved, social infrastructure will not develop either. Of course, it should not be forgotten that increasing the purchasing power of the population should be carried out on the basis of such important economic activities as developing production, increasing labor productivity, and building new production enterprises. It is necessary to increase the purchasing power of the population, taking into account the level of economic growth in the country.

Otherwise, the inflation rate may increase sharply and lead to very negative consequences [11].

Conclusion and suggestions: . Thus, increasing the efficiency of production of the agro-industrial complex, and in general, the development of the country's economy, leads to the development of social infrastructure. The development of infrastructure largely depends on its support by the state. Because there are such areas of social infrastructure that no businessman can turn into his own type of activity. For example, the lights that illuminate the main streets in rural areas at night, parks (gardens) where residents relax, the costs of maintaining a fire brigade organization will never justify themselves in terms of business activity. Therefore, there is a need for these costs to be covered by the state. The amount of state spending on this type of social expenditure that everyone uses is also a direction of social infrastructure development.

The efficiency of the agro-industrial complex and the full fulfillment of its tasks largely depend on the level of development of its third sector. The agro-industrial complex includes sectors and services that prepare agricultural products, carry out primary and deep processing, and deliver finished and final products to consumers. The role and importance of the third sector of the agro-industrial complex in the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is incomparable. Their consistent work throughout the year prevents the destruction of agricultural products and further improves their quality.

Provides a large part of the working population with jobs. The Republic of Uzbekistan has a relatively well-developed processing industry. In particular, the food and light industries have developed strongly. At the same time, there are many issues in the agro-industrial complex that are awaiting solutions. The most important of them is the full use of existing capacities created in the sectors included in the sector. As is known, the level of utilization of existing capacities in some sectors requires an increase. This, in turn, creates very big problems.

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