INNOVATIVE CLUSTER METHOD IN THE PROCESS OF PRODUCTION AND SALE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Rustamov Dostonbek Jamshid ugli
Researcher of Tashkent State University of Economics
E-mail address: dostonbekr2000@mail.ru

Annotation: This article develops a generalized and expanded definition of the need for the organization of the cluster in agriculture and the study of the principles, conditions, and theoretical views of development.

Keywords: Cluster, domestic and foreign markets, agricultural products, integration, innovation, innovative techniques and technologies.

Today, in the context of aggravation of food problems in the world, the growing strategic importance of agricultural development, as in all areas of our country, the attraction of new innovations in agriculture, the study and implementation of foreign experience is considered a topical issue. At the same time, despite the extensive measures taken, a range of measures related to the production, harvesting, transportation, storage, processing, packaging and sale in the domestic and foreign markets to ensure the supply of agricultural food products to the population in sufficient quantities and quality. shortcomings, problems, and disparities remain. In particular, the lack of the necessary amount of raw materials for production and processing and untimely supply, low material interest due to the purchase of farm products by processing enterprises at low prices, non-compliance with the technology of harvesting agricultural products. deterioration of quality due to lack of special equipment for transportation of agricultural products, lack of special warehouses and refrigerators for storage of agricultural products grown on farms, poor provision of soft loans, geographical optimal location of processing enterprises according to available raw material resources, production and the lack of qualified specialists in the creation, maintenance and use of innovative techniques and technologies in the field of processing, as well as staff in this area the lack of widespread production, the lack of widespread advertising of the sale of agricultural products.

Therefore, an in-depth analysis of the development trends of these processes in a given period, the study of their specific causes and the identification of existing opportunities in this area will serve as an important factor in improving the efficiency of the industry in the future.

In her research, S.A Pomitov describes a "cluster as a structure that increases competitiveness by accelerating the innovative activity of enterprises, fully meets the requirements of the process of resisting the strong effects of competition," while G.A. Yasheva says that "a cluster is a scientific The research and training center is a complementary network of suppliers, manufacturers and buyers. "

Summarizing and broadening these theoretical definitions and ideas, the Cluster is an increase in employment and income of the rural population, which involves the integration of all sectors

Proceedings of International online conference on Recent Trends in Technological Advancements
Organized by Sumy National Agrarian University, Ukraine
JournalNX- A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal
ISSN: 2581-4230, Website: journalnx.com, June 6th, 2020

of the economy into a single system and the creation of a "value chain" using innovative technologies in agricultural production and sales. and is a highly profitable way to create business entities that will work to further improve the quality of competitive agricultural products and the environment in the future. "

In this context, a key factor in the sustainable development of agriculture is the creation of "clusters" to create a new institutional environment to strengthen the role and increase the role of the state in the production, processing and sale of agricultural products. Cluster is a holistic chain that covers everything from product production to sales, and today there is a strong emphasis on creating a complete cluster model.

As noted by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, "clusters should be the" locomotive "of rapid development of the agricultural sector."

However, due to the incomplete formation of a comprehensive theory on the economic nature of the cluster, the principles of organization and development, conditions, stages and effectiveness, it is expedient to study the theoretical views directly related to the cluster.

The term "cluster" translates from the English word "cluster" to mean the union, aggregation, grouping of several identical elements.

The term "cluster" was first considered by Michael Porter in the 1980s as an economic category, in which the cluster is a geographically sectoral combination of companies and institutions operating in a particular industry, which is closely intertwined, creating opportunities for competitiveness of manufacturing enterprises. The structure that forms a single technological chain of connected networks.

Will the clusters be funded on concessional terms next year as well? According to President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, it is necessary to apply all the benefits provided to cotton and textile clusters this year to the clusters to be established in the coming years, to further expand the activities of clusters.

The use of the cluster approach is especially important for existing areas where interconnected enterprises exist. Clusters play an important role in strengthening the economic independence of regions. This approach makes it possible to identify economically priority sectors and projects.

One of the main advantages of the cluster approach to the development of regional economies is to strengthen the role of economic factors and reduce the role of administrative factors. The role of regional administrations is high only at the initial stage. For example, in the organization of new clusters, the role of the regional administration in the selection of promising clusters, taking into account the interests of the region, will be high. Later, the role of regional administrations will diminish and the laws and factors of a market economy will come to the fore. The role of regional governments will be to support the most important and promising clusters and to regulate the "rules of the game".

Proceedings of International online conference on Recent Trends in Technological Advancements
Organized by Sumy National Agrarian University, Ukraine
JournalNX- A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal
ISSN: 2581-4230, Website: journalnx.com, June 6th, 2020

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Uzbekistan inherited many serious problems in the cotton industry. It takes a lot of time and effort to solve them. The main problems are the high level of regulation of the industry and forced labor. On the one hand, the high level of regulation of the industry by the state allows it to receive strong support in the whole process of growing this product, such as preferential lending, supply of fuel to agricultural machinery on favorable terms. On the other hand, the "planned" approach, which incorporates elements of forced labor, discourages farmers from growing cotton. Not to mention the "volunteers" who were forced to participate in the harvest.

In a general sense, a production cluster is a group of enterprises operating in the same or related sectors of the economy and geographically close to each other. It is important that these enterprises are technologically interconnected. In addition, these enterprises are united for a common goal - to produce a competitive product.

For example, the technological chain of the cotton-textile cluster includes the production of raw cotton, its processing, production of cotton yarn, fabric and finished products. At the same time, the goal of uniting farmers (raw cotton growers), a ginnery, a cotton processing plant, a textile factory and a garment factory is to create a single structure that reduces the costs of each producer and increases the competitiveness of the final product.

In addition to maintaining state benefits, the introduction of the cluster approach will reduce the level of regulation of the industry, the interference of local government in the cotton growing process, leaving it only the task of setting the "rules of the game." Cluster members are collectively responsible for the end result. The efforts of each cluster participant, including the farmer, determine the final income of that cooperative, and therefore the income of each participant. As an element of the economic system at the micro level, the farmer is interested in minimizing costs and maximizing income. This is a source of incentives for farmers and a way to eliminate forced labor.

At a meeting with the head of state on September 12, 2019, the president said that in order to further expand the system, an additional 44 initiators with selected production capacity and financial capacity were selected. In 2019, a total of 61 clusters are planned to grow cotton in 51% of the cotton fields. As a result of the establishment of new facilities and the establishment of clusters, in 2019, 78% of cotton fiber produced in the country will be processed. That's twice as many as in 2017. By 2020, there will be a complete recycling of cotton fiber. The share of finished products will increase from 40% to at least 60%.

A few months after the establishment of the first agro-cluster, in January this year, the government decided to apply this practice to the cotton industry. Under approximately the same conditions, including tax benefits for the first agro-cluster, state support, independence in activities and other similar conditions, 16 cotton-textile clusters were established in all regions of the country. This network of clusters covers all regions of the country - one or two clusters have been established in each region and in Karakalpakstan. Each cotton and textile

cluster was allocated between 3,500 and 18,000 hectares of land. Together with the Bek Cluster joint venture, which is the leader of the route, the area allocated to 17 cotton clusters was 140,901 hectares.

In March this year, 13 ginneries and 68 ginneries located in 17 cotton and textile clusters were transferred to these clusters at appraised value on a 5-year installment basis.The essence of the direct cluster is comprehensively substantiated by A.A. Nastin. In particular, he noted that "the cluster is geographically interconnected, interconnected and complementary in order to unite in solving the tasks of simultaneous and mutually beneficial production and sales, different property owners family entrepreneurs, farmers' cooperatives, social and system of market entities consisting of scientific organizations, educational institutions and consulting services. In Rosenfeld's definition, "a cluster is an opportunity for mutually beneficial agreements between geographically interconnected manufacturing enterprises in different areas, as well as a common risk," while Price said that "a cluster is a network of enterprises and It is a new way of effective cooperation between local authorities, through which the government contributes to the transformation of business and entrepreneurship. "

According to Ketels, "a cluster is a group of enterprises interconnected with industries, government agencies, educational institutions, financial and public organizations." According to A. Voronov and A. Buryak, "a cluster is a combination of high-performance special enterprises." It will help boost the regional economy by producing competitive products. "

We now understand that farming is actually entrepreneurship, "said Khurshid Rakhmonov, the farm's director. "There were times when we didn't make a profit, even if we overfulfilled our contractual plans for cotton and grain," he said. Because we didn't think about the cost of following the plan. As a result, there was economic damage. Now is the time to get paid for the work you do. We are constantly researching ways to reduce costs and achieve high yields based on innovative ideas in the industry. The fact that we earned more than 500 million soums last year shows that our efforts have not been in vain. Of course, we will use these funds to strengthen the material and technical base of our economy, to increase the interest of workers. By the way, the introduction of a cluster method of cotton growing in our district has added to our income this year. Last year we sold 1 kg of cotton for 1,500 soums, this year we worked in a new way in our district and sold it for 2,200 soums. In 2019, we earned more than 100 million soums from 150 tons of crops. With this additional funding, we will be able to increase crop yields this year and create more jobs.

References:

1. From the speech of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev at a meeting on achieving macroeconomic indicators, accelerating the introduction of clusters in the cotton and textile sector. 12.09.2018.//xabar.uz

Proceedings of International online conference on Recent Trends in Technological Advancements
Organized by Sumy National Agrarian University, Ukraine
JournalNX- A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal
ISSN: 2581-4230, Website: journalnx.com, June 6th, 2020

2. Price V. Survey on the Characterization of Regional Clusters. Institute of Economic Policy and Business Strategy. University of Hong Kong, 2000, p.25.

3. Porter M. 1998. Clusters and the New Economics of Competition. Harvard Business Review. Available at: http://hbr.org/product/clusters-and-the-new-economicsof-competition/an/98609-PDF-ENG.

4. Spatial analysis, industry and the industrial environment. Progress in research and applications. Vol. 1. Industrial systems / Edited by F.E.I. Hamilton and Linge G.J. R.Chichester, N. Y. Brisbane, Toronto: Wiley, 1979.

5. Rosenfeld S. Creating smart systems. A guide to cluster strategies in less favored regions. Report to EU - Regional Innovation Strategies. USA, 2002.

6. Ketels K. The basics of the regional economy. Germany, SUHSE. 2003.

7. Voronov A. Cluster analysis - the basis of competitive management of macro-level / Marketing. 2003, №1. str.11-20.

8. Pomitov S.A. Clusters: characteristics and models. http://ekportal.ru/page-id.

9. Yasheva G.A. Formation and realization of the cluster approach in the management of competitiveness of enterprises with light promiscuity. Minsk: BGEU Publishing House, 2009.

10. Abdurakhmanova G. K. MEASUREMENT OF ECONOMICAL AND SOCIAL EFFICIENCY OF TOURISM // Shared Value for Business and Economic Development in the Asian Countries. - 2013. - p. 135.

11. Gulnora Abdurakhmanova, Nargiza Shayusupova, Aziza Irmatova, Dostonbek Rustamov "The Role of The Digital Economy in The Development Of The Human Capital Market" International Journal of Psychological Rehabilitation, Vol.24, Issue 07, 2020 Issn: 1475-7192