

Ways to Develop Clusters in Agriculture on the Basis of Innovative Technologies

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Abstract: This article is based on the fact that it is a multi-stage complex system enterprise in the process from the application of innovative technologies in agricultural clusters to planting, maintenance and production of raw materials to finished products. That is why today it is recognized that clusters are becoming the locomotive of the agricultural sector.

Have created ample opportunities for the development of industrial clusters for cotton processing.

Key words: Cluster, infrastructure, free economic zones, agriculture, innovation, venture, investment, processing.

After gaining independence, Uzbekistan has chosen the path of formation and development of its economy on the basis of the laws and principles of a freely managed, socially protected free market economy. This means that free market relations in all sectors of the economy, including agriculture, must be established on the basis of the requirements of all laws, categories, and financial and economic development.

Consistent and effective development of production through further deepening of structural and institutional changes in agriculture, uninterrupted supply of food and raw materials to the processing industry, further strengthening of food security of the country, environmentally friendly products Rational management, organization and, ultimately, employment of the rural population, as well as the volume of agricultural and livestock products, for the successful implementation of the most important priorities for the expansion of production, a significant increase in the export potential of the agricultural sector. achieving a sharp increase is becoming increasingly important. Using world experience, a well-thought-out strategy for the establishment and development of agro-clusters in the agricultural sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan is being developed and major work is being done.

As part of the research, J.H.Kambarov and N.J.Makhmudova, two of our local scientists on improving the process of informatization and digitization in the field of economics, played an important role in defining the rules of telecommunications in the industrial economy, supporting research and innovation in setting technical standards. which in turn contributed to the emergence of a new sector of the innovative economy — the digital market. Therefore, the modern digital revolution is mainly related to market and technological innovations. Most of the manufacturing activities and services are derived through information technology.

This century has become the age of information in formalization and digitization. Also, a scientific article written by I. Yu. Umarov developed proposals and recommendations on how to increase business efficiency in innovative management in the digital economy. In 1995, the term “Digital Economy” was first used by author Don Tap scot in his book, The Digital Economy: Promises and Threats in the Intellectual Age.

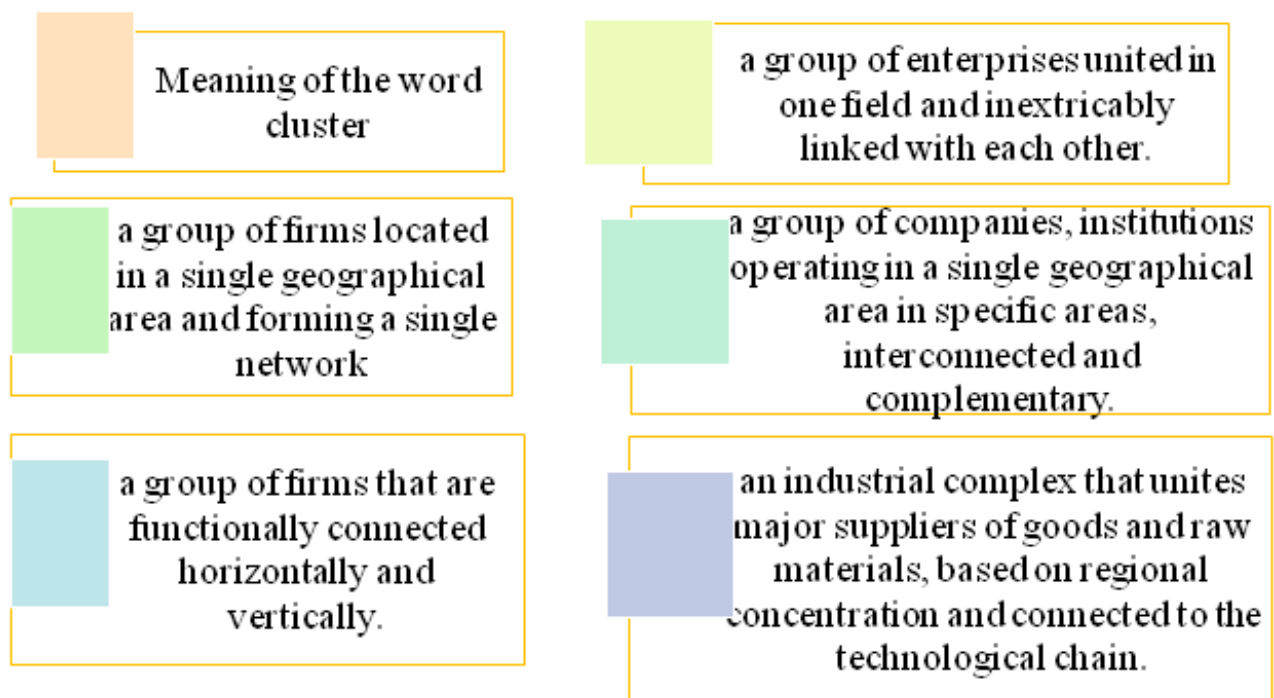
The State Program for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan also states: , technology, equipment, storage, sales, delivery of goods and services can significantly increase efficiency.

In many developed and developing countries, the cluster approach is widely used in solving socio-economic problems. In previous years, cluster activity in the agricultural economy of the country was not sufficiently substantiated. However, it can be observed that in recent times the practice has become much more intensive than the scientific research on the development of clustering in the agricultural sector. Today, in almost all regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, practical work has begun on the organization and development of agro-clusters, especially in the cotton sector. In today's practice, it is accepted to think of a chain link from product production to consumer as a cluster process.

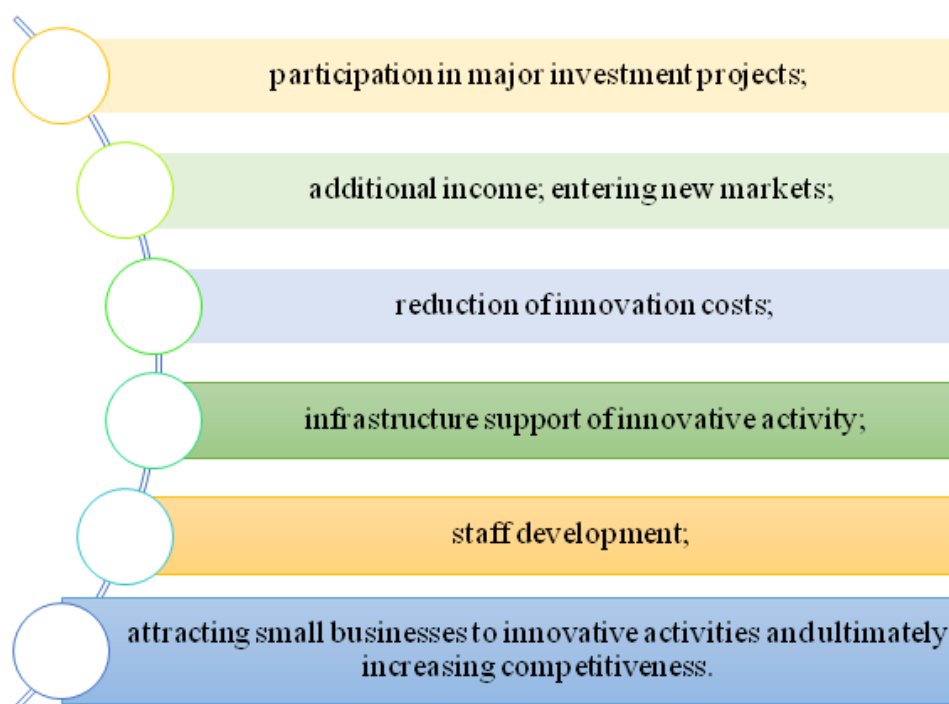
In the analysis of foreign and domestic researchers - a number of definitions of the concept of cluster are given.

In economics, the word cluster is understood as an association formed voluntarily from several independent companies to produce any product.

Summarizing the above ideas, the cluster model (visual cluster - "co-growth") is widely used in world practice as a tool to increase the competitiveness of the economic group, region, country as a whole. The main features of the cluster model are: the ability of the group to increase its share in foreign markets; availability of favorable conditions (raw materials, qualified personnel, infrastructure, training centers, research institutions, etc.) in the area; the breadth of opportunities for participants to participate effectively in the group in return for strong government support for the group, and so on.



In general, clustering in the economy is a group of firms concentrated in a single geographical area and aimed at solving a specific task, which is an interconnected process of uniting the workforce in order to strengthen collective competition.

Clusters for business structures:

At the same time, each enterprise participating in the cluster not only increases the efficiency and competitiveness of its economic activities, but also contributes to the formation of business infrastructure, economic growth of various other enterprises operating in the region. will help. According to foreign and local experts, the region's economic growth, population growth and real incomes are putting new demands on the agricultural sector. Meeting these requirements, however, necessitates a radical reform of the economy.

On the basis of globalization, a global communication system is also developing, which provides standardization of logistics and quality of goods and services. A small level of integration is the formation of clusters of enterprises and organizations that produce the final product and are geographically close, which is a way to form a new system of management in the economies of countries.

In particular, more than 50% of US industry is made up of cluster enterprises. More than 60% of the country's GDP is accounted for by enterprises operating in the cluster. In the European Union, the number of clusters is more than 2,000, accounting for 38% of the total employed population. In conclusion, the purpose of the formation of clusters is to combine similar enterprises located in the city, district and region, as well as educational, scientific, engineering, consulting, standardization, certification and various other services operating in a single technological chain. .

At the same time, the cluster is a tool to ensure the competitiveness of enterprises based on the organization and management of innovative production. The issue of formation of clusters in the textile and light industry of Uzbekistan is very important. It is advisable to form specialized education and science in developing regions.

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