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**SECTION 31. Economic research, finance,
innovation, risk management.**

FEATURES OF THE CREATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF AGROCLUSTERS

Abstract: *The article deals with the development of agroclusters. The author comes to the conclusion that the natural and climatic conditions, labor resources, experienced specialists in the agricultural sector, scientific and technical potential, the centuries-old and traditional rich experience of farmers in agriculture create favorable conditions and opportunities to grow high-quality cotton in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In addition, the relevance of the development of the innovation cluster in the economy is justified. An authored approach to the creation of an agro-cluster is proposed.*

Key words: *agroklaster, agriculture, farming, small business.*

Language: *English*

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Introduction

Modernization of the national economy in modern conditions is implemented with the help of the state and determines the priorities and directions of reorganization of the entire system of enterprises and productive complexes, industries and individual structures. Currently, there is a need to identify and implement priorities for the development of industrial and agro-industrial complexes, which will focus the efforts of the state and business, subsequently determining the competitiveness and efficiency of the economy at the present stage of development. One of the most important areas of structural modernization of industry and agriculture, in our opinion, is its development based on clustering, i.e. create clusters.

According to the generally accepted definition, a cluster is a community of economically closely related and closely located production units (companies) of an adjacent profile, mutually contributing to the overall development and growth of each other's competitiveness. Mostly these are informal associations of large leading companies with a variety of medium and small enterprises, creators of technologies linking market institutions and

consumers interacting with each other within a single value chain, concentrated in a limited area and carrying out joint activities in the production and supply of certain types of products, and services. The role of large business in the formation of clusters is to attract small and medium-sized enterprises to establish production on the basis of close cooperation and subcontracting ties with active business and information interaction. This contributes to the development of all cluster members and provides them with competitive advantages compared to other separate enterprises that do not have such strong interrelations.

The main thing clusters are aimed at is an opportunity for business and for the region to develop not by inertia. For a business, a cluster is a real opportunity to ensure competitiveness in the future, that is, to create a long-term strategy for the development of enterprises for 5–10 years or more. Clusters consist of enterprises specialized in a particular sector of the economy and localized geographically. In the economic system, cluster integration performs the following task: strong enterprises pull small ones behind them. The key to

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cluster success is civilized competition, alignment with leaders, getting support from leaders, from the administrative resource of the region. In the period of post-industrial economy, clusters are groups of enterprises, including medium and small, located in the same territory. Clusters are the basis for effective economic development of the territories of the regions and contribute to the effectiveness of the development of the state as a whole.

Literature review

Moreover, the cluster approach allows us to identify new opportunities for the sustainable development of various enterprises without violating the principle of competition.

M. Porter argues that clusters provide increased interconnectedness, complementarity of industries due to the more rapid distribution of region-specific technologies, professional skills, information and marketing (specific competitive advantages flow through enterprises and industries). And this means acceleration of innovations, which is the basis not only for the growth of labor productivity, but also for updating strategic differences (advantages) and maintaining dynamic competition.

Researchers in field of small business and textile industry were investigated by Kryvyakin K.S., Tursunov B. and others [11-16]

Enterprises located in one region have many common needs and opportunities for increasing productivity, as well as constraints and obstacles along the way. By improving the conditions for the development of a cluster, government bodies act simultaneously in the interests of many enterprises in the region. As a result, the location of the enterprise becomes a factor in the growth of labor productivity. In turn, the development of clusters will mean the creation of another source of long-term economic growth.

Cluster form of organization of production has a number of important features, such as:

- the presence of a large enterprise-leader, defining a long-term economic, investment and innovative development strategy;
- territorial localization of the bulk of economic entities - members of the cluster system;
- the stability of economic relations of economic entities - participants of the cluster system, the predominant importance of these relations for the majority of its participants;
- long-term coordination of the interaction of the participants of the system within its production programs, innovation processes, main management systems, quality control, etc.

Consequently, cluster structurization of the economy has a positive effect on the development of competitiveness in three major areas, in particular:

- improves the performance of the company and industries;

- creates opportunities for innovation and production growth;
- stimulates and facilitates the formation of a new business that supports innovation and cluster expansion.

For the economy of the region, clusters act as the initiator of the growth of the domestic market, since following the first, new clusters are often formed and the competitiveness of the country, the region as a whole, increases.

Analysis and results

In world practice, the following main forms of stimulating small innovative enterprises have emerged, including within the framework of cluster industrial and agro-industrial systems:

- direct financing (subsidies, loans), which reach 50% of the cost of creating new products and technologies (France, the United States and other countries);
- provision of loans, including non-interest payments (Sweden);
- targeted grants for research and development (in almost all developed countries);
- creation of funds for introducing innovations taking into account possible commercial risk (England, Germany, France, Switzerland, the Netherlands);
- gratuitous loans, reaching 50% of the cost of innovation (Germany);
- reduction of state duties for individual inventors (Austria, Germany, USA, etc.);
- postponement of payment of duties or exemption from them, if the invention concerns energy conservation (Austria);
- free record keeping at the request of individual inventors, free services of patent attorneys, exemption from fees (Niederdandy, Germany).

Thus, despite the different approaches, most European countries have developed a particular cluster strategy for themselves. The countries most explicitly pursuing such a strategy are Denmark, the Netherlands, the Flemish region of Belgium, Quebec (Canada), Finland, and South Africa. France and Italy can serve as examples of countries in which a peculiar cluster strategy has long been practiced, albeit under a different name.

Based on the foregoing, it can be concluded that the main tasks of cluster approaches are:

1. Improving the quality of management in cluster enterprises, including:
 - facilitating the provision of consulting services to enterprises-participants of the cluster in the field of management;
 - carrying out systematic work to identify examples of best practices in new methods and mechanisms of management in cluster enterprises and to promote their effective dissemination;

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- assistance to the introduction and certification by enterprises of the quality management system in accordance with international and state standards, industry standards of production organization, as well as other quality standards and conformity assessment;

- promoting the development of subcontracting mechanisms, including the dissemination of information on the possibility of providing industrial services under subcontracting agreements based on information on the availability of common and specialized production facilities and the needs of industrial enterprises, including through the development of specialized consulting organizations - subcontracting centers.

2. Stimulation of innovations and development of mechanisms for technology commercialization, support for cooperation within the cluster between research teams and enterprises.

3. Assistance in marketing products (goods, services) produced by enterprises-participants of the cluster and attracting direct investments.

It should be noted that the main goal of the implementation of cluster policy in the country is to ensure high rates of economic growth and economic diversification by improving the competitiveness of enterprises. [1]

In the framework of the implementation of the goal, the main objectives of cluster policy can be defined:

1. Formation of conditions for effective organizational development of clusters, including identifying cluster members, developing a cluster development strategy and methodology, ensuring elimination of weaknesses and constraints that undermine the competitiveness of products in the value-added production chain, as well as providing for increasing the competitive advantages of cluster members.

2. Ensuring effective support for clusters aimed at improving the competitiveness of cluster members by focusing and coordinating, taking into account cluster development priorities, economic policy measures in the following areas:

- supporting the development of small business and private entrepreneurship;
- innovation and technology policy;
- educational policy;
- policies to attract investments;
- export development policies;
- development of transport and energy infrastructure.

3. Providing effective methodological, informational, consulting and educational support for the implementation of cluster policy at the regional and sectoral levels. Ensuring the coordination of activities of state executive bodies and local governments, business associations for the implementation of cluster policy.

In general, the results of the implementation of cluster policy will increase the productivity and innovation activity of enterprises in the cluster, as well as the intensity of small business development and private entrepreneurship, enhancing the attraction of direct investments, ensuring accelerated socio-economic development of cluster-based regions.

It should be noted that it is expedient to use the Chinese experience for the development of innovative clusters. Innovative clusters: Tsinghua in Beijing or Phudon in Shanghai can be found around universities, as well as private research and scientific-technical parks created by local authorities as business incubators. These clusters attract government grants, Chinese venture capital, and Chinese and foreign professionals (mainly Chinese and European educated).

Globalization and clustering in a growing international competitive environment can be observed in India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Chile and other countries, as well as Arab countries (Morocco, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and others).

There are over 2,000 clusters in India, with over 388 industrial and 1657 handicraft businesses. Clusters deliver about 60 percent of the country's exports, and some major clusters deliver about 90 percent of India's produce (garments, jewelry and leather products). Smaller enterprises in India seek to gather around metropolitan and major cities, large industrial companies with a large consumer market and developed industrial and social infrastructure. The number of small businesses operating in different clusters can range from 40-50 to 1700 (in the cluster of technical equipment manufacturers in Delhi). The Indian government's high-tech approach to supporting clusters' expertise in the development of production and services (communication technology, software, pharmaceuticals, etc.) is particularly effective [2].

This is facilitated by the state's technical policy, with closely interconnected cooperation between the provinces and local authorities and key stakeholders involved in the rapid development of the economy on the basis of the interaction of large, medium and many small enterprises.

Thus, the transition experience of the countries confirms that the idea of cluster development should not be considered as a state program for cluster organization in the form of government intervention in the economy. Otherwise, there would be a mistaken idea that clusters can be created politically by targeted means.

A cluster approach to industry governance altogether changes the principles of state industrial policy. This is especially true of the former socialist states, which leads to the complete reorganization of the public administration body, the change in the outlook of local authorities. The need to look at information on economic development from a

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different perspective is to be viewed on a separate market and at a company level, rather than on the industry [3].

World practice has shown that clusters are rarely seen as financially and artificially as they emerge and develop naturally when there are conditions in the form of quality of production relations between sectors.

The role of policy in this context is to create conditions for the development of entrepreneurship, such as opening a company, promoting innovation, improving the investment environment, and so on.

Creating innovative clusters is primarily driven by the creation of a mapping map. In innovative clusters, it is desirable to collect ideas around any key factor in centralizing and defining the essence of the whole structure. [4]

As the ultimate product of the metallurgy cluster, we can produce high-tech machine tools for various metal products. The machine cluster is a striking example of clusters' interconnection. Its main specialization is manufacturing equipment for agriculture, energy, metallurgy and construction. However, accelerated development of specialized machinery can lead it to an independent cluster, becoming a cluster with many specialized providers, service and engineering companies, research and innovation centers. Whereas competitiveness and development of equipment manufacturers is a demanding internal demand as an important factor of leading power, machine-building companies are still unable to compete in the world market [8].

The energy cluster develops at high rates, including oil and gas chemistry, energy, engineering companies, traditionally utilizing high energy efficiency and environmental technologies. Food and construction clusters, as well as the health cluster, are intended to serve the domestic market, but are expected to grow slower than the general economic growth in the next 10 to 15 years. A relatively new business service cluster, on the contrary, will gradually strengthen its position in the Uzbek economy.

In all cases, the cluster competitiveness is a high level of development of interrelated institutions and networks as a result of market relations and effective competition. Formation of the national innovation system and the emergence of qualified personnel are measured by the principles of public policy [9].

The basis for the development of the innovative cluster is the theory of life cycles, the market situation of the firm and its scientific and technical policy.

Innovative cluster strategy is divided into the following types:

1. An attack strategy - this strategy is designed for firms with entrepreneurial principles. It often applies to smaller innovative firms.

2. Protection strategy - to maintain the company's competitive principles. This strategy requires intensive research.

3. Immitation strategy - (Immitation - to describe the events that are going to happen in the form of symbols). This strategy applies to firms with strong market and technological status. It is used by companies that are not the first to apply these innovations.

Information on the structure of GDP through the final consumption method allows the final consumer demand and the share of goods and services used to grow the country's national wealth, analyzing the main proportions of the final consumption targets of GDP (Fig.2).

It is also important to use the experience in the field of energy, metallurgy and automotive industry, using the experience based on the theory of "cluster" tested in international practice. The competitiveness of any country's economy is determined by its competitiveness and demand in the domestic and world markets. The issue of forming clusters in energy, metallurgy and automotive sectors of Uzbekistan will be feasible if it is based on the essence of the cluster theory, not on the national level, but on the basis of specific socio-economic conditions in the regions - regions. [5-7]

The essence of agroklaster is A.A. Nastin said: "Agroklaster is a geographically located, geographically located, interconnected and complementary, diverse land ownership - family farm, cooperative farmers, societies, and societies in order to work together in solving joint production and environmental issues. and a system of market entities consisting of academic institutions, educational institutions, and counseling services." According to A.Glotka, the business agro-cluster in the agro-industrial complex is a feature of a regional innovation-oriented integration structure that is based on a chain of technological chains, which carries out the common economic interests of those involved in a culture of interconnection with a certain extent. [9]

Summarizing these theoretical definitions, agroklaster - combining agricultural production, processing and sales processes into a single chain and using high-tech innovations, raising competitiveness of agricultural products both internally and externally, forming and developing infrastructure in rural areas, increase the level of employment and income, as well as improve the quality of the industry and improve the environmental from the managing subjects.

According to the positive experience of the developed countries, agro-clusters formation and development are one of the effective factors of agricultural competitiveness.

Agrocrocessors can operate in the following way:

- regional specialization and localization of agricultural production;

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- interrelations between business entities;
- Formation of technological relations between the various sectors, producing finished products from agricultural products.

The Agrocacenter Center can be based on a strategic partnership agreement that includes agricultural producers, research institutions, various infrastructure services providers, marketing products, and advertising services. [10]

Currently, there are three approaches to agro-clusters, including:

- Establishment of an expanded working group on the basis of institutions of regional administrations, organizations that are interested in establishing an agroklaster and possessing real assistance;
- Cooperation of state and local authorities with research institutes, consulting firms and higher education institutions in the regions by concluding service contracts.

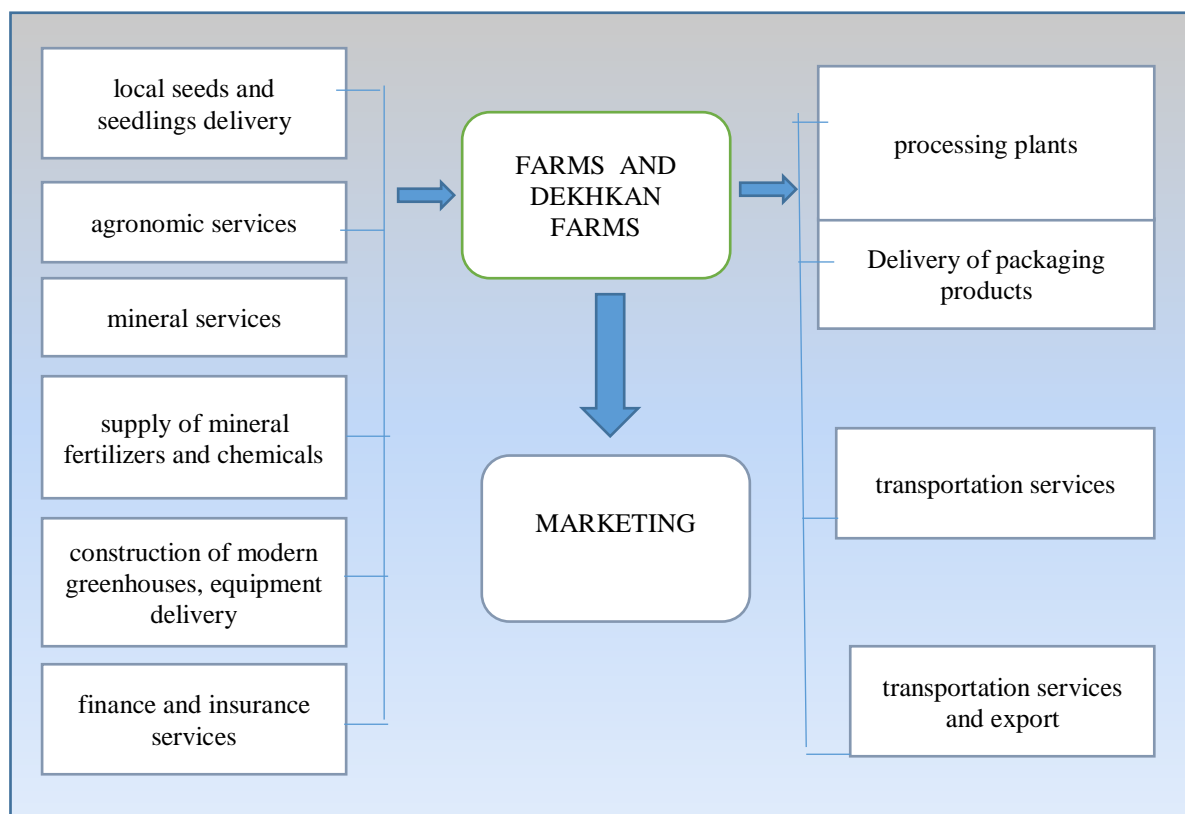


Fig.1. Cluster production of agricultural products.

One of the important aspects of the organization of agroklaster is the high level of trust among its participants by applying joint projects in practice, jointly incorporating agricultural production, processing, sales and scientific research. Taking into account the necessity of regular improvement of the legal, organizational and economic relations between the managements formed in the result of institutional and structural transformations in the country's agriculture, implementation of the new direction of agro-cluster construction should become one of the most important tasks of the agrarian policy. The widespread lack of interaction with the sector's processing and value added industries negatively affects the activities of other competitive sectors, such as competitive, deep processing of environmentally friendly products and processing and selling

agricultural products. However, it is necessary to continue the modernization of the national traditions of agricultural production in the country, specializing in the region's unique naturalization and specialization in the production of highly demanded products both in domestic and foreign markets, availability of proprietors producing various agricultural products, suppliers, suppliers and suppliers of their products and services mutual integration processes between the orchards, enterprises with a high level of innovation in agriculture, cooperation and competitiveness of the network enterprises, the formation of a legal framework for market regulation, the availability of a comprehensive infrastructure and availability of highly qualified specialists is an important factor in addressing these inaccuracies.

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The use of cluster technology in cotton growing is an alternative opportunity for the development of network-based farming enterprises. Cluster helps farmers to effectively and rationally use land, water and other resources, increase crop yields, and timely harvest crops. It also produces raw materials and produces high quality products. Providing farmers with leasing techniques, supplies of mineral fertilizers, seeds and seeds, chemical and biological protection of cotton and other material resources. The cost of purchased cotton is determined on a contractual basis, taking into account the profitability of the farms and is based on agro-technical measures, which should not be less than the cost. The

introduction of this new method promotes the increase of cotton fertility in private farms, and farms are still reaping not only the raw cotton that is grown, but also the amount of income earned until it is ready to be finished. This will further strengthen the economic basis of farming.

Agrocacrats provide a new and supplementary way of organizing economic development and carrying out public policy. Understanding the state of clusters in a cluster cluster economy will provide an understanding of the internal capacities of production capabilities and the limitations for their future development.

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