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## Development Of The Organization Of Agro-Cluster Activities In Agriculture

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### ABSTRACT

This article describes the ways to create agro-clusters in agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, to achieve a new level of development on the basis of an innovative approach to them.

### KEYWORDS

Agriculture, agrocluster, cluster, innovation, science, education, industry

### INTRODUCTION

One of the effective mechanisms of economic development in the rapid development of agriculture in the country is the organization and acceleration of the development of agro-clusters. On the basis of changes in the world economy since the end of the twentieth century is the formation of new management

systems in the economies of countries, the creation of a "cluster system" of production, including geographically close enterprises and organizations that serve them.

Concepts such as "cluster", "clusterization", "cluster policy" are entering through the

organization of agriculture in the light of today's changes. The policy of agricultural clustering will increase the competitiveness of local producers through the establishment of new agricultural structures in the regions of the country and will lead to the emergence of new types of agricultural products under the influence of new innovative impulses. "The cluster has developed the German economy and emerged as an engine of economic growth within the European Union. Showed a high level of growth in the Finnish economy "[1]. It also states that "more than half of all organizations in the U.S. economy operate on this model."

In the organization of clusters in the agricultural system is the focus on the production of new types of agricultural products based on the organization of innovative activities in conjunction with the interaction of closely related industries in the district and the region and the harmonization of agricultural enterprises and other services. "Cluster is a French term that means paw, head, tie, group, gathering, stable in Uzbek. Cluster selection is also represented as a method of research. The essence of the cluster is reflected in Alfred Marshall's theoretical views on the "integration of specialized industries in separate regions" in his book

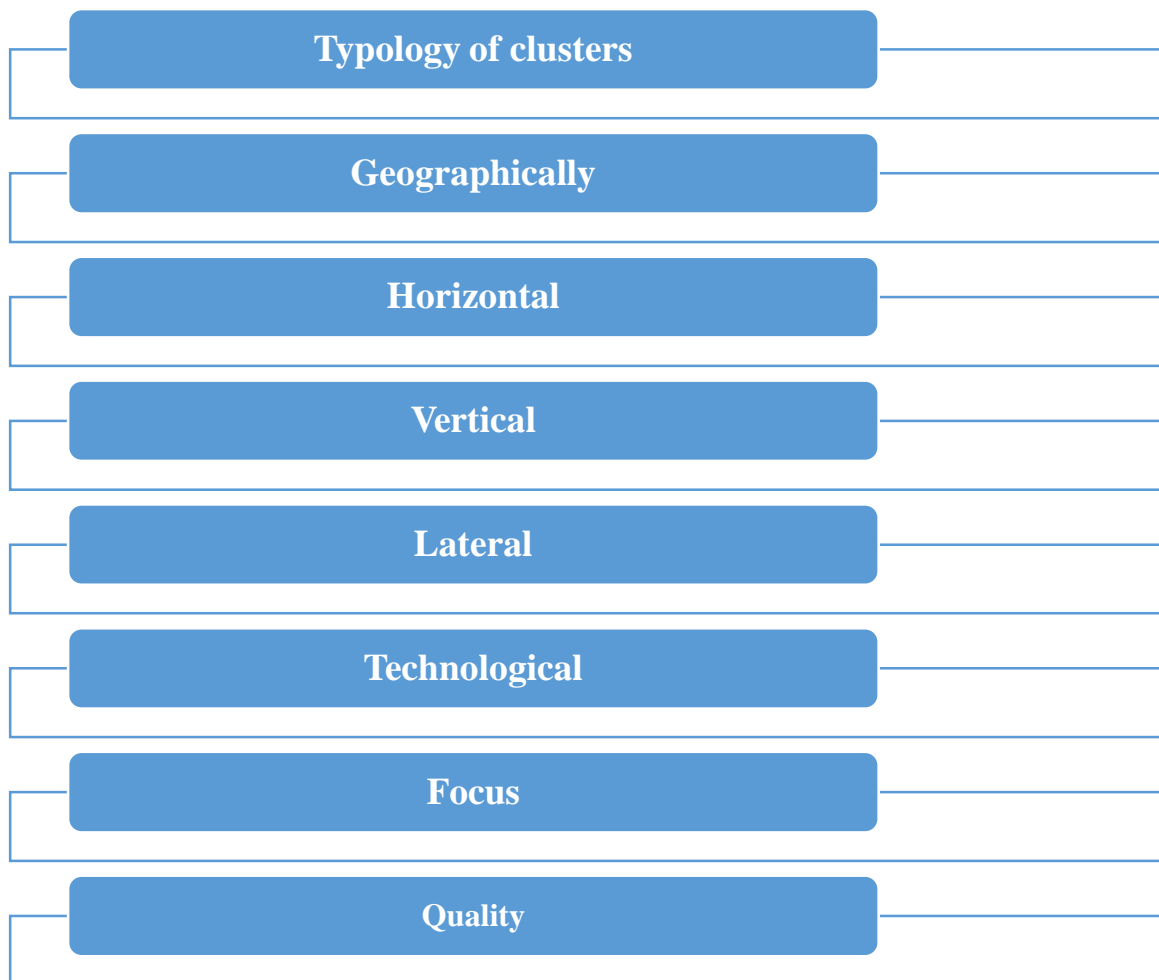
"Principles of Economics" (1890) [3]. "At the same time, a cluster means a combination of several identical elements that can be considered as an independent unit with certain characteristics. For example, a cluster is a unit of a topic or a set of search results belonging to a class of relevant elements of a statistical population. A cluster is a group of geographically adjacent companies (manufacturers, suppliers, etc.) and related organizations (educational institutions, governments, infrastructure) "[4].

### MAIN PART

A cluster is a set of enterprises located in a particular region or space, with strong mutual cooperation and collaboration with each other, competing fairly with each other, quickly learning and adapting to innovative innovations. This system can be applied to all areas and has a universal feature. They will need to be grouped based on industry and industry characteristics.

Figure 1 provides information on the typology of clusters. However, it is possible to group the cluster according to its seven main characteristics:

- Geographical clusters: increasing the economic activity of interregional clusters, initially local (eg horticulture in the Netherlands), global (aerospace clusters);



**Figure 1. Typology of clusters<sup>1</sup>**

Horizontal clusters: the formation of several industries and sectors out of large clusters, the formation of metaclusters, a group of clusters specific to a particular region (for example, metaclusters in the Dutch economy);

Vertical clusters: is the activity of clusters with adjacent stages of production process stages. At the same time, it is important to identify the full range of network participants involved in

research and innovation.

Lateral clusters: combine sectors of the economy that lead to new combination relationships (e.g., multimedia clusters);

Technological clusters: a set of users of the same technology (for example, biotechnological clusters);

Focus clusters: a set of enterprises located around a single center (for example, an

<sup>1</sup> Author's development

enterprise, a research institute, an educational institution);

Quality clusters: is a set of enterprises based on effective and qualitative options of interaction.

Collaboration between clusters may not always automatically affect the development of innovations. Strong partnerships can, in some cases, have a negative impact on innovation. For this reason, cooperation may not provide a solid foundation for development and a high growth rate.

In recent years, under the influence of the development of science in the world economy, such as computer science, ecology, biotechnology, genetic engineering, a new generation of innovative agro-industrial clusters producing new types of agricultural products began to appear. Clusters are divided into specialized types such as innovative, scientific, educational, industrial types [5].

Today, clusters specialize on the basis of networks, semi-networks, which increase the competitiveness of regions at the macro and meso levels [6]. According to Harvard Business School experts, the share of clusters in production is 32% in the United States and 39% in Sweden [7]. At the same time, significant changes in the agricultural system will affect other sectors as well. Therefore, it will be possible to ensure the effective operation of the industry through the widespread use of new and innovative innovations. "In developed countries, 1% of additional agricultural production in agriculture will increase industrial infrastructure by 2.5%, processing industry by 1.4%, transport services by 0.33%, trade by 2.7%" [8].

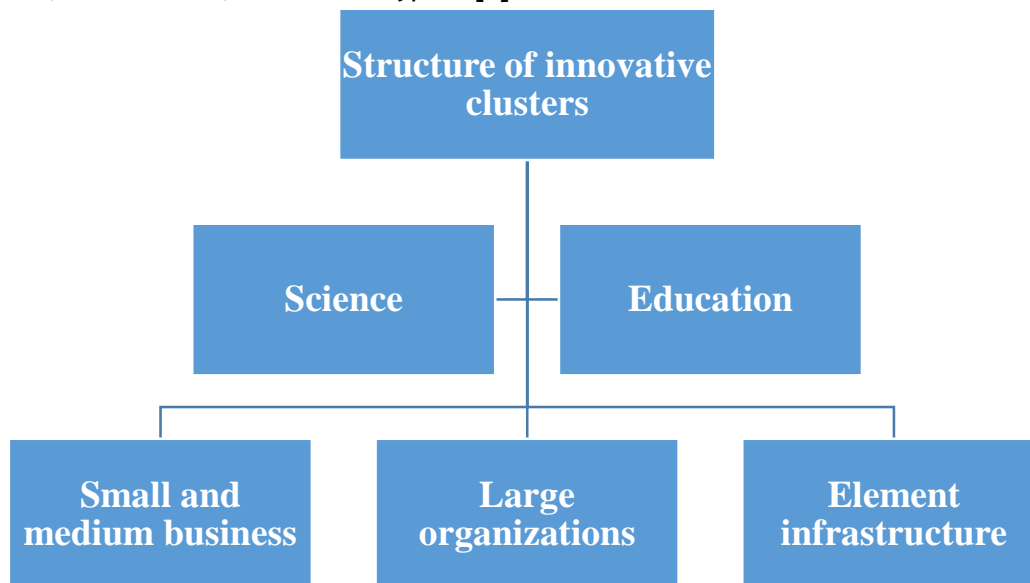


Figure 2. Structure of innovative agro-industrial clusters<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> E.A.Monastyrnyy. author's development on the basis of data

Currently, according to the types of clusters, the city is divided into internal clusters, cluster-city, cluster-region, cluster-countries. The impact of industrial-innovative clusters on regional economic development is high. M. Porter's scientific developments on the organization and development of clusters are quite popular. According to Porter, clusters are interdependent geographic groups that form a moving shell of interconnected companies, and clusters of different shapes complement each other. The term cluster is an independent economic concept.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Agroclusters are a world-renowned process, without increasing the volume of agro-industrial production, structural changes, increased product competitiveness, accelerated innovation direction. Clustering is also one of the most effective mechanisms of regional development, increasing employment and welfare. Increasing the competitiveness of agro-industrial cluster products will increase economic benefits among its participants. This will develop interregional economic integration and determine the location of optimal agro-industrial clusters. "In assessing the innovative potential of innovative agro-industrial clusters in foreign countries is assessed through indicators and indices. Based on the analysis, an innovative assessment of innovation potential is made and three western models have been developed.

According to him, the analysis is carried out at the macro and meso levels:

The Boston Consulting Group – a leading international company in the world, specializing in consulting management;

European Innovative Scoreboard 2011 – The European Innovation Table Index is an instrument of the European Commission, an evaluation system based on the Lisbon strategies, consisting of EU member states in innovation activities;

The Innovation Index EIU (Economist Intelligence Unit), a British research company, analytical section of the Economist magazine and the state commission develops proposals for the inclusion of high innovative technologies in innovation development programs.

1. The Boston Innovation Index consists of two sections: "Innovation Inputs" and "Innovation Performance" when translated from English. At the heart of BCG is the active manufacturing sector, which focuses on the production of quality products.
2. The European Innovative Scoreboard (European Innovation Scoreboard 2011) consists of three sections, which include "opportunity", "firm activity", "results".
3. The British Economist Intelligence Unit studies the innovation indexes of 41 countries. "[10]

Innovative agro-industrial clusters develop inter-farm competition and develop the structure of inter-farm communication. In terms of production, equipment suppliers, specialized production and services, research institutions, production, cluster participants located in a certain area of interdependence are understood.

Table 1.

**Information on the organization of agro-clusters specializing in fruit and vegetable growing in Andijan region<sup>3</sup>**  
(As of 2019)

	Name of regions	Cluster name	Land area allocated to the cluster, ha	Number of jobs created
1	Andijan district 91-496-90-97	Agro-export export services, fruit and vegetable growing	50	60
2	Asaka district 04.10.2018 №Q-1617	The dream of a prosperous life is vegetable gardening	1368,5	80
3	Buloqboshi district 91-173-13-44	Davron agro firm, fruit and vegetable growing	32	12
4	Jalal-Abad district 90-524-08-35	Al-Hasanboy bey garden, horticulture	10	8
5	Khojaabad district №2934Q	Navigul joint venture, fruit growing, vegetable growing, viticulture	968	150

If we take into account that 60-70% of exports fall on the share of these products, from which the clusters have become a close program, we can see that the reforms in the agricultural sector are bearing fruit. As the President said, "This year we are embarking on major reforms in agriculture. Governors must have a deep understanding of the issue and get into it.

There is no going back now. "Economic growth and efficiency cannot be achieved without liberalizing agricultural production and increasing interest." Reforms aimed at the development of the agricultural sector, the introduction of clusters in the fruit and vegetable and viticulture sectors, and the development of the sector will continue in this spirit.

<sup>3</sup> Developed by the author as a result of scientific research.

**Table 2.**

**Information on the organization of agro-clusters specializing in fruit and vegetable growing in Namangan region<sup>4</sup>**

**(As of 2019)**

	<b>Name of regions</b>	<b>Cluster name</b>	<b>Land area allocated to the cluster, ha</b>	<b>Number of jobs created</b>
1	Turakurgan district 09.04.2018 №377 Odilov Anvar (93-588-80-00)	"DRAID INGREDIENTS" LLC Vegetable	300	33
2	Turakurgan district 06.11.2017 №1268 Valiev Murodjon (93-671-85-58)	"GOLD FRESH FRUITS" LLC Horticulture	914	50
3	Chartak district 19.02.2019 y	"RED BIN AGRO" LLC Legumes	1517	70
4	Yangikurgan district 28.03.2018 y № 423 Kholikov X (99-977-40-20)	GOLD VELLE EXPORT LLC Horticulture	204	50
5	Yangikurgan district 4.02.2017 y № 169 M.Polatov (95-300-62-62)	"FRUITS EXPORT" LLC Horticulture	300	50

According to estimates, there is an opportunity to earn 7 times more from grapes, 6 times more from cherries and 5 times more from walnuts than from raw cotton grown on 1 hectare. True, this year's season has been a bit

awkward for farming and gardening. Fruit trees were bearing fruit, vines and nuts were in full bloom at the same time, and the snowfall caused some damage to the crop.

<sup>4</sup> Developed by the author as a result of scientific research.

**Table 3.**

**Information on the organization of agro-clusters specializing in fruit and vegetable growing in Fergana region<sup>5</sup>**

(As of 2019)

	Name of regions	Cluster name	Land area allocated to the cluster, ha	Number of jobs created
1	Fergana district Fergana MFY S.Mingboev 98-276-17-07	Fergana France Fruit and Vegetable Cluster	56.3	12
2	Quva district Namuna MFY K.Ashurov 91-664-14-00	Fruit and vegetable cluster "Ashurov Mominjon"	126	15
3	Kipchigay MFY of Oltiariq district e.Shoraximov 91-675-02-62	"Yumukboy free" fruit and vegetable cluster	7.1	5
4	Uchkuprik district R.Okchaev 97-336-99-08	Volley Mountain Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Cluster	32.4	9
5	Quvasoy city F.Abdufarmonov 97-596-34-41	Quvasoy city F.Abdufarmonov 97-596-34-41	60	5
6	Besharik district Voriq MFY O.Yuldashev 99-994-93-33	Aliboy ota fruit and vegetable cluster	13	5

Currently, the most effective organizational and implementation clustering mechanism is recognized as a mechanism of public-private partnership - "the statutory relationship of law enforcement agencies and businesses on the tasks assigned to public authorities, the parties have important state and public importance." efforts to make projects effective ". The emergence of new elements of the economy in the agro-industrial clusters in the agricultural system develops both in connection with and interrelated with the industrial revolutions. As

any innovation and new technology enters the human society, economic systems and social issues will change dramatically.

### CONCLUSIONS

Agricultural financing is an important tool in the chain of interdependence of interests, an important tool that realizes and ensures the interests of producers and the state. In determining measures of economic impact on the market, public authorities must have a balance of production and consumption of key

<sup>5</sup> Developed by the author as a result of scientific research.



products, not only in the circumstances, but also in anticipation of expected changes and, accordingly, in conducting their foreign and domestic agricultural policy.

In a market economy, economic entities, including in the agricultural sector, must operate primarily on the basis of self-financing. In this regard, the use of financial resources by agricultural economic entities through commercial banks, ie the establishment of lending to them on a commercial basis, is important for the deepening of market relations.

New innovative changes in the agricultural system, which plays an important role in the country's economy, and the organization of forms of ownership are among the pressing issues. At the same time, rather than exporting raw materials to the world market, the export of agricultural products as processed and finished products is a comprehensive and effective direction. Therefore, it is expedient to establish agro-industrial clusters in the agricultural system.

First, the production of new high-tech computer-information products in the economy, the establishment of large-scale production of science-intensive products. The system of agro-industrial clusters is formed in the agricultural system of industries producing high-tech products;

Second, concepts such as “cluster”, “clusterization”, and “cluster policy” are being introduced through the organization of agriculture in the light of today's changes. The policy of agricultural clustering will increase the competitiveness of local producers through the establishment of new agricultural structures in the regions of the country and will

lead to the emergence of new types of agricultural products under the influence of new innovative impulses; Third, the organization of clusters in the agricultural system is aimed at the production of new types of agricultural products based on the organization of innovative activities in conjunction with the interaction of closely related industries in the district and region and the harmonization of agricultural enterprises and other services.

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