

WAYS TO ANALYZE THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL CLUSTER SYSTEM AND IMPROVE BALANCE

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Аннотация. *Annotation. The article analyzed such indicators as the gross value added of the cotton-textile cluster, the number of its locations and their qualitative composition, developed a theoretical and practical scheme for the placement of cotton-textile clusters in the regions of Uzbekistan.*

Ключевые слова: *Cluster method, economic growth, finished product, cost, entrepreneurship, national economy, agricultural products, profitability level, textile clusters, direct investments, economic entities, production*

I. INTRODUCTIONS.

Important aspects: - intensive implementation of cluster methods in the cotton, textile and clothing industries, knitting industry will lead to a significant acceleration of economic growth and increase the business activity of business structures, including;

- the economic efficiency of cluster structural structures without increasing the cost of finished products compared to the current level increases labor productivity, expansion of production increases the level of profitability and reduces the cost of production.;

- significant changes in the regions, increasing the competitiveness of entrepreneurship, as well as mass production of the volume of products of cluster production structures are provided in the external world market. Its main reason is that the cluster method establishes the stimulation of materialism and the system, and so on.

Currently, clusters are a group of interconnected companies united in a specific industry, located in geographical proximity and connected by commonality and complementarity. Clusters encompass a number of interconnected industries and other entities that are important for competition, including government and other institutions such as universities, standard regulatory bodies, research centers, professional trade associations, and professional development associations.

The size of a country affects the formation of clusters, as it is important for critical mass, diversity in the domestic market, and hence for international trade and resource flows. For example, the United States has numerous research centers and has extensive experience in attracting foreign capital and human resources. Large economies can afford more experiments and are less dependent on export markets, foreign direct investment and attraction of additional resources. At the same time, they are less susceptible to competitive pressure and may be more self-centered. The larger

the domestic economy, the more resources the government can have to develop and implement its strategies, but it tends to play an independent stimulating role in the process of cluster development.

II. ANALYSIS OF THE THEMATIC LITERATURE

M. Porter believes that "a cluster is a group of geographically (geographically) adjacent, complementary companies (holdings)" and associated organizations. A competitive company in the region ensures the competitiveness of the national economy sector and the stability of production.²⁷

The formation of its cluster can be carried out in the following ways: on an objective basis, in accordance with the conditions for the development of the agro-industrial complex and the relationship of the economy in the field of Agriculture; on a subjective basis, it is considered compliance with the targeted influence of both state and territorial state bodies, as well as economic entities or public organizations.²⁸

Network (industrial) clusters consist of" various individuals, resources and activities that unite for the development of production, the sale of various types of goods and services²⁹

MATERIALS AND METHODS.

In the analysis of cluster theory at the present time, deepened by Michael Porter since the beginning of the 21st century, it has been experimentally proved that large competing companies tend to accumulate in certain regions (regions). The company in the regions explained that this will have a satisfactory impact on the subjects of production relations around it, in turn, creating an alternative environment that will increase the competitiveness of all partners in the association.

According to M. "A cluster is an army, a complementary company (farm) and a group of organizations related to each other regionally (geographically). A competitive company in the region ensures the competitiveness of the national economy and the stability of production.

Over the years of independence, the country's complex has developed as one of the important components of the Republic's economy. The majority of the able-bodied population of our country is employed in this network, while agricultural products produced in the republic make up a significant part of all exports. Therefore, the Government of Uzbekistan pays special attention to changes and deepening reforms in the field of agriculture in the agro-industrial sector. At the same time, along with the natural features of the agricultural sector of our country and the ancient traditions that were determined on it, the best practices of foreign countries are also noted. Including the experience of the armies of the CIS member states.

We would like to analyze the familiarity with our recommendations and proposals, based on the experience of studying new structures in them, local experience

²⁷ Porter M. E. On Competition. – Boston: Harvard Business School, 1998.

²⁸ Kozlov, M. P. Cluster approach as a mechanism for activating innovative development of subjects of agro-industrial production // M. P. Kozlov // Economics, labor, management in agriculture. – 2015. – № 1(22). – Pp. 28-24..

²⁹ Adamova K.Z. Cluster: ponyatie, uslovia vozniknoveniya i funkcionirovaniya / K.Z. Adamova // Vestnik Saratovskogo gosudarstvenno-technicheskogo universiteta. - 2008. - №1. - Vol 3.

of conducting results, based on the experience of the possibilities of their implementation in our Republic.

In the address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis, the following was noted:.. "It is known that currently more than 51 percent of the population of our country lives in rural areas. However, the share of agricultural products in the country's gross domestic product does not exceed 17 percent. And the volume of processing of agricultural sector products does not even reach 10 percent. However, in developed countries, this figure is more than 50 percent. In this regard, it is necessary to develop a comprehensive program for further reform of agriculture."

The raw material orientation prevails in the economy of Uzbekistan. The share of raw materials in Uzbekistan's exports is 74.1%, while products manufactured using high technologies account for 1.7%, with the exception of domestic production. This situation challenges Uzbekistan to take its rightful place in the global distribution of labor. To this end, the action strategy of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 defines an action strategy in which issues of further improvement of the socio-economic life of the country, the state and the construction sector of society are more broadly and clearly defined, the Adopted document has put into effect all this and confirmed itself as a completed type today.

DISCUSSION.

The main task related to the level of profitability of cluster enterprises is to increase the competitiveness of the manufactured product. The issue of expanding cotton and textile clusters was discussed separately at the meeting. In 2019, cluster harvesting was organized in 20 districts on an area of 164 thousand hectares. 44 initiators with production and financial capabilities were selected to expand this system. It was also found that in 2019 it is planned to harvest cotton in 51 clusters, which covers 61 percent of all cotton fields.

78 percent of the cotton raw materials collected as a result of the creation of new capacities and the establishment of cluster activities in 2019 are processed in the country itself, which is twice as much as in 2017. By 2020, it was determined that the transition to full processing of cotton raw materials will be carried out, and the share of production of finished products will be from 40 percent to at least 60 percent.

In his address, Shavkat Mirziyoyev stressed that "the future of agriculture and its economic efficiency are connected with clusters, and clusters should be "locomotives" for the rapid development of agriculture.

This scientific project clearly demonstrates the main aspects of creating a textile cluster in modern cotton growing in Uzbekistan. It was reported that a "roadmap" has been developed in the Fergana, Namangan and Andijan regions of the Fergana Valley for the joint development of cotton, clothing and textile clusters and their application in other regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

RESULTS.

Such indicators as the gross value added of the cotton-textile cluster, the number of its locations and their qualitative composition were analyzed, a theoretical and practical scheme for the placement of cotton-textile clusters in the regions of

Uzbekistan was developed. In particular, for the implementation of the project to create a joint venture "Bek Cluster" in the form of a limited liability company (JV "Bek Cluster") with modern cluster organizations: growing cotton and other agricultural products; by attracting existing organizations and foreign direct investment, bonds and direct investments of commercial banks, it was determined that their composition was deeply operational, and the phrase from the production of competitive products. The development of the cluster method, the forms of textiles that make up pakhtachilikni, are developing and complicating mutual requirements and increasing competition in the world market due to integration, innovative processes on a global scale involving the interaction of various regions of the country and their economic entities. The development of a scientifically based "Uzbek model" of cluster development is becoming a priority task for the agricultural sector in the coming period.

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In the address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis in December 2020, it was said: "Until now, we have sold local khomashyan only to local textile enterprises through the Uzbektasanoat Joint Stock Company.

According to the decree, now they can buy cotton raw materials directly from farms on the basis of direct contracts. In this order, as part of the creation of cotton-textile clusters in Navoi, Bukhara and Syrdarya regions, testing of the system of cultivation, processing, fiber pricing and sale of cotton raw material was started on the basis of these markets."

It is known that at a video meeting on September 12, 2018, President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev analyzed macroeconomic indicators, held an analytical lecture on increasing state budget revenues and achieving planned macroeconomic indicators, as well as accelerating the introduction of clusters in the cotton and textile industries. The President stressed the need to provide a sufficient amount of currency for modernization and sustainable development of the economy, and for this it is necessary to increase the competitiveness of local products and increase the level of its exposure. At the meeting, he stressed the need to pay special attention to the development of cotton and textile clusters for the widespread introduction of modern market relations in agriculture. Additional reserves of budget revenues were discovered, and measures were taken to mobilize them. In eight months, the budget received 21 percent more than in the same period last year, while the

increase in local budgets was 22 percent. It was noted that it is necessary to accelerate the work on clustering in areas where there are problems in achieving the goal and the predicted parameters. He also stressed the importance of analyzing the investment project of each cluster and solving problems that may hinder their implementation.

Export issues were also discussed separately at this meeting. According to the results of the first nine months of 2019, exports increased by 2017 percent compared to the corresponding period of 19 years. The President stressed the need to develop measures to create favorable conditions for the export of each type of product to each enterprise of the exporting cluster. In September-October 2019, measures were set for the export of 607 thousand tons of repeated crops harvested in greenhouses, as well as the expected harvest of vegetables.

We have compiled project of cluster enterprises organized and formed in the regions of Uzbekistan.

The President stressed the need to ensure a sufficient amount of currency for the modernization and sustainable development of the economy, and for this it is necessary to increase the competitiveness of domestic products and increase the level of their exports. At the meeting, he stressed the need to pay special attention to the development of cotton and textile clusters in order to widely introduce modern market relations into agriculture. Additional reserves of budget revenues were found and measures were taken to mobilize them. In eight months, the budget received 21 percent more than in the same period last year, while local budgets grew by 22 percent. It was noted that it is necessary to accelerate clustering in areas where there are problems in achieving the goal and forecast parameters. He also stressed the importance of analyzing the investment projects of each cluster and solving the problems that hinder their implementation.

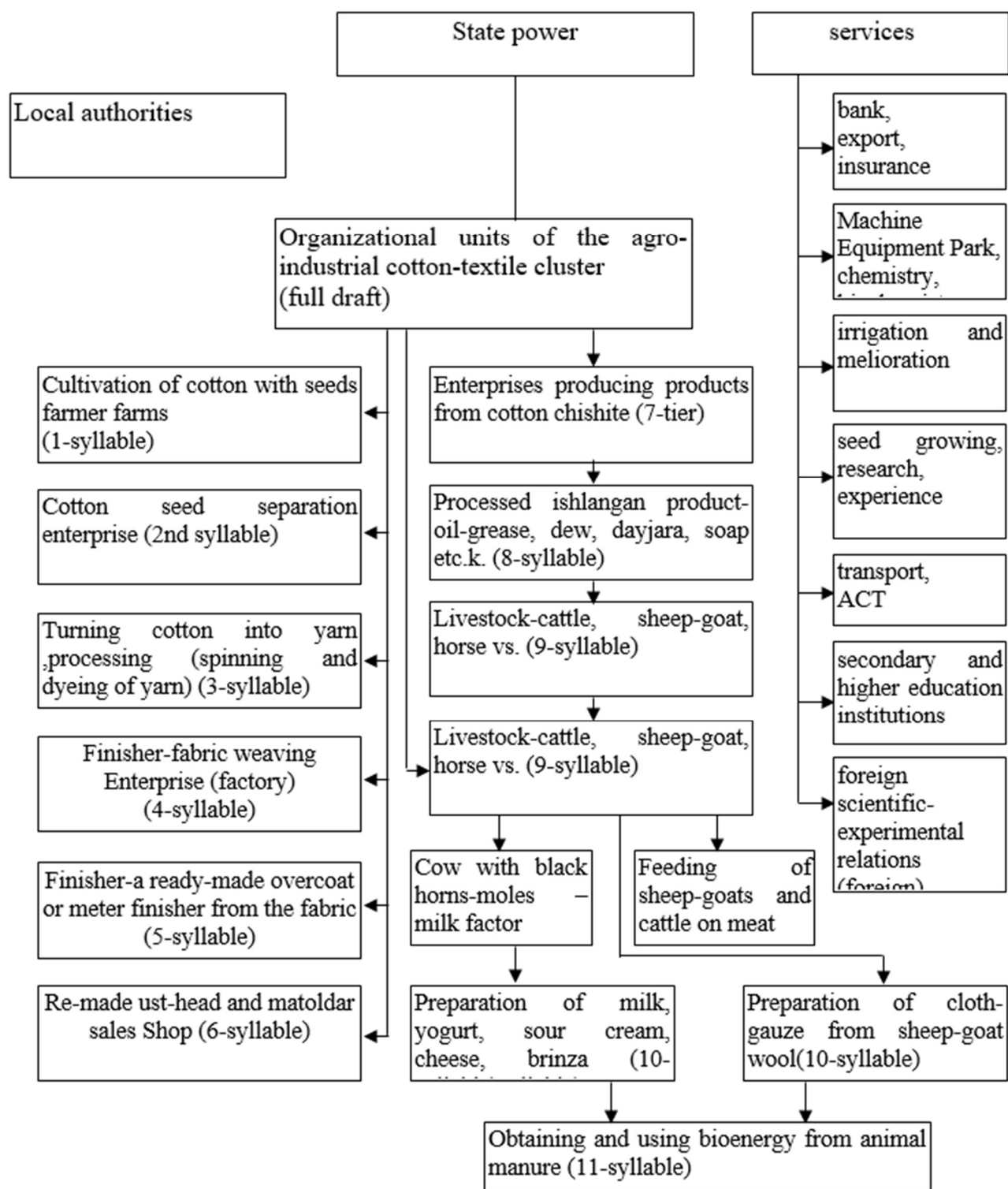
Components of agro-industrial cotton-textile cluster enterprise (1-project)³⁰

According to the analysis, according to the calculation of the difference between the new economic method established in the regions of Uzbekistan – the specific features of the cluster system in each region (location of land plots, degree of salinization, desertification and water supply, staffing, etc.), the name of clustering methods, volume, quality of products, etc. may differ.

Agro-industrial enterprise of the cotton-textile cluster from the projects of the agricultural sectors, it can be seen that the production of cotton raw materials (farms) is separated from its seeds by fiber, fiber - yarn, weaving of yarn fabric, sewing of finished goods made of fabric (gauze), seed oil, soap, sesame rice, livestock development (production of milk, yogurt, cheese, cheese), water supply to the inner farms of the cluster, mineral fertilizers, chemical protection, bank loans, insurance, central and well-established with local administrations and foreign contacts. Each project can change and expand depending on the location and local conditions. The conducted research shows that the practical implementation of the proverbs cited above

³⁰The cluster economy developed by the author. The integrated state of internal and external innovations, between which the project is located, is developed on the basis of statistical data from the Ferghana region and direct observations of the author.

has become the main incentive for creating a picture of the growth of production of all agricultural products in the first place.



The periods of organization of the livestock and poultry complex, production and processing of milk, meat and eggs - 2017-2021. The initial cost is 12 million US dollars, the annual number of cows is 5.0 thousand heads, and the poultry population is 200.0 thousand heads.

The initial cost of the project to create a modern greenhouse complex for growing vegetables and herbs is 58 million US dollars, a greenhouse with an area of 100 hectares per year, the implementation period is 2017-2021.

The deadline for the organization of storage and processing of agricultural products is 2017-2020. The initial cost of the project is 10 million US dollars, the annual capacity of refrigerating chambers for storing agricultural products is 5.0 thousand tons, and the processing of agricultural products is up to 10.0 thousand tons. The total cost of the project is USD 165.0 million.

The main issue of the strategy of action on priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 is the production of joint and exported products in the national economy and the service sector. As a result, annual economic growth is expected to be 9.5%, and efficiency is expected to increase 3-fold by 2021.

In 2017, the implementation of the annual agricultural program was completed. The state, regardless of the form of ownership and management, allowed him to get back on his feet and develop enterprises that would further strengthen agriculture. During the formation of the statehood of the Republic of Uzbekistan in agriculture, the foundations of socio-economic transformations in property relations, the formation of a multidimensional economy were created, appropriate legislation and a regulatory framework were created for the implementation of reforms in agriculture.

In order to summarize the results of the work, on September 2-3, 2020 in Tashkent, in Khorezm, Bukhara, Navoi and Samarkand regions, in the presence of the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Minister of Agriculture, the Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the governors for rural and water management issues, experienced farms in the field of fisheries and cotton production, an exhibition-a workshop for managers of cotton and textile cluster enterprises.

CONCLUSION. As can be seen from the projects of agricultural associations of the agro-industrial cotton and textile cluster, in the production of cotton raw materials (farms), it is separated from seeds into fibers, fabric is woven from a skein of yarn, ready-made market products are sewn from fabric (finisher), oil-fat from seeds, soap, daijara-take from shawls, develop animal husbandry (milk, yogurt, cheese, fertilizers, chemical protection, logistics, banking-credit, insurance, etc. Established and external relations with central and local authorities. Each project may vary depending on the location and local conditions. The conducted research shows that the practical implementation of the above-mentioned duties of our compatriot has become the main incentive for providing a picture of the growth of production of all agricultural products before.

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