WAYS TO IMPROVE THE ACTIVITY OF AGRICULTURAL CLUSTERS IN THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY

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ANNOTATION

This article develops ways to accelerate the development of agricultural clusters in the country's economy, areas for improvement.

Keywords:. Cluster, intensive competition, innovative economy, agro-industrial clusters, know-how, agrotechnology

INTRODUCTION

Today, in many sectors of our economy, especially in agriculture, a new form of business, the cluster method is becoming increasingly popular. Silicon Valley, home to nearly half of the country's electronics and computing technology in the U.S., is a shining example of the world-famous viticulture and winemaking cluster in California. As early as 2006, the European Commission put forward the idea of increasing the focus on clusters, saying: Being part of a cluster is a guarantee of business excellence. Clusters help fill the gap between business, research, and resources. Thus, it also delivers knowledge to the market quickly. Successful clusters promote collaboration at the same time as intense competition. It will increase productivity, attract investment, promote research, strengthen the industrial base, develop specialized products and services, and become a foundation for professional development.

MAIN PART

This is why the regional policy program in Europe pays special attention to the development of regional innovation clusters not only in advanced cities, but also in relatively poor rural areas. In particular, a number of countries of the old continent are still effectively using the cluster method in the formation of their innovative programs. The increase in regional agro-industrial clusters in Uzbekistan also strengthens public confidence in economic policy. We must admit that agriculture in Uzbekistan has long remained in the old stereotypes, new approaches and know-how to the industry have not been implemented. As a result of inefficient use of resources, the quality of agricultural products has declined. It has seriously damaged the legal and economic relations, efficiency and competitiveness of market participants in the storage, processing and sale of raw materials, lost the sense of ownership of land among farmers, reduced the material interests of rural workers, confidence in the future. When clusters emerged, the interests of farmers and industrialists converged, and a "chain" of deep processing of cultivated raw materials emerged. And where the state, business and workers unite, only the people will win, society will prosper, any difficult tests will be easier to overcome, and even the crisis caused by the "crown" virus pandemic, which worries everyone today, will recede.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The country pays special attention to mitigating and overcoming the effects of the global crisis, ensuring food security, increasing exports, accelerating the development of agriculture in the fight against unemployment, in particular, the expansion of cluster mechanisms. The task is to double the volume of production in the fruit and vegetable and livestock sectors. Expansion of the cluster geography in fruit and vegetable growing and viticulture will play a significant role in fulfilling this goal. The fact that the Jizzakh organic agro-industrial cluster operating in Jizzakh region provides the population with quality agricultural

products, including meat and dairy products at reasonable prices in the COVID-19 pandemic, not only maintains price stability, but also proves that the cluster can alleviate the population in any situation. .

Therefore, today it is becoming increasingly important to increase the number of agro-clusters based on the "chain" of "export", which is justified in the world experience, "harvesting, deep storage of quality storage, export of quality products." In the Republic of Uzbekistan, agro-clusters, in particular, fruit and vegetable and viticulture clusters have great potential for development. Its judicious use gives manufacturers a number of advantages. Agro-clusters not only provide access to foreign markets through the production of competitive products, but also help to fill the domestic market with import-substituting products through the introduction of modern agricultural technologies. For enterprises and firms, it has the advantage of relatively low cost, high quality, production of products and delivery to foreign and domestic markets in the same technological mode in an integrated agrologistic system. The ability to quickly distribute know-how to all enterprises in the agro-cluster system is an important factor in increasing the innovative potential of the regions. As a result, it will pave the way for raising the country's competitiveness indices through the development of regions and increasing export potential. This, in turn, will increase the ability to attract foreign investment and accelerate the process of industrialization of villages, the construction of modern facilities. Foreign experience is a clear example of this. For example, in European countries such as Germany, France, Italy, Bulgaria, Greece, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Switzerland and Denmark, high-tech fruit and vegetable and grape clusters have become the backbone of the economy. Founded in 1986 in Montpellier, France, the Agropolis Association is especially world-renowned. While it is a leader in European and global technology and innovation markets, the innovative agro-industrial cluster in the UK in terms of greenhouse farming, horticulture and vegetable growing is unmatched today by the Stockbridge Technology Center. In Austria, more emphasis is being placed on the specialization of clusters, the promotion of interaction between agro-industrial and research enterprises, the reduction of barriers to the management of innovation programs and the formation of competitive centers. In Danish agriculture, livestock is more important than agriculture. In particular, it is recognized worldwide as a "Milk Vertical" cluster for the production of dairy products. Admittedly, in today's testing period, when food security problems are on the rise, it is the agro-clusters that will enable all participants to emerge from the difficult situation without losses, develop agriculture and industry through a public-private partnership mechanism.

Clusters are divided into types according to size: small, medium, large and they participate in cluster activities on several parameters, according to market requirements cluster: divided into protected and aggressive clusters, typical clusters, according to the degree of localization: local, national, international. When analyzing the activity of clusters, we can observe that the clusters operate in more mixed forms rather than according to the characteristics that clearly belong to a single group. Based on this, factors such as geographical location, resource availability to the clusters show their influence. At the same time, the impact of the rapid introduction of innovative innovations on the formation of new activities, the formation of cooperative relations between clusters, as well as on the cluster groups. At the heart of clusters lies multidisciplinary interdependence and interdependence. Therefore, the clusters will have a vertical and horizontal character. In the general model of the cluster, the factor of production-cooperation and inter-farm interdependence, interdependence, innovative innovations are recognized as the main features. Agro-industrial clusters, in turn, lead to the introduction of technology into production and the formation of new elements of a market economy. These clusters are based on the local conditions of a particular region, to determine the activities of agro-industrial firms, to develop the production of exported products, to increase the production of new types of products by strengthening

localization. At the same time, they provide integrated use of raw materials, services and logistics services on the basis of strong communication between producers and suppliers. As a result of clustering, the business climate will change, the quality of human capital will change, the tax system will be simplified, administrative barriers will be eliminated, transport infrastructure will be developed, and the activities of research institutes and centers will be strengthened.

If we study the results of the above research, the attitude of employees to work and labor in such clustered enterprises will change, and opportunities to increase labor productivity and production efficiency will be created as they have a direct relationship to suppliers, information, services. In clustered enterprises, labor productivity is up to 1.5 times higher, and wages are up to 30 percent higher. Those who work in a clustering system will always be a type of creative activity that tends to create innovations, and the more they are encouraged, the higher will be the desire to produce innovative products. In the process of saving the economy from crisis, especially at a time when traditional methods of economic development are not sufficiently profitable, it is important to put into practice the theory of "cluster" in the organization of business on the basis of innovative systems. The role of the state in the formation of clusters plays an important role. Initially, the clusters were set up solely because of competition, primarily in the modernization of multinational companies, but in recent years the governments of many countries have been helping them with a significant impact on this process. The attractiveness of the cluster strategy requires both diversity of directions and the formation of innovative clusters by the state itself. The country's economy relies on the strengths of clusters, without which even the most developed economies cannot achieve high levels of efficiency.

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 emerge.During the transition to a market economy, the establishment of innovative agro-industrial clusters in low-income regions, which do not justify themselves in the agricultural system, is one of the most effective areas. Internal and external activities of agro-industrial clusters are formed and developed on the basis of the laws of the market economy. In doing so, they study market demand and constantly strive for high growth rates while maintaining the economic growth rate of cluster participants. Experiences the process of modernization of agro-industrial production through clustering in agriculture. Removal of obsolete equipment from enterprises; equipping production with modern equipment and technologies; introduction of innovative technologies in production on the basis of local resources; expanding the range of products; reduction of production costs and resource savings; introduction of quality management and certification system; introduction of waste-free and environmentally friendly technologies, etc. There is a great need for modernization of the leading sectors of the economy, such as agriculture, technical and technological renewal of almost all sectors and industries.

Innovative agro-industrial clustering is a very broad concept, which today can be described as a set of processes that radically change, renew various aspects of society, direct development in this direction to the existing advanced standards in the world and improve. As a result of the use of high technologies in production, economic resources are saved and opportunities for further acceleration of scientific and technological progress are achieved, positive changes in foreign economic relations are achieved. In a modern market economy, the role of innovative agro-industrial clusters in the rapid development of regions, especially economic entities, is invaluable. During the period of innovative activity, modern innovation clusters will be developed on the basis of economic integration and cooperation. This will increase the attractiveness of the region, develop innovative clusters based on the specifics of the regions with the support of regional organizations during the financial

crisis. The development of regional economies requires an innovative approach to the rapid development of innovative sectors of the economy, studying the experience of countries around the world.

The most effective mechanism for this is the creation of innovative agro-industrial clusters in the development of the economy of regions and countries. Innovative agro-industrial clusters are clusters where the center of scientific knowledge, the center of business ideas, the centers for training highly qualified specialists produce new technologies for various sectors of the economy. In such clusters, products based on business ideas based on scientific developments are released to consumers, traditional and new markets. Innovative systems are a dynamically changing, evolving part of socio-economic systems. Changes in innovation systems are primarily due to changes in market demand.

1. Establishment of small firms on the basis of commercialization of products produced on the basis of scientific developments, scientific and technical services, educational services, the results of scientific developments;

2. The cluster is formed under the control of public authorities, a strictly centralized holding, cluster organizations attract participants on the basis of economic interests;

3. A cluster is an open system in which one or more cluster organizations undergo processes of mutual integration through economic activities.

CONCLUSIONS

Implementation of cluster initiatives includes cluster development programs and their implementation, performance evaluation, and adjustments as needed. To ensure the implementation of cluster initiatives, the following tasks need to be addressed: Develop a mechanism and criteria for selecting cluster development programs; formation of mechanisms of state support of these programs; Encouraging the consolidation of cluster members, assisting cluster enterprises to enter foreign markets, supporting joint marketing and advertising activities, implementing educational policies agreed with key group members, providing opportunities for communication and cooperation between enterprises, research and educational institutions; a system for evaluating the effectiveness of the implementation of cluster development programs in the region in accordance with the cluster evaluation indicators.

Thus, agro-industrial cluster policy is a system of interrelated actions of regional, district and city governments aimed at stimulating and supporting the initiatives of regional and city governments and business structures to create and develop regional agro-industrial clusters that realize the comparative (competitive) advantages of industries. and the area where the cluster was created or located. Significantly improve the efficiency of small enterprises specializing in the sector in the region through the economic development of agro-industrial regions. According to traditional ideas, small businesses fill local markets, so they leave big business empty or serve the interests of big business entities. Therefore, the contribution of small businesses has typically been seen in creating jobs at the local level, filling the local market with sophisticated consumer goods, and helping to expand the giants. Due to agro-industrial regions, the situation is changing significantly: the resources of small production units are cooperating, and these small “agro-industrial clusters” can play an independent role in the country’s economy and successfully enter foreign markets.

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