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PROVIDING INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRARIAN SECTOR AND MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the financial activities of the agricultural sector in the context of the digital economy, including, in recent years, the development of the agricultural sector in Uzbekistan has been given a high level of importance, the government has determined the consistent continuation of the cluster policy to ensure the rapid development of the national economy and high growth rates. Due to the fact that there is insufficient scientific research on the implementation of cluster activities, effective organization and improvement of the financing system, especially the principles of innovative organization, effective financing, as well as the study of the form of management structures and their main features, remain urgent tasks.

KEYWORDS

Activities of agroclusters, financial analysis, digital economy, financial assessment, national economy, cluster policy, financing system, effective financing, cluster structures, cluster approach, competitiveness in the economy.

INTRODUCTION

Today, any country is required to introduce digital knowledge in order to achieve development. Digital

technologies improve the quality of products and services and reduce overhead costs. Our President

touched on the digital economy several times in his Address, and as a result, the "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" program was developed (Mirziyoev Sh., 2020).

In recent years, a high level of importance has been attached to the development of agroclusters in Uzbekistan. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 No. PF-60 "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" stipulates the consistent continuation of the clustering policy in ensuring rapid development of the national economy and high growth rates.

However, it is still enough for scientists to implement cluster activities, effectively organize and improve the financing system no scientific studies have been conducted. In particular, studying the principles of cluster organization, effective financing, and the form of cluster structures and their main features remains an urgent task.

According to Harvard Business School Professor Michael Porter, the founder of the cluster approach to determining and increasing competitiveness in the economy, how many clusters in a given country developed if b dies , of the population marriage level and competitiveness of companies will be higher.

As part of the research, a number of scientific literature and sources on the financial analysis of the agrarian sector in the context of digitization were analyzed. For example, in 1995, Don Tapsot used the term "Digital economy" for the first time in his work "Digital economy: promise and danger in the age of intellectual


networks", and I. Umarov, who described the forms, methods, means and communication environment of its implementation, is the key to innovative management in the digital economy. increasing economic efficiency through business application.

Scientific analysis and synthesis, monographic research, expert assessment, economic-mathematical and statistical methods were used in the research work. researched ways to increase efficiency. Agrarian sector in digital conditions In the 80s of the 20th century, M. Porter introduced the term cluster as an economic category into the scientific process. The essence of agrocluster by A.A. Nastin, "agrocluster is geographically located, interdependent and complementary, different property owners - family It is defined as a system of market subjects consisting of farms, cooperative enterprises of farmers, social and scientific organizations, educational institutions and consulting services.

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 160 of 2022 "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026", 464,000 hectares of land will be extended and divided into clusters on the basis of an open competition, the cultivation of exportable products and the development of fruit and vegetable growing, the area of intensive bots will be tripled and greenhouses will be increased. The goal is to double the export potential to 1 billion US dollars. However, today there are 5,500 hectares of unusable bots and


2,500 hectares of vineyards and several more inefficient greenhouses.


Theoretically, a cluster is formed on the basis of government and business initiatives. The formation of a cluster in a particular industry is considered to be of strategic importance for the national economy, and the cluster is considered a whole that can lead the entire chain, laying the foundation for internal growth. For example,


 *food in the industry the cluster formation opportunity laughing coming out if we find it, we will buy it sectors, in particular, dairy and dairy products work in release big potential is available in it of the cluster important elements - animal husbandry farms; enterprises processing cheese and milk, manufacturing enterprises using processed products;*

For example: machine-building enterprises producing special equipment, container and packaging production, standardization of cheese and milk, metrology and certification organizations. Agrarian the field step by step formation process different interested parties (state and local power organs, different ownership in forms large and small business entities and educational institutions) that attract is a sad process.

In our opinion,

 *The organization of agroclusters and the achievement of financial efficiency should be based on the following principles:*

 *complexity, scientific basis, diversity, profitability, systematicity, efficiency, synergism;*

 *dynamic balance flexibility and*

motivational


The principle of scientific basis determines that management activities for the formation of clusters should be based on scientific data, from the point of view of a systematic approach, a cluster is a set of interrelated elements (enterprises, equipment, suppliers of components, specialized development and services, scientific research and educational organizations.

If the rational principle means that the formation of a cluster is carried out using the least number of resources, the principle of efficiency is the principle aimed at ensuring the high level of activity of the cluster.

explains how to ensure the joint actions of the cluster participants to achieve common goals, in which the cluster members unite and organize their activities, complementing each other, so that the overall performance is higher than the individual performance of each cluster member. In general, synergy allows to accelerate the introduction of innovations, increase the volume of sales and reduce costs.

The principle of motivation explains the need to use factors that regulate the activities of the participants in the process of formation and operation of the arrocluster.

Motivating factors among cluster members (resource effective supply chain management;

 *information services, marketing services, financial services;*

- ✚ opportunities to use financial resources;
- ✚ scientific tad qiqotl ar and availability of personnel with scientific potential; the existence of relationship frameworks for the transfer of knowledge and experience;
- ✚ collective interests and the existence of effective strategies for the development of the cluster;
- ✚ cluster development strategy) and other clusters are developed in a competitive environment based on market mechanisms.

At the same time, the geographical proximity of cluster members increases the opportunity to advance collective interests in cooperation with government agencies and other stakeholders, reduces transaction costs, and achieves synergistic and multiplicative effects at the regional level.

Our analysis shows that if the above principles and factors are followed in the effective organization of

agro-clusters, a system of competitive clusters based on market relations will be created, achieving financial efficiency.

Here, one more thing should be emphasized, one of the important elements of financing any cluster is investment attractiveness. Therefore, it is necessary to study the investment attractiveness taking into account the specific characteristics of each cluster participant and the factors influencing their specific market activity.

If we analyze the activities of clusters, we can see that in developing countries, great attention is paid to their introduction, but this issue is considered a priority task in Uzbekistan only in recent years (1-fig.).

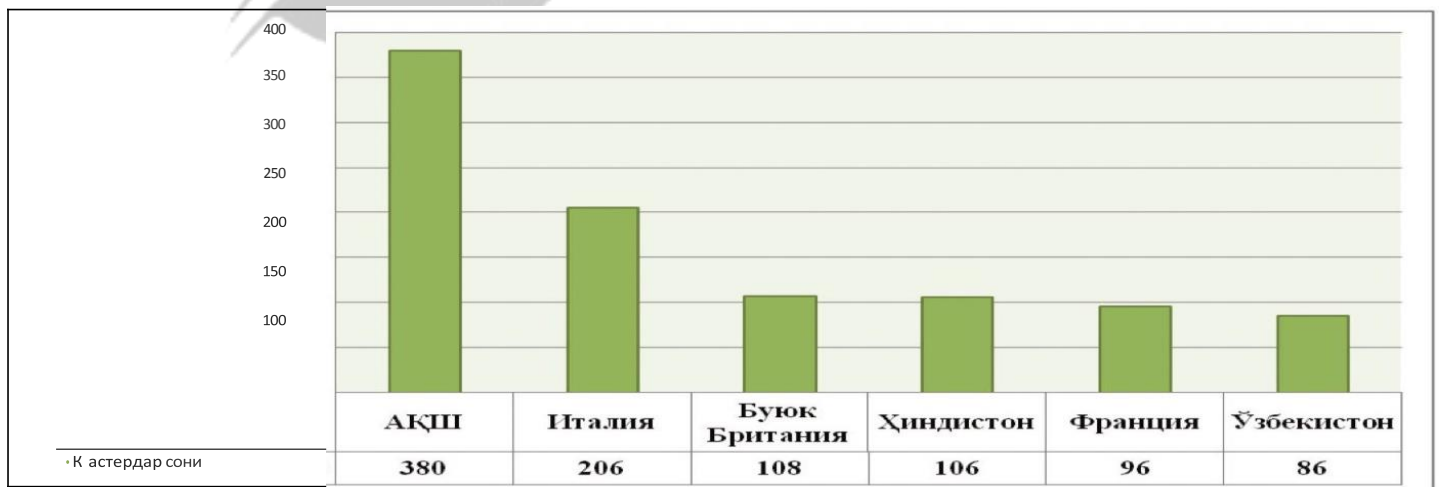


Fig.1. Clusters are analyzed 'in the countries of the world

Regarding the introduction of clusters and their financial analysis, 60 percent of the GDP in AI\Sh is produced by enterprises involved in clusters, 38 percent of the labor force of the EU countries works in clusters, in particular, the economies of Norway, Sweden and Denmark are almost completely covered by clusters. (Painotalo Suomenmaa, 2003).

US dollars will be allocated for the development of regional innovation clusters and business incubators from the 2010 budget budget as one of the factors determining the competitiveness of the national economy in the future.

In Canada, high experience has been formed in the establishment, support and financing of clusters, including the biotechnology cluster (Toronto, Vancouver, Ottawa); information technology cluster (Montreal, Ontario); Examples include the wine cluster (Niagara), the food cluster (Toronto), and other clusters.

In Germany, the automotive cluster (Baden-Württemberg), medical equipment cluster (Tutlingene), chip production cluster (Dresden) and the biotechnology cluster (Berlin-Brandenburg) can be cited as an example. France to micro and nanotechnologies based on "Minalogic" of the cluster Within the framework of the "Foremost" project, contacts have been established with 24 partners from 8 countries to create high-quality microchips.

In Uzbekistan, it was obtained from the Ministry of Economy If we analyze the activities of clusters based

on the data , we can see that science, innovation achievements and advanced technologies are being introduced into the field (Table 2), in particular, the average number of farms attached to clusters increased by 85% every year (7861 in 2020 , 15,600 in 2023), created jobs by 81% (9.3 thousand in 2020, 25.3 thousand in 2023), clusters number by 79% (86 in 2020, 245 in 2023), attached land area by 73% (2020 by 78.8 thousand, 2023 by 303 thousand), export volume by 69% (2020 by 72 million U.S. USD, 2023 USD 500 million), processing capacity by 68% (2020 554 thousand tons, 2023 2950 thousand tons), attracted investment by 65% (2021 USD 128 million, 2023 USD 205 million) The increase is forecast in the following years . In addition, in 23 clusters, the supply of resources to farmers, processing and processing processes, and the provision of laboratory services were carried out on a scientific basis , water-saving technologies were introduced by 68 clusters on an area of 12.6 thousand hectares, the level of mechanization in agriculture was increased, and technical was improved, more than 850 resource-saving high-yielding modern agricultural machines were purchased, direct investment increased compared to the previous years, clusters attracted a total of 128 million US dollars a value chain was created, large investment projects were implemented, 34 projects on product processing were implemented (683 thousand tons worth 650 billion sums), in 2020-2021 in the regions more than 9.3 thousand new jobs were created

Table 1
Analysis of arroclusters in Uzbekistan

	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average growth %
Number of combined farms	7 851	9 868	12 350	15,600	85%
Jobs created (thousands)	9.3	9.3	17.5	25.3	81%
Number of clusters	86	146	163	245	79%
Combined land area (minr.ra)	78.8	113.5	197	303	73%
Export volume (\$ million)	72	75	250	500	69%
Q processing power (minr.tn)	554	841.8	1450	2 950	68%
Attracted investment (\$ mln.)		128	155	205	65%
Land area of farms (minr.ra)		87	110	185	60%
Absorption of processing steps (%)		15	25	35	58%

Effective use of the cluster system and its financial effectiveness in connection with the reforms being carried out in our country increase cluster system in a short period of time in processing industry enterprises of all our countries. The task of forming innovative aspects of development is not a priority. At the same time, it is our country to produce the semi-finished products that are being created right here, through the cluster system, into finished products, and export them as ecologically clean products that are competitive in the world market. will increase the economy even more, of course.

In the US manufacturing industry, the share of employment in enterprises with fewer than 100

employees increased from 18.6 to 23.7 percent in the last decade, and from 67.3 to 62.6 percent in enterprises with fewer than 500 employees. The growth of cluster-based activity is observed in all sectors of industry, except for the food and tobacco industry. The growth of employment in small and micro-firms in the construction sector was the only source of the overall growth of home-based jobs in this sector of the economy. The data presented indicate a high degree of flexibility in the production of products. Enterprises united on the basis of clusters are making a big contribution to the Chinese economy. According to analytical data, by the end of 2020, there will be 450,000 large and small enterprises here, and they will

account for about half of all industrial products. 5 million in the country. About 100,000 joint ventures operate on the basis of mutual cooperation, the number of them it increases to 100,000 annually. The development of joint ventures in China takes place in two directions. In cities, collective property enterprises are established on the basis of mutual cooperation, and in rural areas, enterprises are established on the basis of rural mutual cooperation. The increase in the total volume of industrial production is roughly equally distributed between the state industry and the above-mentioned enterprises.

Through the financial analysis of cluster activity, we can come to the conclusion that foreign countries have gained a lot of experience in the development of joint entrepreneurship based on mutual cooperation, which has a positive effect on the economic development of these countries. As a result, depending on specific conditions, the variety of forms of production cooperation of various economic entities within the cluster leads to the shortcomings inherent in large-scale production that ensures stable economic growth. flexibility allows to increase the flexibility of production to constantly changing consumer demand for goods, works and services.

In economics, a cluster is not only a competition, but also a group of production enterprises and organizations that are united into a single technological system, based on a collective approach to solving existing problems, effective use of available

raw materials, energy and labor resources, active exchange of knowledge, dynamic socio-economic relations and mutual trust in cooperation. In our opinion, as in other economic structures, the system of assessment indicators and issues of financial liquidity should be analyzed in the agrocluster. For example, the main task to be solved when determining the financial condition of an innovative project related to an agrocluster is to assess the liquidity of the cluster in a timely manner, taking into account its solvency, and to fully respond to its financial obligations, especially during the period of investment of its funds.

In this case, the future plan of the financial situation includes the following: profit plan (report of financial results); cash flow plan (cash flow report); planned balance sheet (balance:report). Also, the system of optimal indicators is used to evaluate the optimality of this project.

Another element of the financial analysis of the agricultural sector is the Balanced ScoreCard (VSS), which was founded by Robert Kaplan and David Norton in the early 90s. The system of integrated indicators is a management system based on the determination and evaluation of the efficiency of the enterprise by optimally selected indicators that reflect all aspects of the enterprise's activity, that is, both financial and non-financial (Kaplan R, 1996).

R.Kaplan and D.Norton scientifically justified the need to observe at least four factors (finances; customers; internal business processes; training and

development) in the formation of a system of indicators used by successful enterprises. We can note separately that we can accept the idea of these scientists as an important scientific and economic basis for the formation of the agricultural sector in Uzbekistan.

In our opinion, it is reasonable to use the following indicators for the financial assessment of the organization of the agricultural sector: financial factor (profit-increasing net profit; cost reduction, share of costs in the volume of products sold, costs per 1 sum of products sold; share of domestic and world markets increase, income from product sales); customer factor (volume of products sold and income from product sales); internal business environment (purchase of modern and advanced equipment, balance value of fixed assets).

CONCLUSIONS

Digital economy under the conditions of the agricultural sector, it is effective financial analysis of the operation; uydary conclusion regarding improvement and suggestions we can bring.

The population, which provides socio-economic development in agriculture different layers, real a product that consistently increases revenue from cultivation starting from say deeply to work The system that is, the sub-complex is further developmental, various science, educational fields scientists, production specialists, economists life experience, qualifications, a cluster embodying

knowledge introduction of management technology fit for purpose.

Suggest the following for this we deliver:

✚ cluster management is highly skilled a special team consisting of specialists compliant advice through should be implemented.

✚ own cluster drink olran h ududda high effective techniques and technologies development, introduction, scientific-practical rigorous scientific research with solutions to problems institutions, high training of qualified specialists of higher and secondary specialization practice by educational institutions should be increased;

✚ management cluster technology current reach high added value be ensuring the preparation of products in turn complex no all joints control with the help of ai;lli machine system, which dramatically reduces production costs energy to get biography work release and so much similar other technologies shopping and current to eat should create an opportunity.

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