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Research Article

THE NEED TO ORGANIZE A CLUSTER IN THE AGRICULTURAL NETWORK

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ABSTRACT

Today, the development of the agricultural network is the only source of providing the population with quality and useful food for human life and strengthening the country's food security. At the same time, the development of the agricultural sector provides a large part of the country's labor resources with permanent jobs and guaranteed income.

KEYWORDS

Agriculture, cluster, labor resources, market opportunities, textiles, light industry, productivity, revenue , profit.

INTRODUCTION

In the years of independence, taking into account national factors in our country, great attention is being paid to the implementation of market relations and experiences that have been tested in international practice and are of great importance in the development of the economy. One of them is the development of the economy on the basis of clusters, and now comprehensive reforms are being implemented in various sectors of our economy, especially in the field of textiles and light industry.

President Shavkat Mirziyoev, in his speech at the ceremony dedicated to the Day of Agricultural

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Workers, highly evaluated this method as one of the leading branches of the country's agriculture - the future of cotton growing in Uzbekistan.

This project is important because it involves the construction of modern plants and factories that will process the product, starting from crop care, and complete processing of raw cotton.

A small level of integration is considered as a way to form a new economic system in the economy of countries, creating clusters that include enterprises and organizations that produce mutually beneficial products and are geographically close. The main purpose of forming clusters is to align the enterprises of the same field located within the city, district and region and the educational, scientific, engineering, consulting, standardization, certification and other services in a single technological chain with them - to direct them to the creation of competitive goods based on the organization of innovative production . .

METHODS

The cluster strategy is being used effectively in the world intelligence industry. In particular, more than 50 percent of the industry of AQ Sh is made up of enterprises operating within the cluster. Gross domestic product of the country more than 60 percent of the product belongs to the enterprises operating in the cluster . In the countries of the European Union, the number of clusters is more than 2000, and 38% of the total employed population work in them.

In today's practice, it is accepted to run the chain link from production to consumer as a cluster process.

In the analyzes of foreign and domestic researchers , a number of definitions have been given to the concept of cluster.

In general, clustering in the economy is a group of firms concentrated in one geographical area and aimed at solving a certain specific task.

The term "cluster" is a French word translated into Uzbek and means "catch", "head", "bundle", "group", "gathering". It is also represented as a method of cluster sampling.

opinion on the integration of specialized networks in separate regions, written at the end of the 19th century - Principles of Economics (1890) . Territorial integration of specialized operating entities based on its scientific conclusions:

- Availability of qualified labor resources;
- Growth of supplier and ancillary industries;
- Various firms in different stages of the production process.

The study of cluster theory is growing rapidly in the world community, and its application in practice is important for national and regional economic development. main direction is spinning .

Cluster of the theory many p aspect , to him relatively different different theoretical approaches formation reason it happened

After the 1980s, we can see the achievements of 3 main (American, British and Scandinavian) scientific schools in the development of Cluster Theory.

United States scientists: M. Porter - Competitive advantage theory, M. Enright, S. Resenfeld, P. Maskell and M. Lorentzen - Concept of regional clusters, A. Marshall - Theory of industrial regions , P. Becatin - Italian industrial districts theories, M. Storper - created theories of ideal regional cluster. The concepts of value added and cluster chain coordination, regional training are also included in this group. It is in the theories of these scientists that clusters-manufacturers are highly effective in increasing their competitive advantage, and it is emphasized that they are a system that is integrated with the activities of educational, scientific, technological, economic and other service entities in the region.

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British theoretical scientists (dj. Dunning, K. Briman, Schmidt, Dj. According to Humphries), the cluster is based on institutional theories that determine the basis of the economy as a system of institutions in mutual cooperation. In this case, the "cluster itself " is considered as a modern institution. They are supporters of the opinion that the interaction of the participants of this system is different - formal and informal, and the external scope of the clusters is wide. Scientists of the Scandinavian countries (B.O. Lundval, B. Jonson, B. Ascheim, A. Isakson) - the evolutionary development of the cluster passes through a number of stages, that is, from birth to completion - this indicates that the use of the opportunity of the evolutionary theory - constitutes the content of the cluster theory.

Another and fourth group of scientists believe that the cluster is a modern paradigm of regional development based on the concepts of - territory - corporate dominance, - territory - market dominance, - territory - state dominance, - territory - social sphere dominance. The theory of clusters has been studied by Russian scientists Yu.S. Artomonova, B.B. Khurustalev and others, and projects on its implementation are being developed. The creation of the theories and their practical significance implies that the economy of countries, industries and enterprises will increase their competitiveness and achieve high efficiency .

From the evolution of cluster theory, we can distinguish two fundamental characteristics of it.

must be related to the market of exactly the same type of goods . Such linkages are vertical (purchasing and selling chain) and horizontal (use of additional departments and services, special costs, technologies or institutions and other connections).

The second is that clusters are geographically close interconnected groups of enterprises, and as a result of the stabilization of mutual economic and social relations between them, the development of competitiveness, creation of opportunities for creating more added value and selling in the market. Industrial clusters, first of all, withstand competition within this industry in local and world markets .

According to Michael Porter, the founder of the idea of applying the cluster theory to the development of the competitiveness of countries and regions, a cluster is a group of geographically neighboring, interrelated companies (manufacturers, product suppliers, etc.) and organizations operating in a certain field, providing services related to them (educational institutions, state administration agencies, infrastructural companies) is a group. In other words, "Cluster" is a community that creates a single technological chain of interconnected industries, creating opportunities for the growth of competitiveness of production enterprises.

M. Porter's work - Competition, the cluster is classically defined. According to this definition, a cluster is a geographically grouped network of organizations with a general description that complement each other and are connected with them . [ ] The author believes that the cluster affects competition in three ways.

The role of the state in the formation of clusters is important. If at first clusters were formed only - due to the invisible hand of the bully (competition), first of all, in the modernization of multinational companies, then the governments of many countries are helping them, although they have a significant impact on this process. Due to the attractiveness of the cluster strategy and the diversity of directions, the state itself requires the formation of innovative clusters.

The state economy relies on the strengths of clusters, as there are conclusions that without them even the most developed economy can achieve mediocre results. Economic of clusters social effectiveness, they are distributed according to the directions of their participants:

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Chief _ new manufacturers from industries accelerate the development process by stimulating R&D and providing new strategies;

- Mutual free exchange of information occurs, news spreads quickly through the channels of consumers and product suppliers;
- Interactions within the cluster lead to the emergence of new opportunities in competition;
- Creates new opportunities for the development of human capital, scientific ideas and introduction to production.

Cluster participants mean market entities operating in the cluster.

and importance of clusters, international logistics centers, and free economic zones is very high in ensuring stable socio-economic development, increasing investment activity, and producing competitive goods .

Developed countries have accumulated a lot of experience in the use of clusters in the formation and management of the innovative economy.

in the countries of the European Union and the CIS. The number of clusters is 168 in Great Britain, 20 in Holland, 32 in Germany, 380 in USA, 34 in Denmark, 96 in France, 206 in Italy, 9 in Finland, 106 in India. The industries of Denmark, Finland, and Sweden are completely occupied by clusters.

account for 43 percent of the employed population and more than 30 percent of the national export volume . Cluster structures are successfully working in the light industry of Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Denmark, India, Korea, Pakistan, China and Turkey, in the chemical and engineering industries in Germany, and in the food and cosmetics industries in France .

is becoming more active in Southeast Asia, China, Singapore, Japan and other countries.

For example, in Germany, until recently, the development of regional clusters was slow without state intervention. However, in 2003, the government gave serious attention to cluster initiatives. This was done primarily in the design of high-tech industries. The state intends to combine the efforts of industrial and scientific centers not only from local sources, but also from other sources. Also, today, the agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan specializes in the cultivation of raw cotton, and cotton growing is an important sector in the country's economy.

Cotton growing in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan has a very ancient history. In the 4th century BC, when Alexander the Great's relatives marched to India, they recorded information about how the peoples living in the land of present-day Uzbekistan grew cotton and wove various fabrics from it.

In 2022, 3.5 million tons of cotton will be grown in the Republic of Uzbekistan thanks to new technologies and scientific achievements.

In 2022, 134 cotton-textile clusters in 136 districts and 29,000 farms attached to them cultivated cotton on an area of 1,32,000 hectares.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Thanks to scientific achievements and the introduction of innovative technologies in cotton cultivation, an average yield of 34 quintals per hectare was obtained, and a total of 3 million 510 thousand tons or 100.2 percent of raw cotton was grown compared to the forecast indicators.

In recent years, market relations have been widely introduced to the cultivation of agricultural products, and as a result of a sharp increase in the purchase price of raw cotton compared to last year, an opportunity has been created to carry out agrotechnical activities on time and in full . Economic relations were formed between farms and textile industrial enterprises, a modern cluster form of cotton textile production

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organization was introduced, and the practice of producing competitive finished products with high added value due to deep processing of raw materials was established.

In this regard, the cotton textile cluster "ART SOFT TEX CLUSTER" operating in Namangan region represents the following important indicators in the development of the region:

- Creation of additional jobs;
- Increase local budget revenues;
- Distribution of powers;
- Mutual integration with business structures;
- Acceleration of information exchange and promotion of news;
- Increase the innovative activity of small businesses and private entrepreneurs and the innovative attractiveness of regions;
- Offers new opportunities such as diversification of the regional economy.
- "ART SOFT TEX CLUSTER" cotton textile cluster by business structures:
- Participation in large investment projects;
- Earn additional income;
- Entering new markets;
- Reducing the cost of introducing innovations;
- Infrastructural provision of innovative activity;
- Employee training;
- Aimed at attracting small enterprises to innovative activities and ultimately increasing competitiveness .

"ART SOFT TEX CLUSTER" composition of cotton textile cluster

1. ART SOFT HOLDING LLC/306690641	2. ART-SOFT-MALL LLC/308151162
3. ART SOFT TEX LLC/302157300	4. ART SOFT LOGISTICS LLC/308080434
5. ART SOFT TEX CLUSTER F / X /305795653	6. FLAT TILE LLC/304906878
7. ART SOFT AGRO KIMYO LLC /307382042	8. PROGRESS YAKKATUT LLC/309166174
9. ART SOFT PETROL LLC/307334702	10. PROGRES-NAMANGAN LLC/309166094
11. ART SOFT TEX SPINNING LLC /301918739	12. PROGRES-GULBOG LLC/309166070
13. PAP FEN LLC/202292027	14. PROGRESS BOSTON LLC/307335700
15. ART SOFT SEEDS LTD LLC /306587000	16. PROGRESS ISTIQBOL LLC/309108134
17. MINGBULOQ DISTRICT AGROSERVIS MTP VA ISM LLC /305197724	18. MIRZAOROL SEED FX/308756865
19. POP DISTRICT AGROSERVIS MTP LLC /305199040	20. PROGRESS VALLEY LLC/309108158

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21. NAMANGAN MOMIC TOWELS LLC/301350617	22. PROGRESS CHODAK LLC/309108165
23. ART SOFT LIVESTOCK LTD LLC /307312800	24. PROGRES-NAVBAHOR POP LLC/309108180
25. ART SOFT ENGINEERING LLC/306327988	26. MOUNTAIN BEAUTY LLC/305439778
27. ART SOFT TOWER LLC/307925077	

Source: ART SOFT TEX CLUSTER" cotton textile cluster information

In this case, each enterprise that is a participant of the above cluster aims to not only increase the efficiency and competitiveness of its economic activity, but also helps the economic growth of various other enterprises operating in the region by helping to form the business infrastructure.

Participation in the regional cotton textile cluster "ART SOFT TEX CLUSTER" is also attractive for scientific and educational institutions. Because the system of clusters for science, science and educational institutions:

- increasing the amount of funding for scientific research and development;
- improving the quality of scientific research and development;
- increase the level of technical support of scientific research works;
- participation in foreign investment projects;
- creates new opportunities for improving the qualifications of scientific-pedagogical personnel.

"ART SOFT TEX CLUSTER" cotton textile cluster, a company with high competitive indicators, has a positive impact on the surrounding economic entities, i.e. consumers, suppliers of raw materials and competitors, through its success.

And the development of the surrounding people leads the company to increase its healthy competitiveness.

Namangan region "ART SOFT TEX CLUSTER" cotton-textile cluster is considered a legal entity, carries out its activities on the basis of self-financing, has separate assets and an independent balance sheet, fulfills the obligations assigned to it and uses the rights related to its activities, property and having personal property rights and fulfilling obligations, may be liable and plaintiff in court, commercial court.

ART SOF T TEX CLUSTER" cotton textile cluster has the right to independently carry out foreign economic activity.

ART SOFT TEX CLUSTER" cotton textile cluster has the right to establish subsidiaries, branches, representative offices, departments and other separate departments.

The period of activity of the society is not limited. Filling the market with the necessary services and goods, creating new opportunities for employment of the population, introducing the achievements of scientific and technical development, etc. were considered the main goals of the company.

1. Designation and coordination of strategic and priority areas of cotton-textile and other agricultural crops cultivation, identification and control, introduction of effective systems and methods of cotton and other agricultural crops cultivation;

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2. Expansion of economic, technical, technological and investment cooperation with foreign countries and companies in all aspects;
3. Cotton -textile and other agriculture attraction of investments based on the results of studying the demand and supply of products in the republic and world markets;
4. Control over the operation of the cotton-textile and other agricultural products supply system;
5. Introduction of new technologies and advanced methods of management in enterprise organizations (entities included in the cluster).

Agrocluster - which unites the processes of cultivation, processing and sale of agricultural products into a single chain, along with the use of high technological innovations, increases the competitiveness of agricultural products in domestic and foreign markets, forms and develops the infrastructure complex in rural areas, increases the level of employment and income of the population, and in the future, the quality of agricultural products and the improvement of the ecological environment may include economic entities. Agroclusters do not mean simply combining production, processing and sale of agricultural products.

Agroclusters are a completely new type of system in the implementation of these works, which, along with the use of high technological innovations, help to increase the competitiveness of agricultural products in domestic and foreign markets and improve the ecological environment in the areas where these products are grown and processed.

By introducing agroclusters, the deterioration of the quality of agricultural products in the processes of cultivation, storage and processing is prevented.

By introducing agroclusters in agriculture, an infrastructural system serving the processes of transportation and storage of products is formed.

about the activities carried out by the cotton-textile cluster "ART SOFT TEX CLUSTER"

No	Events name	Unit of measure	Until the cluster is established	Including		2023 year *(plan)*
				2021 in	2022 in	
Attached land area						
	Total land area	hectares	23 270	23 218	23 218	22 346
	from that					
	in the cluster	hectares	0	5 001	4,950	4 893
	on the farm	the number	517	653	637	618
		hectares	23 270	18 217	18 268	17 453
Cultivation of raw cotton						

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	in practice	**tons**	**54 718**	**78 381**	**87 357**	**0**
	in the cluster's own land area	*tons*	*0*	*78 381*	*87 357*	
	farmers in the fields	*tons*	*54 718*			
	productivity	**ts/ha**	**24**	**34**	**38**	**0**
	execution	**percentage**	**95**	**100**	**100**	**0**

According to the data of 2021 and 2022, the total land area of the "ART SOFT TEX CLUSTER" cotton-textile cluster is 23218 hectares, of which the cluster has 5001 hectares in 2021 and 4950 hectares in 2022. According to the results of 2021, the total land area of 653 farms in the cluster area was 18,217 hectares, and according to the results of 2022, there were 637 farms with a total land area of 18,268 hectares. In the cotton-textile cluster "ART SOFT TEX CLUSTER" in 2021-2022, the production of cotton raw material was 78381 and 87357 tons, respectively, and the productivity reached 34 ts/ in 2021 and 38 ts/ in 2022, i.e. 4 ts/. Today, the source of the cluster's high results from year to year is that it approaches work on a scientific basis.

In this regard, it is achieved as a result of the widespread introduction of technologies found to be effective in cotton cultivation. The absorption vessels of cotton allow the soil to absorb the necessary water and maintain normal humidity. Timely satisfaction of cotton's demand for water during the period of flowering and harvest has a significant effect on the improvement of the yield. 600 per hectare in light soil 700 м3and 100 per hectare in heavy soil 1200 м3. The microclimate of the cotton field is established assuming that the temperature of the soil decreases by 8-10% as a result of irrigation.

At the same time, the importance of fertilizer in the cluster was considered one of the main factors of high yield of cotton as a result of effective use of mineral, local, microbacterial fertilizers. Per plant, 1 t. in order to produce cotton in the middle 60 кг. Nitrogen, 50 кг. Potassium 20 кг. Phosphorus is essential. Feeding was organized on the basis of 10-15 percent more demand for thin fiber cotton varieties.

"ART SOFT TEX CLUSTER" cotton-textile cluster implementation of water-saving technology and information about agricultural techniques in the balance of the cluster

No	Event name	Unit of measure	Until the cluster is established	Including		2023 *(plan)*
				in 2021	in 2022	

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Implementation of water-saving technology						
	installed in total	hectares	0	8881	8489	5848
	General relative to land area	percentage	0	38	37	26
total agricultural machinery						
	Q agricultural machinery	the number	629	732	753	795
		million people _	44044	258258	264210	359560

Source: ART SOFT TEX CLUSTER" cotton textile cluster information

Agricultural machinery is of great importance . It is related to ensuring productivity increase .

The total agricultural machinery of the "ART SOFT TEX CLUSTER" cotton-textile cluster in the period of 2021-2022 is 732 and 753, the total value of which is 258,258 and 264,210 million soms, respectively. In the 2023 plan, we can see that it is planned to increase the total number of vehicles to 795.

Today, the main goal is to introduce laser leveling techniques and to abandon old tractors and introduce new efficient techniques.

In addition, in the order of the head of our state on January 18, 2018, in the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers on July 31, 2019, rapid development of agricultural machinery, providing farms with machinery, state support, repair of machinery, full use of the resource of parts and aggregates, storage, diagnostics Tasks such as transparent study and analysis of problems such as saving fuel and lubricant products were defined.

Recommendations and "Roadmaps" were developed for the organization of technical service centers, the use of equipment, repair, maintenance and diagnosis of modern car workshops. In this regard, permanently operating commissions and groups were formed in the republic, regions and districts.

The fact that in the strategy of agricultural development of our republic for 2020-2030, many tasks related to the reform of the agrarian sector, the introduction of market mechanisms and modern technologies have been defined, is a proof that these tasks are rising to the level of state policy. Effective and rational use of techniques also makes a significant contribution to raising the culture of the agrarian sector.

may also use temporary support measures for an enterprise or organization that has fallen into a difficult economic situation as a result of various objective reasons for a certain short period of time . Giving such freedom to the cluster is one of its most important advantages.

CONCLUSION

It is expedient to provide for the following when concluding a direct contracting agreement between the organizers of cotton-textile production and farms on the cultivation and supply of raw cotton.

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Organizers of cotton-textile production should support efficient and rational use of land, water and other resources, increase productivity and timely harvesting of cotton raw materials, as well as ensure its deep processing and increased production of products with high added value; it is appropriate to apply the conditions and procedure provided for farms for the purchase of agricultural equipment on the basis of leasing, mineral fertilizers, seeds, fuels and lubricants, chemical plant protection agents and other material resources to the organizers of cotton textile production; the volumes of produced cotton fibers exceeding the needs of their production capacity should be allowed to be sold to other local consumers by the organizers of cotton-textile production directly through contracts or stock exchanges; seed obtained from cotton is delivered to oil and oil enterprises based on the return of the product by the organizer of cotton-textile production, with the condition that the oil and oil product will be sold later through stock exchanges, and the processed seed waste (shot, shelukha) is primarily sold to the farmer under direct contracts should be sold to farms, as well as to other local consumers; by-products (lint, dead cotton, etc.) cotton-

it is necessary to give the right of free sale to consumers by the organizer of textile production; the price of cotton raw materials purchased by the organizer of cotton-textile production is determined on the basis of the contract, taking into account the profitability of farms, based on the costs formed on the basis of agro-technological maps, and should not be lower than the prices set for state needs.

Loans to organizers of cotton textile production

It is necessary to maintain the allocation procedure based on the conditions provided for the financing of farms selling cotton raw materials under the state order at an interest rate of no more than 3 percent per year from the funds of the fund; it is expedient that the organizers of cotton-textile production make the final calculations for cotton raw materials purchased with farms by December 31 of this year.

was assigned the task of ensuring the opening of credit lines in accordance with the agrotechnical measures for cotton-textile organizers in accordance with the established procedure and deadlines, using the current conditions for financing the cultivation of cotton raw materials by farms .

Funds allocated for the purpose of growing cotton raw materials for cotton-textile production shall be transferred to the special account of the farm, as well as to organizers of cotton-textile production, suppliers of material and technical resources, and organizations providing services based on contracts concluded with organizers of cotton-textile production. we believe that it is time to introduce rules on the expansion of the right to free access;

Organizers of cotton-textile production should be given the right to independently place selection varieties of cotton, taking into account regional conditions, scientific rotation of crops, introduction of technologies that save water and resources, as well as compliance with the purity of cotton.

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