

THE IMPORTANCE OF AGROCLASTERS TODAY AND THEIR ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY

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Abstract

This article highlights the advantages of the cluster system and how important the role of clusters in the development of society today, their role in the development of economics.

Keywords: innovation, cluster, economy, reform, market attitude, sustainable development, light industry, cotton industry.

Introduction

In recent years, the economy of Uzbekistan has undergone severe, qualitatively new structural and deep market reforms, the priorities of socio-economic development of the country are being radically revised, new, practical drivers of economic growth are being introduced, which have the capacity to move the economy in reality. The old, lost-capacity institution and economic regulatory instruments are giving way to new innovative and effective forms and methods of influencing the economy [1].

In the following years, great attention is paid to the implementation of market relations and experiences in our country, which are tested in international practice and are important in the development of the economy. One of these is the system of clusters, which is now designated as a priority in the field of cotton, textile and light industry of our economy.

In the cluster system, accounting for the costs of enterprises operating in a particular area in accounting, as well as their correct and timely formalization on the basis of legislation, are some of the important tasks facing accounting. Many sources indicate that the experiences of developed countries are very high in the role and importance of clusters such as international logistics centers, free economic zones in ensuring sustainable socio-economic development, increasing investment activity, producing competitive goods [2].

According to S.Rosenfeld, the creation of clusters is the basis of the strategy of modern economic development and underdeveloped areas [3].

The term cluster was first coined by Michael Yujin Porter [4], who an American economist, Harvard School professor specializing in competitive opportunity studies. It defined a cluster as an association of businesses and organizations that are geographically adjacent to each other, are connected to each other, operate in a specific area, and complement each other's work.

One of the first studies on clusters was conducted by Alfred Marshall, who studied industrial areas in Britain. Many foreign scientists have made significant contributions

to the theoretical development and the study of practical aspects of the organization and functioning of clusters, including G.A.Yashevoy, A.G.Granberg [5], M.Galushkina [6], N.V.Gorodnova, D.L.Skipin [7], N.E. Egorov [8], N.A.Mishura [9] et al.

According to the interpretation of foreign scientists and researchers, the concept of “cluster” is given a number of definitions:

G.A.Yashevoy describes: Cluster - a network organization that complements the cooperation between companies (including suppliers, as well as manufacturers and consumers), related to each other relations, united around a scientific and educational center.

A.G.Granberg describes: A cluster is a group of enterprises that are united into one industry and are inextricably linked with each other.

M.Galushkina describes: A cluster is a group of firms located in one geographical area and forming one network.

N.V.Gorodnova describes: A cluster is a group of companies, institutions that operate in one geographical area in specific areas, are interconnected and complement each other.

D.L.Skipin describes: A cluster is a group of firms that are functionally related horizontally and vertically.

N.E.Egorov describes: A cluster is a group of firms, research and development institutes that are interconnected and mutually complementary in a collective, private and semi - collective way.

N.A.Mishura describes: A cluster is a group of commercial and non-profit organizations that serves to ensure the competitiveness of each firm operating in a group.

L.L.Naumova describes: A cluster is an industrialized complex based on territorial concentration and combining suppliers of goods and raw materials, the main producers, connected to a technological chain.

At the initiative of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the cluster system is also being introduced into many areas in our country, and enterprises operating in the cluster system are gaining further support.

It is worth noting that on the issue of conducting research, it is advisable to recognize the adoption of PD 2505 “on measures to further develop the raw material base of fruits and vegetables and meat products in 2016-2020, deepen their processing, increase the production and export of food products”.

In accordance with the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 25, 2018 "on measures to introduce modern forms of Organization of cotton-textile production", in 2018, 16 cotton-textile clusters were established in the regions of our country, to which more than 159 thousand hectares of farm arable land were attached. In the current year, a cluster of 48 cotton-textile clusters is planned to be established in order to bring cotton production to at least 52 percent by the Republican method.

According to the cluster project, the processing capacity of cotton fiber is 10 thousand tons per year, and products such as tin thread, jeans fabric, soft sheets are produced from raw materials.

In conclusion, we said that the current introduction of clusters in the cotton and light industries provides great opportunities for high positive results in these areas. 20-25 clusters are also operating in developed countries. It is necessary to establish clusters in all areas of our republic, making the most of the experience of developed countries. As a result, the population will expand jobs. A significant contribution to the development of the economy is made.

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