

THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF IMPROVEMENT OF AGROSERVICE SERVICES IN THE REPUBLIC BASED ON CLUSTERING

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Abstract

There is a need to increase the role of clusters in the development of agroservices in the republic. In this article, the main directions of development of agroservice based on clustering are scientifically based.

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Formation and development of a regional agroservice cluster in Uzbekistan is an important economic issue. This problematic process has a complex character, includes mechanisms related to investments and taxes in clustering, and consists of mechanisms that solve social issues in cooperation with the financial and educational systems. According to A. Marshal, one of the manifestations of the "cluster" theory, his opinion on the integration of specialized branches and industries in separate regions is the basis for the unification of several forces. According to his scientific conclusions, the regional integration of specialized entities is based on the availability of skilled labor resources, the growth of supply and additional industries, and the existence of specialization of various firms in various stages of the production process. M. Porter also noted that the company's success in the competition depends on the development of its relations with its partners and consumers. 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, government agencies, infrastructural companies) is a group. Or "cluster" - communities that form a single technological chain of closely interconnected industries, creating opportunities for the growth of the competitiveness of production enterprises Porter also noted that the company's success in the competition depends on the development of its relations with its partners and consumers. 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, government agencies, infrastructural companies) is a group. Or "cluster" - communities that form a single technological chain of closely interconnected industries, creating opportunities for the growth of the competitiveness of production enterprises Porter also noted that the company's success in the competition depends on the development of its relations with its partners and consumers. 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,

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The financial mechanism of cluster formation and development in our republic includes complex processes that determine the procedure and sources of financing for the implementation of cluster initiatives, and this situation is based on the creation of the following economic conditions, including:

- agroservice creates demand in the implementation of large investment projects within clusters;
- it requires systematic organization of financing processes in organizations and administrative bodies of various organizational legal forms of cluster subjects;
- proposed agroservice cluster initiatives are characterized by long-term self-recovery;
- high income and gross regional product increase in the region towards a single goal, etc.

The most important condition for the formation and development of the Agroservice cluster is the attraction of necessary investments, which consists of several methods. We can include the following: financing directly from the state budget; financing using various regulatory and economic levers of state regulation; sources of financing other than the state budget; financing through the "Community Fund" established on the basis of the combined funds of the members of the cluster entities; financing based on individual personal funds of the cluster member; making investments through the currencies of foreign participating enterprises or citizens.

It should be noted that the effective development of the organization of an agroservice cluster in a certain area depends, first of all, on the operation of stable mechanisms of investment attraction and use.

Summarizing the evolution of theories about the cluster, we can distinguish two different descriptions of it.

First, the activities of enterprises and firms integrated into the cluster must be related to the market of

¹M. Porter. Competition. - M.: izdatelsky dom "Williams". 2011.

exactly the same type of goods. Such dependence is vertical (purchasing and selling chain) and horizontal (use of additional departments and services, special expenses, technologies or institutions and other connections).

The second is that clusters are groups of interrelated enterprises located geographically close, and as a result of the stabilization of mutual economic and social relations between them, the development of competitiveness, creation of opportunities to create more added value and sale in the market.

Ensuring the implementation of the words of the President that "it is impossible to achieve the intended goal without the development of agriculture and its products" is implemented on the basis of the introduction of the cluster system in the Republic.

Summarizing the theories and practical experiences of the cluster, it is defined as follows: "A cluster is a set of agrarian, industrial and other follow-up enterprises united in a single technological chain, which deepens the integration of production in the fields of science, education and agro-industry, scientific and technical innovations. , is an economic system that allows to increase labor productivity and creation of additional products by rapidly implementing innovative ideas, new techniques and technologies"². The cluster system was originally established in the cotton industry in our republic, and it is planned to grow cotton raw material in this farm, pass through all stages of processing, and turn it into an expert product. requires integration on the way.

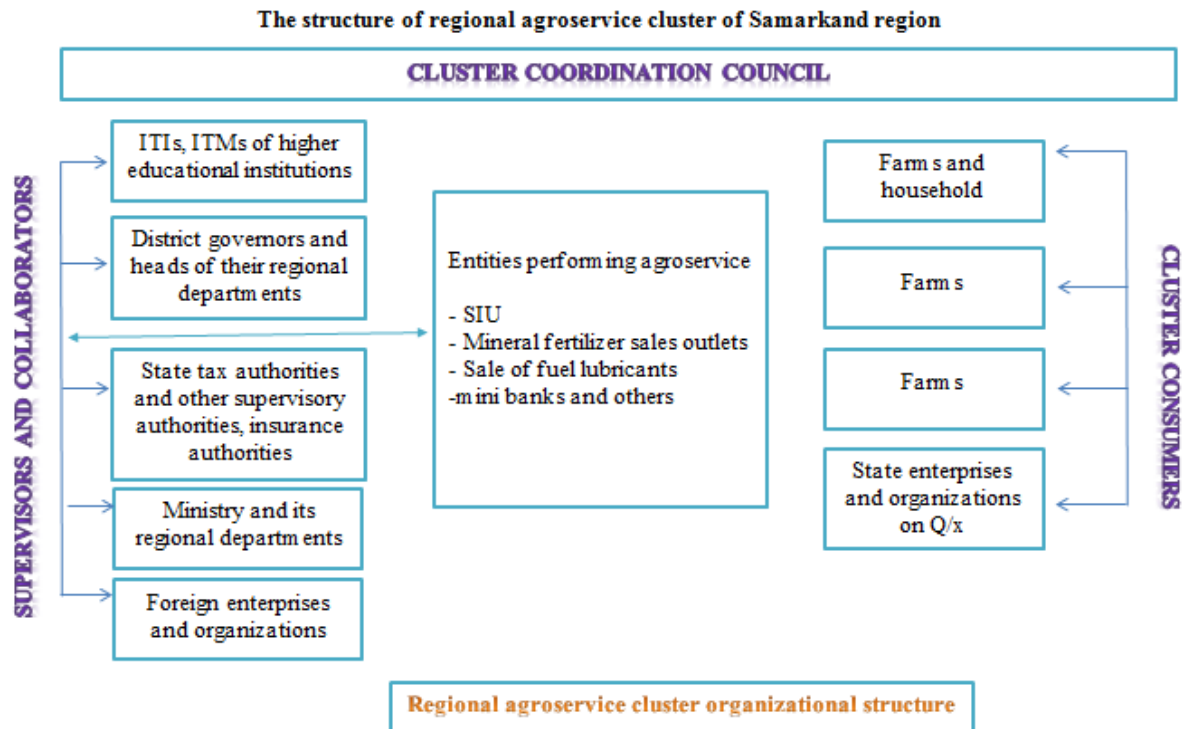
Some observations and studies show that the formation and development of major innovation centers in the world are unique and each has a unique history. Their activity is closely related to a number of factors, such as the approach to work, the level of knowledge of employees, the state of production, state policy, the potential of scientific and educational institutions, and the labor force factor.

Therefore, in the current era, which is becoming more and more dynamic and transparent, the "cluster economy" is trying to adopt innovations more widely. For this purpose, it is working with various, including state research organizations, scientific institutions, customers and suppliers. Cooperation in the field of innovation ensures the exchange of experience, as well as improvement and renewal of strategic partners and suppliers, which strengthens innovation processes, forms a harmonious, active innovation environment.

In the direction of forming a cluster economy, it is envisaged to create a system that ensures socio-economic development of the Bukhara region in response to the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 19, 2017 No. It certainly paid off in our Republic and created the basis for the formation of the most important regional cluster of agroservices.

It is desirable that the process of forming a cluster in the region on Agroservice should be carried out in several stages. Based on the in-depth study of theoretical, practical and methodological approaches available at the world level, we would like to propose the following steps for the formation of a regional agro-service cluster in the regions of our republic (Fig. 1).

²Sh.Shodmonov, M.Rakhmatov. Economic theory. Textbook.T. "Zamin Nash"-856. Page 442



It should be emphasized that the strategy of socio-economic development of a certain region and the strategy of formation and planning of a separate cluster should be implemented in harmony with each other in order to achieve effective results.

When developing a regional strategy, first of all, it is necessary to determine the points of development in the area and to pay attention to what tasks various interested groups can perform for the formation and development of socio-economic relations within these points. On the other hand, the directions of regional strategy should be taken into account when identifying prospective regional clusters and planning their development.

As a conclusion, the agroservice regional cluster in Samarkand region proposed in the research creates the opportunity to increase the following economic efficiency in terms of economic-based development:

- in the agricultural sector, partner organizations and enterprises united in the cluster council will have the opportunity to get high income (profit).
- on the basis of a cluster, it creates an opportunity to unite all economic, financial and labor resources towards a single goal.
- creates a single scientific association of scientific research institutions, which unites major scientists and specialists of the field, who can create new ideas and scientific developments in the agricultural sector. As a result, high efficiency is achieved in the field.
- attracting new modern technologies based on cluster-based integration and cooperation, increasing the efficiency of the agricultural sector through quality agroservices based on digitization of the sector.
- It creates an opportunity to increase the economic efficiency of the agroservice in the field based on the basis of the development strategy for 2022-2026, which activates the mechanisms developed by the state as a cluster.
- as a result of the systematic formation of economic relations between subjects consuming agroservices and subjects performing agroservices, high efficiency based on the needs of the agrarian sector is achieved.

- a systematic increase in the volume of the gross regional product will be achieved in the area taken separately due to the effective results of the activity of the agroservice territorial cluster established in the region.

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