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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRO CLUSTER SYSTEMS

Annotation: In this article highlights of foreign experience in the development of agro cluster systems.

Keywords: agriculture, agricultural products, agro cluster, agro cluster systems, the development of the cluster system in agriculture.

The Strategy for Action in the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 is significant, as it covers all areas. Modernization and accelerated development of agriculture are the priorities in the area of intensification of structural reforms and sustainable development of agricultural production, considerable increasing of the export potential of the agrarian sector; promoting multi-profile farming enterprises, primarily engaged in the production of farms, primarily of agricultural products, engaged in processing, procurement, storage, sale, construction and services and the need to create favorable conditions for development.

Export of agricultural products is one of the important components of the country's supply of more than 55 percent of its currency revenues. In the social sphere, the living standards of the population of the country, its material well-being, and the dynamics of inflation in the economy depend on the condition of agricultural conditions, the efficiency and efficiency of its development.

The country is rapidly developing and cluster production, thanks to the country's agriculture, with the use of climate, land, water and labor resources, a favorable political environment, and centuries-old farming culture of the nation.

The introduction of the cluster in agriculture has created a multi-stage complex approach to the process from plowing to harvesting, from raw materials to finished products. This method is especially effective in the further consolidation of cooperation of light industry enterprises with peasants and farmers, which are the source of raw material production.

Agrocroprocessors are based on three characteristics:

- regional specialization and localization of agricultural production;
- the existence of interrelations among subjects of national economy field;
- Formation of technological relations among different sectors, producing finished products from agricultural products.

One of the most common ways to increase the competitiveness of the economy

over the last decade is the cluster method widely used worldwide. Cluster strategy is widely disseminated by the European Union. The European Commission further supports the cluster development in the alliance.

Currently there are 25 clusters in the Russian Federation. In the aerospace area in St. Petersburg, there are clusters in the agrarian sector in the south of Federa. In China, cluster is being used in many sectors such as automotive, chemical, pharmaceutical, electrical, household appliances, textile and light industry products, construction, agriculture and forestry, and fisheries. The need to develop agroklaster in Korea is largely determined by the following factors. Including:

- State support to farming and its support for reforms;
- Using the traditional and national traditions to preserve them, to create new routes based on modernization such as agro tourism, hotel service;
- regional specialization, increasing the competitiveness of agricultural products and ensuring sustainability of development;
- state - university - research - farming - reproducing - mechanism of maintenance of mutually balanced business interaction;
- The effectiveness of the status of researchers and research results, and the high level of their support at the level of public policy;

- priority of organization of high-innovational-technology production and creation of an effective mechanism of state support;
- marketing system development; high level of human capital and priority in rural development.

In Uzbekistan, there are also more support for agricultural companies operating in the cluster style.

Particularly, thorough and well thought out work is being done to optimize the composition of sown areas, introduce new and advanced technologies in production, radically improve crop varieties and breeding stock, seed-breeding.

The introduction of new jobs in the countryside, as well as the creation of new small business enterprises with modern technologies is a priority. Service rendering for agricultural enterprises provides employment to a large extent. There is a need to organize enough services in the field of agriculture.

Achievements in mechanization, electrification, chemicalization of agriculture, increase of productivity of crops, increase of labor productivity are of crucial importance. The development of industries in the country, which provides agricultural production facilities, strengthens its material and technical base.

In recent years, special attention is paid to the measures on modernization, technical and technological modernization of production in the real sector of economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Particularly, issues of modernization and upgrading of agricultural production become one of the urgent tasks of this day.

In 1990, 82% of the wheat needed for the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 50% of meat products, about 60% of milk and dairy products, 50% of potatoes, sugar and whole milk were imported, the demand for basic foodstuffs is almost completely achieved by our own production. In January-December of the current year 3 014.6 thousand tons of potatoes (101.9 percent) were produced, 1 433.6 thousand tons of vegetables (101.4 percent), 2 094.8 thousand tons (102.4 percent), 3 076.3 thousand tons of fruits and berries, 1 748.9 thousand tons

(100.8%) grapes were harvested. More than 8.1 million tons of grains were produced, more than 2.9 million tons of raw cotton was harvested.

The growth of the total volume of agricultural production in January- September 2018 compared to the corresponding period of 2017 amounted to 101.3%, including the production of agriculture - 97.5%, livestock products - 107.0% of GDP.

It is important to create a warehouse system with broadband cooling cameras to provide the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan with fruits and vegetables throughout the year. In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 105, construction of new cooling chambers with an annual capacity of 8,000 tonnes and available cooling with a capacity of 49,1 thousand tonnes for the purpose of delivering regular fruits and vegetables for domestic and foreign markets throughout the year cameras.

In our view, creating enormous opportunities for the development of the cluster system in agriculture will bring significant benefits to the economy of the country. A farmer who sells his product as a finished product to an enterprise of the next generation, not as raw material but as a finished product, it earns more income, poor quality of the product, storage, and poor understanding of the peculiarity of raw materials it does not lose. As a result, agrarian and industrial systems operate with each others and achieve synergistic efficient.

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