JAHON IQTISODIYOTI VA DIPLOMATIYA UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI DSc.11/25.08.2022.I.24.03 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

JAHON IQTISODIYOTI VA DIPLOMATIYA UNIVERSITETI

MAXMASOBIROVA NIGORA UKTAM QIZI

MILLIY IQTISODIYOTNI KLASTER MODELLARI ASOSIDA RIVOJLANTIRISHNING JAHON TAJRIBASI (AGROSANOAT MAJMUI MISOLIDA)

08.00.09 – Jahon iqtisodiyoti

**iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI**

Toshkent – 2023

Iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati mundarijasi

Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по экономическим наукам

Content of dissertation abstract of doctor of philosophy (PhD) on economical sciences

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Dissertatsiya himoyasi Jahon iqtisodiyoti va diplomatiya universiteti huzuridagi ilmiy darajalar beruvchi DSc.11/25.08.2022.I.24.03 raqamli Ilmiy kengashning 2023-yil «25» *Aprel* kuni soat *15:00* dagi majlisida bo'lib o'tadi. (Manzil: 100007, O'zbekiston, Toshkent, Mustaqillik shoh ko'chasi, 54-uy. Tel.: (99871) 267-67-69; faks: (99871) 267-09-00; e-mail: rektorat@uwed.uz.

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(2023-yil «5» *aprel* dagi *1* raqamli reyestr bayonnomasi)

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tajribasi shuni ko'rsatadiki, klaster yondoshuvi uzoq muddatli strategik maqsadlarga erishish, innovatsiyalarni rag'batlantirish va milliy iqtisodiyotga investisiyalar jalb etish bo'yicha davlat siyosati samaradorligini oshirish, fan-ta'lim-ishlab chiqarish uchburchagining muvaffaqiyatli faoliyat ko'rsatishida muhim omillardan hisoblanadi. BMTning Oziq-ovqat va qishloq xo'jaligi tashkiloti (FAO) klasterlarga agrosanoatni rivojlantirishni qo'llab-quvvatlovchi muhim strategiyalardan biri sifatida qarab, ularning agro oziq-ovqat zanjiri ishtirokchilariga, ayniqsa rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarga katta foyda keltirishi hamda barqaror raqobatbardoshlikka erishish uchun qulay biznes muhitini yaratishini ta'kidlaydi[1]. Shuningdek, agrosanoat klasterlari BMTning 2030-yilga qadar erishilishi lozim bo'lgan Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlarini amalga oshirishda ham muhim dastaklardan sanaladi[2]. Ayni vaqtda jahon iqtisodiyotida turli noaniqliklarning vujudga kelishi, konyunkturaviy o'zgarishlar, raqobat kurashining kuchayishi agroklasterlarni rivojlantirish strategiyalari va unga bo'lgan ilmiy yondashuvlarni takomillashtirishni taqozo etmoqda.

Bugungi kunda dunyoning ko'plab mamlakatlarida (AQSH, Germaniya, Fransiya, Ispaniya, Portugaliya, Skandinaviya mamlakatlari, Chili, Xitoy, Hindiston, Rossiya) agrosanoat klasterlarini rivojlantirish orqali mahsulot ishlab chiqarish xarajatlarini kamaytirish, ularning sifat ko'rsatkichlarini yaxshilash va jahon bozorida raqobatbardoshlik darajasini oshirish kabi strategik maqsadlarni ko'zda tutadigan tadqiqotlarga alohida e'tibor qaratmoqda. Agrosanoat klasterlarining mamlakat oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi va barqaror taraqqiyotini ta'minlash, qishloq aholisining bandligini oshirish, nisbatan sekin rivojlanayotgan hududlar va fermer xo'jaliklarini qo'llab-quvvatlash, ekologik muammolarni hal etishdagi[3] rolini oshirish, uning samarali faoliyat ko'rsatishi uchun qulay shart-sharoitlarni shakllantirish kabi masalalar ilmiy tadqiqotlarning ustuvor yo'nalishlari hisoblanadi.

Yangi O'zbekistonda iqtisodiyotni modernizatsiya va diversifikatsiya qilish, innovatsion faoliyatni yuksaltirish, ayniqsa agrosanoat majmuini rivojlantirish orqali qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqarishi samaradorligini oshirishga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Zero, qishloq xo'jaligi milliy iqtisodiyotimizning muhim tarmog'i sifatida qishloq aholisining daromadlarini ko'paytirish, bandlik va milliy darajada oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta'minlash hamda mamlakat eksport salohiyatini oshirish vositasi sanalib, so'nggi yillarda mamlakatimiz agrosanoat majmuida klasterlashtirish jarayoni jadallik bilan amalga oshirilmoqda. Shuningdek, 2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasida

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[1] Nogales E. Agro based clusters in developing countries: staying competitive in globalised economy // Agricultural management, marketing and finance. Occasional Papers No. 25, FAO-Agricultural Management, Marketing and Finance. – Rome, 2010. – 118 p.

[2] https://sdgs.un.org/

[3] European Commission, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation. Horizon Europe, pillar II - Global challenges and European industrial competitiveness. – Publications Office, 2021 (https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2777/886065)

"Qishloq xo‘jaligini ilmiy asosda intensiv rivojlantirish orqali dehqon va fermerlar daromadini kamida 2 barobar oshirish, qishloq xo‘jaligining yillik o‘sishini kamida 5 foizga yetkazish" asosiy masalalardan biri sifatida belgilangan[4]. Mazkur maqsadga erishish uchun agrosanoat majmuida klasterlarni rivojlantirish, bu sohada jahon tajribasini chuqur o‘rgangan holda undan O‘zbekistonda foydalanish imkoniyatlarini tahlil qilish, mamlakatimizda agroklasterlarni rivojlantirish bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan muammo va istiqbollarni tadqiq etish bo‘yicha ilmiy izlanishlarni kengaytirish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 23-oktabrdagi "O‘zbekiston Respublikasi qishloq xo‘jaligini rivojlantirishning 2020-2030-yillarga mo‘ljallangan strategiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida" PF-5853-son, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi "2022–2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning Taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida"gi PF-60-son Farmonlari, 2019-yil 11-dekabrdagi "Meva-sabzavotchilik va uzumchilik tarmog'ini yanada rivojlantirish, sohada qo‘shilgan qiymat zanjirini yaratishga doir qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g'risida"gi PQ-4549-son Qarori, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2018-yil 31-martdagi "Paxta-to‘qimachilik ishlab chiqarishlari va klasterlari faoliyatini tashkil etish bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida"gi 253-son, 2019-yil 25-sentabrdagi "Boshoqli don yetishtirishda klaster tizimini bosqichma-bosqich joriy etish orqali yuqori hosildorlikni ta'minlashga doir qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida"gi 806-son, 2020-yil 19-fevraldagi "Bog‘dorchilik va issiqxona xo‘jaliklarini hamda meva-sabzavot klasterlarini qo‘shimcha moliyaviy qo‘llab-quvvatlash chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida"gi 102-son Qarorlari va agroklasterlar faoliyatini rivojlantirishga bag‘ishlangan boshqa rasmiy hujjatlarda ko‘rsatilgan vazifalarni amalga oshirishga mazkur dissertatsiya tadqiqoti muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Mavzuning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga bog‘liqligi. Mazkur tadqiqot O‘zbekiston Respublikasi fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining I. "Demokratik va huquqiy jamiyatni ma'naviy-ahloqiy va madaniy rivojlantirish, innovatsion iqtisodiyotni shakllantirish" ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Klasterlarni shakllantirish va rivojlantirishning milliy iqtisodiyotdagi ahamiyati, asosiy yo‘nalishlari va xususiyatlari xorijlik iqtisodchi olimlar – M.Porter, S.Ketels, Ö.Sölvell, G.Lindqvist, E.Bergman, E.Ferser, C.Boj tomonidan, agroklasterlar rivojlanishining jahon tajribasi L.Kiminami, A.Kiminami, S.Sharma, E.Nogales, F.Theus, R.Rama, M.Yu, L.Erling, R.Mueller, A.Jankoviak tomonidan chuqur tadqiq etilgan[5].

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[4] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "2022 — 2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning Taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida"gi 28.01.2022 yildagi PF-60-son Farmoni (https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-5841063)

[5] Porter M. The Competitive Advantage of Nations. // Harvard Business Review. – Brighton, 1990.– March/April. – P. 73-91; Porter M. Clusters and the new economics of competition // Harvard Business Review. –Brihgton, 1998. – Nov/Dec. – Vol.76, Issue 6. – P. 77-90; Porter M., Ketels C. Clusters and Industrial Districts: Common Roots, Different Perspectives // A Handbook of Industrial Districts. – Northampton: "Edward Elgar Publishing", 2009; Ketels C. Clusters, Cluster Policy, and Swedish Competitiveness in the Global Economy. –Stolckholm, 2009. – 66 p.; Sölvell Ö., Lindqvist G., Ketels C. The Cluster Initiative Greenbook. – Stockholm: "Ivory Tower", 2003. – 92 p.; Bergman E., Feser E. Industrial and Regional Clusters: Concepts and Comparative Applications. – Morgantown: "Regional Research Institute, West Virginia University", 1999. – 92 p.; Kiminami L., Kiminami A. (2009). Agricultural Clusters

Milliy iqtisodiyotda klasterlarni shakllantirishning nazariy-konseptual asoslari, xorijiy tajriba, agrosanoat klasterlarining iqtisodiy ahamiyati kabi masalalar MDH mamlakatlari olimlaridan Y.Dorjieva, L.Markov, L.Shukina, Y.Limetti, V.Kundus, R.Xikmatov kabilarning ilmiy izlanishlarida qisman o'z aksini topgan[6.]

O'zbekistonlik iqtisodchilardan R.Alimov, D.Kurbanova, A.Rasulov, M.Raxmatov, T.Jo'rayev, M.Kamilova, A.Alimov, A.Abduvaliev, N.Xolmatov, R.Ro'ziev, M.Xusainov, G.Zohidov, D.Mirzaxalilova, Ch.Murodov kabilar mazkur yo'nalishda bir qator ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borgan[7]. Xususan, R.Alimov,

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in China // International Association of Agricultural Economists Conference. – Beijing, 2009. – 22 p.; Catalin B. Clusters Models, Factors and Characteristics // International Journal of Economic Practices and Theories, 2011. – Vol.1, No.1. – P.34-43; Sunil Sh. Agro-based Clusters: A Tool for Competitiveness of Indian Agriculture in the ERA of Globalisation // Global Journal of Finance and Management, 2014. – V.6, No.8. - P. 713-718.; Nogales E. Agro based clusters in developing countries: staying competitive in globalised economy // Agricultural management, marketing and finance. Occasional Papers No. 25, FAO-Agricultural Management, Marketing and Finance. – Rome, 2010. – 118 p.; Theus F., Zeng D. Agricultural clusters // Agricultural Innovation Systems: An Investment Sourcebook. – Washington DC: World Bank, 2012; Rama R. Innovation in the food industry // IV congreso internacional de horticultura mediterránea. – Almeria: Universidad de Almería, 2005. –P. 139–145; Yu M., Calzadilla J., Lopez J., Villa A. Engineering agro-food development: The cluster model in China // Agricultural Sciences. – Rome, 2013. –P.33-39; Li E., Coates K., Li X., Ye X., Leipnik M. Analyzing Agricultural Agglomeration in China // *Sustainability*. – Basel, 2017. – №9(2), 313. – 19 p.; Li E. The Formation, Evolution and Innovative Development of Agricultural Clusters in China: Case of the Cluster Nature of "Shouguang Model // SCIENTIA GEOGRAPHICA SINICA. – Cahngchung, 2020, №. 40(4): – P. 617-627; Mueller R., Sumner D., Lapsley J. Clusters of grapes and wine // International Wine Business Research Conference. – Montpellier, 2006. – 19 p.; Jankowiak A. Cluster-based development: a Chinese cluster policy //Research papers of Wrocław university of economics. –Wroclaw, 2017. – No. 486. – P. 71-79.

[6]Доржиева Е. Формирование и развитие конкурентоспособных агропромышленных кластеров на мезоуровне экономики. – СПб.: "Изд-во Санкт-Петербург. ун-та управления и экономики", 2012. - 168 с.; Доржиева Е. Формирование агропромышленных кластеров как условие инновационного развития региональных систем // Известия ИГЭА, – 2011. – № 4(78). –С. 64-69; Марков Л. Экономические кластеры: понятия и характерные черты // Актуальные проблемы социально_экономического развития: взгляд молодыхученых. – Новосибирск: ИЭОПП СО РАН, 2005. – Разд. 1. – С. 105-108; Щукина Л. Агрокластеры как инструмент обеспечения устойчивого инновационного развития сельского хозяйства региона // Экономика и управление народным хозяйством, 2014. –С.1-8.; Леметти Ю., Келебай Р. Кластерная политика как инструмент государственного регулирования агропродовольственного сектора экономики // Современные проблемы науки и образования. – 2015. – № 2.2; Kundius V., Kovaleva I., Semina L., Voronkova O. Sannikova I., Bobrovska T. Functioning of the Agro-Industrial Clister in Terms of Development of Innovative-Investment Activity // International Business Management, 2017. – №11 (12), – С. 2097-2103; Хикматов Р., Гараев А. Международный опыт развития кластеров // Актуальные проблемы экономики и права, 2009. – №1(9). – С. 125-136.

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D.Kurbanova, M.Kamilova mamlakatimizda paxta sanoati klasterlarini shakllantirish bo'yicha tadqiqotlar olib borgan bo'lsa, Y.S.Be, D.M.Mirzaxalilova hamda G.E.Zahidov O'zbekiston yengil sanoatida klasterlarni rivojlantirish masalalarini o'rgangan. A.Abduvaliev esa monografik tadqiqotlarida milliy iqtisodiyotda innovatsion klasterlarni shakllantirish va rivojlantirishning nazariy asoslari, hududiy innovatsion klasterlarni rivojlantirishning xorij tajribasi, mamlakatimizda klasterlarni rivojlantirishning ustuvor yo'nalishlarini tahlil etgan.

Biroq, ushbu sohaga oid adabiyotlar va tadqiqotlarni o'rganish natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, mavjud ilmiy tadqiqotlarda agrosanoat tarmog'ida klasterlarni shakllantirishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari chuqur tahlil etilmagan hamda ularni o'rganishga kompleks ravishda yondashilmagan. Shuningdek, O'zbekistonda agrosanoat klasterlarini shakllantirish masalalariga qaratilgan ilmiy tadqiqotlar kam sonli bo'lib, mavjud adabiyotlarda agrosanoat klasterlarini shakllantirish va rivojlantirishning hozirgi holati, mavjud muammo va imkoniyatlar asosan nazariy jihatdan tahlil etilib, amaliyotda kuzatilayotgan iqtisodiy jarayon va munosabatlar e'tibordan chetda qolgan hamda mamlakatimizda so'nggi yillarda olib borilayotgan iqtisodiy islohotlar bilan bog'liqlik masalalariga yetarli darajada e'tibor qaratilmagan. Ushbu holat esa, mazkur dissertatsiya ishida tadqiq etilgan ilmiy-nazariy va amaliy muammolar hamda ularning yechimiga oid taklif va tavsiyalarning dolzarbligini yaqqol namoyon etadi.

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya ishi Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universitetining ilmiy-tadqiqot rejasiga muvofiq PZ-20170928187–"Mamlakatning iqtisodiy xavfsizligini va raqobatbardoshligini ta'minlash mexanizmini takomillashtirish yo'llari" mavzusidagi amaliy davlat ilmiy granti doirasida bajarilgan (2018-2020 yy.).

Tadqiqotning maqsadi milliy iqtisodiyotning agrosanoat majmuini klaster modellari orqali rivojlantirishning xorij tajribasini tahliliy o'rgangan holda O'zbekistonda agrosanoat klasterlarni shakllantirish va takomillashtirishga yo'naltirilgan ilmiy taklif va amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishdan iboratdir.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

iqtisodiy klasterlarning, xususan agrosanoat klasterlarining mohiyati, iqtisodiy ahamiyati, shakllanish xususiyatlarini tadqiq etish;

iqtisodiyotda klasterlarni shakllantirishning tashkiliy modellarni o'rganish;

agrosanoat klasterlari faoliyatini baholash ko'rsatkichlari tahlilini amalga oshirish;

использования кластерной модели развития бизнеса в Узбекистане // Молодой ученый. – 2015. – №17. – С. 472-475; Захидов Г. Факторы формирования кластерного производства //"Иқтисодиёт ва инновацион технологиялар" илмий электрон журнали. – Тошкент, 2015. – № 3, май-июнь. – 6 с. Бэ Я.С. Упларление развитием текстильной промышленности на основе стратегии формирования кластеров (на материалах Республики Корея и Республики Узбекистан). Дис. … канд. экон. наук: 08.00.13/ Бэ Янг Сонг – Ташкент, 2008. – 139 с., Д.М.Мирзахалилова. Повышение конкуренто способности текстильной промышленности текстильной промышленности Узбекистана на основе кластеризации. Дис. … канд. экон. наук:08.00.03/Мирзахалилова Дамира Миннисалиховна. – Ташкент, 2012. –150 с. Захидов Г. Э. Ўзбекистон енгил саноатида ишлаб чиқаришни кластер усулида ташкил этиш ва бошқариш самарадорлиги. Иқтисодиёт фан. фалсафа докт... дис.: 08.00.13/ Захидов Гафурджан Эркинович. – Т., 2017. –162 б.

iqtisodiy klasterlarni shakllantirish va rivojlantirishning milliy modellarining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini ochib berish;

xorijiy mamlakatlarda raqobatbardosh agrosanoat klasterlarini shakllantirish va qo‘llab-quvvatlash siyosatining asosiy yo‘nalishlarini aniqlash;

O‘zbekistonda agrosanoat klasterlarini shakllantirishning hozirgi holatini tahlil qilish;

O‘zbekistonda agrosanoat klasterlarini shakllantirishning muammo va istiqbollarini tahlil qilgan holda mamlakatimizda raqobatbardosh agrosanoat klasterlarini shakllantirish va rivojlantirish bo‘yicha ilmiy va amaliy takliflarni ishlab chiqish.

Tadqiqot obyekti sifatida xorijiy mamlakatlar (AQSH, Yevropa Ittifoqi (Fransiya va Ispaniya), Xitoy) va O‘zbekistonning agrosanoat klasterlari belgilab olingan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini milliy iqtidosiyotning agrosanoat majmuini klaster modellari orqali rivojlantirish jarayonida yuzaga keladigan qonuniyatlar, munosabatlar tizimi tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Dissertatsiya tadqiqoti jarayonida ilmiy abstraksiya, ma’lumotlarni guruhlarga ajratish va iqtisodiy tahlil va sintez qilish, induksiya va deduksiya, iqtisodiy jarayondagi o‘zgarishlardan mantiqiy xulosa qilish, statistik ma’lumotlarni taqqoslash, monografik tadqiq etish, dialektik, ikki tomonlama yondoshuv va tahlil, solishtirma tahlil va taqqoslash, so‘rovnoma o‘tkazish, ko‘p omilli ekonometrik model usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

milliy iqtisodiyotni klaster modellari asosida rivojlantirishning xorijiy mamlakatlar tajribasi (AQSH, Yevropa mamlakatlari va XXR misolida) va klasterlarni shakllantirish milliy modellarning o‘ziga xosligi nazariy-uslubiy jihatdan tadqiq etilib, O‘zbekiston uchun milliy iqtisodiyotni klasterlashtirishning hozirgi bosqichida "dirijist" klaster boshqaruv tizimi mos ekanligi asoslab berilgan;

O‘zbekistonda tashkil etilayotgan agrosanoat klasterlarining sxematik ko‘rinishi tasvirlanib, ularning faoliyatini samarali tashkil etishga to‘sqinlik qilayotgan ayrim salbiy tendensiyalarni davlat va xususiy sektor sherikchiligining optimal darajasini ta’minlash orqali bartaraf etishga qaratilgan takliflar asoslangan;

O‘zbekistonda viloyatlar kesimida qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlarini yetishtirish bo‘yicha joylashuv koeffitsienti (Location quotient)ni hisoblash orqali mazkur yo‘nalishlarda agrosanoat klasterlarini shakllantirish bo‘yicha takliflar ishlab chiqilgan;

O‘zbekistonda agrosanoat klasterini shakllantirish va rivojlantirish bo‘yicha olib borilayotgan siyosatning samaradorligini oshirishga qaratilgan 2021-2030-yillarga mo‘ljallangan 3 bosqichli dasturning konseptual asoslari ishlab chiqilgan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iboratdir:

agroklasterlarning milliy va hududiy raqobatbardoshlikni oshirish, bandlik va aholi farovonligini ta’minlash, agrosanoat tarmog‘ini samarali tashkil etishning oqilona shakli ekanligi asoslangan;

iqtisodiy adabiyotlardagi qarashlardan farqli holda "iqtisodiy klaster" tushunchasiga mualliflik ta’rifi berilgan;

turli nazariy va uslubiy qarashlarni tadqiq etish asosida klasterlarning iqtisodiy mohiyati, ularning iqtisodiy aglomeratsiyaning boshqa turlaridan farqli jihatlari asoslangan;

agroklasterlarni rivojlantirishga oid uslubiy yondoshuvlarni umumlashtirish asosida ushbu klasterlar faoliyatini baholash algoritmi ishlab chiqilgan;

O'zbekistonda agrosanoat klasterini shakllantirish va rivojlantirish bo'yicha taklif etilgan dasturdan amaliyotda foydalanish raqobatbardosh agrosanoat klasterlarini vujudga kelishida ijobiy samara berishi asoslab berilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi unda qo'llanilgan usullar va yondashuvlarning maqsadga muvofiqligi, ma'lumotlarning rasmiy manbalardan, jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Statistika agentligi, Qishloq xo'jaligi vazirligi, ularning hududiy boshqarma va bo'linmalaridan olinganligi, tegishli taklif va xulosalarning muttasadi tashkilotlar tomonidan amaliyotga joriy qilinganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati agroklasterlarni rivojlantirishga yo'naltirilgan davlat maqsadli dasturlarining uslubiy asoslarini baholash, ilmiy natijalardan mamlakatimizda agrosanoat klasterini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarida foydalanish mumkinligi bilan asoslanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarning amaliy ahamiyati ushbu tadqiqot natijasida olingan amaliy tavsiyalardan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qishloq xo'jaligi vazirligi, uning hududiy bo'linmalari, mahalliy hokimiyatlar faoliyatlarida agrosanoat klasterlarini shakllantirish va rivojlantirishga doir dasturlar, kompleks chora-tadbirlar majmuini ishlab chiqishda foydalanish mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Milliy iqtisodiyotni klaster modellari asosida rivojlantirishning jahon tajribasini agrosanoat majmuiga qo'llash orqali olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

milliy iqtisodiyotni klaster modellari asosida rivojlantirishning xorijiy mamlakatlar tajribasi (AQSH, Yevropa mamlakatlari va XXR misolida) va milliy modellarning o'ziga xosligi nazariy-uslubiy jihatdan tadqiq etilib, O'zbekiston uchun milliy iqtisodiyotni klasterlashtirishning hozirgi bosqichida "dirijist" klaster boshqaruv tizimi mos ekanligi bo'yicha takliflar "O'zbekiston Fermer, dehqon xo'jaliklari va tomorqa yer egalari kengashi" faoliyatiga (O'zbekiston Fermer, dehqon xo'jaliklari va tomorqa yer egalari kengashi"ning 2022-yil 25-avgustdagi 01/03-2204-sonli dalolatnomasi) hamda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qishloq xo'jaligi vazirligi Toshkent viloyati Qishloq xo'jaligi boshqarmasi faoliyatiga (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qishloq xo'jaligi vazirligi Toshkent viloyati Qishloq xo'jaligi boshqarmasining 2022-yil 25-avgustdagi 01-11/296-sonli ma'lumotnomasi) idora va korxonalarga yuboriladigan axborot-tahliliy hujjatlarni tayyorlashda, Boshqarma tomonidan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining "Agrosanoat klasterlari maqomi va ularning faoliyatini tashkil etish tartibi to'g'risidagi Nizomni tasdiqlash to'g'risidagi" Qaror loyihasi uchun takliflarni shakllantirishda joriy qilingan;

O'zbekistonda tashkil etilayotgan agrosanoat klasterlarining sxematik ko'rinishi tasvirlanib, ularning faoliyatini samarali tashkil etishga to'sqinlik

qilayotgan ayrim salbiy tendensiyalarni davlat va xususiy sektor sherikchiligining optimal darajasini ta'minlash orqali bartaraf etishga qaratilgan takliflar "O'zbekiston Fermer, dehqon xo'jaliklari va tomorqa yer egalari kengashi" faoliyatiga (O'zbekiston Fermer, dehqon xo'jaliklari va tomorqa yer egalari kengashi"ning 2022-yil 25-avgustdagi 01/03-2204-sonli dalolatnomasi) hamda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qishloq xo'jaligi vazirligi Toshkent viloyati Qishloq xo'jaligi boshqarmasi faoliyatiga (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qishloq xo'jaligi vazirligi Toshkent viloyati Qishloq xo'jaligi boshqarmasining 2022-yil 25-avgustdagi 01-11/296-sonli ma'lumotnomasi joriy qilingan. Mazkur taklif uyushma va uning joylardagi boshqarmalari faoliyatida belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda hamda Toshkent viloyatida mavjud klasterlar faoliyati bilan bog'liq muammolarni bartaraf etish, xususan fermerlarning klasterlar bilan hamkorligini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha olib borilgan chora-tadbirlar davomida qo'llanilgan;

O'zbekistonda viloyatlar kesimida qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini yetishtirish bo'yicha joylashuv koeffitsienti (Location quotient)ni hisoblash asosida mazkur yo'nalishlarda agrosanoat klasterlarini shakllantirish bo'yicha takliflar "O'zbekiston Fermer, dehqon xo'jaliklari va tomorqa yer egalari kengashi" faoliyatiga (O'zbekiston Fermer, dehqon xo'jaliklari va tomorqa yer egalari kengashi"ning 2022-yil 25-avgustdagi 01/03-2204-sonli dalolatnomasi) va O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qishloq xo'jaligi vazirligi Toshkent viloyati Qishloq xo'jaligi boshqarmasi faoliyatiga (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qishloq xo'jaligi vazirligi Toshkent viloyati Qishloq xo'jaligi boshqarmasining 2022-yil 25-avgustdagi 01-11/296-sonli ma'lumotnomasi) joriy qilinib, belgilangan tartibda qo'llanilgan hamda viloyatning qishloq xo'jaligining ayrim turdagi mahsulotlarini yetishtirish bo'yicha klasterlarni shakllantirish salohiyatini aniqlashda, 2022-2023-yillarda Toshkent viloyati tumanlarini qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari yetishtirishga ixtisoslashtirish ko'rsatkichlari ishlab chiqishda qo'llanilgan;

O'zbekistonda agrosanoat klasterini shakllantirish va rivojlantirish bo'yicha olib borilayotgan siyosatning samaradorligini oshirishga qaratilgan 2021-2030-yillarga mo'ljallangan 3 bosqichli dasturning konseptual asoslari bo'yicha takliflar "O'zbekiston Fermer, dehqon xo'jaliklari va tomorqa yer egalari kengashi" faoliyatiga (O'zbekiston Fermer, dehqon xo'jaliklari va tomorqa yer egalari kengashi"ning 2022-yil 25-avgustdagi 01/03-2204-sonli dalolatnomasi) va O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qishloq xo'jaligi vazirligi Toshkent viloyati Qishloq xo'jaligi boshqarmasi faoliyatiga (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qishloq xo'jaligi vazirligi Toshkent viloyati Qishloq xo'jaligi boshqarmasining 2022-yil 25-avgustdagi 01-11/296-sonli ma'lumotnomasi) joriy qilingan. Natijada, mazkur taklifdan Kengashni 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari rejasini ishlab chiqishda hamda Toshkent viloyatida agrosanoat klasterlarini rivojlantirish bo'yicha 2030-yilga qadar mo'ljallangan chora-tadbirlar rejasini tuzishda qo'llanilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari 17 ta, shu jumladan 9 ta xalqaro va 8 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan o'tgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha jami 37 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi OAK e'tirof etgan

mahalliy jurnallarda 8 ta, nufuzli xorijiy jurnallarda 5 ta, ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarda 17 ta ma'ruza tezislari e'lon qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya tarkibi kirish, uchta bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati va ilovalardan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning hajmi 155 betni tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyasining **kirish** qismida tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi asoslangan, tadqiqotning maqsadi, vazifalari, obyekti va predmeti belgilangan, tadqiqot mavzusining respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi ko'rsatilgan, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan. Olingan natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati izohlab berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy etilishi, nashr qilingan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi doirasidagi ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi **"Iqtisodiy klasterlarni shakllantirishning nazariy-konseptual asoslari"** deb nomlanib, unda klasterlarning iqtisodiy ahamiyati va mohiyati, agrosanoat klasterining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari va milliy iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishdagi o'rni, agrosanoat klasterini shakllantirish masalalari, milliy iqtisodiyotni klasterlashtirishning tashkiliy modellari, klasterlarning boshqa aglomeratsiyalardan farqlari, iqtisodiy klasterlar faoliyatini baholash ko'rsatkichlari tadqiq etilgan.

Iqtisodiyotda klaster deganda "bir geografik hududdagi ishlab chiqarish kompaniyalari, xom ashyo yetkazib beruvchilar, xizmat ko'rsatish korxonalari, tegishli sohalardagi firma va jamoat institutlari (tadqiqot institutlari, ta'lim maskanlari va standartlashtirish institutlari)ning zich tarmog'i[8]" tushunilib, mazkur bobda klasterlar nazariyasi izchil yoritilgan. Klasterlar nazariyasining kelib chiqish tarixiga nazar solsak, uning asosiy xususiyatlaridan biri bo'lgan ixtisoslashuvning iqtisodiy samaradorlikka ta'siri bo'yicha dastlabki qarashlarni A.Smit[9], "D.Rikardoning ilmiy qarashlarida kuzatish mumkin[10]" bo'lsa, ko'pgina iqtisodchilar fikriga ko'ra zamonaviy klasterlar nazariya asosida A.Marshallning "sanoat hududlari" (industrial tumanlar) nazariyasi yotadi[11]. Fanga esa biznes klasteri tushunchasini birinchi bo'lib amerikalik iqtisodchi Maykl Porter kiritgan bo'lib, uning ulkan hissasi ilgari to'plangan keng nazariy va empirik materiallarni tizimga keltirgani hisoblanadi.

Bugungi kunda klaster atamasining yigirmadan ortiq ta'riflari bo'lib, iqtisodiy klasterlar bir qancha muhim jarayonlar, ya'ni geografik konsentratsiya,

[8]Porter M.E. Clusters and Competition: New Agendas for Companies, Governments, and Institutions. - Harvard Business School Working Paper, No. 98-080, March 1998. – P.3

[9]Международные экономические отношения: Учебник / Под М43 ред. И.П. Фаминского. — М.: Юристъ, 2001. – 847 с.

[10] Фатеев В.С.Кластеры, кластерный подход и его использование как инструмента регулирования развития национальной и региональной экономики/В.С. Фатеев // Веснік ГрДУ імя Янкі Купалы. Сер. 5. Эканоміка. Сацыялогія. Біялогія. – 2012. – № 2(131). – С.40-50.

[11]Bergman, E.M. and Feser, E.J.(1999) "Industrial and Regional Clusters: Concepts and Comparative Applications", Regional Research Institute, WVU.

ixtisoslashuv, klaster a'zolarining xilma-xilligi, hamkorlikdagi raqobat, kritik massa, klasterning hayotiylik sikli va innovatsiyalar asoslanadi[12] va shu xususiyati tufayli iqtisodiy aglomeratsiyaning boshqa turlaridan farq qiladi. Iqtisodiy maktablar va olimlarning klasterga bergan ta'riflaridan klaster hududiy rivojlanish va geografik jihatdan bir yerga to'planish, raqobatbardoshlik bilan bog'liq bo'lib, bir faoliyat sohasidagi firmalarning o'zaro hamkorligi va o'z o'rnida raqobatlashishini anglash mumkin va klasterga "geografik jihatdan yaqin joylashgan va ixtisoslashgan sektorlar (ishlab chiqarish sektori, ilm-fan sektori, boshqaruv sektori (mahalliy hokimiyatlar) va to'ldiruvchi sektor (bank, sug'urta, logistika, uyushmalar)ning o'zaro hamkorligi va raqobatidan yuzaga kelgan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy munosabatlar tizimidir" degan mualliflik ta'rifini berish mumkin.
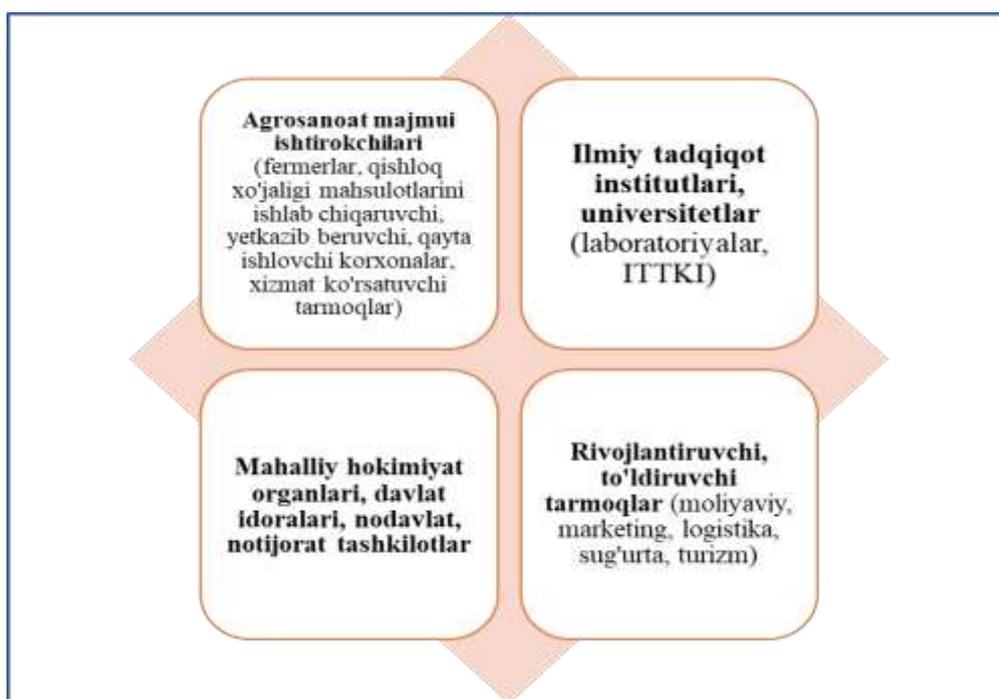
1-rasm. Agrosanoat klasterining tashkiliy tuzilmasi[13]

Milliy iqtisodiyotda klasterlashtirish keng qo'llaniladigan soha agrosanoat tarmog'idir. Agrosanoat klasterlari qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqaruvchilar, ishlab chiqarish vositalarini yetkazib beruvchilar, mahsulotni qayta ishlovchi sanoat tarmog'i korxonalari, tarmoqqa xizmat ko'rsatuvchi (kimyoviy, veterenariya, urug'chilik, naslchilik, fan va h.k.) sohalar, pirovard mahsulot sotishni amalga oshiruvchi tijorat muassasalari hamda turli boshqa iqtisodiy infratuzilma obyektlarini qamrab oladi[14]. Yuqoridagi 1-rasmda agrosanoat klasterining ishtirokchilari tasvirlangandir. Agrosanoat klasterlarini rivojlantirish siyosati mahalliy qishloq xo'jaligi korxonalari o'rtasida vertikal va gorizontal aloqalarni o'rnatish, qo'llab-quvvatlash orqali innovatsiyalarning tarqalishiga va muhim
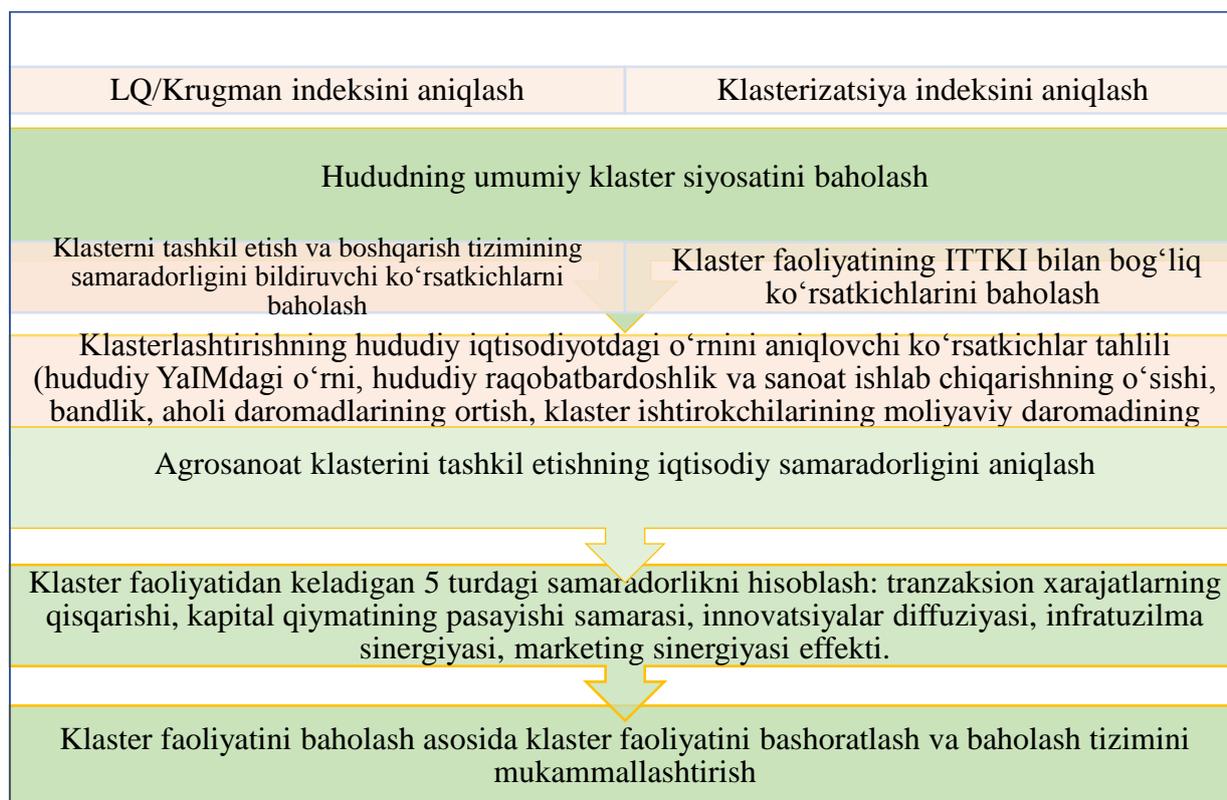
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[12] Andersson T., Sylvia Schwaag-Serger, Jens Sorvik, Emily Wise Hansson. The Cluster Policies Whitebook. IKED. 2004. – P.28-29.

[13] Muallif tomonidan tuzildi.

[14] Жўраев Т.Т., Ҳамидов М.Э. Ўзбекистонда агросаноат кластерлариниг ривожланиши ва уларнинг қишлоқ хўжалиги тараққиётида тутган ўрни // "Халқаро молия ва ҳисоб" илмий электрон журнали. – № 2, апрель, 2019 йил

mahalliy tashqi omillarni yaratishga yordam beradi[15]. Agro klasterlarni rivojlantirish uchun maxsus dasturlar, klasterni rivojlantirish siyosatining ahamiyatini alohida ta'kidlash lozim va hukumat, mahalliy boshqaruv organlari, iqtisodiy institutlar rivojlanish jarayonini qo'llab-quvvatlashda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Mazkur bobda iqtisodiy klasterlarni shakllantirishning tashkiliy-boshqaruv modellari izchil o'rganilib, Marshall modeli, Hub and spoke (radial, yulduzsimon, yelpig'ichsimon), "satellite platform cluster model" (yo'ldosh platformali), hukumat tomonidan boshqariladigan model; klasterning determinantiga ko'ra esa Porterning raqobatbardoshlik rombi, "Triple-Helix" (uch spiral) modeli, Klaster tashabbusini amalga oshirish modeli, Klaster omillari modeli, Klaster determinantlarining voronka modeli, Ö.Sölvell (Klaster omillari modeli), E.Fezer, K.Ketels, J.Lindkvistlarning modellari tahlil qilingan va ularning klaster ishtirokchilari, klasterning tashkiliy tuzilishi, klaster doirasida yirik va kichik biznesning roli kabi omillar asosida farqlari tadqiq etilgan. Umuman olganda, klasterlarning iqtisodiyotning tarmoqlari va sohalaridan kelib chiqqan holda turli xil tashkiliy modellari ko'p bo'lib, klaster nazariyasining va modellarining xilma-xilligi uning amaliyotga tatbiq etilishiga yagona yondashuvning, universal modelning yo'qligidan dalolat beradi. Klasterlarni shakllantirish jarayoni uzoq muddatni, kuchni, tashabbusni, ichki imkoniyatlarni hisobga olishni talab qiladi.

LQ/Krugman indeksini aniqlash	Klasterizatsiya indeksini aniqlash
Hududning umumiy klaster siyosatini baholash	
Klasterni tashkil etish va boshqarish tizimining samaradorligini bildiruvchi ko'rsatkichlarni baholash	Klaster faoliyatining ITTKI bilan bog'liq ko'rsatkichlarini baholash
Klasterlashtirishning hududiy iqtisodiyotdagi o'rnini aniqlovchi ko'rsatkichlar tahlili (hududiy YaIMdagi o'rni, hududiy raqobatbardoshlik va sanoat ishlab chiqarishning o'sishi, bandlik, aholi daromadlarining ortish, klaster ishtirokchilarining moliyaviy daromadining	
Agrosanoat klasterini tashkil etishning iqtisodiy samaradorligini aniqlash	
Klaster faoliyatidan keladigan 5 turdagi samaradorlikni hisoblash: tranzaksion xarajatlarning qisqarishi, kapital qiymatining pasayishi samarasi, innovatsiyalar diffuziyasi, infratuzilma sinergiyasi, marketing sinergiyasi effekti.	
Klaster faoliyatini baholash asosida klaster faoliyatini bashoratlash va baholash tizimini mukammallashtirish	

2-rasm. Agrosanoat klasteri faoliyatini baholash algoritmi[16]

[15] Sunil Sharma, Anupam. Agro-based Clusters: A Tool for Competitiveness of Indian Agriculture in the ERA of Globalisation // Global Journal of Finance and Management, 2014. - Volume 6, Number 8. - P. 713-718. (http://www.ripublication.com)
[16] Tadqiqotlar asosida muallif tomonidan tuzilgan.

Agrosanoat klasterlarining samarali faoliyat yuritishida ularni baholash masalalari ham muhim o'rin tutadi. Agrosoanoat va umuman iqtisodiy klasterlar faoliyatini baholashni 5 bosqich: agrosanoat klasterini tashkil etishning iqtisodiy samaradorligini aniqlash, hududning umumiy klaster siyosatini baholash, klasterlashtirishning hududiy iqtisodiyotdagi o'rnini aniqlovchi ko'rsatkichlar tahlili, klaster faoliyatidan keladigan samaradorlikni hisoblash hamda klaster faoliyatini baholash asosida klaster faoliyatini bashoratlash va baholash tizimini mukammallashtirishga bo'lish mumkin. Klasterlar iqtisodiy samaradorligini tahlil qilish olib borilayotgan klaster siyosatini to'g'ri baholash, mavjud muammolarni aniqlash, tajribalarni o'rganish, klasterning samarali faoliyatini tashkil etishda muhimdir. Bu kabi tahlillar klasterlarni shakllantirish yoki ularni qo'llab-quvvatlashda, mintaqadagi mavjud iqtisodiy salohiyatni aniqlashda, qaysi sohada ixtisoslashuv iqtisodiy jihatdan maqbul ekanligini aniqlashda qo'llaniladi.

Dissertatsiya ishining ikkinchi bobi **"Agrosanoat klasterlarini shakllantirishning jahon tajribasi"** deb nomlanib, unda milliy iqtisodiyotni klasterlashtirishning milliy modellari xususiyatlari, AQSH, Yevropa mintaqasi (Fransiya, Ispaniya) hamda Xitoy misolida klasterlashtirish siyosatining o'ziga xosligi, mazkur mamlakatlardagi raqobatbardosh klasterlar faoliyati tahlil qilingan.

Milliy iqtisodiyotni klasterlashtirishning bir qancha milliy modellari bo'lib, Yevropa modeli (turli xil mahsulotlar ishlab chiqaruvchi raqobatdosh firmalarning chegaralangan hududda to'planishi, xorij uchun maxsus marketing siyosatini yuritish), Shimoliy Amerika modeli (geografik yaqin joylashgan korxonalar, hududiy ixtisoslashuv asosidagi iqtisodiy aloqalarning rivojlanishi), Osiyo modeli (milliy iqtisodiy siyosat doirasida tashkil etilgan vertikal bog'langan ixtisoslashgan sohalarning rag'batlanishi), Yaponcha model (monopol korxona atrofida birlashgan kichik va ixtisoslashgan firmalar yig'indisi, yarim tayyor mahsulot ishlab chiqarish va narx hamda sifat borasida raqobatlashish) farqlanadi. Shuningdek, klasterlarni shakllantirishning Finlandiya, Hindiston va "Sovetcha" kabi milliy modellari ham mavjuddir[17].

Xorijiy mamlakatlarning klasterlani shakllantirish milliy modellarining o'ziga xos xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda ularni 1-jadvaldagidek tavsiflash mumkindir. Ko'rishimiz mumkinki, klasterlashtirish bo'yicha mamlakatlar milliy modellari o'rtasida katta farq mavjud. Xususan, AQSHda bozor, raqobat va yetakchi firmaning roli yuqori bo'lib, internatsionalizatsiya darajasi past bo'lsa, Fincha modelda innovatsiya, xalqarolashuv va yetakchi firmaning roli klaster xususiyatlarini ochib beradi. Hindcha va Yaponcha modellar yetakchi firmaning roli kattaligi hamda bozor/raqobatning roli nisbatan pastligi bilan o'zaro o'xshasa, Yaponcha modelda TTXIning o'rni past, Hindcha modelda esa juda yuqori ekanligi

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[17] Хикматов Р. И., Гараев А. А. Международный опыт развития кластеров // Актуальные проблемы экономики и права. 2009. №1 (9). URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/mezhdunarodnyy-opyt-razvitiya-klasterov (дата обращения: 13.11.2019). –С.125-136

bilan tasniflanmoqda. "Sovetcha" model esa barcha omillarning kuchsiz rivojlanganligi bilan ajralib turadi.

Aytish lozimki, agrosanoatni rivojlantirishda klasterli yondashuv klaster siyosati shaklida amalga oshiriladi va jahon amaliyotida klaster siyosati olib boriladigan ikkita model mavjuddir. Birinchisi liberal model bo'lib (AQSh, Buyuk Britaniya, Avstraliya, Kanada), unda klaster bozorning tarkibiy qismi hisoblanadi va federal hokimiyatning roli uning tabiiy rivojlanishi uchun to'siqlarni olib tashlashdan iborat hisoblanadi. Ikkinchi model esa "dirijist" model (Yaponiya, Koreya Respublikasi, Singapur, Shvetsiya, Fransiya, Finlandiya, Sloveniya) bo'lib, unda davlat klasterlarni yaratish va rivojlantirishda faol ishtirok etadi.

1-jadval
Klasterlarni shakllantirishning milliy modellari xususiyatlari[18]

Milliy model	Farqlovchi omillar					
	TTXI	Bozor/raqobat	Innovatsiya	Internatsio-nalizatsiya	Yetakchi firma roli	Kichik firmalar
Shimoliy Amerika	**	****	***	*	****	**
Fincha	**	***	*****	*****	****	**
Yaponcha	*	**	***	****	*****	***
Hindcha	*****	**	**	***	*****	***
"Sovetcha"	*	*	*	**	*	*

*kuchsiz rivojlangan; ***** kuchli rivojlangan

Dissertatsiya ishida ko'rib chiqilgan AQSh, Yevropa mamlakatlari va Xitoyda qishloq xo'jaligini klasterlashtirish o'tgan asrning 90-yillaridan faol qo'llanila boshlangan. AQSHning klaster modeli geografik yaqin joylashgan korxonalar, hududiy ixtisoslashuv asosidagi iqtisodiy aloqalarning rivojlanishi bilan xarakterlansa, Yevropa modeli turli xil mahsulotlar ishlab chiqaruvchi raqobatdosh firmalarning chegaralangan hududda to'planishi, xorij uchun maxsus marketing siyosatini yuritish bilan tavsiflanadi. Xitoy modeli esa "fransuzcha" yondoshuvga asoslanadi hamda biznes hamkorlik rasmiy tuzilmalar homiyligi ostida amalga oshiriladi. AQShda eng raqobatbardosh agroklasterlar biri Kaliforniya vino klasteri sanaladi. Kaliforniya dunyoda vino ishlab chiqariluvchi to'rtinchi eng katta mintaqa bo'lib, vino klasterining raqobatbardoshlik indikatorlariga Kaliforniyaning milliy va global vino sanoatidagi ulushi, eksportning rivojlanishi hamda mahalliy iqlimning vinochilik uchun qulayligini kiritish mumkin. Xitoydagi raqobatbardosh agro klasterlariga esa Shandongdagi Shouguangdagi sabzavot klasteri, Fujiandagi Anxi choy klasteri, Yunnandagi Chenggong gullar klasteri, Guangxidagi Jixian shakar klasteri, Shandongdagi Jinxiang sarimsoq klasteri, mamlakatda xmel ishlab chiqarish bo'yicha birinchi o'rinda turuvchi Shinjon-Uyg'ur avtonom viloyatidagi

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[18] Tadqiqotlar asosida muallif tomonidan tuzilgan.

xmel klasterinikiritish mumkindir[19]. Yevropa mamlakatlari (Fransiya, Ispaniya)dagi ko'plab agrosanoat klasterlari (Vegepolys Valley, Agri Sud-Ouest Innovation, burgundy vino klasteri, FEMAC va boshqalar) zamonaviy bosqichda qishloq xo'jaligining barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlashdagi muhim o'rni hamda an'anaviy uzoq yillik tajriba mavjud bo'lgan tarmoqlarda davlat-xususiy sherikchilik asosida rivojlangani bilan farqlanadi.

Dissertatsiya ishining uchinchi bobi **"O'zbekistonda agrosanoat klasterlarini rivojlantirishning muammo va istiqbollari"** deb nomlanib, mazkur bobda mamlakatimizda agrar tarmoqni klasterlashtirishning hozirgi holati, sohada mavjud muammolar hamda imkoniyatlar izchil tahlil etilgan.

2-jadval

O'zbekiston agrosanoat klasterlari haqida umumiy ma'lumot (2022-yil 1-yanvar holatiga)[20]

Agroklasterlar	Soni	Biriktirilgan maydoni, ming ga	Shundan		
			Klasterda, ming ga	Fermer xo'jaliligida	
				Soni	Maydoni, ming ga
Paxta-to'qimachilik klasterlari	134	1034,2	161,1	28206	873,1
G'allachilik klasterlari	200	904,1	77,0	34169	827,1
Meva-sabzavotchilik klasterlari	249	206,1	41,2	21443	164,9
Sholichilik klasterlari	41	41,4	7,6	2543	33,8
Dorivor o'simliklar	9	1,4	-	-	-
Jami	633	2187,2	286,9	86361	1898,9

O'zbekistonda 2022-yilda 633 ta qishloq xo'jaligi klasterlari faoliyat olib borib, ularga 2,2 mln. gektar qishloq xo'jaligi yer maydonlari biriktirilgan. Eng ko'p sonli klasterlar meva-sabzavotchilik sohasida tashkil etilgan bo'lib, ularning umumiy soni 249 tani yoki jami klasterlarning 39,9 foizini tashkil etadi. Keyingi o'rinlarni g'allachilik – 200 (31,6 %), paxta-to'qimachilik – 134 (21,2%), sholichilik – 41 (6,5 %) va dorivor o'simliklar – 9 (1,4 %) klasterlari egallaydi.

O'zbekistonda qishloq xo'jaligi klasterlarining viloyatlar kesimida ajratilgan va biriktirilgan qishloq xo'jaligi yerlariga ko'ra eng katta ulush Qashqadaryo (13.5%, 279288 ga), Samarqand (9,2%, 190676 ga), Farg'ona (9.1%, 188486 ga), Toshkent (8.8%, 181506 ga) hamda Jizzax viloyatlariga (8.7%, 179527 ga) to'g'ri kelmoqda. Klasterlarning turlari bo'yicha viloyatlar kesimida klasterlar uchun ajratilgan va biriktirilgan qishloq xo'jaligi yerlariga ko'ra ulushiga nazar tashlasak esa, paxta-to'qimachilik hamda g'allachilik klasterlari bo'yicha eng yuqori ulush Qashqadaryo, meva-sabzavotchilik bo'yicha Samarqand, sholichilik bo'yicha Sirdaryogaviloyatiga tegishli.

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[19] Kiminami L., Kiminami A. (2016) Agricultural Industry Clusters in China. In: Kiminami L., Nakamura T. (eds) Food Security and Industrial Clustering in Northeast Asia. New Frontiers in Regional Science: Asian Perspectives, vol 6. Springer, Tokyo. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-4-431-55282-6_10
[20] https://www.agro.uz/iqtisodiy-ko-rsatkichlar/#1672920282692-4c40b427-73fb

Umuman olganda, O'zbekistonda agrosanoat klasterlarini tashkil etish va ularning faoliyatini qo'llab-quvvatlash bo'yicha amalga oshirilayotgan ishlar, qishloq xo'jaligi klasterlarining hozirgi faoliyati bo'yicha xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, bu kabi klasterlar iqtisodiyotimizda so'nggi 3-4-yilda faol tashkil etilib, bu jarayonda davlatning, xususan mahalliy hokimiyat organlarining roli katta bo'lmoqda. Bu esa mamlakatimizda hozirgi bosqichda klasterlarni shakllantirish jarayonida davlatning muhim rolini ko'rsatib, klasterlashtirishning "dirijist" shaklidan darak bermoqda. Mamlakat hududlarining qishloq xo'jaligi va sanoat salohiyatidan kelib chiqqan holda davlat-xususiy sherikchilik asosida paxta-to'qimachilik, meva-sabzavotchilik, uzumchilik, chorvachilik, parrandachilik, quyonchilik, g'allachilik klasterlari tashkil etilmoqda. Aytish mumkinki, qishloq xo'jaligiga bozor mexanizmining zamonaviy elementi hisoblanuvchi klaster tizimining joriy etilishi qishloq xo'jaligining samaradorligini oshirish, klaster ishtirokchilari o'rtasida korporativ hamkorlikning kuchayishi, qishloq aholisi daromadlarining oshishi, pirovard natijada qishloq joylarida infratuzilmaning rivojlanishi, bandlikning oshishi, hududlarning yashirin iqtisodiy salohiyatini ro'yobga chiqarish uchun zamin yaratishi mumkindir.

Ammo, ta'kidlash lozimki, bugungi kunda, O'zbekistonda agroklasterlarning shakllanishi va rivojlanishi bilan bog'liq bir qator muammolar mavjud. Muammolarni huquqiy asosga ega muammolar, tashkiliy-metodologik va boshqaruvdagi muammolari, kompleks xarakterga ega institutsional muammolar hamda fan va ta'lim bilan bog'liq muammolarga guruhlash mumkindir. Mamlakatimizda agrosanoat klasterlarini rivojlantirish bilan bog'liq asosiy muammolarga klasterlarning huquqiy maqomining belgilanmagani, qishloq xo'jaligida ITTKIning pastligi, innovatsion sohaning yetarli darajada rivojlanmaganligi, hududlarda ishlab chiqarish vositalarining yetishmasligi, universitetlar va biznes hamkorligining rivojlanmaganligi, bir korxona asosida klasterlarning shakllanishi, klasterlar faoliyatiga mahalliy hokimliklarning aralashuvi, eng asosiysi klaster mohiyatining noto'g'ri talqin qilinishi, fermer xo'jaliklarining klasterlarga a'zoligi erkin bo'lsada, hokimliklar tomonidan belgilanishini kiritish mumkindir. Shuningdek, mamlakatimizda mavjud agroklasterlar hududdagi umumiy klaster tizimini tashkil etmasdan balki alohida korxona misolida faoliyat olib bormoqda. Ya'ni klaster nazariyasida keltirilganidek, klaster hududdagi ixtisoslashuv asosidagi hamkorlik va raqobatning birlashishini aks ettirmasdan, balki qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotini o'z hududida yetishtirib yoki hamkor fermer xo'jaliklaridan xarid qilib, ularni realizatsiya qiluvchi firma sifatida ishlamoqda. Buning natijasida fermerlar, mahalliy hokimiyat organlari va klaster firmalariaro shunchaki gorizontal hamkorlik yo'lga qo'yilmoqda. Bu ham mamlakatimiz hududlarida chin ma'nodagi klasterlarni shakllantirish bilan bog'liq muammolardan biri deb aytishimiz mumkindir. Shuningdek, klasterlarning soha doirasidagi uyushmalar, NTTlar bilan hamda universitet va ilmiy tadqiqot institutlari bilan hamkorligi sust rivojlangan.

Mamlakatimizda raqobatbardosh agrosanoat klasterlarini rivojlantirish uchun barcha imkoniyatlar mavjuddir. Bizning fikrimizcha, O'zbekistonda agroklasterlarni rivojlantirish uchun qishloq xo'jaligi sohasida ITTKIni oshirish, qulay

ishbilarmonlik muhitini yaratish, davlat-xususiy sektor kooperatsiyasi tashabbusi bilan klasterlar yaratish kerak. Eng muhimi klasterlar ustuvor tarmoqlarda yaratilishi va rivojlanishi, kuch bilan tashkil etilmasligi, davlat va mahalliy hokimiyat idoralari byurokratik vositalar bilan ularning rivojlanishiga aralashmasligi kerak. Shuningdek, O'zbekistonda agrosanoat klasterlarini shakllantirishda hududlarning qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini yetishtirish bo'yicha joylashuv koeffitsientini inobatga olish va raqobat imkoniyatlari mavjud hududlarda klasterlarning tabiiy rivojlanishini qo'llab-quvvatlash kerakdir.

Quyidagi jadvalda, O'zbekiston viloyatlarining ayrim turdagi qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini yetishtirish bo'yicha 2020-yil uchun joylashuv koeffitsienti berilgan. Undan ko'rishimiz mumkinki, donli ekinlar (sholidan tashqari), dukkaklilar va moyli ekinlar urug'ini yetishtirish bo'yicha eng yuqori salohiyat Jizzax (2.32), Toshkent viloyati (2.21), Samarqandga (2.18) tegishli bo'lsa, sholi yetishtirish bo'yicha klasterlarni an'anaviy sholi yetishtiruvchi mintaqa hisoblanuvchi Xorazm (2.73) bilan bir qatorda Andijon (3.72), Sirdaryo (4.89) hamda Toshkent viloyatida (2.92) shakllantirish hamda rivojlantirish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

3-jadval

O'zbekiston viloyatlarining ayrim turdagi qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini yetishtirish bo'yicha joylashuv koeffitsienti (2020-yil)[21]

	2020 yil						
	Donli ekinlar (sholidan tashqari), dukkaklilar va moyli ekinlar urug'i	Sholi	Sabzavotlar va poliz ekinlari, ildizmevali ekinlar	Tolali yigiriluvchi ekinlar	Ko'p yillik ekinlar	Chorvachilik	Akvakultura
Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi	0,93	1,66	1,78	1,42	0,22	0,88	1,38
Andijon	0,25	3,72	1,17	1,73	0,67	0,73	0,96
Buxoro	0,69	-	1,31	1,97	0,90	1,41	0,73
Jizzax	2,32	0,02	1,34	0,87	0,93	1,74	1,35
Qashqadaryo	1,60	-	0,61	0,97	0,89	0,98	0,50
Navoiy	1,59	-	1,69	1,05	0,94	2,64	1,12
Namangan	0,94	0,20	0,30	1,23	1,00	0,70	0,84
Samarqand	2,18	0,07	0,92	0,34	1,50	0,85	0,68
Surxondaryo	0,29	0,23	1,04	0,55	1,04	0,92	0,81
Sirdaryo	0,61	4,89	1,57	1,22	0,76	1,47	2,58
Toshkent	2,21	2,92	2,16	0,66	1,88	1,77	2,08
Farg'ona	0,45	0,09	0,62	1,33	1,69	0,66	0,65
Xorazm	0,06	2,73	0,96	1,53	0,70	1,36	2,51
Toshkent sh.	0,01	0,01	0,14	0,00	0,02	0,14	0,07

Sabzavotlar va poliz ekinlari, ildizmevali ekinlarga ixtisoslashgan klasterlarni shakllantirish bo'yicha Toshkent viloyati (2.16), Qoraqalpog'iston (1.78),

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[21] O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat statistika agentligi ma'lumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan hisoblangan

Navoiyning (1.69) imkoniyatlarini oshirish yuqoriroq samaradorlikka olib kelishi mumkin bo'lsa, tolali yigiriluvchi ekinlarni yetishtirishda Buxoro (1,97), Andijon (1,73), Qoraqalpog'istonning (1,42) salohiyatini e'tiborga olish kerakdir. Ko'p yillik ekinlar (uzum, turli xil mevalar)ga ixtisoslashgan klasterlarni esa Toshkent viloyati (1.88), Farg'ona (1.69) hamda Samarqand (1.50), Surxondaryo (1.04) viloyatlarida shakllantirish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Chorvachilik klasterlarini rivojlantirish bo'yicha Navoiy (2.64), Toshkent viloyati (1.77) va Jizzax viloyatining (1.74) salohiyati yuqori bo'lsa, akvakultura klasterlarini Sirdaryo (2.58), Toshkent viloyati (2.51) va Xorazmda (2,08) yanada rivojlantirish mumkindir. Bu esa mamlakatimiz hududlarining yashirin salohiyatlarini aniqlash va imkoniyatlarini to'g'ri baholashga olib keladi.

Ta'kidlash kerakki, mamlakatimiz agrosanoat sohasining keng klasterlashtirilishi fermer xo'jaliklariga ham ko'plab imkoniyatlar yaratmoqda. Mazkur bobning ikkinchi faslida ko'rsatilgan muammolarga qaramasdan, klasterlar doirasida faoliyat olib borayotgan ko'plab fermer xo'jaliklarining moliyaviy ahvoli yaxshilanmoqda. Xususan, dissertatsiya ishining 8-ilovasida Qashqadaryo viloyatining Kasbi tumanidagi 4 ta fermer xo'jaligining paxta yetishtirish bo'yicha iqtisodiy faoliyati haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Ularning barchasi 2019-yildan buyon "Indorama" (Singapur) klasteriga a'zo sanalib, ta'kidlanganidek fermer xo'jaliklarining klasterga a'zo bo'lganidan so'ng ularning iqtisodiy ahvoli yaxshilangan. Xususan, paxta ekiladigan maydonning nisbatan qisqarishiga qaramasdan hosildorlik oshib, o'g'itlar va suv bilan ta'minlanganlik optimallashgan, ishchilarning o'rtacha yillik oylik maoshi nisbatan oshgan.

4-jadval

"Indorama" paxta-to'qimachilik klasteriga a'zo "Sardor Sherdor Abdinazarov" fermer xo'jaligining asosiy iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlari[22]

Yillar	Paxta ekiladigan maydon (ga)	Yalpi hosil (tonna)	Xosildorlik (s da 1 ga nisbatan)	Sof foyda (ming so'mda)	O'g'itlar bilan ta'minlanganlik (kg)			Suv bilan taminlan-ganlik (ming m³)
					Azot	Fosfat	Kaliy	
2011	28	81,2	29	43281	16200	6400	3800	268
2012	26	78	30	45190	18900	6800	4200	276
2013	28	81,2	29	44450	15440	5950	3100	268
2014	32	96	30	49465	20800	9100	3920	290
2015	45	130,5	29	46224	16340	13500	6100	280
2016	28	86,8	31	50281	18200	8200	3800	300
2017	33	99	30	51010	16450	7900	3250	300
2018	38	117,8	31	58739	24700	11400	6100	280
2019	36	115,2	32	65648	13400	13600	8200	320
2020	19	64,6	34	140318	22350	13400	8200	320
2021	21	73,5	35	157841	28775	14200	8700	340

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[22] Fermer xo'jaliklari taqdim etgan ma'lumotlar (2017-2021-yillar) asosida muallif tomonidan tuzilgan

Mazkur tadqiqot ishida fermer xo'jaliklarining istiqbolda klasterlar doirasidagi faoliyati natijalariga baho berish maqsadida ko'p omilli ekonometrik model asosida 2030-yilgacha bo'lgan davr uchun "Sardor Sherdor Abdinazarov" fermer xo'jaligi misolida hosildorlikning prognoz ko'rsatkichlari ishlab chiqildi. Bu yerda dastlab natijaviy belgi sifatida hosildorlik (Y), omil belgilar sifatida quyidagilar belgilab olindi:

x_1 – 1 ga yerga chiqarilgan azot, kg;
x_2 – 1 ga yerga chiqarilgan fosfat, kg;
x_3 – 1 ga yerga chiqarilgan kaliy, kg;
x_4 – suv bilan ta'miinlanganlik, ming kub metr.

Bu ko'rsatkichlarning tanlab olinishiga sabab shuki, klasterlar fermer xo'jaliklarining mineral o'g'itlar va suv bilan ta'minlanishini yaxshilash orqali so'nggi uch yilda hosildorlik va sof foyda ko'rsatkichlarini sezilarli darajada yaxshilashga erishdilar (4-jadval).

Bu omillarning hosildorlikka ta'siri chiziqli bo'lganligi sababli, regression va korrelyatsion tahlilni bajarish uchun Microsoft Excel dasturidan foydalanildi va regressiya tenglamasi quyidagi ko'rinishga ega bo'ldi:

$$Y = 18,374 + 0,000124x_1 + 0,00029x_2 + 0,000771x_3 + 0,031606x_4 \qquad (2)$$

Ko'p omilli ekonometrik modeldan foydalangan holda klasterga a'zo fermer xo'jaliklari hosildorligining resurslar ta'minoti omillari – mineral o'g'itlar va suv ta'minoti ta'sirida 2030-yilgacha bo'lgan prognoz ko'rsatkichlari ishlab chiqildi hamda 2021-2030-yillardagi o'zgarishi qiymatlari 3-rasmda ifodalandi.
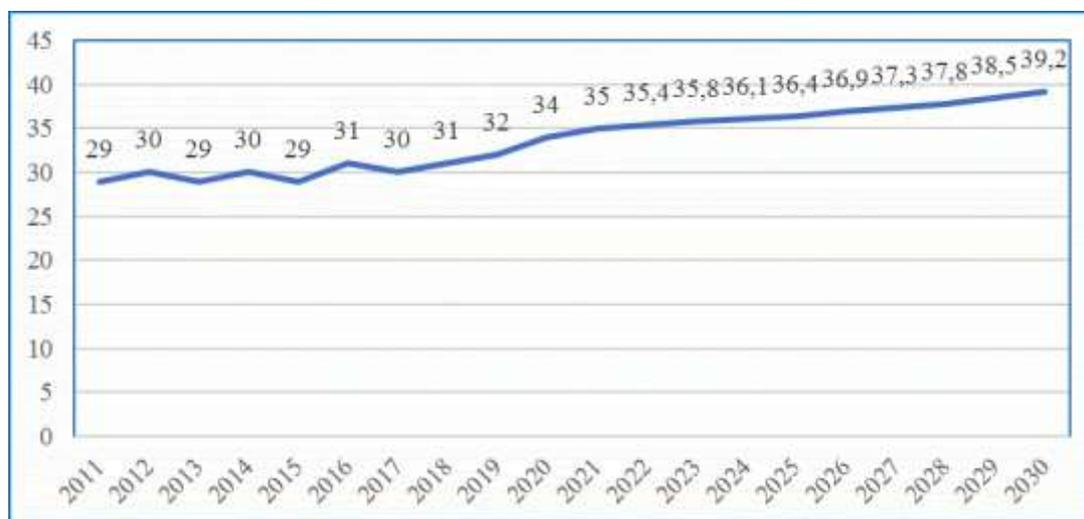
**3-rasm. "Sardor Sherdor Abdinazarov" fermer xo'jaligida
2021-2030 yillarda hosildorlik ko'rsatkichining o'zgarishi, s/ga**

Tuzilgan trend modellaridan foydalanishda klaster asosida faoliyat yuritayotgan fermer xo'jaligida kiritilayotgan resurslar hajmini har bir birlik qo'shimcha kiritilayotgan resurs birligidan olinadigan samarani hisobga olgan holda belgilash va resurs samaradorligini optimal ta'minlashga imkoniyat yaratadi. 3-rasm ma'lumotlari shundan dalolat beradiki, 2030-yilga borib fermer xo'jaligida hosildorlik ko'rsatkichi bir gektardan 39,2 sentnerga yetadi. Hosildorlik va sof foyda

ko'rsatkichlari orasida kuchli korrelyatsion bog'lanish borligini hisobga olsak ($r_{xy}=0,94$), 2030-yilda fermer xo'jaligining sof foydasi ham sezilarli darajada oshadi. Bu esa fermer xo'jaligining moddiy texnika bazasini mustahkamlashga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatish bilan birga doimiy va mavsumiy ishchilar yillik o'rtacha ish haqining oshishiga ham olib keladi.
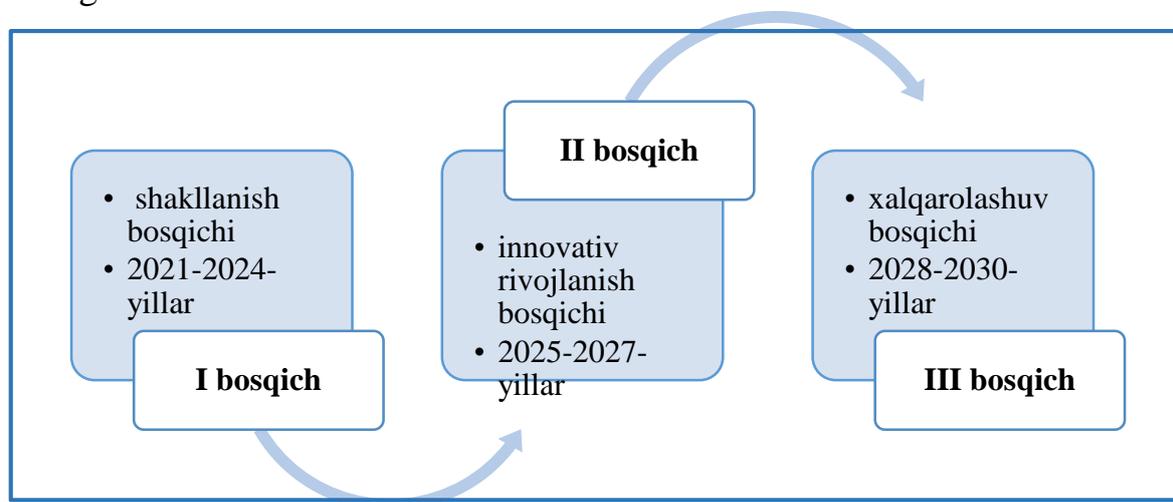
4-rasm. O'zbekistonda agrosanoat klasterlarini shakllantirish va rivojlantirish dasturi

O'zbekistonning tabiiy va iqtisodiy salohiyatidan foydalangan holda, xorijiy tajribani o'rganib, bizning fikrimizcha kelajakda paxta-to'qimachilik, meva-sabzavotchilik, g'allachilik klasterlaridan tashqari vinochilik, sut mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish, oziq-ovqatni qayta ishlash, ziravorchilik, chorvachilikda qishloq xo'jaligi klasterlarini shakllantirish mumkindir. Shu bilan birga, ushbu klasterlarning raqobatbardoshligini ta'minlash, ularning ekologik jihatdan qulayligini ta'kidlash mumkin, bu global iqtisodiyotda juda qadrlanadi.

Bu o'rinda, O'zbekistonda agrosanoat klasterlarini shakllantirishning 3 bosqichli modeli (dastur)ni taklif etish mumkindir (4-rasm). 10-yillik mazkur dastur O'zbekistonda agrosanoat klasterlarini shakllantirish va faoliyatini jadallashtirish bo'yicha amalga oshirilishi lozim bo'lgan harakat va islohotlarni qamrab oladi. Islohotlarning birinchi bosqichidan ko'zlangan asosiy maqsad klasterlarning tabiiy ravishda shakllanishi uchun hududlarda zarur shart-sharoitni yaratishdan iborat hisoblanadi. Bu jarayonda davlat muhim rol o'ynab, raqobatbardosh klasterlarni vujudga kelishida qishloq xo'jaligini rivojlantirish, raqobat muhitini shakllantirish, tadbirkorlikni qo'llab-quvvatlash kabi instrumentlardan foydalanadi. 2025-2027-yillarni qamrab oluvchi II bosqichning maqsadi klasterlar doirasida ilm-fanni keng joriy etish va natijada klasterlarning innovativligini oshirish sanaladi. Buning uchun albatta, avvalo agrar sohada oliy ta'lim tizimini isloh qilish, agrosanoat tarmog'i bilan bog'liq ta'lim yo'nalishlarida ta'lim sifatini oshirish, bu sohada ITTKIni moliyalashtirish hajmini ko'paytirish lozimdir. So'nggi 3-bosqich agrosanoat klasterlarini xalqarolashuv bosqichi bo'lib, bu davrga kelib, klasterlar nafaqat mamlakatimiz, balki mintaqamizda ham raqobatbarosh bo'lishi hamda qo'shni mamlakatlarning agrosanoat klasterlari bilan raqobatlasha olishiga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlarni o'z ichiga oladi.

XULOSA

"Milliy iqtisodiyotni klaster modellari asosida rivojlantirishning jahon tajribasi (agrosanoat majmui misolida)" mavzusida amalga oshirilgan tadqiqot jarayonida quyidagi xulosalar hamda taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqildi:

1. Iqtisodiyotda, xususan agrosanoat tarmogʻida klasterlarni shakllantirish va rivojlantirishda klasterlarning asosini tashkil etuvchi 5 ta omil (geografik yaqinlik, koopetitsiya, ixtisoslashuv, kritik massaning shakllanganligi, innovatsiya) hamda hududda uzoq yillar davomida shakllangan va toʻplangan tajriba muhim oʻrin egallashini, klasterlarni shakllantirish va rivojlantirishning universal modeli yoʻqligi, klasterlashtirish modeli har bir mamlakatning oʻz potensialidan kelib chiqqan holda shakllantirilishi lozimligini inobatga olish, klasterlarni yoppasiga hamma sohalarda emas, balki raqobatbardosh tarmoqlarda shakllantirish kerakligi va klasterlar faoliyatiga ortiqcha byurokratik yoʻllar bilan aralashmaslik, klasterning bozor qonuniyatlari asosida tabiiy rivojlanishini qoʻllab-quvvatlash, klasterlarning iqtisodiy mohiyatini chuqurroq anglash uchun xorij tajribasini oʻrganish, ularning boshqa aglomeratsiya turlaridan farqlarini aniq belgilash tavsiya etiladi.

2. Agrosanoat klasterlari iqlim oʻzgarishlari, qishloq xoʻjaligi yerlarining unumdorligi va meliorativ holati, davlat tomonidan moliyalashtirish hajmi hamda hududdagi mahalliy aholining uzoq yillik ishlab chiqarish tajribasiga asoslanishi bilan boshqa turdagi klasterlardan farq qilishini inobatga olgan holda, ularni BMTning 2030-yilgacha Barqaror rivojlanish dasturining muhim dastaki sifatida milliy oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini taʼminlash hamda ekologik muammolarning salbiy oqibatlarini yumshatish instrumenti sifatida mamlakatimizda keng rivojlantirish taklif etiladi.

3. Jahon tajribasiga asoslangan holda hamda mamlakatimizda bugungi kunda olib borilayotgan klasterlashtirish siyosatining xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqib, Oʻzbekistonda agrosanoat tarmogʻi va umuman milliy iqtisodiyotni klasterlar orqali rivojlantirishda "dirijist" boshqaruv shaklini qoʻllash tavsiya etiladi.

4. Oʻzbekistonda iqtisodiy klasterlarni shakllantirish va rivojlantirishda xorijiy mamlakatlarning ijobiy tajribalaridan foydalanish klasterlar faoliyatini samarali tashkil etishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Xususan, mamlakatimizda AQSHning klasterlarni xaritalash va klassifikatsiyalash, OTM va ilmiy-tadqiqot institutlarining klasterlarning innovativligini oshirishdagi tajribasini, Yevropa mamlakatlarining agrosanoat klasterlarini atrof-muhit va iqlim oʻzgarishlariga moslashish instumenti sifatida rivojlantirish hamda bu sohada dunyoning koʻplab mamlakatlari bilan hamkorlik qilish, klasterlashtirishda davlat-xususiy sektor sherikchiligi tajribasini, Xitoyning "fransuzcha" modelga asoslanuvchi modelidan esa klasterlarni rivojlantirishda hukumat va mahalliy hokimiyat organlarining qoʻllab-quvvatlash siyosati, "ajdar boshli korxonalar" orqali agrosanoat klasterlarining eksport salohiyatini oshirish tajribalarini qoʻllash tavsiya etiladi.

5. Oʻzbekistonda hozirgi kunda tashkil etilayotgan agrosanoat klasterlari faoliyatini samarali tashkil etishga toʻsqinlik qilayotgan ayrim salbiy tendensiyalar (innovatsion sohaning yetarli darajada rivojlanmaganligi, hududlarda ishlab chiqarish vositalarining yetishmasligi, universitetlar va biznes hamkorligining

rivojlanmaganligi, bitta kompaniya asosida klasterlarning shakllanishi, klasterlar faoliyatiga mahalliy hokimliklarning aralashuvi, eng asosiysi klaster mohiyatining noto'g'ri talqin qilinishi, fermer xo'jaliklarining klasterlarga a'zoligi hokimliklar tomonidan belgilanishi kabilar)ni davlat va xususiy sektor sherikchiligining optimal darajasini ta'minlash orqali bartaraf etish tavsiya etiladi;

6. O'zbekistonda raqobatbardosh agrosanoat klasterlarini shakllantirishda viloyatlar kesimida qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini yetishtirish bo'yicha joylashuv koeffitsienti (Location quotient)ni inobatga olish va klasterlarni raqobat ustunliklari mavjud tarmoqlarda hamda hududlarda rivojlantirish taklif etiladi.

7. O'zbekiston agrosanoat klasterini shakllantirish va rivojlantirishda mavjud imkoniyatlardan to'liq va to'g'ri foydalanish dolzarb sanalib, mamlakatimizda agroklasterlarni rivojlantirish uchun klasterlarning huquqiy maqomini belgilash, qishloq xo'jaligi sohasida ITTKI xarajatlarini ko'paytirish, universitet, ilmiy-tadqiqot institutlari va laboratoriyalarni agroklasterlarga jalb qilish, ta'lim tizimini isloh qilish, konstruktiv inson kapitalini shakllantirish, qulay ishbilarmonlik muhitini yaratish, davlat-xususiy sektor kooperatsiyasi tashabbuslarini qo'llab-quvvatlash, fermer xo'jaliklariga klasterlarga a'zolikni erkin belgilash huquqi berilganini inobatga olib, mahalliy hokimiyat organlarining klaster faoliyatiga ortiqcha aralashish amaliyotini keskin kamaytirish bo'yicha ta'sirchan mexanizmlarni ishlab chiqilishi tavsiya etiladi.

8. O'zbekistonda agrosanoat klasterlarini shakllantirish va rivojlantirish bo'yicha 10-yilga mo'ljallangan hamda klasterlarni shakllantirish bosqichidan to innovativ jarayonlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash va klasterlarning xalqarolashuv bosqichigacha bo'lgan muhim qadamlarni o'z ichiga olgan dastur taklif etilib, 1-bosqichda (2021-2024-yillar) klasterlarni klasterlar nazariyasi va jahon amaliyotiga asoslangan holda shakllantirish, 2-bosqich (2025-2027-yillar)da OTMlar hamkorligi va ITTKI xarajatlarini oshirish orqali ularning innovativligini oshirish va 3-bosqich (2028-2030-yillar)da ularning xalqaro darajada hamkorlik va raqobatbardoshligini ta'minlash taklif etilib, dasturdan mamkalatimizda Qishloq xo'jaligini rivojlantirishning 2020-2030-yillarga mo'ljallangan strategiyasini yanada rivojlantirishda foydalanish tavsiya etiladi.

9. O'zbekistonda samarali faoliyat yuritadigan va raqobatbardosh agrosanoat klasterlarini shakllantirish uchun xalqaro hamkorlikni rivojlantirish, xususan YeIning "European Cluster Partnership for Going International" kabi xalqaro dasturlarda ishtirok etish tavsiya etiladi.

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL DSc.11/25.08.2022.I.24.03
ON AWARD OF SCIENTIFIC DEGREES AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF WORLD ECONOMY AND DIPLOMACY

UNIVERSITY OF WORLD ECONOMY AND DIPLOMACY

MAKHMASOBIROVA NIGORA UKTAM KIZI

THE WORLD EXPERIENCE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL ECONOMY ON THE BASIS OF CLUSTER MODELS (IN THE EXAMPLE OF AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX)

08.00.09 – World economy

DISSERTATION ABSTRACT
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Defense of the dissertation will take place on «25» *April* 2023 at at the meeting of the Scientific Council DSc.11/25.08.2022.I.24.03 on award of scientific degrees at the University of World economy and diplomacy. Address: 100007, Tashkent city, Mustakillik Ave, 54. Tel.: (99871) 267-67-69; fax: (99871) 267-09-00; e-mail: rektorat@uwed.uz.

The dissertation can be reviewed in the Information Resource Center of the University of World economy and diplomacy (Registration number 0/18). (Address: 100007, Tashkent city, Mustakillik Ave, 54. Tel.: (99871) 267-67-69); e-mail: rektorat@uwed.uz.

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INTRODUCTION (Abstract of PhD thesis)

Relevance and necessity of the theme. World experience shows that the cluster approach is considered as one of the important factors in achieving long-term strategic goals, increasing the effectiveness of state policy on stimulating innovation, attracting investments to the national economy, and the successful operation of the science-education-production triangle. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) considering the clusters as one of the important strategies to support the development of agro-industry, emphasizes that they bring great benefits to the participants of the agro-food chain, especially to developing countries, and create a favorable business environment for achieving sustainable competitiveness[23]. Moreover, agro-industrial clusters are seen as important pillars in the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, which should be achieved by 2030[24]. At the same time, the emergence of various uncertainties in the world economy, economic changes, and the strengthening of competition require the improvement of agrocluster development strategies and scientific approaches to it.

Today, in many countries of the world (the USA, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Scandinavian countries, Chile, China, India, Russia) through the development of agro-industrial clusters are payed special attention to researches that focus on strategic goals like reducing production costs, improving their quality indicators, and increasing competitiveness in the world market. The issues of increasing the role of agro-industrial clusters in ensuring food security and sustainable development of the country, ensuring the employment in rural areas, supporting relatively slowly developing regions and farms, solving environmental problems[25], and creating conditions for its effective operation are priority areas of scientific research.

In new Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to the modernization and diversification of the economy, the improvement of innovative activity, especially raising the efficiency of agricultural production through the development of the agro-industrial complex. After all, agriculture as an important branch of our national economy is considered as a mean of increasing the income of the rural population, ensuring employment and food security at the national level, and expanding the export potential of the country and in recent years, the process of clustering in the agro-industrial complex of our country has been rapidly implemented. Moreover, in the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, "increasing the income of farmers by at least 2 times through the intensive development of agriculture on a scientific basis, and bringing the annual growth of agriculture to at least 5%" is

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[23] Nogales E. Agro based clusters in developing countries: staying competitive in globalised economy // Agricultural management, marketing and finance. Occasional Papers No. 25, FAO-Agricultural Management, Marketing and Finance. – Rome, 2010. – 118 p.

[24] https://sdgs.un.org/

[25] European Commission, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation. Horizon Europe, pillar II - Global challenges and European industrial competitiveness. – Publications Office, 2021 (https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2777/886065)

designated as one one of the main issues[26]. To achieve this goal it is appropriate to expand scientific research on the development of clusters in the agro-industrial complex and studying the world experience in depth, analyze the possibilities of using it in Uzbekistan, investigate the problems and perspectives related to the development of agroclusters in our country.

This dissertation thesis serves to a certain extent the implementation of tasks specified in the Decree №PF-5853 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of October 23, 2019 "On approval of the strategy of agricultural development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030", Decree №PF-60 of January 28, 2022 "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026", Decision №PQ-4549 of December 11, 2019 "On additional measures to further develop the fruit-vegetable and viticulture industry and create a value-added chain in the sector", Resolution №253 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of March 31, 2018 "On additional measures to organize the activities of cotton-textile productions and clusters", Resolution №806 of September 25, 2019 "On additional measures to ensure high productivity through the gradual introduction of the cluster system in the cultivation of grain with ears", Resolution №102 of February 19, 2020 "On additional financial support measures for horticulture and greenhouse farms and fruit and vegetable clusters" and other official documents dedicated to the development of agroclusters.

Relevance of the topic on the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the republic. This study was carried out in accordance with the priority direction №I of the development of science and technology of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Spiritual, moral and cultural development of a democratic and legal society, formation of an innovative economy".

The degree of study of the problem. Several foreign economists – M.Porter, S.Ketels, Ö.Sölvell, G.Lindqvist, E.Bergman, E.Ferser, C.Boj have studied the importance, main trends and features of the formation and development of clusters in the national economy, while, L.Kiminami, A.Kiminami, S.Sharma, E.Nogales, F.Theus, R.Rama, M.Yu, L.Erling, R.Mueller, A.Jankowiak have deeply investigated the world experience of the development of agroclusters [27].

[26] O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "2022 — 2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning Taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi 28.01.2022 yildagi PF-60-son Farmoni (https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-5841063)

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Issues of the theoretical and conceptual foundations of the formation of clusters in the national economy, foreign experience, and the economic importance of agro-industrial clusters are partially reflected and discussed in the scientific research works of scientists from the CIS countries, such as of Y.Dorjieva, L.Markov, L.Shukina, Y.Limetti, V.Kundus, R.Khikmatov[28].

Uzbek economists R.Alimov, D.Kurbanova, A.Rasulov, M.Rakhmatov, T.Jurayev, M.Kamilova, A.Alimov, A.Abduvaliev, N.Kholmatov, R.Ruziev, M.Khusainov, G.Zohidov, D.Mirzakhalilova, Ch.Murodov have conducted a number of scientific studies in this direction[29]. In particular, R.Alimov,

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D.Kurbanova, M.Kamilova conducted a research on the formation of cotton industry clusters in our country, while Y.S.Be, D.M.Mirzakhalilova and G.E.Zahidov studied the development of clusters in the light industry of Uzbekistan. A.Abduvaliev in his monographic studies analyzed the theoretical foundations of the formation and development of innovation clusters in the national economy, the foreign experience of the development of regional innovation clusters, and the priority directions of the development of clusters in our country.

However, it can be expressed through conclusions from the main aspects of the studied literature and research that in existing scientific studies, the issues of formation and development of economic clusters, the experience of foreign countries in this direction are studied partially, the specific features of the formation of clusters in the agriculture and agro-industry network have not been deeply analyzed and comprehensively approached. Furthermore, in Uzbekistan, there are few scientific studies focused on the formation of agro-industrial clusters, and in some existing literature, the current state of formation and development of agro-industrial clusters, existing problems and opportunities are mainly analyzed theoretically, and the economic processes and relations observed in practice are somehow neglected and insufficient attention has been paid to the issues related to the economic reforms carried out in our country in recent years. This situation clearly shows the relevance and actuality of scientific, theoretical and practical problems and the proposals and recommendations for their solutions, presented in this dissertation work.

The relation of the dissertation topic with the scientific research plans of the higher education institution where the dissertation was conducted in. The dissertation work was carried out in accordance with the research plan of Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies within the framework of the practical state scientific grant PZ-20170928187 – "Ways to improve the mechanism of ensuring economic security and competitiveness of the country" (2018-2020).

The aim of the research is to develop scientific proposals and practical recommendations aimed at the formation and improvement of agro-industrial clusters in Uzbekistan basing on analyzing foreign experience in the development of the agro-industrial complex of the national economy through cluster models.

The objectives of the study are:

researching the essence, economic importance and formation features of economic clusters, in particular agro-industrial clusters;

studying the organizational models of the formation of clusters in the economy;

analyzing the performance indicators of agro-industrial clusters;

revealing the specific features of national models of the formation and development of economic clusters;

determining the main directions of the policy for the formation and support of competitive agro-industrial clusters in foreign countries;

investigating of the current state of formation of agro-industrial clusters in Uzbekistan;

наук:08.00.03/Мирзахалилова Дамира Миннисалиховна. – Ташкент, 2012. –150 с. Захидов Г. Э. Ўзбекистон енгил саноатида ишлаб чиқаришни кластер усулида ташкил этиш ва бошқариш самарадорлиги. Иқтисодиёт фан. фалсафа докт... дис.: 08.00.13/ Захидов Гафурджан Эркинович. – Т., 2017. –162 б.

analyzing the problems and perspectives of the formation of agro-industrial clusters in Uzbekistan, developing scientific and practical proposals for the formation and development of competitive agro-industrial clusters in the country.

The object of the research are the agro-industrial clusters of foreign countries (USA, European Union (France and Spain), China) and Uzbekistan.

The subject of the research is the system of patterns and relations that arise in the process of developing the agro-industrial complex of the national economy through cluster models.

Research methods. In the process of dissertation research were used scientific abstraction, data grouping, economic analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, logical inference from changes in the economic process, comparison of statistical data, monographic research, dialectical method, two-way approach and analysis, comparison analysis and survey method and multi-factor econometric models.

The scientific novelty of the research is:

Theoretically and methodologically exploring the experience of foreign countries in the development of the national economy based on cluster models (in the example of the United States, Europe and China) and studying the uniqueness of national models of cluster formation, was substantiated the suitability of using the "dirigiste" system of cluster management for Uzbekistan at the present stage of clustering the national economy;

Describing the schematic view of the agro-industrial clusters being established in Uzbekistan, were identified the suggestions to eliminate some of the negative trends that hinder the effective organization of their activities by ensuring the optimal level of public and private sector partnership;

Calculating the location quotient for the production of agricultural products in the regions of Uzbekistan have been developed the proposals for the formation of agro-industrial clusters in these directions;

The conceptual basis of the 3-stage program for 2021-2030 aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the policy on the formation and development of the agro-industrial clusters in Uzbekistan has been developed.

The practical results of the study are as follows:

it is substantiated that agricultural clusters are a rational form of increasing national and regional competitiveness, ensuring employment and welfare of the population, and effectively organizing an agro-industrial network;

in contrast to the views in the economic literature, given the author's definition of the concept of "economic cluster";

based on the research of various theoretical and methodological views, was identified the economic essence of clusters, their different aspects from other types of economic agglomeration;

based on the generalization of methodological approaches to the development of agroclusters, has been developed an algorithm for evaluating the activity of these clusters;

It is justified that the practical use of the proposed program on the formation and development of agro-industrial clusters in Uzbekistan will have a positive effect on the creation of competitive and efficient agro-industrial clusters.

The reliability of the research results is explained by the appropriateness of the methods and approaches used in it, that the date is obtained from official sources, including the Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Agriculture, their regional offices and divisions, and explained by the fact that the relevant proposals and conclusions were put into practice by official organizations.

The scientific and practical significance of the dissertation results. The scientific significance of the research results is based on the assessment of the methodological foundations of the state target programs aimed at the development of agro-industrial clusters, and the possibility of using the scientific results in scientific research aimed at the development of the agro-industrial cluster in our country.

The practical importance of the research results is explained by the fact that the practical recommendations obtained as a result of this research can be used in the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, its regional divisions and local authorities in the development of a complex set of programs and measures for the formation and development of agro-industrial clusters.

Implementation of research results. Based on scientific results obtained by applying the world experience in the development of the national economy based on cluster models to the agro-industrial complex:

Proposals on the feasibility of introducing "dirigiste" system of cluster management for Uzbekistan at the present stage of clustering the national economy based on the theoretical and methodological study of the experience of foreign countries in the development of the national economy based on cluster models (in the example of the USA, Europe and China) and the study of the uniqueness of national models of cluster formations were implemented into the activity of "The Council of Farmers, Dehkan Farms and Owners of Household Lands of Uzbekistan" (Reference №01/03-2204 dated August 25, 2022 of the Council of Farmers, Dehkan Farms and Owners of Household Lands of Uzbekistan) and Department of Agriculture of the Tashkent region of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Reference №01-11/296 dated August 25, 2022) in the preparation of information-analytical documents sent to offices, enterprises and in the formulation of proposals for the draft Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the Regulation on the status of agro-industry clusters and the procedure for organizing their activities" by the Department.

Proposals to eliminate some of the negative trends, identified on the basis of a description of a schematic representation of agro-industrial clusters being formed in Uzbekistan, which impede the effective organization of cluster activities, by ensuring the optimal level of public-private partnership were introduced to the activity of "The Council of Farmers, Dehkan Farms and Owners of Household Lands of Uzbekistan" (Reference №01/03-2204 dated August 25, 2022 of the Council of Farmers, Dehkan Farms and Owners of Household Lands of Uzbekistan) and

Department of Agriculture of the Tashkent region of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Reference №01-11/296 dated August 25, 2022). This proposal was used during the implementation of the tasks defined in the activities of the Council and its local offices, as well as during the measures taken to eliminate the problems related to the activities of existing clusters in the Tashkent region, in particular, to further develop the cooperation of farmers with clusters;

Proposals on calculating the location quotient for the production of agricultural products in the regions of Uzbekistan and developing the proposals for the formation of agro-industrial clusters in these directions were introduced to the activity of "The Council of Farmers, Dehkan Farms and Owners of Household Lands of Uzbekistan" (Reference №01/03-2204 dated August 25, 2022 of the Council of Farmers, Dehkan Farms and Owners of Household Lands of Uzbekistan) and Department of Agriculture of the Tashkent region of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Reference № №01-11/296 dated August 25, 2022), was used in the prescribed manner to determine the potential of forming clusters for the production of certain types of agricultural products of the region, and in the development of indicators for the specialization of the districts of the Tashkent region in the production of agricultural products for 2022-2023;

Proposals on developing the conceptual basis of the 3-stage program for 2021-2030 aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the policy on the formation and development of the agro-industrial clusters in Uzbekistan were introduced to the activity of "The Council of Farmers, Dehkan Farms and Owners of Household Lands of Uzbekistan" (Reference №01/03-2204 dated August 25, 2022 of ete Council of Farmers, Dehkan Farms and Owners of Household Lands of Uzbekistan) and Department of Agriculture of the Tashkent region of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Reference №01-11/296 dated August 25, 2022). As a result, this proposal was used in the development of the action plan for the development of the Council until 2030 and in the preparation of a plan of measures for the development of agro-industry clusters in the Tashkent region until 2030.

Approbation of research results. The results of this research were discussed at 18, including 9 international and 8 republican scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of research results. On the topic of the dissertation were published a total of 37 scientific articles, including 8 articles in local journals recognized by Supreme Attestation Commission at the Ministry of Higher education, science and innovations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 5 articles in prestigious foreign journals, and 17 articles at scientific and practical conferences.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of used literature and appendices. The volume of the dissertation is 155 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the **introduction** part of the dissertation, the relevance of the research topic is substantiated, the goal, objectives, object and subject of research are determined, the relevance of the research topic to the priority areas of development of science and technology of the republic is revealed, and the scientific novelty and practical results of the research are described. The scientific and practical significance of the obtained results is explained, and presented information about the implementation of the research results into practice, published works and the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled **"Theoretical and conceptual foundations of the formation of economic clusters"** and it researches the economic significance and essence of clusters, the specific characteristics of the agro-industrial cluster and their role in the development of the national economy, the issues of forming an agro-industrial cluster, organizational models of clustering the national economy, the difference of clusters from other types of agglomerations and performance evaluation indicators of economic clusters.

In economics, a cluster is defined as "a dense network of manufacturing companies, raw material suppliers, service enterprises, firms and public institutions (research, educational institutions, and standardization institutes) in the same geographical area [30]" and this chapter consistently covers the theory of clusters. If we look at the history of the origin of the theory of clusters, while the initial views on the impact of specialization on economic efficiency, which is seen as one of the main characteristics of the cluster, can be observed in scientific views of A.Smith[31], and D.Ricardo[32], according to the thoughts of many economists the theory of modern clusters is based on the theory of industrial regions" (industrial regions) of A.Marshall[33]. The American economist Michael Porter was the first to introduce the concept of a business cluster into science, and his great contribution was the systematization of the previously collected extensive theoretical and empirical material.

Today, there are more than twenty definitions of the term cluster and economic clusters are based on several important processes, namely geographic concentration, specialization, diversity of cluster members, cooperative competition, critical mass, cluster life cycle, and innovation, and differ from other types of economic agglomeration due to this features[34]. From the definitions given to clusters by economic schools and scientists, it is possible to understand that a cluster is related

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[30]Porter M.E. Clusters and Competition: New Agendas for Companies, Governments, and Institutions. - Harvard Business School Working Paper, No. 98-080, March 1998. – P.3

[31]Международные экономические отношения: Учебник / Под М43 ред. И.П. Фаминского. — М.: Юристъ, 2001. – 847 с.

[32] Фатеев В.С.Кластеры, кластерный подход и его использование как инструмента регулирования развития национальной и региональной экономики/В.С. Фатеев // Веснік ГрДУ імя Янкі Купалы. Сер. 5. Эканоміка. Сацыялогія. Біялогія. – 2012. – № 2(131). – С.40-50.

[33]Bergman, E.M. and Feser, E.J.(1999) "Industrial and Regional Clusters: Concepts and Comparative Applications", Regional Research Institute, WVU.

[34] Andersson T., Sylvia Schwaag-Serger, Jens Sorvik, Emily Wise Hansson. The Cluster Policies Whitebook. IKED. 2004. – P.28-29.

to regional development and geographical concentration, competitiveness, and mutual cooperation and competition of firms in the same field of activity, and authorship definition to the cluster can be defined as "a system of socio-economic relations arising from mutual cooperation and competition of geographically close and specialized sectors (production sector, science sector, management sector (local authorities) and complementary sector (banking, insurance, logistics, associations)".
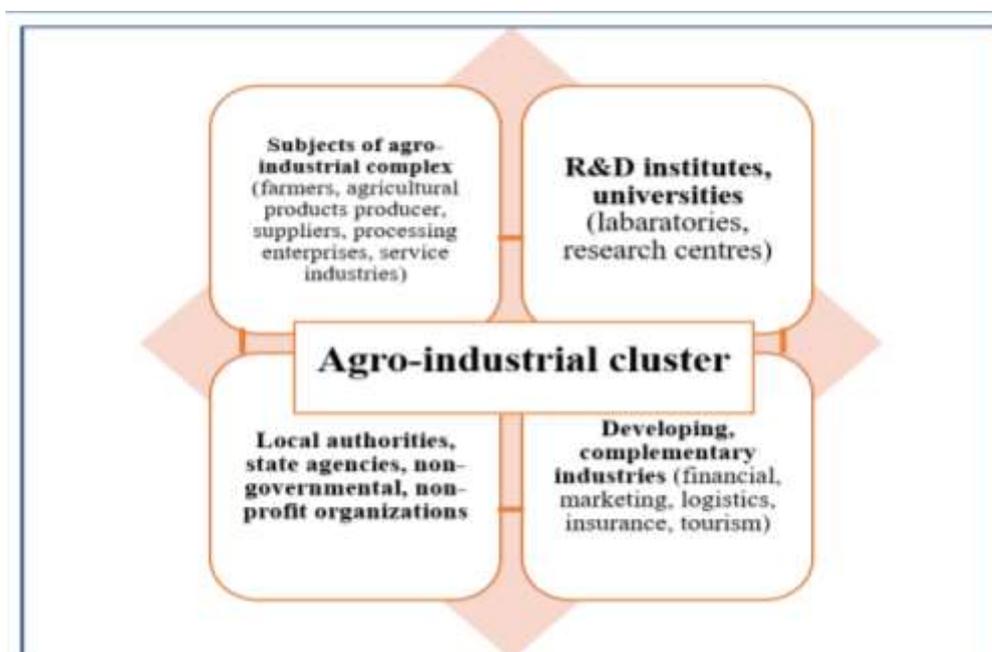
Picture 1. Organizational structure of the agro-industrial cluster[35]

In the national economy, clustering is widely used in the field of agro-industry. Agro-industrial clusters include the producers of agricultural products, suppliers of means of production, product processing enterprises, service industries (chemical, veterinary, seed breeding, breeding, science, etc.), commercial institutions, implementing the sales of final products and various other economic infrastructure subjects[36]. Picture 1 above shows the participants of the agro-industry cluster. The policy for the development of agro-industrial clusters helps to spread innovation and create important local external factors by establishing and supporting vertical and horizontal connections between local agricultural enterprises[37]. It should be emphasized that for the development of agricultural clusters special programs and cluster development policy play very important role and the government, local government bodies, and economic institutions play an important role in supporting the development process.
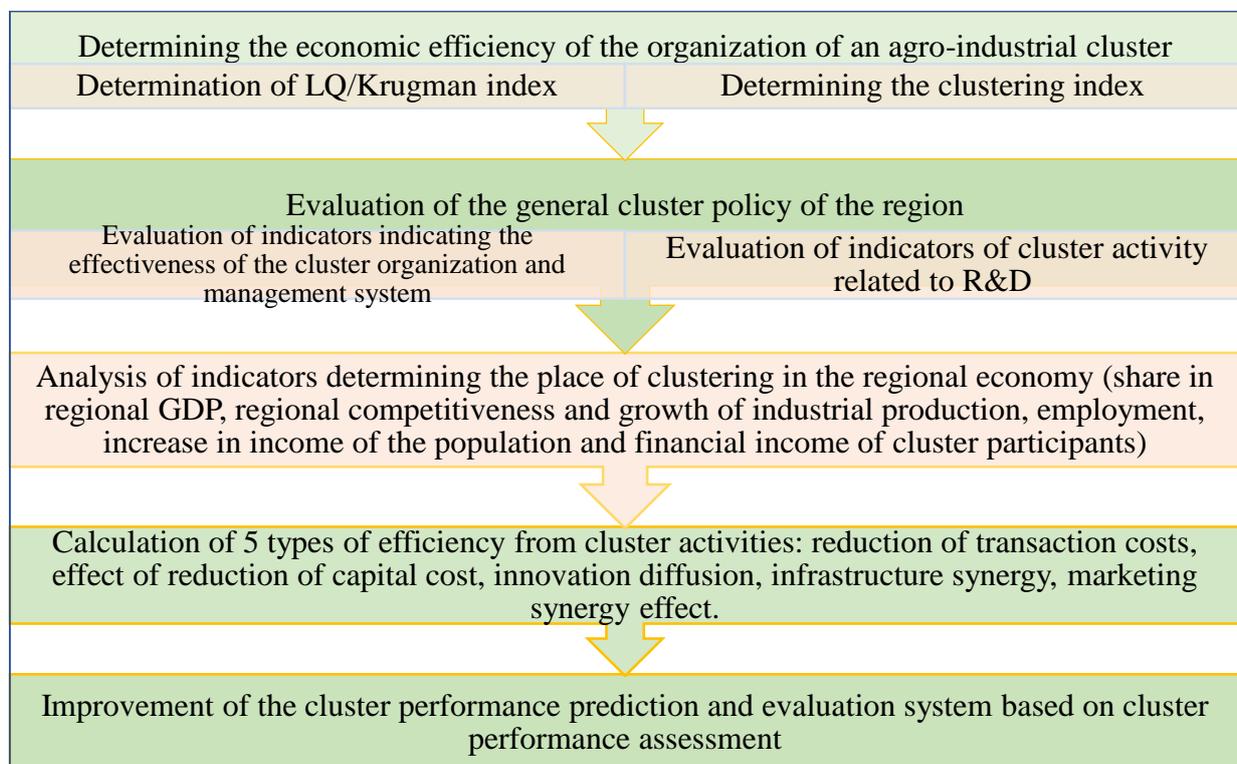
In this chapter, the organizational and management models of the formation of economic clusters are consistently studied and analyzed the different types of

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[35] Comprised by the author.

[36]Жўраев Т.Т., Ҳамидов М.Э. Ўзбекистонда агросаноат кластерлариниг ривожланиши ва уларнинг қишлоқ хўжалиги тараққиётида тутган ўрни // "Халқаро молия ва ҳисоб" илмий электрон журнали. – № 2, апрель, 2019 йил

[37] Sunil Sharma, Anupam. Agro-based Clusters: A Tool for Competitiveness of Indian Agriculture in the ERA of Globalisation // Global Journal of Finance and Management, 2014. - Volume 6, Number 8. - P. 713-718. (http://www.ripublication.com)

economic cluster formation models as Marshall model, Hub and spoke model, satellite platform cluster model, government-controlled model; and according to the determinant of the cluster, there are such types as Porter's diamond of competitiveness, "Triple-Helix" (three spirals) model, cluster initiative implementation model, cluster factors model, funnel model of cluster determinants, organizational models of clusters developed by Ö.Sölvell (cluster factors model), E.Fezer, K.Ketels, J.Lindqvist and revealed the differences of the models based on such factors as cluster participants, organizational structure of the cluster, and the role of large and small businesses within the cluster. In general, there are many different organizational models of clusters based on branches and sectors of the economy, and the diversity of cluster theory and models indicates that there is no single approach or a universal model to its implementation. The process of forming clusters requires taking into account the long term time period, strength, initiative, and internal capabilities

Determining the economic efficiency of the organization of an agro-industrial cluster	
Determination of LQ/Krugman index	Determining the clustering index

Evaluation of the general cluster policy of the region	
Evaluation of indicators indicating the effectiveness of the cluster organization and management system	Evaluation of indicators of cluster activity related to R&D

Analysis of indicators determining the place of clustering in the regional economy (share in regional GDP, regional competitiveness and growth of industrial production, employment, increase in income of the population and financial income of cluster participants)

Calculation of 5 types of efficiency from cluster activities: reduction of transaction costs, effect of reduction of capital cost, innovation diffusion, infrastructure synergy, marketing synergy effect.

Improvement of the cluster performance prediction and evaluation system based on cluster performance assessment

Picture 2. Algorithm for evaluating the activity of agro-industrial cluster [38]

Assessment of the activity of agroclusters is also considered as important factor for the effective functioning of them. Evaluation of the activity of agro-industrial and economic clusters in general is carried out in 5 stages: determination of the economic efficiency of the organization of an agro-industrial cluster, evaluation of the general cluster policy of the region, analysis of indicators determining the place of clustering in the regional economy, calculation of the efficiency from cluster activity and prediction of cluster activity based on the evaluation and the possibility

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[38] Tadqiqotlar asosida muallif tomonidan tuzilgan.

to improve the assessment system. Analysis of the economic efficiency of clusters is important for the correct assessment of the ongoing cluster policy, identification of existing problems, learning of experiences, and organization of effective cluster activities. Such analyzes are used in the formation of clusters or support their activity, in determining the existing economic potential of the region, and in calculating which field of specialization is economically acceptable.

The second chapter of the dissertation thesis is entitled **"The world experience of the formation of agro-industrial clusters"** and analyzes the characteristics of national models of clustering of the national economy, the uniqueness of the clustering policy in the case of the USA, the European region (France, Spain) and China, and investigates the activities of competitive clusters in these countries.

There are several national models of clustering of the national economy and could be highlighted the European model (the concentration of competing firms producing various products in a limited area, conducting a special marketing policy for foreign countries), the North American model (geographically located enterprises, the development of economic relations based on regional specialization), Asian model (stimulation of vertically connected specialized industries organized within the framework of national economic policy), Japanese model (a collection of small and specialized firms united around a monopoly enterprise, producing semi-finished products and competing in terms of price and quality). Furthermore, it could be featured the national models of cluster formation of Finland, India, and the "Soviet" model[39].

Based on the specific characteristics of the national models of cluster formation in foreign countries, they can be described as in Table 1. As we can see, there is a big difference between countries' national models of clustering. In particular, in the USA, the market, competition and the role of the leading firm are high and the level of internationalization is low, while innovation, internationalization and the role of the leading firm reveal cluster characteristics in Finnish model. While Indian and Japanese models are similar by the large role of the leading firm and relatively low role of market/competition, in Japanese model the role of FDI is classified as low and in Indian model as very high. The "Soviet" model is characterized by weak development of all factors.

It should be noted that the cluster approach to the development of agro-industry is implemented in the form of cluster policy, and there are two models of cluster policy in world practice. The first is the liberal model (USA, Great Britain, Australia, Canada), in which the cluster is a component of the market, and the role of the federal government is to remove obstacles to its natural development. The second model is the "dirigiste" model (Japan, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sweden, France, Finland, Slovenia), in which the state actively participates in the creation and development of clusters.

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[39] Хикматов Р. И., Гараев А. А. Международный опыт развития кластеров // Актуальные проблемы экономики и права. 2009. №1 (9). URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/mezhdunarodnyy-opyt-razvitiya-klasterov (дата обращения: 13.11.2019). –С.125-136

Table 1
Characteristics of national models of cluster formation[40]

National models	Differentiating factors					
	FDI	Market/competition	Innovation	Internationalization	Role of the leading firm	Small firms
The North American	**	****	***	*	****	**
Finnish	**	***	*****	*****	****	**
Japanese	*	**	***	****	*****	***
Indian	*****	**	**	***	*****	***
"Soviet"	*	*	*	**	*	*

*weakly developed; ***** strongly developed

Agricultural clustering in the studies countries – in the USA, European countries and China has been actively used since the 90s of the last century.. The US cluster model is characterized by the development of economic relations based on geographically close enterprises and regional specialization, while the European model is characterized by the concentration of competing companies producing various products in a limited area, and the conduct of a special marketing policy for foreign countries. The Chinese model is based on the "French" approach and business cooperation is carried out under the patronage of official structures. One of the most competitive agroclusters in the US is the California wine cluster. California is the fourth largest wine-producing region in the world, and indicators of the competitiveness of the wine cluster include the share of California in the national and global wine industry, the development of exports, and the suitability of the local climate for winemaking. Competitive agro clusters in China include the vegetable cluster in Shouguang in Shandong, the Anxi tea cluster in Fujian, the Chenggong flower cluster in Yunnan, the Jixian sugar cluster in Guangxi, the Jinxiang garlic cluster in Shandong, and hops cluster in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, which ranks first in the country in terms of hops production. Many agro-industrial clusters (Vegepolys Valley, Agri Sud-Ouest Innovation, Burgundy wine cluster, FEMAC, etc.) in European countries (France, Spain) have an important role in ensuring the sustainable development of agriculture in the modern stage and distinguished by the development on traditional sectors long-term experience on the basis of public-private partnerships.

The third chapter of the dissertation work is entitled **"The problems and perspectives of the development of agro-industrial clusters in Uzbekistan"** and in chapter, the current situation of the clustering of the agricultural industry in our country, the existing problems and opportunities in the field are consistently analyzed.

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[40] Compiled by the author based on research.

Table 2
General information about agro-industrial clusters of Uzbekistan (as of January 1, 2022)[41]

Agroclusters	Number	Attached area, thousand ha	Out of that		
			To clusters, thousand ha	To farmers	
				Number	Area, thousand ha
Cotton-textile clusters	134	1034,2	161,1	28206	873,1
Grain clusters	200	904,1	77,0	34169	827,1
Fruit and vegetable clusters	249	206,1	41,2	21443	164,9
Rice clusters	41	41,4	7,6	2543	33,8
Drug plants	9	1,4	-	-	-
All	633	2187,2	286,9	86361	1898,9

In 2022, In Uzbekistan operates 633 agricultural clusters and 2.2 million hectares of agricultural land are attached to them. The largest number of clusters was established in the field of fruit and vegetable production, their total number comprises 249 or 39.9% of all clusters. The next places are occupied by grain growing - 200 (31.6%), cotton-textile - 134 (21.2%), rice growing - 41 (6.5%) and drug plants - 9 (1.4 %) clusters.

According to the allocated and attached agricultural land of agricultural clusters in Uzbekistan, the largest share belongs to Kashkadarya (13.5%, 279288 ha), Samarkand (9.2%, 190676 ha), Fergana (9.1%, 188486 ha), Tashkent region (8.8%, 181506 ha) and Jizzakh (8.7%, 179527 ha). If we consider the share of agricultural land allocated and assigned to clusters by regions by cluster types, then the highest share in the cotton-textile and grain-growing clusters comes to Kashkadarya, in horticulture to Samarkand and rice cultivation to Syrdarya region.

In general, summarizing the work being carried out in Uzbekistan on the establishment and support of the activities of agro-industrial clusters, it could be highlighted that such clusters have been actively established in our economy in the last 3-4 years, and the state, in particular local authorities are playing significant role in increasing these processes. This shows the important role of the state in the process of formation of clusters at the current stage of clusterization in our country and indicates to the "dirigiste" form of clustering. Based on the agricultural and industrial potential of the regions of the country, clusters of cotton-textile, fruit-vegetable, viticulture, livestock, poultry, rabbit breeding, grain breeding are being established on the basis of public-private partnership. It can be said that the introduction of the cluster system, which is considered a modern element of the market mechanism for agriculture, will increase the efficiency of agriculture, strengthen corporate cooperation between cluster participants, increase the incomes of rural residents, and ultimately develop the infrastructure in rural areas, increase

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[41] https://www.agro.uz/iqtisodiy-ko-rsatkichlar/#1672920282692-4c40b427-73fb

the employment rate and may create a basis for realizing the hidden economic potential of the regions.

However, it should be noted that today there are a number of problems related to the formation and development of agroclusters in Uzbekistan. Problems can be grouped into problems with a legal basis, organizational-methodological and management problems, institutional problems of a complex nature, and problems related to the development of science and education. The main problems related to the development of agro-industrial clusters in our country are the fact that the legal status of clusters is not defined, the low level of R&D in agriculture, the insufficient development of the innovative sector, the lack of production facilities in the regions, the lack of development of universities and business cooperation, the formation of clusters based on one enterprise, the interference of local authorities in the activities of clusters and most importantly, misinterpretation of the essence of the cluster and the fact that the membership of farms in the clusters is determined by the hokims, although farmers have a right to join or not to join to clusters. Futhermore, the existing agroclusters in our country do not form a general cluster system in the region, but operate as individual enterprises. That is, the clusters does not reflect the integration of cooperation and competition based on regional specialization, as stated in the cluster theory, but work as a firm that grows agricultural products in its territory or buys them from partner farms and sells them. As a result, just a horizontal cooperation between farmers, local authorities and cluster companies is being established. We can say that this is one of the problems related to the formation of true clusters in the regions of our country. Also, cooperation of clusters with industry associations, NGOs, universities and research institutes is poorly developed.

Our country has all the possibilities for the development of competitive agro-industrial clusters. In our opinion, for the development of agroclusters in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to increase the expenditures of R&D in the field of agriculture, create a favorable business environment, and it is necessary to create clusters with the initiative of public-private sector cooperation. Most importantly, clusters should be created and developed in priority sectors, they should not be organized by force, and state and local authorities should not interfere their development with bureaucratic means. Also, in the formation of agro-industry clusters in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to take into account the location coefficient of regions for the production of agricultural products and support the natural development of clusters in regions with competitive advantages.

The table below shows the location quotient of the regions of Uzbekistan for the production of certain types of agricultural products for 2020. We can see from it, the highest potential for the cultivation of grain crops (except rice), legumes and oilseeds belongs to Jizzakh (2.32), Tashkent region (2.21), Samarkand (2.18), while rice cultivation clusters are desirable in Andijan (3.72), Syrdarya (4.89) and Tashkent region (2.92), along with Khorezm (2.73), which is considered a traditional rice-growing region.

Table 3

The location quotient of the regions of Uzbekistan for the production of certain types of agricultural products (2020)[42]

	2020						
	Cereals (except rice), legumes and oilseeds	Rice	Vegetables, pulse crops, root crops	Fiber spinning crops	Perennial crops	stock raising	Aqua-culture
Republic of Karakalpakstan	0,93	1,66	1,78	1,42	0,22	0,88	1,38
Andijan	0,25	3,72	1,17	1,73	0,67	0,73	0,96
Bukhara	0,69	-	1,31	1,97	0,90	1,41	0,73
Jizzakh	2,32	0,02	1,34	0,87	0,93	1,74	1,35
Kashkadarya	1,60	-	0,61	0,97	0,89	0,98	0,50
Navoi	1,59	-	1,69	1,05	0,94	2,64	1,12
Namangan	0,94	0,20	0,30	1,23	1,00	0,70	0,84
Samarknd	2,18	0,07	0,92	0,34	1,50	0,85	0,68
Surkhandarya	0,29	0,23	1,04	0,55	1,04	0,92	0,81
Syrdarya	0,61	4,89	1,57	1,22	0,76	1,47	2,58
Tashkent	2,21	2,92	2,16	0,66	1,88	1,77	2,08
Fergana	0,45	0,09	0,62	1,33	1,69	0,66	0,65
Khorezm	0,06	2,73	0,96	1,53	0,70	1,36	2,51
Tashkent city	0,01	0,01	0,14	0,00	0,02	0,14	0,07

While increasing the capacity of Tashkent region (2.16), Karakalpakstan (1.78), Navoi (1.69) to form clusters specializing in vegetables and sugar crops, root crops can lead to higher efficiency, the potential of Bukhara (1.97), Andijan (1.73), and Karakalpakstan (1.42) should be taken into account in the production of fiber spinning crops. It is desirable to form clusters specializing in perennial crops (grapes, various fruits) in Tashkent region (1.88), Fergana (1.69). Samarkand (1.50) and Surkhandarya (1.04) regions. Navoi (2.64). Tashkent region (1.77) and Jizzakh (1.74) have a high potential for livestock cluster development, while aquaculture clusters can be further developed in Syrdarya (2.58), Tashkent region (2.51) and Khorezm (2.08). Overall, it could be said that this leads to the identification of the hidden potentials of the regions of our country and the correct assessment of their capabilities.

It should be noted that the extensive clustering of the agro-industrial sector of our country creates many opportunities for farms. Despite the problems mentioned in the second part of this chapter, the financial situation of many farms operating within clusters is improving. In particular, the 8th appendix of the dissertation contains information on the economic activity of 4 farms in Kasbi district of Kashkadarya region on cotton cultivation. All of them have been members of the "Indorama" (Singapore) cluster since 2019, and as noted, the economic condition of farms has improved after joining the cluster. In particular, despite the relative

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[42] Calculated by the author based on the data of the State Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

reduction of the area planted with cotton, productivity has increased, the supply of fertilizers and water has been optimized, and the average annual monthly salary of workers has relatively increased.

Table 4

The main economic indicators of the farm "Sardor Sherdor Abdinazarov", a member of the "Indorama" cotton-textile cluster[43]

Years	Cotton planted area (ha)	Gross harvest (tons)	Productivity (per centner per hectare)	Net profit (thousand soums)	Fertilizers supply (kg)			Water supply (thousand m3)
					Nitrogen	phosphate	potas-sium	
2011	28	81,2	29	43281	16200	6400	3800	268
2012	26	78	30	45190	18900	6800	4200	276
2013	28	81,2	29	44450	15440	5950	3100	268
2014	32	96	30	49465	20800	9100	3920	290
2015	45	130,5	29	46224	16340	13500	6100	280
2016	28	86,8	31	50281	18200	8200	3800	300
2017	33	99	30	51010	16450	7900	3250	300
2018	38	117,8	31	58739	24700	11400	6100	280
2019	36	115,2	32	65648	13400	13600	8200	320
2020	19	64,6	34	140318	22350	13400	8200	320
2021	21	73,5	35	157841	28775	14200	8700	340

In this research, in order to evaluate the results of the activities of farms within clusters in the future, based on multi-factor econometric models, were developed forecast indicators of productivity for the period up to 2030 on the example of the farm "Sardor Sherdor Abdinazarov". Here, at first, productivity (Y) was determined as a result, and the following factors were determined:

x_1 – nitrogen released per 1 ha, kg;

x_2 – phosphate released per 1 ha, kg;

x_3 – potassium released per 1 ha, kg;

x_4 – Water supply, thousand m3.

The reason for the selection of these indicators is that the clusters have significantly improved productivity and net profit indicators in the last three years by improving the supply of mineral fertilizers and water to farms (Table 4)

Since the influence of these factors on productivity is linear, to perform regression and correlation analysis was used Microsoft Excel, and the regression equation was as follows:

$$Y=18,374+0,000124x_1+0,00029x_2+0,000771x_3+0,031606x_4 \qquad (2)$$

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[43] Compiled by the author based on data provided by farms (2017-2021)

Using a multi-factor econometric model, the forecast indicators of productivity of cluster member farms until 2030 were developed under the influence of resource supply factors - mineral fertilizers and water supply. The values of change in 2021-2030 are presented in Picture 3.
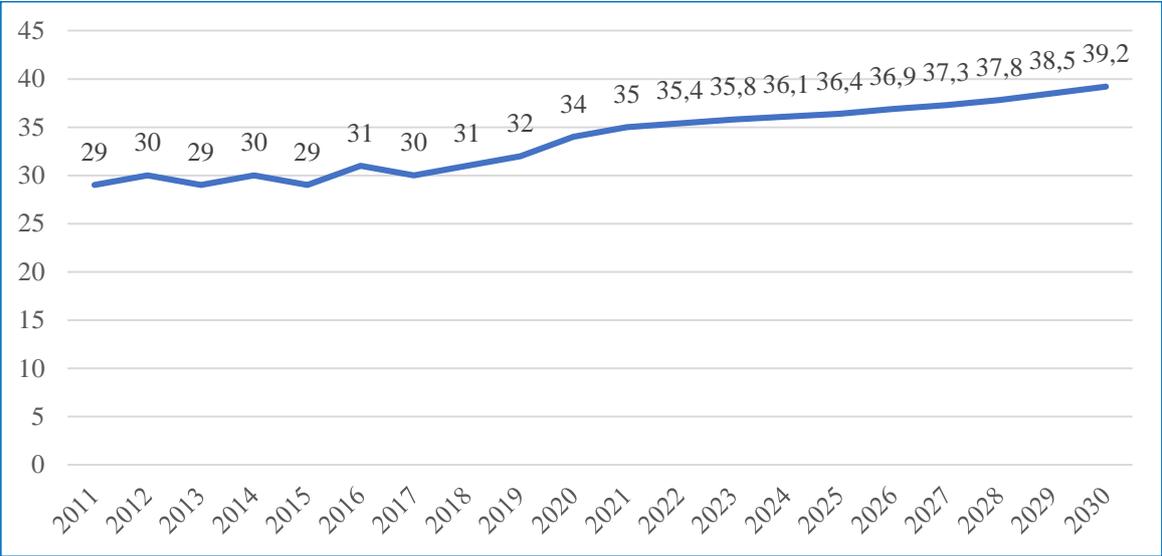
Picture 3. Changes in the yield index in the "Sardor Sherdor Abdinazarov" farm in 2021-2030, s/ha

The use of built-up trend models creates an opportunity to determine the amount of resources inputted in the farm, taking into account the effect of each additional unit of inputted resource, and to ensure optimal resource efficiency while operating on the basis of a cluster. The data of Picture 3 shows that by 2030, the productivity indicator of the farm will reach 39.2 centners per hectare. Given the strong correlation between productivity and net profit indicators (rxy=0.94), the net profit of the farm will increase significantly in 2030. This has a positive effect on the strengthening of the material and technical base of the farm, and also leads to an increase in the annual average salary of permanent and seasonal workers.
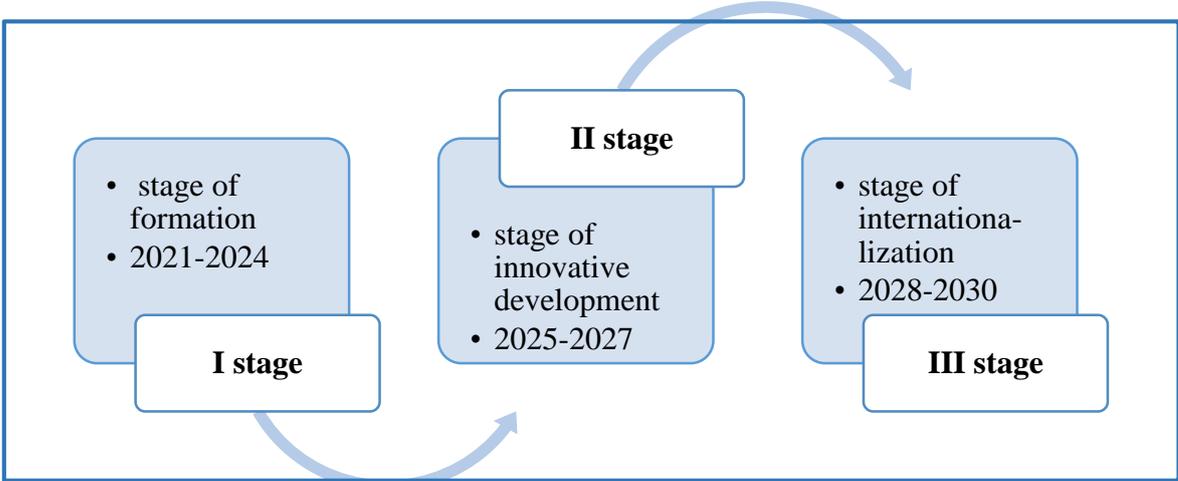
Picture 4. Program for formation and development of agro-industrial clusters in Uzbekistan

Using the natural and economic potential of Uzbekistan, studying foreign experience, in our opinion, in the future, in addition to cotton-textile, fruit-vegetable, grain-growing clusters, it is possible to form agricultural clusters in winemaking, dairy products production, food processing, spices, livestock breeding. At the same time, it is possible to emphasize the competitiveness of these clusters, their environmental friendliness, which is highly valued in the global economy.

At this point, it is possible to propose a 3-stage model (program) for the formation of agro-industrial clusters in Uzbekistan (Picture 4). This 10-year program covers the actions and reforms that should be implemented on the formation and acceleration of agro-industrial clusters in Uzbekistan. The main goal of the 1st stage of reforms is to create the necessary conditions for the natural formation of clusters in the regions. In this process, the state plays an important role and uses instruments such as the development of agriculture, the formation of a competitive environment, and the support of entrepreneurship in the creation of competitive clusters. The goal of the 2nd stage, covering the years 2025-2027, is the wide introduction of science within the clusters and, as a result, increasing the innovativeness of the clusters. For this, of course, first of all, it is necessary to reform the system of higher education in the agricultural sector, to increase the quality of education in the fields of education related to the agro-industry, and to increase the amount of financing of R&D in this field. The last 3rd stage is the stage of internationalization of agro-industrial clusters, and it includes measures aimed at making the clusters competitive not only in our country, but also in our region and competing with the agro-industrial clusters of neighboring countries by that time.

CONCLUSION

The following conclusions, proposals and recommendations were developed during the research on the topic "The world experience of development of the national economy on the basis of cluster models (in example of the agro-industrial complex)":

1. Highlighting that in the formation and development of clusters in the economy, especially in the agro-industrial clusters, 5 factors (geographical proximity, coopetition, specialization, formation of critical mass, innovation) and the experience formed and accumulated in the area for many years play an important role, taking into account that there is no universal model for the formation and development of clusters, that the clustering model should be formed based on the potential of each country, and it is necessary to form clusters not in all sectors, but in competitive sectors, not to interfere in the activities of clusters in excessive bureaucratic ways, it is recommended to support the natural development of the cluster on the basis of market rules, to study the foreign experience in order to understand the economic essence of clusters, and to clearly define their differences from other types of agglomeration.

2. Taking into account that agro-industry clusters differ from other types of clusters due to climate changes, productivity and melioration of agricultural lands, the volume of state financing, and the long-term production experience of the local

population in the area, considering them an important part of the UN Sustainable Development Program until 2030 as a lever of ensuring national food security and mitigating the negative consequences of environmental problems, the wide development of such clusters is proposed in our country.

3. Based on the world experience and the features of the clusterization policy carried out in our country today, in the development of the agro-industrial clusters, in general for clusterization of the national economy it is recommended to use the "dirigiste" form of cluster management.

4. The use of positive experiences of foreign countries in the formation and development of economic clusters in Uzbekistan is of great importance in the effective organization of cluster activities. In particular, in our country it is possible to use the experience of the USA in cluster mapping and classification, raising the roles of HEIs and scientific research institutes in increasing the innovativeness of clusters, from European countries it is possible to implement the experience of developing of agro-industrial clusters of as an instrument of adaptation to environmental and climate changes and cooperating with many countries of the world in this field, the experience of public-private sector partnership in clustering, and from the Chinese model based on the "French" model, it is recommended to apply the experience of supporting the development of clusters by governmental and local authorities policy and increasing the export potential of agro-industry clusters through "dragon-headed enterprises".

5. It is recommended to eliminate some negative trends that prevent the effective organization of agro-industrial clusters that are currently being established in Uzbekistan (insufficient development of the innovative sector, lack of production facilities in the regions, underdevelopment of universities and business cooperation, formation of clusters on the basis of one company, interference of local governments in the activities of clusters, most importantly, the misinterpretation of the concept of the cluster, the determination of the membership of the farms in the clusters by the hokims) by ensuring the optimal level of public and private sector partnership.

6. When forming competitive agro-industrial clusters in Uzbekistan, it is suggested to take into account the location quotient for the production of agricultural products in regions and to develop clusters in industries and regions with competitive advantages.

7. The full and proper use of the available opportunities in the formation and development of the agro-industrial cluster of Uzbekistan is considered urgent, and in order to develop the agro-clusters in our country, it is necessary to establish the legal status of the clusters, to increase the expenses of R&D in the field of agriculture, to invest in universities, research institutes and attracting laboratories to agroclusters, reforming the education system, forming constructive human capital, creating a favorable business environment, supporting public-private sector cooperation initiatives, and taking into account that farms are given the right to freely determine the membership within the clusters, it is recommended to develop effective mechanisms to drastically reduce the excessive interference of local authorities in cluster activities.

8. It is recommended to use the proposed 10-year program for the formation and development of agro-industry clusters in Uzbekistan, which includes important steps from the stage of cluster formation to the support of innovative processes and the stage of internationalization of clusters, where the 1st stage (2021-2024) considers the formation of clusters based on the theory of clusters and world practice, the 2nd stage (2025-2027) bases on developing their innovativeness by increasing the cooperation and R&D expenses and the 3rd stage (2028-2030 years) relies on ensuring their cooperation and competitiveness at the international level, in the further development of the strategy for the development of agriculture in our country for 2020-2030.

9. In order to form effective and competitive agro-industrial clusters in Uzbekistan, it is recommended to develop international cooperation, in particular, to participate in international programs such as "European Cluster Partnership for Going International" of the EU

НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.11/25.08.2022.I.24.03 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ МИРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ И ДИПЛОМАТИИ

УНИВЕРСИТЕТ МИРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ И ДИПЛОМАТИИ

МАХМАСОБИРОВА НИГОРА УКТАМ КИЗИ

МИРОВОЙ ОПЫТ РАЗВИТИЯ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ НА ОСНОВЕ КЛАСТЕРНЫХ МОДЕЛЕЙ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ АГРОПРОМЫШЛЕННОГО КОМПЛЕКСА)

08.00.09 – Мировая экономика

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по экономическим наукам

Ташкент – 2023

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована Высшей аттестационной комиссией за № B2029.2.PhD/Iqt1023

Диссертация выполнена в Ташкентском государственном университете востоковедения.

Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Научного совета (www.uwed.uz) и на Информационно-образовательном портале (www.ziyonet.uz).

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	Абулкосимов Хасан Пирназарович доктор экономических наук, профессор
Ведущая организация:	**Национальный исследовательский университет «ТИИИМСХ»**

Защита диссертации состоится «*25*» *апреля* 2023 года в *15:00* часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.11/25.08.2022.I.24.03 по присуждению ученых степеней при Университете мировой экономики и дипломатии. (Адрес: 100007, г. Ташкент, проспект Мустакиллик, 54. Тел.: (99871) 267-67-69; fax: (99871) 267-09-00; e-mail: rektorat@uwed.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Университета мировой экономики и дипломатии (зарегистрирована за № *0158*). (Адрес: 100007, г. Ташкент, проспект Мустакиллик, 54. Тел.: (99871) 267-67-69); e-mail: rektorat@uwed.uz.

Автореферат диссертации разослан «*5*» *апреля* 2023 года.
(Протокол реестра рассылки № *1* от «*5*» *апреля* 2023 года).

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации (PhD) доктора философии)

Цель исследования заключается в разработке научных предложений и практических рекомендаций, направленных на формирование и совершенствование агропромышленных кластеров в Узбекистане на основе анализа зарубежного опыта развития агропромышленного комплекса национальной экономики на основе кластерных моделей.

Объектом исследования являются агропромышленные кластеры зарубежных стран (США, Евросоюза (Франция и Испания), Китая) и Узбекистана.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

Теоретически и методологически исследуя опыт зарубежных стран в развитии национальной экономики на основе кластерных моделей (на примере США, Европы и Китая) и изучая уникальность национальных моделей кластерообразования, была обоснована целесообразность использования «дирижерской» системы кластерного управления для Узбекистана на современном этапе кластеризации национальной экономики;

Описывая схематический вид агропромышленных кластеров, создаваемых в Узбекистане были выявлены предложения по устранению некоторых негативных тенденций, препятствующих эффективной организации их деятельности, за счет обеспечения оптимального уровня государственно-частного партнерства;

С учетом коэффициента размещения производства сельскохозяйственной продукции в регионах Узбекистана были разработаны предложения по формированию агропромышленных кластеров по данным направлениям;

Разработана концептуальная основа 3-этапной программы на 2021-2030 годы, направленной на повышение эффективности политики по формированию и развитию агропромышленных кластеров в Узбекистане.

Внедрение результатов исследований. На основе научных результатов, полученных путем применения мирового опыта развития национальной экономики на основе кластерных моделей к агропромышленному комплексу:

Предложения по целесообразности внедрения «дирижерской» системы кластерного управления для Узбекистана на современном этапе кластеризации народного хозяйства из ходя из теоретико-методологическому изучению опыта зарубежных стран в развитии национальной экономики на основе кластерных моделей (на примере США, Европы и Китая) и изучению уникальности национальных моделей кластерообразования были внедрены в деятельность «Совета фермерских, дехканских хозяйств и владельцев приусадебных земель Узбекистана» (справка №01/03-2204 от 25 августа 2022 года Совета фермерских, дехканских хозяйств и владельцев приусадебных земель Республики Узбекистан) и Управления сельского хозяйства Ташкентской области Министерства сельского хозяйства Республики Узбекистан (справка №01-11/296 от 25 августа 2022 года) при подготовке информационно-аналитических документов, направляемых в учреждения и предприятия и при выработке предложений в проект Постановления Кабинета Министров Республики

Узбекистан «Об утверждении Положения о статусе агропромышленных кластеров и порядке организации их деятельности» управлением.

Предложения по устранению некоторых негативных тенденций, выявленных на основе описания схематического изображения формируемых в Узбекистане агропромышленных кластеров, препятствующих эффективной организации деятельности кластеров, за счет обеспечения оптимального уровня государственно-частного партнерства были внедрены в деятельность «Совета фермерских, дехканских хозяйств и владельцев приусадебных земель Узбекистана» (справка №01/03-2204 от 25 августа 2022 года Совета фермерских, дехканских хозяйств и владельцев приусадебных земель Республики Узбекистан) и Управления сельского хозяйства Ташкентской области Министерства сельского хозяйства Республики Узбекистан (справка №01-11/296 от 25 августа 2022 года). Данное предложение было использовано при реализации задач, определенных в деятельности совета и его местных отделений, а также при проведении мероприятий по устранению проблем, связанных с деятельностью существующих кластеров в Ташкентской области, в частности, по дальнейшему развивать сотрудничество фермеров с кластерами;

Предложения по расчету коэффициента размещения производства сельскохозяйственной продукции в регионах Узбекистана и разработка предложений по формированию агропромышленных кластеров по этим направлениям были внедрены в деятельность «Совета фермерских, дехканских хозяйств и владельцев приусадебных земель Узбекистана» (справка №01/03-2204 от 25 августа 2022 года Совета фермерских, дехканских хозяйств и владельцев приусадебных земель Республики Узбекистан) и Управления сельского хозяйства Ташкентской области Министерства сельского хозяйства Республики Узбекистан (справка № №01-11/296 от 25 августа 2022 года) и были использованы в установленном порядке для определения потенциала формирования кластеров по производству отдельных видов сельскохозяйственной продукции региона и в разработке показателей специализации районов Ташкентской области в производстве сельскохозяйственной продукции на 2022-2023 годы;

Предложения по разработке концептуальной основы 3-этапной программы на 2021-2030 годы, направленной на повышение эффективности политики формирования и развития агропромышленных кластеров в Узбекистане были внедрены в деятельность «Совета фермерских, дехканских хозяйств и владельцев приусадебных земель Узбекистана» (справка №01/03-2204 от 25 августа 2022 года Совета фермерских, дехканских хозяйств и владельцев приусадебных земель Республики Узбекистан) и Управления сельского хозяйства Ташкентской области Министерства сельского хозяйства Республики Узбекистан (справка №01-11/296 от 25 августа 2022 года). В результате данное предложение было использовано в разработке плана мероприятий по развитию Совета до 2030 года и при подготовке плана мероприятий по развитию агропромышленных кластеров Ташкентской области до 2030 года.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы и приложений. Объем диссертации составляет 155 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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