

UDC. 338.43

*Akhmadjonova Umida Tojimurodovna*

*teacher of the "Physics" department*

*Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute,*

*Uzbekistan*

## **AGROCLUSTERS ARE THE FUTURE OF AGRICULTURE IN OUR COUNTRY**

**Annotation.** The current complex and critical period once again demonstrates the crucial role and importance of the agricultural sector in the world. The most important issue is the rational use of available resources and opportunities, the guaranteed supply of agricultural products to the population, the creation of new jobs in the industry, the further increase of interest.

**Keywords.** Agrocluster, agrarian sector, cluster, agriculture, economy

**Introduction:** Uzbekistan is among the countries where agriculture is actively supported. Therefore, today the state allocates more funds to the agricultural sector of our republic compared to developed countries.

The current complex and volatile period once again clearly shows the decisive role and importance of the agricultural sector on the world scale. By rationally using the available resources and opportunities, the guaranteed provision of agricultural products to the population, creation of new jobs in the field, and further increase of interest are becoming the most important issues[5-6].

**The main part:** The head of our state considers agroclusters as the future of our country's agriculture. It's not for nothing. The more the agricultural sector is industrialized, the more the country's economic and export potential will increase, and the welfare of our people will increase. Admittedly, based on the idea of the head of our state, a cluster system based on the chain method of production and processing of products has appeared in agriculture in recent

years. So what does it matter? In this regard, the fact that the legislative foundation of the industry is being created and improved is of crucial importance, of course. After all, on this basis, the rights and interests of all people operating in the network are fully guaranteed, the clusters are fully supported by the state, and a favorable agribusiness environment is being created. Experts say that the goal of forming clusters is to combine enterprises of the same field located within the city, district and region, as well as educational, scientific, engineering, consulting, standardization, certification and other services that are in a single technological chain with them. On this basis, innovative production will be organized and an integrated platform for creating competitive goods will emerge.

**Result and discussion.** Today, a number of recommendations were made on the innovative development of the agricultural sector and the acceleration of the clustering system.

In particular:

- By introducing the cluster model in agriculture, increasing export potential, increasing foreign exchange earnings, increasing the level of provision of quality agricultural products to the population;
- Improving the efficiency of using the existing infrastructure for storage and transportation of agricultural and food products;
- Renewal and modernization of storage and processing facilities to increase the stable and harmonious operation of the production and sales chains being created;
- In order to reduce the costs of production, processing, transportation and export of products, to increase profitability and introduce transparent contractual relations in the market, in order to form the establishment of business practices that meet the requirements of the international market in the future, to various associations of producers (cooperatives, associations, clusters, etc.) to assist;

- This includes abandoning the practice of regulating prices of agricultural and food products by gradually moving to market mechanisms of price formation[1-3].

This is the reason why in our country, the issue of modernization and diversification of the economy, including the agricultural sector, food production, financial support of farmers, clusters and cooperatives is more important than ever.

Consequently, the introduction of the cluster system, the creation of modern greenhouse farms, and the expansion of household farming practices allowed to significantly increase not only productivity, but also the standard of living of the population in the village. In other words, this new structure has become the leading power-driver of the agrarian sector in a very short period of time.

So what are the advantages of clustering? What factors is it developing at the expense of? To what extent does this direction of agriculture, which has received a lot of attention in recent years, justify itself [7,11] ?

The cluster is a system that integrates work from sowing seeds to the production of higher and value-added products, to the delivery of finished products to the domestic market and export. Today, this system is used in many countries of the world.

Due to the significant work carried out in this direction in recent years, the common interests of the producers and processors of the product are ensured in the cluster method. Cluster participants are taking the initiative to solve problems that have accumulated in the sector by bringing industry to rural areas. The most important thing is that people are employed in the clusters, they are working in winter and summer, and they are getting a monthly salary.

In other words, this system taught our farmers and representatives of the agrarian sector to work in a new, modern way. Increased productivity, income. We must admit that everyone is driven by self-interest. Everyone wants to live

well, have a happy marriage. For this, of course, he works tirelessly for the benefit of himself and his country. The cluster has shown us this benefit[8,9,10].

In this regard, today a new form of business in agriculture - the cluster method - is becoming more and more popular. After all, such a mechanism can adapt to any conditions and effectively solve both economic and social problems consistently[4].

Development of clusters in the conditions of Uzbekistan is the wisest decision. Because of this, even in unfavorable years for agriculture, common jobs and salaries are maintained at the expense of other organizations of the cluster. The main thing is that clusters play a major role in strengthening the economic independence of regions, and this approach allows identifying economically priority industries and projects.

**In conclusion**, the cluster system is an important factor in the transition to market principles. The reason is that the cluster system means the introduction of interest, science and innovation into the field. Already, the cluster brings benefits, provides people with work and income.

#### **References:**

1. Decision No. PD-4633 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 06.03.2020 "On measures for the widespread introduction of market principles in the cotton industry"
2. Resolution No. 397 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 22.06.2020 "On measures to further develop cotton-textile production" (currently, this document is being amended)
3. Decision No. PD-5200 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 28.07.2021 "On the implementation of the cluster system in the development of viticulture, additional measures of state support for the involvement of advanced technologies in the sector"

4. Tojimurodovna, A. Y., & Tojimurodovna, A. U. (2021). Sustainable Development of Fishing, Increasing Production Volume, Strengthening Food Base. *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability*, 551-557.
5. Mustafakulov, A. A., Jo'raeva, N. M., & Axmadjonova, U. (2022). Quyosh nurlanishi spektri va uning o'simliklar rivojiga ta'siri. *Current Issues of Bio Economics and Digitalization in the Sustainable Development of Regions (Germany)*, 220-225.
6. Ziyatovna, Y. Z., Tojimurodovna, A. Y., & Tojimurodovna, A. U. (2021). Aydar-Arnasoy ko'llar tizimining gidrologik tavsifi va ekologik holati. *Science and Education*, 2(7), 160-169.
7. Ахмаджонова, Ё. Т., & Ахмаджонова, У. Т. (2022). Аграр соҳани барқарор ривожлантиришда фан, таълим ва ишлаб чиқариш интеграциясини ўрни. *Current Issues of Bio Economics and Digitalization in the Sustainable Development of Regions (Germany)*, 894-897.
8. Yorqinoy, A., & Xolidaxon, A. (2022, February). Kolbasa mahsulotlari turlari, ozuqaviy qiymati va uning kimyoviy tarkibi. In international conference on learning and teaching (Vol. 1, No. 1).
9. Axmadjonova, Y. T., & o'g'li, B. U. B. (2021). Go'sht turlari va ularni hajmini ko'paytirish, ozuqa bazasini mustahkamlash. *Science and Education*, 2(11), 185-193.
10. Ziyatovna, Y. Z., Tojimurodovna, A. Y., & Akhmedovna, S. S. (2021). The Concept and Principles of Nature Pollution Monitoring. *Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology*, 1038-1043.
11. Ахмаджонова, Ё. Т., & Ахмаджонова, У. Т. (2022). Аграр тармоқни инновацион ривожлантириш ва кластерлаш тизими. *Current Issues of Bio Economics and Digitalization in the Sustainable Development of Regions (Germany)*, 607-610.