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The Importance of a Cluster Approach in the Sustainable Development of Entrepreneurial Favoritism

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Abstract: Objective. The article shows in practice its positive results in the experience of developed countries, the role and importance of clusters in the production of competitive goods by ensuring sustainable development of the economy, increasing innovative activity. Also, the theoretical coverage of the features of the development of cotton-textile clusters established in the country's agriculture has been given.

Methods. The establishment and development of clusters in the regions will serve as the basis for further development of cotton-textile sectors. As we noted above, the cluster system began to give its effect in a short time. Previously, only farmers and farmers engaged in the sale of cotton raw materials through the organization and development of clusters, the introduction of innovative technologies into the industry, from the cultivation of raw materials to the production and export of finished products, at some point on account of the accumulation of processes in the production of quality products, improving the standard of living

Results. The study shows that today there are certain shortcomings in the activities of clusters established in different regions of the country, which are not known. In particular, there are cases of complete and timely non-fulfillment of contracts between clusters and farmer farms. There are also certain interruptions in the supply of resources. According to experts, the process of financing agriculture with a production cycle was not proportional to each other. The most basic problem is the current outdated funding procedure. He absolutely does not meet the requirements for the development of the industry. Cotton-textile clusters are asking to extend loan terms and increase the amount

Conclusion. The analysis included five stages of cotton processing in 17 of the cotton-textile clusters available today,

four phases in 22 plants, three phases in 30 plants, two phases in 36 plants, and one phase in 16 plants. But according to the ustivor plan, in the near future, all cotton-textile clusters will fully undergo a five-stage deep processing system.

Key words: cluster, cotton raw materials production, processing enterprises, entrepreneurship, employment, Technopolis, Technopark, integration, export, competitiveness.

Introduction.

Taking into account the fact that land and water resources are limited in our country in a rapidly changing environment, agriculture is subject to innovative approaches to development. The future prospects of the agrarian sector are connected with the innovation system-clusters, which are formed at a new stage of today's economic reforms. As noted by the president of our country: "Cluster and cluster are the future of Agriculture of Uzbekistan. Without the introduction of Science and innovation, this field can not be made competitive" [1].

Wide-scale implementation of innovations in the agrarian sector, deep processing of agricultural raw materials grown in our country is a necessary requirement of today. The larger the process, the greater the scale of industrial enterprises to rural areas. As a result, the socio-economic development of the country, the increase in export sluggishness and the increase in the welfare of the population will be achieved. To this end, in the following years, special attention is paid to the deepening of agrarian reforms in our country, the creation of infrastructure based on advanced technologies based on modernization and diversification of the network, namely the introduction of a cluster method in agriculture.

In today's practice, chain linkage from product production to consumption is recognized as a cluster process. The organization of production by Cluster method creates the necessary conditions for the cultivation of Agricultural Products, Primary and deep processing of raw materials, the systematic path of the sale of finished products, as a result of which the agrarian network is industrialized. Bunda is an important branch of the national economy-the mutual integration of Agriculture and industry, the continuity of the interests of the employees employed in them is achieved and high economic efficiency is ensured. This is achieved by giving the processing of raw materials grown in agriculture in a timely manner without loss of quality to the industrial enterprise. Today's experience shows that in order to make large-scale changes in the agrarian network, it is necessary to completely abandon the old obsolete system and introduce a completely new continuous chain, that is, the cooperative and cluster system.

An important step has been taken towards increasing the living standards of people in rural areas on the basis of increasing the efficiency and competitiveness of the network, creating thousands of new jobs in this direction by organizing work in the agrarian sector in a completely new way.

The term "cluster" is derived from the English word, The Meaning of which is recognized as an independent unit, which has several similar elements in combination, accumulation and distinctive features. In scientific analysis of foreign and national Economist scientists, the concept of cluster is given a number of definitions and classifications.

Alfred Marshall, one of the founders of the cluster theory, wrote at the end of the XIX century-in the century of the so-called "economy prints" (1890 y.) specialized network-is the feedback on the harmonization of spheres in separate regions. Regional adaptation of specialized subjects on scientific conclusions:

➤ availability of qualified labor resources;

- growth of supplier and additional industries;
- different firms are based on the availability of specialization in different parts of the production process.

In the selected research of urban agglomeration and industrial zones in the style of the object of the study, it is based on the fact that the efficiency of enterprises and organizations depends on their location in terms of geography in economic regions, indicating the interdependence of productive activity and production geographic localisation. [2]

In the 80-ies of the XX century M. The term "cluster" by Porter is included in scientific processes as an economic category. In his opinion, the cluster is recognized as a network Association in terms of geography of companies and institutions operating in a certain area. The cluster is a group of interrelated companies (manufacturers, suppliers of products, etc.), as well as organizations operating in a certain area, providing services related to them (educational institutions, state management agencies, infrastructural companies), which are troops from a geographical point of view.[3]

The study of cluster theory by leading economists scientists is growing rapidly in the countries of the world, and its application in practice is the basis for national and regional economic and social development.

It is worth noting that one of the main factors of the achievements of our country in agriculture in the following years was given to the real owner of the land, and production is organized on the basis of a cluster system. Our President Sh.Mirziyoyev noted: "Together with the support of the farming movement in the agrarian sector, we will continue our research on the gradual transfer of cotton and grain cultivation into a cluster form. We will continue to work on the creation of clusters that meet today's demand, even in industries such as fruit and vegetable, rice, livestock and silk production"

Observations show that in order to achieve high efficiency in the agrarian sector, deep processing of grown cotton raw materials, the cluster system gives itself a positive result. Therefore, the cluster method has become increasingly popular, and today it has almost no socio-economic spheres that have not penetrated it. As a result, this innovation system plays a key role in ensuring employment of the population living in rural areas, increasing the level and quality of life by increasing their income, increasing productivity in the field. Also, one of the most important advantages of clusters is characterized by the application of modern foreign techniques and technologies to the agrarian sector.

Methods.

The establishment and development of clusters in the regions will serve as the basis for further development of cotton-textile sectors.

As we noted above, the cluster system began to give its effect in a short time. Previously, only farmers and farmers engaged in the sale of cotton raw materials through the organization and development of clusters, the introduction of innovative technologies into the industry, from the cultivation of raw materials to the production and export of finished products, at some point on account of the accumulation of processes in the production of quality products, improving the standard of living.[4]

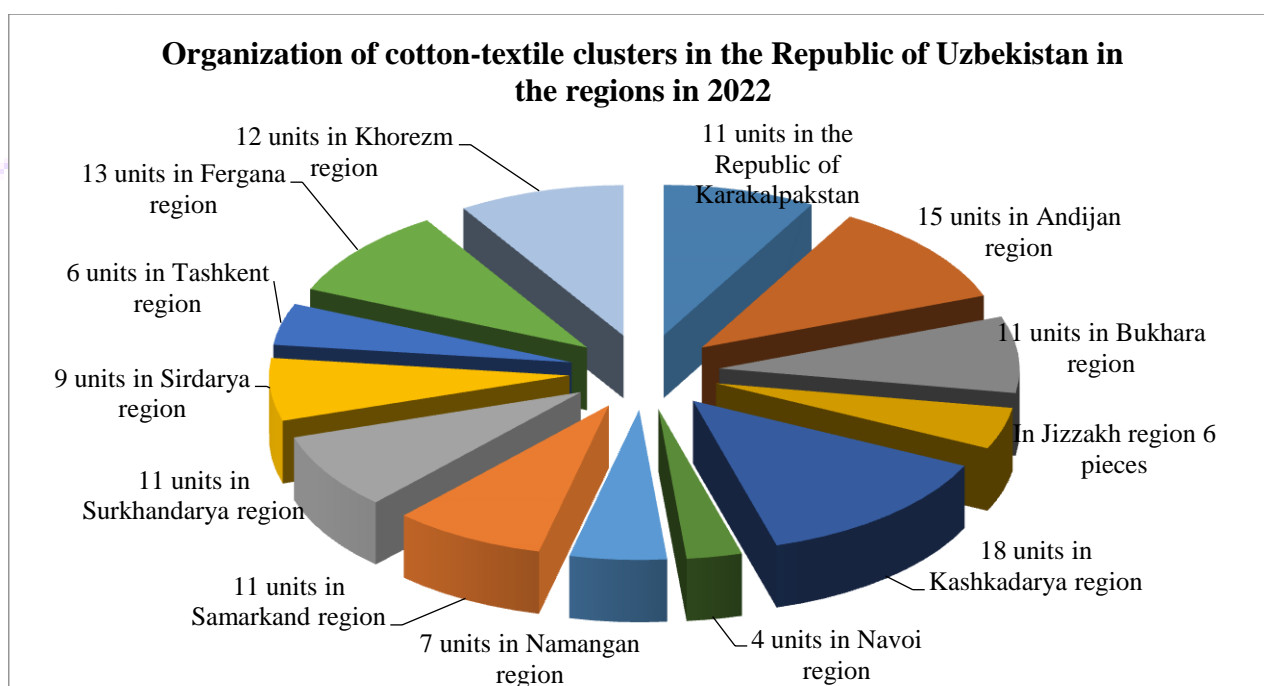
After the transition to a full cluster method in cotton production, not only the cultivation of raw materials, but also the deep processing of it, there were radical changes. It is worth noting that in the first years of independence, about 7 percent of cotton raw materials grown in our country were processed in our country, and in 2016 this figure reached a total of 37 percent.

Today, due to the fact that Uzbekistan is able to process its cotton fiber by 100 per cent, the expositions of cotton raw materials have been stopped and it has been processed and exported as a finished product with added value. In other words, deep processing of fiber ourselves increased in volume, coil-spinning 2

times, the production of finished products increased by 3 times. In turn, by the end of 2021, the volume of exports has increased steadily and amounted to more than 3 billion dollars. All this is explained by the fact that it is thanks to clustering. Today, the number of clusters in the cotton-textile direction in our country is 122 units. "The analysis included five stages of cotton processing in 17 of the cotton-textile clusters available today, four phases in 22 plants, three phases in 30 plants, two phases in 36 plants, and one phase in 16 plants. But according to the ustivor plan, in the near future, all cotton-textile clusters will fully undergo a five-stage deep processing system".[5]

Based on the above, we can say that clusters are a modern economic intermediary for the formation of an innovative, competitive and productive economy, a means of ensuring sustainable socio-economic development on the basis of the decision-making on the supply of finished products to consumers, the development of production forces and the corresponding production relations created in the chain system. It will also provide a basis for the integration of Education, Science and production in the clusters, as well as the development of mutually beneficial cooperation of private entrepreneurship enterprises.

Therefore, it seems that it is necessary to provide comprehensive assistance to the activities of clusters. Hence, the future of Agriculture in cotton production, its economic efficiency is associated with clusters. With the president's explanation, clusters should be a locomotive of rapid development of the agrarian sector. Particular attention is paid to the organization of cotton-textile clusters in the regions of our country, bringing to attention these. (1-drawing).



As can be seen from the drawing data, cotton-textile clusters in Navoi, Jizzakh, Tashkent, Namangan regions are relatively less organized. In the future, increasing their number taking into account the possibility of territorial integration is becoming a necessity.

Taking into account the above, it is worthwhile to look at this system in the future as the main priority direction of Agriculture.

Results.

The study shows that today there are certain shortcomings in the activities of clusters established in different regions of the country, which are not known. In particular, there are cases of complete and timely non-fulfillment of contracts between clusters and farmer farms. There are also certain interruptions

in the supply of resources. According to experts, the process of financing agriculture with a production cycle was not proportional to each other. In particular, financing will be introduced from January or February, if the preparation for planting the land begins in October. As a result, the peasants and farmers were tormented by lack of funds.

"The most basic problem is the current outdated funding procedure. He absolutely does not meet the requirements for the development of the industry. Cotton-textile clusters are asking to extend loan terms and increase the amount. Currently, credit to clusters is allocated for a period of 11 months. It is necessary to grow cotton raw materials and process it for at least 24 months. Although the preparation for planting the land begins in October, the loan will be allocated in January-February, with a delay of 3-4 months. This old system is now completely changed," the president said. Mirziyoev.

With the decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on financing the costs of cotton harvesting" on November 11, 2021, the old system of financing was abandoned, which was torturing clusters and farmers. It has created convenience in the allocation of preferential loans.

First of all, the procedure for financing the cultivation and harvesting of cotton from the harvest of 2022 year, from the "fund for state support of Agriculture" will be introduced. It was also established by banks to allocate preferential credits for the cultivation of cotton from the resources of the fund to the cotton-textile clusters in the amount of up to 60 percent of its value for 24 months with an annual rate of 10 percent, a grace period of 18 months and a repayment in equal shares for the last 6 months.

The goal of supporting clusters as a whole is to create quality and competitive products in the modern demand by harmonizing educational, research, engineering, consulting, standardization, certification and other service sectors with enterprises of the same industry and with them in a single technological chain, organizing innovative production.

Discussion.

Scientists M.A. Rakhmatov and B.Z. Zaripov has distinguished two fundamental descriptions of the evolution of cluster theory.

- First, the activities of enterprises and firms in the cluster must be related to the market of the same type of goods. Such a connection can be vertical (chain of purchases and sales) and horizontal (additional departments and services, special expenditures, use of technology or institutions, etc.)
- Secondly, clusters are a group of geographically close interconnected enterprises, which are aimed at developing competitiveness, creating more value and creating opportunities for sale in the market as a result of stabilization of economic and social relations between them.

The concept of "cotton and textile cluster" is defined in the Regulation "On the procedure for organizing the activities of cotton and textile clusters", approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 4, 2021 No 733: "Cotton-textile cluster - a production complex that includes the processes of deep processing of raw cotton from one or several organizations, including its cultivation, and (or) procurement on a contractual basis, including in cooperation with other business entities;"

According to Professor M. Rahmatov, an innovative cluster is a production method that unites enterprises involved in plowing, sowing, care of cotton, harvesting, deep processing of raw materials as a team within a complex.[6]

We also agree with Professor M. Rakhmatov's description of the cluster in the agricultural sector. a complex of economic entities participating in the technological chain and based on the harmonization of goals for the final result.

Conclusion.

In general, the formation of clusters in the sustainable development of the national economy and the correct course of their activities will create the following significant opportunities:

- creating new additional jobs;
- increase revenues to local budget revenue;
- strengthening mutual integration between business structures;
- to expand information exchange and bring into being the opportunities to promote news on a wide scale;
- innovation activity of small businesses and private businesses and increase the attractiveness of the regions investment;
- creates new opportunities, such as the diversification of the regional economy.

Based on the above, we can say that clusters are a modern economic intermediary for the formation of an innovative, competitive and productive economy, a means of ensuring sustainable socio-economic development on the basis of the decision-making on the supply of finished products to consumers, the development of production forces and the corresponding production relations created in the chain system. It will also provide a basis for the integration of Education, Science and production in the clusters, as well as the development of mutually beneficial cooperation of private entrepreneurship enterprises.

In conclusion, the development of national economic sectors in the manner of clusters ultimately serves as an important factor in ensuring sustainable growth of the economy and raising the standard of living of the population. It also accelerates innovation processes in various sectors of the economy and determines its future prospects.

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