

The Development of Clusters as the Basis of Improvement of Cooperation Relations in the Agricultural Spheres

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Abstract: *The article discusses the study of cluster development in the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The country's clusters provide for the implementation of 96 projects for the organization of processing, storage and drying of agricultural products. Projects have already been developed to create intensive orchards and vineyards. In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the organization of cooperation with the participation of farmers is planned.*

Keywords: Karakalpakstan, clusters, agro-industrial complex, cooperation, farms

1. Introduction

When studying the factors that contributed to the sustainable growth of the agricultural sector of developed countries of the XX century, it became known that the leaders, parliament, government, sectoral ministries, local authorities, financial and scientific institutions of these countries, special attention is given to the adoption of laws and by-laws as a priority necessary for the agro-industrial complex and farmers, the development of the logistics system - points of infrastructure entities in rural areas, the strengthening of cooperation between scientific institutions and production on the basis of cooperative relations [1, 2].

In order to further increase the republic's potential in the field of agricultural products processing, in a positive and democratic solution to problems and tasks on the above issues, for example, the development of production, processing, standardization, consulting and marketing services on agribusiness, which fully comply with ongoing reforms and the requirements of the time, the organization of on scientific research of the intensive agricultural industry system, further development of the food industry, increasing the investment attractiveness of the industry and introducing modern technologies in the agricultural sector, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted Resolution PP-4406 "On Additional Measures for Deep Processing of Agricultural Products and the Further Development of the Food Industry" dated July 29, 2019 of the year.

Currently, in order to eliminate the existing problems in the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Uzbekistan, concrete actions are being taken through practical implementation of strategically promising measures such as the creation and development of specialized clusters, improving the management and coordination of the agro-industrial complex (AIC), and increasing the production of finished products for domestic and foreign markets, increased income of business entities, etc.

2. Results and discussion

Over the past two years, the development of organizational and economic mechanisms, targeted measures to modernize the activities of agricultural enterprises and their management, the development of cooperative enterprises in each region, based on the cooperative relations of economic entities in the agricultural sector, the creation of all conditions for their stable and sustainable functioning, etc. [3, 6].

In accordance with this decree, it is envisaged to popularize the positive results of pilot trials on the introduction of cooperative associations conducted by the Council of Farm, Dekhkan Farms and Owners of Farmland in Uzbekistan in the Gallaaral and Zaamin Districts of the Jizzakh Region, Bulungur and Urgut Regions of the Samarkand Region, Altyaryksky and Kuva Districts of the Ferghana Region and Parkent districts of Tashkent region.

In addition, an increase in the number of entities of agricultural associations created on the basis of making membership (share) contributions by agricultural producers, as well as providing processing, selling (selling services), supplying, gardening, and animal husbandry, creating for them there are wide opportunities and additional amenities [2, 4].

As you know, the Republic of Karakalpakstan is located in the northern zone of the country, and the sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex requires special attention from government agencies and allocation of potential financial and material and technical resources using modern approaches. In Karakalpakstan, for this period of time, 486 projects have already been developed for breeding 182 thousand livestock in hayfields and meadows with an area of one million hectares in Takhtakupir, Kungrad, Kegeyli and Muinak districts, and the organization of 270 livestock complexes and 260 dairy enterprises designed for the maintenance of 300-500 livestock [2, 5, 6].

The decision approved the composition of the Commission on the accelerated development of livestock in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and identified its following main tasks:

- Comprehensive support of entrepreneurial initiatives for the development of animal husbandry, widespread involvement of the population in animal husbandry, the creation of favorable conditions for animal husbandry;
- Identification and organizational support for the activities of project initiators who expressed a desire to engage in livestock production, including potential investors;
- Assistance in establishing cooperation between producers and processors of livestock products in order to create a value chain, the widespread introduction of scientific approaches and advanced modern technologies in the field of animal husbandry;
- Collection of information on suppliers of pedigree cattle and technologies, assistance in establishing their effective mutually beneficial relations with project initiators;
- Identifying the needs of project proponents in credit resources and land, as well as providing them with practical assistance in allocating the necessary credit funds and land;
- Organization of interaction between state bodies and public organizations for the accelerated development of the livestock sector.

In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the organization of livestock cooperatives is planned, that is, based on the possibilities, family farms will be organized with a livestock of 30 to 100 livestock. The cooperation will provide these farms with food, veterinary services and agricultural technology. This experience is interesting in that family farms do not have to look for food and equipment, a buyer of products. As you know, consistent measures are being taken in the country to reform the agricultural sector, introduce market mechanisms and modern technologies, in particular, a cluster system has been established, and crops have been diversified taking into account modern requirements.

A "cluster" is a brush, bunch, bunch, group. As applied to the economy, it is a group of geographically closely

concentrated enterprises that, although they compete, but at the same time cooperate with each other for the sake of profit by interacting in the implementation of innovations, using joint infrastructural and social embeddedness. This is achieved by increasing the competitiveness of manufactured goods and services, active development of new markets [3, 4].

The cluster system is an important factor in the transition to market principles. At the end of 2019, 73 cotton-textile clusters were formed in Uzbekistan, their share amounted to 73 percent of the cotton crop grown. The average yield in such new formations was 4.1 centners higher than in non-cluster lands, which allowed for an additional 428 thousand tons of cotton [7]. The country's clusters provide for the implementation of 96 projects for the organization of processing, storage and drying of agricultural products with a capacity of 430 thousand tons. Projects have already been developed to create intensive orchards in 6 thousand and vineyards in about 8 thousand hectares. In order to produce products with high added value, fruit and vegetable clusters are organized and for 2020, it is planned to export 80 types of domestic products to 66 countries of the world for \$ 410 million [7].

When analyzing the activity of the clusters, it was revealed that 27 clusters were allocated more land for cotton harvesting than they were able to cultivate, and some others, with facilities for harvesting 500 thousand tons of cotton fiber, were not allocated enough space.

The study also monitored the activities of clusters operating in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. In addition, in the republic it is planned to organize cooperation with the participation of farmers in cotton fields not covered by clusters, in particular in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Specialized clusters take on their balance farms, points for the provision of various services (machine and tractor parks, points for the storage of mineral fertilizers, fuels and lubricants, etc.), storage, packaging and processing enterprises, etc.

Table 1: Information on the activities of agricultural clusters and cotton-textile enterprises of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

№	Title cotton textile clusters	A place finding (areas)	Sowing cotton, thousand ha	Power textile industry, thousand tons
1.	ООО «Beruniy Cluster»	Berunian	10,3	10,3
2.	ООО «Bo'ston cluster»	Ellikkala	10,7	11,7
3.	ООО «Amudaryo tex»	Amudarya	15,3	15,1
4.	ООО «Agro To'rtko'l tekstil cluster»	Turtkul	9,8	9,8
5.	ООО «Taqiatas tex»	Takhiatash	2,6	2,6
	Total		48,7	49,5

In the course of our research, monitoring of cluster activity was carried out. In our opinion, modern specialized clusters - as large modern structures uniting the sectors of the agro-industrial complex - should constantly familiarize their members with promising areas of activity, short-term and long-term plans of the cluster. For this, in our opinion, it is necessary to improve the cluster management structure, harmonizing the functional and innovative management tasks at this level.

When forming clusters, the main criteria should be the planned level of deep processing of raw materials and the amount of investment, the adequacy of funds for settlements with farmers.

According to the results of our study, it is advisable for the leadership of the cluster and all its constituent entities to unite and form the Cluster Council [6]. The cluster council is a body consisting of representatives of economic entities that are part of the cluster, effectively managing and

coordinating cooperation activities. According to the results of our study, the most important factor in the effective functioning of modern clusters - the modern structure of integration and cooperation of the agro-industrial sectors, is mutually beneficial cooperation between agricultural producers and infrastructure entities.

The main goal of the Cluster Council is the development of practical proposals and recommendations, as well as the adoption of a decision on their application in practice, the consideration in cooperation of topical issues on the development of cluster activities, such as [4]:

introduction of modern water-saving technologies for the efficient use of land and water resources by the economic entities of the cluster; the use of energy-saving developments and equipment when using the potential of material and technical means; distribution and specialization of crops; selection of varieties of crops and seeds of high-yielding plants; as well as providing cluster members with regulatory documents and various necessary information.

According to the developed proposal, the formation in this order of management and execution structures in the cluster will create an opportunity, together with business entities that are members of the cluster, to efficiently and systematically solve all the pressing problems that arise in the activities of the cluster.

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