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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF AGROCLUSTERS IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE TERRITORIAL STRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURE AROUND THE CITY

Imongali Islomov
Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami
senior teacher
Tashkent, Uzbekistan

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Abstract:

This article discusses the economic and geographical aspects of agroclusters in the formation and improvement of the territorial structure of agriculture. The economic and geographical principles, forms, factors of agroclusters are studied. The analysis of the territorial structure, specialization, problems and prospects for the development of agricultural clusters of suburban agriculture in the city of Tashkent was carried out.

Keywords: cluster, agrocluster, territorial production complexes, specialization, geographical localization, concentration, specialization, combination, competition, investment, innovation. .

INTRODUCTION. Introduction of agroclusters tested in international experiments in the agricultural sector of our republic in recent years, storage, transportation, processing of agricultural products, formation of integration and cooperation relations between agriculture, industry, transport and trade sectors, food security, increase of export potential, population employment , plays an important role in terms of quality of life, innovative activity and production of competitive goods. The application of clusters to the agricultural sector as a form of production organization is based on a number of legal, normative-legal and programmatic documents, in the Strategy of Actions on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, attention was paid to the development of clusters along with technopolis, technoparks. Clustering, as a form of social production, plays an important role in improving the regional composition of the national economy and in eliminating economic and social disparity between regions, in increasing competitiveness between regions, and in the growth of regions of all sizes.

Development of agriculture is one of the priority areas of the republic's economic policy, providing the population with food products, increasing the standard of living and well-being of the population, economical use of natural resources and environmental protection are among the urgent issues of the day. The role of clusters in ensuring the sustainable development of the agrarian sector and in establishing the structure of cross-border integration of sectors is of great importance. Also, clusters play the role of a lever in applying innovations and increasing competitiveness in agriculture.

In response to the tasks imposed by the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 19, 2017 "On measures to create a modern cotton-textile cluster in the Bukhara region" No. Based on the decision PQ-3279 [2] "On measures to create a cluster of modern cotton-textile cluster in Syrdarya region", limited liability "Vek cluster" was established, and clusters were introduced in cotton-textile, fruit-vegetable, seed-growing and other areas.

THE MAIN PART. For the first time, the phrase "cluster" was used in the 80s of the XX century by M. Introduced by Porter, "cluster" (in English means collection, group) is a geographic group of interconnected, complementary firms, companies and organizations of various branches and enterprises in order to create additional value"[3].

At first glance, the concept of clusters is similar to regional production complexes, but regional complexes were managed on the basis of the principles of strict restrictions under the rule of the planned economy. differs in the organization of production, "this is a new, universal theory, by applying it to any economic situation, it is possible to prevent the emergence of economic problems and thereby minimize risks" [4].

The economic geographical aspects of clusters are manifested as a form of territorial organization of production in the conditions of a market economy and as a lever for socio-economic development of regions. New economic geographic approach, A. Marshall, P. Krugman and E. Venables, based on the theory of creation of new competition models in the effective and efficient use of the existing resources of the territory in order to obtain high income, based on "efficient and economical use of large-scale territorial areas, existing resources, specialization of production and geographical lies in the idea of deepening localization ”[5].

Localization, specialization, concentration, combination forms of regional organization of production affect the location and development of clusters.

It takes place under the influence of economic geographical principles, forms and factors of territorial organization and development of clusters and determines their geographical concentration and industry specialization.

Geographical localization of the enterprises included in the cluster system leads to the rapid growth of the regional production with the processing of local raw materials and resources and the production of export-oriented and competitive products.

Territorial concentration of clusters occurs when enterprises, firms, organizations with different forms of ownership and belonging to different interconnected sectors can effectively and efficiently use the resources of the region, engineering and transport infrastructure, labor resources, innovations and other factors. The geographical concentration of clusters affects the efficiency and specialization of production.

Specialization of regional clusters in different directions is the result of geographical division of labor, specialization of partners in different types of activities and their use of knowledge, experience and innovations in order to achieve common economic benefits also plays an important role in increasing the competitiveness of the region. At the same time, "currently, the possibilities of inter-sectoral specialization in applying innovations and increasing competitiveness are high." [5]. The specialization of each partner enterprise and organization in a certain direction and the connections around organic production affect the increase in the production volume of clusters.

Territorial location of clusters is affected by certain natural, socio-economic factors and conditions, which include economic geographical location, raw materials, skilled labor resources, availability of specialized scientific and educational institutions, infrastructure, transport, etc. These indicators determine the competitiveness of the region and the possibility of attracting investments.

Clusters are characterized by the following features as a form of territorial organization of agro-industrial production:

- geographical localization of production due to interdependence of enterprises;
- regional concentration of production, science, innovation, workforce;
- harmony of vertical and horizontal relations between agriculture, science, industry, management organizations and enterprises;
- unified production infrastructure, transport highways, joint use of land areas;
- formation of a competitive environment;
- establishment of stable long-term business relations between organizations;
- high increase in productivity of agricultural products as a result of applying modern innovative technologies to agricultural production;
- on the basis of cooperation, creating a continuous chain cycle from planting, cultivation, processing, production of finished products and exportation;
-updating the material and technical base of agricultural production with modern equipment and infrastructure facilities.

It is known that the agrarian sector needs to develop clusters in cooperation with other sectors in the production of food products for the population.

Agro-industrial clusters are defined as a geographically united group of agricultural, industrial and trade enterprises located in a certain area, with the same infrastructure for the cultivation, processing, production and repair of various agricultural products, sales, transport and engineering infrastructure. In our republic, agroclusters have been established in cotton-textile, fruit-vegetable, seed-growing, grain, meat-dairy and other areas.

Territorial organization of clusters is carried out taking into account the natural and socio-economic characteristics of places. Especially land, water, agro-climatic resources, economic specialization, structure of industries, production infrastructure, demographic situation, urbanization and similar factors. Currently, the importance of clusters is that the implemented agroclusters, using their natural and economic potential, have a positive effect on the development of rural areas, and secondly, they have a positive impact on the socio-economic development of the settlements. Agro-industry clusters will lead to the harmonious development of the cities and settlements directly adjacent to these regions, along with the productive and efficient use of the socio-economic potential, opportunities and resources of the regions. Construction of industrial enterprises in rural areas, creation of jobs, increase of employment of the population and creation of new modern jobs will end the reduction of regional socio-economic disparity between rural and urban areas.

The organization of agro-industry clusters not only stimulates the development of agricultural sectors, but also helps to solve regional and territorial problems.

It can be said without exaggeration that land areas, their composition, reserve areas are of great importance in the geographical location of agroclusters, at the same time, transport highways, types, and logistics infrastructure cannot be ignored as they play an important role in economic life.

Large cities that integrate industry, services, science, qualified personnel and surrounding areas specializing in the cultivation of agricultural products meet the requirements for the location of agroclusters.

At present, 465 clusters have been introduced in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the total land covered by them is 2210385, including 282004 land areas are allocated to clusters, and 1930975 land areas to farms, including 51 clusters are operating in Tashkent region, the total allocated land area is 12640.0 ha, of which 8682.9 ha belong to clusters and 3957.8 ha to farms [6]. (Table 1).

Table 1.

Territorial structure of clusters in Tashkent region (2022)*

Cluster name	Total land area (ha)	Including land area(s) belonging to clusters	Including land area belonging to farmers (ha	In which district it is located	Number of farms	Specialization
"Medtorg invest"	171 га,	82 га,	8	Parkent district	4	Processing and export of fruits and vegetables
"Sardorbek Sarkor"	151	120	31	Parkent district	11	Deep processing of fruits and vegetables
OOO "Soft tEkstilluks"	270	140	130	Parkent district	22	Production and sale of light industrial products
OOO "Bostanlik kartoshkachilik markazi"	1 735 га.		1735	Bostanliq district		Cultivation of root crops and their seeds rich in starch and insulin
OOO "Yevro fudtrayd"	171 га,	112,49 га. 59 га,	0,49	Zangota district	7	Production of food-fruit-vegetable preserves
OOO "Humoyn chorva"	517	494	23	Zangota district	25	Deep processing of fruits and vegetables
OOO "Davr agro"	531 га,	431	100	Zangota district	20	Cultivation of cereals and legumes, including seed production
"Tamarahonim Ziyo nur@	231 га	218,7	12,3	Zangota district	16	Processing and export of fruits and vegetables
Ф/Х "Alisher faiz muruvvat"	864	661,5 га	202,5	Tashkent district	57	Processing and export of fruits and vegetables
OOO "Mehnat agrofirmasi "	564	526,5 га	37,5	Tashkent district	37	Production of alcohol products
OOO "Sardorcom"	2 878 г	1 965 г	913	Okhangaron district	201	Wholesale of fruits and vegetables
OOO "Berad agro"	683 г	80	603	Yangiyol district	9	Export of dried fruits from Uzbekistan
OOO "Fruit season grup"	833	811	22	Kibrai district	22	Production of food and beverages
OOO "Yangi Toshkent konserva	2 467 га,	2 452 г	15	Kibrai district	246	Food - Food products - processing and sale of fruits and vegetables

OOO "Kibray eksport Kamron "	288	288		Kibrai district	26	Wholesale of fruits and vegetables
OOO "Nero bars"	286 ra	241	45	Kibrai district	15	Auxiliary areas of agricultural crop cultivation
Total	12640	8682,19	3957,81			

Explanation; The table is compiled based on the data of https://www.agro.uz/ru/agroklasterlar-va-kooperatsiajn/#1640552815940-9650693f-36d1

Currently, clusters have been introduced in the Tashkent region in cotton growing, grain growing, fruits and vegetables, and other areas. The technological chain of cotton cultivation and its deep processing, product cultivation, processing, spinning, production and export of finished products are operating, the total number of which is 51 clusters. (Table 1.). Areas of specialization of regional agroclusters are defined directly based on geographical distribution of labor, natural-climatic conditions and potential of land-water resources.

Currently, there are 8 cotton growing clusters operating in Tashkent region, they are located in districts specialized in cotton growing in Bekobod, Aqqorgan, Lower Chirchik and Boka districts. For example, we can cite "APK Bekobod" LLC in Bekobo, "APK Bo'ka" LLC in Boka district, "ABC Aqqorgan Agro Cluster" LLC in Aqqorgan district, and "TST Cluster" LLC located in Lower Chirchik district. With the involvement of mature modern innovative technologies, grain clusters perform specific tasks such as growing and selling grain products, sorting, storing, producing finished products and releasing them to the domestic and foreign markets, and in turn, in order to ensure the feed base of livestock, livestock and poultry complexes are established in these areas. intended for development. Currently, there are 14 grain-growing clusters operating in the region. "BEKABOD RICE CLUSTER UK" in Bekabod district, "SANTA GROUP AGRO" LLC in Boka district, "TST CLUSTER" LLC in Koyichirchik have the highest indicators of grain cultivation in clusters. Cereal clusters are well established in agricultural and dryland areas.

According to statistical data, in terms of cotton yield, "TST Cluster" LLC in the Lower Chirchik district (40.0 t/ha) is recorded, while the highest productivity in the region for grain belongs to the cluster farm of the "ZERNOFF" LLC in the Upper Chirchik district, per hectare of land 41.6 cents of grain were grown. (Table2).

Table 2. The role of clusters in cotton and grain areas of Tashkent region (2022)

№	District name	Cluster name	Gross yield, tons	Productivity, ts/ha	№	District name	Cluster name	Gross yield, tons	Productivity, ts/ha
	Cluster of grain					**Cotton cluster**			
1	Bekobod	"BECABAD RICE CLASTER" UK	37002	28,4	1	Bekobod	JSC "APK Bekobod " LLC	44 456	36,4
2	Buka	"SANTA GROUP AGRO" LLC	37404	37,8	2	Buka	JSC "APK Boka" LLC	44 501	36,5
3	Kibrai	"SANTA GROUP AGRO" LLC	1875	51,5	3	Piskentт	"Real Agro Cotton" LLC	23 893	30,6
4	Akkurgan	"ADZ OKKORGON AGRO CLASSTER" LLC	29540	49,7	4	Yukori Chirchik	"Real Agro Cotton" LLC	14 973	37,4
5	Yukori Chirchik	"TST CLUSTER" LLC	38245	32,5	5	Urta Chirchik	"Real Agro Cotton" LLC	22 294	31,8
6	Urta Chirchik	"EVERYDAY" LLC	22122	38,1	6	Akkurgan	"ABC Akkorgon Agro Cluster" LLC	35 448	31,4
7	Kuyi Chirchik	"ZERNOFF" LLC	31620	41,6	7	Kuyi Chirchik	"TST Cluster" LLC	45 857	40,0
8	Piskent	"MIRZAABAD PARRANDA ASL" LLC	24237	34,4	8	Chinoz	"APK Chinoz" UK	22 761	36,7
9	Chinoz	"CHINOZ OLTIN DONE AGRO CLUSTER" LLC	21333	43,0		**Tashkent total**		**254 183**	**35,2**
10	Akhangaran	"AL BASIR POULTRY" LLC	10168	27,2					
11	Zangiota	"MELEK AGRO DON" LLC	2446	56,3					
12	Tashkent	"MELEK AGRO DON" LLC	3760	61,0					
13	Yangiyol	"NURLI DIYOR AGRO" LLC	23171	35,4					
14	Bostonlik	"AGROVER" LLC	1747	30,6					
		Tashkent region total	**284670**	**40,5**					

Note: The table is compiled on the basis of the information of the Department of Agriculture of the Tashkent region

THE CONCLUSION. The result of the study of the territorial specialization structure of the clusters in the Tashkent region showed that the suburban economy includes fruit and vegetable processing, deep processing, production of food products, fruit and vegetable preserves, cultivation of grain and leguminous crops, seed production, wholesale trade and export. It is distinguished by its orientation, the consumption factor along with the natural and agro-climatic conditions is important for the specialization of the clusters, as well as the proximity of the territory to the capital, the availability of transport, logistics, and infrastructure facilities have influenced the specialization of the clusters in the direction of agriculture. Cotton clusters have been introduced in Upper Chirchik and Middle Chirchik districts of the studied area, but their weight is low compared to vegetable and fruit growing clusters.

1. In the analysis of the geography of clusters in Tashkent region, it can be noted that the majority of agroclusters are located in suburban districts. There are 11 clusters operating in this region, 4 of them are in Kibrai district, 4 in Zangiota district, 2 in Tashkent district, 1 in Yangiyol district. most of them came. production of canned food products, fruits and vegetables, processing of fruits and vegetables and export of dried fruits from Uzbekistan. Therefore, taking into account the region's unique natural conditions, land-water resources and agricultural characteristics, the organization of clusters of grain-breeding, poultry-breeding, livestock-breeding, fishing and cocoon-breeding is slow.

3. The analysis of the direction of specialization of clusters showed that the implementation of clusters on livestock and its species is low in the region and in suburban farms. The need to provide food, dairy, meat, eggs and other products of the city population and raw materials for food and light industry remains urgent to organize this type of clusters.

It is possible to introduce clusters on the types of production, processing, deep processing and wholesale of dairy and meat products in the suburban economy. In the introduction of livestock clusters around the city of Tashkent, the composition of the land fund, irrigated, dryland, pasture, irrigated crops It is advisable to take into account the supply of fodder.

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