

# Methodological Aspects Of Ensuring Innovative Activity And Balance Of Agricultural Cluster Development

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**Abstract:** The article describes ways to create high value-added products in line with the conditions of domestic and foreign markets through the formation of modern systems such as free economic zones, technoparks, clusters and methodological aspects of ensuring innovative activity and balance of agroservices cluster development.

**Keywords:** agroservices, cluster system, integration, innovation, cooperation, strategy, production.

## Introduction

The transition to an innovative path of socio-economic development is associated not only with the problems accumulated in the cluster system of agricultural services of the country's economy, but also with the need to solve key problems facing accelerated state reforms. In this situation, innovation is a key factor in the development of the economy of Uzbekistan. Effective use of this factor is the only way to ensure the sustainable development of the cluster system of agricultural services in the country.

In particular, in the Message of President Sh. Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis, our research and studies are continuing to increase the interest of farmers and peasants in agriculture. It was noted that advanced technologies and a cluster system are being introduced in the industry [1]. In particular, the gross domestic product (GDP) of Uzbekistan in 2019 amounted to 511.800 billion soums at current prices, of which in 2019 the gross domestic product in agriculture amounted to 143.815 billion soums [9]. In the case of 10% in agriculture, an increase in production by 3% will provide an additional 400-500 million soums of gross income in the country. Upon completion of the project, it is expected that the income of enterprises in the agro-service cluster, which will be created only in the region and will cover 10% of enterprises, will increase by 100 billion soums per year. It is known that if 50% of agricultural products, for example, in the European Union, are supplied by enterprises of the cluster system, only the region will receive additional income of more than 10 billion soums per year [2]. Obviously, as a result of state policy in this area, the issue of food security is being resolved. At the same time, the agro-cluster approach has ample opportunities to stimulate the agricultural economy of Uzbekistan.

Therefore, today one of the most urgent tasks is to create high-quality products and increase productivity by attracting the production of new technologies that meet modern requirements, competently using the opportunities available in the country.

## Literature review

In today's globalized world, many approaches to the world's rapid growth and development require collective coordination. It is known that the role of infrastructure in the development of industries and specialties created using modern approaches, such as free economic zones, technology parks, clusters around the world, is incomparable. Regular analysis and effective use of laws related to the formation and development of an innovative environment in each area is a requirement of today.

Since innovation is the product of an active collaboration of research, science, education and industry, based on the idea that knowledge is the result of fully concentrated integration, a prosperous and prosperous life based on innovation, a factor in ensuring socio-economic growth. In particular, there are three main approaches to economic clusters:

- business entities concentrated around a large enterprise or company in a small area;

- a set of enterprises and organizations involved in the creation of a specific product, combining all stages of production, covering all stages of production, from research to the supply of resources, trade and subsequent services;

- industry clusters.

The study used economic, comparative, analytical and sampling methods of observation, statistical analysis and other methods. Cluster method is also in Alfred Marshall's "Principles of Economics" (1890) for the integration of specialized industries in selected areas at the end of the 19th century. According to him, the territorial harmonization of specialized subjects is based on: the availability of qualified labor resources; the growth of suppliers and ancillary industries, while the production process of different firms is based on the presence of specialization in different parts.

According to British theorists (J. Dunning, K. Breeman, Schmidt, J. Humphries), clusters are institutional theories that define the basis of the economy as a system of interacting institutions and are considered as modern institutions. It was stated that the interaction of participants in this system is different - both formal and informal, the external coverage of clusters is wider.

According to Scandinavian scientists (B. Lundval, B. Johnson, B. Asheim, A. Isakson), the evolutionary development of the cluster goes through a number of stages, that is, "from birth to completion." Another fourth group of scientists studies the cluster as part of modern paradigms of regional development based on the concepts of "region - corporate superiority", "region - market dominance", "region - state superiority", "region - social sphere". Cluster theory is also being studied by Russian scientists Yu.S. Artomonova, B.B. Khurstalev and others, and further projects for its implementation are being developed. In their study, the authors used five industry samples, including education, manufacturing, healthcare, and telecommunications, to demonstrate how to use these tools. Research by Nathan Ferr and Jeff Dyer focuses on opportunities to ensure a company's success in innovating a cluster system and how to market ideas based on the experiences of leading companies such as Amazon and Google [6].

Initially, clusters were created only because of the "invisible hand of the market" (competition), primarily during the modernization of transnational companies, but in recent years, the governments of many countries have helped them significantly influence this process [7]. The attractiveness of the cluster strategy, as well as the variety of directions, requires the formation of innovative clusters by the state itself. The Cluster Initiative is a guided process for creating and developing a cluster.

Cluster policy is the process by which government and civil society organizations encourage the growth of clusters and cluster initiatives. The implementation of the cluster strategy is based on the idea of increasing the competitiveness of the national and regional economy and includes the following priorities:

- provides enterprises, firms and suppliers with opportunities to increase labor productivity and production efficiency through direct links with qualified personnel, information, service and training centers;

- There will be conditions for educational and research centers for the creation of new scientific and methodological developments and their introduction into production in a short time;

- Labor productivity at enterprises of cluster regions increased by 1.5 times, wages by 30%, which creates favorable conditions for more incentives for employees and specialists and the creation of new products.

### **Research methodology**

As a result of our research, we studied changes in the development of the system of agricultural services on an innovative basis and increasing the efficiency of its use, as well as scientific conclusions and proposals for the further development of the implementation of an agricultural service cluster. method in agriculture.

### **Analysis and findings**

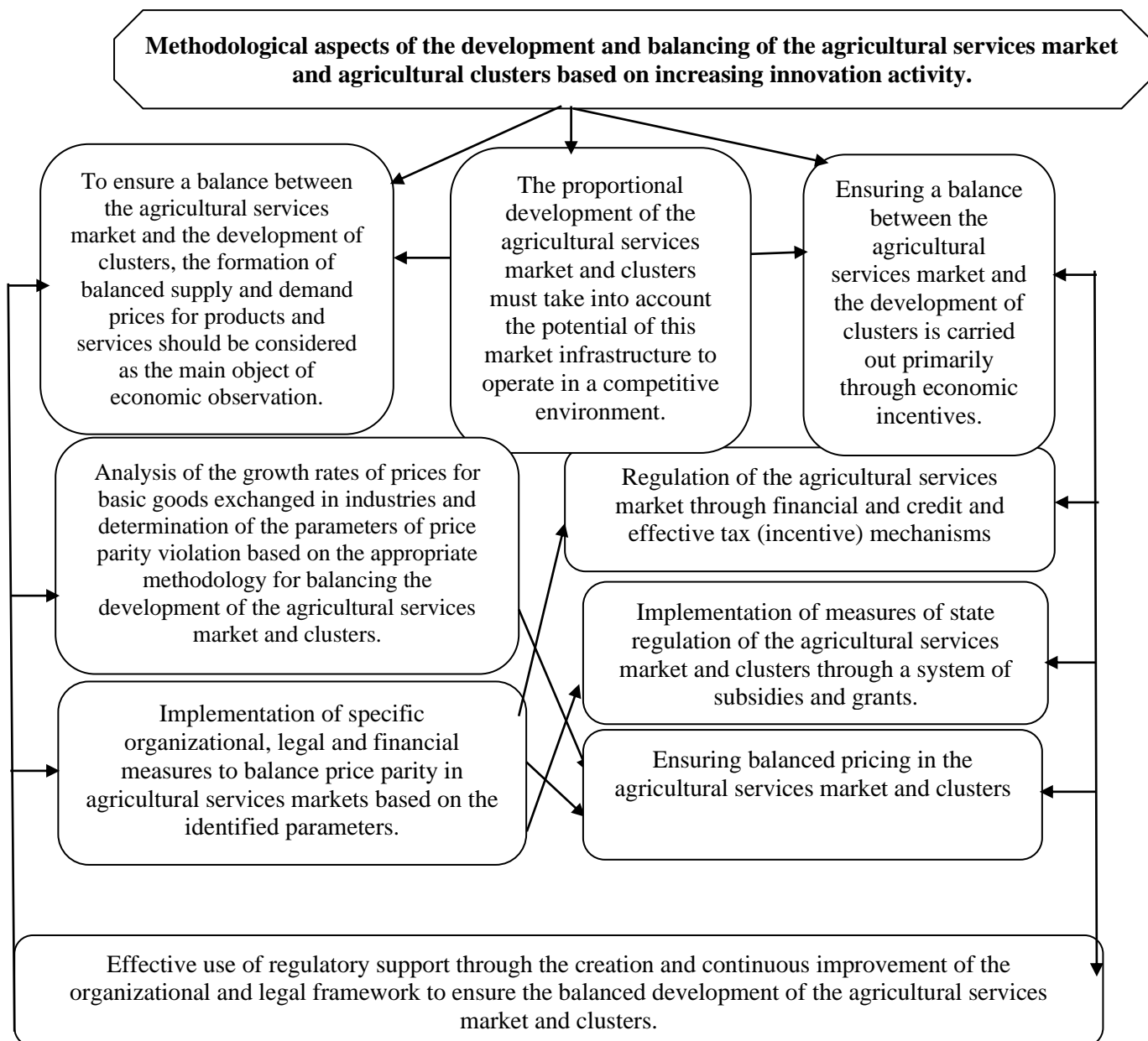
Today, economic clusters in certain regions or territories stand out as one of the most effective forms of organizing productive forces. The current level of economic development becomes necessary in the practice of creating and using completely new forms of organization of production. In particular, the reforms of the agricultural services market and the development of agricultural clusters must be carried out at all

levels of government, and the policies of the lower government often have a decisive influence on their development. (fig.1)

It is important to obtain geoinformation information and ensure the effective operation of modern communications media in the regions where the cluster of agricultural services is established. Regular analysis and effective use of the laws related to the formation and development of the innovation environment in each field is a requirement of today. Nowadays, the number of clusters in the EU countries has exceeded 2,000 and accounts for 38% of the total employed population. The clusters are 380 in the US, 206 in Italy, 200 in Russia, 168 in the UK, 106 in India, 96 in France, 34 in Denmark, 32 in Germany, 20 in the Netherlands and 9 in Finland. Denmark, Finland, and Sweden are fully clustered industries. More than 50 percent of U.S. industry operates in clusters. The share of products produced by them exceeded 60% of GDP [10].

In our opinion, based on the experience of the above developed countries, today for the development of a cluster, a single legal framework is needed, a cluster is a group of enterprises united in one territory and interconnected. Simply put, this is, for example, a system that unites the process from sowing seeds to the finished product in a single technological chain. To date, 15 cotton-textile clusters have been created in the country. On the world market, 1 kg of cotton fiber is estimated at 1-1.5 US dollars, if spun, it costs 7-8 US dollars. It will be 40 US dollars [10].

**Figure 1. The basis of the methodological approach in ensuring a balanced development of the cluster of agricultural services.<sup>1</sup>**



Improving the rural economy as an incentive to create a cluster of agricultural services; development of service infrastructure, entrepreneurship, private enterprises; nationalization of production technologies; revitalizing local businesses; employment; there is an opportunity to increase the export of manufactured products and choose directions for the training of highly qualified specialists. Thus, the management of regional development through the creation of joint ventures, partnerships and the creation of industrial and other production systems with the involvement of regional and regional industrial clusters has become a modern requirement.

It is advisable to use the experience of the United States, the European Union and Japan, which used very effective mechanisms to protect agriculture from market threats and the sale of manufactured products. This means that in order to ensure food security in the regions, a program for the development of agriculture in certain territories will be required. There are two main advantages to organizing clusters:

- a) creation of organizational and economic foundations to reduce the impact of market threats on agricultural products;
- b) development of an economic mechanism for the development of entrepreneurship in the process of cluster production and services.

It is known that wholesale and retail trade is not enough to supply the village with machinery, spare parts, mineral fertilizers and building materials, and competition in this area is not formed at the level of demand. Basic spare parts are now available from private companies, and their price is two to three times higher. For example, all tractor tires are available from private companies and are priced two to three times their cost. The profitability of work performed by service enterprises is comparable to the profitability of work performed by agricultural enterprises on their own. The main indicator that determines the profitability of the use of services in enterprises: measured by the growth of the profit spent on the volume of work performed or received for the entire volume of work. The economic efficiency of the use of agricultural services provided to agricultural enterprises is determined as follows:

$$\text{Profit margin } (a) = \text{profit}(e) + \text{profit}(a) + Q \text{ or}$$

$$\text{Profit margin } (a) = \text{cost}(e) - \text{price}(e) + Q, \text{ where}$$

*profit margin* (a) – profitability of agricultural services, soum;

*profit*(e) + *profit*(a) – profit earned by enterprises independently and when performed by agricultural service enterprises, soum;

*Q* – lost value or additional product volume, soum;

*cost* (e) – the cost of work performed at the enterprise, soum;

*price* (e) – agreed price of work performed by agricultural service companies, soum.

To increase the profitability of services in agricultural enterprises, it is necessary:

- to develop enterprises of various forms of ownership in the existing system of logistics and other types of agricultural services to agricultural enterprises;
- to delivery fuels and lubricants from regional and district oil depots to the relevant outlets in a timely manner and at the required level, based on the possibility of providing agricultural services to agricultural enterprises in the region;
- to use innovative resource-saving machinery and agricultural machinery and equipment that perform several operations at the same time, and the widespread introduction of effective options for providing them with mechanization services;
- to establish a system of differentiated incentives for the supply of machinery to agricultural enterprises;
- to create opportunities for choosing technology in the implementation of agrotechnical measures, the development of a healthy competitive environment in the provision of agricultural services;
- to compare operating costs for tractors of the project with the basic variant of indicators of economic efficiency of using new models of tractors introduced in the territory of the republic;
- to introduce differentiated prices for agricultural services, constantly monitor their observance and improve the control system.

The correct organization of work in these areas, their timely implementation will serve to ensure competitiveness in the field of agricultural enterprises and agricultural services, as well as further increase

the opportunities for the future development of these areas and play an important role in increasing their income.

As a result, enterprises and organizations providing mechanization services do not comply with the norms for the consumption of labor and material resources when carrying out agrotechnical measures and set prices for services without scientific justification. In particular, the lower limit of prices for services established in 2020 in the MTP JSC "Uzagroservice" was 180-190 thousand soums per hectare in Syrdarya and Bukhara regions, respectively, and the upper limit - 215-225 thousand soums in Khorezm, Tashkent, Jizzakh and Fergana region [10].

The data show that the lack of a unified methodology for setting prices for services and a regulatory framework for the provision of services for a unified mechanization service differed from the assessment of the performance of the same type of work in the regions of the country. In addition, it is advisable to create enterprises of various forms of ownership that lease equipment, support them from the state, create a secondary market for equipment, and also create agricultural cooperatives that share various services of agricultural enterprises.

### Conclusion

The agricultural services cluster plays an important role in the ongoing reforms in our country. At the same time, it is necessary to solve the main tasks of the reforms carried out by our government, including the effective use of innovative activities in the system of the agricultural services cluster. To do this, in the short term, our country must bring the innovative way of developing the cluster system to a level that meets modern requirements. In particular, the introduction of semi-finished products to the world market through the cluster system will contribute to the further growth of the economy of our developing country. The introduction of a cluster system of agricultural services through innovative projects and innovative technologies will serve as an effective tool for us to create high-quality and in-demand products that meet world requirements.

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