

**THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CLUSTER SYSTEM TODAY.**

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**ANNOTATION**

This article highlights the advantages of the cluster system and the importance of the role of clusters in the development of society today.

**Keywords:** *Cluster, innovation, economic growth, reform..*

It was recently adopted within the framework of the Action Strategy for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 [1]. The state program "Year of Entrepreneurship, Support of Innovative Ideas and Technologies" reflects the most important and priority areas of the country's development, which require a radical reconsideration of the views formed in recent years, especially in the field of economic growth.

In recent years, the Uzbek economy has undergone drastic, qualitatively new structural and deep market reforms, radically reconsidering the priorities of socio-economic development, introducing new, practical drivers of economic growth that have the potential to really drive the economy. The old, obsolete institutions and economic regulatory instruments are giving way to new innovative and effective forms and methods of influencing the economy [2].

In recent years, our country has been paying great attention to the implementation of market relations and practices that have been tested in international practice and play an important role in economic development. One of them is a system of clusters, which is currently a priority in the cotton, textile and light industries of our economy.

In the cluster system, one of the important tasks of accounting is to record the costs of enterprises operating in a particular field in accounting and their correct and timely registration in accordance with the law. The experience of developed countries shows that the role and importance of clusters such as international logistics centers, free economic zones in ensuring sustainable socio-economic development, increasing investment activity, production of competitive goods is very high [3]. S.

He described the cluster as an association of enterprises and organizations that are geographically adjacent, interconnected, operating in a specific area, and complementing each other's work.

One of the first studies on clusters was conducted by Alfred Marshall, who studied industrial areas in the UK. Many foreign scholars have made significant contributions to the organization of clusters and to the theoretical development and study of the practical aspects of their operation, including G.A. Yashevoy, A.G.Granberg [6], M.Galushkina [7], N.V.Gorodnova., D.L.Skipin [8], N.E.Egorov [9], N.A.Mishura [10 ] and others.

According to foreign scholars and researchers, the concept of "cluster" has a number of definitions (Table 1).

**Definitions of the concept of "cluster" according to the interpretation of foreign scientists and researchers**

| Names of foreign scientists | Tariffs issued  |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Г.А. Яшевой                 | Cluster - a network organization that complements the relationship between geographical |

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|               |   |
|---------------|---|
|               | (including special services, including suppliers, as well as manufacturers and consumers) companies, integrated around a scientific and educational center                          |
| А.Г.Гранберг  | A cluster is a group of enterprises united in a single field and inextricably linked with each other.   |
| М.Галушкина   | A cluster is a group of firms located in a single geographical area and forming a single network.   |
| Н.В.Городнова | A cluster is a group of interconnected and complementary companies and institutions operating in a single geographical area across specific sectors.                                |
| Д.Л.Скипин    | A cluster is a group of firms that are functionally connected horizontally and vertically.  |
| Н.Е.Егоров    | A cluster is a group of firms, research and development institutions that are interconnected and complementary in a collective, private, and semi-collective manner.                |
| Н.А.Мишура    | A cluster is a group of commercial and non-commercial organizations that serves to ensure the competitiveness of each firm operating in the group.                                  |
| Л.Л.Наумова   | A cluster is an industrial complex that unites suppliers of goods and raw materials, major manufacturers, based on regional concentration and connected to the technological chain. |

At the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the cluster system is being introduced in our country in many areas, and enterprises operating in the cluster system are being further supported.

It should be noted that on the issue of research "On measures to further develop the raw material base of fruits, vegetables and meat products in 2016-2020, deepen their processing, increase food production and exports" No. PQ-2505 it is expedient to acknowledge that the decision has been made.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 25, 2018 "On measures to introduce modern forms of organization of cotton and textile production", in 2018, 16 cotton and textile clusters will be established in the country. fields were attached. This year, it is planned to create 48 cotton-textile clusters in the country to increase cotton production by at least 52%.

Starting from this year, cluster cotton growing has been launched in Ellikkala district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

For this purpose, a limited liability company "Boston Cluster" was established in Ellikkala district. According to the project, seeds were planted on 11,040 hectares. It is planned to harvest an average of 22 quintals per hectare, a total of 24,264 tons.

According to the cluster project, the processing capacity of cotton fiber is 10,000 tons per year, and raw materials such as yarn, denim, soft sheets are produced. As a result, 600 new jobs were created at Boston Cluster.

In conclusion, the current introduction of clusters in the cotton and light industries creates great opportunities for achieving high positive results in these areas. There are 20-25 clusters in developed countries as well. It is necessary to organize clusters in all areas of the country, effectively using the experience of developed countries. As a result, the population's jobs will expand. It makes a great contribution to economic development.

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