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## PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CLUSTER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES IN INCREASING COMPETITIVENESS

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Abdikarimova Zilola Bakhromovna

Teacher "Mamun University" Non-Governmental Educational Institution, Uzbekistan

### ABSTRACT

This article provides information on methods of laboratory condition of daphnia species from lower crustaceans and their survival. It is also given valuable information on the shortcomings in the field of fisheries, the problems of feeding fish in the cultivation of quality fish products and their solutions.

### KEYWORDS

Larvae, yellow flesh, daphnia, cyclops, artemia, cladotsera, terrarium, kopepoda, crystallizer.

### INTRODUCTION

The experience of many developed and leading countries in the world economy shows that in order to ensure competitiveness and find a place in the world markets, first of all, it is necessary to deepen the consistent reform, structural change and diversification of the economy, it is proven to be implemented at the expense of ensuring the rapid development of new enterprises and production sectors based on high technologies, the modernization of operating capacities and the acceleration of

technical and technological renewal processes, ensuring the preparation of high-quality and competitive products.

World practice has shown that clustering of the economy is determined in advance and it has a decisive effect on increasing competitiveness and accelerating the processes of innovative activity of enterprises. Implementation of the following measures in the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 23, 2019 "On approval of the strategy

for the development of agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030" No. PF-5853 special attention is paid to the issue, that is, "...a system of production, processing, storage and sale of products to domestic and foreign markets will be established on the basis of cooperation and cluster system". [1] Implementation of the following measures in the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 23, 2019 "On approval of the strategy for the development of agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030" No. PF-5853 special attention is paid to the issue, that is, "...a system of production, processing, storage and sale of products to domestic and foreign markets will be established on the basis of cooperation and cluster system". [1] Implementation of the following measures in the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 23, 2019 "On approval of the strategy for the development of agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030" No. PF-5853 special attention is paid to the issue, that is, "...a system of production, processing, storage and sale of products to domestic and foreign markets will be established on the basis of cooperation and cluster system". [1]

The term "cluster" is a French word, and the Uzbek translation means "connection", "group", "gathering". In the analyzes of foreign and domestic researchers, the following definitions are given to the concept of "cluster":

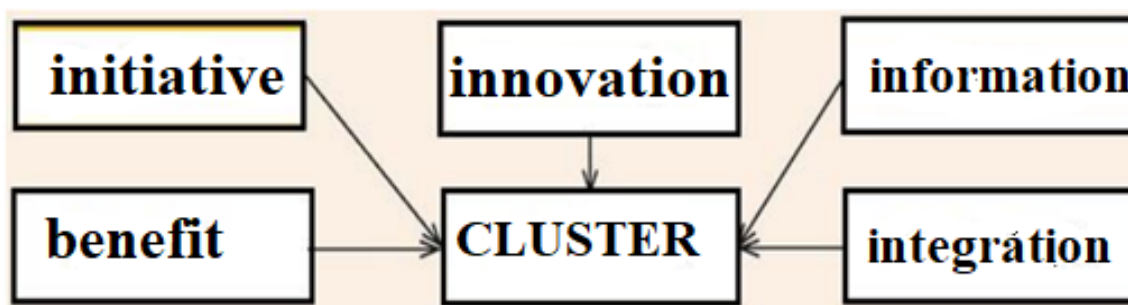
- Cluster - a group of enterprises united in a single field and connected with each other;
- cluster - a group of enterprises located in one geographical area and forming one network;
- Cluster - a group of related and complementary companies and institutions operating in one geographical area in special fields;
- Cluster – a group of horizontally and vertically functionally related enterprises;
- Cluster - a group of enterprises, research and development institutions that are related to each other and complement each other in collective, private and semi-collective form;
- Cluster - a group of commercial and non-commercial organizations, which serves to ensure the competitiveness of each enterprise operating in the group;
- Cluster - an industrialized complex that unites suppliers of goods and raw materials, main producers, based on regional concentration and connected to a technological chain.

The results of scientific research showed that the processes related to clustering in economic sectors should be formed in a comprehensive approach to issues with the collective coordination of state and economic bodies, appropriate leading science and higher education institutions, and the business community. theoretical, methodological and practical problems specific to the territory, network or some of its branches "human capital", i.e., from the reserve of

abilities, skills and goals accumulated in people, "science" The principle of "knowledge through" is confirmed by the use of concentrated knowledge in its place [2, 3].

Clustering can be considered as a new economic system that fully meets the requirements of national and regional development in order to increase the competitiveness of enterprises on the basis of accelerating their innovative activities and resisting the strong influence of global competition. Some experience in the use of clusters in the formation and management of the innovative economy has been accumulated in developed countries. This strategy is

widely used in European countries and the USA. Clusters are well developed in Great Britain, Holland, Germany, USA, Denmark, France, Italy, Finland, India. The industries of Denmark, Finland and Sweden are full of clusters. Cluster structures in the light industry of Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Denmark, India, Korea, Pakistan, China, and Turkey. It works successfully in the chemical and engineering industries in Germany, and in the food and cosmetic industries in France. The process of cluster formation is becoming more active in Southeast Asia, China, Singapore, Japan, and other countries.



**Figure 1. Basic conditions for creating clusters. [4]**

The following conditions (Figure 1) are necessary for the formation of a cluster as a successful and effective structure:

1. Initiative-entrepreneurs, representatives of authorities, public organizations, and people with initiative and authority from educational institutions, with their reputation, intelligence, organizational skills and knowledge, are interested in and prove that

clusters are beneficial for their members and the region.

2. Innovation - new technologies in the organization of production, sales, management, financing provide new opportunities in the fight against competition.

3. Freedom of information, transparency, exchange of knowledge, creation of databases and

web pages open the way to markets for supply of products, skilled labor, labor tools.

4. Integration provides for the application of new technologies of cooperation at the level of the network and territory of enterprises, through the support of science and authorities.

5. Interest-entrepreneurship or community structure provides the basic condition of life activity, that is, it provides for the existence of interest of cluster participants and their achievement of economic benefits.

Innovation cluster strategy is divided into the following types

1. Attack strategy - this strategy is designed for companies with the principles of entrepreneurial competition. It often applies to small innovative firms
2. Defense strategy - maintaining the company's competitive principles. Such a strategy requires intensive research and development
3. Imitation strategy - (imitation - representation of events in life through symbols). This strategy applies to firms with strong market and technological 30 situations. It is used by companies that are not adopting this or that news for the first time. The organization of innovative clusters is determined by creating an information map. In innovative clusters, it is desirable to gather ideas around some key factor in order to centralize and define the essence of the entire structure.

Each EU country has its own attitude to the development of the innovation system in the regions, taking into account research and educational institutions, industrial enterprises and a number of other characteristics. An important trend in the innovation policy of EU countries is to determine the role of universities in the formation of innovative development areas. In order to support the regulation and promotion of innovative development in the regions, state management and economic methods, regional financing actively apply basic and applied research in higher educational institutions. Administrative methods in this regard include:

- highlighting the areas of education and science as the priority direction of the innovative development of the region and regions;
- funding of basic and applied research from regional budgets;
- creation of preferential taxation mechanisms;

Economic methods include:

- protection of intellectual property and increasing the efficiency of the patent system;
- simplification of administrative requirements for the creation of knowledge-based companies;
- improvement of the legal framework;
- increase the efficiency of academic staff;
- strengthening of innovative directions of educational programs;

- stimulate the integration of scientific and production enterprises in the regional innovation system;

- to increase the motivation to attract leading scientists in innovative activities.[5]

In many sources, the experience of developed countries shows that the role and importance of clusters such as international logistics centers and free economic zones is very high in ensuring sustainable socio-economic development, increasing investment activity, and producing competitive goods. In many countries of the world, certain experience has been accumulated on the use of clusters in the formation and management of the innovative economy.

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