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## THE ROLE OF CLUSTERS IN ENSURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

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### ABSTRACT

The implementation of a cluster system in ensuring the competitiveness of agricultural products is considered a pressing issue today. From this point of view, this article develops proposals for mechanisms for implementing a cluster system in ensuring the competitiveness of agricultural products.

### KEYWORDS

competition, cluster policy, contractual relations, cooperation, specialization, concentration, production cluster, innovation cluster, share package, cooperation or clustering mechanisms.

### 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, consistent reform of the economy,

structural change and deepening of diversification, to ensure the rapid development of new enterprises and production lines based on high technologies, to ensure the preparation of high-quality and competitive

products by accelerating the processes of modernization and technical-technological renewal of existing facilities is proving itself. World practice has shown that the 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. of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Republic of Uzbekistan" dated October 23, 2019 Decree No. PF-5853 "On approving the strategy of agricultural development for 2020-2030" focuses on the implementation of the following measures, i.e., "...cooperation and a system of product production, processing, storage and sale to domestic and foreign markets will be established based on the cluster system.

Literature review. M. Porter is the first scientist who began to study clusters extensively. He concludes that the network (network) approach to the organization and management of production in the conditions of globalization is losing its position, and cluster organization systems of mutual relations between firms and organizations are in the first place.

MA Khvesik and A. S. Lesitsky, two in the field of agriculture It is desirable to form a different cluster - innovation and production.

1. Innovation cluster is scientific, research and experimental design institutes, educational institutions, consulting companies, engineering firms, business structures supporting innovative providers,

other organizations is the most advanced form of achieving competitive advantages by combining their actions through centralized coordination using the corporate hierarchy and the market mechanism.

2. Production cluster - unites agricultural producers, processing and storage of products, a network of logistics and marketing companies, enterprises of the service sector. Its main advantages, compared to the network system of agricultural production organization, are closer and "cheaper" inter-farm relations, combined production forces. use through work release of scale economy apply existing conditions, as well as achieving significant competitive advantages by creating a closed production cycle, storage and processing of products.

Discussion and results. The competitiveness of agricultural products is a microeconomic category, therefore, raising its level is a reflection of the interests of the subjects of the agrarian sector of the economy. In the delivery of agricultural products the dialectic of competitiveness is that it is the unity of the economic interests of the agricultural sector and the state, together with the opposite is also shown. National competitiveness of agricultural products in terms of economic competitiveness viewed from the point of view of that is, one on the other hand, the competitiveness of agricultural products level is known if determined by macroeconomic factors at one level, by regulating them and its establishment is under the authority of the state. On the other hand,

strengthening the competitiveness of agricultural products is a national economic interest to the field dependent was in particular economic and food allows to solve a whole series of problems of a macroeconomic nature, such as ensuring security.

In order to realize the competitive potential of the regions of the country, it is necessary to develop a concept of long-term socio-economic development, which provides for the creation of a network of regional production clusters, as well as the formation of a number of high-tech clusters in the regions of the country.

Intersectoral integration of agriculture is the organization of joint activities using mechanisms of shareholding, cooperation or clustering. Today, large farms ensure their development using shareholding mechanisms, and medium and small farms - cooperation and clustering mechanisms. Cluster entities play an important role in increasing the competitiveness of agriculture. The use of the clustering mechanism allows organizing joint activities due to their deep production specialization without losing the legal independence of all technologically related farms located in a certain area. Cluster of agriculture within The comparison of joint activity with other forms of integration is characterized by the following features:

② territorial localization, geographical proximity of the main part of economic entities participating in the cluster;

② cooperation, specialization and concentration development high degree;

② the stability of the economic relations of the participants of the cluster system, the superiority of these relations for the majority of its participants;

② of a large leading organization that determines the long-term economic, investment, innovation and other strategies of all cluster members;

② long-term coordination of interactions between cluster members within the framework of production programs of innovative processes, basic management systems, quality control;

② general products (goods, services, brand, brand) for all participants, for example, grains, vegetables, milk, meat, poultry eggs, etc.

② voluntary and open membership of independent enterprises, cooperation and trust cluster based on equal exchange between the participants of the product chain;

② cluster of the union power with near mutually communication;

② arbitration of the court availability;

② clusters formation and work the mechanism is regional synergistic to the effect having, combining resources (material, labor, financial, informational, innovative) or together use, transaction expenses reduce, to the market access, solving and balancing the interests of participants, and forming an effective system of self-organization.

World practice shows that clusters are one of the forms of adapting the economic mechanism of the operation of agricultural enterprises in a competitive environment, accelerating the development of agro-industrial production, increasing the competitiveness of certain economic entities and agricultural products, and effectively organizing innovative processes. such as ensuring its implementation, forming a unique economic space in order to expand the volume of trade, effective use of capital and resources.

The innovation structure of the cluster helps to reduce the total costs of research and development of innovations by increasing the efficiency of the production structure, allowing cluster members to continuously carry out innovative activities for a long time. Thus, the cluster performs several main functions at the same time:

② scientific, technical, organizational and economic innovations spread from one enterprise to another, ensuring a continuous increase in productivity in the cluster as a whole;

② costs are reduced, opportunities for research and development of innovations are expanded due to the proximity of related enterprises;

② all cluster members will have a synergistic effect due to the stability of mutual relations, cost reduction and rational use of material, natural and labor resources;

② all cluster members gain additional competitive advantages under the cumulative effect of scale effects and synergies.

Since the cluster is a "point of growth" in the socio-economic development of the regions, the clustering of agricultural products is one of the main factors for ensuring the sustainable development of the agrarian sector and increasing the competitiveness of agriculture. The agroindustry cluster has a number of features for increasing the competitiveness of agriculture:

1. Regional agro-industrial cluster is a voluntary association of enterprises, institutions or other organizations engaged in agro-industrial production issues, engaged in one or more sectors (adjacent to agriculture) that are geographically close enough (geographical localization of agricultural products).
2. Competitive advantage is created not only by business entities, but also by their territorial multi-level and multi-sectoral associations.
3. Conquering consumers is carried out not by individual agriculture, but by a complex of territorial enterprises - a cluster.
4. Within the framework of the cluster, the concentration of resources is carried out, their use is aimed at achieving the common goal set for all participants and accepted by them, a single economic and informational space is created, management of labor force, integration of intellectual capital and



mutual support with financial resources. - support options will appear.

5. Cluster entities can jointly protect the interests of cluster members in state bodies.

6. Cluster formation can create new jobs and thereby provide permanent employment in the face of reforms and macro-structural destabilization processes .

Cluster formations have a high level of competitiveness, as they allow:

- production of large-scale products;
- creation of sustainable competitive advantages over independent enterprises;
- conduct an effective marketing policy;
- training of highly qualified personnel;
- introduction of innovative technologies;
- use of progressive quality standards for the production of environmentally friendly and quality products;
- reducing the level of production costs and improving the quality of manufactured products under

the influence of synergy, including the integration of quality management, logistics, engineering, and information technology approaches;

expansion of product sales markets due to the possibility of entering the world markets of agricultural products;

creating an effective system for obtaining and sharing information about supply and demand in the market, as well as the achievements of competitors.

Cluster development can become a characteristic feature of the modern innovative economy as a factor of increasing the competitiveness of agriculture and the agro-industrial complex in general. Due to the accumulated experience in the operation of clusters, we developed the concept of clustering during our research. The main essence of this concept is that there are five necessary conditions - "5I" - a cluster can provide viable, self-sufficient, successful and effective education (Table 1).

Table 1

Element of "5I" concept	The essence
Initiative	enterprising people from among entrepreneurs, agriculture, civil servants, public organizations, educational institutions who are able to unite, stimulate and prove the usefulness of clusters only with their powers, intelligence, organizational skills and knowledge.

<b>Information</b>	provides availability, openness, data exchange, creation of databases and web pages, allows to gain advantages in entering markets
<b>Integration</b>	provides for the use of new technologies of cooperation between enterprises at the sectoral and regional level with the support of science and state authorities
<b>Interest</b>	she is without entrepreneur or social of structure life for the condition is not provided and not fulfilled. This condition presupposes the interest of the participants of cluster associations in obtaining economic benefits.
<b>Innovation</b>	only new technologies in the organization of production, sales, management, financing, which can open new opportunities in competition

From this except clusters create and performance for conditions one of time in itself promising new technological to projects investment input conditions to be possible

Summary and offers. Conclusive Therefore, the advantages of clustering for the agriculture of our country should be as follows:

- ☐ share joint capitals and accelerate innovation ability;
- ☐ joint use of resources, purchase of material and technical support and savings in storage;
- ☐ to determine the effective specialization of the farmer in accordance with the territory, scope of activity and specific characteristics of each individual enterprise of the agro-industrial complex;

- ☐ distribution of markets in accordance with specialization and possibilities of activity, prevention of ineffective competition;
- ☐ from cooperation scopes savings and small enterprises that elimination of the mentioned shortcomings, reduction of some costs;
- ☐ cooperation and synergy as a result achieved risks reduce and distribution;
- ☐ village economy networks competitiveness level increase;
- ☐ alone in order enterprises and network stability increase;
- ☐ long-term, including the establishment of relations between the producer and the consumer.

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