

**“MECHANISMS OF CLUSTER SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION IN
ENSURING COMPETITIVENESS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS”**

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Abstract

These proposals are of course the current issue of the introduction of a cluster system in ensuring the competitiveness of agricultural products. In this regard, this article develops recommendations on the mechanisms for implementing a cluster system to ensure the competitiveness of agricultural products.

Key words

competition, cluster policy, public-private partnership, intervention cluster policy, contractual relations, cooperation, specialization, concentration, production cluster, innovation cluster, privatization, cooperation or clustering mechanisms.

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Аннотация

Эти предложения, безусловно, являются актуальным вопросом внедрения кластерной системы в обеспечении конкурентоспособности сельскохозяйственной продукции. В связи с этим в статье разрабатываются рекомендации по механизмам реализации кластерной системы для обеспечения конкурентоспособности сельскохозяйственной продукции.

Ключевые слова

конкуренция, кластерная политика, государственно-частное партнерство, интервенционная кластерная политика, договорные отношения, кооперация,

специализация, концентрация, производственный кластер, инновационный кластер, приватизация, кооперация или механизмы кластеризации.

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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, deepening of structural changes and diversification, based on high technologies It is proven to be implemented at the expense of ensuring the rapid development of new enterprises and production lines, the modernization of existing facilities and the acceleration of technical and technological renewal processes, ensuring the preparation of quality and competitive products.

World practice has shown that the clustering of the economy is determined in advance and has a decisive impact on increasing competitiveness and accelerating the innovation activity of enterprises.

Decree No. PF-5853 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" specifically addresses the issue of implementing the following measures "focused, i.e. "...based on the cooperation and cluster system, a system of product production, processing, storage and sale to domestic and foreign markets will be established"

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. The dialectic of competitiveness in the supply of agricultural products is that it shows the unity of the economic interests of the agricultural sector and the state, as well as their contradiction. The competitiveness of agricultural products is considered from the point of view of the competitiveness of the national economy, that is, on the one hand, if the level of competitiveness of agricultural products is determined to a certain extent by macroeconomic factors, regulating them 1 Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5853 "On approval of the strategy of agricultural development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030". 23.10.2019 and its establishment is under the authority

of the state. On the other hand, strengthening the competitive position of agricultural products makes it possible to solve a whole series of macro-economic problems related to the sphere of economic interests of the whole state, in particular, ensuring economic and food security.

In order to realize the competitive potential of the regions of the country, it is necessary to develop the 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. The comparison of joint agricultural activities within the cluster with other forms of integration is characterized by the following features:

- ❖ territorial localization, geographical proximity of the main part of economic entities participating in the cluster;
- ❖ high level of development of cooperation, specialization and concentration;
- ❖ the stability of the economic relations of the participants of the cluster system, the superiority of these relations for the majority of its participants;
- ❖ the presence of a large leading organization that determines the long-term economic, investment, innovation and other strategies of all cluster members;
- ❖ long-term coordination of interactions between cluster members within the production programs of innovative processes, main management systems, quality control;
- ❖ general products (goods, services, brand, brand) for all participants, for example, grain, vegetables, milk, meat, poultry eggs, etc.

M.A. According to Khvesik and A.S.Lesitsky³, it is desirable to form two clusters in the agricultural sector - innovation and production.

1. Innovation cluster is scientific, research and experimental design institutes, educational institutions, consulting companies, engineering firms, business structures to support innovation providers, other organizations, using the corporate hierarchy and the market mechanism to jointly centralize their actions.

combining through coordination is the most advanced form of achieving competitive advantage.

2. Production cluster - unites agricultural producers, product processing and storage, a network of logistics and marketing companies, and service sector enterprises. Its main advantages, in comparison with the network system of agricultural production organization, are closer and "cheap" inter-farm relations, conditions for applying economies of scale of production through the joint use of production forces, as well as the creation of a closed production cycle. is to achieve significant competitive advantages through storage and processing of products.

World practice shows that clusters are one of the forms of adaptation of 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, innovation processes such as ensuring effective organization, 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 innovation research and development by increasing the efficiency of the production structure, allowing the cluster members to continuously carry out innovative activities for a long time. Thus, the cluster performs several main functions at the same time.

Interest is then a condition for the life of an entrepreneur or social structure not provided and realized. This condition presupposes the interest of the participants of cluster associations in obtaining economic benefits.

Innovation is only new technologies in the organization of production, sales, management, financing, which can open new opportunities in competition.

In addition, the conditions for the creation and operation of clusters can simultaneously be the conditions for investing in promising new technological projects.

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