

## POSSIBILITIES OF USING CLUSTER IN AGRICULTURAL FIELD MANAGEMENT

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### ABSTRACT

*In this article, the practice of using clustering as an actual issue of effective management of the agricultural sector and its development is theoretically researched. The author studied the socio-economic content of the cluster from a scientific theoretical point of view with a new approach to management in ensuring the stability of the agrarian sector.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Agrarian sector, agriculture, cluster, management, efficiency, agrarian sector security, food security.*

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### INTRODUCTION

In the conditions of today's globalization, priority is given to establishing an independent, stable and resilient agricultural sector in order to protect against threats and risks caused by economic threats, financial and economic crises, external and internal factors. This, in turn, creates the need to conduct an economic policy aimed at the use of market mechanisms of state support for the agrarian sector and, therefore, effective methods of state regulation.

In solving the problems of the agrarian sector improvement of its management system. The issue of revitalizing scientific-research activities aimed at effective management of the agricultural sector remains relevant today. At a time when global agrarian crises and food security issues are causing many discussions, the issue of effective management of the agrarian sector is being researched as a separate direction. In this regard, clusters are one of the main issues of effective management of the agricultural sector today.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

Effective management of the agricultural sector is one of the important areas of economic policy. Lack of new technologies, modern equipment, lack of financial resources, lack of an effective state regulation mechanism creates significant difficulties in reforming the agrarian sector. Showing the principles of development of integrated forms of economy, issues reflecting the impact of various forms and types of integration on economic growth, stability of economic development, competitiveness of ASM products are of particular importance.

Studying this problem is gaining special importance in the justification of the economic policy of the state, as one of the modern methods of managing the agrarian sector.

There are many views on this matter, including, according to M. Porter's definition, "a cluster is a group of geographically adjacent, interconnected companies and organizations operating in a certain field, characterized by the commonality of activities and complementing each other" [2].

A distinctive feature of a cluster is that its territorial scope can range from a group of industries in one city or state (region) to a country or even a group of several neighboring countries.

Depending on their depth and complexity, clusters can take different forms, but most of them include "finished product" or service companies; suppliers of specialized factors of production,

components, mechanisms ; includes financial institutions, firms in related sectors... government structures that have a significant impact on the cluster and can be recognized as part of it [3].

Also, the cluster approach to the study of the economic processes of the formation of competitiveness is applied to a number of other theories.

E. Limer considered highly correlated export clusters in the analysis of trade at the national level. French scientists I. Tolendo and D. Sole used the concept of "filers" to describe groups of technological sectors, the formation of filers is explained by the dependence of one sector on another in terms of technological level: thus, filers are a narrower interpretation of a cluster, because they include the criteria for the creation of a cluster, that is, the economy based on the need to bring technological connectivity between industries and sectors to realize their potential benefits. The cluster approach was also used in the development of Swedish theorists. Their cluster theory is mainly based on the composition of the national economy , more precisely, during the study of the interactions of the large multinational companies of Sweden. Current theories of competitiveness development based on clusters were developed by B. Feldman. The advantage of this theory is that they are based on extensive empirical research of diversified forms in different countries[3].

Studies show that clusters form, expand, and deepen reflecting relative advantages, but may also narrow, close, and disperse over time.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.**

This article uses methods such as verbal interpretation, observation, induction and deduction, and scientific abstraction of the scientific-theoretical and practical foundations of effective management of the agrarian sector.

## **ANALYSIS AND RESULTS.**

At the modern stage of economic development of new Uzbekistan, the issue of ensuring financial security is considered a necessary condition. In the third priority direction of the new Development Strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, called "rapid development of the national economy and ensuring high growth rates", "by ensuring stable high growth rates in economic sectors, in the next five years, the gross domestic product per capita - 1.6 times and 2030 One of the main goals is to increase per capita income from 4,000 US dollars per year and to "create a basis for entering the ranks of countries with higher than average income". Based on this goal, to ensure macroeconomic stability and gradually reduce the annual inflation rate to 5% until 2023, reduce the state budget deficit and ensure that it does not exceed 3% of the GDP from 2023, allocate at least 5% of the budget of each district to the "Citizens' Budget" within the framework of the program, the tasks of organizing spending on solving the most urgent problems based on the proposals of the population and ensuring that the amount of newly attracted external debt per year does not exceed 4.5 billion US dollars in the management of the State debt are strictly defined.

Also, in order to increase financial resources in the economy, increase the turnover of the stock market from 200 million US dollars to 7 billion US dollars in the next 5 years, and in this regard, gradually liberalize the movement of capital in our country and privatize large enterprises and their shares (shares), including through the stock exchange . and completing transformation processes in commercial banks with a state share , and by the end of 2026, the tasks of bringing the share of the private sector in bank assets up to 60 percent have been set [1].

Based on the above, effective management and development of the agrarian sector is considered as the main issue of ensuring economic growth and increasing the income of the population. In this regard, the creation of new jobs in rural areas, efficient use of resources, their quick adaptation to the market, flexibility of clusters is another advantage compared to other forms of economic system

organization. Effective clusters become the focus of government attention over time, becoming the cause of large capital investments, meaning that the cluster becomes a larger system than the simple sum of its parts. The center of the cluster usually consists of several powerful enterprises, in which competitive relations are maintained between them. The concentration of competitors, their buyers and suppliers in one place contributes to the rise of efficient specialization of production. The cluster also provides employment to many small firms and small enterprises.

In addition, the cluster form of effective management of the agricultural sector leads to the creation of "total innovative product", which is a special form of innovation. Integration into a cluster on the basis of vertical integration is not just a random set of scientific and technological inventions, but forms a specific system of dissemination of new knowledge and technologies, in which inventions lead to innovations, innovations have competitive advantages.

The cluster experience of managing the agrarian sector is becoming more and more necessary, but it itself poses a certain risk, i.e. the risk of losing independence (the ability to independently direct actions in the market, new goods, new technologies, etc. ).

Today, 3 main "centers" of cluster development can be distinguished, i.e. centers in North America, Western Europe and Asia. In this case, the state not only supports the formation of clusters, but also becomes a participant of networks. For example, in the UK, the government has identified areas around Edinburgh, Oxford and the South East of England as prime locations for biotech firms.

In Norway, the government is encouraging cooperation between firms in the "maritime" cluster. Finland has developed a forest industry cluster that includes the production of wood and wood products, paper, furniture, printing and related equipment. The mutual influence of cluster firms in our knowledge sharing gives them an advantage over their main trade rivals.

According to experts, Finland is leading in the level of research and technological cooperation. Thus, despite the diversity of approaches, most European countries have developed one or another cluster strategy for themselves. Accelerated industrial development requires appropriate pace of agro-industry development to reliably provide the population with food products.

Thus, the creation of clusters can occur on the basis of the geographical principle, that is, enterprises that are similar in terms of the type of products produced and the principles of organization can be organized in a concentrated place. Adherence to the geographical principle of clustering provides an opportunity to strengthen the joint effect that occurs as a result of the concentration of enterprises not only participating in the main technological chain, but also providing services to the main enterprises. Due to this, it creates a self-sustaining innovative economy, focused on the production of a limited number of products, limited to a certain circle, guaranteed to be sold outside the cluster.

Schumpeter [4] also touched upon the effect of reducing costs and increasing productivity due to the consolidation of the activities of companies located close to each other, and he called such a combination an agglomerate. Later, M. Porter [5] put into circulation the concept of an innovative cluster as "a geographic association of interrelated enterprises that not only compete with each other, but also cooperate." The meaning embodied in the definition of the cluster, which defines its advantages over the traditional perception of market exclusion, is the existence of not only formal, but also more informal interactions between the enterprises included in the cluster, which creates a positive effect that affects all enterprises. In addition to enterprises, the population of the area belonging to it is also included in the cluster. This creates additional mutually beneficial relationships between businesses and residents.

Today, the various attitudes towards the problems of the organization of economic clusters require the in-depth development of scientific approaches to this economic phenomenon within the framework of the new concept of competitiveness, the implementation of innovative and investment components of economic policy, and the state regulation of integrated systems in ASM, including at the regional level. means to consider the possibilities of creating qualitatively new integrated systems, focused on the practical transformation of the mechanisms.

According to the researches of M. Porter, who is the founder of the cluster approach to the theory of competitive advantage, it is clear that the firms of industries with clear advantages in terms of competition within the country (or internationally) are usually not scattered unsystematically across the territory of the country, but are concentrated in the same region of the country [ 4]. Competing firms influence the market entities acting together with them: suppliers, consumers. In turn, the increase in the competitiveness of these firms has a positive effect on the activity and competitive status of the leading firm. The result of such interaction is the formation of a community of companies that are closely connected and mutually support each other's competitiveness. Individual clusters help to increase the competitiveness of individual industries in the region in the country or world markets [4].

Agrocluster consists of an integrated structure based on agricultural production, territorially concentrated in one place, with elements of network organization, which includes various sectors included in the technological chain of value added in ASM.

In our opinion, clusters are the product of integrated and cross - integrated interaction, and have many positive features typical of these types of cooperation. At the same time, clusters are a somewhat different system for national agro-industrial production. (see table 1).

**TABLE 1 SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TRADITIONALLY VERTICALLY INTEGRATED STRUCTURES AND CLUSTER-INTEGRATED STRUCTURES.**

Aspects	Traditional vertically integrated structures	Structures in cluster view
The basis of production	Strict specialization, standardized product, mass	Innovative approach flexible specialization
Composition of production	Corporate centralization interaction,	Corporate - centralized coordination of autonomous firms on agreed lines
Competition	In the foreign market, within the region	In a restricted area
Territorial location	Within the region or between regions	In a restricted area
Economic indicators	By networks	According to the set of networks included in the cluster system
Labor market	Low labor mobility	High level of labor mobility
Regulation by the state	Measures for regulation of networks and enterprises	Measures to regulate clusters and enterprises
Interaction mechanisms	Official	In addition to official mechanisms, informal mechanisms (exchange of information, technologies) are also used

\*Prepared by the author based on research.

Such structures do not make it possible to make a sharp breakthrough in the field of ASM, but they are of great importance in conducting an effective policy in the field of employment at the regional level and expanding the tax base. The advantages of clusters in the field of agro-industrial production include their geographical location, climate, large areas of agro-industrial production in the regions, and their competitive advantages in terms of food production, as well as their ability to realize the opportunities inherent in them as an integrated system aimed at improving techniques and technologies. can be entered. Cluster elements interact with each other through the exchange of goods, technologies, information, services, etc.

## **CONCLUSION**

The organization of clusters in the effective management of the agricultural sector requires conducting a number of studies related to determining the developmental advantages of regions in one or another field of production. In the comprehensive assessment of the development potential of the agrarian sector, it is necessary to give priority to issues of developing a cluster application strategy or applying foreign experiences as a new approach to management.

Ensuring the socio-economic stability of the country depends to a large extent on the problems of effective management of the agrarian sector. In this case, the issue of utilizing the existing potential and opportunities, their effective use, comes to the fore, and in this regard, we believe that it is necessary to research the concept of cluster as an important form of management today, and the essence of its socio-economic content in all aspects.

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APPENDIX 1
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