
DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND INCREASE ITS COMPETITIVENESS

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Annotation

This article delves into the multifaceted strategies essential for propelling the development of agriculture and augmenting its competitiveness on the global stage. Recognizing agriculture as the backbone of economies, we explore technological advancements, sustainable practices, market integration, and policy reforms as integral components to ensure the sustained growth and resilience of this critical sector.

Keywords: Agriculture, competitiveness, integral component, food, raw materials, economic process, diffusion model.

Agriculture is the main source of food for the population. At the same time, it supplies raw materials for several sectors of the consumer goods industry. For example, the share of agricultural raw materials (in terms of value) makes up 60% of all material costs in the spinning industry, about 70% in the confectionery industry, and about 80% in the oil and milk industry. All this shows that if agricultural production is not developed at the desired pace, no best program for raising the standard of living of the people can be implemented. The importance of agriculture is determined by the fact that 27% of the employees of the national economy work in this field. About a third of the country's national income is created in agriculture. Therefore, the rate of growth of the entire economy of the country and the improvement of the welfare of workers largely depend on the level of development of agriculture. At the same time, it is important to take into account the socio-political aspect. The development of agriculture is the most important condition for strengthening the union of the working class and the peasantry. V.I.Lenin pointed out the importance of agriculture and stated that without a solid agricultural base, there can be no economic development.

In the following years, the reform of our country's agriculture, in particular, the improvement of the state management system in the field, the wide introduction of market relations, the strengthening of the legal basis of relations between the entities that grow, process and sell agricultural products, attract investments to the sector, use resource-efficient technologies certain works are being carried out in terms of introduction and provision of agricultural products producers with modern techniques.

At today's level of development, the expansion of product production and the related database, the increasingly acute problem of limited resources, requires the use of advanced technologies and various mathematical and econometric methods in the analysis of economic processes. However, economic processes occur under the influence of many factors, the issues of studying their influence are considered as one of the important problems of choosing the level of complexity of the model, because the possibility of covering all factors is limited, on the other hand, between complexity and understanding of the functioning of the model the presence of an inverse relationship causes limitations in its development. Despite this, it serves to increase the accuracy of the complexity of the model. Currently, solving the above-mentioned problem is one of the issues facing world economists and waiting for its solution.

Our country has great potential in agriculture. Many issues depend on the development of this direction, from the abundance of our markets, the abundance of food for our people, to the earning of additional income from exports. But for many years, insufficient attention was paid to the agricultural sector. There was no market economy, no attitude to the land, no self-interest. The absence of a long-term strategy for the development of agriculture hinders the effective use of land and water resources, the widespread attraction of investments in the sector, high income of producers and increase of competitiveness of products. Diversification of production, improvement of land and water relations, creation of a favorable agribusiness environment and high added value chain, support for the development of cooperative relations, wide introduction of market mechanisms, information and communication technologies in the field, as well as scientific achievements In order to effectively use and increase the potential of personnel, the strategy for the development of agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030, developed with the participation of international organizations and experts, was developed and the strategy for the development of agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030 The "Road map" for the implementation of the tasks defined in the intended strategy was approved.

Development of directions for sustainable development of agriculture means improving the quality of life in rural areas, forming the necessary amount of food supply for today and future generations, and ensuring the possibility of sufficient income for farmers and peasant farms. . Supporting the sustainable development of agriculture, ensuring and maintaining production capacity for the future, includes increasing efficiency without harming the environment and endangering natural resources. In addition, it requires respect and recognition of local knowledge, established local ways of managing natural resources, and efforts to promote the capabilities of the present generation without compromising the prospects of future generations.

Therefore, economic and ecological stability, ensuring the efficiency of the activities of farmers and peasant farms, improved production potential for the next generation, food security and social stability are important elements of the development of agriculture in developing countries.

To date, a number of theories of agricultural development have been formed, and in this paragraph of our research, we will analyze their development evolution. The main and general goal of these theories is to increase the material and social well-being of people. In this context, it is often seen as an integrated approach to improving the environment and society, and the well-being of the population.

The first step in the process of agricultural development was to abandon the view of agriculture as static, that is, unchanging, as in previous or traditional societies. However, the problem of agricultural development is not to transform a static agriculture into a modern dynamic sector, but to ensure that the growth rates of the sector's output and productivity correspond to the level of growth in other sectors in the conditions of modernization of the economy.

Therefore, the process of agricultural development should be abandoned from the point of view of content as static as in previous or traditional society. Therefore, the theory of agricultural development ranges from countries with an annual growth rate of 1.0 percent or less to countries with an annual growth rate of 4.0 percent or more. countries serve to provide insight into the dynamics of agricultural growth or changing sources of growth.

Based on the above, we can see that several models have been mentioned in the literature on agricultural development;

- a) Limit model
- b) Model of nature protection
- c) Urbanization and industrialization impact model
- d) Diffusion model
- e) A model for ensuring high profitability

If we look at the results of the study of the evolution of agricultural development models, the impact and emergence of agricultural growth is very important for the industrialization and economic growth of the 60s, but the agricultural o The growth process itself is neglected in most developing countries. Also, the analysis of the models developed to date proves that each of them has its own shortcomings. This, in turn, requires special attention to the creation of new models based on their further improvement and development.

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, the level of competitiveness of agricultural products is determined to a certain extent by macro-economic factors, and their regulation 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 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 shareholding, cooperation or clustering mechanisms. 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 of all technologically related farms located in a certain area, due to their deep production specialization, without losing their legal independence. The comparison of the joint activity of agriculture 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 most 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 framework of production programs, main management systems, quality control of innovative processes;
- Common products (goods, services, brand, brand) for all participants, for example, grain, vegetables, milk, meat, poultry eggs, etc.
- Voluntary and open membership of independent enterprises, cooperation and trust cluster based on equal exchange among the participants of the product chain;
- Close interaction of the cluster association with the authorities;
- Availability of arbitration court;
- The mechanism of formation and operation of clusters has a regional synergistic effect, which is the integration or joint use of resources (material, labor, financial, informational, innovative), reducing transaction costs, entering the market, solving and balancing the interests of participants, growth z-is carried out by forming an effective system of self-organization.

World practice shows that clusters of agricultural enterprises

It is one of the forms of adaptation of the economic mechanism of its operation in a competitive environment, a unique economic method in order to accelerate the development of agro-industry production, increase the competitiveness of some economic entities and agricultural products, ensure the effective organization of innovative processes, and expand the volume of trade. such as space formation, efficient

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

- Scientific, technical, organizational and economic innovations are spread from one enterprise to another, ensuring a continuous increase in productivity in the cluster as a whole;
- Costs are reduced, opportunities for research and development of innovations are expanded due to the proximity of related enterprises;
- 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;
- All cluster members will have 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 of ensuring the sustainable development of the agrarian sector and increasing the competitiveness of agriculture. The agro-industry cluster for increasing the competitiveness of agriculture has a number of features:
 1. Regional cluster of agro-industry is one or more (adjacent to agriculture) sectors (geographical localization of agricultural products) that deal with issues of agro-industry production and are geographically close enough. voluntary association of related enterprises, institutions or other organizations.
 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 regional enterprises - a cluster.
 4. Within 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, workforce management, intellectual capital integration and interaction with financial resources are carried out. 'support options will appear.
 5. Cluster entities can jointly protect the interests of cluster members in state bodies. Cluster formation can create new jobs and thereby provide permanent employment in the face of reforms and macro-structural destabilization processes.
- 7. Cluster formations have a high level of competitiveness because they allow:
 - production of large-scale products; creation of sustainable competitive advantages over independent enterprises;
 - conducting an effective marketing policy;
 - training of highly qualified personnel;
 - introduction of innovative technologies;
 - use of progressive quality standards for the production of ecologically clean and high-quality products;

- reducing the level of production costs under the influence of synergy and improving the quality of manufactured products, including the integration of quality management, logistics, engineering, and information technology approaches;
- expansion of the markets for the sale of products due to the possibility of entering the world markets of agricultural products;
- to create an effective system for obtaining and exchanging 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-sustaining, successful and effective education.

The initiative is only entrepreneurs, agriculturalists, civil servants, public organizations, and enterprising people from educational institutions who are able to unify, stimulate and prove the usefulness of clusters with their powers, intelligence, organizational skills and knowledge. Information provides availability, openness, data exchange, the creation of databases and web pages, allowing to gain advantages in entering markets. Integration involves the use of new technologies of cooperation between enterprises at the sectoral and regional level with the support of science and state authorities. Interest is then not provided and not fulfilled as a condition for the life of an entrepreneur or social structure. This condition predicts the interest of participants of cluster associations in obtaining economic benefits. Innovation is only new technologies in the organization of production, sales, management, financing that 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.

Conclusions and Suggestions

To conclude, the advantages of clustering for the agriculture of our country should be as follows:

- Ability to share joint capitals and accelerate innovations;
- Joint use of resources, savings in the purchase and storage of material and technical support;
- 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;
- Economies of scale from cooperation and called small enterprises
- Elimination of shortcomings, reduction of some costs;
- Reduction and distribution of risks achieved as a result of cooperation and synergy;

- Increasing the level of competitiveness of agricultural sectors;
- Increasing the stability of individual enterprises and networks;
- Establishing long-term, including producer-consumer, relationships.

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