

Theoretical Foundations of the Mechanism of Control of Agro-Industrial Clusters

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Annotation: This article covers the theoretical foundations of the mechanism for managing agro-industrial clusters. Also, the formation of cluster management is studied the division of labor in management, the objective and subjective necessity of organizing the management of agro-industrial clusters, the stages of the formation of agro-industrial clusters.

Keywords: agro-industrial cluster, management structure, investment, personnel, financial cluster activities.

The study of the "cluster" theory is the main focus of increasing competitiveness based on rapid growth in the world community and its application in practice, National and regional economic development and interaction.

Cluster concept M.Porter believes that "there is a close connection with existing activities, it is the relationship between cluster partnership and competitiveness of firms and networks"². M.Porter defined the cluster as follows: "Geographically concentrated groups of related companies, specialized suppliers, service providers, firms in related fields, as well as organizations related to their activities"³. M.Porter: "He studied cluster problems within Uzi's theory of national and regional competitiveness and its advantages. Long before that, in the 1890s and 1950s, the concentration of production and the processes of rational distribution became a.Marshall, A.Lyosh, V.Beaten by researchers such as Isard"⁴.

Cluster management is both a science and a practice of managing the socio-economic processes of a cluster in a market economy. The scientific foundations of cluster management include: principles, methods and models of cluster management, mechanisms and forms of their implementation. The practice of cluster management has several economic and organizational aspects: social, socio-political, etc., while educational and scientific areas can be described as interdisciplinary.

"The formation of cluster management is associated with the division of labor in management, which is becoming more and more dynamic. Therefore, in the structure of cluster management, several types of management can be distinguished as independent areas: investment, personnel, financial, political, etc. Population and labor teams play a decisive role in cluster activities, therefore, it is fundamentally impossible to effectively manage a cluster without taking into account the social factor"⁵.

Cluster management is carried out as follows:

- the focus of cluster development on solving social problems, on the reproduction of conditions that ensure the high quality and high level of human activity as the highest value of society;

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²Porter, M. The Economic Performance of Regions /Porter M. // Regional Studies. - 2003. - Vol.37.6&7. - pp. 549-578.

³Портер, М. Конкуренция: Пер. с англ. / М. Портер. - М.: Издательский дом «Вильямс», 2005. - 608 с.

⁴ Isard W. (1960) Methods of Regional Analysis: an Introduction to Regional Science. Изард У. Методы регионального анализа: введение в науку о регионах=1960/ Пер. с англ. В. М. Гохмана, Ю. Г. Липсца. С. Н. Тагера.-М.: Прогресс, 1966.-660 с

⁵ Зарипов Г.Т., Самадова У.С. Ўзбекистонда мева-сабзавотчилик кластерлари фаолияти / CENTRAL ASIAN ACADEMIC JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH / VOLUME 2 | ISSUE 7 | 2022. -235-240-6.



- formation of organizational and economic conditions for the implementation of a cluster of economic freedoms and principles by all economic entities;
- to direct the investment and structural policy of the cluster to market demand and needs, the demand of domestic and foreign consumers, and to organize the production of types of products in the domestic and foreign market that are in high demand and can provide support, to increase the economic and financial independence of the cluster;
- formation and development of cluster marketing as the basis for the development and implementation of current and strategic cluster development programs;
- transition from traditional statistical methods to cluster monitoring using a modern information base to carry out a systematic analysis and control of the socio-economic, political and environmental situation;
- assessment of the final result of cluster management based on the dynamics and level of economic development of the cluster and the level of living activity of the population⁶.

Practical tasks within cluster management are as follows:

- ensuring extended reproduction of the living conditions, high level and quality of life of the inhabitants of the territory;
- economic and social transformation of the territory's economy, analysis, forecasting and programming of territorial development;
- create conditions and mechanisms for optimizing financial flows, strengthening the economic base of territories;
- ensuring environmental safety, ensuring environmental protection;
- formation and implementation of structural, investment and scientific and technical policies;
- formation and development of the godly market infrastructure⁷.

Examination of the agro-industrial cluster can be carried out in the following ways: (Figure 1)

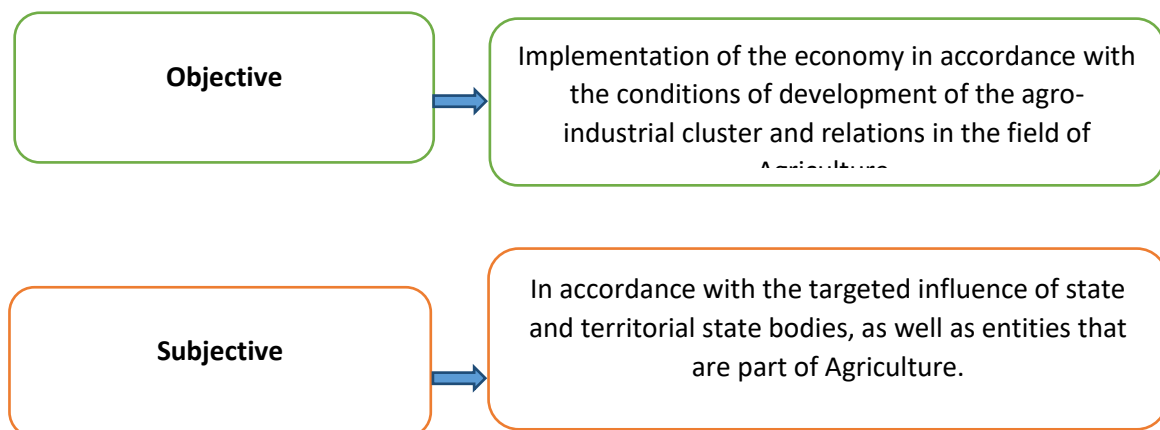


Figure 1. Objective and subjective necessity of fetishizing the organization of management of agro-industrial clusters⁸

⁶ Козлов, М. П. Кластерный подход как механизм активизации инновационного развития субъектов агропромышленного производства // М. П. Козлов // Экономика, труд, управление в сельском хозяйстве. – 2015. – № 1(22). – С. 28–24. ma'lumotlari asosida muallif ishlanmasi

⁷ Проняева Л. П., Федотенкова О. А., Павлова А. В. Кластерные инициативы как инструмент развития конкурентоспособной экономики Вестник ВГУ. Серия: экономика и управление. 2018. № 1. С.43-51.

⁸Козлов, М. П. Кластерный подход как механизм активизации инновационного развития субъектов агропромышленного производства // М. П. Козлов // Экономика, труд, управление в сельском хозяйстве. – 2015. – № 1(22). – С. 28–24. author development based on data



From the above, its main characteristics in the further development of local agro-industrial clusters, by the structures of the local agro-industrial

The basic principles of cluster management include:

1. Centralization is carried out through the transfer of management functions from top to bottom, limiting the monopoly of large enterprises operating in the region, as well as a multicenter system of decision-making.
2. Subsidy is the distribution of regional management functions and financial resources, in which only functions that cannot be effectively implemented at lower levels are transferred at a higher level.
3. Mobility and flexibility implies a constant change in the functional and organizational structure of the production cluster, which allows management entities to adapt to rapidly changing market conditions⁹.

Table 1 Stages of formation of agro-industrial clusters¹⁰

Stages	Who implements
Cluster planning. Determination of the goals and objectives of the cluster, assessment of the competitiveness of networks, selection of the type of cluster to be created	Public authorities
Cluster creation. Determination of cluster composition, formation of a cluster management mechanism, formation and application of measures to support cluster development.	State bodies, cluster Coordination Council
Cluster development. Assessment of the risks and effectiveness of cluster activities, development and implementation of corrective measures.	State bodies, coordination of clusters Kepadashi

There are a number of obstacles to the development of the agro-industrial cluster in the Fergana region, which can significantly reduce the effectiveness of the cluster approach (Table 2).

1. The main factor in the existence of clusters is that they represent a form of integration of Science, state and business entities. The exclusion of any link makes it impossible to use the cluster approach effectively.
2. Clusters are a market form of integration, and in the process of formation they can be subject to the opposition of other forms, such as Agricultural Holding, which, to one degree or another, has monopolistic power and seeks to maintain it.
3. The lack of desire of agricultural producers to integrate is due to a lack of understanding of their effectiveness. However, despite everything, agro-industrial clusters remain one of the most effective forms of integration, being able to ensure the full development of the agro-industrial cluster due to synergistic effects. One of the ways to increase the effectiveness of the management of agro-industrial clusters of the Fergana region is the opportunity to participate in various territorial programs.

According to the results of the analysis, it made it possible to do the following work on the basis of the concept of “cluster” and the conclusions given to its achievement through the formation of its control mechanism: the cluster approach covers almost all areas of life and production, including various processes occurring in production and non-production systems based on the achievements of science.

⁹ Крупский, Д.М. Кластеры, кластерное развитие, кластерная политика в Республике Беларусь: эволюция взглядов, реальная практика, тенденции и перспективы / Д.М. Крупский // Экономика и банки. – 2016. – № 2. – С. 87– 96.

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