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THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF AGROCLUSTER MANAGEMENT

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Summary: *The article analyzes scientific views on the management of agroclusters and identifies the features of its development. In particular, an improved definition of the economic category of an agrocluster has been developed.*

Keywords: *cluster, agrocluster, management, cluster management, competitiveness, global competitiveness, specialization, integration, food security, agriculture*

Increasing competition in the world market is becoming more and more important for the implementation of reforms aimed at sustainable development of the national economy of countries. In particular, providing the population of the country with quality and affordable food products, achieving national food security is one of the main goals of the socio-economic policy of any country. According to the results of studies carried out by experts of the United Nations (UN) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), today more than 38.2 million people in the world are undernourished. If reforms are not developed and put into practice, it is predicted that their number may exceed 80.0 million in the coming years. This situation reinforces the need to implement modern methods of agricultural management in the practice of any country.

Stages of development of scientific-theoretical views on the organization and management of agroclusters, increasing the efficiency of using innovative projects in the management of agroclusters and factors affecting it, priorities for improving the methodological foundations of agrocluster management, far abroad R. Claudio, R.G. Cooper, M. Delgado, D. Doloreux, I. Laure, G. It is reflected in the scientific research of economists like Linden.

According to the analysis of world practice, countries with agro-cluster management practices have been achieving effective results compared to other countries in terms of increasing production efficiency in agriculture, including strengthening the position of countries in global competition by introducing innovative projects in the field. Together with this, we will be able to observe that in the practice of the countries that are members of the World Trade Organization or are becoming members of it, they have switched to the agrocluster approach in increasing the efficiency of agriculture.

In the economic literature, scientific research on the role of cluster management in the national economy, its importance in the formation of various inter-sectoral complexes, including the expansion of the possibilities of innovative development of agriculture based on agro-cluster management, has been carried out since the 70-80s of the XX century [1]. In 1990-2000, the rapid changes in global economic relations in the world, the increase in the desire of countries for innovative development, led to the increasing specialization of agrocluster management practices in the agriculture of advanced and rapidly developing countries [2]. As a result, agrocluster management began to be evaluated in the economic literature as an innovative management method that allows to achieve high efficiency by deepening the integrated relations in the innovative management of agriculture.

The level of global competitiveness of national agriculture in the practice of developed countries such as the USA, Germany, France, Finland, Austria, the Netherlands, including developing countries such as China, Malaysia, Indonesia, India, and developing countries such as

Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Hungary, Slovenia it is planned to use the agrocluster management methodology in the increase. According to the results of studies conducted by experts of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, today more than 50.0% of the world's countries are widely using agrocluster management practices to increase the competitiveness of agriculture, ensure national food security, and ensure the sustainable development of the sector [3].

Taking into account the above, it can be concluded that the transition to agro-cluster management practice in the quality improvement of the produced food products is the need of the hour for sustainable development of agriculture in our country, improvement of its global competitiveness indicators, improvement of efficiency of introduction of innovations in the sector. In this case, in-depth research of scientific studies on the formation and development of the cluster approach in economic literature is required.

In order to understand the essence of the practice of agrocluster management of agriculture, it is necessary to analyze its basis first. In general, agrocluster management is formed in connection with the term "cluster". The origin of the term cluster is derived from the English word "cluster", which lexically means the combination of various interrelated and related elements, their gathering at one point (or place)[4]. Together with this, it also refers to different groups with a certain level of common characteristics.

In the field of science, the term "cluster" was first used in the exact and natural sciences, and entered the economic literature from the 70s of the 20th century. Swedish economists K. Fredrickson and L. Territorial studies carried out by the Lindmarks became important. In the process of research, these scientists analyzed the activities of various enterprises located in the same region, established mutual economic relations, i.e. organized mutual cooperation between various enterprises in the production of one type of product, and used the term cluster to evaluate the overall result of their activities [6]. This prompted the formation of a cluster approach in the economic literature.

Also B. Johnson and B. In Laundvall's research, there are also calculated scientific views related to the theory of cluster management. In the concept of "development blocks" developed by them, there are scientific views that ensuring the interdependence between the activities of regional production associations (associations) and the activities of institutions providing educational services expands the possibilities of sustainable development of the national economy and increasing competitiveness at the global level. [7]

By the 80s of the 20th century, M. In the studies carried out by Porter, an attempt was made to shed light on the essence of the term cluster as an economic category. In his opinion, "a cluster is a manifestation of the inter-sectoral integration of economic activities of enterprises, organizations and institutions located in a certain field, geographically in the same area." In this approach, we can see that cluster management is based on deep integrated relations between different enterprises and organizations involved in the production of one type of product.

M. Porter's research is characterized by the fact that he summarized the advantages of scientific views on integrative relations in previous studies and evaluated them as characteristics of cluster management. Also, when the scientist studied the development characteristics of the national economy of 10 leading countries in the world, it was determined that clustering increases the efficiency of using national competitive advantages and is a process that guarantees the development of the country's economy [8].

Another local economist Q. In his research, Mamadaliev puts forward the idea that "a cluster represents a set of economic structures localized in itself." In this tariff, priority is given to the improvement of the effectiveness of the localization programs implemented through the development

of agroclusters. This approach is presented above in Ch. According to Muradov, it means that the characteristics characteristic of agroclusters are manifested in agrocluster management.

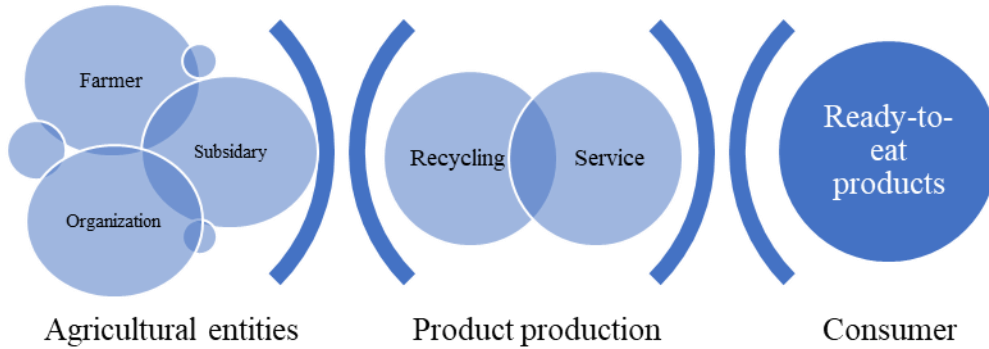
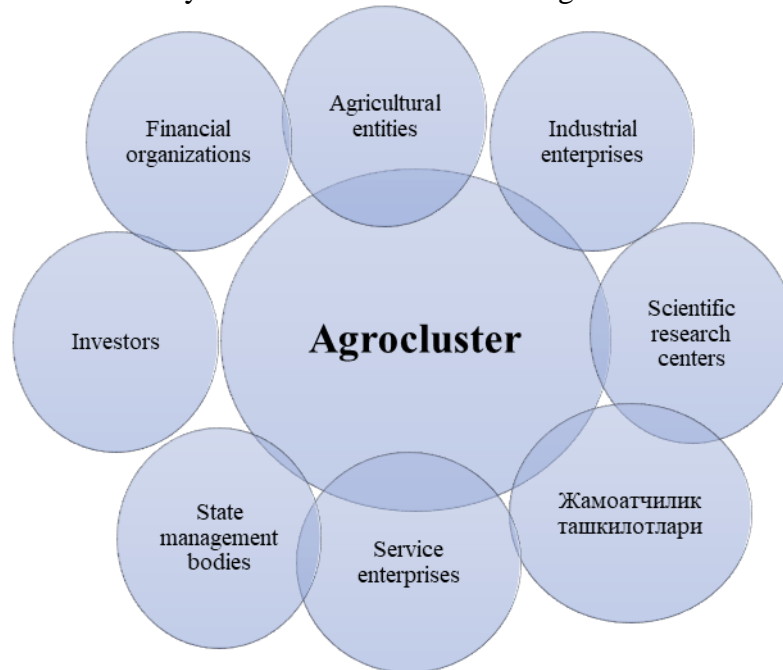


Figure 1. Technological chain of agrocluster activity management

Based on the systematic analysis of the scientific views related to the field of agrocluster management in the economic literature, it was concluded that the management of agriculture based on the cluster approach is manifested by the formation of a technological chain in the order presented



in Figure 1.

Figure 2. Structural structure of modern agroclusters in agriculture

The technological chain of the management of the developed agroclusters is characterized by the fact that it includes the period from the cultivation of agricultural products to its processing in industrial sectors, together with services such as storage, delivery, packaging of the grown product, until it reaches the consumer. At this point, it is worth noting that this technological chain, incorporating the product production cycle in the activity of the agrocluster, has the characteristic of constant repetition [9].

It was concluded that the organization of agroclusters in agriculture increases the competitiveness of the sector at the global level, expands the possibility of ensuring national food security, and ensures the efficiency of innovative development.

Based on the analysis of scientific and theoretical views on the development of agrocluster management in the development of agriculture, it was determined that there are the following features characteristic of its manifestation:

- geographical location of enterprises and organizations included in the agrocluster in one area;
- strengthening of intersectoral integration relations for the creation of a certain type of product;
- increase the efficiency of localization programs;
- improvement of the competitiveness of the products produced by the agrocluster;
- equal consideration of the interests of enterprises and organizations that are part of the agrocluster when making management decisions;
- a sharp increase in the level of innovative activity of the field where the agrocluster is established;
- high level of capitalization of agroclusters;
- breadth of financial opportunities;
- access to international markets, including increased opportunities to enter new markets, etc.

Based on the analysis of the scientific-theoretical views aimed at the organization and management of agroclusters in the economic literature, an author's tariff was developed for it. In our opinion, agroclusters are agricultural production and processing industries, scientific research institutes, financial organizations, state management bodies, public organizations, agricultural and industrial service enterprises, local and foreign investors is a form of regional joint economic management consisting of a complex of various enterprises and organizations for the production of a certain type of product. Agrocluster management of agriculture is reflected in the adoption of decisions on economic activity based on the common interests of the constituent enterprises that are members of it. At the same time, agrocluster management expands the possibilities of increasing the level of innovative activity in agriculture.

In general, the transition to management practices based on the agrocluster approach in the development of agriculture creates a basis for the effective use of the potential of agricultural development in the context of increasingly complex economic relations at the national and global levels.

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Rezyume: *Maqolada agroklasterni boshqarish bo'yicha ilmiy qarashlar tahlil qilingan va uning rivojlanish xususiyatlari aniqlangan. Xususan, agroklasterning iqtisodiy toifasining takomillashtirilgan ta'rifi ishlab chiqildi.*

Резюме: *В статье анализируются научные взгляды на управление агрокластерами и выявляются особенности его развития. В частности, разработано уточненное определение экономической категории агрокластера.*

Kalit so'zlar: *klaster, agroklasterning menejmenti, klaster boshqaruvi, raqobatbardoshlik, global raqobatbardoshlik, ixtisoslashuv, integratsiya, oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi, qishloq xo'jaligi*

Ключевые слова: *кластер, агрокластер, менеджмент, кластерное управление, конкурентоспособность, глобальная конкурентоспособность, специализация, интеграция, продовольственная безопасность, сельское хозяйство.*