MAIN PRINCIPLES OF FORMATION OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL MECHANISM OF THE CLUSTER SYSTEM IN COTTON-TEXTILE ENTERPRISES

S.S. Kasimov  
tashkent State University of Transport

N.S. Kholmukhamedova  
Center for Retraining and Advanced Training of Teachers at TMA

Follow this and additional works at: https://uzjournals.edu.uz/iqtisodiyot

Recommended Citation  
Available at: https://uzjournals.edu.uz/iqtisodiyot/vol2021/iss5/6

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by 2030 Uzbekistan Research Online. It has been accepted for inclusion in Economics and Innovative Technologies by an authorized editor of 2030 Uzbekistan Research Online. For more information, please contact sh.erkinov@edu.uz.
MAIN PRINCIPLES OF FORMATION OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL MECHANISM OF THE CLUSTER SYSTEM IN COTTON-TEXTILE ENTERPRISES

Kasimov S.S. Tashkent State Transport University, Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Transport Economics
Kholmukhamedova N.S. - Methodist of the Center for Retraining and Advanced Training of Teachers at TMA

Abstract: The paper examines methodological approaches to the formation of the organizational and industrial mechanism of the cluster system of cotton and textile enterprises and agro-industrial enterprises. The author of this article examines various integration structures for the formation of industrial and production structures, evaluates their adequacy to modern innovative technologies as applied to cotton and textile enterprises.

Keywords: Cluster, industry, cotton-textile cluster, industrial-production cluster, cluster sub-clusters, cluster core, internal and external factors, connections and interrelationships.

Introduction

Currently, the idea of forming clusters is fundamentally not new and had analogues, as in the organization of integrated support for agricultural and industrial production throughout the territory of the former Soviet Union. The fundamental difference between the "Clusters" and their counterparts of the past is that clusters are more inherent in the era of globalization in the sense of awareness of their role and significance in the regional and world economy.

In our country, the creation of an agro-industrial cotton complex (AHC) was supposed to provide cotton fiber to textile factories in Ivanovo, Moscow and other regions of Russia, and only 7-9% of the cotton produced was left for further processing in textile factories in Uzbekistan.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev noted, when forming clusters, the main criteria should be the planned level of deep processing of raw materials and the volume of investments, the sufficiency of funds for settlements with farmers [2].

The necessity to increase the economic efficiency of regional agro-industrial complexes poses new challenges for the territories, primarily associated with the choice of a competitive model of the regional economy, which allows maximum use of the available potential of resources for the production of competitive market products.

Showing the trends in the development of integrated consolidated forms of management, the issue that reflects the influence of various forms and types of...
integration on economic growth, the sustainability of economic development, and the competitiveness of products in the branches of the AHC acquires particular relevance.

The study of a distant problem plays an important role in substantiating the economic policy of the state, while improving the institutional AHC. The cluster acts as a multi-stage scheme, according to which all stages of production of finished products, from their cultivation, primary and secondary processing and ending with the sale of finished products, follow a single production process chain. In general, the cluster approach stimulates the inflow of investments for the creation of the APK enterprise.

The cluster acts as a multi-stage scheme, according to which all production is carried out along a single technological chain.

**Analysis and results**

An industrial cluster consists of all sorts of actors, resources and activities that come together to develop the production and sale of a variety of goods and services. An industrial cluster is geographically, as a rule, spatially not tied to any urbanized area. An industrial cluster is a geographically limited group of similar interconnected or mutually complementary social and production organizations (enterprises, firms, research institutes and others), with active technological and organizational ties and channels for carrying out business transactions and contacts, and most importantly, improving product quality and labor productivity in production.

An industrial and production cluster is a modified in-depth form, including organizational and production, technological, financial and economic organizations of management, which is a set of subjects of technological, organizational and production activities, namely, the association of a group of identical enterprises of various sizes and other entities associated with their activities.

The cluster form of management based on network interconnections at a certain level is capable of generating an innovative component as the basis of their competitiveness in the markets. At the same time, the main difference between the concept of a cluster and other forms of business amalgamation is that all processes occur in conditions of continuous, dynamic competition within the structure under consideration and the decentralization of the process of making managerial decisions of an external cluster-type formation.

It should also be noted that various types of clusters are currently functioning, as well as at the development stage: as industrial-resource, industrial-technological, research, educational, innovative and other clusters. Let's take a look at some of them.

An industrial resource cluster is a concentrated group of interconnected manufacturers, suppliers of equipment, components and specialized services, and
other organizations that complement each other and enhance the competitive advantages of individual companies and the cluster as a whole, with the necessary infrastructure and resource base.

The transport and communication cluster includes engineering systems, road communications, telecommunications infrastructure, etc.

The participants of industrial-production clusters (PPK) are.
- parent enterprises - the core of the cluster (one or two leading enterprises) - industrial enterprises specializing in core activities and producing an output product for the cluster or a semi-finished product for sale in foreign and domestic markets.
- subcontractors of the parent enterprise supplying semi-finished products or rendering services for the parent enterprise.
- resource enterprises serving the public sector include transport, energy, engineering, nature protection, and information and telecommunications infrastructure.
- market entities - audit, consulting, financial, insurance leasing services, trade, real estate transactions;
- information subjects - scientific and practical parks, scientific research and educational organizations, technopark, investment and innovation structure and others.
- organizational entities - non-profit public business organizations, the investment attraction agency and others.

The basis of an industrial-production intersectoral cluster may include several sub-clusters that form a cluster of companies, a group of identical stages in terms of production and technological links that produce semi-finished products or complete cycles of finished products.

Management of an industrial and production cluster is defined as the organization of all active participants to achieve the set goal, where there is a single coherent chain of production and technological management.

The choice of one or two parent enterprises created for the cluster depends primarily on the importance, value and type of activity of one or a group of similar enterprises. For example, the cluster of cotton-textile production located in the Tashkent region of the Verkhne-Chirchik region includes several dozen farms, dekhkan farms, 5 cotton factories and a spinning enterprise. Whereas for other cotton-textile clusters, as a rule, several cotton factories and dekhkan farms, one spinning and weaving enterprise are included. In general, for a given cotton-textile cluster (WTC), it is advisable to take two sub-clusters as the core of the parent enterprise:
- the first is cotton producers (farms and dekhkan farms) and ginneries.
- second, spinning and weaving factories.

When drawing up all types of strategic planning, namely long-term, short-term, current, operational production, as well as other types, it is necessary to take into
account the conditions for ensuring the fulfillment of custom, contractual plans for the production of final finished products - volumes and quality of sales, threads for both export and domestic market.

The interaction of all participants within the cluster is ultimately aimed at the production of a specific target for the cluster of cotton and textile HTC as a whole agricultural products, and interaction with the external environment occurs through a single cluster system, which allows you to minimize total costs and obtain price market advantages.

Considering the industrial-production cluster as a modern form of organization of enterprises of the cotton-textile industrial complex of the HTK, it is necessary to pay attention to the network nature of interaction and its participants.

The main feature of a networked form of industrial production management in economic activity is the presence of direct end-to-end calendar links between all participants in joint activities.

The main advantages of functioning clusters of a cluster are the dissemination and implementation of innovations throughout the entire chain of creation of the final product, based on horizontal or vertical integration according to a strictly cluster system, while building a cluster network between all cluster members as a HTC is the most important condition for the interaction of inventions, and in the case of commercial production and sale of the latter - in market conditions.

In the case of the deliberate formation of a cluster, the companies that make up the core of the cluster begin to implement their own strategies focused on the formation of network relationships in the cluster. Cluster-oriented strategies refer to strategic alliances as cooperation agreements between enterprises.

An industrial and production cluster (IPC) is a complex formation, its construction should be carried out in several stages. Speaking about the organizational structure of the PPK management, one should keep in mind the system of goals and their distribution between various management links of the system, as well as the composition of subdivisions, intrasystem connections, the distribution of tasks and functions of responsibility and authority and rights within the organization reflecting the relationship of centralization and decentralization. At the same time, the control system of the PPK is built under the influence of production internal factors and external conditions for the formation and functioning of the cluster management system.

As internal factors that determine the nature of the organizational and management structure of the cluster, one can single out:

- a planned and managed strategy developed by cluster members,
- volumes of output of final products,
- the scale of the cluster, its territorial location, types of economic activities of management objects and their production and technological potential;
- the distribution structure of the main planning and management tasks.
The most important difference between a cluster and other forms of economic associations is that the system and the cluster do not go to a complete merger, but create a mechanism of interaction that allows them to retain, if necessary, a legal entity and at the same time cooperate with other economic entities that form the cluster and beyond.

Industrial and production integration is due both to the need to strengthen production structures in order to more effectively use new equipment, technologies, energy sources (technical prerequisites), and to the narrowing of the scope of application of free capital and the aggravation of competition (economic prerequisites).

Territorial and industrial integration based on clusters will soon become one of the main directions for the deployment of production forces in the region.

According to M. Porter, the country's competitiveness should be viewed through the prism of international competitiveness not of its individual firms, but of clusters-associations of firms in various industries, and the ability of these clusters to effectively use internal resources is of fundamental importance. After analyzing the competitive opportunities of more than 100 industries in ten countries, M. Porter came to the conclusion that the most competitive multinational companies are usually not scattered haphazardly in different countries, but tend to concentrate in one country, and sometimes even in one region of the country [4].

The main effects that can be achieved from the implementation of the cluster policy in the region include:

1. Increase in the volume of gross product due to increased competitiveness and labor productivity;
2. Development and innovative activity in scientific and practical activities in the territory;
3. Accelerating the development of small and medium-sized businesses
4. Improving the efficiency of the use of budgetary funds and others.

The relevance of creating PPK clusters, due to the general laws of economic development at the present stage, lies in the development of partnership between the state, economy and science. In addition, the cluster acts as a scheme according to which the entire production of products, from their development, primary production and ending with sale, goes along a single chain, as noted in the work.

There are three types of clusters:
- regional (regionally limited associations around a scientific or industrial center);
- vertical (associations within one production process, for example, the chain "supplier-manufacturer-marketing-client");
- horizontal (combining various industries into one mega-cluster, for example, a “chemical cluster” or, at an even higher level of aggregation, an “agro-industrial cluster”);
The advantages of the industrial-production approach at the regional level are as follows:

1. Regional innovation and industrial clusters are based on an established sustainable system for the dissemination of new technologies, knowledge, products, the so-called technological network, which is based on a joint scientific base.

2. Industrial enterprises of the cluster have additional competitive advantages due to the ability to carry out internal specialization and standardization, to minimize the cost of innovation.

3. An important feature of innovation-industrial-production clusters is the presence of flexible entrepreneurial structures in their structure;

4. Industrial and production clusters are extremely important for the development of small and medium-sized businesses; they provide small and medium-sized enterprises with a high degree of specialization in serving specific business activities.

The suitability at the enterprises of the cotton agro-industrial complex for the use of cluster technologies is explained by the linkage of individual production areas to the natural and climatic conditions of production in a limited area. This is how wine clusters were formed in California (USA) and Baden-Württemberg (Germany), soybean-corn and grain belts in the USA and Canada, cheese and chocolate production in Switzerland, etc.

Thus, there are not only theoretical prerequisites, but also practical successful experience in applying the cluster approach to the development of complex socio-economic systems, which include the agro-industrial complex.

Cotton-textile and agro-industrial clusters represent an innovatively directed, territorially localized integrated structure with elements of a network organization, organized on the basis of agricultural production, including various areas of the HTK and agro-industrial complex that are part of the value added technological chain.

Clusters are a product of integrated interaction and many of the positive features inherent in these types of collaboration. At the same time, clusters are a slightly different system, not typical for Russian agro-industrial production.

**Conclusions and recommendations**

In general, agro-industrial clusters are not full-fledged cluster structures, they are formed slowly, visible results are achieved only after a few years. Detailed structures do not allow for a breakthrough in the agro-industrial complex, but are of great importance in pursuing effective employment policies at the regional level and expanding the tax base. Also, the advantages of clusters in the field of agro-industrial production can be fully attributed to the realization of the competitive advantages of the region for the production of food products related to the geographical location, climate, vast zones of agricultural production of the regions, etc., the possibilities inherent in them as an integrated system aimed at
improvement of technology and technology. The interaction of cluster elements occurs through the exchange of goods, technologies, information, services.

The economic management of the HTK and the agro-industrial complex on the basis of regional innovation clusters also has its advantages: it allows to increase the taxable base; to increase the level of employment of the rural population, the development of rural infrastructure; reorient unprofitable agricultural enterprises; regulate investment flows and evaluate the effectiveness of investments; to increase entrepreneurial activity in the region in the agro-industrial complex markets through the rapid spread of innovations to all enterprises of the cluster; improve the information base for statistical research.

The participants of cotton-textile and agro-industrial clusters can be: agricultural enterprises (suppliers of raw materials); agricultural engineering enterprises (equipment suppliers); food processing enterprises; agro-industrial integrated complexes (corporations); consulting organizations; scientific institutes; educational institutions; legislative institutions; government; financial institutions.

At the present stage of economic development, the key tasks of the agro-industrial cluster are the following: concentration of resources in rapidly recovering sectors of agriculture, cotton farming, poultry farming, dairy farming, providing state support to all forms of cooperation and integration of commodity producers, including the creation and development of agro-industrial associations, holdings and MTS, development agricultural land market infrastructure, increase.

References:
3. The President of Uzbekistan held a meeting on the further development of clusters in agriculture // Narodnoe Slovo, 5.02.
10.https://www.clustercollaboration.eu