

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIONS OF COOPERATION BASED ON INDUSTRIAL CLUSTERS

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Abstract:

The article highlights the issue of how the development of production clusters that process local raw materials is one of the ways to mobilize resources to increase economic growth in the regions.

Keywords: localization, industrial clusters, technological parks, intersectoral cooperation, import substitution.

Introduction

The economy of any country, regardless of its level of stratification and diversification, cannot develop without imports. Imports are traditionally considered an important factor in filling the domestic market with goods that are in short supply or not produced in the country. Expanding the introduction of food and consumer goods into the country will not only eliminate the existing deficit but also allow to significantly expand the range of goods in the domestic market.¹

The main direction of modern localization is the development of high-tech industrial sectors, which are not focused on raw materials, but on deep processing of raw materials. The following positive indicators are observed in the area where the processes of localization of production are being carried out the area of "increasing the production volume of industrial products by 1.4 times by continuing the industrial policy aimed at ensuring the stability of the national economy and increasing the share of industry in the gross domestic product"².

Localization of production begins to gain prestige; skilled labour is formed; there is an increase in quantity and quality; a localization chain is created; an opportunity to solve problems together is created.

Increasing the level of localization of the production of finished products, components and materials based on industrial cooperation is one of the important aspects of the stable and consistent

¹ Морозова, О.А. Концептуальное исследование конкурентоспособности отраслей регионального хозяйственного комплекса / О.А. Морозова // Вестн. Тамбов. ун-та. — 2009. — № 1.-С,369-375

² <https://president.uz/> 2022 — 2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi,



development of the economy, reducing its dependence on external factors, and accelerating the implementation of new effective technologies in production processes.³

Localization as a process of transfer of technologies to the territory of the country, adaptation and organization of samples of foreign equipment to mass production through the preparation of some components and spare parts at the country's enterprises, as well as import substitution V.K. Akinfiyev, S.N. Kotlyarova, Y.G. Lavrikova, L. Lozovsky, B. Ryzberg, YE. Starodubseva's studies.⁴

R.V. In the studies of Abdullayev and N.SH.Botirova, the process of industrialization in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the issues of establishing and developing export-oriented industries based on the policy of import substitution on the basis of industrialization, and its stages were analyzed.

It should be noted that the mechanisms of import substitution are not fully developed. In part, this can be explained by the strong influence of the "free market" concept on world economic science. According to it, great economic efficiency is achieved in the conditions of high independence of economic subjects, and the desired restrictions are a negative phenomenon, including in foreign trade.⁵

The principle of integration of science, education and industry creates a solid basis for the development of cooperation between educational, scientific and industrial organizations implementing joint investment, innovation and educational projects. Industrial clusters and technological parks are promising structures for the development of cooperation.

Integrating a geographically localized and interconnected group of enterprises, suppliers of equipment, components, specialized services, infrastructure, academic and educational institutions, complementary and other organizations that strengthen the competitive advantages of individual companies industrial clusters and clusters in general are an improved form of cooperation. The interaction of the enterprises that are included in the cluster is a combination of cooperation and competition. The development of clusters provides the highest synergistic effect and provides a favorable environment for attracting investments, the introduction of new technologies, a decrease in the cost of production and an increase in its competitiveness.

In a broad sense, clusters are a means of economic and industrial development of regions. Industrial clusters successfully solve the task of creating cooperative relations and make an important contribution to the socio-economic development of regions and the whole country. In February 2017, during a meeting in Bukhara region, President Sh. Mirziyoyev was the first to implement cluster

3 Solijonovna S. R. N. et al. O'zbekiston respublikasida sanoat siyosati: ishlab chiqarishni mahalliyashtirish importni kamaytirish omili sifatida //Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences. – 2021. – Т. 1. – №. 5. – С. 276-281.

4 Акинфиев В.К. Выбор инвестиционных решений при трансфере западных технологий в отрасли транспортного машиностроения / В.К. Акинфиев // Управление большими системами. – 2014. – Вып. 48. – С. 151-171; Райзберг Б. Современный экономический словарь [Текст] / Б. Райзберг Л. Лозовский, Е.Стародубцева. – М.: ИНФРА-М, 2006. – 495 с.; Лаврикова Ю.Г. Инновационное развитие строительного комплекса региона на основе кластерного подхода / Ю.Г. Лаврикова, С.Н.Котлярова // Экономические и социальные перемены: факты, тенденции, прогноз. – 2014. – № 3 (33). – С. 169-181

5 Solijonovna S. R. Export-oriented localization as a key factor in import substitution //World Bulletin of Social Sciences. – 2021. – Т. 5. – С. 36-39.



reforms in Uzbekistan. Currently, agro-industrial clusters for the production and processing of grain crops and other crops, as well as livestock and fishery products, such as cotton-textile clusters, are being established in Uzbekistan.⁶

SEZs, KSZs, and technology parks also help the development of intersectoral cooperation, such as clusters. As of January 1, 2022, Uzbekistan has a total of 21 special economic zones (SEZs), 114 small industrial zones (KSZ), 7 technological parks and 415 clusters. 513, 1869 in small industrial zones, 56 in technological parks and 425 in clusters. Table 1.

As of January 1, 2022, the number of special economic zones, small industrial zones, technoparks and clusters in the region, in units ⁷

Areas	Total	Particularly:			
		MIZ	KSZ	texnopark	cluster
Republic of Uzbekistan	557	21	114	7	415
Republic of Karakalpakstan	72	1	11	-	60
Andijan	18	1	2	-	15
Bukhara	58	2	1	1	54
Jizzakh	35	2	1	-	32
Kashkadarya	42	-	8	-	34
Navoi	53	1	1	2	49
Namangan	49	2	26	-	21
Samarkand	35	1	1	-	33
Surkhandarya	60	3	20	-	37
Syr Darya	35	2	8	-	25
Tashkent	41	4	17	-	20
Ferghana	20	1	9	-	10
Khorezm	29	1	1	3	24
Tashkent city	10	-	8	1	1

The development of production clusters that process local raw materials is one of the ways to mobilize resources to increase economic growth in the regions. According to the results of 2021, the largest number of clusters are operating in the regions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan (60 units), Bukhara (54 units), and Navoi (49 units).

In 2021, the volume of industrial production totaled 43,099.1 billion soums (27,824.2 billion soums in 2020), of which: 18,704.2 billion soums (12,268.8 billion soums) were produced in MIZ.), 3964.4 billion in KSZ. 494.5 billion soums (252.2 billion soums) in the technological park and 19936.0 billion soums (12609.0 billion soums) in clusters organized. The highest indicator corresponds to the contribution of clusters.⁸ This is the highest indicator among the structures listed above.

⁶<https://www.podrobno.uz/cat/obchestvo/strategiya-razvitiya-agmk-prodolzhaet-ushpeshnuyu-realizatsiyu-programmy-lokalizatsii-i-importozameshch/>

⁷ www.stat.uz/ Ўзбекистон Respublikasi davlat statistika qo'mitasining "O'zbekiston Respublikasida maxsus iqtisodiy zona, kichik sanoat zonasi, texnopark va klasterlar faoliyati (2021 yil yanvar-dekabr). –T.:B.3

⁸ www.stat.uz/ O'zbekiston Respublikasi davlat statistika qo'mitasining "O'zbekiston Respublikasida maxsus iqtisodiy zona, kichik sanoat zonasi, texnopark va klasterlar faoliyati (2021 yil yanvar-dekabr). –T.:B.5

In 2021, the volume of investments in fixed capital by enterprises included in MIZ, KSZ, technology parks and clusters from all sources of financing totaled 4,801.6 billion soums (6,511.8 billion soums in 2020), of which: in MIZ 3,319.9 billion soums (respectively, 3971.6 billion soums), KSZ 219.3 billion soums (304.6 billion soums), technopark 17.5 billion soums (67.7 billion soums) and in clusters amounted to 1245.0 billion soums (2167.9 billion soums).⁹

In the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-6244 of June 9, 2021 "On additional measures to increase the industrial potential of the regions" in 2022-2026, the development of the program for the rapid development of local industries and the increase of export potential, the tasks of launching small industrial zones and industrial clusters in the regions, organizing effective use of opportunities of small industries and special economic zones were defined.

The inclusion of at least one higher education institution and one secondary vocational education institution that provides vocational training and additional education to the industrial cluster's participants-employees in the infrastructure of the industrial cluster is the incentive measures for the industrial cluster. is one of the necessary conditions for application. The organization of interaction and coordination of the activities of the participants of the industrial cluster, including mutual and external interested organizations, including educational and scientific institutions, is ensured on a long-term basis by creating a specialized industrial cluster that is not part of it.

(Figure 1).

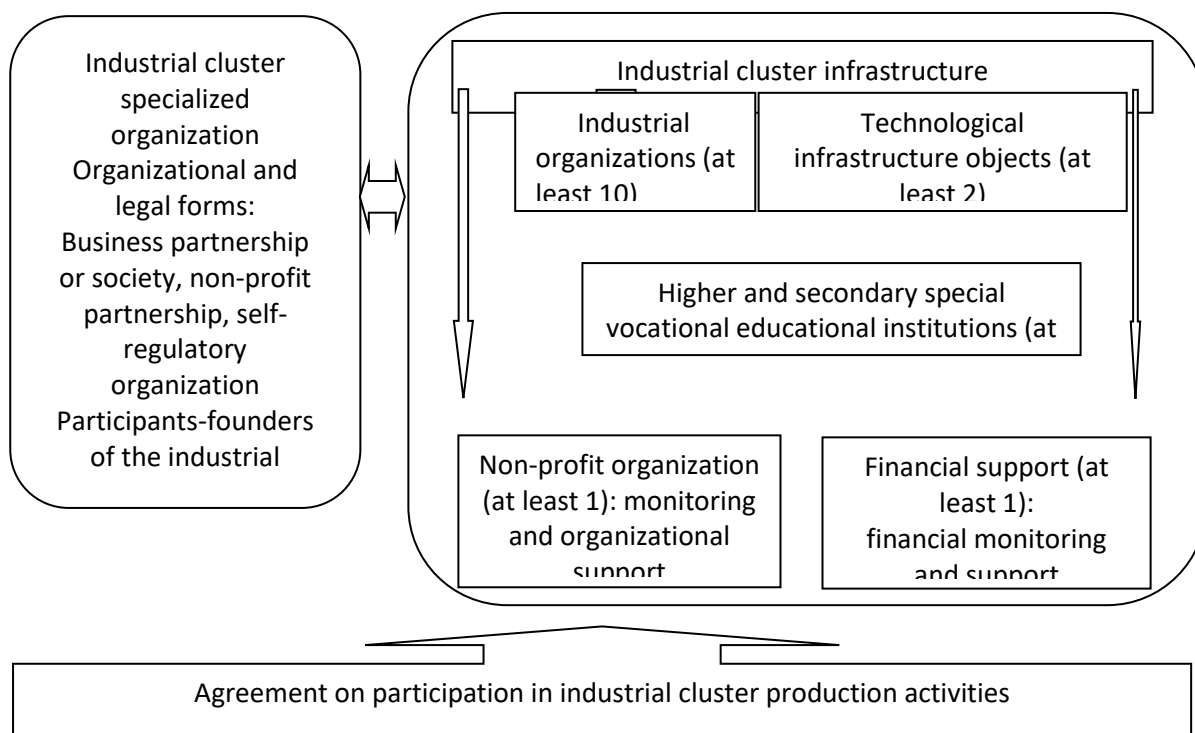


Figure 1. Specialized organization and industrial cluster infrastructure 10

⁹ www.stat.uz//O‘zbekiston Respublikasi davlat statistika qo‘mitasining “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida maxsus iqtisodiy zona, kichik sanoat zonasi, texnopark va klasterlar faoliyati (2021 yil yanvar-dekabr). –T.:B.8

¹⁰ Муаллифнинг ишланмаси.



Accelerated economic development of industrial enterprises is ensured by the use of new technologies, equipment, modern management methods, highly qualified personnel, special services, new product sales markets, including access to foreign markets within the industrial cluster.¹¹

On the basis of industrial clusters, industrial enterprises, educational and scientific organizations will have the opportunity not only to combine resources for the implementation of joint projects in the scientific and technical sphere, but also to significantly increase them due to the use of state support measures. It can be predicted with confidence that the creation of industrial clusters will be an additional catalyst for the development of cooperative relations (primarily in network management) with industrial enterprises of higher educational institutions that implement training programs in engineering, technical, and economic specialties. serves as.¹²

Industrial clusters and measures to support them by the state are an effective mechanism for stimulating the development and coordination of industrial cooperation aimed at increasing the level of competitiveness of national industrial products and actually replacing imports. The considered aspects of the formation and functioning of industrial clusters are the basis for the development of this methodological approach.

Within the industrial cluster, it is possible to accelerate the development of industrial enterprises due to the creation of specialized organizations that provide access to new technologies, equipment, modern management methods, highly qualified personnel, special services, new product sales markets, including access to foreign markets.

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¹¹ Вертакова Ю.В., Положенцева Ю.С., Хлынин М.Ю. Формирование и развитие промышленных кластеров // Техничко-технологические проблемы сервиса. 2014. №1 (27). - С. 95

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