



ORGANIZATIONAL AND TERRITORIAL BASES OF CLUSTER STRUCTURES OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation

This article deals with the Organizational and territorial bases of cluster structures of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The development of cluster and its future of our country.

Keywords: terms, session, according to, besides, during, each, initiative.

Introduction

The combination of science and education with production ensures progress in all areas. In this regard, of course, the integration of science, education and industry is an important and urgent task. This in itself leads to an innovation cluster.

During his visits to Bukhara region on March 10-11, 2017 and February 16-17, 2018, the head of our state Shavkat Mirziyoyev got acquainted with the ongoing reforms and organized the project "Cotton and Textile Cluster". they drove. It shows the scientific basis for the organization of production in Uzbekistan on the basis of a cluster system. The purpose of the formation of clusters is to combine enterprises of the same industry located in the city, district and region and with them a single technological chain of educational, scientific, engineering, consulting, standardization, certification and other services - based on the organization of innovative production focus on creating competitive goods.

One of the innovative ideas of our President, which enriches the people, is the widespread introduction of the cluster system in our country.

The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers and BCT Cluster organized a conference on "Innovation cluster - a criterion for the integration of science, education and industry." - It can be said that the practical seminar was one of the bold and practical steps towards the same goal. Today, it is clear that the innovation cluster is a measure of the integration of science,





education and industry. Today, almost all regions of the country have their own large and small clusters. At the meeting on September 12, the head of state noted that from next year, the system should become a "locomotive" for the rapid development of the agricultural sector in all regions. It was noted that we should pay special attention to the development of cotton and textile clusters in order to widely introduce modern market relations in agriculture. In the future, 70 out of 133 cotton-growing districts will be transferred to the full cluster system. The new clusters will create 41 enterprises and create about 25,000 jobs. The practical application of the cluster strategy is based on the idea of increasing the competitiveness of national and regional economies (M. Porter and M. Enright) and reveals that it has the following priorities:

- Opportunities for enterprises (firms) to increase labor productivity and production efficiency due to direct contact with suppliers, qualified personnel, information, service and training centers. In the enterprises of the clustered regions, labor productivity is up to 1.5 times higher and wages are up to 30 percent higher;
- There will be conditions for educational and research centers to create new scientific and methodological developments, to test them in the short term, to introduce them into production;
- There will be more incentives for employees and specialists in production research and the creation of new products. As the President of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted, the way to make our country one of the leading countries in the world is the introduction of cluster systems in agriculture, science, education and other areas.

As the head of our state noted in his meetings with scientists, it is expedient to create a cluster system in all areas. Indeed, the creation of cluster systems in light industry, oil, gas, chemistry, biotechnology, pharmacy, computer science, automotive, transport and logistics, recreation and tourism, food, education, fisheries, poultry, beekeeping, silk and other industries and increase the volume of funding for development, improve the quality, increase the level of technical support of research, create new opportunities for participation in investment investment projects, training and retraining of research and teaching staff. In addition, there is a wide range of opportunities and conditions for the creation of educational developments in the cluster system, their short-term testing, more incentives for employees and specialists in production and research, the invention of new products under the Uzbek brand. will be. There is also a cluster in the education system. It is aimed at the development of the individual and the development of a mature staff, and its connection is a lifelong





process, which includes such processes as kindergarten, school, lyceum, college, and university, doctorate, advanced training lim chain is connected to each other.

Aims. In fact, this chain is reflected in the National Training Program. However, at the beginning of the independence period, the transition period and the subsequent period, the republic underwent very complex processes in the economic and educational spheres. While this may seem to be a stable situation, it is now clear that local techniques and technologies in production are lagging behind the times, and the level of knowledge and skills of graduates of professional colleges and universities is below modern requirements. So, while there are no disruptions in the education chain, there are major disruptions in the individual links in the chain. These are the decline in demand for students, the lack of demand for higher education, the lack of competition, the violation of the quality of education (teacher dissatisfaction), the lack of material and technical base of educational institutions and so on.

Therefore, based on the goals and plans of the President for the development of the national economy in the "cluster method", the establishment of a "competitive training cluster" in universities and other educational institutions in the same way is one of the most pressing issues today is calculated. The President of Uzbekistan signed a decree on 7 February approving the action strategy for the five priority areas of development of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021.

The draft strategy is based on a comprehensive study of current issues of concern to the population and entrepreneurs, analysis of legislation, law enforcement practices and foreign experience. The document was published on the Internet and was widely discussed by experts and the public.

The action strategy is implemented in five stages, each of which involves the approval of a separate one-year state program based on the name of the year. In particular, 2017 has been declared the Year of Dialogue with the People and Human Interests. There is a story about the philosopher Confucius: he went to a fisherman in his youth. The fisherman caught him with a fish. He turned to the fisherman and said, "If you want to help me, don't fish, but teach me to catch. Then I will feed my family with this profession, and if it is more, I will give it to my neighbors, and if it is more, I will give it to the people. "

If you read the recently published book "Cluster - Integration, Innovation and Economic Growth", you will understand the essence of this wisdom. Because today a new term - cluster - has entered our language. Its essence is well known to those who are the first to put it into practice.





At the initiative of one of the authors of the book, Murtaza Rakhmatov, an innovative project - a cotton-textile cluster - is being implemented in Bukhara region. According to him, a total of eight enterprises will be established in the cluster system. These complexes, which combine the process from planting cotton to the finished product into a single technological chain, are an important stage in the transition to an innovative economy in the industry. This will deepen the integration of science, education and industry, create favorable conditions for the rapid implementation of new innovative technologies. During his visit to Bukhara region last year, the President got acquainted with the Bukhara Cotton Textile Joint Venture and the cluster project and gave instructions to further improve it. According to him, the project has been further improved. Currently, 8,000 hectares of land in Romitan district have been allocated for the cluster system. It used to employ only 436 people, but now has more than 2,000. The seeds are planted in the ground and the cotton seedlings are cared for using advanced agro-technical measures. Work is underway in other areas of the project.

Conclusion. In his speech at the solemn event dedicated to the Day of Agricultural Workers last year, the head of our state said: "... We see it as the future of the cotton industry," the practitioners said, aiming to introduce the project to the general public. In general, a production cluster is a group of enterprises operating in the same or interrelated sectors of the economy and geographically close to each other. It is important that these enterprises are technologically interconnected. In addition, these enterprises are united for a common goal - to produce a competitive product.

For example, the technological chain of the cotton-textile cluster includes the production of raw cotton, its processing, production of cotton yarn, fabric and finished products. At the same time, the goal of uniting farmers (raw cotton growers), a gin, a cotton processing plant, a textile factory, and a garment factory is to create a single structure that reduces the costs of each producer and increases the competitiveness of the final product.

The concept of "cluster" was first introduced in 1990 by Michael Porter in "Competitive Advantage of States." After analyzing the development history of 10 industrialized countries, Michael Porter came to the conclusion that the emergence of clusters is an integral part of the process of economic development and industrialization. Thus, a cluster is a form of consolidation of interconnected enterprises, which increases the competitiveness of the region's economy. In terms of organizational form, a cluster can be called a vertically integrated structure. The use





of the cluster approach is especially important for existing areas where interconnected enterprises exist. Clusters play an important role in strengthening the economic independence of regions. This approach makes it possible to identify economically priority sectors and projects.

One of the main advantages of the cluster approach to the development of regional economies is to strengthen the role of economic factors and reduce the role of administrative factors. The role of regional administrations is high only at the initial stage. For example, in the organization of new clusters, the role of the regional administration in the selection of promising clusters, taking into account the interests of the region, will be high. Later, the role of regional administrations will diminish and the laws and factors of a market economy will come to the fore. The role of regional governments will be to support the most important and promising clusters and to regulate the "rules of the game".

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Uzbekistan inherited many complex problems in the cotton industry, as well as more serious ones. It takes a lot of time and effort to solve them. The main problems are the high level of regulation of the industry and forced labor. On the one hand, the high level of regulation of the industry by the state allows it to receive strong support in the whole process of growing this product, such as preferential lending, supply of fuel to agricultural machinery on favorable terms. But on the other hand, a "planned" approach, which incorporates elements of forced labor, discourages farmers from growing cotton. Not to mention the "volunteers" who were forced to participate in the harvest.

In addition to maintaining state benefits, the introduction of the cluster approach will reduce the level of regulation of the industry, the interference of local government in the cotton growing process, leaving it only the task of setting the "rules of the game." Cluster members are collectively responsible for the end result. The efforts of each cluster participant, including the farmer, determine the final income of that cooperative, and therefore the income of each participant. As an element of the economic system at the micro level, the farmer is interested in minimizing costs and maximizing income. This is a source of incentives for farmers and a way to eliminate forced labor.



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