

The Role of the Cluster in the Development of the Country's Economy

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Abstract – In the article the division of priority sectors of the economy and regions of the country into innovative clusters based on its potential will help to increase the competitiveness of the national economy, and develop a system of relations between economic subjects and state institutions. At the same time, clusters serve as one of the key instruments for the implementation of the country's strategic regional goals.

Keywords – Kluster, Innovative, Competition, Cotton(Cotton Growing), Textile, Raw Material, Agriculture, Product.

Increasing competitiveness is one of the main objectives of economic policy. Harvard Business School economist M. Porter analyzed the competitiveness of more than 100 industries in ten countries. It turned out that the most competitive transnational companies are usually not scattered haphazardly in different countries, but tend to concentrate in one country, sometimes even in one region of the country. This is due to the fact that one or several firms, achieving competitiveness in the world market, spreads its positive influence on the immediate environment: suppliers, consumers and competitors. And the successes of the environment, in turn, have an impact on the further growth of the competitiveness of this company. As a result, a "cluster" is formed - a community of firms, closely related industries that contribute to the growth of each other's competitiveness.

A cluster is a large number of enterprises along the value chain participating in the production of products, as well as service and research organizations, conducting their activities in a coordinated manner, implementing joint projects aimed at producing and promoting the main products of the entire cluster. Thus, a synergy effect is achieved when the benefits

from joint cooperation exceed the sum of the benefits of individual enterprises.

Today, observing the ongoing socio-economic reforms under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev in Uzbekistan, we can conclude that they directly reflect the breath of renewal and progress.

The President paid special attention to the issue of providing clusters with working capital. Measures have been identified to financially support such associations in the early stages of their activities, including at the expense of the State Fund for the Support of Entrepreneurship.

In turn, the provision of intensive orchards, vineyards and greenhouses created by the clusters to the population and entrepreneurs on preferential terms, as well as preferential loans for the period until the harvest ripens and the owners reach profit.

In fact, there are few true leaders of the nation in the world who have made progress and prosperity for the country in the phase of change. Over the years, research and observation in

the field of economics has many believed in this. For example, in the second half of the last century, Lee Kuan Yu, who headed Singapore, brought the country to the list of the most advanced countries in the world in the shortest possible time. Ultimately, he introduced the famous term "Singapore Miracle" into the world of consumer economics.

Take the example of Deng Xiaoping, whose reign led to the state of civil war in China after the "cultural revolution". He created the second generation of Chinese leaders, laid the foundations for new thinking and consciousness, and initiated economic reforms in China. As a result, people managed to rise from the edge of the abyss, realized themselves and began to work in unity. This state managed not only to achieve socio-economic stability, but also became one of the leaders of the world market and joined a number of leading countries of the planet in a short time.

An innovation cluster is a production technology that unites enterprises associated with plowing the land, sowing and growing cotton seeds, harvesting, processing raw materials in the framework of a popular community. In this process, the interests of all workers interact. That is, all employees, from the raw material manufacturer to the processing personnel, are responsible for the quality of the product. This is due to the fact that part of the additional costs associated with the sale of final goods is distributed among all employees involved. This incentive makes you work hard. The reality is that if the interests of those receiving the final product and the interests of the cultivators of the land are not related to each other, not only the farmer or investor, even the state will lose.

The cluster is crucial for deepening the integration of science, education and production and accelerating the introduction of new innovative technologies. Because here the raw material goes through all stages of processing and becomes a product ready for export. Therefore, the creation of a cluster requires a combination of scientists and economists, farmers, industrial workers, designers and their best practices. In his speech at the ceremony dedicated to the day of agricultural workers.

Our Dear Head of State highly appreciated the cluster method as the future of one of the leading agricultural sectors of our country - the cotton industry of Uzbekistan. This project, with the exception of growing crops, is important for the construction of modern processing plants and factories, as well as the processing of raw cotton.

It also contributes to the further development of the agriculture and light industry sectors, creating additional value in connection with an increase in product quality, an

increase in the volume of export-oriented products, the creation of new jobs, an increase in the material interest of all participants in the processing process, an increase in the standard of living and income of the population; providing young specialists with work and training qualified personnel.

The advantages of other cotton and textile clusters are that it is the only technological chain that unites a complex of enterprises and connects all social strata of the population, as well as an important stage in the transition to an innovative economy in one complex of industries and in various industries. It plays an important role in deepening the integration of science, education and production, introducing new innovative technologies in practice. Because here the raw material goes through all stages of processing and ends with the finished product.

The number of companies operating in the cotton and textile cluster includes dozens of companies such as UZ TEX Chirchik, UZ TEX Tashkent, UZ TEX Hiva, EUROTEX GLOBAL, UZ TEX Shovot, SHOVOT Textile, KATKALA-TEKS, UCHKURGAN Textile.

This is confirmed by the ideas for the application of the cluster system and innovative activities in cotton growing, as one of the leading branches of agriculture. One of the most important branches of agriculture is a vivid confirmation of innovative ideas and ideas of using cluster systems in cotton growing. There is no doubt that these confident steps and in harmony with such a consistent policy, intensive activity and rapid period will become a very solid basis for Uzbekistan to take a worthy place among the developed countries of the world, in the very near future, for approximately three to four years.

In Uzbekistan, rapid steps are being taken to further develop the economy through the practical use of the cluster not only in the cotton and textile sectors, but also in other sectors of the national economy. Examples are dozens of clusters in foreign enterprises, such as "Bek cluster", Mirzaobodsky district of Syrdarya region, "BCT Cluster" in Bukhara region and including LLC "Art Soft Holding" in Namangan region. For example, if you look at one of the examples, the activities of Art Soft Holding LLC have been established, which includes 19 agro-industrial enterprises.

A government decree was adopted on measures to create an agro-industrial cluster in the Mingbulak and Pap districts of the Namangan region. By the decree, agro-industrial clusters were created in the Mingbulak and Pap regions by attracting foreign direct investment, funds from international financial institutions, credit lines of foreign banks and commercial banks.

In particular, the farm "Art soft tex cluster", which is part of the LLC, was leased in the Mingbulak region of 30.9 hectares (of which, 27.1 hectares of sown area) and in the Pap region of 31.5 hectares (of which, 24.7 hectares of sown area) of area for up to 50 years, but not less than 30 years.

According to the decree, the main task of the agro-industrial cluster is to increase soil fertility, rational and efficient use of sown land and the implementation of measures for their protection.

The decree approved the forecast parameters of investment projects carried out by Art Soft Holding LLC and the agro-industrial enterprises that are part of it for 2019-2020.

In the future, it is planned to build hundreds of such enterprises, which indicates that the cluster occupies a significant place in building the great future of Uzbekistan and the further development of the country's economy.

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