

DIRECTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORIAL INFRASTRUCTURE ON THE BASE OF CLUSTERS

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Abstract.

The article reveals the meaning and essence of the clustering policy and the priorities of their organization in the regions. Along with the grouping of definitions of the concept of clustering, foreign experience in the formation of regional clusters has been studied. In addition, the main models of cluster policy and methodological and theoretical approaches associated with their differences are explained. At the same time, the article broadly covers the stages of infrastructure to support entrepreneurship in the development of innovation-oriented clusters.

Keywords. Cluster, cluster approach, regional production complex, infrastructure, innovative approach, efficiency of cluster implementation, "liberal" cluster policy, "conducting" cluster policy, innovation-oriented cluster, vertically integrated cluster, agro-cluster, cluster, cluster. factors of cluster development.

Introduction.

According to the State Program for the Implementation of the Strategy of Action in Five Priority Areas of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, the following approach is aimed at further strengthening macroeconomic stability and maintaining high rates of economic growth, namely:

✓ Liberalization and simplification of export activities, diversification of the structure and geography of exports, expansion and mobilization of the export potential of sectors and regions of the economy;

✓ The rapid development of the service sector, an increase in the role and share of services in GDP, a radical change in the structure of services, primarily due to their modern high-tech types. [1] In this sense, the activity of clusters is rapidly developing in Uzbekistan, in particular, clusters of agricultural products, cotton growing, beekeeping, rabbit breeding, sericulture, pharmaceutical clusters have been created in the regions. [2] The history of cluster-based development goes back at least a hundred years. Clustering has become widespread in the last 28 years of the twentieth century. Since then, interest in this area has grown not only among government officials, but also among those engaged in research. One of the founders of the industry is Michael Porter, a professor at Harvard Business School. In his opinion, a developed and developing industry or sector has achieved high results due to the implementation of a certain cluster or the use of some of its elements. Analyzing more than 100 industries in 9 countries, the scientist comes to the conclusion that the development of

highly competitive transnational companies was achieved not through independent actions of organizations divided into several states, but through a systematic concentration on one state or one region.

Content and methods.

It is obvious that an enterprise with high competitiveness by its achievements has a positive impact on the surrounding economic entities: consumers, suppliers of raw materials and competitors. Ultimately, the strength of those around you will make the company more competitive. Due to this mutual interest, clusters are formed. According to Porter, a "cluster" is a collection of several interconnected enterprises, that is, suppliers of fixed assets, infrastructure of special services, suppliers of goods, research institutes, educational institutions and everyone else. And this is a set of mutually beneficial partnerships that serve to increase the competitiveness of one and, in turn, ensure the development of the cluster. Porter noted that the more clusters a country or region develops, the higher the well-being of the population living in this area, and the higher the competitiveness of companies. That is why a cluster in the spiritual translation means the concept of "joint. [3] growth". Clusters differ from vertically integrated structures primarily by an innovative approach to the organization of production, flexibility of specialization, as well as the coordination of the activities of individual enterprises and adaptation in the production chain.

Scientists and Authors	Cluster definitions
Schmitz	A cluster is a group of enterprises united in one area and inextricably linked with each other.
Swan and Prevezer	A cluster is a group of firms located in a single geographic area and forming a single network.
Porter [1]	A cluster is a group of interrelated, complementary companies and institutions operating in the same geographic area in specific sectors.
Elsner	A cluster is a group of firms that are functionally linked horizontally and vertically.
Steiner and Hartman	Cluster is a group of interrelated and complementary firms, research institutions in the form of collective, private and semi-collective
Bergman and Feser	A cluster is a group of commercial and non-profit organizations that serves to ensure the competitiveness of each firm working in the group
Haag	A cluster is an industrial complex that brings together suppliers of goods and raw materials, large manufacturers, based on regional concentration and associated with the technological chain.
Andersson [4]	Clustering is, as a rule, a group of firms concentrated in one geographic area and focused on solving a specific problem, which are inextricably linked with each other and the process of pooling the labor force to enhance collective competition.

Figure 1. Scientists' definitions of the cluster concept

As a result of the research, a lot of work has been done on the "cluster", its potential and role in development. If we pay attention to the theoretical and methodological description of the "cluster", the interpretation of its content by foreign scientists, all their ideas can create an effective economic environment, increase production and reduce the resources required for the production of goods and services. characterized by the use Figure 1 above presents the content of the cluster and descriptions of foreign scientists who have conducted comprehensive research in this area. (Figure 1) The effectiveness of a cluster is determined by the results of regional development, and the effectiveness of vertically integrated structures is assessed by indicators. However, unlike the sectoral approach, the cluster is seen as a group of infrastructure organizations and strategic business structures specializing in various types of economic activities.

According to Yu. Gusev, "clusters are considered in practice and theoretically developed by the method of self-organization ... Cluster ideology can become a powerful tool for the transition from an ineffective sectoral approach to more advanced forms of organization of production" [5]

At the transitional stage of social development to the information economy, it is not goods (their quality is often the same) that compete, but enterprises, so the main competitive advantage is determined not by the nature of the product, but by the firm's capabilities to reduce sales costs. Formation of cluster structures for regional development - creating additional jobs, increasing local budget revenues, distributing powers, interacting with business structures, accelerating the exchange of information and promoting innovation, increasing the innovative activity of small businesses and private entrepreneurship, increasing innovative attractiveness offers new opportunities for diversification economy.

Clusters for business structures are an opportunity to participate in large investment projects, generate additional income, enter new markets, reduce the cost of innovation, provide infrastructure for innovation, improve staff skills, attract small businesses to innovation and ultimately increase competitiveness. At the same time, each enterprise participating in the cluster not only increases the efficiency and competitiveness of its business, but also contributes to the formation of business infrastructure, serves to increase the efficiency and competitiveness of various other enterprises operating in the region. Participation in a regional cluster can also be attractive for scientific and educational institutions, since it increases the volume and quality of funding for research and development, improves technical support for research, implementation of investment projects and participation in external projects, training of scientific and pedagogical personnel. this is a new opportunity.

According to the analysis of foreign experience in the formation of regional clusters, two main models can be distinguished within the framework of which "liberal" and "conducting" cluster policies are being implemented. The main principle of "liberal" policy is that market relations will prevail, and the role of the state will only be to remove obstacles to natural development. Selection of regional and sectoral priorities of the state economic clustering in the "conducting" cluster policy; development of cluster infrastructure; can take an active part in the process of choosing the area of cluster formation.

The study of regional clusters has become a popular topic in modern economic literature. Scientists continue to analyze them in different aspects of development. Today, they are involved in the formation of the region's competitive advantages, the implementation of regional development strategies, small business and private entrepreneurship, as well as Studies of the role of clusters in facilitating the interaction of the corporate sector, improving the quality of education and innovative activity in the regional education system are becoming more common.

At present, it is important to study the distribution of labor costs across all components of industrial clusters, to study the role and importance of inter-firm high-tech clusters in regional networks, and to form an infrastructure system for providing regional clusters. In our opinion, the introduction of a cluster into management is advisable only in the presence of a number of infrastructural and non-infrastructural conditions. it

1. Condition of infrastructure:

- Formulation of state policy aimed at supporting and developing clusters, taking into account the potential of cluster members and the specifics of the development of the business system, the specifics of the region. Determination of priorities and tasks of cluster development (inclusion of cluster development programs in the strategy of socio-economic development of the region, allocation of budgetary and extra-budgetary funds);
- scientific and educational base, qualified workforce, access to business structures of the state STDDW (scientific and technical development and design work), business interests of large organizations (corporations) with the education sector;
- Development of communication between cluster members as a basis for the exchange of formal and informal information, knowledge and professional experience. The general principles of cluster management require stakeholders to be trusted and transparent to work together. The use of the cluster approach involves long-term planning and strategic forecasting of business actions;
- support for public procurement and public-private partnerships as a means of developing cluster structures;
- Participation of public associations in the formation of regional clusters that allow businesses to exchange experience and protect their interests.

2. Conditions not related to infrastructure:

- the presence in the regions of horizontally and vertically integrated business structures using regional competitive advantages in fast-growing segments of national and world markets;
- an increase in the number of small businesses and private entrepreneurs using modern technologies, producing competitive products, specializing in the production of one or more types of products;
- Representatives of business structures understand the need to participate in a cluster. In our opinion, based on the priorities of infrastructural support for entrepreneurial activity within regional clusters, we can offer the following types:
 - innovation-oriented - is formed within the same sectors of the region's economy with the participation of science and educational institutions;
 - vertically integrated (integrated) - the stages of the approach to the production process form a vertical production chain in a specific sector (industry) of the economy, forming a cluster axis;
 - conglomerate (random) - a reasonable sum of economic sectors and economic activities of the region.

Based on the overseas and domestic experience, theory and methodology for using a cluster approach to management, it can be concluded that the cluster implementation is effective only in the presence of infrastructure that meets the characteristics of the business. [6]

According to identified and conducted studies, in the process of developing an innovative-oriented cluster in the world, the following stages and institutions of business support infrastructure are

operating: Step 1. Detection of regular cluster participants and the development of regional economic clustering strategies Phase 2. Development and implementation of projects on priority areas of development of cluster - business incubators, warranty funds, public centers, technology transfer centers. Step 3. Development and implementation of strategic projects of cluster development - technoparks and / or technopolis. Step 4. Development of clusters with independent regulation - individual economic zones. In the formation and development of innovative-oriented clusters, the key role will be played by strengthening the interaction of business structures, science and educational institutions, which at the first stage will require the improvement of the management system of organizations - permanent participants in clusters. Therefore, there is a need for consulting infrastructure services that specialize in strategic and innovative management, identifying best practices in new methods and management mechanisms at cluster enterprises and conducting regular work on their effective At the same time, it is advisable to develop collective marketing projects that will allow to assess the potential and potential directions for clustering the economy in the region as an independent direction. It is known that in the full development of this sector, local governments, local government bodies should participate as initiators of the formation of cluster development organizations, and also develop and maintain measures for organizational development of clusters. Formation vertically int According to scientists, the infrastructure of this cluster depends on the institutions of market infrastructure, which contribute to the efficiency of the interaction of various industries of the region within the production chain.

Conclusion.

In our opinion, within the framework of the vertically integrated cluster in the region, depending on the stage of its development, it is necessary to activate the system of creating the following market infrastructure institutions: Step 1. Identifying the permanent participants of the cluster and the development of regional economic clustering strategies Phase 2. Development and implementation of pilot projects on cluster development priorities - government procurement automation systems. Step 3. Development and implementation of strategic projects for the development of cluster - logistics centers, Internet sites. Step 4. Self-adjustable development of clusters - information and marketing centers. In the medium term, it is advisable to coordinate the target directions for the development of vertically integrated clusters and reorganize the mechanism for the interaction of business structures in the process of reproduction on the principles of competition. This is facilitated by a cluster policy aimed at implementing the cluster initiative "bottom up". At the initial stage, clusters and their participants need each other to formulate a self-development strategy. The Chamber of Commerce is an institution that helps in this direction. In order for a vertically integrated cluster to move from potential unloading to the valid category, certain infrastructure conditions must be created in the region, including the access of cluster enterprises to the appropriate markets, access to raw materials, personnel and l [7]

When the priority of the leading enterprises of the region, a conglomerate cluster is formed. Creating institutional conditions for increasing the competitiveness of cluster enterprises as the basis for improving the efficiency of the regional economy, the formation of institutional infrastructure that promotes the development of economic activity in this sector or region, has become a priority of infrastructure The central subsystem of the Conglomerate cluster infrastructure is the institutional infrastructure, in which the role of various institutions at the cluster development stages are even higher: Step 1. Determine the permanent participants of the cluster and develop regional economic clustering strategies. Phase 2. Development and implementation of pilot projects on cluster development priorities. Hasha 3. Development and implementation of strategic cluster development projects. Step 4. To independently organize and develop a cluster. The high efficiency of

communications inside the conglomerate cluster is due to the associations and advice of entrepreneurs, public organizations, chambers, etc. such as organizations that coordinate and support the interaction of business structures. The internal relationship of the cluster participants is carried out at the expense of permanent trading operations, personnel mobility, information exchange, etc. The typical type of interaction for the conglomerate cluster is to participate in the joint project, often on the basis of public-private partnership. Thus, clusters are new types of an independent organization of the economic system, and cluster policy is an important component of regional policies based on project management approach. The features identified during the study of the formation of infrastructure support for regional clusters make it possible to determine the need to create (engaging) development institutions that should be taken into account in regional cluster development programs. One of the main reasons for the ineffectiveness of measures in the field of economic clustering in the regions is the low level of communication between government bodies and business structures involved in the creation of clusters responsible for the implementation of cluster policies. In conclusion, it should be noted that the main factors for the development of clusters in the regions are production, organizational and managerial, financial, political and economic factors. Accounting for these factors in aggregate, analysis of their relationship ensures the effective implementation of the clustering system in the regions. From a methodological point of view, the correct and effective implementation of clustering, based on the current socio-economic situation in the regions and their potential, will ensure the economic development of enterprises and organizations and will ultimately increase their competitiveness in the production of quality products.

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