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THE ROLE OF CLUSTER AND INVESTMENT IS THE FUTURE OF BUSINESS

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Abstract:

The article briefly describes the reforms carried out in the field of clusters in the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the benefits given to business entities forming clusters. In addition, there are recommendations for solutions to problems and deficiencies in business legislation related to the cluster system

Keywords : cluster, integration, innovation, campus, innovation cluster, locomotive, cluster concept, preference, business ombudsman, seed cluster.

On December 28, 2018, in the address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis, it was once again emphasized that 2019 is called the year of "Active investments and social development" in our country, and that the attention to the cluster theory in the field of entrepreneurship, which we are researching, is special. The President expressed the following points in this appeal. In the following year, a decision was made to establish 48 cotton-textile clusters in order to increase cotton cultivation to at least 52%. At the same time, it is necessary to comprehensively develop the activity of grain and fruit and vegetable clusters. Considering that this field is relatively new for us, it needs to be supported by the state, including simplification of the credit system, cost subsidization, and revision of procedures related to land allocation. In order to create original varieties in seed breeding, it is necessary to radically revive experimental selection work. To do this, improve the material and technical base of institutions engaged in seed production and breeding, it is required to organize seed clusters on the basis of public-private partnership [1].

Regions with the lowest specialization index mean that the composition of the economy is the best diversified. These regions are Fergana and Kashkadarya regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. They have the lowest level of specialization both according to the Krugman index and according to the Herfindahl-Hirschman index. In addition, these regions belong to the 3rd group with the highest unemployment rate. Another common feature of these regions is that they, like all regions of group 3, have GNI per capita, labor productivity and average monthly nominal wages below the statistical averages of regions of groups 1 and 2 and Uzbekistan.

In 6 out of 10 regions of the 3rd group, the share of the agricultural sector in the composition of GNI by sectors (composition of gross added value) is higher than 50%, in 8 of them it is higher than 42%. This indicates that the unemployment rate is high in regions where the main branch of the economy is the agricultural sector. Jizzakh and Surkhandarya regions are among the regions of the 3rd group where both specialization indices are high. Consequently, they are the regions with the highest share of the agrarian sector in the gross value added of industries. It is noteworthy that the unemployment rate in these regions with high specialization indices is lower than in other regions of group 3.

Group 2 includes Bukhara and Tashkent regions, both of which have an unemployment rate of 9% and a Herfindahl-Hirshman specialization index of 0.165, and unemployment rates are below the statistical averages for the country, and specialization rates are above the corresponding rates. In particular, Tashkent region has a positive advantage in all the average statistical values compared in Table 1 compared to national indicators. In our opinion, this advantage should be explained by the fact that the main sector of the region's economy is the industrial sector.

It should be noted that in the Bukhara region, like the regions of the 3rd group, the share of the agricultural sector in the structure of GNI by sectors (composition of gross added value) is high (51.6%). However, the level of unemployment in the region is 0.58% less than the average statistical value for the regions of the 3rd group, and the labor productivity indicator is 1.3 times higher than the corresponding indicator of the 3rd group. In our opinion, in the conditions of high unemployment in the regions where the agricultural sector is a priority, the low rate of this indicator in Bukhara region compared to these regions is related to the establishment of the "Bukhara-Agro" free economic zone in the territory of five districts of the region [2].

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Group 1, including the city of Tashkent and Navoi region, has a positive advantage over groups 2 and 3, as well as Uzbekistan-wide indicators, in all average statistical parameters compared. In particular, the Krugman index is 0.564 in Navoi region, and the region is on the 3rd place in this list, after Tashkent city (0.828) and Jizzakh regions (0.570). The Kherfindal-Hirshman index was 0.193, after Jizzakh region (0.205), it took the 2nd place. The high specialization index can be explained by the fact that the share of the regional industrial network in the composition of GNI by sectors is 54.1%. The province is considered the leader in the country in terms of industrial production per capita (23,343.2 thousand soums), and 9.9% of the republic's industrial production is accounted for by the province. The region is a leader in the country in terms of metallurgical industry. Tashkent region, Navoi region 37.9% and Tashkent city 11.0% share in the metallurgical industry of the republic, these regions produce 97.2% of the total metallurgical industry of the country. Among the regions of the republic, Navoi region has the highest rate of labor productivity (53.32 million soums/person), which is 1.7 times more than the average for Uzbekistan. The province is considered the leader in terms of GNI distribution per capita (22,489.1 thousand soums), which is 1.8 times more than the average for Uzbekistan.

In 2018, the lowest level of unemployment among the regions of Uzbekistan was observed in the city of Tashkent (7.9%). The average monthly nominal salary by region is the highest in Tashkent (2570.4 thousand soums) and it is 1.4 times more than the average amount for Uzbekistan. Tashkent city ranks 2nd after Navoi region in terms of GDP per capita (21,419.4 thousand soums) and labor productivity (47.09 million soums/capita).

The adoption of the Law "On Clusters" will help to effectively implement the directions of socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its business entities, to use the natural, human and economic resources of the region more effectively.

Secondly, we believe that now is the right time to establish Logistics Clusters in Uzbekistan, because if we take into account the world experience, the preservation of natural resources remains one of the main problems of every country. creation of conditions remains one of the most important issues today.

Thirdly, in the civil legal regulation of Cluster, first of all, we need to classify normative legal documents, secondly, Cluster does not have a single legal status and it has not yet been resolved, we need to clarify its unique legal status and its place in the Civil Code, i.e. among legal entities. ; thirdly, we are approaching the quarter of the twenty-first century, taking into account that it is necessary to remember that along with electronic document exchange, transactions and contracts are also carried out electronically. Therefore, we believe that it is time to plan for electronic transactions and contracts; fourthly, currently there is no single body (organization) that centralizes Clusters, so we believe that it is necessary to establish a "Clusterization Center" under the Biznesombutsman under the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Fourthly, the fact that the cluster industries in Uzbekistan are mainly in agriculture and the local state authorities are not allocating the available land on time is an obstacle to their normal activity.

Fifth, it should be mentioned that the fact that the exact legal status of the Cluster is not defined, that it is often organized in the form of a Limited Liability Company (LLC), and that the formation of the authorized capital is not defined in any legal document, that the fact that the LLC is formed on the basis of the authorized capital itself is a reason for conflicting legal relations.

Sixth, the practice of pledging the future harvest for allocating credit funds to clusters by banks has not been established.

For this purpose, pledging the loan funds from the bank for the future harvest would be very effective in regulating the cluster in the civil sphere and bringing significant income to the state budget.

Also, in Uzbekistan as well as in other countries of the world, the world experience plays an important role in the development of the cluster theory, and every right step towards the development of its legal status serves as an important foundation for the future. Currently, the introduction of clusters in the fields of cotton growing and light industry creates great opportunities for achieving high positive results in these fields.

There are various approaches to assessing the level of economic development of the region, including macroeconomic indicators and their comparison with threshold values, the use of indicative analysis, expert assessments, multivariate statistical analysis, the use of tempo indicators on the main macroeconomic indicators and their dynamics of change, etc.

P. describing the state of specialization in the assessment of the state of development of economic sectors in the regions. It is appropriate to use Krugman's disparity index and Herfindahl-Hirschman index.

The formula for calculating Krugman's disparity index is as follows:

$$K_i^s = \sum_{j=1}^{m} \left| g_{ij}^s - g_i \right| \quad (1)$$

Here (2) $g_j = \frac{x_j}{x}$

K_i^s is the specialization index of i area;

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g_ij^s – the share of the gross added value of the i area of the j industry in the gross added value of the total industries of this area;
g_j – the share of gross added value of the j industry in the gross added value of all industries; X – gross added value;
X_j – gross added value of j network;
The formula for calculating the Herfindahl-Hirschman index is as follows:

$$H_i^S = \sum_{j=1}^{m} \left(g_{ij}^S\right)^2 \quad (3)$$

$$\text{here } g_{ij}^S = \frac{x_{ij}}{\sum_{j=1}^{m} x_{ij}} = \frac{x_{ij}}{x_i} \quad (4)$$

X_ij – gross added value of j network in i region;
X_i is the gross added value of industries in the i region;
Specialization is expressed in the preferential distribution of certain types of activity in regions, and determines the role of regions in the division of labor in the studied area. Regional specialization represents a regional perspective and describes the distribution of industry shares in the overall economy, usually relative to the rest of the country. A region is considered highly specialized if a small number of industries have a large share in the economy of that region [1]. Within the framework of the study, the indicators of specialization of the administrative economic regions of Uzbekistan were calculated based on the composition of the gross regional product (GRP) (Table 1).
The regional unemployment rate indicator was used to classify regional labor markets. According to the obtained results, the regions were divided into groups using the Sterdjess formula, which is used for grouping variation series in mathematical statistics, and the common and different aspects of the grouping results were studied. The Sterdjess formula is expressed as follows:

$$n = 1 + 3{,}322 \cdot lgN$$

where n is the number of groups, N is the total number of units (in our example, the number of regions), where the value of the interval is calculated according to the following formula:

$$h = (x_{max} - x_{min})/n$$

where x_max and x_min are the maximum and minimum values of the quantities (in our example, the unemployment rate), respectively.
According to the calculation results, the interval of unemployment levels of 14 regions with a minimum value of 7.9% and a maximum value of 9.72% is 0.36 (7.90 - 8.26; 8.27 - 8.63; 8.64 - 8.99; 9.0 - 9.36; 9.37 - 9.72) should be divided into 5 groups. There are no regions with unemployment levels in the range of 8.27 - 8.63, 1 region from the first two groups and these regions (Tashkent city and Navoi region) have GNI per capita, labor productivity (the ratio of GNI to the number of employed people in the economy) and The analyzed regions were divided into 3 groups due to the fact that they are among the highest ranks even when evaluated by average monthly nominal wages.
Regions with the lowest specialization index mean that the composition of the economy is the best diversified. These regions are Fergana and Kashkadarya regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. They have the lowest level of specialization both according to the Krugman index and according to the Herfindahl-Hirschman index. In addition, these regions belong to the 3rd group with the highest unemployment rate. Another common feature of these regions is that they, like all regions of group 3, have GNI per capita, labor productivity and average monthly nominal wages below the statistical averages of regions of groups 1 and 2 and Uzbekistan. .
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According to the results of calculations, the largest value of Krugman's disparity index corresponded to the city of Tashkent (0.828). The main reason for this is that there is no share of the agricultural sector in the GNP of the city of Tashkent and the highest share of the service sector (55.6%). The share of Tashkent city is 32.9% in the market services provided by regions in the republic. The analysis of the specialization of the regions of Uzbekistan showed that the industry producing deep specialization is effective in the developed regions. If we look at the regions where the Krugman index is higher than the average statistical value (0.439) for the 14 analyzed regions, from this list are Syrdaryo region (0.483), Surkhandarya region (0.538), Navoi region (0.564), Jizzakh region (0.570) and Tashkent city (0.828). takes place. The share of the manufacturing industry in the composition of GNP in terms of gross added value was the lowest in Surkhandarya (6.3%) and Jizzakh (8.2%) administrative economic regions of the country, and 13.6% in Syrdarya region. This share is the highest in the republic in Tashkent city (33.0%) and Navoi region (36.1%). Syrdarya, Surkhandarya and Jizzakh regions belong to the 3rd group with the highest unemployment rate, and Tashkent city and Navoi region belong to the 1st group with a relatively low unemployment rate.

The above considerations prove that regions with a deep specialization, industrially developed regions, from the point of view of the labor market, have an advantage over other regions in terms of unemployment rate, labor productivity and average monthly nominal wages.

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