

THE ESSENCE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF CLUSTERS IN REGIONAL ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

Tairova M.M.¹, Temirova D.A.², Murotova N.U.³ (Republic of Uzbekistan)
Email: Tairova515@scientifictext.ru

¹Tairova Mavluda Muhammedrizayevna - PhD, Associate Professor;

²Temirova Dilnoza Akhtamovna – Student;

³Murotova Nigina Utkir kizi - Student,

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY,

BUKHARA, REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *the article analyzes the essence and characteristics of clusters in regional economic systems. The growing demands of products' consumers, the transience of the goods' life cycle lead companies to search for ways to improve competitiveness. The world experience of developed countries proves the effectiveness and regularity of the emergence of different types of clusters. Recently, the formation of clusters has become one of the important parts of state policy in the field of regional development in many countries of the world.*

Keywords: *clusters, regional economic systems, growing demands, goods' life cycle, state policy, regional development.*

СУЩНОСТЬ И ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА КЛАСТЕРОВ В РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫХ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ СИСТЕМАХ

Таирова М.М.¹, Темирова Д.А.², Муротова Н.У.³
(Республика Узбекистан)

¹Таирова Мавлуда Мухаммедризаевна - кандидат экономических наук,
доцент;

²Темирова Дилноза Ахтамовна – студент;

³Муротова Нигина Уткир кизи - студент,
кафедра экономики,

Бухарский государственный университет,
г. Бухара, Республика Узбекистан

Аннотация: *в статье анализируются сущность и особенности кластеров в региональных экономических системах. Растущие требования потребителей продукции, мимолетность жизненного цикла товара заставляют компании искать пути повышения конкурентоспособности. Мировой опыт развитых стран доказывает эффективность и регулярность появления различных типов кластеров. В последнее время формирование кластеров стало одной из важных составляющих*

государственной политики в области регионального развития во многих странах мира.

Ключевые слова: *кластеры, региональные экономические системы, растущие потребности, жизненный цикл товара, государственная политика, региональное развитие.*

As one of the most effective tools for the development of small and medium enterprises, the cluster arouses the growing interest of economists and government in different countries. The development of new technologies and logistics has led to the fact that the transfer of information, the movement of financial flows have become almost instantaneous, and the transportation of goods cheap and fast. Regarding the most important factors, achieving and maintaining superiority over competitors don't only depend on innovation and education, but also the interconnections between enterprises, which provides the conditions for creating network structures - clusters.

The enterprises and organizations that make up the cluster are independent business entities, and competition within the cluster is no less important driving force for the development of the cluster as a whole than cooperation. An important distinguishing feature of the cluster in the general model of production-cooperation of business entities is the factor of innovation orientation.

Clusters, as a rule, are formed where "breakthrough" advancement is made or expected in the field of technics and production technology and subsequent entry into new "market niches".

In this regard, many countries - both economically developed and just beginning to shape a market economy - are actively using the "cluster approach" in supporting the most perspective areas and forms of entrepreneurial activity, in the formation and regulation of their national innovation systems.

Cluster industries are grouped based on the degree of inter sectoral circulation of products and knowledge, and including:

- technology flows due to the acquisition of products and intermediates in other industries, as well as the interaction between their manufacturers and users;
- technical interaction, expressed in patenting, patent development, use of scientific results in several related industries, as well as in joint research projects;
- staff mobility between cluster segments in order to disseminate the best management achievements.

In world practice, a trend has emerged that is characteristic of large companies- focusing on strategic areas of activity with the delegation of the production of intermediate products and key services to other enterprises, including small ones. For this reason, the creation of clusters has a powerful impact on small businesses, contributing to its industrial and innovative

orientation and the achievement of a qualitatively new level of technology, organization and production management in all other areas of economic activity.

The benefits for business from the development of the cluster in general are to increase efficiency and reduce costs in current activities and market development, increase flexibility and innovative potential when creating new products and technologies.

Enterprises benefit from cluster membership through:

- increase the efficiency of the supply system of raw materials, components, and more successful application of subcontracting
- availability and quality of specialized service;
- access to various financial resources (for example, sources of risk financing for new technology companies in the information technology cluster);
- accessibility and quality of opportunities for research and development;
- the availability of specialized and productive human resources;
- building a network of formal and informal relations to transfer market and technological information, knowledge and experience;
- creating a system for identifying collective benefits and dangers, forming a common vision and a productive strategy for cluster development;
- creating a system of relations between business and government.

Optimization of all stages of development, production and sales is possible with the close cooperation of raw materials and production enterprises with scientific and technical centers and companies selling ready products and solutions. As a result of such close interaction, synergy occurs, which allows obtaining competitive advantages in the market. Innovative clusters help to achieve such a synergistic effect in most sectors of the economy. In the framework of the formation of modern economic systems, great attention is paid to the formation of territorial innovation clusters. World experience shows the high efficiency of cluster technology in increasing the competitiveness of enterprises. The cluster approach implies that a separate sector of the national economy cannot be considered separately from the rest, and contributes to the development of close ties between the supplying sectors and consumer sectors.

Thus, geographical proximity is important not for the dissemination of formalized scientific knowledge, but for the dissemination of less formal implicit knowledge. The long-term decrease in transport and communication costs has an ambiguous effect on geographic concentration. On the one hand, the importance of geographical proximity is partially reduced for the successful interaction of firms. On the other hand, the transfer of implicit knowledge continues to be based primarily on personal contact, and low transport and information costs contribute to the further division of labor on a global scale and regional specialization.

References / Список литературы

1. *Zakharova E.N. et al.* Modern tendencies of cluster development of regional economic systems // Mediterranean journal of social sciences, 2015. T. 6. № 5 S3. C. 154.
2. *Tajieva S.U., Khodzhaeva D.Kh.* The main directions of development of industrial production in the region // Modern trends in the development of science and production, 2016. S. 377-380.
3. *Kayimova Z.A., Tairova M.M.* Investment activity of commercial banks of the Republic of Uzbekistan // Modern trends in the development of the agricultural complex, 2016. S. 1602-1603.
4. *Urakova M.Kh.* The role of small business and private entrepreneurship in increasing employment // Economics and the effectiveness of the organization of production, 2014. № 20. S. 54-55.
5. *Tairova M.M., Hamidov M.E.* The essence of logistics and logistic strategies in agro-industrial complex // The current ecological state of the environment and scientific and practical aspects of rational nature management, 2017. S. 1908-1911.
6. *Tajieva S.U., Kodirova M.M.* The main directions of development of the localization program in Uzbekistan // Modern trends in the development of science and production, 2016. S. 374-377.
7. *Juraev A., Sobirov T.* Content based instruction in teaching tourism and economics courses // Proceedings of the International Scientific Conference. Volume I, 2017. T. 208. C. 215.
8. *Dilmonov K.B.* Specifics of innovation processes in agrarian industrial complex // Current ecological state of the environment and scientific and practical aspects of rational nature management, 2016. S. 3561-3565.
9. *Tokhirov J.R., Khurramov O.K.* Basic concepts, directions and forms of ecotourism // Priority directions for the development of modern science of young agricultural scientists, 2016. S. 544-548.
10. *Tairova M.M., Giyazova N.B.* The role of marketing in the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan // Modern trends in the development of the agricultural complex, 2016. S. 1616-1620.
11. *Djuraeva Z.T., Mahmudova N.U., Khurramov O.K.* Definitions, principles and main features of ecotourism // The current ecological state of the environment and the scientific and practical aspects of environmental management, 2016. S. 783-789.
12. *Tairova M.M.* The level of development of tourist infrastructure in the Republic of Uzbekistan // Questions of science and education, 2018. № 15 (27).
13. *Rustamovna T.H., Anvarovich K.A.* The role of small businesses to improve the export potential // Academy, 2016. № 12 (15).
14. *Tairova M.M.* Optimization of tourism infrastructure in Bukhara // Questions of science and education, 2018. № 15 (27).

15. *Feldman M., Francis J., Bercovitz J.* Creating a cluster while building a firm: Entrepreneurs and the formation of industrial clusters // *Regional studies*, 2005. T. 39. № 1. С. 129-141.

16.