



QISHLOQ XO'JALIGIDA IXTISOSLASHGAN KLASTERLARNI SHAKLLANTIRISH: TAJRIBALAR, NATIJALAR VA INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR

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“Qishloq xo'jaligida klaster tizimini rivojlantirish: tajribalar, natijalar va innovatsion yunalishlar” mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani to'plamiga yetakchi olimlar, professor-o'qituvchilar, katta ilmiy xodim-izlanuvchilar, mustaqil izlanuvchilar ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari doirasida ilmiy maqolalari va ma'ruza tezislari kiritilgan. Mazkur anjuman qishloq xo'jaligida klasterni rivojlantirishning ustuvor yo'nalishlarini aniqlash, klasterlar faoliyatini tashkil qilish va rivojlantirishning huquqiy – me'yoriy asoslarini takomillashtirish, Klaster tizimida fermer xo'jaliklarini samarali va barqaror faoliyat ko'rsatishini ta'minlash yo'llarini aniqlash maqsadida Buxoro davlat universitetining Iqtisodiyot va turizm fakulteti “Iqtisodiyot” kafedrasida anjuman materiallari to'planib nashr etilgan.

To'plam i.f.f.d. PhD, A.J. Abdulloyev umumiy tahriri ostida chop etildi.

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- 1.Azimov B – Buxoro muxandislik texnologiya instituti dotsenti, i.f.n.
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Mazkur to'plamga kiritilgan ilmiy ishlar va g'oyalar mazmuni, undagi statistik ma'lumotlar, sanalarning aniqligiga hamda tanqidiy fikr-mulohazalarga mualliflarning shaxsan o'zlari mas'uldirlar.

- qayta tiklanmaydigan resurslarning eng past narxiga ega xom ashyo yetkazib beruvchilarni tanlash;
- saqlash joylariga bo'lgan ehtiyojni kamaytirish uchun zaxiralarni qisqartirish;
- zararli gazlar chiqindilarini kamaytirish maqsadida yuklarni tashish yo'nalishlarini optimallashtirish;
- ekologik toza transport turlariga (dengiz, suv, temir yo'l) o'tish va avtomobil transportini qisqartirish;
- oraliq saqlash va yuklash punktlarini logistika zanjiridan chiqarib tashlash;
- qog'oz bilan ishlash jarayonini qisqartirish.

Zamonaviy logistika va ta'minot zanjiri boshqaruvi logistika evolyutsiyasida yangi davrga kirdi. Barqaror rivojlanish tamoyillariga rioya qilish zamonaviy biznes muvaffaqiyatining asosidir. Ishlab chiqarish va logistika faoliyatiga yashil texnologiyalarni joriy etish bo'yicha xalqaro va milliy institutsional muhit shakllantirilmoqda, tabiiy sohalarga zararli ta'sirlarni hisobga olish va korxonalarining atrof-muhitni ifloslanishdan muhofaza qilish borasidagi sa'y-harakatlari samaradorligini baholash tizimi takomillashtirilmoqda. Dunyo bo'ylab tobora ko'proq kompaniyalar qayta tiklanmaydigan resurslarning o'ziga xos qiymatini tushunib, tashkilot, jamiyat va tabiat ehtiyojlari o'rtasidagi maqbul muvozanatni qidirmoqdalar. Mahsulotning hayot aylanishi bosqichlari va atrof-muhitga zararli ta'sirni kamaytirish yo'nalishlari bo'yicha "yashil" texnologiyalarni tasniflashga matritsali yondashuv ularning biznesini barqaror rivojlantirish siyosatini eng samarali tarzda qurishga yordam beradi.

Adabiyotlar

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CHARACTERISTICS OF INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF LIGHT INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES IN THE CONDITIONS OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT

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This industry works to provide the required level of supply of foods that are widely consumed by people. The number of finished products must fully satisfy the need for it of the population. All industries that make up the light industry can be conditionally divided into 3 groups. The first of them includes enterprises for the production of raw materials. The second group includes industries producing semi-finished products and semi-finished products. They work to supply light and other industries with their products. The third group includes the production of finished products. The finished goods industry specializes in the production of shoes, clothing, carpets and other products.

Much attention is paid to completion processes. The appearance of the product plays an important role. Therefore, appropriate requirements are imposed on the selection of personnel (for example, the presence of taste). Enterprises in this area of activity are usually small in size. They work dynamically, constantly changing the assortment. This constant change in fashion depends on the wishes of the consumers. Mostly women are employed in these areas. The final consumer is mostly natural persons. These features are taken into account in the process of organizing production cycles.

Table-1**Industrial production by type of economic activity (billion soums)**

Indicators	2018	2019	2020
Industrial production volume, billion rubles sum	235340,7	322535,8	367078,9
Manufacture of textiles	24835,2	29946,6	36230,8
Manufacture of wearing apparel	7732,2	9165,8	10212,2
Manufacture of leather and related products	1647,9	1588,8	1654,6
Manufacture of wood and foam products (excluding furniture), straw and textile materials.	1600,6	1596,0	1327,4

It can be seen from the table above that the volume of industrial production in 2018 will reach 235,340.7 billion dollars. soums, in 2019 - 322,535.8 billion soums and by 2020 compared to 2019 44,543.1 billion soums and amounted to 367,078.9 billion soums. soums. The volume of textile production in 2018 amounted to 24,835.2 billion soums, in 2019 - 29,946.6 billion soums, and in 2020 - 36,230.8 billion soums.

The volume of clothing production in Uzbekistan in 2018 amounted to 7,732.2 billion soums, in 2019 - 9,165.8 billion soums, in 2020 - 10,212.2 billion soums. The volume of production of leather and leather products in 2018 amounted to 1,647.9 billion soums, in 2019 - 1,588.8 billion soums, and by 2020 - 1,654.6 billion soums.

There are great investment opportunities in our country. This is due to the presence of a large number of unused production facilities. Due to the high turnover and quick return on investment, it is profitable for investors to invest their funds in such production. In addition, the represented industries do not require large capital investments. Full rotation process more than twice a year. It also talks about the benefits of investing.

Equipment installation takes several months. Consequently, in the first year of operation, such enterprises can generate income. Investors can invest temporary surplus funds in more than 30 different sectors of the economy. Many of them are very new and promising. The raw material base of light industry in our country is well developed. It fully satisfies the needs of enterprises in wool, flax, artificial yarns and fibers, leather and fur products. Raw materials are supplied by enterprises of agriculture and chemical industry. Its price is reasonable. This allows us to manufacture products that are acceptable to different categories of consumers.

Manpower is also an important factor when locating businesses. Most of these areas are women. Therefore, it is recommended to build specialized factories in areas where heavy industry enterprises are located. They mainly use male labor. This will make it possible to use the labor resources of the region as efficiently as possible. Textile production is the largest light industry. It specializes in the production of fabrics for the population and other industries (footwear, clothing, food processing, mechanical engineering, etc.). The cotton industry is the leading industry in Uzbekistan. Supplied with imported natural raw materials (Central Asian countries, Azerbaijan, Egypt, Syria).

Table-2**Share of small business and private entrepreneurship (% of the total)**

Year	GDP	Industry	Construction	Employment	Exports	Imports
2017	63,4	41,2	64,8	78,0	22,0	53,6
2018	60,4	37,4	73,2	76,3	27,2	56,2
2019	54,2	25,8	75,8	76,2	27,0	61,6
2020	53,9	27,5	72,4	73,8	20,5	51,8

The textile industry is also an important component of the textile industry. By its composition, the production of technical fabrics is more important than household goods.

In the textile industry, the first place in terms of gross output is occupied by wool processing enterprises. This is due to the high cost of raw materials. The value of fixed assets is high only in the cotton industry. Such enterprises produce yarns, fabrics and finished products.

Light industry products would not be complete without leather, footwear and fur. Natural and artificial leather, fur, sheepskin, film materials are processed here. The company produces footwear, leather goods, clothing and much more.

Table-3

Manufacturing industry structure, %

Indicators	2018	2019	2020
Industrial production volume, billion rubles sum	100	100	100,0
Manufacture of textiles	13,1	11,8	11,9
Manufacture of wearing apparel	4,1	3,6	3,4
Manufacture of leather and related products	0,9	0,6	0,5
Manufacture of wood and foam products (excluding furniture), straw and textile materials.	0,8	0,6	0,4

According to 2018, the volume of textile production in the country's manufacturing industry increased by 13.1%, clothing - by 4.1%, leather and leather goods - by 0.6%, excluding wood and foam (furniture), production volume straw and textile materials accounted for 0.9%.

In the structure of the manufacturing industry, the volume of textile production in 2019 increased by 11.8%, clothing - by 3.6%, leather and leather products - by 0.6%, wood and foam products (without furniture), straw production and textile materials - 0.8%.

In the structure of the manufacturing industry, the production of textiles by 11.9% in 2020, clothing by 3.4%, leather and leather products by 0.5%, wood and foam (without furniture),. The volume of production of straw and textile materials. amounted to 0.4%.

Our country ranks 8th in the world in terms of the number of products manufactured. In recent years, this indicator has slightly decreased. The production of fur products has no analogues in the world. It is export oriented.

Table-4

The share of regions in the structure of the manufacturing industry of the republic, %

Industrial production volume, billion rubles sum	Bukhara region	Navoi region	Samarkand region	Total
Manufacture of textiles	5,5	18,1	5,6	100
Manufacture of wearing apparel	8,5	3,0	9,8	100
Manufacture of leather and related products	5,5	7,7	5,8	100
Manufacture of wood and foam products (excluding furniture), straw and textile materials.	0,5	2,6	12,1	100
Industrial production volume, billion rubles sum	2,2	3,1	1,3	100

Conclusion: On the eve of the 30th anniversary of independence, Uzbekyengilsanoat plans to launch 18 enterprises worth \$ 99 million and export potential of \$ 43.1 million. More than

a thousand jobs will be created at these enterprises. At the end of 2018, 770 thousand pieces of clothing were sold, in 2019 this figure was 835 thousand, and in 2020 - 935.4 thousand. This year it is planned to sell 985 thousand school and sportswear.

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INVESTITSION-INNOVATSION RIVOJLANTIRISH – DAVR TALABI, ROSSIYA FEDERATSIYASI MISOLIDA

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Rossiya iqtisodiyotining rivojlanishning innovatsion yo'liga o'tishi global muammolarga qarshi turish va milliy xavfsizlikni ta'minlash bilan bevosita bog'liq bo'lgan asosiy muammodir. Bilimlar iqtisodiyotini yaratish xalqaro tendentsiyalarga mos keladi va qulay sarmoyaviy muhitda davlat, tadbirkorlik sektori, olimlar va amaliyotchilar jamoalarining maqsadli sa'y-harakatlarini talab qiladi. Rossiya iqtisodiyotida innovatsion tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish va innovatsion jarayonlarni "pastdan" boshlash hal qilinmagan muammodir. Hokimiyat, ishbilarmon doiralar, siyosatchilar va olimlar tomonidan e'tirof etilgan nomutanosiblik shakllandi: ulkan tabiiy resurslar imkoniyatlari, inson rivojlanishining yuqori indeksi, noyob geosiyosiy pozitsiya va texnologik holat bilan belgilanadigan iqtisodiy o'sish uchun zarur shart-sharoitlar o'rtasidagi nomuvofiqlik. iqtisodiyotning real sektori. Shu bilan birga, hozirgi vaqtda Rossiyaning innovatsion rivojlanishi jarayonida bozorning o'zini o'zi boshqarish mexanizmlari amalda ishlamaydi.

Innovatsion o'zgarishlarga bo'lgan ehtiyoj hech kim tomonidan e'tirof etilmaydi, ammo Rossiyada innovatsion ishlab chiqarishning past darajasi va biznes tuzilmalarining innovatsion loyihalarga sarmoya kiritishni istamasligi bilan tavsiflangan innovatsion inhibitsion holati saqlanib qolmoqda. Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, ko'pchilik G'arbiy Evropa mamlakatlari va AQSH uchun davlat va xususiy kapital o'rtasida ilmiy-tadqiqot va ishlanmalar (ITI) uchun moliyaviy resurslarning taxminan teng taqsimlanishi bilan ajralib turadi. Mutaxassislar biznesning innovatsion rivojlanishga past qiziqishini turli sabablarga ko'ra tushuntiradilar, ular orasida quyidagilar nomlanadi: har bir narsadan oldin odamga xos bo'lgan qo'rquv, yangisini joriy etish mavjud vaziyatga tahdid sifatida qabul qilinganda; rossiya korxonalariga yangi texnologiyalarni joriy qilishning hojati yo'q, chunki hozirgi bosqichda bunday texnologiyalar raqobatda vosita emas; investorlarning e'tiborini avvalgi loyihalardan qo'yilgan investitsiyalarni qaytarish.

Davlatning innovatsion modelga o'tishining belgilari innovatsion korxonalar sonining ko'payishi, innovatsion mahsulotlar hajmining ko'payishi va sifat jihatidan yangi bozorlarning yaratilishidir. Davlat, biznes va fanning o'zaro hamkorligini ta'minlaydigan milliy innovatsion tizimni yaratish va uning faoliyati muqarrar muammodir. Hozirgi vaqtda Rossiya iqtisodiyotida innovatsion tizim shakllanmagan, uning elementlari rivojlanmagan yoki barqaror o'zaro ta'sir holatiga keltirilmagan. Qiyin vaziyatga qaramay, Rossiya iqtisodiyotining zamonaviy davri

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