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LOCATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL SECTORS IN THE REGIONS

HUUDULARDA SANOAT TARMOQLARINI JOYLASHTIRISH VA RIVOJLANTIRISH

РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ И РАЗВИТИЕ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ОТРАСЛЕЙ В РЕГИОНАХ

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Abstract

This article provides an in-depth analysis of the economic, technological, and regional factors affecting the development of the textile industry. It also explores evaluation criteria for these factors and their impact on sectoral efficiency. The findings offer insights for shaping advanced strategies in textile sector development.

Keywords: textile industry, regional development, economic factors, production potential, localization

Ushbu maqolada to‘qimachilik sanoatini rivojlantirishga ta’sir etuvchi iqtisodiy, texnologik va hududiy omillar atroflicha tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, mazkur omillarni baholash mezonlari va ularning tarmoq samaradorligiga ta’siri yoritiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari sohada ilg‘or yondashuvlarni shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi..

Kalit so‘zlar: to‘qimachilik sanoati, hududiy rivojlanish, iqtisodiy omillar, ishlab chiqarish salohiyati, mahalliyashtirish

В статье подробно анализируются экономические, технологические и региональные факторы, влияющие на развитие текстильной промышленности. Рассматриваются подходы к оценке этих факторов и их воздействие на эффективность отрасли. Полученные результаты могут быть использованы для формирования передовых стратегий в сфере текстиля.

Ключевые слова: текстильная промышленность, региональное развитие, экономические факторы, производственный потенциал, локализация

One of the most pressing tasks in ensuring the efficient utilization of industrial potential, as well as in the rational placement and development of industrial sectors within regions, is the construction of industrial facilities capable of fundamentally transforming the structure of production, along with their optimal spatial distribution. Properly located industries contribute to the reduction of aggregate territorial production costs. It should be noted that the process of industrial placement is multi-stage in nature: rationally allocated industrial enterprises within regions facilitate an increase in the output of high value-added products.

It is important to emphasize that the concepts of “location,” “placement,” and “localization” are not identical. The term “location” or “geographical position” most commonly refers to an existing state of spatial conditions or a geographical landscape that is not necessarily created by human activity but is instead formed under the influence of natural laws. For example, taiga forests, fish resources in seas and oceans, as well as mineral deposits were not “placed” by human beings; they emerged and were distributed in accordance with natural processes. In contrast, “placement” represents a purposeful human activity aimed at the deliberate formation of production structures through the selection and organization of industrial facilities in specific territories.

Under contemporary conditions of market relations and the privatization of property, the concept of “placement” has partially lost its former content; nevertheless, various owners, entrepreneurs, and business entities still determine the spatial distribution of their enterprises based on a number of guiding principles. In a broader perspective, the state, through a system of instruments and regulatory mechanisms, continues to govern and regulate the territorial organization of production. From a scientific standpoint, this type of regulation is more appropriately referred to as the “territorial organization” of production, which implies orderliness, system formation, balance, and governance, primarily implemented through the creation and functioning of territorial-industrial complexes.

The factor of industrial placement is assessed from the standpoint of economic efficiency, that is, the expected benefit derived from establishing a specific enterprise. According to A. Weber, this benefit is determined chiefly by the correlation between expenditures on raw materials, sales and distribution of products, transportation, labor resources, and the cost of fixed production assets.

In his research, A. Weber accounted for such variables as the weight of raw materials or finished goods, transportation distance, the level of wages, and the agglomeration factor, understood as the spatial concentration of enterprises within one area. He entered scientific literature as the author of the “Standart” theory, as well as the theoretical concepts of the “location factor” and “agglomeration efficiency.” Despite the fact that the ideas of J. Thünen and A. Weber were developed under highly abstract conditions, their scientific relevance remains undiminished to the present day. These theories can be summarized in the form of “factor analysis,” highlighting the determinants that influence the choice of specific territories for enterprise location, ultimately producing territorial concentration, spatial unevenness, and geographical inequality.

At present, various approaches and viewpoints toward the problem of industrial placement also exist in Uzbekistan. In particular, when studying the features of industrial development and spatial distribution, it is necessary to consider the forms of social organization of production—namely concentration, specialization, cooperation, and combination—as well as their specific manifestations in different industrial branches. This requires examining indicators of industrial concentration at the level of individual enterprises, cities, and regions; analyzing the relationships and interconnections among different organizational forms; and assessing both the positive and negative consequences of these objective processes.

Under conditions of the formation and development of a market economy, the most fundamental regularities governing the spatial placement of production include:

- rational and maximally efficient allocation of production facilities;
- integrated territorial zoning of economic activity within economic regions;
- ensuring the optimal territorial division of labor between regions and their sub-units;
- minimizing disparities in economic and social development levels across territories.

In recent years, under the influence of scientific and technological progress and the globalization of the world economy, substantial transformations have occurred in the international division of labor. Regions that had previously specialized in the export of raw materials are increasingly becoming centers for the manufacturing of finished products, while other territories, unable to withstand competitive pressures, have been compelled to restrict their economic activities mainly to raw material supply. Consequently, one of the priority objectives of contemporary development is the improvement and deepening of regional specialization through the establishment of sound and efficient economic linkages among regions. Only on the basis of such an approach can sustained production growth and rising economic efficiency be achieved.

Similar processes are also observed in the regions of Uzbekistan. These tendencies exert a negative influence on both the pace and the scale of the implementation of market relations and contribute to the aggravation of unemployment. Without addressing these challenges, the full and effective functioning of market mechanisms remains unattainable. One of the most important instruments for resolving these issues is the rational territorial placement of productive forces.

Under current conditions, the following basic principles of industrial placement may be identified:

- bringing production facilities closer to sources of raw materials, fuel, energy resources, and consumer markets;
- prioritizing the development of the most economically efficient types of natural resources and ensuring their comprehensive utilization;
- improving the environmental situation, protecting nature, and ensuring the rational use of natural wealth;
- exploiting the advantages of the international division of labor and establishing mutually beneficial economic relations with foreign countries.

The key criteria for industrial placement include:

- maximum proximity of enterprises to raw material sources and to consumption areas of finished products;
- rational interregional distribution of labor and the promotion of balanced regional economic development;
- leveling disparities in the economic development of regions and enhancing the economic, social, and cultural potential of the nation;
- placement of production with due regard for territorial labor division and prevailing socio-economic conditions.

It should be noted that, despite the profound changes associated with the transition to a market economy, a number of shortcomings stemming from the pre-reform period of industrial placement have not yet been fully eliminated.

To address the problems related to the spatial organization of industry, particular attention should be devoted to the following priority areas:

- development of the productive forces of the republic in accordance with market requirements, rational and efficient utilization of natural resources, and the full realization of the advantages of production cooperation;
- establishment of small-scale industrial enterprises in rural areas, especially in the sphere of agricultural processing;
- reduction of construction timelines for industrial facilities and significant decreases in operational costs;
- creation of favorable conditions for environmental protection and ecological sustainability, among other measures.

It must be emphasized that one of the most significant factors of the territorial organization of industry is production localization. In this context, the selection of specific industrial enterprises and their sites plays a decisive role and is influenced by a wide range of determinants (see Table 1).

The term “localization” (from the English localization, and the Latin locus, meaning “place” or “space”) denotes “attachment to a specific territory,” “limitation of spatial dissemination,” and “the establishment of norms and boundaries.”

The localization process promotes accelerated and sustainable territorial economic development, reduces dependence on external factors, facilitates the rapid introduction of modern and efficient technologies into production processes, ensures extensive use of local raw materials and resources, increases the output of competitive products, supports the rational use of foreign exchange resources, and contributes to the creation of new employment opportunities.

Table 1

Factors Influencing the Choice of Enterprise Localization

Decision-making level	Main factors
Country	Availability of natural resources necessary for production; political stability and national development strategy; economic and tax conditions of business activity; assessment of the availability, cost, and qualifications of labor resources
Region	Location of suppliers and raw material sources; target sales markets; legal and regulatory framework; overall investment attractiveness
City	Availability of suitable territories; level of development of urban infrastructure, security, social services, and living conditions; accessibility of labor resources; wage levels; labor qualifications and productivity; trade union activities
Specific site	Availability and cost of appropriate land plots; potential for purchase or lease; transport accessibility; availability of social infrastructure.

At present, a clearly defined mechanism for the formation of localization programs operates in the country and is implemented in two stages:

at the first stage, orders are placed for the development and production of new types of products; at the second stage, the localization program itself is formulated and finalized.

The consistent implementation of localization programs across regions, combined with their coordinated development alongside other state target programs, contributes to the preservation of stable factors of economic growth, the improvement of intersectoral and interregional industrial cooperation, the development of high-technology and competitive production systems based on local raw materials, the creation of new jobs, and the growth of real household incomes.

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O‘ZBEKISTONDA KLASTERLARNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING INSTITUTSIONAL ASOSLARI TRANSFORMATSIYASI: DIREKTIV MODEL DAN BOZOR TAMOYILLARIGA

ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ОСНОВ КЛАСТЕРНОГО РАЗВИТИЯ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ: ОТ ДИРЕКТИВНОЙ МОДЕЛИ К РЫНОЧНЫМ ПРИНЦИПАМ

TRANSFORMATION OF THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN: FROM A DIRECTIVE MODEL TO MARKET PRINCIPLES

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“Insight union” MChJ bosh rahbari

Annotatsiya

Mazkur maqolada 2017–2024 yillarda O‘zbekistonda klasterlarni rivojlantirishning institutsional transformatsiyasi tahlil qilinib, klasterlarni shakllantirish va rivojlantirishda direktiv, davlat tomonidan tashabbuskor bo‘lgan yondashuvdan bozor tamoyillariga asoslangan modelga o‘tish masalalari yoritiladi. Tadqiqot klasterlar nazariyasining asosiy yo‘nalishlariga (agglomeratsiya nazariyasi, Porter klaster paradigmasi, Yangi iqtisodiy geografiya, evolyutsion va tarmoq yondashuvlari) tayangan holda klasterlarni mezoiqtisodiy tizim sifatida talqin qiladi: bunda ishlab chiqaruvchi korxonalar bilan bir qatorda ilmiy-tadqiqot va ta‘lim muassasalari, davlat institutlari, fasilitatorlar hamda KO‘B subyektlari yagona qiymat zanjiri doirasida o‘zaro bog‘langan bo‘ladi. Metodologik jihatdan maqolada tizimli va me‘yoriy-huquqiy tahlil qo‘llanadi hamda SWOT yondashuvi orqali klaster siyosatining kuchli va zaif tomonlari, imkoniyatlari va tahdidlari aniqlanadi. Natijalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, davlat ko‘magining keng instrumentlari klasterlashuvni tezlashtirgan bo‘lsa-da, tarmoqlar kesimida qoidalar notekisligi, mustaqil fasilitatsiya yetishmasligi, samaradorlik monitoringining zaifligi hamda “1 klaster – 1 korxonalar” modeli mustahkamlanishi raqobat, kirib kelish (entry) va texnologik yangilanishni cheklashi mumkin. Mualliflar yagona “Klaster” va “Klaster siyosati” doirasini qabul qilish hamda natijaga yo‘naltirilgan, “rule-based” boshqaruvga o‘tish institutsional izchillikni kuchaytirishi, ad hoc yondashuvlarni kamaytirishi va klasterlarning raqobatbardoshligini oshirishini asoslaydi.

Kalit so‘zlar: klaster siyosati; institutsional transformatsiya; O‘zbekiston; bozor tamoyillari; davlat tartibga solishi; fasilitator; samaradorlik monitoringi; SWOT/TOWS; raqobatbardoshlik; innovatsion ekotizim.

В статье исследуется институциональная трансформация кластерного развития в Узбекистане в 2017–2024 гг. с акцентом на переход от директивной, государственно иницируемой модели к рыночным принципам формирования и функционирования кластеров. Опираясь на основные теоретические направления кластерных исследований (теория агломерации, парадигма М. Портера, Новая экономическая география, эволюционный и сетевой подходы), авторы формируют единое аналитическое представление о кластере как