

GERMAN EXPERIENCE IN DEVELOPING CLUSTERS IN UZBEKISTAN

Khudoykulov Sirojiddin Uzok ugli

Independent student of Tashkent State University of Economics

E-mail: khudaykulov.su@gmail.com

Abstract:

This research paper examines the role of clusters in the German economy, their types, and the types of products they produce. It presents the views of leading researchers on clusters. The results of implementing a cluster system in several industrial sectors in the country are described in detail.

Keywords: Clusters, tax administration, turnover, employees, tax revenues, agro-industrial clusters, tourism, agriculture, automotive industry, industry.

Introduction

The cluster system is a complete system that covers all processes, from the production of raw materials to the delivery of processed finished products to the consumer. Currently, the cluster system is used in several sectors of the economy of our country. In particular, in agriculture, tourism, the technological sphere, pharmaceutical production and other areas.

Our President, Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, has repeatedly emphasized the effectiveness of this system, which has proven its effectiveness in the economy.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the cluster system was first introduced into the agricultural sector in 2017.

Analysis of literature on the topic

Cluster theory was first advanced in the 19th century by the German economist Johann Heinrich von Thunen and his followers W. Launhard and A. Weber. A. Marshall, in his work "Principles of Economic Science", selected urban agglomerations and industrial areas as research objects and conducted studies on the relationship between productivity and geographical localization of production. He proved that the productivity of enterprises and organizations depends on their geographical location near economic zones. B. Lundvall and B. Johnson proposed the concept of "development blocks" related to cluster theory and emphasized that sectoral or regional production associations, the process of continuous training of the entire population of the country, are a source of national economic growth and competitiveness. The modern interpretation of cluster theory was fully formed in the 1980s.

M. Poter empirically proved that large competitive companies tend to concentrate in certain areas.

Research methodology

In the process of analysis, statistical grouping of data, comparative and trend analysis methods were used. The article compares the scientific-theoretical views of economists focused on the role of the cluster system in the economy.

Analysis and results

In Germany, the cluster system plays an important role in economic development, stimulating innovation, and increasing global competitiveness. Germany's clustered production and research system is an important factor in ensuring the country's economic success and in creating new technologies and products.

The development of the cluster system in Germany accelerated in the 1990s, during the process of economic integration and accession to the European Union. Germany's clustering policy is mainly aimed at improving scientific research, technological innovation and industrialization. This has helped to increase the country's competitiveness in the global market and to promote specialization between sectors. The cluster system in Germany has been formed and developed in several areas. These clusters cover various sectors and regions of the economy.

Germany has large automotive clusters. Cities such as Stuttgart, Wolfsburg, and Dresden are the centers of Germany's automotive clusters, and major companies such as Volkswagen, Mercedes-Benz, and BMW are integral parts of them.

Automotive clusters in Germany are focused on innovation and the production of environmentally friendly transport for the global market. At the same time, these clusters have made a significant contribution to increasing the country's production potential and creating new jobs.

The chemical industry in Germany is also clustered. Chemical clusters in cities such as Baudensee and Berlin are based on cooperation between the public, private sector and research institutions. Germany has achieved great success in developing the chemical industry and introducing innovations. Clusters in the biotechnology, pharmaceutical and medical sectors have developed in German cities such as Munich, Heidelberg and Leipzig. The research, advanced technologies and practical developments in renewable medicine that are shared in these clusters are being put into practice. Pharmaceutical and biotechnology clusters in Germany have helped to increase the country's competitiveness worldwide.

Green energy and renewable energy sources (including solar and wind energy) have become one of Germany's main priority sectors. Environmental clusters have developed in German cities such as Cologne and Hamburg. Solar energy, energy efficiency and environmentally

friendly technologies are being developed in Germany, and they are also of great importance for increasing competitiveness in the global market.

The cluster system in Germany is associated with the following main positive effects:

1. Increased competitiveness. Clustering helps to increase competition in various sectors of the economy. Competition and cooperation between clusters lead to the creation of innovations and the production of new products and services.
2. Innovation and technological development. Clusters have helped to stimulate innovation. Research and technical collaborations in clusters in Germany have helped to create new technologies. This, in turn, has increased the efficiency of the economy across sectors.
3. Job creation. Clusters are aimed at developing local production, creating new jobs, and strengthening the local economy. In Germany, clusters have made a significant contribution to jobs and economic development.
4. Renewable energy and environmental efficiency. Green energy clusters in Germany have contributed to the development of environmental technologies and increased energy efficiency. It is ecologically important not only domestically but also internationally.

Conclusions and suggestions

In short, clusters are a modern economic intermediary in the formation of an innovative, competitive and efficient economy, ensuring the delivery of finished products to the consumer, increasing production capacity, increasing production volumes, healthy production relations and efficiency. Innovations are associated with the thinking of enterprising specialists in clusters that combine "human capital", that is, industry and inter-industry activities. In these clusters, along with the integration of education, science and production in the sectors, beneficial cooperation of small enterprises in the sector, elements of internal and external integration between sectors also create the basis for the development of

The essence of a cluster is that the farms, enterprises, and institutions that make up its structure unite into a single team, from the production of raw materials to the creation and sale of finished products . As a result, costs decrease and it becomes possible to make more profit.

In Germany, the cluster system works successfully in important sectors of the country's economy, including automotive, biotechnology, energy, and mechanical engineering. Clusters have helped stimulate innovation, create jobs and increase competitiveness. The clustering strategy in Germany can serve as a model for other countries.

In our country, the cluster system is currently used only in the agricultural sector. In this case, clusters, in cooperation with farms, are engaged in the production and cultivation of agricultural products, the provision of chemicals, fuel and equipment, and the processing and sale of products.

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Currently, the tourism industry, which is developing rapidly in our country, is also being clustered. The nature of our country, comfortable and clean weather attracts foreign guests. The main factor in the tourism cluster is the hotel business, which requires the training, education and skills of every employee working in it.

We can conclude that it is appropriate to use the cluster system in many areas based on the economic indicators of developed countries and taking into account the conditions of our country.

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