

## ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS FOR CREATING SMALL INDUSTRIAL ZONES IN UZBEKISTAN

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### ABSTRACT

*Today, in the development of material production sectors in all countries of the world, special attention is paid to the organization of production enterprises in areas where the necessary resources are available and easily delivered to consumers, as well as in combination with the necessary structures.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Cluster, Textile Industry, Enterprises, Development.*

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### INTRODUCTION

Currently, one of the most effective ways to develop small businesses and support them from the states are small industrial zones (SIZ). Small industrial zones are territories intended for the placement of business entities, including engineering, communication and infrastructure facilities, a certain piece of land or a production area. Small industrial zones create great opportunities for the development of the territories in which they are located. In particular, this will speed up industrial production, increase the investment attractiveness of regions for entrepreneurship, open up new opportunities for attracting new investments and new technologies, stimulate entrepreneurship and its development, efficient use of free land through the development of the real sector of the economy; creation of jobs for the population, as well as the production of new competitive products. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-2200 dated July 3, 2014 "On additional measures for the sale of state property to small businesses and private entrepreneurship" Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 15, 2014 No. 192 "On measures to further optimize the areas of overproduction" and the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 31, 2014 No. 378 "On approval of the Regulations on the creation of small industrial zones". The charter, approved by the resolution, created the legal basis for the creation and development of small industrial zones in the regions of the republic.

### MAIN PART

In the development of the regions of the Russian Federation, such forms of efficient organization of production as "Industrial Park", "Industrial Zone", "Industrial Zone" are used. An industrial park is a specially created territory for the location of new industries, which is provided with electricity, infrastructure, administrative and legal conditions and is managed by a specialized complex. Production, storage, social and other facilities are jointly located in industrial parks. In

developed countries, in particular, in the USA, Germany and other European countries, industrial parks include research institutes, production and training systems in priority areas of scientific and technological development. The innovations created in them will make it possible to speed up production and develop production based on the latest scientific and technological achievements. The Russian Federation provides for a number of benefits to attract manufacturing companies to industrial parks. Taxes from investors, the amount of credit benefits are determined by the volume of investments in fixed capital and the degree of connection of the investment project with priority areas for the development of the region's economy. Industrial zones will be created in the territories where industrial production was previously located, and then they will be partially or completely closed, and the conditions for their integrated development will be studied. At the initial stage, a thorough study of the territory will be carried out, then a concept for the integrated development of the territory of the industrial zone will be developed and approved, and a program for its implementation will be developed. The industrial park, the territory of industrial zones, has recently been about 100 hectares.

One of the world's leading economists M. Porter, Akhmadeeva O.A., Lyubov O. V., Belenov O. N., Smolyaninova T. Yu., Shurchkova Yu. V., Berkovich M. I., Antipina N. Fridman A. M., Semenov V.M., Vasilenkova N.V., I. Egorova A.O., Kuznetsova S.N., Lenchuk E.B.B. made a significant contribution (2-8). The work of these scientists is focused on the analysis of the economy of the regions and their development, as well as the creation and financing of industrial parks and industrial parks in Russia. Industrial parks and industrial parks and zones are very large in area and solve the problem of locating and developing large industrial enterprises. The works of Uzbek scientists Bayeva Sh., Gulomov S.S., Yakhshibaev G.K. and others are mainly devoted to the financing of enterprises, small businesses and private entrepreneurship. However, in the above work, the issues of financing small industrial zones are practically not considered. As a research methodology, such methods as observation, statistical analysis, comparison, study of scientists' views on the creation and development of small industrial zones were used.

Small industrial zones are created on production areas and in buildings that operate at a loss, economically insolvent and unprofitable organizations and are not used as state property. These areas have a certain level of industrial infrastructure, that is, water, gas, electricity and roads. This, in turn, will drastically reduce the initial costs for entrepreneurs to start their own business and speed up the start of a business. SJSC is financed from the budgets of Uzbekenergo, Uztransgaz and local authorities, and enterprises located in small industrial zones are regularly supplied with electricity and natural gas.

Advantages of industrial zones include the following:

- The flexibility of small enterprises, their adaptation to the external environment, and their support ensures the stable operation of the industrial zone;
- Low cost of infrastructure, training of specialists, purchase of raw materials, special details, intermediate products, equipment and business services;
- Opportunities to use social infrastructure facilities;
- To achieve large-scale efficiency in the field of production due to strengthening of specialization and cooperation.

For example, a certain firm's unused equipment can serve as a source of profit for another firm, or a certain firm can improve its financial position by selling the equipment. Hiring a worker from a personnel training agency located in an industrial zone is cheaper than hiring from the open labor market.

Procurement of material resources, required raw materials and components from local suppliers leads to savings in transportation and warehousing costs.

The main disadvantages of such industrial zones: research and development of zone firms cannot compete with large firms in the financial sector. Because the income of small and medium-sized firms is not large, investment in scientific research is limited.

## CONCLUSION

A lot of attention is paid to the development of industrial parks on a cluster basis. There are many approaches to the problems of cluster formation and development in the scientific literature. According to M. Porter, the emergence of a cluster is often related to places with the opportunity to obtain raw resources, and it can be caused by the concentration of companies and entrepreneurs using important technological innovations in a certain place. Large enterprises are considered the core of the cluster. Later, special suppliers and service organizations will be established around this nucleus. Later, educational institutions and enterprises serving the cluster appeared in the cluster. According to the international experience of creating a cluster (for example, the experience of creating an automobile cluster in China), an industrial zone consisting of one or several large enterprises is established at the beginning. This leads to the construction of infrastructure elements and other auxiliary productions to a certain extent.

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