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ANALYSIS OF THE MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF THE CLUSTER IN THE CROSS-REGION

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Abstract: This article, having studied the work carried out on the transport and logistics cluster in Uzbekistan and their status, comprehensively covers the practice of organizing the activities of transport and logistics clusters in world practice. One of the most important factors in organizing this is the geographical location and its correct selection. This, in turn, is considered the first step towards the opening of a cluster organization. The rational choice of geographical area is the most important for a cluster enterprise and is the first step towards its comprehensive development. In this article, I set out to study the geographical location of cluster enterprises in Uzbekistan.
Keywords: geographical, cluster enterprise, transport logistics cluster, territory of Uzbekistan, location, cluster activities, organizations.

Introduction: Presidential Decree No. PF-205 of December 12, 2023 is aimed at developing free market relations in agriculture, regulating the processes of purchasing and selling raw materials for packaging, and improving the cluster system. According to the decree, free trade in raw materials for packaging is established, products are sold through the exchange, and price formation is regulated. Farmers and clusters are allocated long-term loans at an annual rate of 10%, and all financial settlements are carried out through the Agroplatforma electronic system. In addition, strict requirements are set for clusters, which must establish at least two stages of production and ensure financial stability. This decree serves to further develop the sector by increasing competition in agriculture, reducing bureaucratic barriers, and attracting investments[1]. The meeting was informed about the planned capacities, investment volumes, and export volumes of these clusters.

As noted, 96 projects are planned to launch additional processing, storage and drying capacities of 430 thousand tons by clusters. Projects have also been developed to create intensive orchards on 6 thousand hectares and vineyards on about 8 thousand hectares. This year, exports of products worth $ 410 million are planned[2].

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Currently, the development of cluster enterprises in our Republic is gaining momentum. This, in turn, contributes to the development of our domestic market. If we consider our Republic in terms of territory, each region is distinguished by its production and labor force. Cluster industry is one of them. If we consider this sector in terms of regions;

Samarkand region, that is, the old capital of Uzbekistan. This region has its own directions and sectors in terms of economic efficiency and development. Programs for the reform of agricultural enterprises in the region are also being gradually implemented in the Samarkand region. Currently, more than 40 cluster enterprises are operating in the region in the areas of cotton, grain, and fruit and vegetable growing, as a result of which the export potential of agricultural products is increasing. The Samarkand regional department of "Uzagroinspection" and the Bulungur district department are constantly monitoring and analyzing the timely and high-quality implementation of agrotechnical measures in order to obtain high-quality and high-yield agricultural products. In particular, "Bulungur-Sandvik" LLC is one of the largest cluster enterprises specializing in the export of its products through industrial processing. In 2019, this enterprise exported agricultural

and food products worth 5 million 955 thousand US dollars to many countries, including Russia, Germany, and the United States. In order to eliminate the complications of the coronavirus pandemic in our country and make a worthy contribution to further increasing the export potential of our Republic, it is planned to export more than 8 million US dollars of products this year. To date, products such as cabbage, spinach, chives, leeks worth 1 million 579 thousand US dollars have been exported to the USA, Russia, and European countries. At the same time, the Cluster enterprise cultivates export-oriented agricultural products such as bell pepper, cabbage, leeks on 341 hectares in Bulungur district and 1 thousand 100 hectares belonging to farms in Tayloq, Urgut and Jomboy districts. "Khantex Group" LLC in Andijan region, which has strengthened its position today, was established in 2017 by a team of ambitious and ambitious specialists. During its activity, our company has grown from a small firm into a leading enterprise among suppliers of yarn and knitted fabrics with a total of 4,000 employees in the Uzbek market. Our production complex is located in the Kurgan-Tepa district of Andijan region and is a completely new textile enterprise equipped with the most modern European weaving, jacquard and knitting machines, a modern dyeing production line, a sewing shop. The main suppliers of equipment are Rieter (Switzerland) - spinning, Picanol (Belgium) - weaving, Erbatech (Germany) - dyeing and Brother, Kansai (Japan) - sewing products. All equipment suppliers are world-famous manufacturers of high-quality, high-performance and energy-saving machines and equipment.

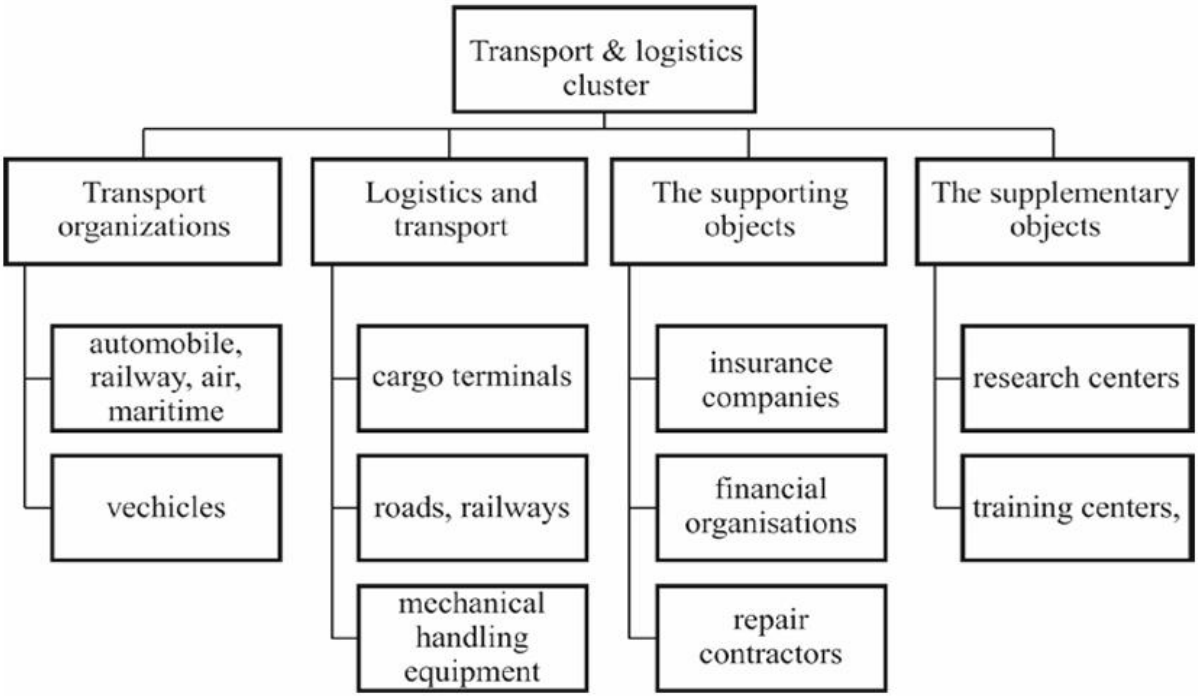

Figure 1. The scenario of transport & logistics cluster model.

The spinning production is equipped with modern automated equipment (manufactured in 2019) from world-famous companies such as Rieter (Switzerland) - spinning, Murata (Japan) - rewinding, Uster (Switzerland) - laboratory analysis and control,
Savio (Italy) - twisting and Temsan (Turkey) - air cleaning and air purification. The processing capacity of locally grown cotton fiber is 10.3 thousand tons per year. Also, the production of 9.1 thousand tons of cotton raw materials per year has been launched in the following assortment:
Combed compact yarn (Ne 30/1) - 7.5 tons per day or 2.6 thousand tons per year.

The site is equipped with a combing line with 7 compact ring spinning machines K46 from Rieter, with a total number of spindles of 12,768 pieces.
Carded yarn (Ne 30/1) - 14.0 tons per day or 4.9 thousand tons per year.
The site is equipped with a carding line with 14 G36 ring spinning machines from Rieter, with a total of 25,536 spindles.

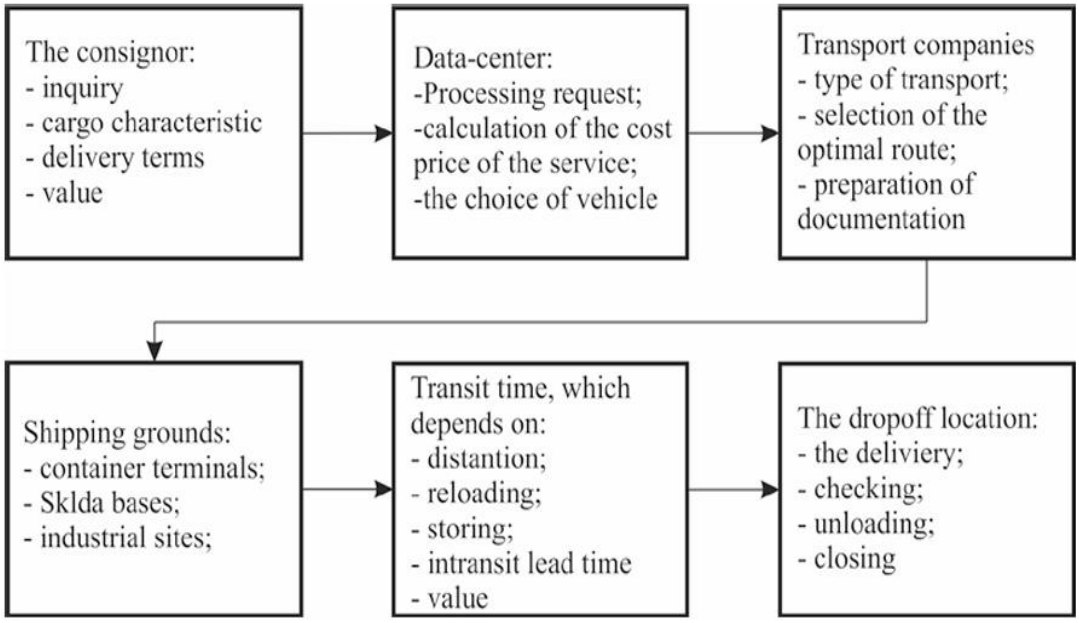

Figure 2. The example of transport & logistics cluster workflow.

Pneumatically spun carded yarn (Ne 20/1) - 4.5 tons per day or 1.6 thousand tons per year.
The site has 2 R36 rotary spinning machines from Rieter, equipped with a total of 800 rotor carding lines.
Twisted yarn (Ne 30/2) - 2.5 tons per day or 0.9 thousand tons per year. The site is equipped with 6 Siruis Duo-Pot spinning and twisting machines from Savio, with a total of 1632 spindles;
Yarn rewinding is carried out on Murata Process Coner II QPRO Plus binding coner winding machines equipped with an Uster Quantum 3 electronic yarn cleaner with foreign fiber detection function, which allows for automatic removal of foreign fibers during the rewinding process and minimizing the impact of the human factor on yarn quality.
Laboratory equipment (HVI 1000, UT6, UTR5) and auxiliary equipment (Vision Shield 2 - for fiber preparation, Uster Quantum 3 - for yarn rewinding) from Uster help control the quality of yarn at the input, production and output.
The finished yarn is steamed in an automatic steaming chamber “SIEGER” (India) for yarn conditioning.
The spinning production was commissioned in the second quarter of 2019.
Many cluster enterprises in our country are raising their level to the world level, which is a comprehensive benefit for Uzbekistan

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In Uzbekistan, cluster enterprises play an important role in the industrial, agricultural and logistics sectors. They contribute to increasing production and exports, creating new jobs and developing the regional economy. Large cluster enterprises operate in regions such as Samarkand, Fergana and Tashkent, introducing modern technologies.

Nevertheless, for clusters to function more effectively, it is necessary to develop infrastructure, improve the logistics system and attract foreign investments. It is hoped that in the future, reforms in this area will increase the international competitiveness of clusters and make a significant contribution to the country's economy.

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