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Classing approach to analyzing the investment space of silk industry of Uzbekistan

Abstract: In the article the results of verification were brought which were dedicated for cluster approach and analyzing the investment space of silk industry of Uzbekistan. In particular the purpose of investment's direction to the main capital of silk industry in corresponding class while proceeding from closeness to manual forces and raw material resources.

Keywords: Cluster, cluster policy, investment, region, silk reeling, silk weaving.

Introduction: Investment space of silk industry – the primary structure of complicated economy space of the world. Functional relationship between these spaces from systematical character position can be examined in the frame of parametrical model "subsystem-system".

Investigation these models requires analyzing of investment space's principal features one of them is grade of heterogeneousness.

Historically formed heterogeneousness of Uzbekistan economy space render significant influence on character of cluster investment processes. Advantages of cluster approach is giving high importance of macro economy consistency, additionally to the territorial and social aspects of economy development. In addition it offers effective tools for encouragement of regional development, which promotes in rising of being busy, increasing of regional producing systems, rising budget incomes and etc.

Analysis: Regional heterogeneousness of investment space is considered as level of differentiations among classes in relative capacity attracted investment. Studying of heterogeneousness's dynamics of investment space has demanded meaning. So reducing of space heterogeneousness's grade investment makes more comfortable conditions for long-range development of economy in separate regions and also promotes solving economy and social differentiations.

In dependence on levels of social and economy developments of regions and closeness of territorial locations of 13 regions of the republic were divided into 6 clusters: I-class-Andijan, Fergana and Namangan regions; II-class- Tashkent city, Tashkent and Sirdarya regions; III-class- Jizak and Samarkand regions; IV-class-

Navoiy and Bukhara regions; V-class- Kashkadarya and Surhandarya regions; VI-class-Xorerm region and Republic of Karakalpakstan. [4].

In quality of indicator what characterize cluster heterogeneousness of investment space the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index concentration. (HHI):

$$HHI = \sum_{j=1}^k \left(\frac{i_j}{I} * 100 \right)^2$$

where $k=6$ quantity of classes; i -investment capacity in j -class; I -common capacity of investment in the republic.

Theoretical maximum significance of this index HHI equal 10000 which can be achieved when this capacity of investment is distributed evenly through six classes ($10000/6=1666,66$). Due to it the necessity of investment space verification is arisen in silk industry of Republic.

Researching shows that in the republic auspicious condition of the climate investment and corresponding normative and legal basements in order to attract foreign investment, especially the direct ones.

As the President of Republic of Uzbekistan mentioned according to total social and economy development of the country in 2013 year “The formation of competitive condition is the main factor of technical and technological renewal and modernization of producing in order to enter to the international markets”. Particular direction were proclaimed as the priority for the next 2014 year.

In the republic pay attention to the motivation of investment dealing in particular following:

- Making a comfortable condition investment space for doing investment activities;
- Protection rights and lawful interests;
- Submitting taxable and customs preferences;
- Making free economic zones;
- Establish obtainable agreement.[5].

For example manufacturing plant SJSC “Uzbek light industry” renewed preferences until January of 2016 year:

- Release from paying taxes for properties manufacturing plants of textile industry of republic for their realization of goods more than 80 percent capacity of all products and also semi manufactured goods for convertible currency. [2];
- Permission of manufacturing plant SJSC “Uzbek light industry” achieving for convertible currency textile semi manufactured goods in inner markets in prices which are not lower in comparison with international prices which are arranged according to the current account

in condition if 80 percent of goods which are produced from this semi manufactured goods will be directed to export [3];

- Release from payment import customs duties launched by manufacturing plant SJSC “Uzbek light industry” chemicals, dyes, furniture, and appliances and other supplementary materials which are not produced in the republic.

In the result of it in the last years in textile sphere were attracted foreign investment more than 1.3 billion and made more than 100 manufacturing plants with foreign investment included from many countries though out the world. Percentage of contributing investment which are directed to main capital of silk industry according classes in period from 2000 to 2014 years are submitted in following table.

Table 1.

Distribution of investment which are directed to main capital according to classes for period from 2000 to 2014 years.

Regions	Classes	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Andijan, Namangan, Fergana	I	17,5	12,6	12,6	14,3	14,8	14,9	15,1
Tashkent region, Tashkent city, Sirdarya	II	34,9	35,8	33,9	34,4	33,8	33,9	34,1
Jizzak, Samarkand	III	8,0	8,8	8,4	9,0	8,9	8,7	8,5
Navoiy, Bukhara	IV	10,5	16,3	24,6	18,7	17,8	17,7	17,6
Kashkadarya, Surhandarya	V	20,4	19,8	14,7	15,6	16,5	16,5	16,3
Karakalpakstan Republic	VI	8,7	6,7	5,8	8,0	8,2	8,3	8,4

The table is showed for the researched period the percentage of investment in the main capital is directed in average according II – class 34.4%; IV – class- 17.6% and V – class – 17.1%.

In the foundation of investment policy of silk industry for this period are cluttered up directions of investment in the main capital in classes where is the wind range of employees’ forces and closeness to resources. There are II, IV and V- classes.

Results: In our days in silk industry stained a row of indecisive questions are linked with the lack of deeply processing of silk fibers, the shortage of product’s competition, in particular silk fabrics and sewing items. The main view of export is silk fiber especially with low additional price. For rational decision for these questions should be deeply researched foreign experience of using approaches, increasing the result of silk industry.

Linking of silk industry with other functional items in regions can be put into practice through cluster model. Cluster – concentrated in one particular

territory of the groups of interlinked subjective of economy which increase competition of other items and also cluster in whole.

The result of cluster's functions can be examined by the method of assessing issues for economy. Sciences of international verifications blame that the cluster approach is moved power for increasing export and attracting foreign investment and also for making new workers' vacancies. Cluster development in international practice is used widely. In silk industry as an example cluster approach can be submitted sewing producing as a manufacturing plant which produce prepared products which are linked with several plants (areas) whose works are based on cultivating silkworm, producing types and hybrids of greys, producing lively cocoon silkworm, scientific and researching institutions, silk winging and silk spinning productions.

Final level of silk cluster is a system of exploitation modern models of clothes with taking into consideration national traditions and climate conditions of the republic and also widely promotion of productions paternal producers for international markets.

Development of clusters in silk industry will give a animated effect, which promotes for organization novel ones and expands existing types of productions, permits to make employees' places.

Conclusion: In conclusion, national approaches for making decision of regional problems of investment space of silk industry by designing ties in territorial and producing complexes, shaping on particular basement producing knot, solving tasks of arrangement producing forces and producing forces due to reducing transport expenses or submitted outcome in the present time are represented as simple ones. Perspectives of investing and modern development of silk industry is regarded by linking several functional subsystem. Essential in this cases mechanism of exploring and realization of strategies of regional development of silk manufacturing plants promotes conception of clusters. The main advantages is taking into consideration all the capacity of dynamic competition and tie in problems of macro layer position with conditions of functional activity of silk manufacturing plants.

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