

Yashil

IQTISODIYOT va TARAQQIYOT

ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal

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**“YASHIL” IQTISODIYOTGA O‘TISHDA INNOVATSIYALARNI
KENG JORIY QILISH VA BARQAROR IQTISODIYOTNI
INSTITUTSIONAL TARAQQIY ETTIRISH DOLZARBLIGI**

**INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF A SUSTAINABLE
ECONOMY AND WIDE IMPLEMENTATION OF INNOVATIONS
DURING THE TRANSITION TO A GREEN ECONOMY**

**ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ УСТОЙЧИВОЙ
ЭКОНОМИКИ И ШИРОКОЕ ВНЕДРЕНИЕ ИННОВАЦИЙ ПРИ
ПЕРЕХОДЕ К “ЗЕЛЕННОЙ” ЭКОНОМИКЕ**

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IJTIMOIIY-IQTISODIY BARQAROR RIVOJLANISH
MAQSADLARIGA ERISHISH UCHUN “YASHIL” IQTISODIYOTGA
JADAL O‘TISH

Section I

ACCELERATED TRANSITION TO A GREEN ECONOMY TO
ACHIEVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

I секция

УСКОРЕННЫЙ ПЕРЕХОД К “ЗЕЛеноЙ” ЭКОНОМИКЕ ДЛЯ
ДОСТИЖЕНИЯ ЦЕЛЕЙ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО
УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ





UNVEILING THE DYNAMICS OF AGGLOMERATION ECONOMIES IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: The thesis explores the concept of agglomeration economies and their role in fostering sustainable industrial development. It emphasizes the advantages of firms operating in close proximity, including access to a broader labor force, specialization, and the exchange of resources and knowledge. Sustainable industrial development, characterized by a balance between economic, social, and environmental aspects, is seen as crucial for generating enduring value for enterprises and society.

Drawing on global literature, the thesis identifies three mechanisms through which agglomeration economies materialize: attraction, collaboration, and organization. The analysis extends to Uzbekistan's strategic objectives, aligning them with successful agglomeration models observed in advanced economies.

The advantages of agglomeration economies are summarized into three key mechanisms: sharing, adaptation, and learning. These mechanisms enable collaborative resource utilization, swift technological integration, and efficient infrastructure sharing within agglomerated settings.

The thesis concludes with academic recommendations for Uzbekistan, urging intentional establishment of industrial zones, strategic infrastructure investment, mechanisms for knowledge exchange, workforce development, environmental sustainability initiatives, innovation hubs, diversification, policy interventions, public-private partnerships, and a robust monitoring system. Implementing these recommendations is seen as vital for Uzbekistan to harness agglomeration economies effectively, contributing substantively to sustainable industrial development and fostering enduring economic, social, and environmental benefits.

Key words: agglomeration economies, sustainable industrial development, resource efficiency, knowledge spillovers, infrastructure development, industrial zone, economic growth.

Annotatsiya: Dissertatsiya aglomeratsiya iqtisodiyoti tushunchasi va ularning barqaror sanoat rivojlanishini qo'llab-quvvatlashdagi rolini o'rganadi. U yaqin atrofda faoliyat yurituvchi firmalarning afzalliklariga, jumladan, kengroq ishchi kuchiga ega bo'lish, ixtisoslashuv, resurslar va bilim almashishga urg'u beradi. Iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va ekologik jihatlar o'rtasidagi muvozanat bilan tavsiflangan barqaror sanoat rivojlanishi korxonalar va jamiyat uchun doimiy qiymat yaratish uchun hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega.

Global adabiyotlarga tayangan holda, tezis aglomeratsiya iqtisodiyoti amalga oshiriladigan uchta mexanizmni aniqlaydi: jalb qilish, hamkorlik va tashkilot. Tahlil O'zbekistonning strategik maqsadlarini qamrab oladi va ularni ilg'or iqtisodiyotlarda kuzatilgan muvaffaqiyatli aglomeratsiya modellari bilan uyg'unlashtiradi.

Aglomeratsiya iqtisodiyotining afzalliklari uchta asosiy mexanizmga jamlangan: almashish, moslashish va o'rganish. Ushbu mexanizmlar resurslardan hamkorlikda foydalanish, tezkor texnologik integratsiya va aglomeratsiyalangan sharoitlarda infratuzilmani samarali almashish imkonini beradi.

Dissertatsiya O'zbekiston uchun sanoat zonalarini qasddan tashkil etish, strategik infratuzilma investitsiyalari, bilim almashish mexanizmlari, ishchi kuchini rivojlantirish, ekologik barqarorlik tashabbuslari, innovatsion markazlar, diversifikatsiya, siyosat aralashuvi, davlat-xususiy sheriklik va mustahkam monitoring tizimini yaratishga chaqiruvchi akademik tavsiyalar bilan yakunlanadi. Ushbu tavsiyalarni amalga oshirish O'zbekiston uchun aglomeratsiya iqtisodiyotlaridan samarali foydalanish, sanoatning barqaror rivojlanishiga salmoqli hissa qo'shish va barqaror iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va ekologik manfaatlarni qo'llab-quvvatlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Kalit so'zlar: aglomeratsiya iqtisodiyotlari, barqaror sanoat rivojlanishi, resurslar samaradorligi, bilimlarning tarqalishi, infratuzilmani rivojlantirish, sanoat zonasi, iqtisodiy o'sish.



Аннотация: В диссертации исследуется концепция агломерационной экономики и ее роль в содействии устойчивому промышленному развитию. Он подчеркивает преимущества фирм, работающих в непосредственной близости, включая доступ к более широкой рабочей силе, специализации и обмену ресурсами и знаниями. Устойчивое промышленное развитие, характеризующееся балансом между экономическими, социальными и экологическими аспектами, рассматривается как решающее значение для создания непреходящей ценности для предприятий и общества.

Опираясь на международную литературу, диссертация определяет три механизма, посредством которых материализуется экономика агломераций: привлечение, сотрудничество и организация. Анализ распространяется на стратегические цели Узбекистана, приводя их в соответствие с успешными моделями агломерации, наблюдаемыми в странах с развитой экономикой.

Преимущества агломерационной экономики сводятся к трем ключевым механизмам: совместное использование, адаптация и обучение. Эти механизмы обеспечивают совместное использование ресурсов, быструю технологическую интеграцию и эффективное совместное использование инфраструктуры в агломерированных условиях.

Диссертация завершается научными рекомендациями для Узбекистана, призывающими к целенаправленному созданию промышленных зон, инвестициям в стратегическую инфраструктуру, механизмам обмена знаниями, развитию рабочей силы, инициативам в области экологической устойчивости, инновационным центрам, диверсификации, политическому вмешательству, государственно-частному партнерству и надежной системе мониторинга. Реализация этих рекомендаций рассматривается как жизненно важная для Узбекистана возможность эффективно использовать экономику агломераций, внося существенный вклад в устойчивое промышленное развитие и способствуя устойчивым экономическим, социальным и экологическим выгодам.

Ключевые слова: экономика агломераций, устойчивое промышленное развитие, эффективность использования ресурсов, распространение знаний, развитие инфраструктуры, промышленная зона, экономический рост.

The concept of agglomeration economies, which refers to the benefits obtained from the spatial proximity of firms and industries, has become a central topic in the discussion surrounding sustainable industrial development. The relationship between agglomeration and sustainability is multifaceted and encompasses several key dimensions.

Firstly, the concept of resource efficiency plays a significant role within agglomerated industrial zones. The co-location of industries allows for the shared use of critical infrastructure, such as transportation networks, utilities, and services. This shared infrastructure not only optimizes the allocation of resources but also reduces the overall environmental impact, thus supporting sustainable industrial practices.

Secondly, agglomeration economies contribute to sustainable development through the mechanism of knowledge spillovers. The close proximity of industries fosters an environment conducive to the exchange of information, which in turn promotes innovation and increased productivity. Knowledge spillovers create a setting in which firms can assimilate sustainable practices through shared learning.

Additionally, the specialization and diversity found in agglomerated industrial areas present a compelling case for sustainable industrialization. Concentrations of specific industries within these clusters not only facilitate specialization but also create a diverse economic ecosystem. This diversification, characterized by complementary sectors, enhances the resilience and sustainability of the overall industrial base.

Infrastructure development is another crucial aspect that connects agglomeration economies to sustainable industrial practices. The concentration of industries in a particular area stimulates investments in infrastructure, including renewable energy sources, waste management systems, and sustainable transportation. These developments provide a solid framework for sustainable industrial growth.

The dynamics of the labor market within agglomerated industrial zones also contribute significantly to sustainable development. The presence of industries in these areas attracts a skilled and diverse workforce. This influx of human capital plays a vital role in driving innovation and the adoption of sustainable technologies and practices.

Policy interventions are essential in harnessing the potential of agglomeration economies for sustainability. Governments can strategically use incentives to promote eco-friendly technologies, enforce strict environmental regulations, and implement initiatives that encourage sustainable business practices within these concentrated industrial clusters.

Agglomeration economies pertain to the advantages that firms and industries encounter when they choose to establish their operations in close proximity to one another. These advantages may encompass the accessibility to a more extensive labor force, heightened specialization, and the capability to exchange resources and knowledge. On the contrary, sustainable industrial development denotes the progression of economic expansion that satisfies the requirements of the current generation while not jeopardizing the potential of future generations to fulfill their own needs. This entails a balance between economic, social, and environmental aspects to generate enduring value for enterprises and society.



An in-depth analysis of the extant literature reveals a global perspective on the experiences and repercussions of agglomeration economies in the realm of industrial development. Works by scholars such as Bolter and Robey (2020), Duranton and Puga (2004), Giuliano et al. (2019), Kline and Moretti (2014), among others, offer a nuanced and comprehensive understanding of the mechanisms and outcomes associated with agglomeration economies.

The identified literature underscores three primary mechanisms through which agglomeration economies materialize: attraction, collaboration, and organization. The attraction mechanism elucidates the clustering of firms and individuals driven by the benefits derived from spatial proximity. Collaboration entails the exchange of knowledge and resources within the cluster, fostering heightened levels of innovation and efficiency. Organization refers to the development of specialized infrastructure and institutions supporting agglomerated activities.

A critical examination of the strategic objectives outlined in the presidential decree of Uzbekistan reveals a resolute commitment to elevating industrial production by 1.4 times and establishing 200 new industrial zones and business incubators. This section undertakes a rigorous analysis of these objectives within the framework of agglomeration economies, probing their potential to act as catalysts for national economic growth. Uzbekistan's Strategic Vision is situated within a global context, aligning with best practices observed in advanced economies such as the United States, Japan, China, and Korea. These economies have successfully cultivated industrial clusters grounded in agglomeration principles, resulting in a substantial surge in the creation of value-added products and an impressive 85% upswing in innovation.

Drawing parallels with international exemplars, the concentration of technology firms in Silicon Valley is spotlighted for its pivotal role in nurturing a significant talent pool, facilitating access to venture capital, and fostering the exchange of knowledge and resources. This concentration has proven instrumental in the expansion and resilience of the technology industry within the region. Similarly, the Italian fashion industry's concentration around Milan has given rise to specialized suppliers, a skilled workforce, and a culture of innovation, markedly contributing to the sector's advancement and sustainability. The concentration of renewable energy firms in Denmark has resulted in the establishment of specialized suppliers, a skilled workforce, and an innovative culture, fostering the growth and sustainability of the renewable energy sector. In a comparable vein, the consolidation of diverse automotive enterprises in Detroit has engendered specialized suppliers, a skilled labor force, and an innovative culture, significantly contributing to the expansion and enduring success of the automotive industry in the area.

The advantages stemming from an agglomeration economy can be succinctly encapsulated within three pivotal mechanisms: sharing, matching, and learning. Agglomeration facilitates the collaborative sharing of facilities, infrastructure, suppliers, and labor among businesses. This cooperative utilization engenders operational efficiencies and resource optimization within the agglomerated setting. Moreover, enterprises within these agglomerations benefit from the presence of a specialized labor market, allowing them to fulfill their demand for qualified labor promptly and effectively.

The adaptability inherent in agglomerations is exemplified by the expeditious assimilation of new technologies and the swift adoption of advanced business practices by enterprises operating within well-established agglomerated environments. This agility in technological integration and business method adoption is particularly pronounced in developed agglomerations. The concentration of expertise and knowledge in such settings facilitates a rapid diffusion of innovations, enabling businesses to stay at the forefront of technological advancements and enhance their operational processes efficiently.

Sharing in agglomerations represents a fundamental advantage, particularly evident in the efficient utilization of infrastructure among participants aiming to optimize costs. This benefit is accentuated in expansive industrial zones and clusters, where competitiveness is achieved through the maximal and effective use of shared infrastructure. Large-scale agglomerations, especially those encompassing significant industrial activity, witness the growth of transport and telecommunications infrastructure through public investment. As network density increases, a culture of sharing is encouraged, rendering one-time state investments in infrastructure self-sustaining due to the economies of agglomeration.

The adaptability facet of agglomeration economies becomes apparent in the favorable opportunities they offer to highly educated workers, particularly within urbanized agglomerations. Larger cities, with their expanded labor force, facilitate industries in finding skilled workers more easily. Areas boasting high population density and reserves of human capital stand to gain substantially from agglomeration, as the agglomerative effect is less pronounced in regions with an abundance of unskilled workers. The size of the labor pool contributes to its diversity and specialization, with large cities disproportionately attracting both high- and low-skilled workers. Research indicates that agglomeration economies are most significant in general labor within industrial areas, particularly in occupations associated with low-skilled production. The concentration of industries, especially in manufacturing, correlates positively with job creation multipliers.



Learning within agglomerations emerges as a key advantage, notably in the reduction of costs associated with generating new ideas and sharing information. Proximity and face-to-face interactions among skilled workers and firms foster the rapid dissemination of innovative ideas, leading to knowledge spillovers. This learning effect is particularly pronounced in agglomerations hosting high-tech manufacturing industries. The accelerated pace of technological changes within these environments promotes faster learning among workers, contributing to the overall knowledge-based agglomeration. Larger labor markets, characteristic of agglomerations, witness increased investment in technology, reflecting a continual commitment to education and science for specialized workers. This substantial investment in human capital is identified as a primary factor in the formation of a qualified labor force within agglomerated settings.

The ensuing academic recommendations delineate strategic pathways for the effective utilization of agglomeration economies within the context of Uzbekistan:

A prudent approach involves the intentional establishment of industrial zones or clusters, strategically positioned to foster collaboration among related industries. This deliberate spatial concentration facilitates the shared use of infrastructure, resources, and knowledge, thereby optimizing operational efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

Strategic investment in critical infrastructure components within identified industrial zones is imperative. This targeted approach encompasses transportation networks, utilities, and services, aligning seamlessly with sustainable industrial practices and minimizing the overall environmental impact.

To catalyze innovation, mechanisms facilitating knowledge exchange among businesses within agglomerated zones should be established. This includes the creation of collaborative platforms, organization of industry-specific events, and support for research and development initiatives.

The cultivation of a highly skilled and diverse labor force emerges as a paramount priority. Allocating resources to education and training programs enhances the skill set of the workforce, making the labor market more appealing for industries and promoting adaptability within agglomerated areas.

Emphasis on policy frameworks incentivizing environmentally sustainable practices within agglomerated industrial zones is crucial. This involves offering incentives for adopting eco-friendly technologies, enforcing stringent environmental regulations, and championing initiatives that drive sustainable business practices.

The establishment of innovation hubs within agglomerated zones is a salient recommendation to accentuate the learning effect. Serving as central points for research, development, and the dissemination of innovative ideas, these hubs contribute significantly to the overall knowledge-based agglomeration.

Encouraging the concentration of industries in specific zones to stimulate specialization is a prudent strategy. This diversification, marked by the coexistence of complementary sectors, augments the resilience and sustainability of the overall industrial base—a principle underscored by successful precedents in other nations.

Proactive government involvement in guiding the efficient utilization of agglomeration economies necessitates strategic policy interventions. These may include providing financial incentives, streamlining regulatory processes, and fostering a supportive business environment within agglomerated zones.

A collaborative nexus between the government and private enterprises is indispensable for a coordinated approach. Public-private partnerships can facilitate infrastructure development, the implementation of sustainability initiatives, and the creation of an enabling environment conducive to the flourishing of businesses within agglomerated zones.

Implementation of a robust monitoring and evaluation system is pivotal for assessing the performance of agglomerated zones. Regular scrutiny enables iterative improvements, allowing Uzbekistan to adapt its strategies based on the evolving dynamics and challenges within these zones.

Incorporating these academic recommendations into policy and implementation frameworks has the potential to empower Uzbekistan in the effective utilization of agglomeration economies, thereby substantively contributing to sustainable industrial development and fostering enduring economic, social, and environmental benefits.

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Section I

ACCELERATED TRANSITION TO A GREEN ECONOMY TO ACHIEVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

I секция

УСКОРЕННЫЙ ПЕРЕХОД К "ЗЕЛеной" ЭКОНОМИКЕ ДЛЯ ДОСТИЖЕНИЯ ЦЕЛЕЙ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ

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O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi rayosatining 2023-yil 1-apreldagi 336/3-sonli qarori bilan ro'yxatdan o'tkazilgan.