



Повышение Конкурентоспособности Текстильной Промышленности Узбекистана На Основе Кластеризации

Khalikov Tolibjon Luptullaevich

Assistant of the department "Accounting and audit in other industries" of the Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service

Abstract: The processes of globalization, the strengthening of international competition, which characterize the world economy, were an objective prerequisite for changing the paradigm of competitiveness management, which consists in the transition to a policy based on clusters. As a result of globalization, factors of production become mobile, competition between countries intensifies, therefore, not only innovation and education, but also the relationship between enterprises are important for development and maintaining superiority over competitors.

Key words: competitiveness, intersectoral cooperation, cluster, textile industry, modernization.

Introduction: Foreign experience shows that the cluster approach is recognized throughout the world as a policy to increase the competitiveness of both the national and regional economies. Activities for the implementation of the cluster approach can be designated as clustering and is a set of organizational and economic activities carried out by state and public institutions with the aim of associating enterprises into clusters and establishing informal relationships and network cooperation between them.

“The experience of many developed and dominating countries today in the world economy unambiguously proves that achieving competitiveness and entering world markets can be ensured primarily through consistent reform, deepening structural reforms and diversification of the economy, ensuring the rapid development of new high-tech enterprises and industries, accelerating processes of modernization and technical renovation of existing capacities” [1].

The textile industry of Uzbekistan is one of the basic industries that can take a leading role in the development of the national economy and take a key place in its structure. The attractiveness of the industry is determined by the presence of a stable raw material base, high quality cotton fiber, affordable energy prices, qualified labor resources, support and favorable conditions created by the government of the republic. However, we have to state that in modern conditions, most enterprises in this industry in Uzbekistan, often with sufficient material and technical base, remain uncompetitive not only in external, but also in domestic markets.

The development of the textile industry is hampered by the low technical level of production, the unsatisfactory state of the infrastructure, low labor productivity and unprofitability of textile enterprises. In addition, in modern mechanisms for managing the textile industry, there is no unity of conceptual and strategic approaches that determine priority areas and competitive prospects for its development, effective mechanisms for the implementation of private public partnerships. The study of such issues will eliminate the general structural limitations of economic growth, which are characteristic not only for the current stage of the industry's functioning, but also determine possible disproportions and negative trends in its development in the future.

The solution of modern problems of the textile industry through the formation of clusters, as well as the development of effective vertically integrated structures, can make a significant contribution to the economy of the country and especially its individual regions, ensuring sustainable economic growth and, as a result, social and economic stabilization in the long term.

Literature review.

At present, the harmonization of the cluster concept with other modern views on competitiveness, in the formation of which the theories of I. Ansoff, A. Brandenburger, F. Wiersem, B. Neilbuff, D. Moore, K. Prahalad, M. Treacy, G. Hamela. A great contribution to understanding the factors and reserves for increasing the competitiveness of enterprises was made by the works of CIS scientists - G. Azoev, E. Gorbashko, G. Kulikov, E. Korotkov, V. Moshnov, A. Seleznev, I. Faminsky, R. Fatkhutdinov, A. Yanovsky, N. Yashina and others.

For the preparation of this work, studies of both theoretical and scientific-applied nature in the field of industrial policy and cluster stimulation tools conducted by M. Bendikov, Yu. Vinslav, S. Glazyev, E. Gorin, V. Evtushenkov, G. Kleiner, V. Knyaginina, V. May, A. Prazdnichnykh, I. Frolov, P. Shchedrovitsky and others were of great importance.

The idea of creating a cluster based on the textile industry was put forward by Bakhramov A., Khaitov A., Shadybaev T. An attempt to theoretically introduce a cluster approach to the development of the textile industry in the economy of Uzbekistan was made by the A. Sh. Bekmuradov and Young Son Bae, who studied the intra-industry cooperation of the textile industry, having examined in detail the technological cycle of textile production. However, the textile industry can achieve competitiveness through the creation of a system capable of jointly producing high value-added products, and this can only be achieved in cross-industry cooperation with related industries.

Purpose of the study was to study the theoretical and methodological foundations and develop practical recommendations for improving the competitiveness of the textile industry in Uzbekistan based on clustering.

To achieve the goal, the following tasks were set:

- ✓ generalize and systematize the existing theoretical and empirical studies of industrial clusters;
- ✓ substantiation, based on the study of foreign experience, of the possibility of using the theoretical and methodological tools of the cluster approach as a condition for the formation of the competitiveness of the textile industry;
- ✓ identification of modern financial and economic trends in the functioning of the textile industry;
- ✓ determination of competitive positions and main competitors of the textile industry of the republic in the world market of textile products;
- ✓ assessment of the level of intersectoral relations as the basis for the formation of a textile cluster;
- ✓ substantiation of the medium- and long-term strategy for the development of the textile industry in Uzbekistan based on clustering;
- ✓ determination of trends in external and internal demand for textile products;
- ✓ development of a development model, as well as specific measures to stimulate and support the development of the textile cluster in Uzbekistan in the context of economic modernization.

Competitiveness is a complex multi-level concept, the analysis and evaluation of which must be linked to a specific area of competition and its level. The structuring of the subjects of competition presented in the work allows us to more clearly characterize the composition of the elements of competitiveness and identify their interrelations. This, in turn, helps to substantiate effective approaches to its analysis depending on the specific field, which opens up additional opportunities for disclosing existing reserves and determining strategic directions for increasing competitiveness at

each level. Such structuring is the more important, the more complex the competitive field and the relationship between the subjects of competition.

Results and analysis.

The study of the essence of the competitiveness of the industry made it possible to determine the system of principles for its assessment:

- the level of competitiveness of the industrial sector is a relative indicator and can only be determined as a result of its comparison with other sectors;
- the competitiveness of the industry is a dynamic indicator, changes in which depend on both external and internal factors;
- the level of competitiveness is a value that is clearly tied not only to a specific market segment, but also to a certain point in time. With the invariability of the quality and cost characteristics of goods, the level of their competitiveness can change in a fairly wide range over an indefinite period of time;
- the introduction of the cluster form is one of the progressive forms of increasing the competitiveness of the industry, since it allows a comprehensive, systematic way to consider the situation in a group of interconnected enterprises belonging to different industries.

The process of cluster formation is based on the exchange of information between industries - buyers, suppliers and related industries. Competition between cluster enterprises can negatively affect the exchange of information, since each of them wants to use it independently. However, the idea of a cluster is precisely that the exchange of information between its members is mutually beneficial.

The emergence of clusters is explained by the transfer of goods with high consumer value along technological chains, as well as other advantages of high competitiveness from the firm - the ancestor of the cluster - to related enterprises. Mutual exchange can be achieved only in the case of reciprocity of economic interests, which forces related industries to cooperate in one technological chain.

Conclusions. The current mechanism for the development of the textile industry does little to stimulate the organization and development of enterprises for the complex processing of cotton fiber and the increase in added value to the final product. The system of formation of intersectoral prices, taxes, duties, loans do not take into account the peculiarities of market functioning and development of the country's textile complex. The rupture of the previously existing stable economic ties between the processing and service enterprises of the industry led to their unbalanced development, a reduction in the volume of deep processing of textile products and the release of final finished products.

The implementation of the developed proposals will ensure sustainable development and increase the competitiveness of the textile market based on the cluster model. Its progressive development can be achieved in the presence of aggregate target functions, principles and decisions that should be implemented in action plans and comprehensive measures of a regulatory, economic, scientific, technical and organizational nature.

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