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Annotatsiya: respublikada klasterli yondashuvni rivojlanтирish bo'yicha tadqiqlotlar tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, yaqinda ushbu muammoni katta e'tiborga sazovor bo'ldi. Shunday qilib, ip-gazlama, mato va tayyor kiyim-kechak va trikotaj ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini birlashtiruvchi to'qimachilik korxonalarini (klasterlarni) tashkil etish bo'yicha takliflar mavjud, aymish ishlar bo'yicha klasterlarni shakllantirish uchun paxta kompleks taklif etiladi. Bizning fikrimizcha, iqtisodiyotimizning ushbu sohasidagi global bozorlarda jiddiy raqobat sharoitida respublikada ham mintaqaviy shart-sharoitlar, ham alohida korxonalarning raqobatbodosh afzalliklari hisobga
олиган holda to'qimachilik klasterlari shakllantirilishi kerak (tanlov bozor raqobatiga asoslangan bo'lishi kerak). Shunday qilib, respublikaning to'qimachilik sanoatining raqobatbodosh ustunliklarini ro'yobga chiqarishni shakllantirish va rivojlanish jarayonlariga ta'sir qiluvchi ijobiya va salbiy tendensiyalarini hisobga o'ltan holda klaster strategiyasini amalga oshirish talab etiladi.

Аннотация. Анализ исследований по развитию кластерного подхода в республике, свидетельствует, что в последнее время данной проблеме уделяется значительное внимание. Так, имеются предложения по организации текстильных холдингов (кластеров), объединяющих процессы производства пряжи, тканей и готовой швейно-трикотажной продукции, в отдельных исследованиях хлопковый комплекс предлагается как основа формированию кластеров. По нашему мнению, в условиях жесткой конкуренции на мировых рынках в данном секторе экономики в республике должны формироваться текстильные кластеры, с учетом как региональных условий, так и конкурентных преимуществ отдельных предприятий (отбор должен осуществляться на основе рыночной конкуренции). Таким образом, реализация конкурентных преимуществ текстильной промышленности республики требует осуществления кластерной стратегии с учетом положительных и отрицательных тенденций, влияющих на процессы её формирования и развития.

Abstract. An analysis of research on the development of the cluster approach in the republic shows that recently this problem has received considerable attention. Thus, there are proposals on the organization of textile holdings (clusters), combining the processes of production of yarn, fabrics and ready-made garment and knitwear, in some studies the cotton complex is proposed as the basis for the formation of clusters. In our opinion, in the conditions of tough competition in the global markets in this sector of the economy, textile clusters should be formed in the republic, taking
into account both regional conditions and the competitive advantages of individual enterprises (selection should be based on market competition). Thus, the realization of the competitive advantages of the textile industry of the republic requires the implementation of a cluster strategy taking into account the positive and negative trends affecting the processes of its formation and development.

Kalitso’zlar. Минтака, кластер, ташкилий усул, кросс-секторли кластер, алгоритм, ракобат, инновация.

Ключевые слова. Регион, кластер, организационный метод, кросс-секторный кластер, алгоритм, конкуренция, инновация

Key words. Region, cluster, organizational model, cross-sector cluster, algorithm, competition, innovation.

Introduction. A resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 25, 2018 in the country in 13 districts, including the Khorezm region in the Shavatsky district, created a textile cluster uniting 354 farms with a total area of 9,630 hectares, which received 26,620 tons of raw cotton. The cluster includes LLC & Textile Finans Khorezm, which provides financial resources to support farms. In general, the cluster of farms allocated 31.5 billion soums of credit funds, purchased agricultural equipment from Russia, Belarus, Turkey, and from the USA a six-row cotton harvester & JOHN DEERE&. The farms mainly fulfilled their contractual obligations, many received more than 40 centers of raw cotton per hectare.

Research methodology. In this article induction, deduction, analogy, comparative, economic analysis, observation, comparison research methods are used.

Analysis and results. Economic forecasting plans to move to complete processing of cotton fiber by 2020 through the organization of cotton-textile clusters. President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev held a meeting on September 12, 2018 on increasing state budget revenues and achieving planned macroeconomic
indicators, as well as accelerating the introduction of clusters in the cotton-textile industry.

In this direction, the need to ensure a sufficient flow of currency for the modernization and sustainable development of the economy, and for this purpose - to increase the competitiveness of local products and increase its exports.

It is necessary to pay special attention to the development of clusters for the widespread introduction of modern market relations in agriculture.

The reserves for additional budget revenues have already been found and measures have been taken to mobilize them. For eight months, the budget received funds by 21% more compared to the same period last year. Growth in local budgets was 22%.

The main focus on effective and targeted spending of additional income remains at the disposal of local authorities.

State economic policy is needed to accelerate work in areas and sectors in which there are problems with achieving target and forecast parameters. The main goal is to assess the importance of analyzing each investment project and solving problems that impede their implementation.

To date, export issues have also been raised. In the first nine months, exports are expected to increase by 19% compared with the corresponding period of 2017. In foreign economic activity, the need to develop measures to promote exporting enterprises for each type of exported products has been identified.

Measures have been identified for the export of the expected crop in the amount of 607 thousand tons of re-crop, as well as vegetables grown in September-October in greenhouses.

Instructions were given to prevent price increases in the markets, to reserve more than 501 thousand tons of agricultural products and supply them to the
domestic market in the winter and autumn months in accordance with the demands of the population.

The main focus is the expansion of cotton-textile clusters. This year, cluster harvesting of cotton has been established in 20 districts covering an area of 164,000 hectares. To expand this system, 44 initiators with production capacity and financial capabilities were selected. In 2019, it is planned to harvest cotton in 61 clusters, covering 51% of all cotton fields.

As a result of the creation of new capacities and the organization of cluster activities in 2019, 78% of the harvested cotton fiber will be processed in the country, which is twice as much as in 2017. By 2020, the transition to the complete processing of cotton fiber will be completed. The share of finished products will be increased from 40% to at least 60%.

Clusters depend on the future of agriculture, its economic efficiency. Clusters should be the “locomotive” of the accelerated development of the agricultural sector.

The main idea of cluster formation is to create, on the basis of scientifically-based and technologically feasible, integrated solutions, as well as commercial mechanisms, conditions for the implementation of an innovative development strategy for the industry and thereby increase its competitiveness. The need to form a textile cluster model is that:

- see the relationship between the structural parts of the textile cluster;
- it is possible to determine which functions are performed by individual units or parts of an industry cluster, as well as the place and role of each structural part in it;
- it is possible to assess how full the cluster itself is in terms of composition and structure (which links are redundant, which are missing);
- it contains the potential to determine ways to optimize the composition and structure of the industry cluster.
There are a number of problems, mainly relevant for the development of regional intersectoral clusters:

a) for regional intersectoral clusters, which include textile enterprises producing a diverse range of products in the context of growing competitive markets:
   - insufficient level of development of cooperative relations and subcontracting mechanisms, characterized by a relatively low proportion of components produced by external suppliers;
   - low competitiveness of textile enterprises: expansion of the product line, transaction costs and unjustified overhead costs, a high level of marriage;
   - low level of technological equipment and organization of production;
   - insufficient level of competitiveness of external suppliers, including the quality and technological level of the products and services supplied by them;
   - lack of specialized production and market infrastructure for manufacturers and suppliers;
   - restriction of access to raw materials for small enterprises specializing in the processing of cotton products;
   - financial barriers to the acquisition of expensive production equipment;
   - problems with the availability and quality of training of engineering staff and skilled workers serving modern process equipment;
   - low intensity of research activities in key areas of cluster development, including the educational component;
   - low efficiency of the process of technology commercialization;

b) for clusters (integrated with the textile industry), consisting of enterprises of various sectors related to tourist services (tour operators, hotels, catering sectors, souvenir manufacturers, transport enterprises):
   - the low level of development of specialized infrastructure and services, including hotels, catering organizations, passenger transport;
- low level of marketing and the formation of territorial brands;
- non-compliance with quality standards of services provided.

At the same time, the existing systemic problems can, in our opinion, be partially solved through the development of regional intersectoral clusters by state and local government bodies, the main areas of activity of which should be:

a) promoting the institutional development of regional intersectoral clusters:
- initiate and support the creation of a specialized organization for the development of regional intersectoral clusters, as well as activities for the strategic planning of the cluster development, the establishment of effective information interaction between the cluster members and the promotion of enhanced cooperation between them;
- development of a strategy for the development of a regional intersectoral textile cluster and a program of measures for its implementation, including the development of a set of cluster projects and measures aimed at creating favorable conditions for the development of a textile cluster based on an analysis of barriers and opportunities for its development;
- development of support mechanisms for projects aimed at improving the competitiveness of textile enterprises and promoting the effectiveness of their interaction;
- establishment of effective information interaction between the participants of the textile cluster. Implementation of measures to stimulate cooperation between the participants of the textile cluster (organization of conferences, seminars, working groups, the creation of specialized Internet resources and electronic mailing lists);

b) facilitating the implementation of projects aimed at improving competitiveness and increasing the efficiency of interaction between enterprises and organizations in light industry.
In the framework of this direction, the formation and development of mechanisms aimed at improving the competitiveness of textile enterprises and promoting the effectiveness of their interaction, which can be used, including in the implementation of cluster projects, is proposed.

However, the textile industry should not be understood as the only resource-consuming industry. It also participates in the interaction with other cluster members, moreover, the textile industry determines the technological nature of the interaction of other industries.

The resources circulating in a cluster are extremely diverse. The interaction of the structural parts of the regional textile cluster in the aspect of provision, consumption, movement and transformation of resources. The usefulness of the basic model of a textile cluster is that:

a) traced the relationship between the structural parts of the textile cluster;

b) it is possible to determine which functions are performed by individual units or parts of an industry cluster, as well as the place and role of each structural part in it;

c) it is possible to assess how full the cluster itself is in terms of composition and structure (which links are redundant, which are missing);

d) contains the potential to determine ways to optimize the composition and structure of the sectoral cluster.

Analysis of the cluster approach for the existence of links between economic structures and the development of the textile and clothing industry of the republic for the future:

- technical and technological modernization of the industry based on the implementation of state target programs for the development of the industry;

- the closure of the technological chain "raw materials - finished products."
For the development of textile production at the present time there is a tendency of production within the full production cycle:

- development of sewing production. This trend is a consequence of the concentration of production and diversification of textile enterprises;

- development of a system of personnel training in the framework of higher and vocational education based on the formation of the educational services market;

- the organization of regional holding and associative structures is an important prerequisite for the formation of the internal cluster market, and also takes on the character of a long-term strategic partnership;

- development of logistics networks, industry-specific shopping complexes, retail and warehouse terminals and the concentration of wholesale and retail trade in textile products at the places of its production;

- inconsistency of products of the domestic chemical industry with the needs of textile enterprises and insufficient time for it on the part of textile enterprises;

- development of innovation processes in accordance with the requirements of the industry, which requires, firstly, for the realization of the scientific potential of the republic, coordination of innovation activities, and secondly, the formation of an innovation infrastructure.

**Conclusions and suggestions.** The importance of infrastructure formation is especially important for organizing the connection of scientific, technical and innovation activities with production. The availability of services for organizations engaged in research and development, provides the possibility of commercialization of development.

For organizations engaged in innovation activities, the availability of infrastructures makes it possible to work in small numbers, to compensate for the absence of many components necessary for successful work by acquiring the services of specialized organizations. One of the integral elements of the innovation
infrastructure is the system of production and technological support for the sphere of research and development itself and the organization of pilot production.

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