

DEVELOPMENT OF TEXTILE CLUSTERS

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Abstract : After the market change, the textile and clothing industry became one of the most adapted sectors of the national economy to the market conditions due to a much higher capital turnover compared to other sectors, effective use of resource potential and production of necessary products. goods considering people's need for quality and stylish clothing and footwear.

Key words: textile production, investments, state support, incentives, action strategy.

In recent years, Uzbekistan is paying serious attention to the creation of infrastructure based on advanced technologies and the introduction of the cluster method in agriculture. The analysis of cluster activities, their management features and laws from a scientific and theoretical point of view requires the use of a number of effective research methodologies. Of course, first of all, the experience of foreign countries and their approaches in studying the activities of clusters based on theoretical observation and a logical approach were analyzed scientifically and theoretically. Based on it, the scientific literature was scientifically analyzed, the scientific theoretical views of the scientific researchers and experts on the problem were based on the method of generalization and grouping.

The clustering of the textile and garment industry in the region allows to stimulate the optimal combination of competition and cooperation factors in the field, which is the most important condition for the sustainable development of the region's economy. At the same time, clusters are not only an effective mechanism for the rapid development of regional industry, but also can create favorable conditions for optimal cooperation between business, science and the state. Thus, the formation of a regional industrial cluster serves to achieve a high level of competitiveness of local products in domestic and foreign markets.

The advantage of clustering the region's economy lies in the achievement of an integrated economic effect resulting from uninstitutionalized integration of the main textile and garment enterprises of the region. Clusters make it possible to increase the competitiveness of the regional industry both within the country and in the field of competition with foreign producers, and to create an effective mechanism for attracting investments. Examples of successful regional industry development models in the world show that textile and tailoring clusters play a special role in the processing of textile raw materials and the production of ready-made high-quality clothing products, contributing to the sustainable development of this industry in our country. increasingly competitive environment.

Thus, the presence of innovative textile clusters in the region allows changing the content of the regional economic policy, which is directed to the development of the system of relations between economic entities and state institutions. All of the above predetermines the relevance of the research topic.

of the problem scientific development level _ Cluster formation manage system problems solution in doing foreign researchers : Andersson T., Gilsinga W., Ketels K., Lindqvist G., Porter M., Roelandta T., Rosenfeld S., Sinderena J., Solwell O., Sorvika J., Feather E., Fourre H., Hansson E., Hertoga P., Enright M. and others

Regional of clusters formation and of activity theoretical basics , territorial of the economy competitiveness and innovative development provide for cluster from the models use Gromyko Yu.V. , Kovalev In the works of Yu.P. , Makaeva AI, Markova LS seeing developed _ , Pilipenko IV, Porter M., Haag D., Yagolnitser MA and others _

Systematization of the scientific views of economists on the essence of the cluster showed that clusters are considered in economics in two different ways. In the first option, a cluster is considered as a geographically close group of interconnected companies and interacting institutions in a certain field, connected by commonalities and complementary aspects, corresponding to the first of the selected approaches. In the second option, the cluster is considered as a number of industries connected by buyer-supplier or supplier-buyer relations, common technologies, common procurement or distribution channels, common labor relations, which is closer to the second option.

In the course of their evolution, many clusters appeared spontaneously, and then periodically developed, moving to new stages of the life cycle of the cluster from the beginning to the decline. The existing classifications of regional industrial clusters are summarized, the methodology for classifying regional industrial clusters is determined by levels depending on the experience of developing innovative clusters (geographic, vertically integrated, horizontally integrated, scientific, educational and organizational-institutional clusters), the level of development (strong, stable , potential, hidden), as well as by the scope of activity (inter-networks and megaclusters) by the level of maturity (inter-networks and megaclusters) by the level of coverage international, national and regional). In the study of regional clusters, the most important criteria for classifying the typology of construction clusters are network affiliation, regional cluster development factors, the stage of cluster formation and development, the internal structure of the cluster, and the method of organization of cluster members. is manifested in the scale of activity.

The main directions of increasing the role of the state in the formation of the regional textile and tailoring cluster are defined, and the mechanism of state support for the process of cluster formation is being developed. Forms of state support at the national and local levels are highlighted. Government support encourages the expansion of the number of suppliers in the value chain. Compared to economy-wide government support, cluster-level government action can be better directed at addressing the specific problems of regional industries, especially their interactions with related and subsidiary enterprises.

Regardless of the fact that state financial support plays an important role in the development of business activities in the region, given the limited state resources, the enterprises that have the opportunity to use such resources are also under pressure to demonstrate the effectiveness of the funds spent by the state. can come

investments in the implementation of cluster initiatives. There are two directions of implementation of the state cluster policy: 1) creation of favorable conditions for the development of clusters in different sectors and regions; 2) purposeful stimulation of the formation and development of clusters. Duality of public policy determines the possibility of using management methods such as program and project.

In the development of the cluster program and state programs for the support of regional industrial clusters, it is necessary to avoid common mistakes. In particular, cluster programs at different levels of state administration should be coordinated with representatives of business circles, cluster programs should not differ much from other network programs, and should be directed to the development of mutual cooperation of networks, which will enable the transformation of clusters into a single network. a platform for various activities that allow to increase the competitiveness of the cluster.

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