

Improving the Cluster Model to Ensure the Competitiveness of Light Industry

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Abstract: In the article the new organizational structure of the cluster system analysis and cluster modeling in the light industry were discussed.

Key words: competitiveness, cluster, cluster model, cotton-textile cluster, quality inspection, innovation center, structural subdivision.

Ensuring high and stable growth rates in the textile and garment industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan, attracting and attracting foreign direct investment, production and export of competitive products, creation of new high-tech jobs through the implementation of strategically important modernization projects, systematic work is being carried out to further deepen the structural reorganization, aimed at technical and technological modernization of enterprises, the introduction of an advanced "cluster model" [1]. World experience shows that the implementation of cluster policy in the country is becoming more widespread as a factor in increasing the competitiveness of regions and industries.

Decree of the President of Uzbekistan dated December 14, 2017 No PF-5285 "On measures to accelerate the development of the textile and garment industry" is one of the important directions of further reform of the textile industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan. the implementation of a cluster model of development, which involves the integration of production in the ginning plants to the stage of further processing and production of high value-added finished textile products [2].

Improving the efficiency of industrial sectors through the establishment of a cluster model in our country, identifying problems with the organization of the system, improving the cluster model through the effective use of foreign experience, ensuring the competitiveness of emerging clusters in international markets.

The Cotton-Textile Cluster being established in our country is one of the reforms affecting the country's economic development. A cluster or industrial group is a group of enterprises operating in a specific area that are geographically adjacent to each other [4].

In light industry, the establishment of clusters is important because there is no effective link between science, production, processing, engineering, consulting, standardization, certification and marketing activities. An important aspect of the organization of clusters is the employment of the population.

Many scientific theories [5] have been put forward by scientists on the "cluster" theory. From the evolution of the "cluster" theory we can distinguish two fundamental descriptions of it.

The first is that the activities of enterprises and firms in a cluster must be clearly related to the market for the same type of goods. Such a connection is vertical (chain of purchases and sales) and horizontal (additional departments and services, the specific costs involved, the use of technology or institutions and other connections).

The second is that clusters are a group of geographically close interconnected enterprises that, as a result of the stabilization of economic and social relations between them, develop competitiveness, create more added value and create opportunities for sale in the market.

Establishing clusters provides many advantages for a region, network, and enterprise (table 1). The cotton-textile cluster provides financial and organizational support to farms, which in turn ensures the qualitative and quantitative growth of raw cotton production. Interruptions in the supply of raw materials required for textile enterprises will be prevented, high-quality varieties of cotton will be grown. The cluster is a tool to increase the competitiveness of textile enterprises, achieve high economic efficiency and profitability.

Table 1. Infrastructure for the development of sectors of the economy Advantages of creating an innovative cluster in the formation

Advantages	For the region	For industrial enterprises	For other cluster's participants
1. Economic Advantages	Increase in area investment attractiveness, increase in the base of taxpayers and taxation	Reduction of transactional costs, investment in risky innovation projects, joint financing of marketing research	Reduction of transaction costs, increase in the possibility of using financial resources, a decrease in costs for ITTKI, an increase in the volume of trades
2. Social Advantages	An increase in the number of jobs, an increase in the efficiency of the vocational education system, an increase in the standard of living of the population	The increase in the number of qualified personnel, the emergence of new knowledge, the implementation of social programs and projects	Formation of a stable network of contacts, ensuring effective introduction of inventions to innovation
3. Structural Advantages	The emergence of conditions for the structural restructuring of the economy, the growth of innovation capacity	The scale of cluster production brings into the body the effect, the basis of this effect is the core of innovation	Use the innovation potential of other participants and create conditions for innovative ideas

Establishment of a sewing and trade enterprise in the cluster will allow the cluster to produce ready-made value-added products. The reduction in the volume of cotton fiber exports is achieved not only through the production of yarn, but also through the production of finished products. Therefore, the application of the proposed model to the activities of clusters is effective and promising.

The application of the cluster model in ensuring the competitiveness of light industry enterprises in the country, in turn, allows to gain a competitive advantage. Cultivation of raw cotton in Uzbekistan allows competitors not to increase the cost of production, especially the formation of clusters, there are no problems with raw materials, the cost of production does not increase. Low cost provides an advantage over competitors, which in turn serves to increase the level of competitiveness of light industry enterprises.

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