

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF COTTON-TEXTILES CLUSTER IN INCREASING EXPORT CAPACITY IN REGIONS

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Abstract:

In this article, the importance and necessity of cotton textile clusters in increasing the export potential of the regions is described from a scientific-theoretical, scientific-methodical point of view.

KEY WORDS: export, cluster, complex, geography, export, competition, concentration, area, product, semi-finished product, finished product, fixation, efficiency.

Introduction: Increasing the export potential of enterprises and organizations is an urgent issue in further improving the economy of Uzbekistan. Because in the process of export, the practice of internationalization of the market of goods and services is observed and the scope of increasing economic efficiency is expanded. It is precisely the role and importance of cotton-textile clusters in increasing the export potential of the regions. In particular, according to the new development strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, the task of doubling the production volume of textile industry products is set, and ensuring its implementation is not only the development of cotton-textile clusters, but also provides the opportunity to increase the export potential of rights.

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE: Issues related to the role and importance of cotton-textile clusters in increasing the export potential, in particular, the scientific views and theoretical foundations of the concept of a cluster and its types, goals, and tasks, have been researched by foreign and domestic economists. However, when analyzing the scientific-theoretical foundations and literature in this direction, the definitions of the concept of a single cluster are given in different ways, and they differ from each other depending on their scope, level, purpose and methodological approaches. For example, the concept of "cluster" is taken from the English language and means "a bunch", "a collection", but according to Michael Porter's research, the economic meaning is that a cluster has the characteristic of concentration within one country or even one region. determined.

According to the Russian scientist N.A. Korchagina: "Clusters are open systems that promote competition, and their goal is not to maintain fixed prices (fixation) or limit competition. Mutual exchange of necessary information, joint scientific research and activities aimed at export do not limit competition.

on the contrary, it leads to an increase in the competitiveness of organizations." In the literature, a cluster is not only the gathering of producers in one place, but also the mutual coordination of the demands and wishes of enterprises and organizations that are organically connected to each other through horizontal and vertical connections, and the creation of conditions that ensure the flow of information makes it possible to provide.

From this point of view, according to the definitions of the concept of cluster presented in theoretical sources, it can be divided into two categories: territorial proximity of enterprises and organizations in economic relations, and the fact that enterprises and organizations that are part of the cluster have a competitive advantage. It is visible from these cases that clusters create an opportunity to increase the export potential of the regions. In particular, cotton-textile clusters will have the opportunity to grow raw materials, process them, and prepare and export competitively exportable finished products in the areas where cotton is grown.

In particular, according to the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, increase the volume of finished and semi-finished products in the export structure by 3.3 times and expand the export of finished products to European countries within the framework of the GSP+ system. The priority goal is to increase the number of exporting enterprises from the current 6,500 to 15,000, and the geography of export of goods from 115 to 150, due to the improvement of the system of assistance in the export of products produced by local manufacturing enterprises to foreign countries.

Research methods. Research processes are researched with the help of calculation, analysis and synthesis, monographic observation, traditional statistical methods, logical thinking methods based on the theory of knowledge.

Analysis and result. In the life of mankind, the rapid progress of globalization processes is causing not only positive developments, but also negative consequences, such as the emergence of various global problems and man-made phenomena. In particular, the sharp changes observed in the natural climate, problems such as water shortage in agriculture during the growing season, as well as in all sectors, have an impact on the export potential of the regions.

Researches and studies show that our national economy has untapped opportunities for agricultural production and increasing the export potential in the sector. The cluster system, specifically the cotton-textile clusters, is very important in mobilizing these opportunities.

The Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 6, 2020 "On measures to introduce market principles in the field of cotton production" made it possible to solve many problems in the country's agricultural sector that are waiting for their solution. In particular, based on this decision, the cancellation of the state order for cotton production laid the foundation for new approaches and the beginning of practical work in the field. It was this process that ensured free competition in the production, purchase and sale of cotton raw materials, and made it possible to clearly define new mechanisms for increasing the interests of farms and clusters in this direction. Because, starting from the 2020 harvest, the cancellation of the state's plan for the production and sale of cotton raw materials and the practice of determining the purchase price leads to the expansion of the scope of positive changes in the sector. In particular, starting from 2021, 100 percent of raw materials in all cotton fields will be grown by cotton-textile productions and cluster organizations. This situation can be evaluated positively. Also, on March 10 of this year, at a press-briefing dedicated to the working conditions created in the cotton sector of Uzbekistan with the

participation of members of the delegation of the international coalition "Cotton Sampaigh", it was announced that the boycott of Uzbek cotton announced by the head of this international coalition, Bennett Freeman, has ended. It is precisely the cotton-textile clusters that have created new opportunities to increase their export potential and have turned the cotton-textile clusters into locomotives in the field. Because in recent years, the number of permanent employees in cotton-textile clusters has increased by 1.9 times, in 2016 there were 183 thousand jobs in the industry, and this figure has exceeded 400 thousand in the current period. Research shows that in 2016-2020, 288 projects with a total value of 2,263.1 million dollars were implemented in the territories of the republic, 53,977 new jobs and 993.7 million dollars of export potential created. As a result, more than 7,000 enterprises are currently operating in this system, and at the end of 2020, the production volume of the network enterprises increased by 3.4 times and amounted to 44 trillion soums. As a result, the stability of positive changes in the export of textile products is observed in Uzbekistan.

Table 1

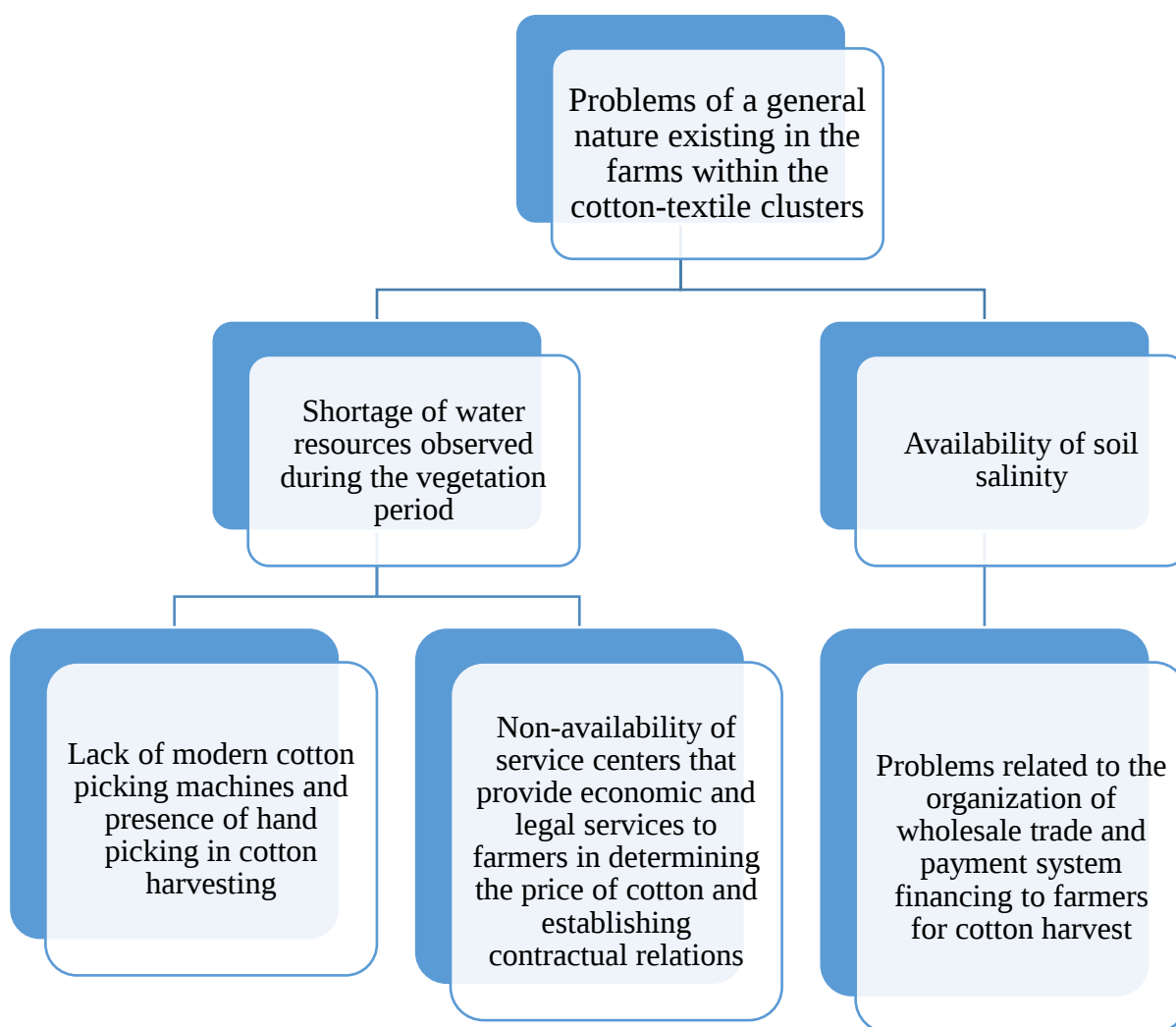
Analysis of the dynamics of export of textile products in the Republic of Uzbekistan
(in million dollars)

Indicators	2020		2021		Change in 2021	
	Amount, mln USD	Weight, %	Amount, mln USD	Weight, %	+,-	%
Total export of textile products	1922,4	100	2927,2	100	1004,8	152,3
From this:						
1. Cotton yarn	940,7	48,9	1613,5	55,1	672,8	171,5
2. Ready-made tri-cottage and tailoring clothes	506,7	26,4	644,7	22,0	138,0	127,2
3. Patterned fabric	144,5	7,6	242,8	8,3	98,3	168,0
4. Cotton gauze	96,8	5,1	131,6	4,5	34,8	135,9

From the analysis of the data in Table 1, it can be seen that the total export of textile products by the country amounted to 2927.2 million US dollars in 2021, which compared to 2020 by 1004.8 million US dollars or 52.3 percent increased. As part of this export, cotton yarn in 2021 increased by 672.8 million US dollars or 71.5% compared to 2020. Cotton yarn made up 55.1 percent of the total export. From the data of the table, it can be seen that the export volume and growth rates of cotton processing products are dynamic in nature. This situation can be evaluated positively.

The analysis of numbers shows that it is possible to increase efficiency in this direction. In this case, it is appropriate to research and develop solutions to the problems awaiting their solution on a scientific basis. We believe that it is necessary to research these problems by dividing them into general and specific problems. Because dividing into such groups allows to systematize problems and quickly determine their solutions. In fact, the problems of a general

nature are problems specific to the system, and their solution also requires the participation of the state. Problems of a private nature are directly related to the field, and their solution depends on the entities operating in the field. In our research, general problems observed in farms within cotton-textile clusters were studied using analysis and synthesis, monographic, logical analysis methods of research. According to the results of our research, the problems of a general nature existing in the farms within regional cotton-textile clusters were systematized as follows:



Picture 1. Description of common problems in farms that are part of cotton-textile clusters

In order to solve these problems, it is necessary to improve the organizational and economic mechanisms in the field at the level of the requirements of the modern economy.

In particular, in the improvement of organizational mechanisms, it is considered appropriate to reach the level of legal maturity in establishing contractual relations in farms supplying raw materials in cotton-textile clusters, or to establish service centers providing guaranteed economic and legal services. Because, the legal knowledge of farmers is important in drawing up and ensuring the execution of contracts that express the equal rights and obligations of the parties in all aspects, such as the size, duration, quality, price, services provided by the cluster in the cultivation of crops, and financial issues. shows its positive effect. However, while active participation of clusters is observed in most contractual relations, farmers only

participate in the process of accepting and signing contract terms. According to the results of our research, in the organizational mechanisms of cotton-textile clusters, the branch of scientific and legal knowledge, seed production and selection, scientific research branches to fight against dangerous insects such as bollworm, that is, scientific -we recommend organizing innovative activities.

Because, it is necessary to increase the economic knowledge of farmers in the purposeful and effective use of the opportunities given to farmers for the free determination of the price of cotton within the economic mechanisms of the system.

CONCLUSION. It can be concluded from the above-mentioned points that cotton-textile clusters are one of the priority directions for increasing the export potential of the regions. Because, in this system, the existence of the production of finished products based on processing after several stages is part of organizational and economic mechanisms, improvement of contractual relations, establishment of scientific and innovative activities, creation of new jobs, all directions of the cluster to ensure equal material interests in their farms, to create conditions for the introduction of advanced agro-technologies in cotton production, to increase competitiveness, to provide farms with modern agricultural techniques, to further increase the production volume and assortment of finished cotton products it will be possible to reveal the possibilities of increasing and providing exportability.

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