

Current State and Level of Development of Productive Forces of Cotton-Textile Clusters

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Abstract: This article discusses key aspects and strategic decisions that will help enterprises develop and implement an effective operational strategy for the production of export-oriented products. This approach allows enterprises to successfully overcome the challenges of globalization, achieve stable growth and strengthen their position in the international arena.

Key words: operational strategy, production, export, products, strategy, processes, optimization, efficiency, quality, logistics, suppliers, planning.



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Introduction: In the conditions of the modern world market, with the characteristic features of globalization and increased competition, manufacturing enterprises must strive not only to meet the needs of their domestic market, but also to develop large international markets through export. Achieving a competitive advantage in the international arena requires the development and implementation of an effective operational strategy in the production of export-oriented products.

Operational strategy in manufacturing is a systematic and comprehensive approach to business process management aimed at achieving a high level of efficiency and competitiveness of the enterprise. The main goals of the strategy include optimization of production processes, reduction of manufacturing cycle time, improvement of product quality, reduction of costs and minimization of risks.

When developing an operational strategy for the production of export-oriented products, it is necessary to take into account a number of key factors. Firstly, this is the analysis and research of international markets and consumer requirements. It is necessary to understand the characteristics and preferences of target markets, as well as the requirements for quality, price and service. Secondly, the strategy should provide for the optimization of logistics processes, including the organization of warehousing, transportation and supply chain management. Thirdly, improving the operational strategy also includes automation and the introduction of innovative technologies to increase the efficiency of production processes.

In addition, an important aspect is the development of supplier management strategies to ensure reliable and quality supplies of components and raw materials. The strategy should also take into account the possibility of expanding production and increasing the scale of the enterprise to meet the growing demand for exports.

Operational strategy in the production of export-oriented products is a complex and multifaceted process that requires analysis, planning and implementation of many factors and strategic decisions. However, its successful implementation allows the enterprise to create a solid foundation for development in international markets, ensuring a competitive advantage and sustainable growth.

Research methodology. The theoretical and methodological basis of the study are fundamental concepts, scientific works of famous scientists dealing with the problems of industrial clustering, substantiated and presented in modern and classical literature, the use of statistical data sources, including official data of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Association of Cotton and Textile Clusters of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as individual regulatory documents, reports of relevant departments and organizations, the feasibility and scientific justification of the methods used, such as comparative, economic and statistical, grouping methods, expert assessments.

Research methods. In the process of preparing the article, the following methods were used: general scientific, formal-logical, specific methods of situational research, system analysis, classification, generalization, horizontal and vertical analysis, econometric modeling, factor analysis, correlation-regression analysis, economic analysis and forecasting.

Research results. The intensive demographic growth of the world population has led to the maximum increase in demand for consumer goods, especially essential goods. In countries with a favorable investment background and sufficient economic potential, light industry is becoming a driver of economic growth and the main source of satisfying the intensively growing demand of the end consumer. According to the international assessment system Global Cotton Outlook, "... the volume of production of raw materials for the textile industry for the next 6-7 years (up to 2031) will increase in 2031 from 25.4 million tons (in 2022) to 29.8 million tons (in 2031), and the sales volume will increase from 10.1 million tons in 2022 to 11.3 million tons in 2031." In this regard, in countries with high potential for development of the textile industry, further improvement is required based on the development of progressive and integrative forms of change in the organizational and managerial structure of enterprises in the industry.

A number of scientific studies are being conducted around the world to improve the functional efficiency of processes for managing the activities of textile industry enterprises and managing integrated clusters with a single goal based on the sequence of production processes, improving management efficiency based on the use of internal capabilities of enterprises, improving mechanisms for managing the activities of enterprises that are part of a cluster, creating a value chain in the production of textile products ready for consumption, and increasing the competitiveness of clusters due to the competitive advantages of the industry. Today, one of the priority areas is the introduction of effective management models and mechanisms in those operating at full capacity, conducting scientific research to increase the volume of textile exports in the structure of general industrial products, and increasing the volume of import-substituting products.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to the development of cotton-textile industry clusters as one of the most important areas of structural transformation and diversification of the national economy, increasing the economic potential of enterprises through the full formation of a value-added chain in the industry, ensuring employment, increasing income and quality of life of the population.

Practice has shown that the production and sale of finished products, unlike raw materials and materials, significantly increase the competitiveness of the national economy, which primarily occurs due to the growth of added value, an increase in the number of employees and the number of operating economic entities. In this regard, the economy should be viewed through the prism of clusters, since they allow for strengthening the competitive advantages of industries, territories and the economy as a whole.

Analysis of research results. Thanks to the development of cotton-textile cluster systems, textile, domestic sewing and knitwear products have received wide recognition today and are supplied to more than 70 foreign countries, the volume of annual exports in the sector in 2022 increased almost three times compared to 2018, significantly exceeding import figures (Fig. 1).

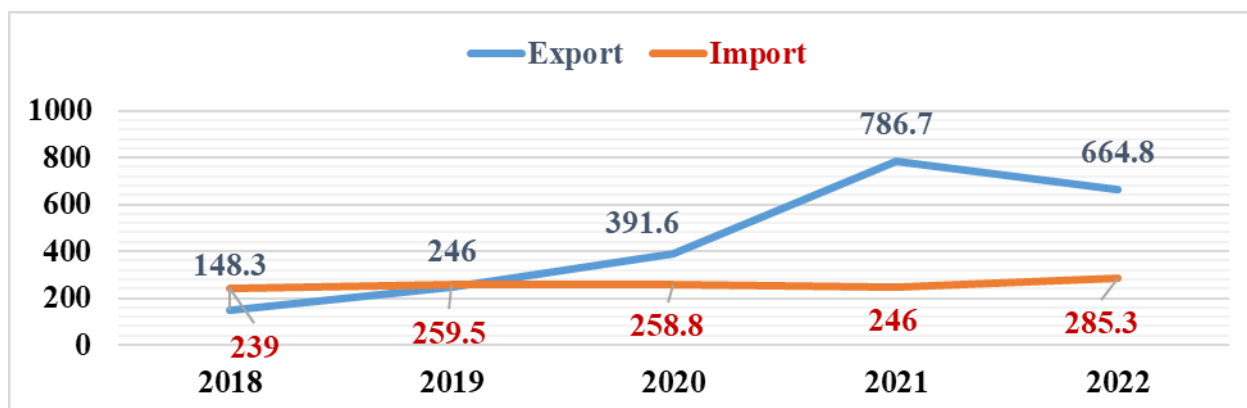


Figure 1. Export and import of cotton textile products in Uzbekistan, million US dollars.

The share of textile exports in 2021-2022 increased significantly, while the share of imports, on the contrary, tended to decline (Fig. 2), which allows us to conclude that the textile industry of the republic is export-oriented.

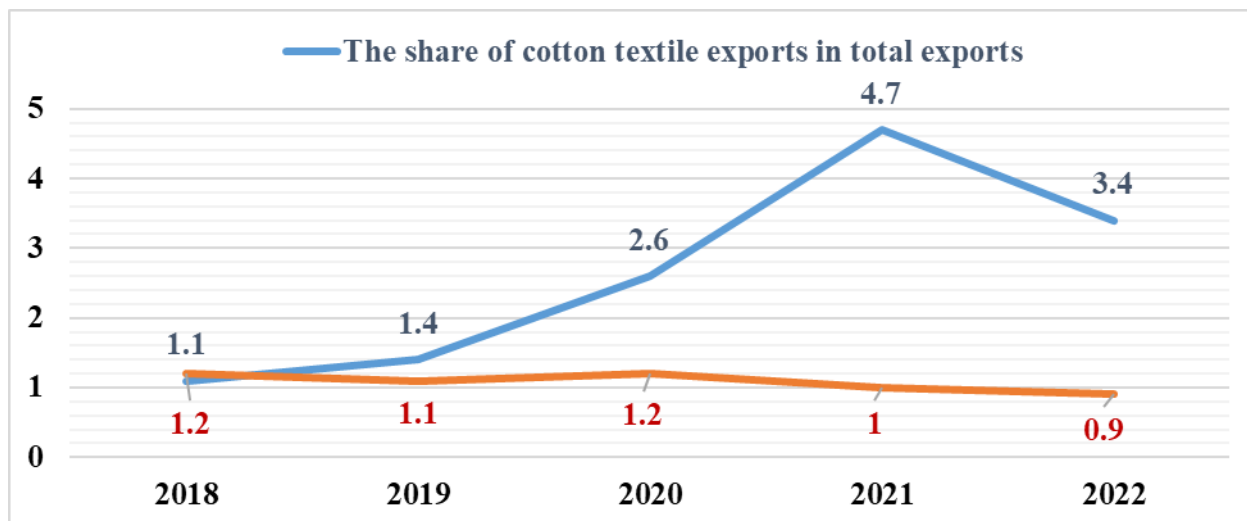


Figure 2. Share of export and import of cotton textile products in similar indicators for the republic.

The volumes of cotton-textile clusters' output increased by about 40 times during the period of cluster systems' implementation, reaching almost 5 million tons per year by the end of 2022. The cost indicators of production volumes also showed a significant growth trend - in 2022, compared to 2018, there was an almost thirty-fold increase, exceeding 25 billion soums by the end of the period under study (Fig. 3).

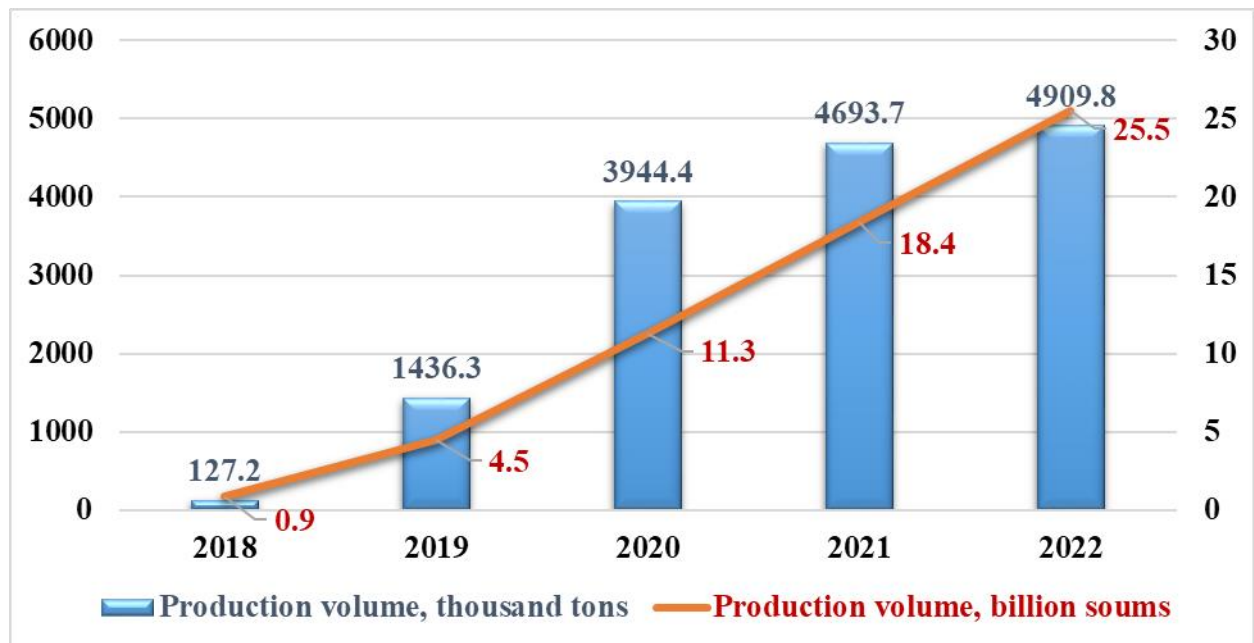


Figure 3. Production volumes of cotton-textile clusters in Uzbekistan.

Cotton yields also showed an upward trend from 26 c/ha in 2018 to almost 37 c/ha in 2022 (Fig. 4).

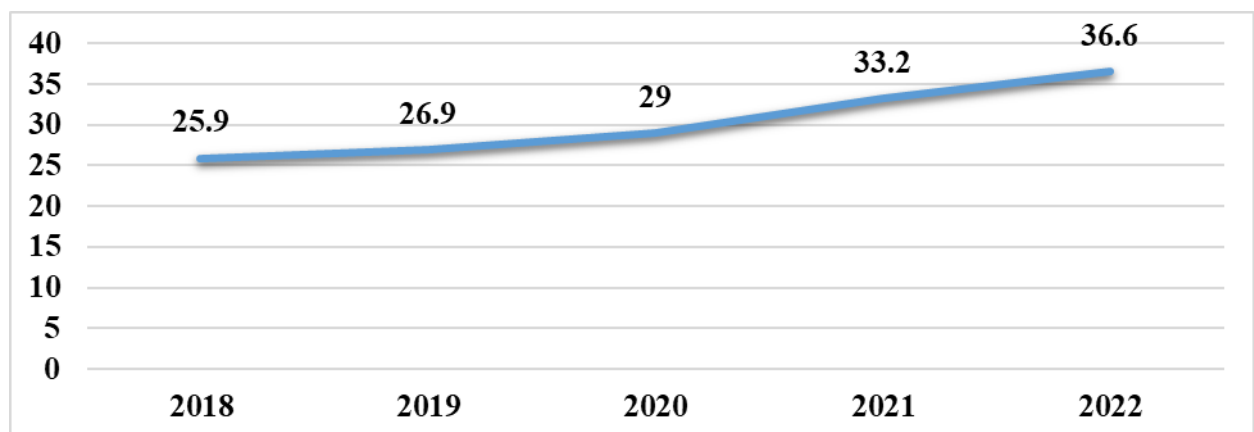


Figure 4. Productivity of cotton-textile clusters of Uzbekistan in centners/ha.

The introduction of cotton-textile cluster systems has significantly increased the number of jobs and wages, which has contributed to the growth of employment and income of the population, especially those living in remote areas of the republic. In 2022, compared to 2018, the number of jobs increased more than 7.5 times, exceeding 63 thousand, the wage fund for this period of time increased almost 3.5 times, amounting to 1.5 trillion soums at the end of 2022. (Fig. 5).

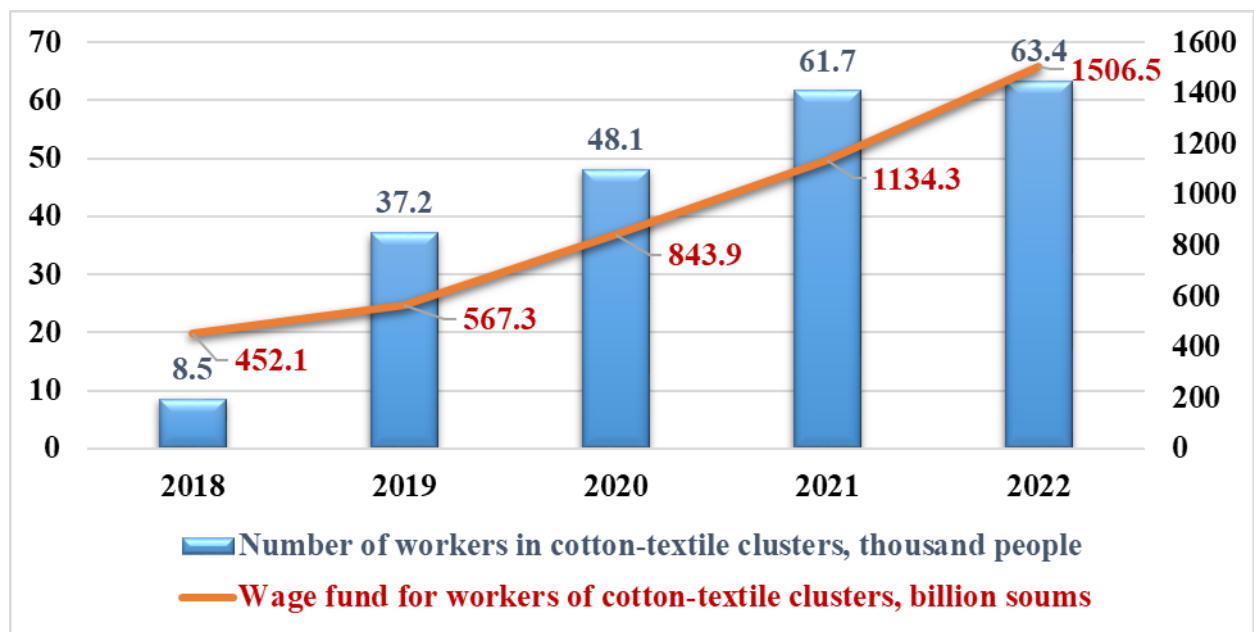


Figure 5. Number and wage fund of workers in cotton-textile clusters in Uzbekistan.

The average salary of workers in cotton-textile clusters has increased significantly and in 2022 amounted to almost 2.4 million soums (Fig. 6).

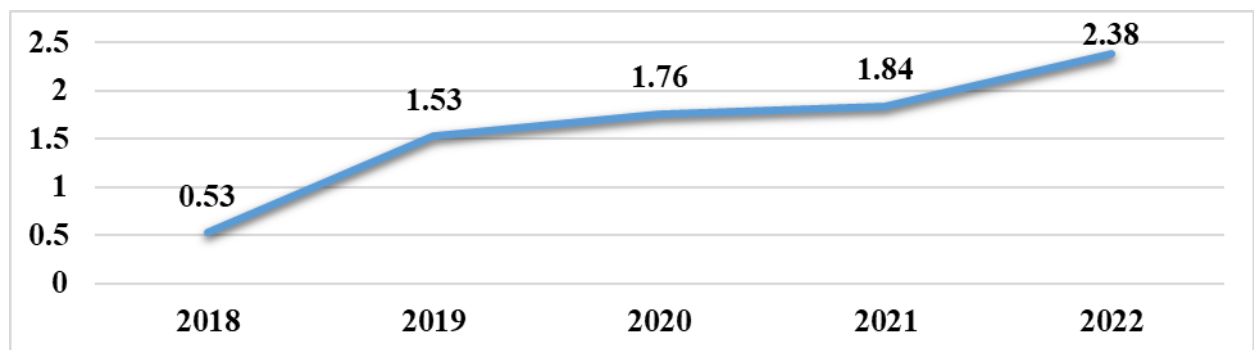


Figure 6. Average salary of one worker in the cotton-textile cluster in Uzbekistan, million soums.

Thus, the study allowed us to conclude that the introduction of cluster systems in the cotton and textile industry of Uzbekistan had a predominantly positive result - an increase in production volumes and growth in cotton yields, a significant improvement in the quality of textile products, an increase in the volume of attracted investment resources and the introduction of innovative technologies in the agricultural sector, an increase in employment and incomes of the population, integration and harmonization of industry with the agricultural sector, which overall led to a significant increase in the level of competitiveness of the national economy. However, there are a number of problems that create obstacles in the development of cotton-textile clusters, including legal and organizational ones (insufficiently developed regulatory framework for cluster activities, relationships between clusters and farms, growth of monopoly of regions occupying leading positions in the production, export and import of cotton-textile cluster products, etc.). But in general, cluster systems due to the rational placement of productive forces and a significant increase in added value.

Conclusion:

Based on the results of the study, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The development of cotton-textile cluster systems in Uzbekistan has significantly influenced the development of the textile industry. The volume of production and export of textile products increased significantly between 2018 and 2022.
2. The share of textile exports in the total volume of production has also increased significantly, which indicates the growth of the export orientation of the Uzbek textile industry.
3. The development of cluster systems has led to a significant increase in the production volumes of cotton textile products. Total production has increased by about 40 times, reaching about 5 million tons per year by the end of 2022.
4. Along with the production volumes of cotton-textile clusters, their value has also increased significantly. Cost indicators have increased more than 30 times compared to 2018.
5. The number of jobs in the textile industry has increased significantly due to the development of cluster systems. By the end of 2022, the number of jobs increased more than 7.5 times, exceeding 63 thousand.
6. Salaries in the textile industry have also increased significantly. The wage fund increased almost 3.5 times from 2018 to 2022, amounting to 1.5 trillion soums at the end of 2022.

Thus, the development of cotton-textile cluster systems in Uzbekistan has made it possible to achieve significant growth in the production and export of textile products, create new jobs and improve wage conditions, contributing to the development of the economy and the standard of living of the population.

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