

FOREIGN MANAGEMENT MODELS AND EVALUATION OF STRATEGIC COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES OF TEXTILE CLUSTERS

Nigora Sadriddinova

Ph.D researcher, UNIVERSITY OF WORLD ECONOMY AND DIPLOMACY, Tashkent, Republic of
Uzbekistan

Abstract. In this paper have been investigated foreign management models and evaluation of strategic competitive advantages of textile clusters. Author think that in the context of globalization and internationalization of the world economy, the formation and support of export industries is a prerequisite for ensuring the competitiveness of the economy, maintaining jobs and stable economic growth. Currently, leading positions in the market cannot be achieved without competitive advantages.

Index terms - clusters, textile, industry, technology, export potential, innovation, management.

Introduction

In world practice, methods and mechanisms for managing the export potential of textile clusters are widely used. World practice testifies to the intensification of the processes of forming cluster associations of organizations in the past two decades. In developed countries, more than 50% of enterprises operate within clusters, and the share of GDP produced in them exceeds 60%. World experience shows that the cluster approach to structuring the national economy, as well as regional economic systems is an important imperative to improve production efficiency, competitiveness and welfare of the population. This confirms the importance of the chosen research topic.

The world's leading research institutes propose the improvement of existing and development of innovative methods and methodological approaches to assessing the effectiveness of economic and economic activity of textile cluster systems, the transition from the paradigm of "cost management" to the paradigm of "management results", the use of a wide range of methods of economic and mathematical modeling and forecasting in order to improve the efficiency of management of textile clusters, the introduction of digital technologies to create an integrated information environment in the textile industry.

There are a number of serious problems in the modern cluster system of the textile industry in Uzbekistan. One of them is characterized by overregulation on the part of the state, which leads to extremely weak protection of property rights of the main large producers, underdeveloped markets for many types of textile products and production resources and services. Another group of problems is associated with the fact that the current mechanisms for the formation of state orders and the pricing system make the production of textile products unprofitable for the majority of commodity producers. The third group of problems is that, despite a significant increase in the production and export of textile products, the existing system of state orders and the practice of export regulation do not allow the formation of free markets for manufactured products.

In accordance with the Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, one of the priority areas for the development of Uzbekistan is the dynamic continuation of the policy of stimulating the localization of production and import substitution, primarily for consumer goods, the expansion of inter-sectoral industrial cooperation, liberalization and simplification of export activities, diversification of the structure and geography of exports, expansion, mobilization and increase of the export potential of economic sectors and territories, including the textile industry. At the present stage, one of the main tasks of the Government of the country in the national economy is defined as "creating a favorable business climate and value added chain, stimulating exports, producing goods with high added value that are competitive in the target international markets." All this confirms the need for further reform and the search for optimal ways to increase the export potential of the textile business and determines the relevance and significance of the dissertation research.

Literature review

The foundations of the cluster approach in economics were formulated in the studies of P. Maskell, M. Lorentzen, [1] M. Porter [2,3], M. Storper [4], M. Enright [5], De Propriis [6], S. Resenfeld, Soulie D. [7], J-O. Kim [8], Adriana G. [9], Hernaldo T [10], Carlos J. [11], Legese Lemma Balcha [12], T. Andersen, S. Breschi, P. Drucker, M. Castells, K. Ketels, E. Canari, Yu Kimura, P. Krugman, K. Kutsun, A. Kuchiki, B. Lundval, R. M. Marsh, G. Mensch, U. Migari, O. Solvela, G. White, K. Freeman, S. Harrison, J. Henderson, D. Hilgers, J. Schumpeter, etc.

Among domestic scientists, the priority directions of development of textile clusters were directly or indirectly studied by Ismoilova G.T. [13], S.N.Khamraev, G.N.Khalmatshanova, B.A.Khamidov, M.A. Zhumaniyozova, O.M. Kostyuchenko, O. Arkhipova, Ch. Murodov, I. Toshmatova, G. T. Ismoilova, Mustafakulov Sh. [14], Burkhanov, A. U., Hudoykulov, H. H. [15], Tursunov B.[16] and others.

At the same time, despite the presence of many works of domestic and foreign scientists-economists in this area, the issues of improving textile clusters and optimizing the export of textile products require further research.

Analysis and results

An analysis of the experience of the most developed countries shows that the cluster approach to the development of the regional economy is promising. World experience provides examples of increasing the competitiveness of territories and industrial complexes through the implementation of regional cluster policy. In many developed countries, industry clusters have become a common form of organizing business communities.

An analysis of cluster initiatives implemented over the past decades in different countries shows that their high competitiveness is based on the strong positions of individual clusters, which strengthen it and optimize the management of the national economy. The experience of such countries as the USA, Japan, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, France, Canada, Portugal, China is of the greatest interest.

The pioneers in the application of the cluster approach, as the analysis of the literature has shown, are the founders of Silicon Valley in the United States. On its territory there are about 87 thousand companies, dozens of research centers and several large universities. Silicon Valley is a classic example of the fruitful interaction of the academic environment, business and personnel exchange between research centers and the business sector. On the territory of Silicon Valley, about 180 venture capital firms and about 700 banks provide services, which finance the activities of individual companies.

The United States is distinguished by the fact that naturally occurring clusters are the most successful there. Therefore, attention is focused on what local authorities can and should do to support and develop these naturally occurring entities. At the same time, regularly conducted studies of the effectiveness of existing cluster systems have shown that different clusters have different, not similar innovative results, differing both in the number of jobs created and in the level of wages. Despite the fact that the share of clusters based on the introduction of complex technologies and technological processes is insignificant, their role in the country's economic growth is very large. In general, it was concluded that there can be no universal regional policy, each region must develop its own unique set of measures.

In the United States, measures such as a research and development tax credit, research grants, low-interest loans, and free retraining are used to encourage clusters. Moreover, researchers and scientists urge the government of the country to focus more on the development of innovation clusters, which, in their opinion, are one of the most important mechanisms for the production of products that are competitive and in demand in foreign markets, and also, importantly, will increase the efficiency of budget spending.

At present, much attention is paid to the development of special cluster policy measures in the United States. Among such measures are the adoption of innovative cluster development programs that are implemented by many ministries, including the Ministry of Agriculture, as well as the allocation of grants on a competitive basis for the development of regional cluster systems. In addition, the country is practicing combining the efforts of various departments in the direction of the formation and support of industry clusters.

One of the approaches currently being deployed in the United States is to combine the efforts of several departments to form and support specific industry clusters. Clusters have become so widespread because research by scientists has proven that, firstly, clusters have higher employment and wages, they create conditions for economic growth and innovation, and secondly, clusters contribute to the formation of more realistic policies based on the realities of the dynamics of economic development, in contrast to from abstract macroeconomic management, thirdly, due to clustering, it becomes possible to optimize state budget expenditures.

Science and technology parks are one of the tools for connecting actors in a cluster; sometimes they are even considered as an independent form of a cluster. The main prerequisites for the successful operation of such parks include: the presence of laboratories and the provision of qualified personnel, close ties with universities and the government.

The experience of Japan differs from that of the United States in that innovation is associated not with new fundamental scientific principles and solutions, but with ways of rationalizing the existing forms of production labor.

The cluster approach has gained popularity in Finland. Since the mid-90s of the XX century, the main criterion in this country has been the ratio between the share of the industry's products in world GDP and the share of this industry in world trade. At the same time, two (out of nine) were recognized as "strong" clusters, incl. forest cluster.

The experience of the Netherlands, as a criterion for determining the "strongest" clusters, suggests those that should be relied on when determining the main priorities in the state's innovation policy - the analysis of "knowledge flows" between clusters.

Germany's clusters have been structured into three main types: high-tech clusters (eg aerospace); manufacturing clusters (e.g. chemical and automotive industries); clusters focused on end-to-end technologies (for example, nanotechnology).

The specificity of the UK experience clearly divides the clusters into regions: the southern clusters are focused mainly on the service sector (business services, software), the northern ones - on the industrial one.

Portugal's experience is unusual: clusters were identified as a by-product of M. Porter's program to study the competitiveness of the national economy. Most of the clusters are of natural origin, due to the geographical proximity of companies, but the intra-cluster level of interaction is low.

In France, the National Planning Agency (DATAR) identified 144 functioning clusters and 82 in the formation phase. The main beneficiary of all initiatives was named small and medium-sized businesses, which account for significant budgetary funding allocated within the framework of the cluster initiative.

In Norway, the identification of clusters was carried out on the basis of a sociological survey; its result: 62 potential clusters. Spanish clusters (142 in number) specialize mainly in traditional industries.

Canada also has experience in implementing cluster initiatives (biotechnology, information and telecommunications, high technology cluster, multimedia, wine cluster, food industry cluster). The most significant interest for Uzbekistan is the experience of Canada in the creation of complex regional clusters, including a number of industrial clusters. In Canada, all levels of government support cluster initiatives, but the specific forms of support at each level are different.

Today, the process of forming regional clusters in Southeast Asia and China, in particular, in Singapore (in the field of petrochemicals), is actively underway.

Leading enterprises in the "Shanghai zone" of the PRC operate according to a special production model, when cluster enterprises are located in one region, but at the same time make the most of the natural, human and integration potential of neighboring regions.

In recent decades, most of the developed countries of the European Community have been actively using cluster policy in their development strategies. Of the 250 cluster initiatives surveyed in 2003, two thirds of the government supported. Moreover, in 52% of cases, the government was the main sponsor. In 2009, 26 out of 31 European EU countries implemented cluster programs at the national level; the European Cluster Observatory began to operate at the EU level.

An important place in the formation of a unified pan-European approach to cluster policy is occupied by individual support institutions - one of the first was the Cluster Observatory. It made it possible to combine information on existing clusters, cluster initiatives and policies of 36 European countries and classify them according to various parameters, including economic indicators of the activities of individual regions and sectors of the economy.

World practice testifies to the intensification of the processes of forming cluster associations of organizations in the past two decades. Currently, approximately 50% of the economies of developed countries are covered by the processes of creation and functioning of cluster structures. For example, there are 380 clusters in the USA, there are 206 of them in Italy, there are 168 cluster formations in the UK, 106 clusters operate in India, 96 cluster structures function in France, and 32 clusters in Germany. In Europe over the past decade, about 2,000 clusters have been formed.

In the United States, more than 50% of enterprises operate within clusters, and the share of GDP produced in them exceeds 60%. In Europe, cluster associations of organizations employ 38% of the workforce.

Danish, Finnish, Norwegian and Swedish industries are fully covered by clustering. Industrial clusters in Italy account for 43% of the workforce employed in the industry and over 30% of national exports.

The process of forming cluster structures is actively carried out in China, Singapore, and Japan. There are currently more than 60 special cluster zones in China, in which there are about 30,000 companies, they employ 3.5 million people, and the level of sales reaches about 200 billion dollars. in year. Building up competitive advantages and expanding innovation through the formation and implementation of cluster initiatives is becoming the main element of the development strategies of most countries.

The experience of foreign countries that hold leading positions in the clustering of the economy demonstrates that the share of small and medium-sized enterprises accounts for a significant part, for example, in Finland - 80%, Austria - 68%, Germany - 53%

The textile and clothing industry is the gateway of choice for most developing countries in their quest for industrialization. The ease of entering this area and the abnormally high wages in developed countries have created favorable conditions for the production and export of textile and clothing products. At the same time, this unique situation has led to intense competition among many actors, while fueling intense protectionism in many developed countries with export markets. However, paradoxically, it is the US trade policy that has been a common factor in the flourishing of the textile and apparel industry in many countries and regions of the world. From Asia, this generous openness eventually reached the Caribbean and finally sub-Saharan Africa. The evolution of this dynamic industry in developing countries is being addressed through managed trade agreements in textiles and apparel. It is argued that advances in this area should be achieved through the combined efforts of local government industrial and trade policies, private sector entrepreneurial prowess, flexibility and workforce ethics. From Southeast Asia to the Caribbean and Sub-Saharan Africa, synergies created by US trade policy and local opportunities have been shown to be a major component of textile and apparel sector development in dozens of developing countries.

According to scientists from far abroad, the role of clusters in the framework of industrial, innovation, regional and scientific policy is to rejuvenate existing industries in Europe, as well as to help the emergence of new industries. The chances of success are increased if such policy initiatives are based on evidence and there is close cooperation between all the participants in the cluster. The cluster allows companies to be more productive in resource

sources; access to information, technology and necessary institutions; coordination with relevant companies; and measurement and motivation for improvement.

Practice shows that the textile industry is a huge global market that directly or indirectly affects every country in the world. From a global perspective, the textile industry is an ever-growing market with major competitors in China, the European Union, the United States and India.

Today, an estimated 20 to 60 million people are employed in the textile industry worldwide. Employment in the garment industry is especially important in developing countries such as India, Pakistan and Vietnam. This industry accounts for approximately 2% of the world's gross domestic product and an even larger share of GDP for the world's leading manufacturers and exporters of textiles and apparel.

In India, the textile industry is one of the dominant sectors of the economy and provides employment for a large number of workers. Clustering has a long history in India. Clusters have existed in India for centuries and are known for their products nationally and internationally. There are over 6400 clusters in India. They have been characterized as industrial, weaving and craft clusters.

India has established a dedicated policy framework for cluster development. The Small-Scale Industry Committee under the Ministry of Small Business has been established, and they recommended adopting a cluster approach to support small and medium-sized enterprises. The Government of India has announced a policy package in which cluster development has become the foundation for improving the competitiveness of Indian SMEs at the global level. The cluster development model was usefully adopted not only for the development of production, but also for the renovation of industrial cities and the construction of new industrial settlements. Currently, this model is being implemented in one form or another in nine sectors that are subordinate to various ministries. These sectors include agriculture, hand looms, handicrafts, textiles, agricultural products and medicinal plants. An "empowered group of ministers" was created to develop cluster development policies and oversee their implementation.

Table 1.
Government schemes and programs for the development of textile clusters in India

№	Scheme name	Institution name	The focus of the schema
1.	Integrated textile scheme	Ministry of Textile Industry	Infrastructure
2.	Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana	Commissariat for the Development of Crafts, Ministry of Textile Industry	Development of craft clusters
3.	Development chart of integrated clusters of hand looms	Commissioner for the Development of Hand Looms, Ministry of Textile Industry	Development of clusters of hand looms
4.	National Program for Building the Capacity of the Textile Industry of SMEs Based on a Cluster Approach	Textile Committee, Ministry of Textile Industry	Capacity building
5.	Micro and Small Enterprise Cluster Development Program	MSME Development Commissariat, Ministry of MSME	Performance and competitiveness
6.	National Corporation of Small Enterprises	National Corporation of Small Enterprises	cars and equipment
7.	National Rural Industrialization Program	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	Skills and technology
8.	Financing Scheme for Revitalizing Traditional Industries	Hadi and Rural Industry, Commission and Council under the Ministry of MSME	Performance and competitiveness
9.	Industrial infrastructure development gradation scheme	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India	Infrastructure
10.	Microfinance Scheme	National Minorities, Development and Finance Corporation	Employment
11.	SBI UPTECH project	State Bank of India	Technology
12.	Financing and modernization scheme for the development of small industries	Bank of India	Competitiveness

The Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastashilp Vikas Yojana scheme was launched in 2001-2002. The main thrust of the scheme is a needs-based approach for the integrated development of potential handicraft clusters, which ensures

the participation of skilled professionals at all stages of implementation with the ultimate goal of empowering them and therefore sustainability. The scheme provides a support package for the artisan cluster, which, inter alia, includes basic resources and infrastructure support in addition to building capacity to meet the needs of target markets. The scheme includes five types of interventions:

1. Social intervention -diagnostic survey and project plan development, community empowerment to mobilize artisans into self-help groups, issuance of identity cards to artisans;
2. Technological interventions - development and supply of improved modern tools, design and technical development, technical workshops, artisan training, organization of a seminar and symposium;
3. Marketing activities - organization of exhibitions, print and electronic advertising and brand building campaign, creation of craft stores, market assessment, creation of a warehouse with a common work space;
4. Financial interventions - cash margin support, salary compensation to the cluster manager, service fees for implementing agencies, attraction of experts, loan guarantees;
5. Infrastructure - creation of a resource center for basic crafts, creation of electronic kiosks, creation of raw material banks, creation of a common service center, technological assistance through the creation of production centers by exporters / entrepreneurs.

So far, much of the work of cluster development in India has been done in the areas of productivity and competitiveness. However, there is tremendous opportunity to improve the effectiveness of cluster development initiatives in the area of productivity and competitiveness by developing better strategies at the cluster level, forging linkages between clusters, developing plans with quantitative indicators, strengthening local governance systems, and forging industry links with local and national institutions. Indian scholars believe that besides productivity and competitiveness, there are many opportunities to work in the areas of innovation, poverty alleviation, greening clusters and skills development, the future of cluster development lies in these areas.

Analyzing the main components of clusters in accordance with Mexican standards, where the central role is given to small and medium-sized enterprises that make up the core cluster. Individually, such enterprises cannot successfully compete in world markets, but they can when they are integrated into a cluster. Historical experience has served as the basis for modern cluster theories associated with success stories of small and medium-sized enterprises, for example, in Italian cases, which are often cited, there is a combination of competition and cooperation between companies.

The next key element is the set of government institutions that formulate policies that facilitate cluster formation. Successful clusters as well as new cluster projects show that different levels of government (local, regional, national) play a central role.

The third component of the cluster is research institutions. Most studies of successful clusters emphasize the presence and active participation of educational institutions, such as universities, where research is carried out closely related to the economic activities of the cluster's main enterprises.

The next component of the cluster is the availability of educational institutions for the training of personnel, whose students must be prepared appropriately for the activities of the main companies of the cluster.

The fifth component includes financial institutions that support the activities of the cluster. This role can be played by government agencies and governments at various levels, or by private companies such as banks or clients of exporting producers, or even horticultural enterprises themselves.

The sixth component of the cluster is shared resource and service providers.

The seventh element of cluster formation is the presence of a group of companies responsible for industrial processing of cluster products.

Mexican scientists note that from the point of view of regional and territorial development, the formation of clusters should contribute to the general well-being of the population located on the territory of the cluster. In addition, they emphasize the need for a comprehensive analysis of the introduction of clustering in the agro-industrial complex, which will take into account the trends of the modern national economy, as well as the dynamics of global economic processes.

In most developing countries, the agricultural sector is critical to achieving food security, providing resources for the industrial sector and increasing export earnings. In particular, African countries have a real opportunity, individually and collectively, to contribute to economic transformation and to address poverty, inequality and youth unemployment through agricultural industrialization.

Let's turn to the experience of clustering in Ethiopia, the world's most populated landlocked state. It considers the so-called industrial clustering based on agriculture, referring it to the geographical location of farms and processing firms directly related to the products of farms.

In Ethiopia, agricultural development led to the Industrialization Policy (ADLI), which required the development of medium and large industries designed to support the agricultural industry. These policies were designed to initiate and strengthen linkages between agriculture and industry by increasing the productivity of traditional farmers, promoting commercial agriculture and reorganizing the manufacturing sector to create the necessary enabling conditions for modernizing agricultural-led industrialization.

It is now a reality in Ethiopia that the clustering of firms of the same or similar type brings significant benefits, including economic transfer and knowledge transfer. Clustering of micro and small enterprises, both informal and

formal (through government development programs), has made great strides. These clusters are mainly found in urban centers, rural towns and tourist areas. However, general observations indicate that these clusters need specialized support services and institutional monitoring for quality training and operational advice to strengthen their market linkages.

The development of industrial clustering based on the agro-industrial value added chain at the level of medium and large production in the country has not been implemented. Existing industries across the country are not a coherent mix of different categories of firms, whose product lines and operations do not complement each other and, therefore, do not meet the initial expectations of the benefits of the cluster. There is a new trend in the development of industrial areas and there are strong indications that the concept of clustering is being developed.

As an agricultural economy, Ethiopia can achieve significant transformational gains by appropriately reorienting the industrial sector towards greater use of local agricultural raw materials. It is clear that the existing medium and large industrial sector is not fulfilling this potentially useful role, and it is time to make a concerted effort to remedy the situation. The government, in its efforts to use ADLI as a corrective policy, has been undecided in developing large industrial clusters that could provide the necessary impetus for a true agro-industrial revolution in Ethiopia.

The most common types of clusters in Ethiopia belong to the natural order. They are usually found where labor intensive production methods are used and are mainly located in urban centers, rural towns and tourist areas. Notable examples are the shoe cluster in Merkato (Addis Ababa), the metal and wood cluster in Mekel, the bamboo cluster in Hawassa, and the hand loom cluster in Addis Ababa.

However, it is a fact that Ethiopia's economy is largely based on agriculture and that the development of an agro-based industrial value chain industrial clustering of medium to large industries can significantly accelerate national economic growth.

Ethiopia believes that clustering creates an enabling environment for value chain production, technology transfer, knowledge and skills exchange. It also promotes economies of scale such as innovation, services, physical and social infrastructure, and others. However, it is clear that the current industrial policy of the government has failed to take advantage of the country's vast, yet untapped agricultural potential.

Ethiopian scholars make the following recommendations:

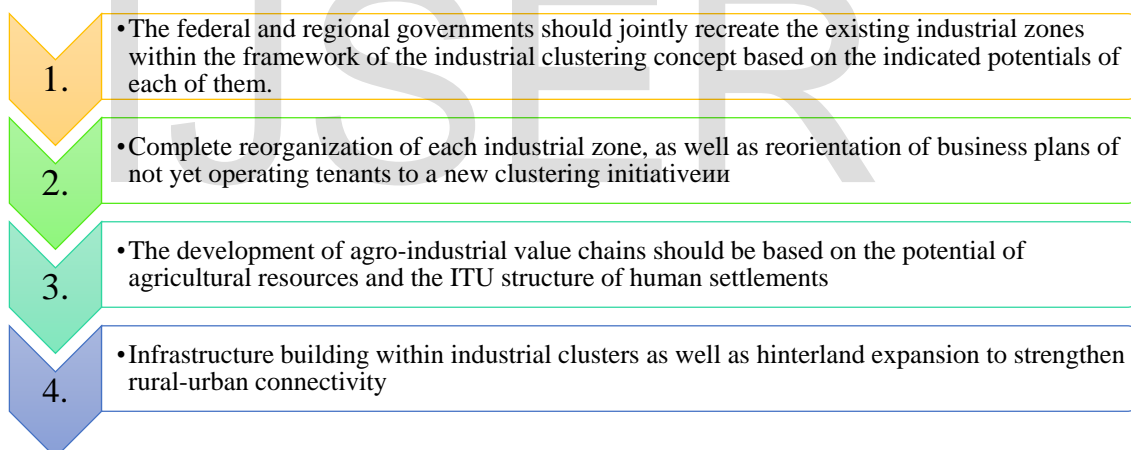


Fig.1. Ethiopian experience in the development of cluster systems

The experience of clustering in neighboring countries, in particular, Russia, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, etc., is noteworthy.

The goals of supporting clusters in the Russian version coincide with foreign ones, where the main idea is innovative development, and therefore active involvement of R&D organizations, universities and research institutes in clusters. Foreign experience demonstrates a whole palette of possible goals, including the restructuring of high-tech industries, increasing competitiveness in certain areas, but in any case, the list of goals and problems to be solved is formulated more narrowly and specifically than in the initiative for the development of Russian clusters. The emphasis in the Russian program is placed on solving the problems of large enterprises, small business is very insignificantly involved and practically does not participate in cluster management.

In 2016, when developing Sustainable Development Strategies (SDS) for all regions of the Republic of Belarus until 2025, studies were carried out to identify existing and protoclusters, as well as key growth points and potential centers of cluster formation. According to the RMS developers, “poles” or “points of growth” are the same clusters (or protoclusters) in the stages of their formation or growth and are determined in a similar way (localization coefficients, supplemented by a rating system). This is consistent with world practice, when successful "development priorities" and "points of growth" of regional economies are formed on the basis of existing or potential clusters.

In the Program of Socio-Economic Development of the Republic of Belarus for 2016-2020, for each region, areas of economic growth in the sectoral context are identified, as well as centers of economic growth are designated

- cities and regions in which the main labor and entrepreneurial resource is concentrated, the main production of goods and services is concentrated. These agglomerations can be considered as centers of potential clusters - the main resources on which development is based: human and financial capital, as well as knowledge and technology.

Based on the study of the experience of countries such as Italy and South Korea in organizing clusters, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- clusters ensure the parties' commitment to control and improve the quality and competitiveness of products by combining technological processes of production-storage-processing-sale of products into a single integrated system;

- the division of labor in clusters, regional and economic specialization and labor cooperation are highly developed, which makes it possible to increase production efficiency;

- clusters make it possible to effectively use the historical and national traditions of rural areas, formed over the centuries and passed on from generation to generation, knowledge, skills and experience in the field of growing agricultural products, to preserve them for future generations;

- As a result of cooperation between the state, universities, research institutes, farms, processing enterprises, preparatory and marketing structures, work is accelerated in clusters to improve the qualifications of farmers on a regular basis, to introduce high-performance modern technologies and innovations into production;

- clusters have a positive impact on strengthening the export potential of manufactured products.

Until now, geographical concentration and the presence of networks and connections have always been considered an important feature of a cluster, however, with the development of the Internet, the concept and essence of a cluster is changing, as the type and tools of connections and networks are being transformed. In addition, the importance of international strategic alliances of different clusters and their role in stimulating mobility is growing. public funds are especially important at the stage of cluster creation, and then the importance of private funds grows.

An analysis of foreign experience in creating clusters showed both the presence of common methods of cluster formation and the presence of specific features in a particular country (prioritization of support for individual industries, the quality of the region's natural resource potential, etc.), which predetermines the need to form its own national clustering model for each state.

In addition, the practice of foreign countries has shown that in almost any cluster initiatives more than half of the budgets are public funds, and the transition of clusters to self-sufficiency in most cases is problematic. In this regard, it is believed abroad that, in general, it is more efficient not to create new clusters, but to identify and support existing ones.

In modern practice, clustering has become important as an economic policy tool that contributes to economic development and poverty eradication by expanding innovation, employment, income and creating opportunities for the local community to become the driving force behind a large-scale local economic development program.

Conclusions

The performed theoretical analysis allows us to conclude that the cluster form of organization corresponds to the principles of a new management paradigm, which presupposes the achievement of sustainable innovative development of territories, ensuring the food security of the region, increasing the level and quality of life of the population, preserving the biological diversity of the ecosystem and the conduct of ecologically safe production.

The generalization of foreign results of cluster research makes it possible to systematize the advantages of participation in cluster initiatives, factors in the successful development of clusters and to assess the possible nature of the relationship between clusters and technological platforms. The advantages of a cluster are: access to various resources; communications, including horizontal; different forms of R&D outsourcing; change in entrepreneurial culture - growth of trust; facilitating entry into global chains and networks for the creation of products and technologies.

An analysis of cluster initiatives implemented over the past decades in different countries shows that their high competitiveness is based on the strong positions of individual clusters, which strengthen it and optimize the management of the national economy. Of greatest interest is the experience of such countries as India, the USA, Japan, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, France, Canada, China, etc. From developing countries, the work studied the valuable experience of Ethiopia and Sinaloa, whose economies are largely based on agriculture ...

Assessment of the effectiveness of the introduction of clusters and their export potential in modern conditions is of great importance. It allows you to correctly assess the financial and economic situation of individual administrative-territorial entities and, on this basis, to build a sound state policy, allows investors to realistically assess the risk of capital investment in the territory. Methodologically, the analysis of the effectiveness of the functioning of the cluster is reduced to the analysis of the following groups of indicators: indicators of localization of production, labor productivity, capital productivity, capital return, product profitability, employment level, etc.

Improving the efficiency of cluster management and the growth of their export potential are intended to have a positive impact on the socio-economic development of regions and the country as a whole, on improving the living standards of the population of the territory.

References:

1. Maskell P., Larenzen M. The Cluster as Market Organization// DRUID Working Paper. 2003. No 14. 2003. Porter Michael E. On Competition. - Boston: *Harvard Business School*, 1998;
2. Porter M. E. Clusters and the New Economics of Competition / M.E.Porter // *Harvard Business Review*. – 2018. – Vol.76 (6). – P.77–90.
3. Porter M. E. Clusters and Competition: New Agen-das for Companies, Governments, and Institutions / M.E.Porter // *Harvard Business School Working Paper*. – 1998. – Vol.98-080. - P.197-287.
4. Storper M. The Regional World: Territorial Development in Global Economy/ M.Storper. - N. Y.: Guilford Press, 1997. – 338 p.
5. Enright M.J. Why Clusters are the Way to Win the Game? // *World Link*, No 5, July/August, 1992. - Pp. 24, 25.
6. De Propriis, Lisa and Driffield, Nigel. The importance of clusters for spillovers from foreign direct investment and technology sourcing // *Cambridge Journal of Economics*. 2006. No 30.
7. Soulie D. Filières de Production et Integration Vertical. - Janvier: *Annales des Mines*. 1989.Tolenado J.A. Propjs des Filires Industrielles. *Revue d'Economie Industrielle*. V. 6. 1978. No 4.
8. J-O. Kim, M. K. Traore, C. Warfield The Textile and Apparel Industry in Developing Countries // *Textile Progress* 2006. 38(3):1-64 DOI:10.1533/tepr.2006.0003.
9. Adriana GÎRNEAȚĂ The Importance of Clusters in the Development of the Textile and Clothing// *Network Intelligence Studies* Volume I, Issue 2, 2013. P. 83-89.
10. Hernaldo Turrillo. Global Textile Industry Overview: China, The U.S. And Europe Dominates The Market // September 11, 2020. <https://www.fashionabc.org/>
11. Carlos J. Maya-Ambía Constructing Agro-Industrial Clusters or Disembedding of the Territory? Lessons from Sinaloa as the Leading Horticultural Export-Oriented Region of Mexico// *The Open Geography Journal*, 2011, 4. P.29-44.
12. Legese Lemma Balcha, Kwame C Serbeh-Yiadom, Melesse Asfaw The Need for Agro-Based Value-chain Industrial Clustering in Ethiopia// *Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development* ISSN 2222-1700 (Paper) Vol.5, No.9. P. 107-115. 2014 www.iiste.org
13. Ismoilova G.T. Issues Of Effective Organization Of Activities Of Fruit Vegetable Clusters In Uzbekistan// *Economics and Innovative Technologies*. Vol. 2021, No. 1, January-February. 1/2021 (№ 00051).
14. Mustafakulov, S. I., Tursunov, B. O., & Tursunov, U. A. (2019). The empirical research on causal relationship between export and foreign investments in the economy of Uzbekistan based on granger test. *International Journal of Engineering and Advanced Technology*, 9(1), 4631-4635.
15. Burkhanov, A. U., Hudoykulov, H. H., & Tursunov, B. O. (2019). The factors effecting net actives of investment funds. *Economics and Innovative Technologies*, 2019(2), 6.
16. Tursunov, B. O. (2020). Mechanism for determining optimal management of use of production capacity at the textile enterprises. *Vlakna a Textil*, 27(1), 99-106.