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## FEATURES OF MANAGEMENT OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES BASED ON THE CLUSTER APPROACH

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### ABSTRACT

*Light industry occupies a special place among the most important sectors of the regional economy in modern conditions. Light industry and its leading enterprises play a significant role in the development of the industrial complex of the regions, reducing import dependence and increasing the export orientation of the national economy. However, regardless of the positive trends in the development of light industry in the economy, the activity of this industry is characterized by a number of negative consequences, which include a decrease in the competitiveness of the industry's products not only in the external, but also in the domestic market, a decrease in the share of finished products in the total volume of manufactured products.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Industry, Cluster, Development, Important, Import, Management, Textile, Production, Investors, Textile Industry, Export Potential, Efficiency, Spinning Mills.*

### INTRODUCTION

The development of individual industries or sectors on the basis of a cluster approach in recent years in the process of economic development of countries around the world requires research in the context of today's situation when considering an issue that is a field of research. Taking this into account, the development of the industrial market based on the formation of clusters of the textile industry, which is one of the directions of effective use of industrial sectors in our country, is recognized as a promising direction.

First, let's take a deeper look at the essence of the term cluster. Many countries have extensive experience in the development of cluster economies, and definitions of clusters are given in various literatures. M., the initiator of cluster theory. According to Porter, the cluster is a

geographically close group of companies (suppliers, manufacturers, etc.) that are interconnected by general and external relations in a particular area and institutions associated with their core business (educational institutions, government agencies, infrastructure).

### MAIN PART

In the last 15-20 years, the world has witnessed significant changes in the development of the textile industry. As a result of the globalization of the economy, "the center of textile production has moved from Europe and the United States to" third world "countries, in particular, Southeast, Central Asia, South America." In most developing countries, where the annual GDP per capita is low, the textile industry is booming. Middle-income countries supply themselves, as well as nearby regional markets, with textiles. In developed countries, except for technical textiles, textile products are almost never produced. Demand for consumer goods is mainly met by imports. The establishment of textile subsidiaries in Europe has developed, which has led to an increase in the trade balance in textiles. Countries with large reserves of raw materials in their economies also import textiles.

Scientific research has been conducted in innovative areas based on the organization of textile production in the world, its consumption and export, improving quality. Today, the organization of production of synthetic fibers, which are twice as efficient as natural fibers, as well as textile products from synthetic fibers, as well as the creation of "smart" textiles in the innovative development of the knitwear industry, electronic textiles, active fabrics, Research is also being conducted on the creation of anti-microbial fabrics, the organization of production of finished garments from them.

In Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to the modernization of the textile industry, including knitting, silk, sewing, the organization of export-oriented, high-quality textile enterprises. "Further deepening of reforms in the textile and clothing industry, creating favorable conditions for the rapid development and diversification of the industry, increasing investment in the deep processing of semi-finished products in textiles and exports of finished products" is a priority for textile enterprises today. . The introduction of continuous forms of production organization should be the most important condition and source of measures taken for the development of the textile industry of the country and the production of export-quality products. The fact that the textile industry has its own raw material base should be the basis for the rapid development of the Uzbek textile industry, which processes raw cotton. As one of the important directions of increasing the competitiveness of the textile industry of the country, in recent years it is expedient to introduce a quality management system based on a process approach to management, further expand the scope of research on the organization of export-oriented, high-quality textile enterprises.

The effectiveness of the organization and management of any economic activity depends on the amount of investment (capital investment) involved in it, as well as the sequence and regularity of investments for organizational processes. In the textile industry, which is one of the leading sectors of our national industry, the issue of financing also plays an important role in the organization and management of clusters.

It is based on intersectoral integration (agriculture, industry, science, logistics, transport, services, market infrastructure, financial infrastructure, etc.) and operates in large geographical

areas, while production efficiency depends on natural and climatic conditions. The provision of the necessary amount of financial resources in the sequence of each process in the organization and development of the activities of textile clusters allows the implementation of logically interrelated and complementary processes in the enterprises of the cluster.

When attracting investment in the activities of textile clusters, it is necessary to fully disclose to investors the investment attractiveness of the cluster, ie to accurately assess the investment attractiveness. Because investors want to know in advance the payback period of the investment and the limit of the level of return on each unit of invested capital, accurately assessing the level of profitability of the enterprises in the cluster. This requires a comprehensive analysis of the activities of the textile industry cluster or its constituent enterprises and the state of their management processes.

The role of textile enterprises in meeting the needs of our people in consumer goods, increasing the export potential of our country, ensuring the production of competitive products is great.

Improving the production efficiency of textile enterprises requires both economic and organizational conditions for the production of high quality consumer goods in line with market demand.

The production of high quality products is an additional source of income in the conditions of market relations, which increases the competitiveness of enterprises. At the same time, the organization of activities in the textile industry at the current level is also a topical issue.

Therefore, one of the factors in increasing the efficiency of production in the textile industry is the rapid introduction of scientific and technological advances in production. In order to produce a product that meets the requirements of the world market, enterprises need to be thoroughly prepared for production.

Successful implementation of these tasks requires technical re-equipment of textile enterprises, introduction of new equipment and advanced technology, use of new materials, as well as rational organization of technological processes. To do this, labor must be organized rationally and correctly, because no technique and technology can help to achieve high performance on its own. Therefore, it is expedient to carry out the introduction of techniques and technologies, along with the proper organization of labor.

## **CONCLUSION**

Types of organization of production in textile enterprises are determined by the specialization of the workplace in the implementation of production operations, the forms of interaction of different operations in the production process, the types of products and their quantity, the composition and capacity of the enterprise. Depending on the specific features and characteristics of production, individual, serial and mass production can be organized.

Different items are produced that differ from each other in the type of individual production. Each of these items is made in pieces. In such enterprises, separate preparations are made for the production of each product, that is, methods and procedures for the processing of the design are developed. The technological process does not go smoothly. This is because the workplace does not need to produce another product to produce a particular product. Product type is not refundable 2 times. This situation hinders the specialization of the workplace. It requires

employees to perform various operations. As a result, production costs are high and labor productivity is low, the turnover of working capital slows down.

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