

## INNOVATIVE ECONOMIC APPROACHES IN COMPLEX DEVELOPMENT OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

A. A. Zakirov,

PhD Student of the Tashkent Textile and Light Industry Institute

### ANNOTATION

This article talks about modern, innovative management systems in the complex development of branches of industry.

### АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье рассказывается о современных, инновационных системах хозяйствования в комплексном развитии промышленных отраслей.

An important condition for development is innovative activity at all levels of management, as well as the existence of innovative infrastructure, which becomes the basic component of modern society, the foundation of innovative economy.

Innovative infrastructure consists of interconnected public and production institutions (organizational-management and design-technological systems, business structures, scientific-research organizations, higher education institutions, individual scientists and inventors) necessary for effective implementation of innovative activities.

Currently, the following are considered as directions that traditionally show a positive effect in clusters:

1. Labor productivity; 2. Innovations; 3. Creation and support of business structures [1].

The concepts of "innovativeness" and "business cluster" are used to talk about the innovative development of regions.

Business clusters are defined as voluntary associations of independent economic entities in the conditions of territorial, sectoral, and cultural proximity. They complement each other with a product, resource, technological process, and are also interconnected through material, immaterial, informational flows.

Under the concept of innovativeness is understood the ability to generate (run) innovations that support the extended cycle of production. It can also be added to the continuous implementation of innovations that support and develop innovation in the practice of economic entities.

Small and medium-sized enterprises with limited opportunities are forced to generate product-related innovations in order to achieve, maintain and increase a high level of competitiveness when they join clusters. When combined into clusters, they maintain high elasticity, flexibility and mobility, transmitting these properties to the entire cluster association. As a result, a special environment based on informal contacts and relations is formed in the cluster, which gives the characteristics of diversity, multidimensionality, intensity and dynamism to the exchange of information.

The functioning of the cluster as a single organism, the connections between the cluster elements are ensured by the infrastructure elements created at the expense of generalizing the resources of the participants of this cluster or expanding their functions. They include institutions of interaction that increase the efficiency of communication within the cluster and,

as a result, increase innovation, provide an opportunity to agree economic interests of participants, identify points of conflict of interests, and develop joint projects [2].

Localization arising as a result of the "scale effect" arising on the background of competition and cooperation (competition and cooperation) relations between cluster participants is associated with positive effects, including positive external effects - externalities.

The term externality was introduced in 1920 by Arthur Pigou, a student of Alfred Marshall, a representative of the Cambridge neoclassical school, in the book "The Economics of Welfare" and refers to the impact of a market transaction on a third party.

A classic example of a positive externality from the point of view of production is the beehives located in front of an apple orchard: while the bees affect the increase in the apple yield, the flowers of the apple tree serve to increase the volume of honey collection, in which their owners do not engage in mutual market relations.

The simultaneous existence of cooperation and competition in clusters leads to the fact that companies have more information about the activities of their competitors in the market, it becomes possible to compare their performance with the performance of the competitor, which allows to make adequate management decisions and increase the internal efficiency of the company [4].

In Uzbekistan, based on the world experience, the practice of introducing clusters into the agricultural economy has begun, the aim of which is to reduce the country's dependence on imports, develop it through diversification and localization, and increase the country's export potential.

Today, the Association of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Uztoqimachilik sanoat" includes 410 textile enterprises, 10 machine-building enterprises, 1330 sewing-knitting enterprises, the "Eastern Clothes" design center, the Advertising and Marketing Agency, the foreign trade company "Uztoqimachilik eksport", the company "Toqimachilik brok", 134 cotton-textile clusters operate within the "Engilsanoatqurilish" company, which carries out design and construction works of textile enterprises, as well as within the "Cotton-textile clusters of Uzbekistan" association.

If we take the volume of products produced in cotton-textile clusters in 2018 as equal to 100%, the volume of product production in cotton-textile clusters in 2019 increased 6.3 times. In 2020 and 2021, we can see that the growth rates of product production in cotton-textile clusters are higher than the average indicators of the sector.

2223.0 billion in cotton-textile clusters in 2018. Soums worth of products were produced, in 2021 this figure reached 18120.1 billion.

To sum up, the organization of clusters in some sectors of the economy and the effective organization of their activities will ensure the development of the economy and the well-being of the population [3].

## REFERENCES

1. М.Портер. Международная конкуренция / - М.: Международные отношения, 1993.
2. W.Lu, J.Chen, C.Wang. Spatial Spillovers and Productivity Growth: Evidence from Dynamic Panel // Institute of Economics. – URL: <http://www.econ.sinica.edu.tw>

3. Б.Давлятов. Саноатни ривожлантиришда пахта-тўқимачилик корхоналарини кластерлашнинг ташкилий-иқтисодий механизмини такомиллаштириш. Иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори илмий даражасини олиш учун ёзилган диссертация автореферати. ТТЕСИ нашриёти, 2022 йил декабр.
4. C.Boari, V.Odorici, M.Zamarian. Clusters and rivalry: does localization really matter? Dipartimento di Scienze Aziendali. – URL: <http://www.sa.unibo.it>