

Textile Cluster China Export Potential Assessment Issues of Ensuring Economic Security

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Abstract. This article discusses the issues of ensuring the economic security of textile clusters based on the assessment of their export potential, and analyzes the competitiveness indicators of export products.

Keywords: Textile clusters, economic security, export potential, export products, competitiveness indicators, efficiency.

1. INTRODUCTION

Leading research institutes of the world by propose improvement of existing innovative methods and methodological approaches for assessing the efficiency of the economic activity of textile cluster systems in Name. Scientific directions of improving the export potential management mechanisms of textile clusters, “cost control” From the Paradigm “result control” paradigm, economic and mathematical modeling and keng The use of forecasting methods, increasing the efficiency of managing textile clusters, and the introduction of digital technologies to create a holistic information environment in the textile industry.

There are a number of serious problems in the modern cluster system of the textile industry of Uzbekistan. One of them is characterized by excessive state regulation, which leads to extremely weak protection of the property rights of the main large producers, and the underdevelopment of textiles and many types of production resources and services. Another group of problems is related to the fact that the current mechanisms and price system for the formation of state orders make the production of textile products detrimental to most commodity producers.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Fundamentals of the cluster approach in economics P.Maskell [1], M.Lorenzen, M.Porter [2], M.Storper [3], M.Enrayt [4], 5. De Propriis, Lisa and Driffield, Nigel [5], Studied by J. Schumpeter and others.

The concept of risk has been studied extensively in economic, financial, and management literature. Theories such as Modern Portfolio Theory (Markowitz, 1952), Prospect Theory (Kahneman & Tversky, 1979), and Risk Management Frameworks (ISO 31000, COSO) provide a basis for understanding and managing risks within enterprises.

Decision theory provides a mathematical framework for making rational choices under uncertainty. Borgonovo et al. (2015) integrated Kaplan and Garrick's triplet-based risk analysis into formal decision theory, enhancing the methodological rigor of risk assessments.

Recent developments advocate for recognizing risk analysis as a distinct scientific discipline. Aven (2018) proposed a new risk analysis science focusing on knowledge generation related to understanding, assessing, and managing risk, moving beyond traditional predictive models.

The field faces challenges in defining its scope and integrating multidisciplinary approaches. Aven (2020) discussed foundational issues critical for advancing risk analysis, including terminology standardization and the impact of artificial intelligence on risk assessment methodologies. [3]

Textile production Among the modern scientists who are engaged in cluster forms of organization of D.P.Barsukov [6], D.M.Begov [7], L.L.Butuzova [8], R.R.Toxchukov, E.V.Chemodanov, A.Fridman, A.A.Migranyan, T.V.Uskova, Ye.V.Volkodavova, T.I.Maksimova, L.I.Pronyayeva, O.A.Fedotenko, A.V.Pavlova, V.V.Pechatkin, M.A.Nikolayev etc..

Priority directions of development of textile clusters among local scientists S.S.Gulyamov [9], N.Kh.Jumayev, M.Sharifkhojaev, Yu.Abdullayev, N.Q.Yuldoshev [10], M.R.Boltabayev [11], Z.T.Gaibnazarov, E.A.Muminov, Z.A.Xakimov [12], S.Sh.Yusupov [13], directly or indirectly studied by H.Kodirov, K.R.Khankeldieva, F.P.Azimova, I.A.Toshpulatov and others.

At the same time, despite the fact that there are many studies in this area by local and foreign economists, the improvement of textile clusters and Issues of ensuring the economic security of the cluster based on the assessment of export potential Requires additional research.

3. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The introduction of cluster initiatives in the textile industry implies not only increasing the production and export potential of the industry, but also increasing the efficiency of production processes by increasing the number of jobs, replenishing the state budget and increasing the level of total income of the population, which is 2017-2024 Over the years Retrieved 2012-01-22.

Employment in the textile industry soni oshWork to other areas Relative can have a powerful impact on reducing poverty and inequality. Moreover, increasing the socio-economic activity of the womenda ham this The importance of the field is huge.

Competitive indicators are used to identify regional differences and assess the competitive advantages of producing a particular product.

Determine product competitiveness by comparing pricesSão The coefficient is calculated by the following formula:

$$K_{ij} = \frac{Ич\ddot{U}H}{ИH+BB+KQC}$$

here K_{ij} – J-State i-Product type competitiveness coefficient;

Ich.Ten – J-State I-Product Type Manufacturers' Average Prices;

IN – J-Imported at the State border i-the price of the product type;

BB – J-Imported at the State border i-customs entry fees on the type of product;

QQS – J-Imported at the State border i-Value added tax to the type of product.

The smaller the coefficient value, the more competitive the product is.

the given Qur'an The disadvantage of the coefficient of competitiveness is that it does not increase competitiveness “The cheaper, the better” The competitiveness of the manufacturer, who can sell its products at a higher price than competitors, is not taken into account. As a rule, price advantage does not always correspond to cost advantage.

World experience shows that it is possible to achieve serious development of the textile industry in a relatively short time by creating a favorable investment climate, using its competitive advantages. For example, from 1954 to 1983, China had a coupon system for the distribution of clothing. The large-scale reforms carried out since 1978 have resulted in a significant increase in exports and production of clothing. In 1978, China's clothing exports amounted to 0.7 billion. United States dollariNi, 1990 – 6.8 billion. United States dollari1995 – 24.0 billion. United States dollari2008 – 185.2 billion. United States dollariof the Journal of Economics.

Bangladesh had a revenue of \$3.3 million in 1980-81 from exports of ready-to-wear garments. United States dollarifrom 1.2 billion in 1991-92. United States dollari and 12.1 billion in 2008. United States dollarigacha oshof. India's textile exports reached \$5.1 billion in 1990-91. United States dollariIn 1995-96, 8.4 billion rubles. United States dollariand 22.4 billion in 2008. United States dollariof the Journal of Economics. Turkey's textile exports in 1979 amounted to 595 million. United States dollariFrom 2008 23.6 billion. United States dollarigacha oshof.

The following most general definition of export potential is given in many scientific publications: it is available The volume of competitive products in the foreign market, which can be produced and sold by business entities under market conditions.[14]

Table 1: Cluster's export potential

Home export potential		Foreign export potential	
Calculation formula	Economic interpretation of the indicator	Calculation formula	Economic interpretation of the indicator
$K_{pk} = \frac{O\Phi}{\ddot{M}T} \cdot 100\%$	The profitability of exported products reflects the efficiency of product sales per unit of money sold	$K_{\text{HHCбaT}} = \frac{\ddot{M}ИX}{\ddot{M}C\chi} \cdot 100\%$	The ratio of export output to sales volume reflects how effectively the product is exported
$K_{\text{Hп}} = \frac{\ddot{Э}C\Phi}{AB + HA + 3} \cdot 100\%$	The profitability of assets shows how much profit each unit of money spent on the production of textile products will bring	$K_{\text{cpк}} = \frac{O\Phi}{\ddot{Э}T} \cdot 100\%$	Export sales reflect profitability, efficiency of export sales and share of profit from proceeds

$K_{\text{кувват}} = \frac{\text{ЭМИХ}}{\text{ИҚ}} \cdot 100\%$	Describe the production program and the coefficient of production capacities, maximum production capacity and utilization share of the enterprise	$K_{\text{марк}} = \frac{\text{ЭММХ}}{\text{ЭМТ}} \cdot 100\%$	Marketing expenditures assess the share of marketing expenditures on export products
OF – from sale Profit Obtained, EMT – Export tannarxi, ESF –export profit from the sale of their products, OF – basic tools, NA – intangible assets, Z – reserves, EMIX –export The production volume of products, IQ – Productive Output capacity, EMSX –export Mahasulti Satish Hazmi, AST – export Proceeds from sales, EMMX –export product marketing expenses			

The external export potential of the enterprise is related to the sale of competitive products, provided by marketing, logistics and service activities of the enterprise. [15]

Of high foreign export potential, the level of competitiveness of the enterprise will increase significantly, since its products begin to be sold on international markets.[14] The calculation of internal and external potential can be carried out on the basis of an assessment of the importance of indicators or using correlation analysis methods:

$$K_{\text{ichki}} = \sqrt[3]{K_{rk} \cdot K_{ir} \cdot K_{quv}}$$

$$K_{\text{tashq}} = \sqrt[3]{K_{nisb} \cdot K_{crk} \cdot K_{mark}}$$

The integral indicator for assessing the export potential of the cluster is as follows (assessing its internal and external potential):

$$K_{\text{eks saloh}} = K_{\text{ichki}} + K_{\text{tashq}}$$

It is desirable to determine quantitative and structural indicators in order to determine the competitiveness of manufactured and exported products (Table 2)

Table 2: Indicators of competitiveness of export products

Quantitative Indicators	Structured Metrics
The volume of sales for export	Share of products certified for compliance with international standards
Export profit	Share of innovative products
Tanning of export products	Export to mahsuloti rentabelligi
Unit price of export product	Share of exports in sales

To assess the efficiency of production processes in textile clusters, we calculate the coefficients of localization, production per capita and specialization of production in the regions of Uzbekistan.

Localization coefficient (MK) describe the level of development of the network and its importance for the economy of the region. It is defined as the share of this network in the production structure of a region as the ratio of this network to the share of this industry in the country:

$$MK = (Op/\Pi p) : (Oc/\Pi c),$$

here: Or – the production volume of a separate industry branch of the region;

PR - all industrial production in the region;

Disambiguation pages with short descriptions

Ps – all industrial production in the country.[16]

As an alternative way to calculate the localization coefficient, it is possible to use the ratio of the share of employed in a separate network in the total number of employed in the region to the share of those employed in a separate network in the total number employed in the country:

$$MK = (3p/Ep) : (3c/Ec),$$

where Zr is the number of people employed in a separate industry sector of the region;

Land - the number of employed persons in the region;

Zs - the number of people employed in a particular branch of industry on the territory of the country;

Yes is the number of employed people in the country.

The per capita production coefficient is calculated as the ratio of the share of the regional network in the corresponding structure of the country's industry to the share of the population of the region in the country. This coefficient increases the share of the industry in the region “comparative performance” Read & SettingsganiSH may refer to:

$$K_{ax.j} = (O_p / O_c) : (H_p / H_c),$$

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Jump to search also production capacity;

N_r – the number of inhabitants of the region;

N_s is the number of the country's population.

The specialization coefficient of the region in a particular area is determined as the ratio of the share of the regional network production volume in the corresponding network production volume in the country to the share of the region's gross domestic product in the country:

$$K_{и} = (O_p / O_c) : (Y_{ИММИНТ} / Y_{ИММАМ}),$$

Retrieved 2012-07-20.

Disambiguation pages with short descriptions

YAIMmint – Gross domestic product of the region;

YAIMmam – gross domestic product of the country.

Calculation of the above coefficients allows to determine the level of development of the industry and its importance for the economy of the region. In the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Uzbekistan, on the basis of the calculation of these coefficients, the analysis of the composition of the economic complex of the region is carried out in order to determine the efficiency, stability and competitiveness of the region's economy in terms of repeated production processes and economic growth in the region. He showed that textile production processes are being carried out most efficiently in Syrdarya and Namangan regions.

The above coefficients have a number of drawbacks (in particular, they do not always reflect the real value of the level of specialization in the region and do not take into account the size of the regional economy). In this regard, foreign scientists propose to calculate the coefficient of semi-logarithmic localizations:

$$K_{nlog} = \frac{O_p / \Pi_p}{O_c / \Pi_c} \times (\log_2(1 + \frac{E_p}{E_c}))^\delta$$

yoki

$$K_{nlog} = \frac{3_p / E_p}{3_c / E_c} \times (\log_2(1 + \frac{E_p}{E_c}))^\delta$$

here D – establish the level of adjustment to the standard localization coefficient by size of the region and the volume of interregional trade. São Parameter ($0 \leq D < 1$).

In many countries, the basis of cluster policies is to promote dialogue and interaction between the scientific community, business and government. It focuses on the implementation of inventions by business orders, while the state coordinates by identifying priorities and providing grants for research based on a study of business needs task will take over. The results of the research are presented to enterprises. Also, in some cases, the state subsidizes the purchase of licenses and patents.

As a result of the analysis of the main elements of clustering regions of Uzbekistan, it is possible to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the textile industry and draw up a SWOT analysis matrix (Table-3).

Table-3: Economic potential of clustering for regions of Uzbekistan SWOT analysis matrix

	S (strengths) – strengths	W (weaknesses) – kuchsiz tomonlar
Indoor environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant structural changes have also taken place in the production of textiles and clothing products: the transition from the sale of primary products with a low level of processing to the production of highly processed products and the sale of finished products; - The export potential of the textile industry of Uzbekistan has begun to develop, there are huge opportunities for further growth; - iSocial protection and assistance in increasing incomes of the population-Stable jobs occurrence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -financial barriers to the purchase of expensive production equipment; - the lack of communication of clusters with scientific and educational institutions; - low profitability in the organization of technological equipment and production; - lack of development of a laboratory system equipped with modern equipment for certification-folding and standardization of textile products.
	O (opportunities) - opportunities	T (treats) – tahdidlar

External influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Market conditions on a national scale are almost in line with the comparative advantages of Uzbekistan, which can be transformed into a competitive advantage of the textile sector; - The textile and garment industry with a large labor capacity has the ability to create mass jobs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - low level of diversification of the geography of exports of textile industry products; - slowness of the incentive system for export enterprises, high level of taxation system; - low level of competitiveness of textile enterprises; - low share of introduction of advanced innovative technologies.
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SWOT-analysis matrix also Our country analyze the key elements of clustering regions. Market conditions on a national scale are almost in line with the comparative advantages of Uzbekistan, which can be transformed into a competitive advantage of the textile industry. The textile and garment industries with large capacity have the ability to create mass jobs and It is possible to maximize the potential of various functional structures in clusters. That was it. UNDP Lack of communication of clusters with scientific and educational institutions via Lack of development of a laboratory system equipped with modern equipment for certification and standardization of textile products. Clustering Weaknesses i.

Threats to economic security can be classified based on the following characteristics: the possibility of forecasting, the source of occurrence, the possibility of prevention, openness, the nature of occurrence, the magnitude of damage, consequences, and the degree of probability of occurrence, and the scale of occurrence. By the degree of probability of occurrence, it is proposed to distinguish between incredible threats, the percentage of the probability of their occurrence is practically zero; low-probability ones, the probability of their occurrence is also very low; probable ones - a real threat to the economic entity; highly probable ones, their occurrence is practically inevitable; quite probable ones - the ones closest to implementation. Based on the scale of occurrence, it is proposed to distinguish point, local, and general. The scale of such threats may depend on whether these threats are internal or external, as well as on the policy of the tourism enterprise, since local and point-based threats most often arise from certain individuals or groups of individuals. Depending on the possibility of forecasting, predictable threats that can be predicted and unpredictable threats are distinguished. The first category includes those that, as a rule, arise under conditions known from the experience of economic activity, identified and generalized by economic science in a timely manner. Unpredictable - arise suddenly, unexpectedly. They are associated with unforeseen actions of external participants in economic relations, a change in the legal field, a deformation of the socio-economic or political situation, force majeure circumstances (accidents, natural disasters), and so on. Therefore, first and foremost, it is important to identify these threats in a timely manner and mitigate their negative impact. Depending on the possibility of prevention, force majeure and typical threats are distinguished. The former are distinguished by the irresistible impact (wars, disasters, extraordinary calamities that force them to decide and act contrary to their intention). Second - can be prevented by their timely and correct measures. By the degree of probability of implementing threats, specialists distinguish between real ones, already having an impact on the economic entity, and potential ones, which can be implemented or not, depending on the protective actions taken. It is also proposed to divide all threats into general and local, depending on the extent of their impact. Depending on the extent of the losses or damage that a destructive factor can cause, threats are divided into those causing difficulties or complex, significant, and catastrophic. Based on the possibility of detection, it is proposed to divide all destructive factors into visible or hidden, that is, actually existing, and latent or hidden - difficult to detect. They can manifest themselves suddenly, so their reflection will require urgent decisions, additional efforts, and resources. Thus, there is an enormous diversity of threats to economic security. Let's touch upon only some of them, the most significant currently for Russia, regions, and enterprises. It is proposed to take the division of threats into external and internal as the main criterion. Practically all internal threats are real. External threats include the purposeful actions of criminals, including the disruption of the functioning of external systems. Technological violations, as well as emergencies of a non-criminal nature, are potential sources of threats. Preventing and countering threats constitutes the main content of economic security. The main internal threats generally include:

- low professional level of managers.
- violation of labor discipline.
- Exceeding authority by managers.

- Selection of unreliable partners and investors; - Withdrawal of qualified personnel;
- low competence of personnel;
- violation of the trade secret regime;
- accidents, fires, explosions;
- interruptions in energy, water, and heat supply;
- computing equipment failure;
- dependence of a number of managers on the criminal world;
- significant shortcomings in both tactical and strategic planning.
- high age level of fixed assets;
- low technical and technological level of production;
- lack of an effective system for implementing innovations in industrial enterprises;
- availability of a huge number of documents and approvals;
- Due to equipment wear and tear, bone material and energy intensity of products increase, labor productivity decreases, and injuries increase at industrial enterprises;
- little attention is paid to organizational, including corporate, culture;
- lack of a system for identifying and resolving conflict situations;
- lack of an effective planning system at all levels;
- Reduction of the professional and qualification level of personnel;
- low attractiveness of working professions associated with low wages, difficult working conditions, and the absence of a clear career growth system;
- inaccessibility of credit resources for industrial enterprises.

Top management forms principles, a system of norms, rules for personnel selection, organizational structure, and corporate code. However, the difficulty lies in the fact that the cause of a significant portion of such threats is the psychological and professional incompetence of managers, managers, or their non-compliance with professionally important requirements. In our country, many enterprise managers do not have special management education and have received positions as a result of disputed privatization, being owners or co-owners of enterprises. In our country, family ties and "telephone law" are very strong, which is not the best way to reflect on the results of personnel work and the psychological climate in the collective. In the process of psychological research, it has been established that most people want to work well. But how they actually work depends on the manager. Unfortunately, it is very common to observe in organizations were personnel work not thanks to management, but contrary to it. Unqualified managers destroy even the remnants of motivation that were present in employees at the time of hiring. External threats to economic security should primarily include:

- unfavorable change in the political situation;
- Changes in legislation affecting the conditions of economic activity;
- macroeconomic shocks (economic crises, disruption of production ties, inflation, loss of markets for raw materials, materials, energy, goods, etc.);
- illegal actions of criminal structures;
- Using unfair competition;
- industrial and economic espionage; intimidation, blackmail, and physical influence on managers and their family members; theft of material assets;
- Unfair competition;
- infection of enterprise computer systems with various types of viruses;
- illegal financial operations;
- natural and technical emergencies;
- Unauthorized access of competitors to confidential information;
- theft of financial resources and valuables;
- Fraud;
- damage to buildings, premises.

Other external factors influencing the results of economic activity include: the political and economic situation in the country and the region of the entrepreneurial sphere, the availability of local raw material and energy resources, the development of transport and other communications, market saturation, the state of competitors, and others. Of course, the division of threats into internal and external is quite conditional, especially during the globalization of all

economic, political, and technical processes, and nevertheless, to determine the range of problems that the enterprise and the country have the ability to influence, solve, and some prevent, as well as those that the enterprise can only predict and try to reduce the negative consequences of the threat. Often, the enterprise does not realize what internal resources and potential it has. Constantly, all the forces of most leaders are directed towards combating external threats, forgetting that internal forces can be the most destructive and creative. Therefore, it is very important to determine what is potentially dangerous inside and what can give a strong impetus to the development of the enterprise. In our view, at the heart of reducing internal threats to the enterprise's economic security and unlocking the enterprise's internal potential lies the effective work of personnel loyal to the enterprise. One of the main sources of effective enterprise development is the collective. In our opinion, the formation of economic security of enterprises requires the creation of organizational and economic mechanisms for developing partnerships with market entities and government bodies. In this regard, enterprises need to constantly monitor and develop measures aimed at preventing threats in the process of interaction with various market entities. Taking this into account, we propose identifying threats to economic security for enterprises (Table 4).

Table 4: Identification of threats to the economic security of enterprises in the process of interaction with various subjects management

Business entities	Threat identification
Suppliers	Untimely delivery of material resources; disruption of connections; failure to fulfill the terms of the supply agreement; unpredictable increase in prices for goods and costs for their delivery; delivery of low-quality products that do not meet standards and norms.
Customers	Changing tastes, decreasing solvent demand; grouping to influence price levels; imperfect consumer protection legislation; spreading false information about the enterprise, personnel, and products.
Competitors	Aggressive policy of increasing market share (including through the development of sales networks); unfair competitive policy; price dumping; collusion of competitors with government bodies aimed at complicating access to consumer markets and economic resources for other enterprises; recruitment of personnel; introduction of technical innovations; monopolization of relations with suppliers.
State governing bodies	Changes in current legislation; corrupt actions; loyalty to individual enterprises; non-transparency of the permitting system; increased tax pressure; increased minimum wage and social contributions; introduction of strict environmental standards; deterioration of depreciation policy conditions; increased number of inspections, etc.

Based on the data presented in Table 1, we identified possible threats to the economic security of enterprises in the process of interaction with suppliers, consumers, competitors, and government bodies. Each interaction subject can carry a corresponding threat, which is reflected in the results of the economic activity of the studied enterprises and their further development. Taking into account the identified threats, ways to ensure economic security for enterprises in relation to each interaction subject have been proposed. For the purpose of interaction between enterprises and suppliers, the main attention should be focused on the following aspects: forming a portfolio of orders; determining the terms and conditions of delivery; coordinating pricing policy; forming effective information channels. In our view, the formation of partnerships with suppliers in ensuring the economic security of enterprises can be carried out not through traditional material resource management (organization, formation, and management of the order portfolio), but through managing enterprises' relations with strategic suppliers in order to stimulate their restructuring in accordance with the strategic and tactical needs of financial and economic activities.

At the same time, the choice of a supplier in many aspects determines the state and level of economic security of enterprises not only in the current period, but also in the future. We believe that it is advisable for enterprises to consider the risk of deterioration of suppliers' financial position in the medium and long term, which will affect the effectiveness of material resource supply (unscheduled rates, unpredictable price increases for goods and their delivery costs) as an important technological stage of production, therefore, enterprises need to constantly monitor the reliability of suppliers. An important aspect of ensuring the economic security of enterprises is their relationship with consumers.

In our opinion, the introduction of so-called CRM systems (Customer Relationship Management System) can contribute to ensuring the economic security of enterprises in relations with consumers, which allow improving the quality of customer service by obtaining information from them about the sales process, product assortment, price offer, personnel communication, etc., as well as increasing sales volumes, optimizing the marketing system, storing information about consumers and the history of relationships with them in order to improve the process of sales and evaluate the results of activities. In order to protect the business from internal threats, to unlock and develop the potential capabilities of the enterprise, the following actions can be proposed: Creating an effective personnel management system rather than renaming the HR department. Developing an individual approach to each employee. Development of a career advancement system for each workplace, which depended on the person's achievements at work, and not on the degree of kinship. A special program to support young people, increasing motivation through material and non-material means. A clear system of distribution of powers and scope of responsibilities. Establish a system of assistance in case of employee dismissal due to staff reduction. Development of a personnel adaptation system at the enterprise. Personnel reserve formation system. Ensure profit participation. An enterprise can invest enormous sums of money in ensuring the security system from external threats, protecting commercial secrets in information systems, but may perish due to internal reasons, for example, due to the incompetence of the enterprise's top management, or due to the lack of mutual understanding between the team and management.

4. CONCLUSIONS

From all of the above, it can be concluded that a security threat is primarily expressed in the possibility of disrupting its reliable functioning. The main reason for the need to ensure the economic security of an organization is the task facing each organization - to achieve the reliability of its functioning and create growth prospects for achieving its own goals.

Economic security is a critical factor in the stability and development of an enterprise. Threats to economic security arise from both external and internal factors, requiring comprehensive management strategies to mitigate risks. This thesis explores the main threats to the economic security of enterprises, including financial risks, market volatility, cyber threats, regulatory changes, and operational inefficiencies. Furthermore, it analyzes effective management techniques for leveling these threats within the framework of the economic security system of an enterprise. This paper aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of economic security threats and how enterprises can effectively mitigate them through strategic management and resilience-building approaches.

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