



FORMATION OF COTTON-TEXTILE CLUSTERS AND PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY IN THEM

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Abstract:

World experience shows that a vertically integrated system in the textile industry can be efficient and competitive, encompassing processes ranging from the production and initial processing of cotton raw materials to its subsequent processing at cotton mills and transformation into finished products.

Keywords : cotton, cluster, modernization, Cotton-textile cluster, agriculture, product

Last in years village farm work to take out modernization and product diversification again work industry development about take visited consistent reforms as a result agrarian in the field activity of management new system is a cluster method current was done .

In a very short period of time, significant work has been done to introduce resource-saving techniques and technologies into agricultural production, bring industry to rural areas and create new jobs, produce finished products with high added value, and develop infrastructure.[1]



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At the same time, effective mechanisms have not been created to coordinate the activities of cotton and textile clusters, eliminate systemic problems arising in their activities, and protect their interests in government bodies [2].

during his visit to the Bukhara region in February 2017 , for the first time introduced a cluster- based production system. advanced the method and "... our textile enterprises have recovered, and these enterprises can now function as a solid source of cotton production , " they expressed confidence .

have been adopted to further improve the efficiency of cotton and textile clusters , to deeply process cotton raw materials , to increase production capacity , to widely introduce scientifically based methods and intensive technologies into this process, as well as to timely eliminate problems arising in the activities of cotton and textile clusters and to establish a system to protect their interests. [3-6].

In 2019, the " Strategy for the Development of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030" was developed. It identified several priority areas to improve the use of agricultural land , increase water use efficiency, improve the system of state support for agriculture and public procurement, increase the export potential of agriculture and increase the volume of value-added products, create a competitive environment in the field of agricultural services, ensure data integrity through the widespread introduction of information technologies in agriculture and the complete digitization of industry statistics, solve personnel issues, and develop science [7] .

The main consumer of raw cotton in Uzbekistan is the textile industry, which plays an important role in the economy and industrial complex of the republic.

Undoubtedly, the development of textiles is directly related to the state and prospects of the cotton sector, which is the main supplier of raw materials .

It should be noted that today, in the context of changes in agriculture, in addition to transforming this sector into one of the most profitable , it is also necessary to solve problems closely related to the prospects of this sector, such as increasing exports, increasing the potential of textile and light industry, which are considered a leading force in ensuring employment of the population, especially women, and ensuring a stable supply of raw materials for processing enterprises.



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Therefore, the President of our Republic has set as one of the important tasks the accelerated formation of "Clusters" as a new economic management system with a low level of integration .

World experience shows that a vertically integrated system in the textile industry can be efficient and competitive, encompassing the entire process from the production and initial processing of cotton raw materials to its subsequent processing in cotton mills and transformation into finished products.[8]

The cluster system has proven its effectiveness in several major countries in the world, and the application of the cluster system in agriculture in France and the Netherlands has led to the rapid development of the sector . In this regard, the experience of Uzbekistan is also unique. In particular, according to experts from the world's most influential textile organization "Herze", the cluster system in Uzbekistan is a unique system in that textile enterprises are involved in cotton production and directly benefit from it .

In Uzbekistan, A.Sh. Bekmurodov and Yang Son Belar were the first to conduct scientific research on the cluster approach to the development strategy of the textile industry of Uzbekistan. Their research described projects for using clusters for economic development in foreign countries and analyzed the results achieved in the information and communications industry in America, the automotive, petrochemical and textile industries in Japan, the ceramics and carpet industries in Italy, and the textile industry in the Republic of Korea.[9] .

brochure "Cotton-textile cluster - the locomotive of development" published in English by our scientists in Germany describes the organization and specific features of Uzbek cotton-textile clusters , and their main difference from textile clusters in other countries is that they are based on cotton production, that is, the agricultural sector as the main link of the cluster. Other countries do not have a cotton production sector in their textile clusters [10] .

As our president noted, the cluster and interest is the future of Uzbekistan's agriculture. Therefore, in recent years, an effective mechanism has been created to coordinate the activities of cotton and textile clusters, protect their legitimate interests, and eliminate systemic problems arising in this regard. As a result , a wealth of experience has been accumulated in the cluster method of property



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management and production in the agricultural sector, which now allows us to compete with foreign countries in this regard. The main factors for this are outlined in detail in the brochure.

Another advantage of the cluster is in ensuring employment of the population. Because, for every 100 hectares, 15-25 people should be provided with permanent jobs, they should be given employment books and paid monthly salaries. Unfortunately, as a result of this, the issue of unemployment has become the most painful problem in remote areas due to the fact that this has not been practically achieved in farms. After switching to the cluster method, people have been provided with work for a year or twelve months, and they are paid according to their labor. Today, they feel the effects of the cluster reform in agriculture in their lives [10] .

If we look at the meaning of the term cluster, this term is a French word, and the Uzbek translation means "bundle", "group", "gathering". That is, a cluster is a gathering and doing work together. For example, growing cotton, producing products from it, that is, turning it into fiber, in the next stage, yarn is made from fiber, from it, fabric, and in the final stage, finished products from fabric - clothing, etc. are produced. A cluster is a complex production that includes all of these stages. enterprises of the same industry located within a city, district and region, and educational, scientific, engineering, consulting, standardization, certification and other services that are part of a single technological chain. This also solves such an important issue as providing employment for the population.

fully meets the requirements of national and regional development in increasing the competitiveness of enterprises and counteracting the strong impact of global competition by accelerating their innovative activities [11]

The cluster system was initially organized in two directions. The first is based on direct contracts between farmers and textile enterprises. Most clusters are organized in this way. They operate on the basis of a mutual cooperation agreement. In the second direction, highly qualified textile enterprises form a cluster by organizing their own cotton-growing farms. An example of this is the "Art Soft tex cluster" agricultural enterprise in the Namangan region.



Initially, our farmers signed contracts directly with Uzpakhtasanoat, which supplied them with cotton fiber. Textile enterprises, in turn, purchased cotton from Uzpakhtasanoat. Now, a bond is emerging between farmers and textile enterprises. Starting from 2020, the plan for the production and compulsory sale of raw cotton, as well as the practice of determining its price by the state, will be canceled. It is also decided to reduce the volume of compulsory grain sales to the state by 25 percent.

Made by cotton textile clusters about work

In 2017, there was 1 cluster operating in Uzbekistan, in 2018 there were 15, and in 2019 this number increased to 75.

A total of 134 cotton-textile clusters operated in our republic in 2022. In 2022, cotton-textile clusters cultivated 1,034,223 hectares of raw cotton. Cotton-textile clusters have additionally increased cotton yield up to 10 quintals on average, involving advanced modern innovative technologies during cotton cultivation .

The following work is being carried out in cotton and textile clusters to obtain high-yielding cotton crops, including:

phosphorus fertilizers from Khorizh (Russia, Kosovo) for the development of wheat fields ;

agrotechnical works in the fight against pests in the period of export of chemical preparations from China, Turkey, Russia, the United States, Australia, Sweden and other countries ;

wheat seedlings in Hitoy, USA, Turkey, France, Germany, Sweden are widely used in modern wheat seed drills with 6, 8, 10, 12-foot pneumatic wheat seed drills ;

irrigation technologies are being introduced in areas where it is difficult to irrigate cotton fields ;

in cotton harvesting , including cotton picking machines manufactured in the USA (John Deere), Germany (Case), China, and other countries . As a result of the measures taken, cotton yields of up to 50-60 quintals per hectare have been achieved. Uzbekistan Textile and Light Industry It is advisable to consider the potential of the Namangan region as a starting point for clustering in the industrial system and to



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study the analysis of the work being done in this region. Over the past three years, scientists from the Marketing Department of the Namangan Engineering and Technological Institute and other professors and teachers of the Textile Technology Department, the regional department of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Republic, and the regional administration have been conducting a scientific experiment to form the “Namangan Textile Cluster”.

The methodological goal of the scientific experiment is to determine the level of textile and light industry in the region. The goal is to increase the competitiveness of industrial enterprises by studying the factors that shape their demand for innovative projects and creating the "Namangan Textile Cluster" as a system for using them .

Namangan region 2022 in table 1 information on cotton-textile clusters operating in Several cluster enterprises have been formed in the region , covering all cotton-growing districts of the region and having various cotton acreages . In particular, the largest cotton fields belong to the "Art Soft tex cluster" holding company, which has 12,916 hectares of cotton fields in Pop district and 10,302 hectares in Mingbulak district . "TEXTILE FINANCE NAMANGAN" LLC has 9,436 hectares in Uchkurgan district, "Ifthor Kiyim Sanoat" LLC has 6,038 hectares in Naryn district , and "Uchkurgan Textile" LLC has 5,869 hectares in Uychi district. ha, "Tashbuloq textile" joint venture plants cotton on 5550 ha in Namangan district. The total area of cotton in the region is 63,406 ha.

**On cotton-textile clusters operating in Namangan region
Information (as of 2022)**

Table 1

No.	Territory name	District name	Cluster name	2022 cotton field, to
1	Namangan	Mingbulak	"Art Soft tex cluster"	12916
2		Pop	HK	10302
3		Kosonsoy	" Namangan cotton text " LLC	3955
4		Namangan	" Tashbulak" textile "KK LLC	5550
5		Turakurgan	" Namangan Weaver " LLC	4269
6		Chust		4004
7		Attic		1067
8		Noreen	« Iftihor Kiyim Sanoat » M ChJ	6038
9		Uichi	" Uchkurgan Textile " MCH	5869
10		Flying	"TEXTILE FINANCE NAMANGAN" MCH	9436

operate **with farms mainly on the basis of** futures agreements. Futures (lat. Futurus-future) - commodity or stock exchanges, means contracts for the purchase and sale of raw materials , goods, gold, currency, securities at current prices, but with the condition of postponing delivery and payment for a later agreed period . Before the execution of the contract , the buyer pays a smaller guarantee amount (deposit) . In most cases , futures contracts are concluded not for the purpose of buying or selling goods outright, but for the purpose of storing cash goods for future transactions or making a profit by reselling the goods at a later date . Futures contracts can also be called purchase and sale contracts for samples of goods that have not yet been produced . Futures , until the expiration date until it arrives in different stock exchanges brokers by many times again for sale and sell is taken . [12]

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Table 2 presents information on the activities of cotton textile cluster enterprises operating in the Namangan region as of 2023 .

According to the table, the cotton areas of the clusters have decreased compared to 2022. The table shows the cotton cultivation plan of the cluster enterprises, available equipment, drip irrigation, and the amount of cotton areas. It can be seen that part of the allocated land areas is being worked on based on futures contracts , and the rest is being worked on a non-farm basis . These areas are lands taken from farmers who have not consistently fulfilled the plans given by their farms or are voluntarily transferred, and in most cases these lands are lands that are inconvenient for farming and have low fertility. The cluster enterprise itself organizes work on these lands within its capabilities. The table shows that the largest number of such lands is owned by the "Art Soft tex cluster" enterprise, which has 4,912 hectares, 1152 ha in Tashbuloq Textile JV LLC and 1300 ha in the Chust cluster. As for the yield, in Pop and Mingbuloq districts, where the area of cotton harvesting is high, 35.2 centners per hectare of 22346 hectares ,

By cotton textile cluster enterprises operating in the Namangan region for the 2023 cotton season

INFORMATION

Table 2

Пахта-тўқимачилик ишлаб чиқариш ва кластерлари	Туманлар номи	Пахта майдони, гектар, га	2023 йилдан			Мавдул техникалар		Томчилаб сўғориш (гектар)	
			Ажратилган ер майдонларида		Пахта етиштириш режаси, тн	2023 йилгача олинга, дона	Режада олинандиган	2023 йилгача жорий этилган майдон, га	Режада
			Фьючерс шартномаси асосид ишлайди	Ўзи фермерсиз ишлайди					
Жами		61 025	52 845	8 180	220 760	1 555	251	10 525	12 557
"Art Soft tex cluster" ф/х	Поп, Мингбулоқ	22 346	17 434	4 912	78 751	754	48	5690	4597
"Namangan paxta tekst" МЧЖ	Косонсой	3 806	3 435	371	11 381	98	18	846	783
"Namangan toqimachi" МЧЖ	Чортоқ, Турақўрғон	5 136	4 690	446	18 694	222	54	1122	1055
"Nt Chust g'alla klaster" МЧЖ	Чуст	3 854	2 554	1 300	13 141	100	5	393	798
"TEXTILE FINANCE NAMANGAN" МЧЖ	Учкўрғон	9 082	9 082		35 001	269	60	544	1868
"Uchikurgan Textile" МЧЖ	Уйчи	5 649	5 649		21 300	6	25	453	1162
«Ifthor Kiyim Sanoat» МЧЖ	Норин	5 811	5 811		22 141	4	22	321	1195
"Ташбулоқ текстил" ҚҚ МЧЖ	Наманган	5 342	4 190	1 152	20 351	102	19	1156	1099



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In Kosonsoy 29.9 centners, 36.4 centners in Chortok and Turakurgan districts, 34.1 centners in Chust, 38.5 centners in Uchkurgan, 37.7 centners in Uychi, 38.1 centners in Naryn, and 38.1 centners in Namangan district. The average yield in the region is 36 centners, and in the republic - 30 centners. It should be noted that the average cotton yield in China is 60-80 centners, in Israel - 70 centners. Also, Uzbekistan produces about 3 million tons of cotton per year, from which about 1 million tons of fiber are produced. The capacity of the country's textile industry is 1.5 million tons of fiber. Accordingly, it can be said that the country's weavers are forced to import 500 thousand tons of fiber. Or, for the country to become self-sufficient in fiber, cotton and fiber producers would need to increase their capacity by at least 50%.

In conclusion, the establishment of cotton-textile clusters made it possible to increase the level of cotton cultivation to a certain extent, but, taking into account the world experience, this result cannot be considered high. If, on the land area of 1,034,223 hectares in the country, an average of 50 quintals of raw cotton is achieved, the total yield will be 5,171,115,000 tons, and this amount is not an unattainable goal. By applying advanced, modern, innovative technologies for the production of raw cotton used by the world's leading countries in cotton production, it is possible to significantly increase cotton yield. If this goal is achieved, it will be possible to allocate a large part of the areas occupied by cotton to other, more profitable crops, increase the country's economy and further improve the living standards of the population.

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