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THE ROLE OF NAMANGAN LIGHT INDUSTRY IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the current state of Namangan light industry enterprises and the role of domestic and foreign markets in the production of their products. Light industry is one of the priority sectors in stabilizing the economy of the republic. At present, one of the goals of the light industry is to deepen the processing of raw cotton and supply the finished product. The development of handicrafts, silkworm breeding and the transmission of satin weaving traditions from generation to generation were the main factors in the development of light industry in the region. The fact that light industry products produced in Namangan region find their place not only in the domestic market, but also in foreign markets is a result of the ongoing reforms in our country.

KEYWORDS: *Leather Shoes, Textile, Sericulture, Export, Light Industry, Sewing and Cotton.*

INTRODUCTION

Namangan region is one of the most developed regions of light industry in Uzbekistan. The role of the human factor in the development of the textile and clothing industry in Namangan region is high. The development of handicrafts, silkworm breeding and the transmission of satin weaving traditions from generation to generation were the main factors in the development of light industry in the region. Namangan region is more densely populated than other regions of the country, relatively less fertile land for agriculture, limited access to resources for other industries, which led to the specialization of light industry. At present, the light industry of Uzbekistan is a multidisciplinary industrial complex, which includes 17 different industries: textiles, knitwear, sewing, silk, leather and footwear, porcelain and others [1, pp. 73-74]. The industry produces about 1/5 of the country's industrial products [2, p. 11].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The share of Namangan region in the total volume of light industry products in 2001 was 8.5%, and 55.6% of the region's industrial output accounted for this sector. The share of the light industry in the total number of employees employed in the regional industry is 54.4%. In 2001, there were 473 enterprises in the light industry of the region, consisting of 23 joint-stock companies, 17 joint ventures, 6 communities, 339 private and 88 other types of enterprises, most of which are small enterprises and micro-firms [2, p. 11]. In Namangan region, more than a thousand enterprises specialize in the production of light industry products. From 2008 to 2016, a total of 345 enterprises were established in the network, and about 600 ceased operations. Its share in the total industrial output of the region is 35%.

Between 2008 and 2016, the production of knitwear increased by 170%, garments by 190%, and footwear by 2% [1, pp. 73-74]. Over the years, more than 30 enterprises in the industry have started exporting products and developing new markets. Namangan region accounts for 12% of the country's light industry [1, pp. 73-74]. In 2006-2011, investments in the light industry in the region amounted to 148.7 billion soums, including 41.2% of foreign direct investment. While the volume of light industry production increased 2.2 times during the analyzed years, their exports increased from \$ 0.29 million in 2005 to \$ 40.6 million in 2011. In 2007-2011, the investment increased by 726 million soums per 1,000 US dollars and exports by 419 million US dollars.

In the light industry of the region in 2011, 16 large, 49 small enterprises, 195 micro-firms, 55 subsidiary farms and about 1,100 family farms produced products. According to the study, Namangan-made men's ready-to-wear shoes and women's knitwear have been able to squeeze goods from China, Korea, Turkey and other countries out of local markets due to their competitiveness. Men's ready-made clothes produced in the country - 44%; knitwear - 47 percent; footwear accounts for 60 per cent, while women's footwear - 3 per cent, knitwear - 12 per cent and fabrics 13 per cent. It is obvious that Namangan region can be an example for other regions in the production of some light industry products. However, the issue of increasing the competitiveness of our light industry manufacturers of fabrics, knitwear, ready-made clothes and footwear has not yet been resolved. The following light industry enterprises producing men's ready-made clothes are the leaders in the region in terms of the share of production. "Textile Libos" LLC, "IftixorKiyimSanoati", "DambogPoyabzaliSavdo" for men's footwear, and "Kosonsoy Al-Aziz" Suits and pants, coats, jackets, children's clothes and other ready-made garments produced by these enterprises have buyers not only in the domestic market but also in foreign markets.

Wool is produced in Navoi, Namangan and Fergana regions of the country. Among them, Namangan region accounts for 64.9% of the country's wool production, Navoi region - 31.1%, Fergana region - 4% [3, p. 107]. It is obvious that Namangan region is also a leader in the production of wool.

Light industry is one of the priority sectors in stabilizing the economy of the republic. At present, one of the goals of the light industry is to deepen the processing of raw cotton and supply the finished product. Because it allows you to increase the value from 1.5 to 10 times. Currently, there are 8911 light industry enterprises in Uzbekistan, including 2671 textile, 2468 sewing and 1206 knitting enterprises. When analyzing the territorial location of light industry enterprises,

Tashkent (14.2%), Fergana region (13.7%), Andijan region (13%) and Namangan region (12.3%) have the highest density of enterprises [4, p. 47].

Today, free economic zones have been established in Navoi (2.2%), Jizzakh region (3.6%), Tashkent region (8%), as well as Khorezm (5.3%), Karakalpakstan (3.6%), Surkhandarya (3.7%) regions also have a small number of light industry enterprises, including textile enterprises [4, p. 47]. The results of the above analysis show that in Tashkent, Andijan, Fergana and Namangan regions, light industry - textiles, clothing and leather shoes - is well developed.

CONCLUSION

As improving the structure of the light industry is one of the important aspects of sustainable and efficient development of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the focus should be on ensuring the rational placement of light industry enterprises in the regions and competitive production of products in accordance with international standards. According to scientific research, Namangan and Fergana regions have the largest number of light industry enterprises, accounting for 26.1% and 19.5%, respectively, in the country [3, p. 107]. Namangan region has the advantage of deep processing of cotton fiber, which in turn contributes to the successful development of the textile industry. The textile and clothing industry is one of the traditional industries and plays an important role in the production activities of the region. Today, the total number of enterprises in the field of textiles and garments in the region is 1561, of which 497 are the Industrial Association "Uztextile" [5]. In short, as a result of reforms in the country, the light industry in Namangan region is developing rapidly. The fact that light industry products produced in Namangan region find their place not only in the domestic market, but also in foreign markets is a result of the ongoing reforms in our country.

According to President SH.M.Mirziyoev, "in the textile and leather and footwear industries, it is necessary to fully process local raw materials and sharply increase exports. In this regard, it is necessary to increase the production of high value-added products in the textile and leather industry by 4-5 times by 2025 and ensure exports of \$ 8 billion" [6, p. 94] In general, in recent years, technical and technological progress has been taking place in all sectors of the light industry of Uzbekistan. This will increase the competitiveness of our products and increase the position of Uzbek goods in the world market.

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