

ROLE OF LIGHT INDUSTRY IN UZBEKISTAN

Farg'ona viloyati Oltiariq tumani

2-son kasb-hunar maktabi

Ishlab chiqarish ta'lim ustasi

Kenjayeva Ziyodaxon Rahimjon qizi

Annotation: In this article, the state of light industrial enterprises in our Republic, that is, the efficiency of production and the state of export are studied. From this in addition to the activities of light industrial enterprises in the legislation of the Republic the implementation of many reforms aimed at development and the measures taken are listed.

Keywords: enterprise, economy, efficiency, textile, spinning, sewing, knitwear, leather-shoes, fur products, finished products, raw materials, kalava ip, competition, diversification, Export, Investment, Technology.

Аннотация: В этой статье описывается состояние предприятий легкой промышленности в нашей республике, то есть изучалась эффективность производства и состояние экспорта. Из этого деятельности предприятий легкой промышленности о том, что проводится множество реформ, направленных на развитие и перечислены принимаемые меры.

Ключевые слова: предприятие, экономика, эффективность, текстиль, прядение, шитье, трикотаж, кожа-обувь, меховые изделия, готовая продукция, сырье, пряжа, конкуренция, диверсификация, экспорт, инвестиции, технологии.

Light industry-a set of industries specializing in the internal drawing of a wide range of consumer products and items from a variety of raw materials. In light industry, both preliminary processing of raw materials and the finished product are carried out in the internal drawing. Yes. at cotton, silk, zigir, hemp, jute fibers, animal skin, wool, artificial fibers, artificial leather are used as raw

materials. Its main industries are textiles, tailoring, tanning, fur-making, poyab-Hall industries. Light industry maqsulot, as well as furniture manufacturing, aviation, automobile, food, etc. in industries, agriculture, transportation, health, etc. used in industries.

Light industry was built in the style of a network of large factory industries in the 2nd half of the 18th century. The development of technology in the textile industry, one of the ancient branches of light industry, is associated with the huge discoveries of the 18th century, which created the base for the transition of the textile industry from the capitalist stage of manufacturing to the stage of large machined industries. But simple ways to make and weave yarn from cotton and wool by hand, to make leather shoes, to work leather kayta miles in India, China, Egypt, Central Asia. the fact that it was previously known several centuries ago is recorded in historical literature and confirmed by archaeological finds. Hoz. Until the end of the 19th century, economic development in the territory of Uzbekistan consisted of domestic, economic, handicraft production. Industrial-made Clothing, Shoes, Knitwear, gaskets were brought mainly from the central cities of Russia, aside, mainly from the release of cotton fibers, raw silk, leather and other types of raw materials to Russia.

In Uzbekistan, an industrial-based internal drawing of light industrial products was founded at the end of the 19th century, in 1874, with the construction of a cotton gin in Tashkent. In the early 20th century, the light industry consisted mainly of cotton processing enterprises, with nearly 4/5 of the gross industrial output falling into that sector. From the 1920s, cotton ginning factories, sawmills, spinning-weaving, sewing, leather-galantere, poaybzal factories began to be built, from raw materials grown in the Republic itself, the finished product was created for the purpose of internal drawing, combining small scattered craftsmen and creating an industrial basis. In 1926, the Red Dawn sewing factory was launched in Tashkent, in 1927 The Tashkent shoe factory, in 1928 The Tashkent Koine factory, in 1926 the first queue of the Fergana sewing factory (10,000 urchuk and 300 weaving machines). With the launch of SAW mills in Fergana

(1927), Samarkand (1927), Bukhara and Marghilan (1928), Samarkand silk weaving factory (1930), the foundation of the silk industry in Uzbekistan was created. In 1937, one of the Giants of the textile industry began to work — The Tashkent textile combine. In the pre-World War II era, the network of the knitting industry launched the Kokan yarn spinning-sock weaving combine, knitting mills in Fergana and Tashkent. In the post-war years, light industries were further developed, improving the technical base of the industry.

In the 60s, knitted interior drawing in the Republic achieved much more progress, the Tashkent "Princess" knitted interior drawing Association, a factory of Interior knitwear was built in Andijan. In the 70s and 80s, carpet combine, 1st turn of Bukhara textile combine, Andijan textile combine, relatively small-capacity spinning, weaving, spinning and weaving factories were launched in small cities and district centers of the regions. Porcelain and faience products, the newest industry in the Republic, are produced in Tashkent (1952), Samarkand (1970), Kuvasoy (1978) porcelain factories, Angren ceramic combine (1967).

With the independence of Uzbekistan, light industries have risen to a new level of quality. According to the decision of the Republican government, almost all enterprises in the network were transformed into open-type Joint-Stock Companies and other forms of ownership according to the nationalization program. In 1991, the Ministry of light industry of the Republic was liquidated, on the basis of which the State Association for the production of light industrial products — "Uzbekengilsanoat", which carries out state management in the complex, on March 30, 1998, the Association "Uzbek silk", which carries out the leadership of sawmills and silksmiths tar-Moks (see silk industry). On March 4, 2000, the enterprises of the Coon-shoe industry merged into the Union "Uzbekcharmpoyabzal".

In 1991-2000, 22 projects were carried out on the network, including "Kabul-Uzbek Ko" (capacity 47.0 thousand t per year of spinning cotton yarn and 24 million T Per Year), located in Tashkent and Tuytapa with the participation of the Korean firm "Kabul Tekstaylz". m gazlama), "Kabul Fergana K°" on the basis

of retrofitting Fergana textile combine (project cost 110 million. US dollar) joint ventures were launched. Namanganda in cooperation with the Turkish firm Aston, Asnam tekstil (30.2 thousand t of spinning yarn per year), Timas and TIMI with Kosonsoy-Tekmen (4.2 million annual capacity). m wool and mouvut fabrics) joint ventures, Qarshi "Pashtete", Gurlanda "Gurlanteks", Andijan "Anteks" textile complexes and b. built and commissioned (with an annual capacity of 18.0 Mt. pieces of sewing and knitwear). A joint venture" Özsalam'an "was launched with the participation of the German firm" Salamander "with the Joint-Stock Company" FARG'onapoyabzal " (1995, the annual project capacity is 500 thousand pairs of shoes).

Currently, Uzbekistan's light industry is a multidisciplinary indoestrial complex, which includes about 150 enterprises in the fields of cotton cleaning plants, textiles, knitwear, sawdust, silk weaving, tailoring, cross-shoes, carpentry, porcelain-faience goods and attorlik goods interior drawing. Of these, 14 taen are joint ventures established in 1994-2000 with the participation of Chet'el capital [(these enterprises give 20.6% of the total volume of products produced in the network, 88.1% of the volume of products exported (2000)]. In the total volume of the Republican industrial product, the contribution of light industry has the greatest swing and in 2000 amounted to 20.1% (19% in 1995).

The state association" uzbekengilsanoat " has developed a program of industrial development of the Republic for 2000 — 2005. The program will bring advanced technology from abroad to Uzbekistan, attract foreign investment, build new modern enterprises using bank credit, release competitive products to the world market, increase export opportunities, etc. marked. According to the program, in 2000-2005, it is planned to re-equip 33 enterprises in the ipgazlama network, complete 17 enterprises, re-equip 5 enterprises in the sewing-knitting network, complete 1 Enterprise. The volume of recyclable cotton fibers in the territory of the Republic will be increased from 110.2 thousand t in 1999 to 476.4 thousand t in 2005, the inner drawing of yarn will be increased by 1.8 times, carpet production by 2.7 times, knitted fabrics by 2.9 times, medical wool by 30.9 times,

the inner drawing of knitwear by 1.5 times, more than 37.7 thousand new jobs will be created. The problems of scientific and technological, design, construction in the light industry are dealt with by the "Light Industry" desolation Institute (Tashkent), the "Shoyi" Research Institute (Marghilon city) and its Tashkent branch, the House of models of Republican clothes, the House of models of Republican shoes, the House of models of Republican knitted products, etc.

Engineering and technical personnel for enterprises in the network are prepared at the Tashkent Institute of textile and light industry and its subsidiaries, Tashkent Institute of Chemical Technology, Tashkent Polytechnic and colleges in the regions. Light industry is extremely progressive in most countries around the world, including Italy, France, the Czech Republic, the United States and others, and it is important in the exports of these countries.

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