

SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS IN TEXTILE ENTERPRISES OF NAMANGAN REGION

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Abstract

The production of ready-made textiles and sewing-knitting products with high added value through deep processing of cotton fibers and high demand in foreign markets is being further developed.

Keywords: textile, knitting, cotton, yarn, assortment, complex, investment, export, network, power, local, statistic, raw material, cluster, production, quality.

Introduction

Comprehensive measures aimed at organizing the production of a wide range of high-quality textile and knitwear products, deepening the localization of its production, as well as increasing the export potential of local manufacturers are being implemented in the republic. During the past period, the necessary legal framework and favorable conditions for the development of the textile and sewing-knitting industry have been formed.

In recent years, comprehensive measures have been implemented in the republic to develop the textile, sewing-knitting, leather-shoe and fur industries, to expand the types and assortment of manufactured products, as well as to support the investment and export activities of the branch enterprises in every way. The measures taken will allow to create capacities for processing more than 80 percent of the cotton fiber and 45 percent of the yarn produced in the republic, as well as to increase the export volume of finished products over the years. [1]

As a single complex for the processing of raw materials, the production and export of finished products with high added value, including the expansion and support of industrial cooperation,



the strategy of sustainable development of the industry is being developed based on conducting research in the domestic and foreign markets of textile products.

Filling the domestic market with high-quality domestic textile products and expanding its export geography, including the orientation of national brands in various information resources and exhibition events in the country and abroad, and systematic comprehensive measures are being implemented to expand the potential of textile industry enterprises. [2]

Innovative technologies, including design developments, know-how, quality management systems and modern marketing services are widely introduced into the activities of textile industry enterprises.

Including, more than 2,400 textile and sewing-knitting enterprises are operating in Namangan region today, of which 85 are large-scale enterprises. The annual capacity of the network consists of the production of 102.9 thousand tons of yarn, 150.0 million sq. m. of yarn, 18.0 thousand tons of knitted fabric and fluffy fabric, 160.0 million pieces of ready-made sewing and knitting products.

According to statistics, 23,731 workers are working in the textile sector of the region today.

Out of this, 12,808 workers are working in 970 sewing and knitting enterprises in the region and 10,963 workers are working in 431 textile enterprises. [3]

As a result of field studies, it was found that almost 50 percent of the total workers working in many sewing enterprises in the region work as apprentices, that is, as tailors without orders.

In 2022, more than 300 textile and sewing-knitting enterprises in the region set plans to export products worth 420.3 million dollars.

However, due to the fact that we do not fully use internal and external opportunities to export many local textile products to large foreign trade markets, the number of small-scale enterprises in the region is large and they do not have the opportunity to export directly, today only 30.0% of the manufactured products are exported.

As a result, many small enterprises in the region give their finished products to "CARGO" cargo transportation service in Andijan, Tashkent and other regions for export. The export indicators of the given products are reflected in the reports of the "CARGO" cargo service enterprise.

According to the proposals of many enterprises in the region, if "CARGO" cargo transportation service to foreign countries is established in Namangan region, according to the analysis, it will be possible to export additional 200.0 million dollars worth of textiles and sewing-knitting products from our region.

In addition, as a result of the establishment of this cargo transportation service, the export volumes of leather-shoes, silk, fruits and vegetables, construction materials and other types of industrial products will be significantly increased. By establishing this system, there will be opportunities to export products produced by medium and small enterprises.

Table 1 below contains information on the projects to be implemented in 2023-2024 by the cotton-textile clusters of production enterprises located in Namangan region.

Table 2 below shows the volume of production of textile products from cotton raw materials grown in Namangan region in 2022. It can be seen here that in 2022, cotton fiber will be 72.75 thousand tons, roving 59.41 thousand tons, yarn roving processing gauze 72.35 million. square



meters, knitting 24.06 thousand tons, finished product 178.50 million. tons, we can see produced.

Information on projects to be implemented by cotton-textile clusters operating in Namangan region in 2023-2024 Table 1

Name of the project and initiators	rope (thousand tons)	yarn dyeing (thousand tons)	knitted fabric (thousand tons)	fluffy towel (thousand tons)	dyeing knitted fabric (thousand tons)	yarn threading (million square meters)	Yarn dyeing (million square meters)	sewing and knitting (million units)
Namangan region	46,6	21,6	29,3		24,3	122,0	91,5	4,3
Establishment of a textile complex by the joint venture "ART-MEN TEKS", Pop district	25,0		5,0	14,0			17,5	2,0
Organization of production of textile products by LLC "Tashbulok Tekst" (Namangan district)						12,0		1,0
Establishment of a textile complex by "Ifitukhor Garment Industry" LLC (Namangan city)	21,6	21,6				50,0	50,0	1,3
Establishment of production of textile products by "NT Home Textile" LLC, Namangan city			1,8	2,2	1,8	24,0	24,0	
Establishment of a textile complex by "ART SOFT HOLDING" LLC, Namangan city			22,5		22,5	36,0		

Production of textile products from raw cotton grown in 2022 in Namangan region Table 2

№	The name of the areas	Registered district (city)	The amount of cotton harvest in 2022	Paxta tolasi miqdori			Ip kalava			Ip kalavani qayta ishlash						Tayyor mahsulot				
				quvvati ming tonna	miqdori, ming tonna	hajmi, mlrd. so'm	quvvati ming tonna	miqdori, ming tonna	hajmi, mlrd. so'm	Gazlama			trikotaj mato			quvvati mln. dona	miqdori, mln. dona	hajmi, mlrd. so'm	Jami ishlab chiqarish hajmi, mlrd. so'm	Eksport hajmi, mln. doll
										Quvvati mln. kv.m	Miqdori, mln. kv.m	hajmi, mlrd. so'm	quvvati, ming tonna	miqdori, ming tonna	hajmi, mlrd. so'm					
	Jami		222,5	232,00	72,75	1436,71	132,20	59,41	1422,59	109,51	72,35	1061,12	79,50	24,06	295,93	270,53	178,50	2860,60	7093,29	399,37
1	Paxta-to'qimachilik klasterlari		222,5	232,00	72,75	1436,71	97,40	39,84	505,22	17,94	2,38	2,37	62,99	7,76	141,60	103,95	65,88	72,80	2158,70	119,64
1	"Art Soft Text cluster" /fx	Mingbuloq	49,7	39,00	29,00	519,00	16,00	13,00	248,00				7,50	5,00	90,00		2,00	40,00	897,00	40,60
2	"Art Soft Text cluster" /fx	Pop	37,7																0,00	
3	"Namangan paxta tex" MCHJ	Kosonsoy	9,2	3,00	3,00	67,30	2,50	1,82	56,80	0,44	0,21	2,37				0,25	0,13	5,30	131,77	2,60
4	"Toshbuloq teks" MCHJ	Namangan	20,6	30,00	6,60	119,20	7,00	5,61	123,42										242,62	8,70
5	"Namangan To'qimachi" MCHJ	To'raqo'rg'on	16,3	60,00	11,70	222,20	50,40	3,66	77,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	50,49	0,35	51,60	30,00	0,25	27,50	378,20	15,60
6	"Namangan To'qimachi" MCHJ	CHortoq	3,7	0,00	0,00	0,00													0,00	
7	"NT CHust g'alla Klaster" MJCH	CHust	14,4	0,00	0,00	0,00													0,00	
8	"Uchikurgan Textile" MCHJ	Uychi	17,3	25,00	5,70	158,83	9,00	5,70		7,50	0,82		2,00	0,95		3,90	2,35		158,83	20,20

In conclusion, the scale of production in the world market economy is increasing dramatically. It would be an exaggeration to say that the need and demand for light industrial products occupies an important place in human life. Due to these needs, the production enterprises located in our region are entering the ranks of the developing regions by establishing import and export with foreign countries. At the same time, effective mechanisms are being created to coordinate the activities of cotton-textile clusters, eliminate systemic problems arising in their activities, and protect their interests in state management bodies.

We know that our Honorable President Shavkat Mirziyoev, during his visit to Bukhara region in February 2017, for the first time put forward the cluster-based method of product production



and is confident that "our textile enterprises are on their feet, these enterprises can now work as a solid resource in cotton production." they said.

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