

MAIN FACTORS OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN (1991-2021 Years)

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Abstract

The article provides strategies for increasing the competitiveness of textile industry enterprises, effective organization of strategic actions, their development and promotion. The problems existing in the industry were analyzed as a result of the study of regulatory documents and statistical data on textile support. As a result of the analyzes carried out by the author, a number of proposals and comments were made for the development of enterprises through the strategies of increasing competitiveness, increasing the sales volume and quality of products, and gaining a place in the world market.

Keywords: competitiveness, strategy, brand, quality, marketing, human resources management, technology, investment projects.

Introduction

Achieving the issues of speeding up scientific and technical progress in many cases is integrally dependent on the creation of new technical technologies and their full study. It is mainly a matter of fully strengthening the economy of our newly independent Republic of Uzbekistan, the transfer of industrial enterprises to full new technical technologies, the use of scientific and technical achievements, the latest created workbenches and equipment with high efficiency and productivity. shows that it should be used, as an example of this is the fact that the capabilities of industrial enterprises do not match the requirements of rapidly increasing customers today. Uzbekistan ranked 6th in cotton production and 3rd in cotton export. But in recent years, the export of cotton raw materials has been decreasing, emphasis is being placed on the export of high value-added products. Being a strategic sector for the economy of Uzbekistan, light industry ensures a high level of employment, contributes to the economic and industrial potential and the international prestige of our country. The unique geopolitical location of Uzbekistan allows direct economic dialogue with many countries, mutually beneficial cooperation with European and Asian countries.

allows to reach[1]. Light industry is developing every year. The introduction of new production technologies, the use of high-efficiency, modern equipment, and at the same time effective management ensure high efficiency of labor and increase in the volume of industrial production. The republic, which for many years exported only cotton fiber, today has unlimited opportunities to take a leading position in the world textile market, not only as a supplier of cotton fiber, but also as an exporter of textile products, especially finished products. . The light industry of Uzbekistan is one of the leading and rapidly developing industries. According to the data of the State Statistics Committee, in 2020, the sector's share in the total industrial



volume of the country was close to 35%, its share in GDP was close to 4%, and in the volume of production of non-food products - more than 44%. In recent years, the annual growth of the volume of production was about 18%, and the export was 10%. Uzbekistan is considered one of the largest producers of natural textile fibers, yarn and knitwear in the world. There are more than 7000 textile enterprises in the republic, their annual capacity is as follows.

The decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5282 dated 14.12.2017 provided for the completion of JSC "Uzbekengilsanoat" and the establishment of "Uztoqimachilik sanoat" association. These reforms, the well-chosen strategy and competent management of the "Uztoqimachilik sanoat" association allowed the textile companies of our country to demonstrate positive growth dynamics. Today, the Association unites more than 1400 manufacturers of the textile market of Uzbekistan. A significant part of the produced light industrial products, in particular, processing of 706 thousand tons of cotton fibers and 510 million tons of various types. sq. meters of fabric, including the following:

The yarn produced by the spinning mills differs from each other in terms of the type of product, the type of fiber and the production methods. In the production of thread, its quality indicators are produced based on standards and taking into account consumer demand. Also, the quality of yarn is evaluated based on consumer requirements. Various additional works are performed in order to satisfy the consumer's demand. In addition to the properties of the raw materials, the properties of the thread also depend on the alternation of the work of the technological equipment. It should be noted that yarn with different properties can be obtained from the same raw material in different spinning methods.

It is clear that as the speed of the spinning chamber (frequency of revolutions) increases, the centrifugal force acting on the fiber increases, which causes the fiber to stick more densely to the rod [2,4]. As a result, the denser fibers are more resistant to stretching and sliding. In the BD-330 pneumomechanical spinning machine installed in the production laboratory of the "Spinning Technology" department, the linear density of 20 tex yarn was obtained from the 5-I mixture of the spinning chamber at 90,000 min⁻¹ and in the AUTOCORO 9 pneumomechanical spinning machine at 152,000 min⁻¹ physico-mechanical properties of yarn samples were studied (Tables 1, 2).

It should be noted that the separation of lint and dust in both machines is designed in accordance with environmental (ecological) requirements, that is, the machines are equipped with lint and dust suction devices. In addition, in order to reduce the impact of noise, the A9 spinning machine operates at a high speed, but the noise is lower than that of the BD-330 pneumomechanical spinning machine, and special isolators were used to ensure it.

The breaking strength of yarn decreases with the increase of spinning speed, the breaking strength of yarn spun on BD-330 spinning machine is 188.86 sN/tex, which is about 40% of the breaking strength of yarn on A-9 machine. In order to study the nature of this difference, the tension-deformation state of the thread was compared (Fig. 1).



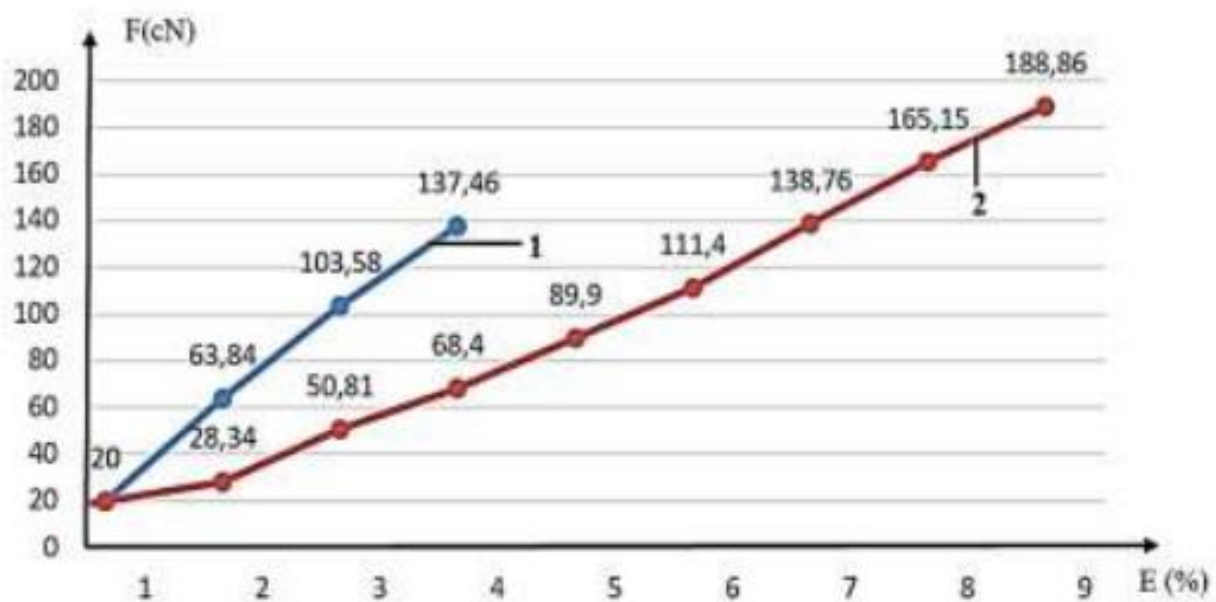


Figure 1. The tension-deformed state of the thread

As can be seen from the figure, although the breaking strength of the yarn obtained on the BD-330 spinning machine is high, the tensile strength corresponding to the values of 0.5-1.0% of the deformation is lower by more than two times. This condition means that the thread has a greater resistance to stretching force when it is deformed during weaving and other processing processes.

The mechanical properties of the yarn samples obtained on the BD-330 and Autocoro 9 pneumomechanical spinning machines created by two companies were comparatively studied. It was found that the breaking strength of the yarn decreases with increasing speed, and the strain-deformed state increases, that is, the Young's modulus increases.

. From the data analysis, it was found that the A9 spinning machine operates at a higher speed (180000 min⁻¹) but operates at a lower noise compared to the BD-330 spinning machine. As a result of the study of the tension-deformation state of the obtained thread, it was found that the Young's modulus of the A9 thread is small in terms of breaking strength.

Currently, light industry and textile sectors are rapidly developing in Uzbekistan. A number of decisions and decrees adopted in our country, including "On the new development strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" adopted by the President and PF-2 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 10.01.2023 No. "On measures to support the activities of cotton textile clusters, fundamentally reform the textile and sewing-knitting industry, and further increase the export potential of the industry" to ensure the stability of the national economy in our country and By continuing the industrial policy aimed at increasing the share of industry in the gross domestic product, by increasing the production volume of industrial products by 1.4 times and ensuring stable high growth rates in economic sectors, the gross domestic product per capita in the next five years - 1.6 to increase the production volume of textile products by 2-3 times, to increase the export potential of the textile sector to 5 billion US dollars by the end of



2023, to increase the level of utilization of production capacities from 65 to 81 percent, and to increase 35,000 empty the job is planned to be filled.

Analyzing the available literature on the given issue, we can observe that a lot of research is being conducted in the field of textiles and competitiveness strategies are being researched by many leading scientists. In particular, F.Kotler [2], A.Thompson [3], M.B.Shifrin [4], L.V.Shulgina [5] from a group of scientists who conducted scientific research in this field abroad commented on the development of theoretical and methodological aspects of the competitiveness strategies of light industry. , M.J. Talasov [6], described in his works. It can also be seen in the works of a number of scientists of our republic N.Q. Yoldoshev [8], B. Kattakishiyev [9], I. Mamayusupov and others. Based on the research of the above scientists, it became known that there are a number of problems in the textile sector in our country, and the role of competitive strategies is extremely important in solving them.

The instrumental and methodological apparatus of the research is based on the use of analytical tools such as general scientific research methods: logical and situational analysis, expert assessment, questionnaire, observation, interview, grouping, comparison within the framework of a systematic approach. These tools are used in different combinations at different stages of research, allowing to ensure the scientific basis of final results, conclusions and proposals.

Based on the above, if we pay attention to the numbers, the volume of products produced by industrial enterprises in January-December 2022 will be 458.2 trillion. Soums or 83.2% of total industrial products. The share of the production, repair and installation of machines and equipment, production of motor vehicles, semi-trailers and other finished goods in the total manufacturing industry is 20.3% (physical volume index compared to January-December 2021 is 112, 8%), the share of the metallurgical industry corresponded to 23.2% (the physical volume index compared to January-December 2021 was 103.9%), as well as food, beverages and tobacco products in the manufacturing industry share of production - 17.2% (physical volume index compared to January-December 2021 is 109.2%), share of production of chemical products, rubber and plastic products - 9.2% (physical volume compared to January-December 2021 index was 97.7%, the share of production of textiles, clothing, and leather products was 17.9% (physical volume index was 108.6% compared to January-December 2021). The share of production of textile products was 13.7% in January-December 2022, the physical volume index increased by 9.8%, and the production volume reached 62,757.0 billion. Soum was observed. Also, it was observed that the share of textile products production in January-December 2021 was 13.8%, and its physical volume index was 119.5%.

In January-December 2022, the share of the clothing industry in the manufacturing industry is 3.8%, the physical volume index is 105.5%, and the production volume is 17,210.1 billion. Soum was observed. According to the results of January-December 2021, the share of the clothing manufacturing industry in the manufacturing industry was 3.6%, and the physical volume index was 118.7%. If we focus on the data of the past five years, it becomes clear that the current state of production is by no means satisfactory. The volume of production of textile products in the structure of the manufacturing industry is 24.8 billion. 62,757.0 billion soums. Up to soum, i.e. 2.5 times, its physical volume index increased from 107.4% to 109.8%.





Figure 1. Production volume of textile products

Also, during the past five years, the volume of clothing production was 7.7 billion. 17,210.1 billion soums. Up to soum, i.e. 2.5 times, its physical volume index increased from 103.3% to 105.5%.

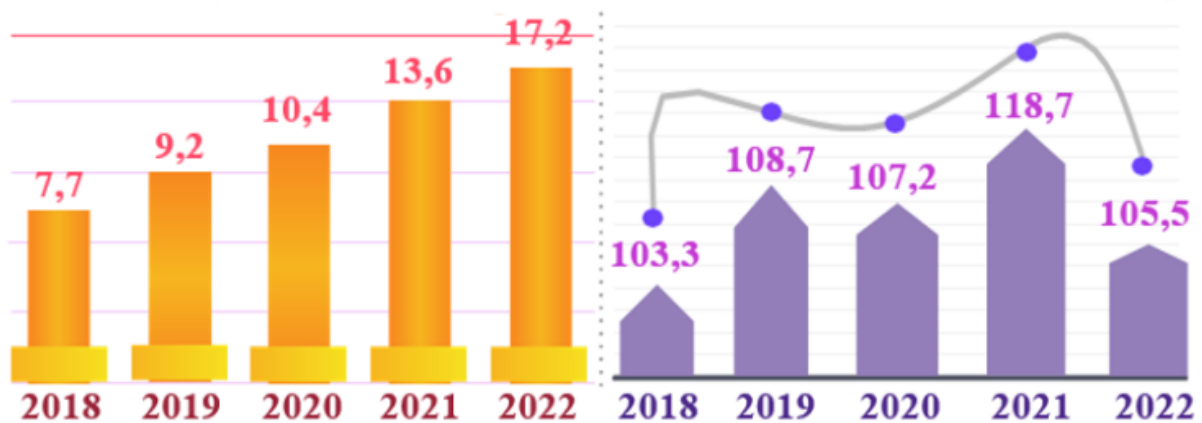


Figure 2. Clothing production

However, it can be said that these growth indicators show that, despite the fact that there are great opportunities for the development of this industry in our country, this potential is not being used sufficiently. Unfortunately, that is why the share of the metallurgical industry in the composition of industrial products is 23.2%, the share of food, beverages and tobacco production is 17.2%, while the share of the textile industry remains very low. However, in our country, there are sufficient opportunities in terms of both raw materials and labor resources to eliminate the shortcomings in this field. At the moment, the products produced in the currently operating processing plants are not competitive in the foreign market. In a word, the production of quality products that meet the consumer's taste is not yet at the desired level. One of the reasons for this is that the main attention in the production of textile products is focused on the activities of small specialized enterprises, which cannot replace large enterprises. There are several reasons for this. In small enterprises, the workforce does not exceed 30-40 people. On the other hand, products produced by small enterprises are of low quality and small in volume. Quality and price ratio, income level, population and demographic structure, climatic and geographical features, design and fashion compatibility, product brand, compliance with social and environmental standards and other competitive features and functions are maintained in today's textile and clothing production. remains in consumer choice. The problems of

improving product quality and product assortment are closely related to all processes, from the production of primary raw materials to the release of the final finished product [13]. In order to fundamentally improve the quality of products in this area, it is necessary to launch the production of new types of cotton fabrics, wool and silk fibers. On the other hand, it is possible to increase the quality of the product by creating an excellent production technical base that forms it through the introduction of advanced technology.

Also, in order to attract new technologies and know-how, it is necessary to produce high-quality and environmentally friendly products that meet the requirements of the world market, as well as to increase the competitiveness of local products, and to support the participation of foreign partners with experience in this regard. Directing the light industry of our republic to the production of fully ready-made clothes, that is, to the development of sectors that require less capital and more labor (clothing and knitting industry) and new opportunities for processing raw materials and delivering them to the final finished product need to create. This creates an opportunity to use labor resources and increase the share of finished products in the supply of products in the regions of the Republic. In order to increase the volume of production of textile products, it is important to increase the quality level of the products manufactured in them, to strengthen their export potential, and especially to ensure the competitiveness of the enterprises of the textile industry.

In today's fast-paced market economy, all manufacturers are moving forward, trying to beat their competitors. Every industry, from textiles to sportswear, faces intense competition as brands use both price and non-price competition. If the brand loses its place in the competition, another brand is ready to challenge it. It is important for companies to plan and implement competitive strategies. What is a competitive strategy? A competitive strategy is a comprehensive action plan developed by an enterprise to protect its market position and gain a sustainable competitive advantage in the industry. We consider the competition in the textile industry to be a struggle between manufacturers for the quality of the manufactured fabrics, the price in the market, and the choice of the products of this company by their consumers. The main reasons for competition should be considered: the first is the freedom of choice for the consumer; the second is freedom of choice for the producer [15-18]. Therefore, the competitiveness of industrial enterprises is based on the production of fabrics that are attractive, high-quality, have a set of consumption and price characteristics, satisfy the needs of customers in terms of delivery and ensure commercial success. A well-chosen strategy of commodity producers is of great importance in order to obtain income, implement extended reproduction and solve the social problems of workers.

The development in the textile industry is accelerating at a very high pace, but at the same time, there are several problems in the management system of this industry and some shortcomings in the successful formation of enterprise strategies, such as the following:

- human resource management;
- inability to properly form modern management;
- failure to properly set up marketing, financial, and production systems; imbalance in the distribution of resources;
- that the level of quality management is unsatisfactory in some cases;

• due to the low recognition of the brand, it prevents the increase of confidence of customers in the product.

Uzbekistan has a great potential to develop textiles and bring national brands to the world market, but it is a pity that our share is still low. There are no specific models aimed at determining competitiveness.

Also, the use of new technologies of training in the training of high-level personnel and international cooperation in this field have almost not been established. If more attention is paid to overcoming these problems, great results can be achieved by applying competitive strategies.

Studying the above problems, we believe that it is necessary to implement and implement the following 37 strategic actions to increase competitiveness in textile industry enterprises and support them. It is appropriate to implement strategic actions at 2 levels, that is, at the level of the enterprise and the country.

At the enterprise level:

- wide introduction of labor productivity improvement programs in the network;
- reducing losses and increasing the efficiency of resource use;
- increasing labor efficiency due to introduction of new technologies and arrangement of added value chain based on knowledge and innovations;
- Expanding the export of finished products to European countries within the framework of the GSP+ system;
- introduction of standards that meet foreign market and international requirements into the production process.

At the country level:

- Modernization of existing local industrial enterprises in the republic and support for their activities;
- granting state benefits for a certain period in order to expand the production opportunities of entrepreneurs who have started to operate in the textile sector;
- development and implementation of investment projects based on modern technologies aimed at improving quality in the textile industry;
- stimulating the production of silk and wool together with cotton, which is the main natural raw material of the textile industry, and establishing effective integration relations with these production lines;
- providing preferential loans for the modernization of enterprises, introducing the practice of income tax reduction;
- active continuation of the system of supporting activities of exporting enterprises;
- improvement of the system of organizational and financial assistance provided to exporting enterprises;
- improvement of the system of assistance in the export of products produced by local manufacturing enterprises to foreign countries;
- pay special attention to the development of small business and private entrepreneurship in the development of textile industry enterprises
- reduction of administrative barriers, easing of business lending conditions [10].

In conclusion, the strategies for increasing the competitiveness of textile industry enterprises should be based on a comprehensive approach to solving it, based on the strategy of creating a



single mechanism of sustainable competitive advantages in the long term through the coordinated actions of the state, regions and enterprises. An important place should be given to the improvement of market relations, the organizational-economic mechanism, the solution of social problems, especially the improvement of the material condition of the population, and the activation of the activities of the marketing service.

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