



## DEVELOPMENT OF LIGHT INDUSTRY IN UZBEKISTAN AND THE ROLE OF FASHION INDUSTRY IN IT

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### ABSTRACT

*The development of light industry, which is a strategic sector of the economy of our country, the expansion of markets and improving the competitiveness of products is one of the topical issues. Because that textile, clothing and knitting enterprises need to introduce the modern fashion industry to the products produced by them, took its place in the world markets. The article the development and export of textile and garment production is analyzed in Uzbekistan. The fashion industry's position in expanding the textile and apparel trade has also been established.*

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### 1. Introduction

Nowadays, the textile and light industry occupies an important position in the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan and is at the center of industrial production. This sector produces products for public consumption, which, in turn, ensures a large portion of the market. Additionally, the industry provides a large number of jobs for the country's population, including the employment of women in the industry, which allows them to maintain a demographic balance in industrial areas. One of the most important factors is the growth of export potential. The growth of export potential is directly proportional to the economic potential of the country and the growth of the living standards of the population.

Uzbekistan currently has a large and diversified textile and light industry network. Its share accounts for 25 percent of industrial output and 13 percent of its production capital. At the same time, 32% of the industrial workers of the republic are working there. Uzbekistan has a rich raw

material base (cotton, wool, karakul, silk) for the development and provision of all sectors of the light industry, and also adequate conditions for the rapid development of the economy (natural climatic, territorial and labor resources). The light industry of the Republic is developing at high rates. If in 1991 7% of cotton produced in our country was processed, today it is above 40%.

All measures aimed at the development of light industry contribute to the increase of economic efficiency of enterprises and production of competitive products. Determining the competitiveness of light industry enterprises, studying the impact of competitive factors, adequately evaluating enterprises, identifying shortcomings and problems, effectively using the experience of developed countries, improving the competitiveness of light industry enterprises.

### 2. Literature review

The demand for light industry products is dynamic and selective. When choosing and purchasing products, its aesthetic values are of primary

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importance. These aspects are driven by the development of the light industry goods market, in terms of design and fashion.

In the world, the fashion industry and its theories were formed at the end of the 19th century, these theories were called the American scientist t. Weblen's "authoritative consumer theory", sociologist G from German scientists. Zimmel's" the main idea of the theory of fashion", sociologist-economist V. Zombart's" theory of luxurious living", m. He developed with Weber's1 theories of "theories of behavior of influential groups of consumers".

The research focused on the modern fashion industry and its development of the sewing-knitting industry is worth noting the scientific research of scientists from countries such as Italy, Turkey, China, India, which are highly developed.

The methodological foundations of the fashion industry as a result of fashion ideas and commercialization of design, production, business have been researched by Fatma Youngç Ünay and Cemal Wizards.2 The research is based on the idea of "creative fashion and intellectual business" and the need for effective marketing strategies in the fashion industry, not just marketing management.

There are a number of scientific studies on the competitiveness of the light industry, the main ones being Cline, W3., Doeringer, P., Crean, S.4, Dickerson, K. G.5, Nordas, H. K.6, Verma, S7., Juyoung Lee8, Evgeni Evgeniev9 A.И. Крауца10.

In Uzbekistan the leading local scientists–economists M. Sharifkhodzhayev, S. S. Gulyamov, B. Yu. Khodiyev, Y. Abdullaev, Sh. Zaynutdinov, N. K. Yuldashev, B. Goyibnazarov, and O. Aripovs were engaged in theoretical questions of management of the industrial enterprises and organizational features. But the review of studying of these pieces of literature indicates that modern methods of management of the use of production capacity in textile enterprises are not studied rather deeply. In above–stated researches and in scientific works the didn't pay attention to the problem of increasing the performance of production capacity usage in textile enterprises.

### 3. Research methodology

The methods of induction and deduction, systematic and logical analysis and economic analysis have been effectively used in the research.

<sup>1</sup> Ильин В.И. Поведение потребителей//http://www.marketing.spb.ru/read/m7/index.htm

<sup>2</sup> Fatma Genç Ünay and Cemal Zehir / Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences 41 (2012) 315 – 321. www.sciencedirect.com. doi: 10.1016/j.sbspro.2012.04.036

<sup>3</sup> Cline, W. (1992). The future of international trade in textiles and apparel. Washington: Institute for International Economics

<sup>4</sup> Doeringer, P. & Crean, S. (2006). Can fast fashion save the U.S. apparel industry? Socio-Economic Review, 4(3), 353–377.

<sup>5</sup> Dickerson, K. G. (1999). Textiles and apparel in the global economy (3rd ed.). NJ: Merrill/Prentice–Hall.

<sup>6</sup> Nordas, H. K. (2004). The global textile and clothing industry post the agreement on textiles and clothing. World and I, 7(1).

<sup>7</sup> Verma, S. (2002). Export competitiveness of Indian textile and garment industry.

### 4. Analysis ad results

The development of textile, clothing, and knitting, leather and footwear industries, expanding the range and assortment of finished products, as well as the development of investment and export activities of the light industry of our country is one of the pressing issues.

Taking this into account, the main program for enterprises is the tasks outlined in our President Sh. Mirziyoyev decree of September 16, 2019 "On measures to further develop the light industry and stimulate the production of finished products." The Decree sets the task to achieve international prestige of national brands in the textile and clothing industry, to implement targeted strategies for further development of the fashion industry of the country.

At the same time, competition increase in the world markets, development of technology and lower costs of producing goods by foreign manufacturers require additional measures to develop these industries.

As a result of the reforms carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the growth of the number of enterprises in the light industry is creating a strong competitive environment. In this case, the main challenge facing businesses is to maintain their competitiveness and prevent the risk of being squeezed out of the market in various ways. Ensuring competitiveness is one of the main objectives of any enterprise.

To further deepen the reforms in the textile and clothing industry, to create favorable conditions for the rapid development and diversification of the sector, several efforts are being made to increase the volume of investments in the deep processing of textile products and export of finished products.

Measures are taken to create more than 80 percent of the country's cotton fiber and more than 45 percent of the yarn produced in the country, as well as the export of finished products in 2018 at \$ 1.6 billion.

Privileges and preferences for the development of leather and footwear and fur industries, as well as the export potential, allowed to increase the production of ready-made leather by 6% and leather production by 44%.

Diversification and expansion of production of high value-added textile, sewing and knitwear, leather shoes and fur products, as well as attracting potential foreign investors through the deep and sustainable development of the light industry, deep processing of local raw materials. For:

1. based on the deep processing of raw materials, the target parameters for the production and export of textile, sewing and knitwear, leather shoes and fur products for 2020 - 2025 based on market requirements are developed;
2. "The Road Map" for the support and accelerated development of the textile, sewing and knitwear, leather shoes and fur industries for 2019-2020 has been approved.

The Ministry of Investments and Foreign Trade of the Republic of

Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations. Working paper No. 94.

<sup>8</sup> Juyoung Lee. (2013) Competitiveness of textile and apparel industries in the United States and Japan. Iowa State University. Digital Repository @ Iowa State University. Graduate Theses and Dissertations.

<sup>9</sup> Evgeni Evgeniev. Industrial and Firm Upgrading in the European Periphery The Textile and Apparel Industry in Turkey and Bulgaria. DOCTORAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE. BUDAPEST. October 2006.

<sup>10</sup> Стацурa А.И. Формирование и развитие конкурентоспособности предпринимательской структуры на рынке текстильной продукции. диссертации на соискание ученой степени кандидата экономических наук. Санкт-Петербург. 2009

Uzbekistan jointly with the Ministry of Economy and Industry, Uztuksprom Industry and Uzcharmsanoat associations have approved a list of investment projects within a month to ensure strict implementation of the target parameters approved by this resolution.

1) at the export of semi-finished leather (codes 4104, 4105, 4106 21 000 0 TN under the customs border of the Republic of Uzbekistan) from January 1, 2021 dues 10% of the value of exported goods;

2) at the export of cotton yarn (codes 5205, 5206, 5207 according to TN TU) through the customs border of the Republic of Uzbekistan, from January 1, 2021 a fee of US \$ 0.01 per kilogram of yarn exported;

In our country's light industry enterprises are given some privileges:

-enterprises with a share of export of finished sewing and knit products in total gross revenue by the end of the reporting period are exempt from property tax until January 1, 2023;

-the taxable income tax base of textile, sewing, leather, footwear, and fur industries will be reduced by seven years in equal shares for the cost of building modern cleaning, and sewerage facilities;

-organizations that launch modern automated slaughter complexes and leather processing companies are exempt from land tax until January 1, 2023;

-Foreign consultants of "Uztoqimachisanoat" and "Uzcharmsanoat" associations, as well as foreign specialists working in textile, sewing and knitting, leather and fur industries, pay income tax from individuals at the rate of 50% of the established rate.

On the basis of deep processing of raw materials, a target program for the production and export of Textiles, sewing, leather shoes and fur products with high added value has been developed, based on the requirements of the market, for 2020-2025 years. According to him, textile and sewing-knitted products are planned to produce 4225.5 million USD in 2019, 5861.6 million USD in 2020, 8 058.2 million USD in 2021, 11319.3 million USD in 2022, 12514.1 million USD in 2023, 13764.6 million USD in 2024, 3.5 times more than in 2019 by 2025. Finished yarn finishing, 471,0 million sq. m in 2019. Location if by 2025 year this indicator increased by 3 times to 1425,9 million sq. location Makes up ni. The production of ready-made knitted fabrics will increase in 2025 by 546 thousand tons in comparison with 2019 in 3,1 times. The production of sewing and knitting products will increase in 2025 by 3205.3 thousand units in comparison with 2019 in 4.1 times. And the volume of textiles and sewing and knitting products export is planned to increase by 2025 to 7075,00 million USDors and to 3.3 times more than in 2019. It can be seen that the main goal of the production and export development of light industry products has been set in our country. Table-1.

**Table-1**  
**In Uzbekistan textile and sewing — the production and export of knitted products is planned for 2020-2025 years**  
**TARGET PARAMETERS**

№	Product name	Unit of measurement	forecasting							
			2019 (pending)	2020 y.	2021 y.	2022 y.	2023 y.	2024 y.	2025 y	
1	Production volume of textile and	Million USD		4325,5	5861,6	8 058,2	11319,3	12514,1	13764,6	15028,5
2	Threads	thousand tons		623,7	770,3	921,4	930,2	974,3	990,3	1032,5
2	Threads of which painted and	thousand tons		182,5	223,6	248,5	276,0	413,0	463,8	470,5
3	Ready yarn, total:	million square		471,0	963,4	1 061,9	1 237,9	1 253,4	1 364,2	1 425,9
3	Ready yarn including ready-	million square		130,3	223,6	248,5	276	413,6	463,8	470,5
4	Ready knitwear	thousand tons		174,8	227,5	350,0	406,8	520,0	540,0	546
5	Sewing and knitting products	million units		790	1 070,6	1680	2 850	2248,3	3080,0	3205,3
6	Textile Gallowry	Billion sum		72	106,5	156,8	191,6	221,3	278,1	360,5
7	Socks	million pairs		260,8	312,4	325,9	409,3	415,1	421,8	427
8	Exports of textile and garment	Million USD		2156,4	2 703,3	3130	3 908,3	4760,00	5 731,9	7075,00

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Source: <http://www.lex.uz/docs/4516526>

A targeted program for the production and export of leather and footwear and fur products for 2020 - 2025 has been developed. Production of leather and footwear and fur products will reach \$ 2,250.0 million by 2025, while exports - \$ 1,500.0 million. Out of them, by 2025 it is planned to produce 289.7 million pairs of shoes, 49.5 thousand leather shoes and 16.4 million USDars for leather goods. Table-2

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**Table -2**  
**In Uzbekistan the production and export of leather shoes and fur products is planned for 2020-2025 years**  
**TARGET PARAMETERS**

№	Product name	Unit of measurement	Prediction						
			2019 (pending)	2020 y.	2021 y.	2022 y.	2023 y.	2024 y.	2025 y.
I.	The volume of industrial production	Million USD	349,9	455,9	519,1	660,5	809,1	1116,0	2250,0
1.	Shoes	million pairs	86,1	105,8	154,2	205,3	230,2	258,4	289,7
	<i>including:</i>								
	women's shoes	million pairs	17,2	22,1	35,8	51,1	60,0	77,9	104,8
2.	Leather Clothes	thousand units	18,5	23,5	26,8	35,3	39,5	44,2	49,5
3.	Leather and perfumery products	Million USD	4,8	7,4	8,1	11,2	12,6	14,5	16,4
4.	Leather total:	million square	1 125,0	1460,0	1 617,5	2179,4	2470,9	2772,0	3148,6
5.	Wool	tonn	2 260,0	2400,0	2880,0	3 500,0	3 920,0	4390,0	4931,8

II.	Exports of leather and footwear and fur products and wool products	Million USD	190,0	230,0	280,0	335,0	520,7	910,7	1500,0
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Source: <http://www.lex.uz/docs/4516526>

As it turns out, the region has a great potential for the development of the textile and garment industry. With this in mind, in to increase the competitiveness of our enterprises both in the domestic and foreign markets, it is necessary to produce products that are in demand in the market.

The products of world-famous manufacturers, taking their place in the light industry products, are becoming a worldwide tradition. Consumers are becoming increasingly aware of the emerging fashion outfits that are becoming fashionable - media outlets, the internet and television. Consumers are becoming more and more interested in innovation. As cultures of countries around the world come together, their dress and behavior are being combined. This phenomenon, in turn, will not affect culture. For example, dresses that originate in the west are equally acceptable in both the west and the east.

Today, products of world famous "Christian Dior", "Versace", "Paul Macarthy" and "Chanel" companies occupy the top positions in the world market. Their products are worn by popular people, such as mannequins, famous artists, singers and athletes. The admirers of such people follow them and try to imitate the customs of the people, and this is the beginning of the process of turning products into fashion.

Fashion is a part of social life. Each time, its fashion has evolved. Fashion changes directly to the level of supply and demand. Fashion also changes directly in the income of people, as fashionable clothes in a high-income country cannot become a tradition in a low-income country, because they cannot buy it. Fashion evolves and repeats in every age. It is a fashionable way of dressing, which has emerged in a fashionable period in the garment industry. The spread of fashion can be divided into two. The first is narrow, ie, mahalla, rural, urban and, secondly, a wide range of country and international fashion. In a narrow range of dresses, national authenticity prevails. Although a wide range of dresses is made in a particular country, the influence of other countries is on it. The development and spread of fashion are becoming more and more common at the same time, not just from one country to another. This, of course, is the result of civilization.11 Examining the extent to which the fashion industry in our country is growing, we can see that each region has its own culture of dressing. For example, in Andijan and Namangan regions, women prefer traditional dresses, while in Fergana, girls wear narrow trousers, open boots, long skirts, and skirts, and our men are white, red, and blue. T-shirts with green pants, sleeves, and short sleeves and shorts above the knees. The problem is that most of our young people do not have a clue as to where to wear. They dress according to new seasonal dresses in the form of films, TV shows, and television shows. There is a growing demand for our young people in western fashion, and they are oblivious to the traditions of national dress. Nevertheless, the satin, which is our national pride, has always been a great focus. He does not come in any tradition. At the same time, soon-to-be-forgotten our national dress adras, banoras, and elegant

<sup>11</sup> Барт Р. Система моды. Статьи по семиотике культуры. М.:

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fabrics come to the fore again. Today, fabrics are in high demand in Margilan, Namangan and Khorezm. Our specialists are looking for these fabrics not only for wedding ceremonies but also for work and home environments. In this sense, each dress has its own meaning. The fact that it is chosen correctly and that people are welcomed also determines the tradition. At the same time, it is important to dress well in a person's mood and business. In all developed countries, non-family school and educational institutions provide specialized knowledge on how to behave differently, how to use items, and how to choose the right clothes for you.

### Conclusion and recommendations

There are several of problems that are expected to be addressed in this area to bring light industry sectors to higher levels, which can be addressed through the following tasks:

1. It is necessary to develop the textile industry, to create new capacities for the production of ready fabrics, including the production of modern types of products that are in demand in the domestic and world markets.
2. It is necessary to develop the production of inexpensive mixed fibers in the Republic through the production of artificial and synthetic fibers and threads (viscose, acetate, polyester, polyamide) in the chemical industry.
3. It is necessary to create high-end design products in the garment industry that meet international standards and are in demand in the domestic and foreign markets. In this regard, the Design Center, established as a part of the company, must work to create products that meet the ever-changing fashion needs.
4. It is necessary to hold annual national exhibitions of the textile and fashion industries in the regions and to develop a unified information portal for enterprises. This will allow the light industry to produce products based on the achievements of the modern fashion industry and gain a foothold in local and global markets.

In conclusion, it is important to note that one of the leading sectors of the national economy opens up broad economic and social opportunities for the textile and clothing industry, such as expanding export potential and geography by expanding the production of high-quality raw materials and introducing fashion design services.

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