

REFORMS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN REGARDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIGHT INDUSTRY AND THEIR RESULTS

Mamajanov Azizbek Alisher ugli
Asst Professor at ASU

Rashmini Koparkar
Asst Professor at JNU

ABSTRACT

The article is based on archival materials, statistical sources, the volume of products produced by light industry enterprises in the years of independence, their value at current prices, large-scale reforms implemented by the government to develop these enterprises, the share of products in GDP and exports were analyzed.

Keywords: Light industry, Textiles, Knitwear, Goods, Silk, Cotton raw materials, Diversification.

By the end of the 80s of the 20th century, in spite of growing cotton fiber in Uzbekistan, a part of the Soviet Union, 11.4 sq.m. Cotton wool, on the other hand, met half of these needs, and was lower than in the 1940s. During this period, light industry, especially the textile industry, was experiencing the initial stage of remanufacturing. Even in the early 1990s, the country did not have technologies and equipment of international standards for cotton fiber processing and production of finished textile products.

Positive changes in this field began after the Republic of Uzbekistan gained independence. The decree of the President of Uzbekistan on May 6, 1991 "On the creation of the State Association of Uzbekistan for the production of light industrial goods" played an important role in the revitalization of light industry in the country and its nationalization. In order to implement this Decree, the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers under the President of the State Council of Uzbekistan "On the issues of the State Union of Light Industrial Goods Production of Uzbekistan ("Uzbekengilsanoat") was adopted. The following enterprises and organizations were included in the Uzbek state association "Uzbekengilsanoat" for the production of light industrial goods by the presidential decree: "Uzbektoqimachi" Uzbek state concern for the production of textile products; Production of sewing and knitted goods "Uzbekkiyim" Uzbek state concern; "Uzbekpoyabzal" Uzbek state concern for the production of leather-shoe industry products; Production of porcelain products "Uzbekchinni" Uzbekistan state concern; Fittings and technological equipment Tashkent production association (in the composition below Tashkent fittings and non-standard equipment factory, Naiman technological equipment factory); Central design-construction and technological bureau "Uzbekistan" republic company trade association; Tashkent Correctional and Construction Department; Association for construction and reconstruction of light industrial enterprises at the expense of the republican economy (with the following: Andijan Light Industrial Enterprises Construction Directorate, Namangan Light Industrial Enterprises Construction Directorate, Tashkent Light Industrial Enterprises Construction Directorate, Khorezm Light Industrial Enterprises Construction

Directorate, Samarkand Light Industrial Enterprises Construction Directorate, Directorate of Construction of Fergana Light Industrial Enterprises); Republic Cooperative Commercial Center ("Uzlegkoopkomtsentr") in economic accounting; Republic Foreign Economy Firm "Uzlegimpeks".

At the same time, the government's decision states that the State Association of Uzbekistan for Light Industrial Goods ("Uzbekengilsanoat") is an "independent production-economic complex, which in its activities complies with the laws of the State Council of Uzbekistan, decrees of the President of the Council of State of Uzbekistan, and the association approved by the Cabinet of Ministers under the President of the Council of State of Uzbekistan. It was determined that the charter should be followed, "Uzbekengilsanoat" manages the state property of enterprises and organizations that are part of concerns and associations, carries out their privatization, establishes, reorganizes and terminates state enterprises and organizations in the prescribed manner [1].

At the beginning of the 90s of the 20th century, 973,300 spinning reels were used in the textile enterprises of the republic, and only 10% of the total cotton fiber was processed in them. The volume of export of products is 7.7 mln. did not exceed US dollars. Considering the whole of Uzbekistan as a raw material base, the production of finished products was very small [2].

Since 1995, 2.5 bln. dollars attracted foreign investment. As a result, much higher results were achieved later: light industry became the leader in the production of export products with a high volume of added value. In 1991, the industrial capacity of textile enterprises for the production of fiber produced 7% of the cotton fiber of the society, and in 2015 this figure increased to 45% [3.12].

The initial export activities of republican enterprises began in 1994. During this period, the price of textile and sewing-knitting products exported abroad was 7 mln. amounted to a dollar. This indicator will reach 1 billion by 2016. Dollar, the number of exporting enterprises reached 260. The range of exported products has changed. In 1994-1996, only coarse yarns and spun yarns for yarn were exported to the world market, by 2003 fluffy towels and thick yarns, and since 2010 carpets, carpet products, sewing yarn products have been exported [4. 18-25].

If until 1991 only 4 large textile complexes were operating in the republic, by 2015 they have huge production potential - "Kabul-Uzbek Co", "Kosonsoy-Tekmen" JV, "Kabul-Fargona Co" JV, "Papfen" JV such giants were launched. State joint-stock company "Uzbekengilsanoat" (JSC) included non-state-owned enterprises that produce most of the country's light industry products. In order to imagine the role of light industry in the macro-economic complex in a short period of time, it is enough to cite the following information: by the 25th anniversary of independence, the share of light industry in the GDP began to make up one fifth of it, and one third of the employees employed in the industry began to work in this area. In the years of independence, light industry accounted for 25 to 28 percent of the state budget [5].

In the first decade of Uzbekistan's independence (1991-2000), the activity of large enterprises specializing in the processing of raw cotton and the production of primary products dominated the light industry. In the process of modernization and diversification of its industry, the light industry continued to develop gradually, and the role of small business entities in this area increased.

State policy aimed at modernization and diversification of light industry. In the next decade of the country's independence (2000-2010), a number of legal documents and programs aimed at the development of light industry were adopted, increasing the competitiveness of industry enterprises and the efficiency of investments, increasing the share of finished products in export and national products in the domestic market. has been achieved [6.11-22].

Decree No. PF-3102 dated July 1, 2002 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On improving the management of the light industry of the Republic" set the following tasks for the development of this industry:

- to strengthen the export potential of the network, to increase the production of competitive goods by the company's enterprises with all measures, and to organize their entry into world markets;
- deepening the use of cotton fiber and other local sources of raw materials and materials and increasing its complexity, mastering the production of components and auxiliary materials that are currently imported;
- implementation of a unified technical and investment policy in the network, support for cooperation of textile, knitting and sewing industry enterprises, localization of production in densely populated districts of the republic;
- wide attraction of direct foreign investments for the introduction of modern technologies, mastering the production of new products, updating and re-equipment of industry enterprises;
- to provide support to the company's enterprises in carrying out market reforms, organizing personnel training and improving their qualifications [7].

In the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on November 13, 2006 "On the program of modernization and technical re-equipment of textile industry enterprises in 2006-2008", the following tasks were set as the priority direction of the development of the industry:

- in the course of expertise, the main attention should be focused on increasing the technical level of production, first of all, on equipping enterprises with modern equipment that ensures the production of high-quality competitive products, provided that at least 70-80 percent of the total volume of the produced products is delivered to export.
- it should be noted that the funds freed up according to the concessions given in this decision will be targeted for technical re-equipment and modernization of production, development of new types of finished products, replenishment of personal working capital [8].

The decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 16, 2010 "On the priority directions of industrial development in 2011-2015" was adopted. The decision identified the following as the main priority directions for the development of industry, including light industry:

- large-scale modernization of industrial enterprises, technical and technological updating, equipping them with the most modern high-tech equipment, rapid implementation of modern scientific achievements and advanced innovation technologies in industrial sectors, expansion of training of highly qualified personnel for industry;
- diversifying production, ensuring stable growth of export potential on the basis of deep and high-quality processing of local raw materials, increasing production of competitive industrial products intended for export, expansion of their sales markets;

- further development of domestic industrial cooperation and localization of production, creation of conditions for the rapid development of small business and private entrepreneurship in industrial sectors, location of industrial enterprises in all regions of the country and, on this basis, production of products that replace imports, creation of new jobs and employment of the population ensure the growth of employment, people's incomes and standard of living will further increase;

- systematic implementation of international quality standards and technical regulations in the production of industrial products that ensure their competitiveness in the foreign market [9]

Production of light industrial products in Uzbekistan in 2011 was 2.2% of GDP and 14% of industrial production. 8.5% of all industrial production funds were collected in this sector, more than 18% of the employed population (114 thousand people) were employed in the industry, compared to 2005, the production of light industrial products increased by 2.9 times in 2010, knitwear by 2.7 times, The growth of sewing products by 3.2 times and footwear by 1.4 times indicates that this sector is the main and rapidly developing sector of the economy [10.89]. (Table 1)

Table 1. Analysis of production indicators of light industrial products in Uzbekistan¹

Indicators	Unit of measure	2005 y.	2008 y.	2009 y.	2010 y.	Growth (times compared to 2005)
Light industry, total	billion soums	1845,1	3050,5	3408,4	5376,8	2,9
Knitted goods	billion soums	36321,0	52483,7	59205,5	98896,3	2,7
Sewing products	billion soums	33,8	72,2	89,1	115,4	3,2
Shoes	a thousand pairs	2346,0	3273,9	3130,7	3325,0	1,4

As a result of modernization and technical rearmament of light industry, production increased by 23,033 soums per 1,000 US dollars and exports increased by 726.4 dollars per 1,000 US dollars in 2009-2011, 0.03 jobs were created per 1,000 US dollars [11.49].

As a result of the successful implementation of the textile and light industry development programs in the country for 2011-2015, in 2015 the annual growth of the sector's share in GDP was 2 percent, the increase in exports equaled 1 billion US dollars, and an opportunity was created for the creation of additional 600 thousand jobs [12.52]. These indicators are considered one of the main means of ensuring that Uzbekistan's high-quality, competitive light industry and textile products take their place on the international market.

The country's product export geography has been expanding year by year, and in 2012 it was exported to the market of more than 50 countries. 25 percent was exported to West Asian countries and other countries [13.9].

* Source: Prepared based on the information of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

In 1991-2000, 22 projects related to light industry were implemented in Uzbekistan. In particular, "Kabul-Uzbek Co" (which produces 47,000 tons of spun cotton yarn and 24 million m of gauze per year) in Tashkent and Toytepa with the participation of the company "Kabul Textiles" of the Republic of Korea, "KabulFargona K" based on the re-equipment of the Ferghana Textile Combine " (project value 110 million US dollars) joint ventures were launched. In Namangan, in cooperation with the Turkish company "Aston" "Asnam textile" (capacity of 30.2 thousand tons of spun yarn per year), "Kosonsoy-Tekmen" with the companies "Timas" and "TIMI" (annual capacity of 4.2 million m of wool and yarn) gas) joint ventures, textile complexes "Pashtete" in Karshi, "Gurlanteks" in Gurlan, "Anteks" in Andijan were built and put into operation (their annual capacity is intended for the production of 18.0 million pieces of sewing and knitwear). "Uzsalaman" joint venture was launched with the participation of the "Fergonapoyabzal" joint-stock company and the German company "Salamander" (1995, the annual project capacity produces 500,000 pairs of shoes).

By the year 2000, the light industry of Uzbekistan has become a multi-sectoral industrial complex, which includes cotton ginning factories, textile, knitting, cocooning, silk weaving, tailoring, footwear, carpets, chinaware, and about 150 enterprises in the production of textile goods. operated. 14 of them are joint ventures established in 1994-2000 with the participation of foreign investment and capital (these enterprises began to deliver 20.6% of the total volume of products produced in the industry in 2000, 88.1% of the volume of exported products). In the total volume of the republic's industrial output, the contribution of light industry was the largest, in 2000 its contribution was 20.1% (in 1995 it was 19%) [14].

The state association "Uzbekengilsanoat" has developed a program for the development of light industry of the republic for 2000-2005. tasks are planned. According to the program, in 2000-2005, it was planned to re-equip 33 enterprises in the yarn industry, complete 17 enterprises, re-equip 5 enterprises in the sewing-knitting industry, and complete the construction of 1 enterprise.

The volume of processed cotton fiber in the territory of the Republic increased from 110.2 thousand tons in 1999 to 476.4 thousand tons in 2005, the production of thread yarn 1.8 times, the production of carpets 2.7 times, the production of knitted fabrics 2.9 times, medicine wool production increased by 30.9 times, knitwear production by 1.5 times, more than 37.7 thousand new jobs were created. "Engilsanoat" project INTI (Tashkent), "Shoyi" research institute (Margilon district) and its branch in Tashkent, Republican clothing model house, Republican shoe model house, Republican knitwear models with scientific-technological, design, construction problems in the light industry sector. large structures like his house were built [14].

The share of light industry in the structural structure of the country's industrial products production had a tendency to decrease continuously during 2001-2009, from 20% to 12.1%, and since 2010, the situation has started to change. That is, in this year - 13.1%, in 2011 - 13.4%, in 2013 - 13.9% and in 2014 - 15.5%. At the same time, it should be noted that 7-10 percent of GDP was created in this branch of industry. 9-10% of the investments in fixed capital corresponded to the share of light industry, and its share in the country's exports was 4-5%.

In 2001-2014, the volume of products sold increased by almost 14.2 times. In 2001, products worth 567.2 billion soums were sold in network enterprises, and in 2014, this indicator was

equal to 8069.1 billion soums; During this period, the growth rates of production and realization increased from 111.6 percent to 154.5 percent (2001-2013) [15].

According to the concept of the development of textile and light industrial enterprises of the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan for 2011-2015, attracting foreign investment in the territory of the republic, technical re-equipment, reconstruction, new construction of more than 70 objects due to debt from commercial banks and own funds. construction of enterprises was carried out. As a result, in 2015, 410,000 tons of cotton yarn, 281.8 million sq.m. ready yarn, 81.8 thousand tons of knitted fabrics, 256 mln. knitted products, 71,300 pairs of socks were produced. As a result of launching a total of 29 enterprises in 2015, the number of ready-made products increased by 1.8 times, yarn yarns by 1.26 times, knitted goods by 1.2 times, hosiery products by 2.5 times, and ready-made sewing products by 2.9 times. it was cold. The mentioned numbers clearly showed that all conditions have been created for the country to become a country that is not a supplier of raw materials, but an exporter of finished products to the light industry.

At the moment, another important factor in the development of the light industrial sector is the production of competitive and import-substituting products intended for export, and preparation of sufficient ground for the sector to become a sector that replenishes the republic's foreign exchange reserves. Production of more than 50 types of import-substituting products was launched at the company's enterprises, and the volume of imported products was reduced by 93%. Including, more than 1300 types of knitwear products were adopted. In order to meet the relative needs of the population for ready-made products, more than 400 small and medium-sized business enterprises each produced products worth 1350.2 million soums in small batches [16.12-15].

2.5 billion in the light industry in 1991-2015. More than 200 large investment projects were implemented. The value of the enterprises of "Uzbekengilsanoat" joint stock company is 31 trillion. industrial products more than soums, 13 trillion. consumer goods worth more than soums were produced. In the enterprises, the production of cotton kalava and gauze, textile fabrics, sewing and hosiery goods, yarn kalava, ready-made clothes, as well as medical products and special clothes was launched.

By the end of 2015, the joint-stock company included more than 380 textile, sewing and knitting, as well as silk production enterprises equipped with modern equipment. About 360 of them were small businesses and private enterprises. These enterprises began to supply a wide range of products, from yarn to finished goods, to the domestic and foreign markets. Modern design and high quality ensure the competitiveness of manufactured products and give them the opportunity to take a worthy place in the international market [17.12-13].

During this period, modernization of production, technical and technological updating, release of products produced in our country to international markets, strengthening of international cooperation and attracting foreign partners for the implementation of innovative projects became one of the important tasks of "Uzbekengilsanoat" joint stock company. The results of their implementation made it possible to raise the country's light industry to a new level in terms of quality.

In order to further develop this industry, reforms aimed at ensuring quality changes were carried out in the country. In particular, foreign and joint enterprises equipped with modern

technologies were established instead of the old spinning mills that had stopped. Many enterprises of the light industrial sector have been modernized, and the production of competitive products of world standards has been launched. Privileges and preferences given in order to support enterprises operating in the network made it possible for them to take a strong position in the foreign market.

New facilities such as dyed yarn at the Asaka textile production enterprise, the fourth stage of yarn production at the Indorama Kokand textile joint venture, and hosiery production at the Jizzax grant textile enterprise were commissioned. Also, modernization works of "Uztex Tashkent" and "Humo textile" enterprises were completed.

The state of implementation of production programs for the light industry of Uzbekistan

№	Indicators	2001 й.	2005 й.	2010 й.	2015 й.
1.	Volume of products sold in light industry, at current prices, billion soums	567,2	1833,1	4593,1	4593,4
2.	Growth rates of production compared to 2001, in %	x	3,2 times	8,0 times	15,6 times
3.	Number of employees, people	48479	111774	98600	124353
4.	The volume of the realized product, in comparative terms, bln. soum	469,0	1622,3	4312,9	7536,4

Special attention is paid to the production of sports products in the network. In 2015, 57 enterprises produced more than 60 types of sports goods.

Attracting foreign investments, establishing new joint ventures, and expanding existing production facilities have begun to enable the development of the country's light industry. In one year, 153.7 million US dollars were attracted to the industry. As a result, 25 investment projects were implemented and more than 2,000 new jobs were created [18].

The decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 4, 2015 "On the program of measures to ensure structural change, modernization and diversification of production in 2015-2019" opened a new stage in the light industry sector. Based on this document, 33 enterprises with a value of more than 170 million US dollars were commissioned in 2015 alone. And again on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the country's independence

11 new entities were launched. At the moment, they are playing an important role in increasing the export potential of our country.

Analyzing the data of Table 2, the following conclusions can be drawn regarding the development principles of the light industry network in 2001-2015: the volume of products sold in the light industry in 2001-2015 increased by nearly 15.6 times at current prices. In 2001, network enterprises sold products worth 567.2 billion soums, while in 2015, the level of this indicator was equal to 8866.4 billion soums [19].

In general, in 1991-2015, light industry, the most important branch of the national industry, was not only nationalized, but also played an important role in increasing the country's economic potential. During the former union, Uzbekistan, which was the raw material base of a huge country, turned into a country that exports light industrial products by the time of

independence. Light industry has become one of the leading industries in a short historical period.

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