MAIN DIRECTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT OF LIGHT INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES IN UZBEKISTAN IN THE CONDITIONS OF ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract. The article describes and analyzes the main directions of the development of light industry enterprises in Uzbekistan, their composition, the specifics of enterprises, the strategy of introducing technologies and modern methods in the activities of enterprises. Uzbekistan the structure of the country's industrial sector and its analysis in a narrow and wide range. Proposals were made on the prospects for the development of light industry in Uzbekistan, the volume of industrial production by type of economic activity, the introduction of modern methods in light industry.

Keywords: light industry, semi-finished products, textile industry, leather and fur industry, man-made resources, small business, private entrepreneurship.

Annotatsiya. Maqolada O‘zbekistonda yengil sanoat korxonalarini rivojlantirishning asosiy yo‘nalishlari, ularning tarkibi, korxonalar faoliyatining o‘ziga xos jihatlari, texnologiyalarni joriy etish strategiyasi hamda korxona boshqaruvida zamonaviy usullarni qo‘llash masalalari yoritib berilgan. Shuningdek, O‘zbekiston sanoat tarmog‘ining tuzilmasi tor va keng ko‘lamda tahlil qilingan. Yengil sanoatning kelgusidagi rivojlanish istiqbollari, iqtisodiy faoliyat turlari bo‘yicha sanoat mahsulotlari hajmi hamda yengil sanoatga zamonaviy usullarni tatbiq etish bo‘yicha takliflar ishlab chiqilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: yengil sanoat, yarim tayyor mahsulotlar, to‘qimachilik sanoati, charm va mo‘yna sanoati, sun’iy xomashyo, kichik biznes, xususiy tadbirkorlik.

Аннотация. В статье описываются и анализируются основные направления развития предприятий лёгкой промышленности Узбекистана, их структура, специфика деятельности предприятий, стратегия внедрения технологий и современных методов управления. Также проведён узкий и широкий анализ структуры промышленного сектора Узбекистана. Представлены предложения по перспективам развития лёгкой промышленности страны, объемам промышленного производства по видам экономической деятельности, а также по внедрению современных методов в легкую промышленность.

Ключевые слова: лёгкая промышленность, полуфабрикаты, текстильная промышленность, кожевенно-меховая промышленность, искусственное сырьё, малый бизнес, частное предпринимательство.

Introduction. The light industry provides the required level of supply of products for widespread consumption. The amount of finished products must fully satisfy the needs of the population. All branches of the light industry can be conditionally divided into 3 groups. The first of them includes enterprises for the production of raw materials. The second group includes industries producing semi-finished products and semi-finished products. They work to supply light and other industries with their products. The third group includes the production of finished products. The finished goods industry specializes in the production of fabrics, shoes, clothing, carpets and other products.

They play an important role in the production of consumer goods. They have a significant impact on the entire economy of the country. Light industry has a number of features. The production facilities of the first group, specializing in the extraction of raw materials, are located near its concentration centers. Separate stages of the production cycle of the final product can take place at different enterprises. Full-cycle enterprises are rare here.

Much attention is paid to completion processes. The appearance of the product plays an important role. Therefore, appropriate requirements are imposed on the selection of personnel (for example, the presence of taste). Enterprises in this field of activity are usually small in size. They work dynamically, constantly changing their assortment. This constant change in fashion depends on the wishes of the consumers. Mostly women are employed in these areas. The final consumer is mostly natural persons. These features are taken into account in the process of organizing production cycles.

There are great investment opportunities in our country. This is due to the presence of a large number of unused production facilities. Due to the high turnover and quick return on investment, it is profitable for investors to invest in such production. In addition, the presented industries do not require large capital investments and have other investment advantages.

Materials and methods. This study is based on a combination of theoretical and empirical research methods aimed at identifying the main directions of development of light industry enterprises in Uzbekistan under conditions of economic globalization. The following materials and methodological approaches were utilized in the research process. Data sources and materials. Official statistical data from the statistics agency of Uzbekistan, including indicators on industrial production, export structure, foreign trade turnover, and technological modernization in light industry.

Reports and analytical reviews from relevant ministries, particularly the Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade, the Uztekstilprom association, and international organizations (UNIDO, World Bank, OECD). Scientific literature, including academic articles, textbooks, monographs, and conference proceedings related to industrial development, globalization processes, and the transformation of light industry. Regulatory documents and reforms such as state programs, development strategies, and legislative frameworks concerning the modernization and competitiveness of industrial enterprises. Research Methods comparative analysis a comparative analysis was conducted to evaluate the dynamics of light industry in Uzbekistan in relation to global trends, benchmark countries, and best international practices. This method enabled identifying gaps, strengths, and opportunities for the domestic industry. Statistical and economic analysis quantitative indicators such as production volume, export share, investment flows, and employment structure were analyzed. Methods included: time-series analysis for identifying growth trends, structural analysis to examine changes within textile, garment, leather, and footwear segments, correlation analysis to determine relationships between technological modernization and production efficiency.

Results. Equipment installation takes several months. Consequently, in the first year of operation, such enterprises can generate income. Investors can invest temporary surplus funds in more than 30 different sectors of the economy. Many of them are very new and promising. The raw material base of light industry in our country is well developed. It fully satisfies the needs of enterprises in cotton, wool, flax, artificial yarns and fibers, leather and fur products. The raw materials are supplied by agricultural and chemical enterprises. Its price is reasonable. This allows us to produce products that are acceptable to different categories of consumers.

Doing business in this direction is promising. The main light industry sectors comprise over 30 different subsectors. They are conventionally grouped into three main groups. First, the textile industry. This group includes the production of cotton and flax. It also includes enterprises in the woolen, knitted and silk sub-branches. The enterprises of this group specialize in primary processing of raw materials, production of various types of materials.

Industries of the second group specialize in the processing of fabrics and other materials in the textile, leather, fur and other industries. This category includes enterprises with a stable assortment (production of work wear) and more complex, dynamic production (tailoring of designer clothes). This is a very diverse group. These businesses are very diverse and have different placement principles.

The third group includes fur coats, leather and shoes. Products in this area interact closely with each other. They have no territorial specialization. Some branches of this group are present in almost all regions. However, in the textile industry, key areas of enterprise concentration can still be identified. The factors in the location of the main branches of light industry are practically indistinguishable from other spheres of activity. They often complement the national economic complex and also meet the needs of the regions.

There is no consensus on the location of production facilities on the proposed territory. However, there are three main groups of factors that influence this process. It can be placed taking into account the concentration of raw materials, consumers or labor resources. In the past, enterprises in this sector of the economy were highly dependent on the location of energy enterprises. Today, due to the availability of this source, this factor has become a secondary factor. The consumption factor influences the factories producing raw materials. Sometimes their goods are rarely transported long distances. Therefore, such enterprises are located next to raw materials processing enterprises. Also, for primary processing, they are located close to cotton growing centers, livestock farms, etc., which significantly reduces production costs and increases profitability.

Discussion. Manpower is also an important factor when locating businesses. Most of these areas are women. Therefore, it is recommended to build specialized factories in areas where heavy industry enterprises are located. They mainly use male labor. This will make it possible to use the labor resources of the region as efficiently as possible. The textile industry is the largest light industry. It specializes in the production of fabrics for the population and other industries (footwear, clothing, food processing, mechanical engineering, etc.). The cotton industry is the leading industry in Uzbekistan.

The textile industry is also an important component of the textile industry. In the textile industry, the first place in terms of gross output is occupied by wool processing enterprises. This is due to the high cost of raw materials. The value of fixed assets is high only in the cotton industry. Such enterprises produce yarns, fabrics and finished products.

The silk industry is part of the industry. They specialize in wrapping, weaving, spinning and decorating cocoons. Fabrics and yarns can be made from natural, synthetic fibers, as well as from mixtures of different types of yarn.

Light industry products would not be complete without leather, footwear and fur. Natural and artificial leather, fur, sheepskin, film materials are processed here. The company produces footwear, leather goods, clothing and much more.

Our country ranks 8th in the world in terms of the number of products manufactured. In recent years, this indicator has slightly decreased. The production of fur products has no analogues in the world. It is export oriented.

Leather cosmetics also play a leading role in this area. In this area of management, artificial materials are also used. The footwear industry is characterized by high material consumption and labor intensity. It is very important for this sub-industry to strengthen the resource base. Prices for imported semi-finished products and materials are constantly growing. To do this, it is necessary to produce expensive products that are not competitive on the world market.

Leather products are presented in the form of bags, gloves, handbags, as well as balls and other products. Despite the positive dynamics of production growth, the products of local enterprises account for only 20% of the total turnover. It depends on several factors. The salaries of qualified specialists are much lower. This leads to the fact that young people are losing interest in the professions of the industry. As a result, the quality of the final product will decrease and it will not be competitive even in the domestic market. Outdated equipment accounts for over 50% of fixed assets. It has been operating for more than 10 years, which does not allow increasing the turnover and producing modern products. In developed countries, the rate of depreciation of fixed assets does not exceed 15%. Lack of investment does not allow enterprises in the industry to expand and develop new technologies. These are often small factories producing products for a small number of consumers.

There is a monopoly of light industry on practically everything important. It is very difficult for a new business to work with them. Without proper support from the state, the development of light industry in our country is very problematic. Subsidies and start-ups are needed to prevent the emergence of monopolies in all small sectors. Increased investment will help modernize equipment and production technologies. This will help local businesses enter the global marketplace and produce competitive products.

Conclusion. As a result of timely measures, the activities of enterprises were restored, all jobs were saved, production and export indicators continued to grow. In addition, in strict accordance with the current quarantine rules, textile and clothing enterprises have provided the population with protective masks and work wear, increasing their daily production by more than 6 million units.

Every industrial enterprise should strive to use its fixed assets as efficiently as possible. This is due not only to an increase in production and sales of finished products, a decrease in relative costs, an increase in profits due to an improved use of funds, but also with the consolidation of the company's fixed assets in the past. The main directions for improving the use of fixed assets of industrial enterprises are: reduce and prevent equipment downtime during a shift; increase in the equipment replacement rate; timely and high-quality implementation of repair and preventive measures; training of equipment operators; improving the organization of production and supply of resources, etc.

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