



THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIGHT INDUSTRY

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ANNOTATION: In the light industry, cotton, silk, linen, hemp, jute fibers, animal skins, wool, man-made fibers, artificial leather are used as raw materials in the light industry. Its main industries are textiles, clothing, leather, fur, and footwear. Light industry products are also used in furniture, aviation, automotive, food and other industries, agriculture, transport, healthcare and others.

Keywords: cotton, silk, linen, hemp, jute fibers

The Light industry is a set of industries specializing in the interior design of consumer goods and products from a variety of raw materials. In the light industry, both the initial processing of raw materials and the finished product are carried out in the internal drawing.
[1]

The light industry was established in the second half of the 18th century as a branch of a large factory industry. Technical progress in the textile industry, one of the oldest branches of light industry, is associated with the great discoveries of the eighteenth century that laid the foundation for the textile industry's transition from the capitalist manufacturing stage to the large-scale mechanized industry stage. But the simplest methods of processing leather by hand to make cotton and wool yarn and sew leather shoes are found in India, China, Egypt, and Central Asia. previously known centuries ago, recorded in the historical literature and confirmed by archaeological finds. At present, the economic development in the territory of Uzbekistan consists of domestic, handicrafts and handicrafts. Industrially produced clothing, footwear, knitwear, fabrics are mainly imported from the central cities

of Russia, while cotton fiber, raw silk, leather and other raw materials are exported to Russia.

The industrial design of light industry products in Uzbekistan was founded in the late XIX century, in 1874 with the construction of a gin in Tashkent. In the early twentieth century, the light industry consisted mainly of cotton processing enterprises, which accounted for about 4/5 of the gross industrial output. In the 1920s, cotton gins, spinning, weaving, sewing, leather and haberdashery factories, and shoe factories were built. The first stage of the Kyzyl Tong sewing factory, the Tashkent shoe factory, the Tashkent mining plant, and the Fergana sewing factory (10,000 knitting needles and 300 looms) has been launched in Tashkent. With the launch of Fergana, Samarkand, Bukhara and Margilan silk factories, Samarkand silk weaving factory, the foundation of the silk industry has been laid in Uzbekistan. One of the giants of the textile industry, the Tashkent Textile Combine, has started operating. In the pre-World War II period, the Kokand spinning and sock weaving factory was launched in the knitting industry, and knitting factories in Fergana and Tashkent. In recent years, the light industry has further developed, the technical base of this industry has been improved.

Knitted interior design in the country has made significant progress, Tashkent "Malika" knitted interior design association, Andijan domestic knitting factory was built. In the 70s and 80s, the Khiva carpet factory, the first stage of the Bukhara textile factory, the Andijan textile factory, and small-capacity spinning, weaving, and spinning factories were launched in small towns and district centers. Porcelain and faience, the newest branch of light industry in the country, are produced at the Tashkent, Samarkand, Kuvasay porcelain factories, Angren ceramics factory.

With the independence of Uzbekistan, the light industry has reached a new level of quality. According to the decision of the Government of the Republic, almost all enterprises in the sector were transformed into open joint-stock companies and other forms of ownership under the program of denationalization. The Ministry of Light Industry was abolished and the *Uzbekyengilsanoat*, a state association for the production of light industry products, and the Uzbek Silk Association, a silk and silk industry association, were established on its basis.). Mining and footwear enterprises have merged into the *Uzbekcharm-poyabzal* association.

At present, the light industry of Uzbekistan is a diversified industrial complex, which includes cotton gins, textiles, knitwear, silkworms, silk weaving, sewing, mining, footwear, carpets, porcelain and ceramics. There are about 150 enterprises in the field of internal

drawing of goods. The Uzbekyengilsanoat state association plans to develop new industries, import advanced technologies, attract foreign investment, build new modern enterprises using bank loans, launch competitive products on the world market, increase export opportunities and others. Yengilsanoat Design Institute (Tashkent), Shoyi Research Institute (Margilan) and its Tashkent branch, Republican House of Clothing Models, Republican House of Shoe Models, Republican House of Shoe Models, knitwear models house and others.

Engineers and technicians for enterprises in the industry are trained at the Tashkent Institute of Textile and Light Industry and its branches, the Tashkent Institute of Chemical Technology, Tashkent Polytechnic and regional colleges. The light industry is highly developed in many countries around the world, including Italy, France, the Czech Republic, the United States, etc., and plays an important role in the exports of these countries (see also Leather and footwear industry, Knitwear industry, Textile industry). industry, porcelain and tile industry).

In the process of economic reforms in Uzbekistan, it is important to eliminate the territorial inconsistencies in the structure of industries based on the cultivation of raw materials and production. At the same time, in order to attract more foreign investment to our economy, it is necessary to ensure more active participation of foreign investors in the organization of production that can compete in the world market.

In short, it is necessary to install modern equipment in the garment industry of the light industry, to create production facilities that will ensure the completion of the technological process, to launch the production of quality products. Thanks to independence, today sewing enterprises are equipped with new technological machines and automatic systems. Complex mechanization and automation of technological processes place increased demands on production skills.

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