

FOREIGN EXPERIENCES OF LIGHT INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT IN GLOBAL COMPETITION AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract:

Objective: The article highlights the importance of the role of light industry in the economy of each country, especially in the economies of developing countries, and the experience of China and Turkey in the field of light industry.

Methods: The article analyzes the strategy of developed countries of the light industry and the main factors in achieving such success. This is mainly attributed to the experience of China and Turkey in the light industry.

Results: Our analysis showed that the main factors affecting the development of light industry in developing countries are the low cost of labor force and availability of raw materials.

Conclusion: We propose to apply the results obtained in the experience of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Competition, strategy, innovation, innovation-technology, industrial enterprises, competitiveness.

Introduction

As a field, light industry is a set of enterprises that compete with each other and produce goods that meet similar needs. Demand for light industry products is growing day by day. Although in the recent past, price was a determining factor in product selection, now consumers choose goods based on quality.

In production, light industrial products are also used as raw materials and auxiliary materials in other fields (furniture, automotive, electrical, food, etc.).

The diverse product line meets the needs of manufacturing, technical, interior and military personal belongings, military equipment, extreme weather conditions and man-made exposure to the environment, medicine, and fire protection.

Light industry enterprises can be found in almost every country and region, and their production capacity not only meets the needs of the region but also also exported to other regions and countries. Developed countries The share of light industry in GDP began to decline in the mid-1980s due to the migration of production to countries with cheap labor (India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, China) and began to move to other countries. [1].

Indeed, developing countries are more competitive in the light industry due to lower labor costs. The garment industry of the light industry is a very important source of income and has therefore become a means of poverty reduction in developing countries. At the same time, it is estimated that the textile and garment industry has accounted for about 10% of the total number of manufacturing jobs worldwide over the past decade. This figure is much higher in some developing countries [2]. In Bangladesh, for example, there are about 7,000

textile and garment enterprises, employing more than 5.1 million people. The Association of Clothing Manufacturers and Exporters employs 4 million workers in 4,500 factories. [3] In Pakistan, the number of employees is 30% of total employment.

Many countries around the world are paying close attention to the development of light industry, as this industry is of great socioeconomic importance and serves to provide employment to the able-bodied population, particularly women, as well as to improve the population's living standards. One of the most significant advantages of this industry is that it is only second to food [3].

In developed countries (Germany, USA, Italy, France) the share of light industry in total industrial production is 6-12%. In Korea and Japan, this industry ranks second only to the automotive industry in terms of products. Thus, up to 20% of the budgets of these countries are formed at the expense of garment and textile enterprises. Production of ready-made clothes, fabrics, knitwear and footwear provides 75-85% of domestic demand. In developing countries (China, Turkey, India, Mexico), government support for light industry has led to rapid industrial growth. Over the last two decades, manufacturing (especially in the textile industry) has gradually shifted from the U.S. and Western Europe to Asia and South America.

Methods.

The country's main source of income in the development of light industry can be, for example, the Chinese economy. Light industry is highly developed in this country. At present, China is a leader in the light industry and accounts for 21% of total production. China exports textiles, clothing, leather goods, footwear to almost all countries. At present, China is the world leader in consumer goods sales, accounting for 20% of the total. China is ahead of its main competitors, Turkey and Mexico, and is America's main supplier of textiles. [4].

The competitive advantage is mainly due to the low price of Chinese products. Every year, China's textile export volume grows by an average of about 6%. China's success in the light industry depends on a number of factors, one of which is the abundance of cheap labor, and one of the main factors is that it has its own raw materials (China is a leader in the production of flax, cotton and wool)[5].

Turkey's light industry is actively developing due to the combination of different strategies being implemented. Currently, Turkey is the largest supplier in the world market for the textile and clothing industry. It is the second largest exporter of exports to EU countries after China. Turkey's light industry accounts for 10% of GDP and accounts for 40% of budget revenues (light industry is the second largest economy in Turkey after tourism). [6].

Turkey's economy has developed through lending to light industry, the use of budget funds and foreign investment, modernization of production and technology, and training abroad. In 1933, the Turkish government established the state holding company Sumerbank to develop light industry (Sumerbank was privatized in the early 1990s). As a result, the volume of light industry production increased by 60%, including cotton fabrics - by 65%, wool fabrics and clothing - by 45%, leather products - by 36%. The number of textile, footwear and clothing enterprises increased significantly. [7].

Since the early 1980s, the Turkish government has adopted a new strategy for the development of light industry, according to which all attention is focused on the export of products. Such economic policy has led to a sharp increase in the country's need for foreign exchange earnings.

Turkey has taken stimulating measures to implement its new strategy:

- providing soft loans to exporters;
- state insurance of export operations;
- Reimbursement of research and development of new technologies;
- partial or full refund of taxes on exported goods;
- increase of import duties on imported products.

Results.

As a result of this policy of Turkey, the volume of exports has increased sharply (in ten years, Turkey's exports of textiles and clothing have increased 22 times). In addition, the number of light industry enterprises has increased significantly.

Turkey has succeeded in developing its light industry by:

- accurate implementation of well-thought-out state strategies, state programs for the development of the industry in time;
- active cooperation between entrepreneurs and the government;
- attraction of foreign direct investment;
- availability of favorable climatic conditions for cotton growing;
- effective use of the cluster;
- creation of conditions for producers to bring products to the market (in particular, holding exhibitions);
- Adaptation of industry to market changes.

Discussion.

Light industry is of strategic importance for the development of the Uzbek economy. Its large raw material base, large employment, the presence of a relatively large market in neighboring countries make the development of the textile and clothing industry in Uzbekistan one of the potential growth factors. The use of this potential and the creation of a textile and clothing sector in the country is one of the priorities in the development of the national economy.

In recent years, the annual growth of production in Uzbekistan was about 18%, and exports - 10%. At present, exports of cotton are reduced and attention is paid to the export of high value-added products. Uzbekistan's textile and clothing products are supplied to many countries around the world, and the geography of exports is expanding year by year. For example, if in 2016 the product was delivered to 60 countries, in 2020 - 71. It should be noted that in 2020, the six countries will account for 87% of total textile and clothing exports, at the end of 2020 Russia - 36.5%, China - 21.6%, Kyrgyzstan - 15.2%, Turkey - 11.4%. percent, Poland and Kazakhstan - 2.3 percent. At the same time, 95% of exports of ready-made garments and knitwear fall to the CIS countries. This indicates that the level of diversification of export geography remains low.

Conclusion. We propose to carry out the following work for the development of light industry enterprises in Uzbekistan.

- 1 Using the Chinese experience to increase production capacity and minimize cost due to cheap labor.
- 2 Based on the experience of Turkey, due to the high demand for specialists, to improve the skills of staff abroad and improve product quality.
- 3 Increasing the assortment of sewed and knitted ware products.

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