



## Development Of The Textile Industry In The Republic Of Uzbekistan

**Abdunazarov Husan Menglievich**

Termez State University, 190100 Termez, Uzbekistan.

E-mail: [abdunazarov1968@mail.ru](mailto:abdunazarov1968@mail.ru)

**Allanov Kilich Allakulovich**

Termez State University, 190100 Termez, Uzbekistan.

E-mail: [allanov52@mail.ru](mailto:allanov52@mail.ru)

**Niyazov Khojakul Mirzaboboevich**

Termez State University, 190100 Termez, Uzbekistan.

E-mail: [tniyozov1965@mail.ru](mailto:tniyozov1965@mail.ru)

---

**Abstract:** This article examines the issues of development of the textile industry in Uzbekistan in the context of the current market economy reforms. In particular, it analyzes the role of the cotton sector in the development of the textile industry of our country, as well as the structural changes in agriculture, especially the cotton sector, during the years of independence, the growth rates of the production of the textile industry products of our republic, the dynamics of the export of the textile industry products in the republic due to the reduction of cotton cultivation areas and the decrease in the amount of the gross cotton harvest.

**Keywords:** Agrarian reforms, structural changes, cotton acreage and gross yield, diversification, modernization, gross output of the textile industry, production capacity, cotton textile clusters, textile, knitting and garment industry products.

---

The main goal of the market economy reforms implemented in our republic is the rapid development of industrial sectors, the modernization of the sector through the consistent implementation of the investment policy and the increase of their diversification, ultimately achieving structural changes, as well as the saturation of the domestic market in the regions with consumer goods and exports due to the effective use of the natural economic potential of the regions. Improving the quality of life of the population by increasing its size is one of the priority tasks.

In the structure of the industry of our country, the textile industry is distinguished by its local rich and cheap raw materials, well-supplied with sufficient labor resources. In particular, the textile industry is developing on the

basis of cotton and cocoon production. From the early years of independence, the textile industry was re-modernized. There have been significant changes in the network and territorial structure of this network.

In the development of this industry in the republic, the availability of local rich and cheap raw materials, sufficient labor resources, as well as the consumption factor related to the needs of the population in the domestic and foreign markets plays an important role.

The republic has favorable agro-climatic, land and water resources factors for the specialization and development of the cotton industry. In the 50s and 60s of the last century, cotton growing in the republic was developed with the acquisition of new lands and the construction of dozens of irrigation systems. The increase in cotton production in the region has led to the development of cotton raw material processing enterprises.

As a result of the agrarian reforms carried out in our republic during the years of independence, structural changes took place in agriculture. The areas of cotton cultivation were reduced step by step, and the areas of grain, rice, vegetables, horticulture and vineyards were expanded.

From the data of Table 1, it is known that in 2010, the area of cotton cultivation in our republic was reduced by 352.6 thousand hectares compared to 1993. During the last 6-7 years, economic reforms have been further continued, as indicated in the action strategy for the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, "Modernization and rapid development of agriculture: deepening structural changes and continuous development of agricultural production, the country's food - further strengthening of food safety, expanding the production of environmentally friendly products, significantly increasing the export potential of the agrarian sector; by reducing the areas planted with cotton and grain, making the cultivated areas more optimal, planting potatoes, vegetables, food, oil crops, as well as new intensive orchards and vineyards on the vacant lands; tasks such as [2] were defined. Based on this, cotton cultivation areas in our republic and its regions were gradually reduced.

**Table 1**  
**Changes in the area and gross yield of cotton in the Republic of Uzbekistan**

№	Years	1993	2010	2017	2018	2021
	Cultivated fields					
1	Cotton plantations, thousand hectares	1695,1	1342,5	1201,2	1108,2	1062,2
2	Cotton gross yield, thousand tons	4235	3403	2900,2	2293,0	3372,9

The table was compiled based on the data of the statistical agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan [7-8].

In recent years, due to the gradual reduction of cotton cultivation areas in the republic, the total amount of cotton harvest has also decreased. In 2021, compared to 1993, the gross cotton harvest in our republic decreased by 862,100 tons (Table 1). In 2018, a significant decrease was observed in the amount of gross cotton harvest. For example, in this year, the gross cotton harvest in our republic decreased by 1942 thousand tons compared to 1993. We can point out factors such as changes in the gross cotton yield in our republic and its regions, as well as changes in the cotton cultivation areas, and the failure of the cotton state plan as a result of the negative impact of the cotton yield due to the drought of some years, the sharp increase in cotton pests.

In our republic, although the total yield of cotton has decreased to a certain level in recent years, cotton raw materials retain their strategic importance. As of today, there are enough cheap local raw material resources for the local textile and garment industry.

During the former USSR, the republic's textile industry was poorly developed. In particular, the share of the textile and knitting industry in the structure of the republic's light industries was very low. Most of the cotton fiber grown in Uzbekistan is processed in Russia and other former allied republics.

**Table 2**  
**The volume of gross products in the textile industry of Uzbekistan**

<b>Networks</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>Growth in 2021 compared to 2010, in %</b>
Share of textile, sewing and knitting industry in industrial production, in percent	14,2	15,4	13,8	12,1	13,8	14,5	102
The share of the textile, sewing and knitting industry in the processing industry, in percent	18,9	19,4	17,2	15,3	15,4	17,4	92
Production of textile industry products, billion soums	4845,5	16763,3	24835,2	29946,6	36230,8	52372,3	10,8M
Clothing production, billion soums	575,8	6108,2	7732,2	9165,8	10212,2	13592,8	23,6M

The table was prepared based on the sites “Stat.uz”, “Qashqadaryo stat.uz”, “Surxanstat.uz”.

The share of the textile, sewing and knitting industry in the total industrial production of our republic is 14.5 percent, and the share of the processing industry is 17.4 percent.

In 2021, the textile industry of our country produced 52,372 billion soums, and the sewing and knitting industry produced products worth 13,592.8 billion soums. In 2021, the production of goods in the textile industry of the republic increased by 10.8 times compared to 2010, and in the sewing and knitting industry by 26.3 times (Table 2).

Table 3

## Production of textile industry products in the Republic of Uzbekistan

Networks	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Growth in 2021 compared to 2014, in %
Yarn, thousand tons	277,2	326,1	367,1	393,2	427,9	528,6	614,8	789,0	2,8
Gas spaces-total, mln.m2	236,8	227,1	284,0	364,1	533,3	470,4	607,8	590,8	2,4
Including: Threading	169,4	157,8	197,3	253,1	302,7	332,0	405,5	407,5	2,4
Woolly	0,04	0,03	-	-	-	0,07	0,02	0,2	5
Silk	1,4	1,7	1,9	5,4	5,9	4,1	7,8	12,3	8,7
Knitted products, million pieces	131,3	161,6	215,1	272,7	319,7	266,1	286,0	481,3	3,6
Raw silk threads, tons	854,3	1349,8	1009,3	1810,4	2993,8	2166,9	1648,0	3753,3	4,3
Knitted fabric, thousand tons	32,8	41,2	50,9	58,9	60,5	54,1	97,3	75,1	2,2
Sewing products, billion soums	874,4	1718,4	2469,9	2949,8	2873,8	3216,8	4080,9	4679,8	5,3
Hosiery products, million pairs	31,2	31,8	50,2	68,0	117,0	126,4	155,0	219,8	7
Including: socks	28,6	28,8	42,8	62,7	110,2	114,3	131,5	176,7	6,1

Shoes, million pairs	8,7	8,2	9,2	10,4	12,7	21,6	27,6	26,5	3
Carpets and carpet products, thousand m <sup>2</sup>	35917,6	32650,8	39373,4	36612,0	45163,2	43917,2	54445,7	66339,4	1,8

Table: Compiled based on the data of the Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan [7-8].

In the textile industry of the republic, more than ten different consumer goods are produced. In the textile industry of the republic, the volume of product production increased in 2021 compared to 2014. In particular, high rates were achieved in the production of silk gauze, socks, socks, sewing products, woolen fabrics, and raw silk thread products (Table 3).

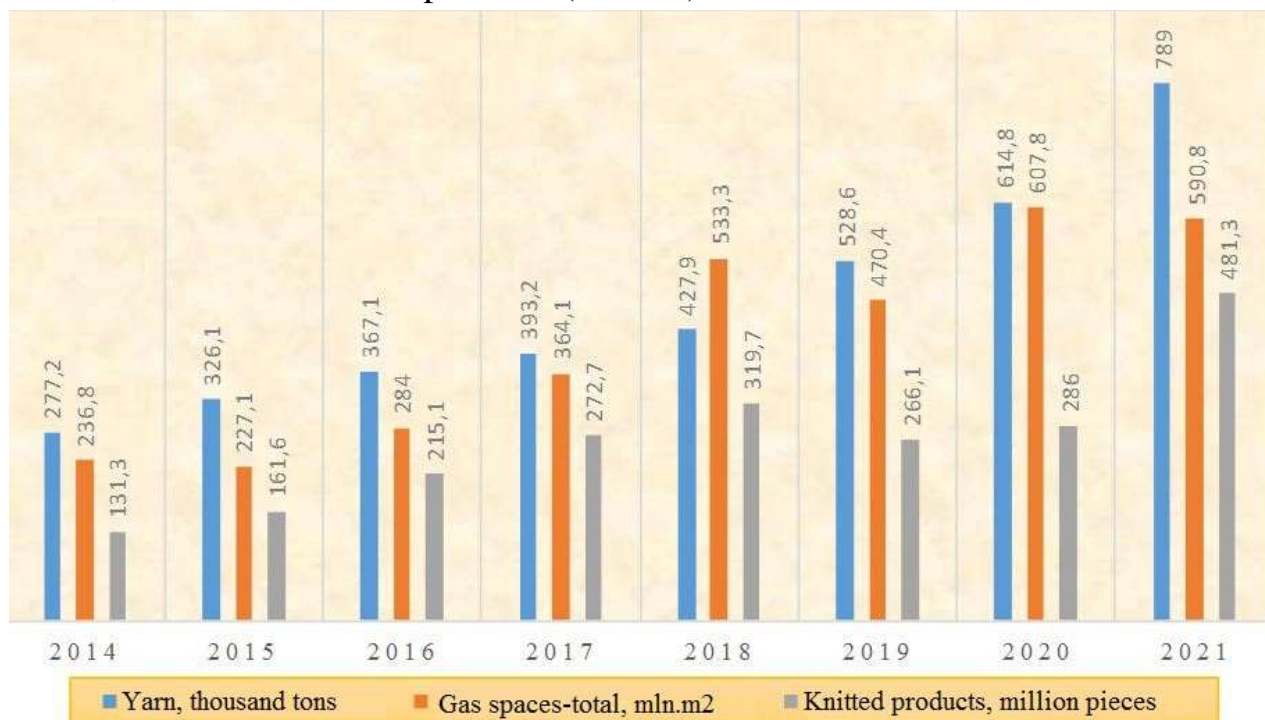


Figure 1. Production of yarn, gauze, knitted products in Uzbekistan.



Figure 2. Production of knitted fabric, hosiery-socks, socks in Uzbekistan.

In recent years, the active investment policy conducted in our republic led to the increase of the share of these industrial products in foreign exports due to the radical modernization of many industries, including the textile industry, and the increase of their diversification. In the foreign export of our country, the export volume of cotton fiber has gradually decreased. On the contrary, we can see that the share of products related to cotton processing, such as cotton yarn, ready-made knitwear and sewing products, knitted fabric, yarn gauze, has increased in the export volume (Table 4).

"Today, a textile network with high production potential has been formed in the republic, and about 7,000 enterprises are operating in them. 1.4 million tons of cotton fiber production capacity has been created, and about 60% of it is directed to meet the needs of local textile enterprises" [5].

**Table 4**  
**Dynamics of export of textile products in the Republic of Uzbekistan**  
**(USA dollars)**

<b>Networks</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
Cotton fiber	222,1	281,6	146,9	-	-
Cotton yarn	726,6	926,1	940,7	1613,4	1410,8
Ready-made knitted and crocheted clothes	289,6	354,8	506,5	645,2	928,2
Patterned fabric	65,5	84,8	144,5	242,8	307,7
Other textile products	36,1	51,9	88,8	118,1	161,7
Cotton gauze	65,7	69,2	96,8	131,6	151,4
Silk and silk products	49,9	71,8	74,9	78,1	92,5
Cotton products	26,8	27,4	30,9	39,7	54,4
Carpets	31,0	32,0	29,2	42,1	43,9
Others	9,0	8,8	9,7	-	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1300,3</b>	<b>1626,9</b>	<b>1922,2</b>	<b>2927,4</b>	<b>3178,0</b>

Table: Compiled based on the data of the Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan [7-8].



Chapter III of the new development strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 entitled "Rapid development of the national economy and ensuring high growth rates" envisages doubling the production volume of textile industry products. Also, in this chapter, "Establishing foreign economic relations between the regions of the Republic and business representatives of foreign countries, including the development of investment and foreign trade relations with the People's Republic of China of the Syrdarya region, the Russian Federation of the Surkhandarya region, and the Indian business circles of the Jizzakh region. In the Surkhandarya region, the "Investor Support Center", in the Navoi region, the "Business Support Center" by the Navoi mining and metallurgical combine, and in the Tashkent city, the "Advanced Projects and Engineering Center" and in each district, the "Innovation and Technology Centers" have been established to provide practical assistance to entrepreneurs.

In recent years, a number of decrees and decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the organization of the cultivation of cotton crops and their technological deep processing have been adopted.

Especially the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on 14.12. Decree No. PF-5285 of 2017 "On measures for rapid development of the textile and sewing-knitting industry" and Decree No. PF-14 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 16, 2021 "On measures to regulate the activities of cotton-textile clusters" serves as an important step in the development of the field.

"Uztoqimaliksanoat" association was established by the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 14, 2017 "On measures for rapid development of the textile and sewing-knitting industry".

"The modern interpretation of the cluster theory was fully formed in the 80s of the 20th century. M. Porter empirically proved that large competitive companies tend to concentrate in certain areas. He stated that a competitive company has a satisfactory effect on the economic entities around it, and in turn creates an alternative environment that increases the competitiveness of all interrelated partners. In his opinion, "Cluster is a group of companies and related organizations that are geographically adjacent to each other, interconnected, operating in a certain field, complementing each other towards a common goal." A competitive company forms the competitiveness of the national economy sector, and the

competitive sector, in turn, ensures and maintains the country's competitiveness in the world market".

The establishment of cotton textile clusters in our country leads to deep technological processing of locally grown cotton raw materials and creation of additional product value. In this regard, organic technological production relations are established between cotton-growing economic entities and processing enterprises. As a result, new jobs will be created in the regions, employment of the population will be ensured, and as a result, the production of ready-made quality consumer goods for the domestic and foreign markets will be achieved.

In 2022, 134 cotton-textile clusters were operating in our republic. In these clusters, cotton is planted on 1034223 hectares. In the Kashkadarya region, the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Tashkent, and Khorezm regions of our country, the cotton cultivation areas attached to the cotton-growing clusters constitute large areas (Table 7).

"In 2022, 1,989 enterprises and entrepreneurs, 122 cotton textile clusters, and 4 educational institutions operated within the association. Also, this year foreign investment worth 3.9 billion dollars was made. In addition, 1,080,000 tons of cotton fibers were processed by the joint enterprises, 905,600 tons of yarn, 814,2 million square meters of cotton yarn, 242,300 tons of knitted fabric, and 2.3 billion pieces of sewing and knitting products were produced [6].

"It should be noted that in 2017, only 0.9 percent of the gross cotton crop grown in our republic was contributed by clusters, while this figure was 15.1 percent in 2018, 68 percent in 2019, and 91 percent in 2020. Starting from 2021, 100 percent of cotton raw material was grown by cotton-textile clusters. Productivity has increased by an average of 10 percent over the past year.

**Table 7**  
**Territorial location of cotton textile clusters in the Republic of Uzbekistan and its regions (2022)**

№	The name of the areas	Cotton textile clusters				
		Number	Combined land area, ha	From this		
				in the cluster (hectare)	on the farm	
			Number		Cultivated area (hectare)	
1	Republic of Karakalpakstan	11	86791	4847	2046	81944
2	Andijan region	15	78991	13910	2328	65081
3	Bukhara region	11	99220	7303	2825	91917
4	Jizzakh region	6	77900	5686	2442	72214
5	Kashkadarya region	18	136036	21191	5669	114845
6	Navoi region	4	31655	0	844	31655
7	Namangan region	7	63406	24010	1224	39396
8	Samarkand region	11	75356	14089	2152	61267
9	Surkhandarya region	11	72370	12527	1876	59843
10	Syrdarya region	9	75500	26300	1463	49200
11	Tashkent region	6	72161	24400	1400	47761
12	Fergana region	13	82080	3861	2358	78219
13	Khorezm region	12	82757	3020	1579	79737
	According to the Republic of Uzbekistan:	134	1034223	161144	28206	873079

Source: <https://www.agro.uz/iqtisodiy-ko'rsatkichlar>

In 2016, 37 percent of the raw cotton produced in our country was processed, and now Uzbekistan has the capacity to process 100 percent of its own cotton fiber. In return, the export of raw materials was completely stopped. On the contrary, it began to be processed and exported as a value-added product. In other words, the volume of in-house fiber processing has increased, the spinning of

kalava yarn has increased by 2 times, and the production of finished products has increased by 3 times. In turn, the amount of exports has increased steadily and reached 3.1 billion dollars by the end of 2021 [4].

### **Conclusion**

In short, during the last 5-6 years, deep structural changes have been made in the industrial sectors of our country, especially in the textile industry. In the textile industry, the production volume of textile products has been increased based on the investment policy factor. As part of the foreign export goods of our republic, the volume of cotton fiber export has decreased, and the volume of textile products has increased.

Today, the textile industry faces a number of problems. These are the following:

- In our republic, it is necessary to improve the territorial location of textile industry enterprises, taking into account the local cheap raw materials, labor resources, and the factor of consumption in the domestic and foreign markets;
- The share of yarn products remains high in the share of textile products in the foreign export goods of our republic. In the near future, by technologically re-modernizing the yarn production enterprises to specialize in the production of ready-made yarn, achieving a reduction in the foreign export of yarn products;
- Production of competitive products in the enterprises producing sewing and knitting products in the region and increasing their share in exports and the right.

The reforms that are being carried out in the national industry of our republic will serve to improve the industrial sectors of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its regions in the near future, especially the textile industry, as well as to increase the volume of production of consumer goods, to increase the well-being of the population of our country, and to the stable growth of our national economy.

### **References**

1. Appendix 1 to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-60 of January 28, 2022 Development strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026. 51 p.

2. "Strategy of actions" on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 02.07.2017

3. Rahimov F.X., Usmanov B.Sh., Kushiev H.H. Cluster theory and practical approaches to it. 2020.7 p. <https://mineconomy.uz/uploads>.

4. Rahmatov M. A historic victory in the cotton-textile industry of Uzbekistan. People's word, March 15, 2022.

5. Musayeva Sh.A. Ikromova T. The role of the textile industry in increasing the export potential of the economy of Uzbekistan. Science and innovation international scientific journal volume 1 issue 6 UIF-2022: 8.2

6. <https://uzts.uz/pahta-toqimachilik-klasterlari>.

7. Industry of Uzbekistan. 2014-2017. State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. T.: 2018 151 p.

8. Industry of Uzbekistan. 2018-2021. State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. T.: 2022 150 p.