



International Conference on Economics, Finance, Banking and Management

Hosted online from Paris, France

Website: econfseries.com

24th May, 2025

SIZE AND ASSORTMENT OF FIBER PRODUCTION IN COTTON INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES

Sattarov Ilkhomjon Rahimjanovich,

Israilov Rustambek Ibragimovich

Khalikov Kurbanali Madaminovich

Annotation:

Uzbekistan The Republic of Uzbekistan is a developing economy considering local products such as the production and practice of fidalanish shuningdek, Kyrgyzstan Kyrgyzstan Kyrgyzstan Kyrgyzstan Kyrgyzstan kyrgyzstan kymatga higmatga ega hulgan, the production of islab Kyrgyzstan kyrgyzstan and the mountain range of yurtning rivolanish. Shuningdek, a long-time industrialist striving for restoration, has the ability to innovate, accurately calculate the necessary conditions

Keywords: raw material, product, assortment, economy, Cotton, Technology, production, Max, grade, resource teamkor.

Аннотация: Узбекистан Республика Узбекистан, Республика Кыргызстан, Республика Кыргызстан, Республика Кыргызстан, Республика Кыргызстан ислаб Кыргызстан и горный ассортимент юргызской юрт юрт риволанишской возвышенности. Шунингдек, давний промышленник, стремящийся к восстановлению, имеет возможность внедрять инновации, точно рассчитывать необходимые условия

Ключевые слова: сырье, продукция, ассортимент, экономика, хлопок, технология, ишлаб чикариш, махалли, новинка, ресурс, teamkor.

The industry of Uzbekistan has also gone through several stages in the process of its development. First of all, cottage industry, then handicrafts, i.e. home industry, cooperation, manufacture, factory, etc. emerged. Here: many types of handicrafts, i.e. pottery, carpentry, stonemasonry, construction, carving, embroidery, leatherworking, weaving and tailoring, blacksmithing, coppersmithing and jewelry,



E CONF SERIES



International Conference on Economics, Finance, Banking and Management

Hosted online from Paris, France

Website: econfseries.com

24th May, 2025

engraving, ironwork, goldsmithing, painting, tinsmithing and others were widespread. In the first centuries AD, many handicraft centers were formed on the territory of present-day Uzbekistan.

In the 9th-10th centuries, Khiva and Shosh were known to the world for yarn, fabric, and carpets, Fergana for the manufacture of copper and iron weapons and knives, and Bukhara for the manufacture of silk fabrics and glass products.

After a decline in development in the 12th and 13th centuries, craftsmanship flourished again with the emergence of the Timurid state. Craftsmanship gained special importance in the production relations of cities such as Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva, Tashkent, and Shahrizabz. [1]

After the industrial revolution that took place in England in the 1860s and 1870s, Uzbekistan gradually began to transition from manufacturing to mechanized industry. Industries that provided primary processing of raw materials (cotton ginning, silk spinning, wine, canning, and oil factories) emerged.

By the end of the 19th century, about 30 types of crafts had developed in Uzbekistan. By the beginning of the 20th century, the main part of crafts was transformed into artels, and later into factories and factories, and art objects enterprises.

In the 20th century, Uzbekistan's industry underwent huge changes. If at the beginning of the century only 5-10 types of the most important types of industrial products (cotton fiber, raw silk, vegetable oil, grape wine, brick, ganch, etc.) were produced, by the end of the century hundreds of thousands of types were being produced.[2]

Uzbekistan's textile industry has a centuries-old history based on the processing of local raw materials: cotton fiber, silk, leather, kaolin, etc. are considered the country's national wealth.

Uzbekistan currently has a high rating among the world's light industry and export sectors. This sector includes a wide range of export goods, from spun yarn to finished products.[3]

The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-3559 "On measures to radically improve the activities of the Cotton Industry Scientific Center" Joint-Stock Company, adopted on February 23, 2018, created a legal basis for the further development of scientific research in the cotton industry of the republic.[4]



E CONF SERIES



International Conference on Economics, Finance, Banking and Management

Hosted online from Paris, France

Website: econfseries.com

24th May, 2025

According to this resolution, the Cotton Industry Scientific Center Joint-Stock Company is authorized to participate in the development and implementation of a unified state scientific and technical policy in the field of cotton processing, to carry out scientific and technical and innovative activities within the framework of primary cotton processing, to develop regulatory and technical, instructional and organizational and methodological documents regulating the activities of industry enterprises, to improve the skills of specialists in the field through educational processes, to create new local scientific, highly productive and competitive technological equipment, a complete innovation cycle from scientific research to finished scientific and technical products, and to conduct scientific and experimental and design work within the framework of introducing them into cotton ginning enterprises. is being implemented until [5]

Technological development in the priority sectors of our country's economy is becoming more important than ever. In particular, in recent years, scientific research on the development of the cotton ginning industry has begun to yield positive results, and the introduction of resource-saving equipment and technologies in the sector has led to an increase in the efficiency of cotton processing enterprises.

The textile industry of Uzbekistan is an undoubted leader in the production of products, attracting investments, creating new enterprises and jobs, and providing employment to women and youth. Today, as a result of the privileges provided by the government to exporting enterprises, the textile industry also occupies a leading position in the export of products.

In particular, Namangan region is one of the regions where the textile industry is developing rapidly, and today 2,420 textile and sewing and knitting enterprises operate in the region.

Currently, 19 cotton fiber processing enterprises with an annual capacity of 102.3 thousand tons of cotton fiber are operating in the region.

In accordance with the relevant government decisions, the regional "Textile Finance Namangan" LLC, "Tashbulak Tex", "Namangan Toqimachi", "Art Soft Tex", "Iftikhor Tex Sanoat", "Namangan Pachta Tex" and "Uchkurgan Tekstil" LLCs have organized cotton and textile production on a total area of 63.4 thousand hectares in 9 regions of the region.



E CONF SERIES



International Conference on Economics, Finance, Banking and Management

Hosted online from Paris, France

Website: econfseries.com

24th May, 2025

If we consider the technological processes of processing cotton raw materials at the Uychi cotton ginning branch of the “UCHKURGAN TEXTILE” joint venture located in the Namangan region, in order to ensure the established indicators for processing the 2022 cotton harvest, in accordance with the order of Uzpakhtasanoat Joint Stock Company No. 146 dated September 4, 2019, 30 batches (types) of 1st sort, 2nd class An-35 selection variety, which were submitted to the enterprise for processing, were analyzed, which were obtained from 6690 kg of cotton raw materials from the factory's cotton receiving facility.

Processing of the 2022 cotton harvest In accordance with the order of the Uzpakhtasanoat Joint-Stock Company No. 146 dated September 4, 2019, a commission was formed to meet the established indicators, and the production of cotton raw materials from the 2022 harvest was determined by the order of the enterprise No. 19b dated December 8. From 6690 kg of cotton of the An-35 selection variety, 30 batches (types) of 1st grade, 2nd class, 27 kg of cotton with a conditioned weight of 6690 kg was sent to the drying and cleaning bottom, and 6663 kg of cotton raw materials were processed, the following finished products obtained as a result of processing were separated from the technological processes.

Table 1

№	Product name	Product release				Result (+; -)	
		Plan %	Indeed %	Plan кг	Indeed кг	% also	кг also
1	Fiber	33.6	34.0	2239	2263	0.36	24
2	The seed	52.8	60.8	3518	4050	7.98	532
3	Lint	3.0	0.0	200	0	-3.00	-200
4	Large mixed waste	0.4	0.0	27	0	-0.41	-27
5	Short fluff mixed waste	4.3	0.0	287	0	-4.31	-287
6	Invisible guard(s)	5.9	5.3	392	350	-0.63	-42
	Total	100.0	100.0	6663	6663	0.00	0.00



E CONF SERIES



International Conference on Economics, Finance, Banking and Management

Hosted online from Paris, France

Website: econfseries.com

24th May, 2025

In conclusion, as a result of technological processes, the raw cotton processed at each cotton processing enterprise changes its net, conditional weight and is separated into various types of fibrous waste. In the development of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the production and practical use of local products, as well as an increase in the volume and assortment of products with high added value, leads to the development of the country.

One of the most important problems of the economy of industrial production is determining the price of products manufactured at the enterprises of this sector. In a market economy, the price is one of the most important synthetic indicators that has a significant (significant) impact on the financial condition of industrial sectors and enterprises (firms).

This is explained by the fact that there is a close relationship between the competitiveness of the enterprise and its products and the amount of profit of a commercial organization. The price of a product depends on many factors: demand for the product, manufacturer's supply, government pricing policy, costs, competition, and so on.

The role of price incentives in accelerating scientific and technological progress, increasing the volume and quality of production, and satisfying consumer needs is immeasurable.

Used literature.

1. Темур тузуклари. – Т.: Ф. Гулом номидаги адабиёт санъат нашриёти, 1996. – 24 б.
2. Махмудов Э.Х. Корхона иқтисодиёти. (Ўқув қўлланма). – Т.: ТДИУ, 2004. – 208 б
3. K.Shalender, R.K.Yadav, Strategic Flexibility, Manager Personality, and Firm Performance: The Case of Indian Automobile Industry // Global Journal of Flexible Systems Management , 2019. - № 20(1), с. 77-90.
4. Lex.uz
5. Э.Зикриёев "Пахтани дастлабки қайта ишлаш технологияси". Тошкент. "Мехнат". 1999 й.