

FEATURES OF DEVELOPMENT OF LIGHT INDUSTRY IN UZBEKISTAN

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A B S T R A C T	K E Y W O R D S
<p>The purpose of the article is to review the foreign practice in the development of the light industry and to determine its features. The head of state defined the problem of ensuring the competitiveness of our country's enterprises as the most important direction of the political strategy. The modern international policy of Uzbekistan is aimed at integrating the country into the world economic community. Ensuring the competitiveness of enterprises in the conditions of economic globalization is a factor that determines their security and the economic security of the state in general. The republic's membership in the WTO (World Trade Organization) in the near future requires the development of competitive industrial production, including light industry.</p>	<p>Light industry, development, practice, production, economy, tools, industry.</p>

Introduction

The current stage of state development is characterized by the adoption of a new political direction aimed at creating a competitive economy in rapidly changing market conditions [1,2].

The modern international policy of the country is aimed at integrating the country into the world economic community. Ensuring the competitiveness of enterprises in the conditions of economic globalization is a factor that determines their security and the economic security of the state in general. The republic's accession to the WTO in the near future requires the development of competitive industrial production, including light industry [3,4,5,6].

The light industry plays a significant role in the economy of every country, as it is a significant source of budget funds and has a large export potential. The state of light industry affects the economic and strategic security of the country. The socio-economic importance of this network is determined by the fact that it plays a major role in ensuring the employment of the able-bodied population, especially women, and affects people's health. Light industrial products are used in all areas of human activity and are second only to food in terms of consumption [7,8,9].

The light industry is one of the leading sectors of the world economy. Its distinctive feature is constant growth due to the constant increase in demand for the product. Therefore, light industry has become a raw material sector of the economy in developed countries, and a priority sector in developing countries. In many countries, this sector makes up a significant part of the state budget, provides employment, raises the standard of living and reduces social tension [10,12].

Materials and Methods

In the study of global trends in the light industry, the author identified the following characteristics of the industry:

- in the last two decades, the centre of production moved to Asia and South America, gradually displacing the USA and Western Europe;
- in many countries, the development of light industry at the initial stage is associated with active support from the state;
- The light industry is traditionally referred to as labour-intensive production, but recently it has become more knowledge-intensive.

Programs developed in many countries include direct state support for industry, preferential tax policy, customs regulation, support for enterprises operating for export, creation of production infrastructure and improvement, and promotion of technological modernization, including the creation of an integrated industrial chain with a closed network. the production cycle from the acquisition of raw materials to the production and sale of the finished product [12,13,14].

Foreign experience shows that achieving competitiveness in the light industry is the result of a comprehensive development strategy. Our research has shown that there are two main directions of state support for the competitiveness of enterprises:

1. Import substitution policy. Within this direction, the state is creating favourable conditions for the operation of our country's enterprises, strengthening control over unfair competition, strengthening customs control to prevent the import of counterfeit products, etc.
2. Export promotion. The state is creating the interest of local manufacturers to export highly processed goods. This is mainly the relevant customs and tariff policy. The state can provide assistance in concluding contracts with foreign partners, organizing the participation of local enterprises in foreign exhibitions, etc.

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