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STUDY AND ANALYSIS OF THE KNITWEAR INDUSTRY OF NAMANGAN REGION

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Knitting is one of the most versatile methods of producing a textile fabric. The structure is constructed from a series of intermeshing loops. Historically, there are many different ways of forming the loops, including knotting yarns together and using a spool with pins inserted. However, the technique that has become most associated with fashion knitwear (weft knitting) is derived from either hand or pin or needle knitting. Hand knitting usually involves two large needles or pins and a single end of yarn. This method can be traced back to the fifteenth century in the United Kingdom (UK), where the unique properties of the material obtained were utilized for the manufacture of stockings. Of course, as with all textile manufacturing, knitting is no longer a cottage industry. Hand knitting is considered a skilled craft, and most modern knitwear available on the high street is produced using sophisticated computer-controlled machinery. Since William Lee's pioneering invention of the stocking frame in 1589, there has been much technological innovation. There are now two distinct types of knitting technologies, which ultimately produce vastly different fabrics for specific applications (weft and warp). The mechanical knitting process has been perfected so that different weights of materials can be produced at extremely fast speeds to the highest quality, often combined with complex patterning and texture. The properties of knitted fabrics are vastly different from those of woven fabrics. Knitted structures are less stable, more flexible and generally have better drape than their woven counterparts. The recent trend towards casual dress has increased the popularity of knitted garments significantly.

Today, the knitting industry holds a larger market share in clothing and fashion applications, with many retail companies employing specially trained knitwear designers and technical staff to create innovations season after season [1].

The knitwear industry is one of the most important components of the light industry of Uzbekistan and was formed as a separate industry in the 30s and 40s of the XX century. Launched in 1939, the Kokand Socks Factory, the largest enterprise of its time not only in Uzbekistan but also in the Central Asian region, was the first enterprise in the industry.

Shortly afterwards, in 1943, the factory received the status of a group of enterprises. After that, the knitting industry in Uzbekistan began to develop rapidly. During World War II, knitwear factories were opened in Andijan and Tashkent, and in 1950-60s in Samarkand, Bukhara, and in Andijan, Tashkent again.

The largest enterprise in the industry is the "Malika" Production Association in Tashkent, founded in 1942, which specializes in the production of more than 200 types of men's and women's outerwear and underwear. In 1980-1990, all existing

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knitting enterprises in the country were equipped with new equipment. The Malika Knitwear Production Association, the Bukhara and Samarkand Knitting Factories, and the Kokand Socks Knitting Factory have been completely rebuilt. The Altynkol Knitting Factory, Karasuv and Jizzakh Socks Factories have been re-launched. But today, some of them don't work.

Later, in 1985, Khojaabad, in 1986, Shahrihan and Chartak, and in 1993, Shahrisabz knitting and sewing factories were put into operation [2].

After the Independence (1991), the knitwear industry, like all other industries, began to grow rapidly.

Namangan region is one of the fastest growing regions of the country in the garment industry. UZTEX Uchkargan JV LLC, STYLE TEXTILE LLC, CHUST TEXTILE LLC, Dilrabo-SDA FE, NAFIS TEX GROUP LLC, IMRON TEXTILE GROUP are leading manufacturers not only in our region but also in our country. These enterprises produce hundreds of high-quality assorted underwear and outerwear for adults and children, most of which are exported.

Decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan which was accepted in recent years to develop this branch, are particularly motivating this field.

A number of major projects are being developed and implemented to ensure the implementation of these decisions. The projects will primarily focus on the full processing of cotton fiber grown locally, producing high-value products, and increasing the real incomes of the region's population [2, 3].

The Uzbek-British-Singaporean joint venture Uztex Uchkurgan is a result of the favorable investment climate created in our country and the full support of the production of finished products from local raw materials. In the first phase of the project, Uchkurgan Textile LLC was launched.

As an integral part of it, Uztex Uchkurgan was launched. About \$ 120 million has been invested in the construction of a 16-hectare light industry complex and equipping it with modern technological equipment. This enterprise, which is the largest textile complex in the country, annually produces 16,500 tons of yarn, 7,000 tons of cotton fabrics, 3 million pieces of finished knitwear. The spinning mill, which employs more than 1,600 people, has an annual export potential of \$ 50 million. At the request of the President, the company, which specializes in 100% cotton processing, now switched to a full cluster method. [3]

Today, 38 percent of the cotton fiber grown in the province is processed, and the launch of this enterprise alone is expected to increase this figure to 54 percent. According to regional programs, by 2021 the raw cotton will be fully processed locally.

At present, it is planned to put into operation in the adjacent area additional facilities for high-tech processing of cotton and production of polyester blended cotton fiber, downy fabrics and ready-made textiles. Importantly, more jobs will be created. Equipment imported from European countries is involved in technological processes. This will improve the quality of processing of local raw cotton and the

volume of exports.

This year, about 10,000 hectares of land in the district have been allocated for cluster cotton growing.

It should be noted that the free economic zones established at the initiative of the President have become an important step for the development of light industry. The first project worth 5 million euros - the first stage of the private enterprise "Chust textile" has been launched in the Namangan free economic zone in Namangan region. This created 750 new jobs. The company plans to export \$ 10 million worth of garments a year [4].

In Sabzazor and Zarafshan massifs of Chust district 410.4 hectares of land, 271 hectares of Ibrat massif in Turakurgan district, a total of 681.4 hectares of land have been allocated for the Namangan Free Economic Zone. It is planned to implement 12 projects worth 157.3 billion soums. These projects include the launch of many more large knitting enterprises.

In short, today Uzbekistan is taking comprehensive measures to organize the production of a wide range of quality textiles and knitwear, deepen the localization of its production, as well as increase the export potential of local producers.

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