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**SECTION 31. Economic research, finance,
innovation, risk management.**

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF DEVELOPMENT OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Abstract: This article describes the foreign experience of the development of the textile industry in Bangladesh, Japan and Turkey. The characteristics of the production of men's and women's clothing in these countries are presented. The specifics of the development of the textile industry have been described. At the end of the article, have been discussed development trend of textile branch in Uzbekistan.

Key words: textile industry, cotton fabric, fiber, Bangladesh, Turkey, Japan, development.

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Introduction

The textile industry is divided into cotton, woolen, silk, linen, hemp-jute industry, production of non-woven materials, cotton manufacture, etc., for spinning, weaving and finishing production. The location of enterprises for the primary processing of raw materials is dispersed and tends to the places of its production. Until the beginning of the 18th century, the rather labor-intensive textile industry developed mainly in handicraft ways in workshops and at home. For a long time, the densely populated regions of Eastern countries (Persia, China, Egypt) were the leaders in the production of natural fabrics and products from them. Textile goods from these countries have long been an important subject of export to Europe.

The textile industry as a whole is developing at a faster pace in the group of developing countries. Today, the world's textile industry has five main regions: East Asia, South Asia, CIS, Overseas Europe and the United States. The main region of the textile industry in the world has become Asia, which today accounts for about 70% of the total number of fabrics, more than half of the production of cotton and woolen fabrics. The main producers of cotton fabrics are China (30% of world production), India (10%), USA, Russia, Brazil, Italy, Japan, Taiwan, Germany, France. The leading producers of wool and woolen fabrics are Australia, New Zealand and China. Developed countries of the world (especially the USA, Italy, Japan, Germany, France), while reducing their share in the production of cotton and

woolen fabrics, remain the largest producers of knitwear, fabrics of chemical fibers (synthetic and blended). Although in these types of textile industry their role is steadily falling due to the organization of production in developing countries (India, China, Republic of Korea, Taiwan, etc.).

Literature review

Scientific-theoretical aspects of the study of the competitiveness of light industry enterprises are the research direction of many foreign scientists. The works of Mboya J, Cline W, Doeringer P, Crean, S, Dickerson K. G, Nordas H. K., Verma S, Xiajun.A, Juyoung Lee, Dorothee H., Mayukh D. have become classic works. Although the aforementioned researchers have made a significant contribution to the field of economics, they do not take into account the peculiarities of choosing appropriate marketing strategies for enterprise competitiveness, as well as the use of innovative marketing strategies. In the countries of the CIS, scientists such as E. Evgenivech, A.Statsura, Yu.Filyukov, I.Prazyan, T.Fradina, S.Genova conducted researches. The scientific findings of these scientists provide scientific recommendations on the use of various methods of assessing the competitiveness of light industry enterprises and the application of marketing strategies. The systematic analyzes of raising competitiveness based on marketing strategies and the identification of strategies to protect the domestic market have not been sufficiently studied. General aspects of increasing the competitiveness of



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industrial enterprises in Uzbekistan by marketing strategies I. Iskandarov, S.G.Gulomov, B.Yu.Khodiev, Y.A.Abdullayev, A.Soliev, M.Kosimova, A. Sh.Bekmurodov, M. R.Boltabayev, Z.D.Adilova and others.[1-14] Foreign experiences of textile and problems of competitiveness founded by Uzbek researchers as Z.Hakimov, B.O.Tursunov and others.[15-17].

About the production of ready-made garments in Bangladesh

The production of ready-made garments acts as a catalyst for the development of Bangladesh. The tag "Made in Bangladesh" brought fame to the country and became a prestigious brand around the world. Bangladesh, which, according to cynics, was considered a "bottomless basket", has now become a "basket full of miracles." The country, with its limited resources, supports 6% of the average annual GDP growth rate and follows the path of significant social and human development. After gaining independence in 1971, Bangladesh was one of the poorest countries in the world. None of the industries in Bangladesh developed when it was part of East Pakistan because of the discriminatory attitudes and policies of the then West Pakistan government. Thus, the restoration of a war-torn country with limited resources became the biggest problem. The industry that makes a decisive contribution to the reconstruction of the country and its economy is the ready-to-wear industry (RMG from Readymade Garments). Currently, RMG is the largest export income for Bangladesh. This industry accounts for 81% of the country's total export earnings. At a time when the largest export earnings from jute declined, the ready-to-wear industry changed and even bypassed the profitability of the jute industry. The garment industry of Bangladesh began its journey in the 1980s and reached the heights at which it now stands. The late Nurul Kuader Khan was a pioneer of the ready-to-wear industry in Bangladesh. He had an idea of how to revive the country. In 1978, 130 trainees went to South Korea, where they learned to produce ready-made clothes. Together with these trainees, he created the first plant "DESHGarments" for the production of clothing for export. At the same time, the late Akhter Mohammad Musa of BondGarments, the late Mohammed Reasuddiniz "Reaz Garments", MdHumayun of "ParisGarments", engineer Mohammad Fazlul Azimiz "Azim Group", major Abdul Mannaniz "SunmanGroup", Shamsur Rahman from "Stylecraft Limited, the first president of B.G.MEA, A.M.Subid Ali of Aristocrat Limited, stepped forward and created some of the first garment factories in Bangladesh. The garment industry of Bangladesh began its journey in the 1980s and reached the heights at which it now stands. The late Nurul Kuader Khan was a pioneer of the ready-to-wear

industry in Bangladesh. He had an idea of how to revive the country. In 1978, 130 trainees went to South Korea, where they learned to produce ready-made clothes. Following their example, other prudent and hardworking entrepreneurs began to build RMG factories in the country. Since then, the Bangladeshi garment industry has not had to look back. Despite the numerous difficulties faced by the industry in recent years, it preserves its place in the world market and continues to show reliable performance. Now the garment industry is the largest export sector of Bangladesh with the cost of export revenues of more than \$ 25.49 billion dollars in the fiscal year 2014-15. On its way to success, the ready-to-wear industry has faced a number of problems. The biggest problem for our garment industry was the tragic collapse of the building in 2013. Many thought that the collapse of the building would mean the end of the way for the ready-made garment industry. But, despite the prejudice, we saw a new beginning of the ready-to-wear industry. For the first time in the history of the world's clothing industry, all stakeholders have realized that ensuring the safety and well-being of workers is a shared responsibility. This incident has inspired the government, brands, buyers, suppliers, entrepreneurs and workers to work hand in hand to provide a safe and sustainable garment industry. Probably, this is the only example in the business world, when sellers and buyers have teamed up to make the industry safe and sustainable.

The industry that has changed the lives of millions of people has gone through significant changes in terms of labor safety and workers' rights. National and international reform platforms - the National Action Plan (NAP), the Accord and the Alliance, have made significant progress in securing workplace safety. Both Accord and Alliance controlled 100% of the factories, ANAP completed the inspection of 100% of the factory until August. It's nice to note that less than 2% of the inspected factories were found to be vulnerable and closed immediately. In addition, to make progress more transparent and trustworthy, plant inspection reports are available in the Fair Factory Clearing house (FFC) database and on all websites of the government department, Accord and the Alliance. When all factories go through corrective action plans (CAPs), the textile industry of Bangladesh can obviously be considered the safest industry in the world.

Progress was also made in securing the rights of workers. Over the past 5 years, the minimum wage for textile workers has been increased by 219%. Significant improvements have been made to the labor law to ensure the rights and welfare of workers. B.G.MEA together with ILO and ITC implement training programs for employee-management, labor and health protection, as well as labor laws for both managers and employees of the factory. The industry



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achieves great success in terms of compliance with environmental requirements and has a stable support

in the general clothing market.

Table 1

The main textile goods exported from Bangladesh in million US dollars.

Years	Shirts	Trousers	Outerwear	T-shirts	Sweaters
2000-2001	1073.59	656.33	573.74	597.42	476.87
2002-2003	1019.87	643.66	464.51	642.62	578.37
2004-2005	1053.34	1667.72	430.28	1349.71	893.12
2006-2007	943.44	2201.32	1005.06	2208.9	1248.09
2008-2009	1000.16	3007.29	1299.74	3065.86	1858.62
2010-2011	1566.42	4164.16	1887.50	4696.57	2488.19
2011-2012	1733.54	4686.39	2231.16	4713.11	2340.34
2012-2013	1972.89	5185.48	2634.28	5143.22	2620.73
2013-2014	2173.73	5690.78	2973.16	5863.81	2932.94
2014-2015	2271.43	5697.83	3183.17	6064.13	2829.16

Source: Compiled by the author based on statistics at URL: <http://www.bdembassyusa.org/uploads/Apparel>.

Many textile factories themselves introduce environmentally friendly technologies and practices. They use cleaner technologies and produce clothing in a careful and responsible manner to preserve the environment for future generations. Already several RMG factories have received a LEED certificate from the US Green Building Council (USGBC) for their friendly with nature methods. Strength of industry:

- 30 years of experience and reputation in the production of clothing;
- Competitive price;
- International Quality Standard;
- Young people, 70% below 40, fast learner and responsible in their work;
- Unshakable and persistent entrepreneurial spirit;
- Access to the duty-free market in most developed countries & OTA in India, China, Korea, Malaysia;
- Rapid adoption of friendly with nature, energy-efficient and green concepts;
- Rapidly developing binding industries / laundry / paint / finishing / embroidery, etc. ;
- Universality of plants for production of various types of products;
- The trend towards the growth of direct sources at the local level through liaison offices in Dhaka;
- Basic textiles.

The boom in the ready-made garment industry made Bangladesh one of the leading clothing exporters in the world. During the last five consecutive tax years, the income from the export of knitted garments amounted to 7.2% of the national GDP on average, demonstrating that this sector of the

economy is strategic and commercially profitable for the country.

This sector contributes about 13 percent of GDP, when in 1991 this figure was only about 3 percent. About 50 percent of the 4 million people employed in this sector are women from rural areas. In 2000, an industry with around 3,000 plants employed more than 1.5 million workers, directly 80% of whom were women. The USA is the largest importer of Bangladesh clothing products, as well as Germany, Great Britain, France and other EU countries.[22]

Textile industry in Turkey

The textile industry is one of the oldest and leading sectors of the Turkish economy. Economic reform, carried out in 1980, contributed to the growth of exports of textile products and the import of new textile equipment. In 2002, the textile industry produced goods at \$ 16.6 billion (in 1990 - \$ 8.8 billion) and exported \$ 6.2 billion (in 1990 - \$ 3.1 billion). In 2005, textile production was \$ 17.5 billion, in 2006, textile exports reached \$ 8.1 billion (including fabrics - 3.1 billion, fibers and yarns - more than 1.7 billion). In 2009, the top ten buyers of Turkish textiles included Russia (15%), Italy (9.7%), Germany (6.1%), Romania (4.6%), Poland (4.3%), Iran (4.1%), Bulgaria (3.8%), Great Britain (3.2%), Egypt (2.9%) and the United States (2.9%). The main articles of textile exports are synthetic fabrics, cotton fabrics, yarn and yarn, woolen fabrics. In addition, Turkey is the world's leading producer of wool yarn and the third largest producer of mohair. Over the past twenty years, Turkey's share in the supply of light industry products to the world markets has grown tens of times, bringing the country to the fourth place in the world. Currently, more than

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35,000 medium and small companies are represented in Turkey. The share of exports of ready-made garments and textiles in the total volume of exported by the state is 40% and accounts for about 10% of Turkey's total GDP.

In the textile, clothing and leather industries of Turkey, more than a third of all workers in the manufacturing industry are employed (according to various data, from 750,000 to 1.9 million people and about 40,000 companies worked in the textile and clothing industries).

The share of private foreign and Turkish state capital in the light industry is negligible. Under the pressure of cheaper products from China, Vietnam, India, Bangladesh and Pakistan, many Turkish companies have moved to a more expensive price segment and mastered the production of branded products. The Turkish textile and clothing industry produced products: in 1979 - by \$ 595 million; in 1990 - by 5.1 billion dollars; in 2002 - by 27.7 billion dollars (exported by 13.9 billion dollars), its share in the total industrial production was 21.5%, in the total export of industrial products - 36.2%, in total exports - 33, 7% and in Turkey's GDP - more than 10%; in 2007 - by \$ 30 billion, exports of textiles, clothing and carpets reached \$ 24 billion, accounting for 21% of total exports (Turkey moved to the fifth to sixth place in the world for the export of clothing and the third or fourth place - for exports home textiles); in 2009, exports of textiles and clothing fell to 19.3 billion dollars, accounting for 19% of total exports. If in the 1980s, fiber, yarn and cloth predominated in exports, then the proportion of finished clothing gradually increased. The main importers of Turkish textiles and clothing are the EU countries, Russia and Ukraine. In 2005, Turkey produced 1.65 billion m of cotton fabrics (in 2004 - 1.7 billion m), 688 million m of synthetic fabrics, 63 million m of woolen fabrics, 13 million m of linen, hemp and jute fabrics and 55,000 tons crocheted fabrics, as well as 1.05 million tons of cotton yarn, 714,000 tons of artificial yarn, 453,000 tons of chemical fibers, 200,000 tons of wool yarn, 2,000 tons of linen and jute yarn, and 1,000 tons of mohair.

Turkey is a major producer and exporter of home textiles, especially to the EU countries (where it ranks second in this sector). In 2007, the country exported home textile products by \$ 1.9 billion (towels, bed and table linens, curtains, curtains, bedspreads, upholstery and blankets).

The carpet industry continues to play a big role. In 2007, the country exported machine-made carpets for 850 million dollars (capacities allowed to produce more than 190 billion square meters) and carpets and handmade rugs for \$ 186 million (production estimated at 3.5 million m²). [21]

With the increase in the well-being of citizens, the demand for technical textiles and articles of non-woven materials - feminine hygiene products,

diapers, medical textiles, dental floss, tupperware, etc. - has increased. In addition, technical textiles are widely used in the automotive, packaging, clothing and chemical industries, construction, logistics, medicine, filtration and agriculture (bags and large bags, cord tires for tires, seat belts, membranes, covers, high-strength fabrics, ropes and ropes). In 2007, Turkey produced 110 thousand metric tons of non-woven textiles and exported technical and non-woven textiles for more than \$ 1.5 billion (the country ranks first in the world for the export of large bags and bags and one of the leading destinations for the export of cord fibers for tires). [20]

History of Industry in Japan

In the second half of the nineteenth century, in Japan, the textile industry was rapidly developing, and at the same time heavy industry was growing, which was to a large extent contributed to the state. Unlike America, where free competition became the medium of business relations, in Japan, economic freedom was not the main value, but paternalism, patronage from the state. At the end of the XIX century, the state actively organized state funds for the enterprise and sold them to private hands. For example, the largest Japanese shipbuilding plant in Nagasaki was sold to Mitsubishi, and later it also received gold mines on Sado Island (near Honshu, near Niigata City), Ikuno Silver Mines (northwest of Kobe), Hokkaido coal mines. Trading house "Mitsui" received textile factories and coal mines Miike (in the west of the island of Kyushu, in the prefecture of Kumamoto), etc. The manufacturing industry, whose accelerated development on a modern technical basis began in Japan immediately after the Second World War, without exaggeration, was "a locomotive Economic development of this country. It was thanks to her that for the first time in the world truly phenomenal results were obtained - the average annual growth rate of Japanese industry in the period 1955-1973. exceeded 10%. Gradually, the structure of Japanese industry was supplemented by increasingly complex and modern industries, primarily machine-building, export-oriented.[19]

According to statistics compiled by the Japan Textile Machinery Association, the nation's production of textile machinery in 2017 sharply increased by 17.6% over the previous year to 235,049 million yen. Exports also grew by 19.4% to 256,024 million yen, indicating vigorous capital investments worldwide. Production increased for nearly all categories except for looms, and exports also rose except for looms and parts. In addition to vigorous capital investments thank to a favorable global economy, production was supported by capital investment support measures from the Japanese government, such as subsidies and a preferential tax system. [24]

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Strategy of development of the textile industry of Uzbekistan

The projects implemented in the light industry contribute to the equipping of enterprises with modern technology and technologies, further increasing the volume of production of finished consumer products. High-quality goods of light and textile industry of Uzbekistan are also supplied abroad. If in 1991 the volume of processing of cotton fiber in Uzbekistan did not exceed 7 percent, in 2016 this figure reached 40 percent. Today, the textile industry exports textile products to more than 50 countries. In recent years, exports to Brazil, Chile, Croatia, Nigeria and other countries have been established. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev "On the Program of Measures for the Further Development of the Textile and Sewing and Knitting Industries for 2017-2019" of December 21, 2016 opened new opportunities for improving the industry. The program provides for the transition to 2020 to complete processing of cotton fiber harvested in our country, an increase in the production of industrial products by more than 2.7 times, and delivery of products to the domestic and foreign markets. [23] This will create a competitive image of the domestic light industry and confidently enter the world's trading floors. Analysis shows that today yarn accounts for almost 50 percent of exports. The priority task is to increase the export of products with high added value due to a gradual decline in the export of yarn. Currently, the share of finished products in the total production is 47 percent, in the future it is planned to increase this figure to 65.5 percent, to increase the share of finished goods in the structure of exports from 41 to 70 percent. Within the framework of the program in the period 2017-2020, the industry will attract more than 2.2 billion dollars of investment, almost half - foreign. Investment projects will allow creating special textile complexes operating on the basis of a four-stage system, including all processes from processing to manufacturing finished products, as well as more than 27,000 new jobs. It is also planned to organize 120 new ones and modernize more than 10 enterprises. The following areas were selected for placement of production capacities for sewing and sewing and knitting production: Sariasiy, Sherabad districts of Surkhandarya region, Gulistan, Sayhunabad districts of Syrdarya, Gallyaaral, Jizzakh districts of Jizzakh, Yakkabag, Shakhrisabz districts of Kashkadarya, Uchkurgan, Papsky districts of Namangan, Akdarya, Urgut districts Samarkand region, Khodjeyli, Chimbay districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The projects stipulate that cotton fiber will be completely processed where it is harvested, there will also be products with high added value. All this will lead to an increase in real incomes of the population of these regions. The

allocation of loans for projects will be implemented on the basis of a completely new mechanism. Commercial banks will co-finance projects and open credit lines for the acquisition of modern spinning, weaving and painting equipment. In projects implemented through commercial banks attracted funds, banks or their investment companies can participate with a share of up to 100 percent in the authorized capital of the enterprise. Banks are given the right to exercise capitalization of interest accrued in the investment period for granted loans and not to apply the established limitations on equity participation in the authorized capitals of enterprises.

One of the key features of the program is the development and implementation of new industry standards for the design and construction of textile enterprises based on foreign experience. These standards will ensure a reduction in construction and installation costs and the predominant use of local building materials. The term of tax and customs privileges granted to stimulate the processing of raw cotton has been extended until January 1, 2020. [23] The list of benefits is supplemented by exemption from the payment of profit tax and property tax, a single tax payment for microfirms and small enterprises, payment of mandatory contributions to the Republican Road Fund, exemption from property tax on textile enterprises exporting up to 40 percent of their output, exemption from customs payments (except for fees for customs clearance) for imported equipment, components, non-produced in our country, raw materials used for production non-food consumer goods according to the lists approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It should be noted that, in accordance with the invitation of the Korean Institute of Industrial Technology (KITECH), a delegation of the Republic of Uzbekistan consisting of representatives of JSC Uzbekengilsanoat, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education and the Tashkent Institute of Textile and Light Industry was in the Republic from 12 to 19 December Korea to discuss the implementation of the project to create a Textile Technopark in the city of Tashkent.

Conclusion

Textile – is one of the oldest type of production. Nowadays, in Uzbekistan have been doing wide work in developing of textile branch. According to the calculations, by 2020 cotton yarn will be completely processed at domestic enterprises. As a result, there will be a significant reduction in exports of textile semi-finished products and an increase in exports of finished goods by 2.1 times. The present prosperous life in our country confirms the correctness of our chosen path of development. The population's need for affordable, high-quality and modern clothing is provided. The ongoing work on deep processing of cotton fiber on the basis of



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modern technologies, the establishment of ready-made consumer goods in the regions will help to

provide the domestic market with in-demand production of own production.

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