**Write about the changes in texnology of textile industry**

**The textile industry** is a medium-sized industrial network producing a variety of vegetation, wool, and synthetic fibers. The textile industry includes the primary processing of textile raw materials, filament gas, [flax](https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zig%CA%BBir), canopy, [jute fiber](https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanop) gas, soybeans, [wool gas, irregular materials, mesh](https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shoyi), textile processing, knitwear and garments. The products of the textile industry are used in the production of clothing and  [footwear](https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poyabzal)  , as well as in [furniture](https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mebel) machinery and so on. The textile industry of Uzbekistan forms the leading network of medium-sized industries.

The production of textiles originated in ancient times. [Planting the gastrointestinal tract](https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/G%CA%BBo%CA%BBza), hand-preparing threads, and weaving gasolium were known centuries before the millennium BC in India, China[,](https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Misr)  Egypt[,](https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/G%CA%BBo%CA%BBza) and the Middle East.The textile industry is the first industrial network to switch to mechanized production. This network marked the beginning of the industrial revolution in Europe in the second half of the 18th century.

Uzbekistan's textile industry has a long history. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) In the Middle Ages, items such as satins, innocence, velvet, banors, zandanakas, and olacha were popular in distant lands, and were released to [Europe](https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yevropa) and the  [Middle East along the Silk Road](https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yaqin_Sharq). However, it wasn't until the 20th century that the unification of small, disparate crafts to create an industrial base and produce gases began.

In 1926, the 1st class of the Fergana Textile Factory (10 thousand sparrows and 300 textbooks) was put into operation, and by 1932 - the 2nd and 3rd categories (19900 sparrows, 906 textbooks). In 1930, a shawl factory began to work in Samarkand. In 1932, the construction of the Tashkent Textile Plant began. In 1935, this thousand tons began to produce gas (33,630 urchuks, 1,152 vehicles).

Built in the 1940s, Toshtextilemash made a major contribution to the creation of a database of machines and software for the textile industry. In the following years, new knitting factories were built in Mogadishu, Fargo, Tashkent Knitting Factory, Margilon Shoe Kti, Samarkand. During the war (1941–45) Tashkent was moved from Rostov-Don, rope from Leningrad, Marguillion from Izhevsk, and a prefabricated factory from Fargo. As a result, the growth rate of the textile industry in the country has accelerated. In the 1950s, the construction of new enterprises and the expansion of existing enterprises continued. In the mid-1960s, the construction of a kastumbop and a gas staple began to be built. In Tashkent, the Koroleva knitting factory, the Bukhara Textile Combine (1973-76), the Namangan Association for the Production of Wrong Materials (1974), the Association of Wrong Materials (1977), the 1st floor of the Anchorage Thread Gas Plant (1981), and the Khiva Carpet Factory were built and launched. In the 1980s, several branches were opened in large textile companies. Factories were also built and operated in the Khmer Rouge, Chuvam, Gorganp, Margamat, Gijduwon and Wobkent. The branches have also achieved the completion of the production cycle.

In the 1990s, the textile industry of Uzbekistan entered a phase of new qualitative changes. Ten cooperative relations with foreign countries of the republic have expanded, the number of joint ventures created by ten foreign partners has increased.

One of the main directions of development of the textile industry of Uzbekistan is not the production of cotton fiber in the world market, but a strategy to increase the production of yarn that is competitive in the world market. To this end, companies from the United States, Italy, Turkey, Pakistan, India, the Republic of Korea and other countries have created new joint ventures to produce ten gas strings. Overseas, enterprises are equipped with ten advanced textile technologies. In 1993-94, equipment from Switzerland and Germany was installed at the Bukharathex enterprise. In 1994, in cooperation with the Turkish corporation Yazeks, a fully functional coin factory was launched in Ellikkale, Turkmenistan.

Foreign investment in the U.S. textile industry from 1995 to 2003 amounted to more than $519.89 million, including $186 million in textiles. South Korean company Kabul Textiles, $75 million. (Kosonsoy-Tickman in The Hague, thread collected for suits and gases for paltobop, woolen toilets and handmade carpets), bursel 52.9 million. (Chinoz Textile Kti), Astop 40.3 million (Asnamtextile), Marubeni in Japan 60 million (Silk Road, Namangan) It consisted of the U.S. dollar. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be happy to support more than just the industry. The U.S. textile industry employed 453.3 million people in 2003. m2 of gas, including 415.2 million square feet [415.2 million square meters] of filament gas, 167 million pairs of socks — 28.6 million.

In foreign countries, the textile industry has especially grown in India, China, the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, the TFR countries and Egypt. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses will be happy to discuss these answers with you. [[1] See](https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/To%CA%BBqimachilik_sanoati#cite_note-1)

In addition to all sectors of public administration, in the process of transition to a free democratic society, consistent reforms in the field of public education are being carried out in our country. An important milestone was the adoption and implementation of the Law "On Education and the National Literary Program" at the ninth session of the National Assembly of Jehovah's Witnesses on August 29, 1997, with the aim of providing the future independent Uzbekistan with the necessary professionals. We know that at certain stages of every historical development there is a social and political fundamental turning point. These changes can be seen in the example of the people, their tireless struggle and their desire for male freedom. From this point of view, a new era in the history of the people of Uzbekistan began in the 21st century. On September 1, 1991, Uzbekistan gained state independence. This year we celebrated the 17th anniversary of our independence. Our people have passed the preliminary tests on the way to building a democratic, fair society based on the rule of law and are on the way to deepening democratic reforms. Now its preservation and strengthening, its rapid advancement into the ranks of the developed countries of the world depends on the love of our people, especially our youth, and their preparation for the struggle for national sovereignty. Indeed, what can we do to free the national consciousness, the national consciousness, the national consciousness and the national consciousness from the ideas of slavery, subjugation and colonial muteness? To do this, you need to study, read, and create a new one. Without a thorough knowledge of the history of the past, it is impossible to imagine the future well and accurately. Because history is a school of life, where the memory of the people, of the past of our Father, will be taught by generations to love and respect. (Ecclesiapine 5:20) Jehovah's Witnesses

 would be happy to respond with you.The history of the Republic plays a crucial role in decision-making and the formation of these higher and universal qualities in our minds." As long as a nation that knows its history and derives spiritual strength from it is invincible, we must reconstruct our history and equip our people and our nation with that history. We need to arm it with history again." President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov. History of Uzbekistan, The great product of independence is the foundation of knowledge about our socio-economic, economic and cultural diversity, which is characterized by the characteristics of the distant past. It examines social events and events, important interconnections and connections between them in relation to specific events. It is in the center of this science that the Uzbek people, of all the peoples of Central Asia, have always fought against colonists and overnight foreigners for freedom, freedom and independence. Our president, Islam Trump, puts history in the creation of perfect humanity and high spirituality: "Man certainly needs historical memory so that he can regain spirituality and raise his head in the land where he was born without feeling inferior to others." Who were my ancestors when I was a son of this people? Where did the birth of my nation take place, and how did it be founded, restored, and formed? It's natural for him to ask himself questions. Why did this nation, which gave the world great paintings, fall from its heights to the 17th and 19th centuries? Why have we been in limbo for the past three centuries? Despite the fierce resistance of our ancestors, didn't this poverty play a role in the easy conquest of our land by chorus? (Karimov I.A. There is no future without historical memory.
.: 1993, 9-bet.) Anyone who is looking for their historical roots will surely come across such questions at some point, and I am sure that they will draw the right conclusions. A person with historical memory is a wayward person. I repeat, he is a wayward man. Whoever they are, if every member of society knows his past well, it is impossible to deceive such people, to influence them with all sorts of ideas. The lessons of history teach man to be vigilant and strengthen his will."