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Improving the Methodology for Assessing the Effectiveness of Cotton-Textile Clusters

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Abstract

Cotton spinning enterprises were established as separate independent enterprises. Their products are used as raw materials in other weaving mills or other industries. The capacity of cotton spinning factories is determined by the number of chambers and the number of products produced. In textile enterprises, the organization of serial production is the most effective. In market conditions, it makes sense to plan production continuously.

Keywords: *textile industry, cotton, production planning, raw materials.*

Introduction

Over the past 15-20 years, there have been noticeable changes in the development of the textile industry in the world. In the process of globalization of the world economy, the center of textile production has been transferred from Europe and the USA to the developing countries of South America, the South East, and Central Asia (www.oecd.org). In most developing countries, where per capita GDP is low, the textile industry is developing at an accelerated pace. Middle-income countries provide themselves, as well as nearby regional markets, with textile goods. In developed countries, except for technical linen, textile products are almost not produced. Demand for consumer goods is met mainly through imports. In Europe, the organization of subsidiary textile enterprises is developed, and this leads to an increase in the balance of trade in textiles. Countries with large raw material reserves also import textile products.

Today, scientific research is being carried out in the world in innovative areas based on raising the level of organization of the production of textile products, its consumption, quality, and export. In modern conditions, research is also being carried out on the organization of the production of highly efficient synthetic fibers and textile fabrics, as well as in the innovative development of the knitting and clothing industry to create "smart" textile fabrics, electronic textile fabrics, active fabrics, as well as antimicrobial fabrics and the production of finished garments from these innovative fabrics.

In Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to the modernization from an economic point of view of such important industries as knitwear, silk and clothing and the organization of the production of export-oriented, high-quality products, the organization of the production of competitive textile products. To date, the priority tasks facing textile enterprises are "Creating favorable conditions for further deepening the transformation, accelerated development of the industry and diversification, increasing investment in advanced processing of semi-finished products and export of finished textile products". The introduction of continuous forms of organization of production should

become the most important condition and source for the development of the textile industry in our country. The presence of a raw material base for textile production should be the basis for the development of the textile industry in Uzbekistan, which processes cotton fiber.

The introduction of a quality management system based on the process approach has shown its effectiveness in many local and foreign enterprises, and is becoming increasingly important as one of the important areas for increasing the competitiveness of the textile industry enterprises of the Republic, it is advisable to expand the field of scientific research on the introduction of a process approach to management when organizing the activities of enterprises producing high-quality textile products in changing market conditions.

Relevance of the topic.

Uzbekistan has a fairly high economic potential for the development of agricultural production, the formation of the necessary food resources and the development of a raw material base for the processing industry.

Literature review.

The scientific foundations for the effective development of agriculture based on cooperation and integration were laid in the fundamental works of A.N. Engelgardt, N.D. Kondratiev, A.V. Sovetov, I.Ya. Stebut, A.V. Chayanov. In the middle of the last century, well-known economists such as K.P. Obolensky, A.A. Nikonov, V.A. Tikhonov, S.S. and a number of other authors devoted their research to the development of theoretical, methodological and methodological aspects of increasing efficiency and improving intersectoral relations in the agro-industrial complex. A significant contribution to the development of modern theory was made by well-known economists from Russia, Kazakhstan and other CIS countries: A.I. Altukhov, I.N. Buzdalov, V.A. Dobrynin, V.V. Miloserdov, A.F. Serkov, I.G. Ushachev, A.A. T.I.Espolov, A.B.Moldashev, A.A.Satybaldin and others.

In the domestic literature, the problems of improving the efficiency of the agro-industrial complex and its individual industries are devoted to the works of T.K. Koychuev, A.U. Oruzbaev, A.I. Ismanov, M.B. Balbakov, Sh.M. .A.Musaeva, D.S.Jailov, A.Zulpukarov, K.Zh.Dzhumabaeva, Zh.Zh.Zhumabaeva, R.K.Aknazarova. Some aspects of this problem were studied in the candidate works of M.Tashbolotov, B.I.Ibraimzhanov, T.Akmataliev.

Main part.

Today, one of the most important aspects of ensuring the competitiveness of textile products in a changing market environment is to increase the level of product quality.

Product quality management is a set of actions taken during design, production and operation in order to implement, ensure and maintain the required level of product quality. The introduction of the required level of quality is carried out on the basis of an analysis of the most advanced scientific and technological achievements in the country and abroad at the design stage of textile products.

The main stages of introducing, maintaining and ensuring the required level of quality of textile products by introducing a quality management system based on the process approach according to the dissertation are based on:

- anticipation of demand for textile products and their quality;
- formation of the quality level, preparation of regulatory and technical documents, taking into account the achievements of scientific and technological progress;

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- analysis of the company's capabilities;
- material and technical support with high-quality materials;
- technical preparation of production, development of technological processes, supply of machines, equipment and tools;
- provision of leasing services in accordance with relevant regulatory and technical documents and standards;
- determination of the quality of manufactured textile products;
- maintaining the quality of shipped products in the warehouse, transportation and sale;
- determination and evaluation of the level of satisfaction with the quality of products of users and consumers.

The production program, taking into account the order, can be drawn up in two stages. At the same time, at the first stage, the optimization criterion is the reduction of the time to complete the order, or the production cycle, and at the second stage, the maximization of the profit received during the production cycle. Both criteria do not negate each other, that is, the criteria of time and money. In particular, the main criterion is the achievement of high efficiency, with efficient use of time. At the same time, efficiency is achieved mainly by optimizing the relationship between these two indicators.

For an enterprise, a production program can also be planned in natural units of measurement:

$Z = T_{\text{av.month.}} \cdot L/t_{\text{av.}} \pm 10\%$

where: Z - the total volume of the order (thousand m); $T_{\text{av.month}}$ - average monthly hours worked; L - the average payroll number of workers (persons); t_{av}.. - weighted average labor costs per unit of production by order (man. hour / per unit of prod.).

The minimum order quantity that must be in the production program is determined:

$Z_{min} = T_{\text{av.month.}} \cdot L/t_{\text{aver.}} - 10\%$

$t_{\text{av.}} = Z_j \cdot \frac{\text{tj}}{\text{B}j}$

where: j - the serial number of each type of product; Zj - the order quantity for each type of product.

At the same time, certain types of products are not established for each specific period of time, but calculated. According to each generated order, the production cycle is determined. At the enterprise for the reporting period, it is planned to manufacture products of a different range. At the same time, it is expedient to determine such indicators as material and labor resources per unit of production, as well as the cost and price of products. However, the rate of expenditure of these funds is limited. Because exceeding the norms of consumption will bring a loss to the enterprise.

Conclusion.

Based on the above, the organization of the production of export-oriented textile products in accordance with the requirements of foreign markets, it is necessary to solve the following tasks:

- strengthening economic incentives, improving and diversifying the mechanism for supporting export producers;

- reorganization of the current standardization and certification system, implementation of the ISO 9000 quality management system based on international quality standards;
- updating and expanding the range, development of design work;
- increasing the efficiency of marketing research on international commodity markets by creating an infrastructure in accordance with the target markets;
- support manufacturers of export products by providing them with the necessary information for their activities;
- creating favorable conditions for attracting foreign capital.

In the context of changing market requirements, it is advisable to continuously plan the production program when organizing export-oriented production at textile enterprises. Continuous planning at the enterprise helps to determine the volume of production of each type of product in the planned period using economic and mathematical models, the effective use of all available resources of the enterprise, as well as the timely delivery of products to customers.

The implementation of the named set of measures will ensure the inflow of private (domestic and foreign) capital for the development of modern competitive production and integration processes in the country's cotton complex, and will significantly raise the level of organizational and economic development of the industry.

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