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## Export-Oriented Enterprises of the Cotton Textile Industry

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**Abstract:** Cotton harvesting factories were established as separate independent enterprises. Their products are used as raw materials in other textile factories or in other industries. The capacity of cotton-spinning factories is determined by the number of cameras and the number of products produced. The most effective organization of serial production at textile enterprises. It is desirable to constantly plan production in market conditions.

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

### Introduction.

In the last 15-20 years, significant changes have taken place in the development of the textile industry in the world. In the course of the globalization of the world economy, the center of textile production has moved from Europe and the United States to the developing countries of South America, Southeast and Central Asia. In most developing countries with low GDP per capita, the textile industry is growing rapidly. Middle-income countries supply themselves with textiles as well as nearby regional markets. In developed countries, except for technical fabrics, textile products are practically not produced. Demand for consumer goods is mainly met by imports. In Europe, the creation of ancillary textile enterprises is developed, which leads to an increase in the trade balance of textiles. Countries with large stocks of raw materials also import textile products.

Today, scientific research is being carried out in the world in innovative areas based on the organization of the production of textile products, their consumption, quality improvement, and the level of exports. The organization of the production of high-performance synthetic fibers and textile fabrics in modern conditions, as well as the production of "smart" textile fabrics, electronic textile fabrics, active fabrics, as well as antimicrobial fabrics and ready-made clothing for the innovative development of the knitting and clothing industry, are being researched.

In Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to the modernization of the economy of such important industries as knitwear, silk and clothing, as well as the organization of the production of export-oriented, high-quality products, the organization of the production of competitive textile products. Today, the priority tasks facing textile enterprises are "Deepening the quality of products, creating favorable conditions for the rapid development and diversification of the industry, deep processing of semi-finished products, increasing investment in the 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 become the basis for the development of the textile industry of Uzbekistan for the processing of cotton fiber.

It is natural that the introduction of a quality management system based on a process approach has shown its effectiveness in many domestic and foreign enterprises and is becoming increasingly important as one of the important areas for increasing the competitiveness of textile enterprises in the Russian Federation. republic. Expansion of the field of scientific research on the introduction of a technological approach to management in

the organization of the activities of enterprises producing high-quality textile products in changing market conditions.

### Main part.

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

Product quality management is a set of actions to implement, ensure and maintain the required level of product quality in design, production and use. 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 our country and abroad at the design stage of textile products.

According to the article, the main stages of introducing, maintaining and ensuring the required level of quality of textile products by introducing a quality management system based on a technological approach are based on the following:

- anticipation of demand for textile products and their quality;
- formation of the quality level, preparation of regulatory and technical documentation, taking into account the achievements of scientific and technological development;
- analysis of the company's capabilities;
- logistics with quality materials;
- technical preparation of production, development of technological processes, provision of machinery and equipment;
- provision of leasing services in accordance with the relevant regulatory and technical documents and standards;
- determination of the quality of manufactured textile products;
- storage, transportation and sale of the quality of shipped products;
- determination and assessment of the level of satisfaction of users and consumers with product quality.

Taking into account the order, the production program can be formed in two stages. At the same time, at the first stage, the optimization criterion is the reduction of the lead time of 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 cancel each other, that is, the criterion of time and money. In particular, the achievement of high efficiency with the rational use of time is the main criterion. At the same time, efficiency is mainly achieved by optimizing the ratio between these two indicators.

The production program of an enterprise can also be planned in natural units of measurement:

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

Here:  $Z$  - the total volume of the order (thousand m);  $T_{av.mon}$  - average monthly working hours;  $L$  - the average wage fund of employees (persons);  $t_{av.}$  - average labor costs per unit of production on order (man-hour / unit of production).

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

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

$$t_{av.} = Z_j \cdot \frac{t_j}{B_j}$$

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

At the same time, individual types of products are not established for each specific period of time, but are calculated. The production cycle is determined for each manufactured order. In the reporting period, the company plans to produce other types of products. At the same time, it is desirable to determine such indicators as material and labor resources per unit of production, as well as the cost and price of products. However, the level of spending of these funds is limited. Because exceeding the consumption norms will harm the enterprise.

It is necessary to plan the volume of production for each type of product for the planned period at the enterprise using economic and mathematical models:

$$(x) = \sum C_j \cdot X_j \rightarrow \max$$

$$\sum a_{ij} \cdot x_j \leq b_i$$

$$x_j \geq 0 (j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

where:  $X_j$  - the volume of production of the  $j$ -th type in the planned period;  $n$  - the number of determined indicators;  $C_j$  - the value of the indicators of the objective function entering the unit of arguments of the  $j$ -th type;  $a_{ij}$  - resource costs of the  $i$ -th type, corresponding to the unit of the  $j$ -type argument;  $b_i$  - having the  $i$ -th size of the resource in the enterprise;  $m$  - the number of types of resources used.

### Conclusion.

Based on the foregoing, it is necessary to solve the following tasks when organizing the production of export-oriented textile products based on the requirements of the external market:

- strengthening economic incentives, improving and diversifying the mechanism for supporting exporting producers;
- reorganization of the existing system of standardization and certification, implementation of ISO 9000 quality management system based on international quality standards;
- updating and expanding the range, development of design works;
- increase the effectiveness of marketing research in international product markets by creating an infrastructure suitable for target markets;
- support producers 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 constantly 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, to effectively use all available resources of the enterprise, and to deliver products to consumers in a timely manner.

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