



Research Article

## DIRECTIONS TO INCREASE RESOURCE SAVING IN TEXTILE ENTERPRISES OF UZBEKISTAN

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### ABSTRACT

This article develops forecasts of economic indicators based on econometric modeling of economic development indicators of textile enterprises.

### KEYWORDS

Textile industry, value of fixed assets in enterprises, consumption of raw materials, labor force, volume of textile products.

### INTRODUCTION

As an important sector of the economy of Uzbekistan, comprehensive and targeted

program measures are being taken to accelerate the qualitative development of the textile

industry. In this regard, in accordance with the concept of the Development Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2035, the formation of a high-tech textile industry, deep processing of raw materials, improving the system of finished products, production of materials based on new advantages of non-traditional raw materials and secondary resources. The development of natural competition has been identified as a priority [1].

With the growing demand for textile products from year to year, increasing the need to use modern mechanisms to increase resource savings in textile enterprises, ensuring the introduction of the mechanism remains a pressing issue. As an important sector of the economy of Uzbekistan, comprehensive and targeted program measures are being taken to accelerate the qualitative development of the textile industry. In this regard, the formation of a high-tech textile industry in accordance with the concept of the Development Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2035, improvement of the system of deep processing of raw materials, production of finished products, production of new materials from non-traditional raw materials and secondary resources.

## THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Issues related to the improvement of organizational and economic mechanisms to increase resource conservation in economic sources are covered in the research of foreign scientists J. Womack, D. Jones [2], C. Maia, C. Alves, P. Leao [3]. The scientific researches of the CIS

scientists such as AV Bogatyrev [4], SA Loskutov [5], AM Mantulin [6], NV Makhaeva [7] have studied in detail the issues related to this area of research. These issues have been studied in the scientific works of Uzbek scientists N. Ziyadullaev [8], N. Mahmudov [9], B. Tursunov [10], Z. Khakimov [11] and others. The research and conceptual approaches of the above scientists are an important scientific and methodological source. At the same time, it should be noted that the theory of management of economic systems does not pay enough attention to the formation of organizational and economic mechanism for increasing resource efficiency in industrial enterprises and the development and improvement of a mechanism aimed at increasing resource efficiency.

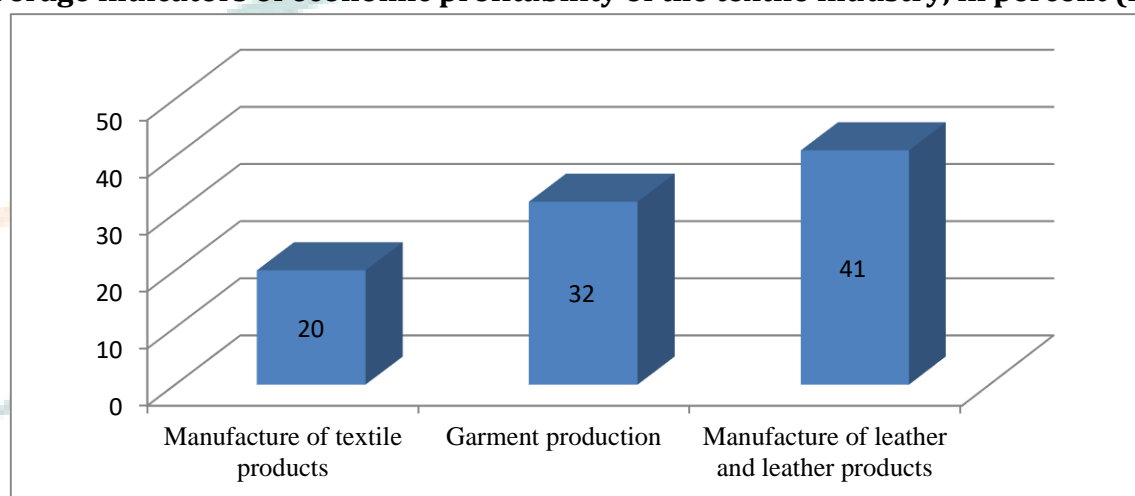
The article uses the methods of logical thinking, induction and deduction, statistical grouping, logical analysis, Theoretical and methodological basis of the general strategy for the development of the textile industry in the country, the decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev on the development of the textile industry scientific-methodological-logical literature on the research topic. Data from the Uztextile Industry Association of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan were used as the information base. In this article, we have developed forecasts of economic indicators based on econometric modeling of economic development indicators of textile enterprises.

The role and importance of the textile industry in the development of the economy of Uzbekistan is

great. Based on statistics, it can be said that in 2021, the textile industry will account for 11.3% of the total production (processing) of industrial products in Uzbekistan and 2.1% of GDP. This is not enough for the Uzbek economy, which has a large raw material base. If this sector is able to increase the efficiency of economic resources, it will be possible to double or triple the above figures. One of the important directions of increasing economic efficiency is the efficient use of resources. The solution of pressing problems in the economy, in particular, in the textile sector, such as strengthening the material and technical

base of production, attracting additional capital, ensuring the effective employment of labor resources, is in many respects related to increasing resource efficiency and organizing efficient production. It should be noted that, according to the World Bank, the textile industry has a better chance than other sectors to justify the investment. In particular, the average annual return on investment in the production of textiles (average economic rates of return) is 20%, clothing - 32%, leather and leather products - 41% (Figure 2.1.1).

**Average indicators of economic profitability of the textile industry, in percent (Figure 1).**



We will be able to analyze the role and importance of the textile industry in the economy of our country using the indicators of the assessment of the textile industry. In this case, we use a 9-point rating scale based on the criteria for evaluating the performance of the network. Based on the indicators, we assess the activity of the textile industry in our country.

## Indicators of assessment of the textile industry in our country

(Table 1)

	Indicators	Unit of Measure	Standard	Now	evaluation (9 ball )
<b>OVERALL INDICATORS FOR EVALUATION OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY</b>					
•	The share of the textile industry in GDP	%	>5	2,1	6
•	Investment in the textile sector, relative to GDP	%	>2	1,6	7
•	Proportion of finished products (in the composition of textile products)	%	>50	16	4
•	Share of foreign enterprises (in the structure of textile enterprises of Uztukimachilik sanoat)	%	<10	6,4	6
•	Depreciation rate of fixed assets of the textile industry	%	<40	40	6,5
•	Renewal ratio of fixed assets of the textile industry	%	>10	20	6

.	<b>Profitability of the textile industry</b>	%	>20	19,6	9
.	<b>The share of the textile industry in the cost of basic export goods (average)</b>	%	>9	9,1	9

These indicators include the share of the textile industry in GDP, investment in the textile industry (relative to GDP), growth rates of finished products (in the textile industry), the depreciation rate of fixed assets in the textile industry, the share of foreign enterprises in total enterprises, the renewal rate of fixed assets in the textile industry, profitability, the share of the textile industry in the cost of basic export goods (on average). We analyze the status of these indicators and their current status. As can be seen from the table, we believe that the norm should be higher than 5%, based on the potential of the textile industry in our country. At the end of 2019, the share of textile products in the country's GDP was only 2.1%. This figure is 3.5-4.5 times lower than in other developed textile countries (China 11%, Turkey 9.8%, India 8%). We believe that investments in the textile sector should be above the norm of GDP by more than 2% (taking into account the high average annual return on investment in textile production compared to other industries (19.6%), in 2019, investments in the textile sector to GDP was 1.6% (\$ 832 million / \$ 49.5 billion). It is known that the more finished products are produced in the textile industry, the more revenue can be generated. At present, the

share of finished products in the composition of textile products is 16%, which is 3 times less than the norm. If we pay attention to the next criterion, the share of foreign enterprises in the structure of textile enterprises (textile enterprises of the Association "Uztextileindustry") is 6.4%. As can be seen from the table, this is below the norm (<10 percent). The positive side of this indicator is that the increase in domestic producers will serve to increase the income of the population in the country. However, in many cases, joint ventures involve the world's advanced technologies, produce products that meet the requirements of international standards in terms of quality, and open up great opportunities for export. From this point of view, it is also positive that the share of joint ventures is normal (<10 percent). The normative rate of profitability of the textile industry is 20 percent and currently the average rate of return in the industry is almost the norm (19.6 percent). It can be seen that the share of the textile industry in the cost of major export goods in 2019 averaged 9.1%.

The analysis shows that according to the results of the assessment of the activity of the textile industry in the economy of Uzbekistan, it is 6.8



points (out of 9). Given the potential of this sector in the country (with a large raw material base, cheap labor resources, regular investment), we believe that the network can be further developed.

In general, in determining the risks associated with increasing resource savings in the enterprise, special attention should be paid to:

- Technical risk factors (including the use of obsolete and obsolete equipment and technology in the enterprise). If the enterprise does not have sufficient economic potential and suffers from a severe lack of funds for technical and technological re-equipment in the implementation of resource-saving measures, this risk remains high;
- Investment risk (risk of loss of invested capital or expected return) It is necessary to take into account the uncertainty factor associated with the investment and the risk associated with it when evaluating an investment project;
- Insufficient study of the institutional and regulatory framework (poses legal and regulatory risks for enterprises. At the same time, the most important areas for creating and expanding the legal framework for encouraging resource conservation in enterprises are improving and developing administrative and economic methods, developing specialized resource management structures in the enterprise, creating legal and regulatory conditions for production and labor organization. allows the introduction of optimal and rational systems of financing

projects and investments that save money. After analyzing and assessing the existing risks, a strategic planning system will be developed to eliminate the risks and increase resource savings. The purpose of developing a strategic planning system is to increase resource savings and implement a policy of efficient use of resources. Strategic planning is considered expedient if it is based on the principles of systematic analysis of increasing resource savings.

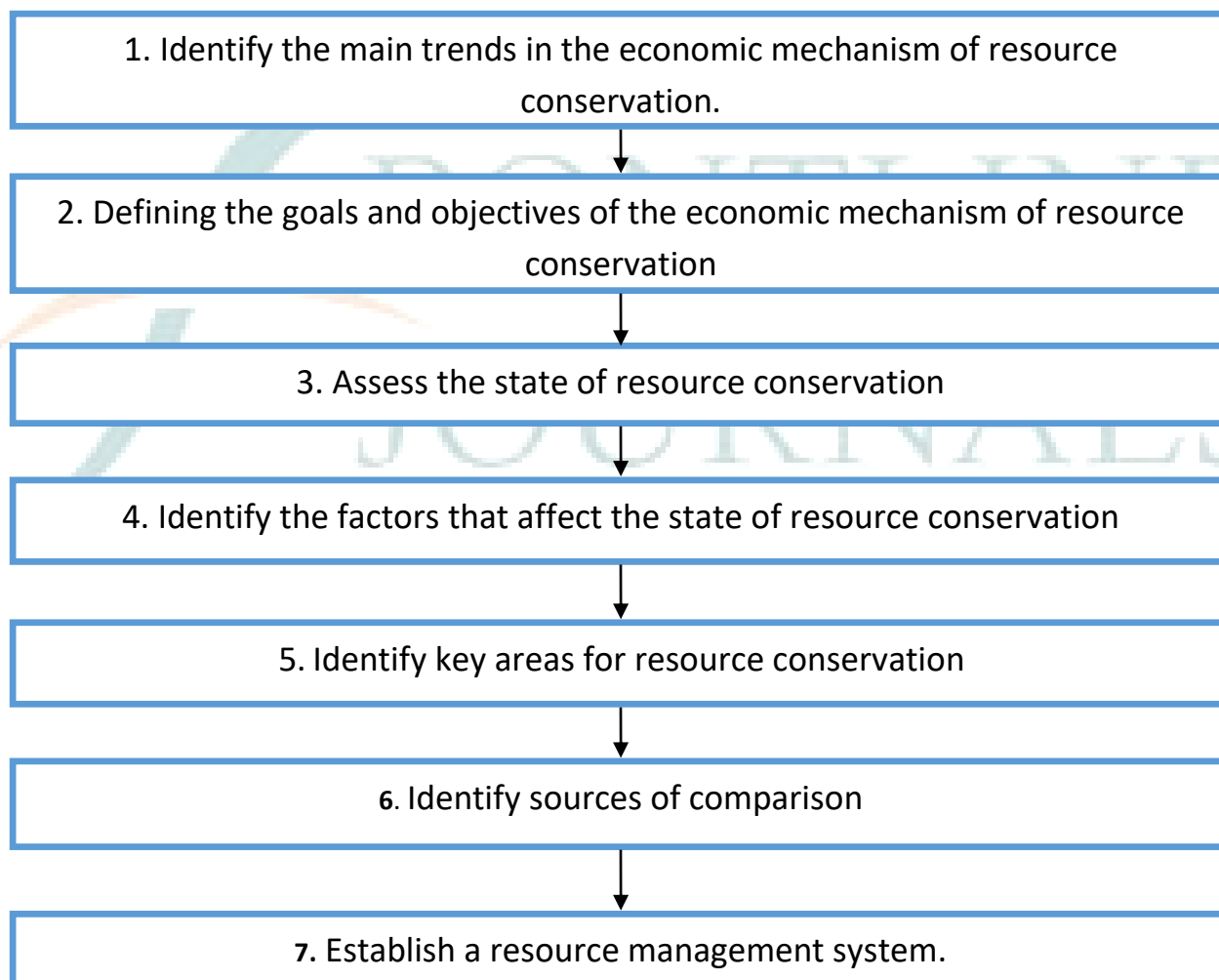
- To them:
- establishing all interdependence and interconnections in problems;
- identification and comprehensive justification of development paths;
- identification and preliminary study of alternative options to achieve future tasks and the consequences of their implementation;
- consider the "internal" and "external" consequences of the behavior of alternative systems;
- Organically coordinate, coordinate and integrate activities in the research process.

Once a strategic planning system has been developed, an outcome assessment of measures that will increase resource savings will be conducted. In this regard, at the stage of formulating a set of measures to save resources, it is recommended to use simple economic and mathematical models based on the reinvestment of the cost of saved resources, using economic mechanisms. Scenarios obtained as a result of economic and mathematical modeling of a particular area of resource saving can be further

clarified and supplemented. Thus, the development of a set of resource-saving measures, taking into account the existing constraints for their implementation, the selection of the most optimal should include the preparation of a sufficient number of possible scenarios for their implementation. In order to determine the reasons for the increase in resource consumption of the product, in each

case, enterprises study the share of resource costs in the cost of production. In the next step, changes in capacity are analyzed. It compares the current state of the enterprise with the expected level to be achieved in the future, and if the changes are sufficient for the enterprise, the company will implement a mechanism to increase resource savings.

**Based on the analysis, the sequence of assessment of the economic mechanism of resource conservation can be carried out as follows. (Figure2)**



2-picture. Sequence of assessment of the economic mechanism of resource saving in the enterprise

Under the system of market economy, economic entities strive to minimize the cost of production and maximize profits. This, in turn, makes the development of programs and projects to increase resource efficiency in enterprises one of the main areas of activity. However, the lack of resource-saving activities in many industrial enterprises creates problems in achieving resource-saving.

In our opinion, it would be expedient to use the algorithm for the implementation of economic mechanisms for increasing resource savings in industrial enterprises in order to implement activities aimed at increasing resource efficiency.

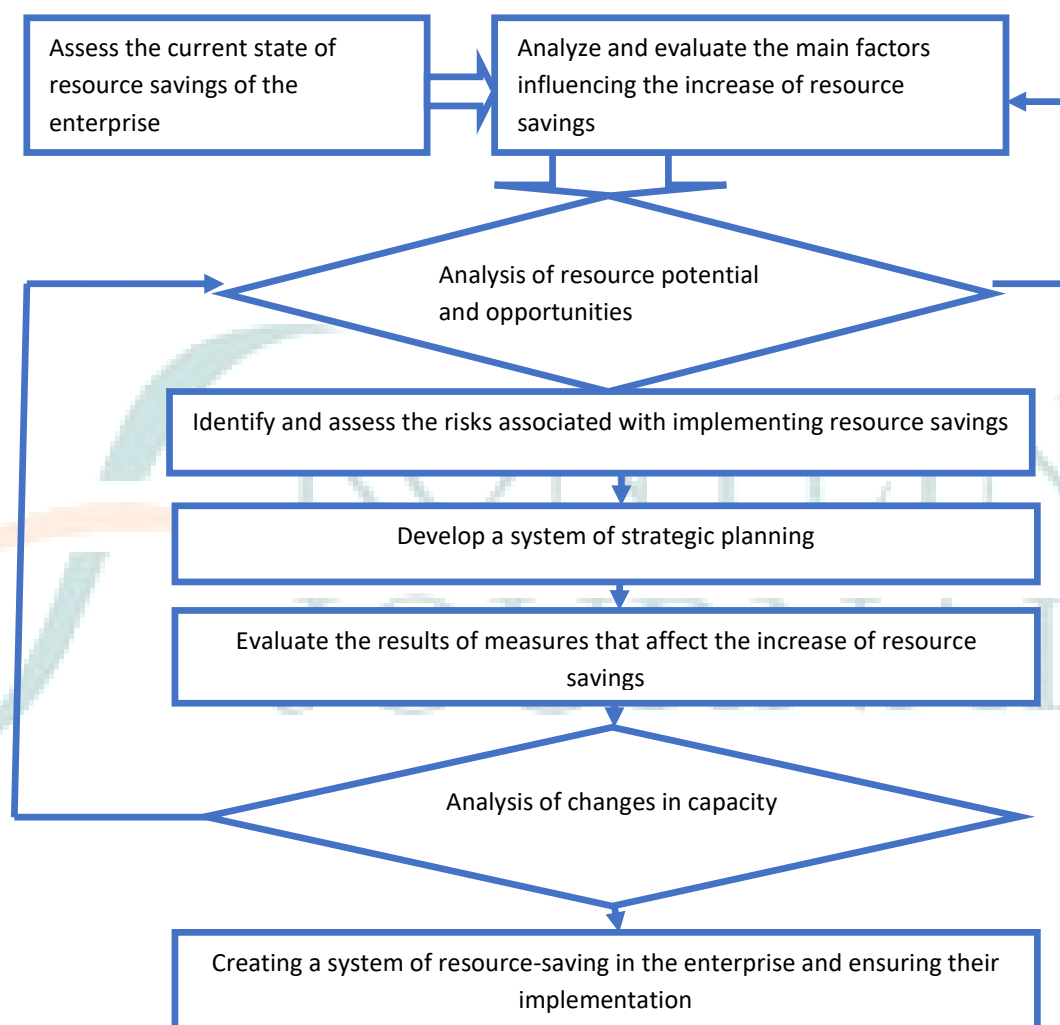
Analyzing and evaluating the key factors influencing the increase of resource savings will help to develop an early warning system in case of contingencies, taking the time to obtain the necessary information in the enterprise and forecast the possibility of implementing resource saving measures. Once the key factors affecting the resource efficiency of enterprises have been identified, their analysis is required. In this case,

the normative level of the degree of influence of the factors and the actual state are analyzed. It then identifies what factors need to be considered in order to increase resource savings in the enterprise. After analyzing the main influencing factors in the development of a resource-saving strategy, it is necessary to assess the internal capacity of the enterprise, its hidden resource reserves, identify strengths and weaknesses in the organization and management of the enterprise. It is also important to evaluate functional areas in the enterprise, such as marketing, financial management, production, labor. The result of such an analysis is the availability of production capacity (if any) to identify surplus resources (if any) that can be directed and used by the enterprise to produce a new product. The strategic plan of resource saving of enterprises should be based on the results of comprehensive research, analysis of actual and forecast data on the consumption of all types of resources. One of the effective factors of enterprise competition in the market is the ability of specialists to analyze incoming information about the network, the market, competitors, to make decisions on strategic issues of resource conservation.



## Algorithm for implementing an economic mechanism to increase resource savings in industrial enterprises

(Figure 3)



For example, information on the level of consumption of material resources in the production of products by competitors can serve as a primary source for the production of new industrial products with low resource

consumption. That is, it can help to set norms of resource consumption in the production process in the enterprise. This means that once the internal capacity of an enterprise and the availability of hidden resources are identified, it

moves on to identifying and assessing the risks associated with implementing resource savings if internal capacity is available. If the company is making maximum use of production capacity, in this case, other factors influencing the increase of resource savings will be analyzed in more depth.

## CONCLUSION

Without the creation of an effective risk management mechanism in the implementation of measures to identify and assess the risks associated with the implementation of resource savings, it is impossible to implement an effective austerity strategy aimed at reducing consumption of all types of resources. Clearly, risk identification and management in the context of economic instability is important for enterprises in any sector of the national economy. Over time, resource savings need to take into account the growing economic losses of underdeveloped opportunities. At present, the impact of risks is not limited to the impact on the profitability of resource-saving measures, but in many respects the potential risks determine the survival of the enterprise itself. In modern conditions, the tasks of managing the process of saving resources in the enterprise are solved only on the basis of the intuition of management and specialists. It is necessary to create a risk management system in the enterprise, to develop and improve the necessary methodological, organizational and technical support.

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