

METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO IMPROVEMENT OF LIGHT INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES ON THE BASIS OF STANDARDIZATION AND PRODUCT QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Nigora Madihanova

*Teaching assistant at the department of "Metrology, standardization and quality management of products"
Andijan Machine-Building Institute,
Uzbekistan, Andijan
ORCID: 0000-0002-7057-8145
E-mail: nigosh1978@mail.ru*

МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ПОДХОДЫ К СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЮ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ ЛЕГКОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ НА ОСНОВЕ СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ И УПРАВЛЕНИЯ КАЧЕСТВОМ ПРОДУКЦИИ

Мадиханова Нигора Сахибджановна

*ассистент кафедры «Метрология, стандартизация и управление качеством продукции»,
Андижанский машиностроительный институт,
Узбекистан, г. Андижан*

ABSTRACT

In the given article there was written about light industry development in Uzbekistan by standardization and quality management. There are founded methodological approaches to understand the problems and their solution.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье рассказывается о развитии легкой промышленности в Узбекистане путем стандартизации и менеджмента качества. Обоснованы методологические подходы к пониманию проблем и их решению.

Keywords: light and textile industry, methodology, standardization, quality management.

Ключевые слова: легкая и текстильная промышленность, методология, стандартизация, менеджмент качества.

Industrial production is the production of components, parts, semi-finished products using special industrial equipment (machines, tools) and the attraction of labor from raw materials and the subsequent assembly of these components into finished products.

Manufacturing play a huge role in the modern economy. Industry is the type of structure along the lines of which all other sectors of the economy are being modernized. Industrial production is characterized by a high concentration of technologies and techniques, flexible organizational systems. Industrial production plays an important role in the creation of jobs and employment of the population, and then, as a consequence, the well-being of the population. Thanks to industry, scientific and technological progress and urbanization of the country's population are accelerating. Heavy industry plays a special role in the economy, serving as the foundations of the entire national economy.

Despite the fact that the share of industry in modern developed economies and in their GDP is no longer the same as it was in the 19th century - the first half of the 20th century, it is still about 10-20%. Thus, the share of industry in the structure of GDP in the United States, the largest economy in the world, is about 20%. An even larger share

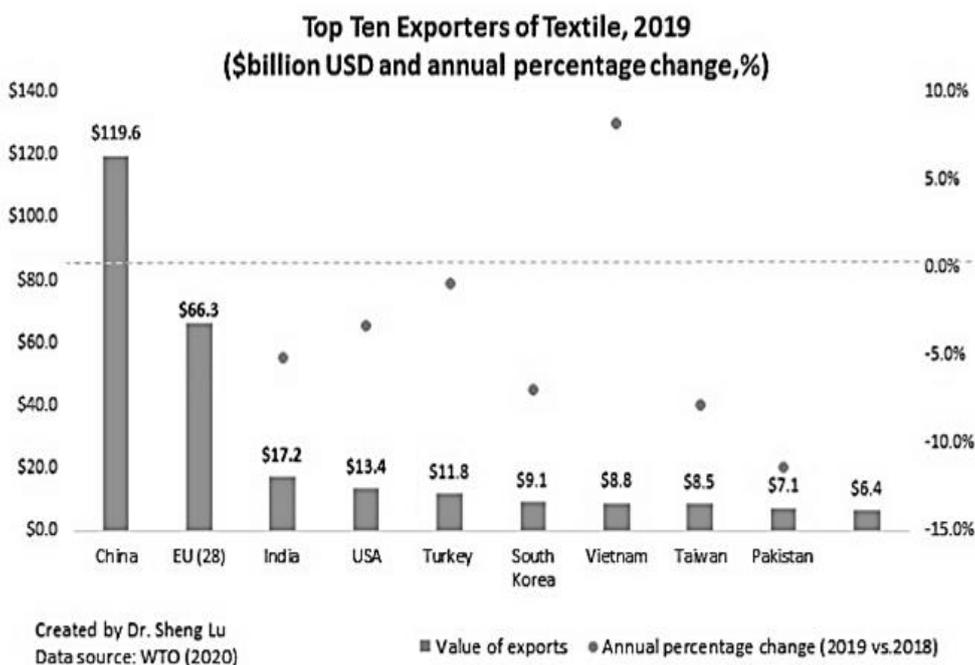
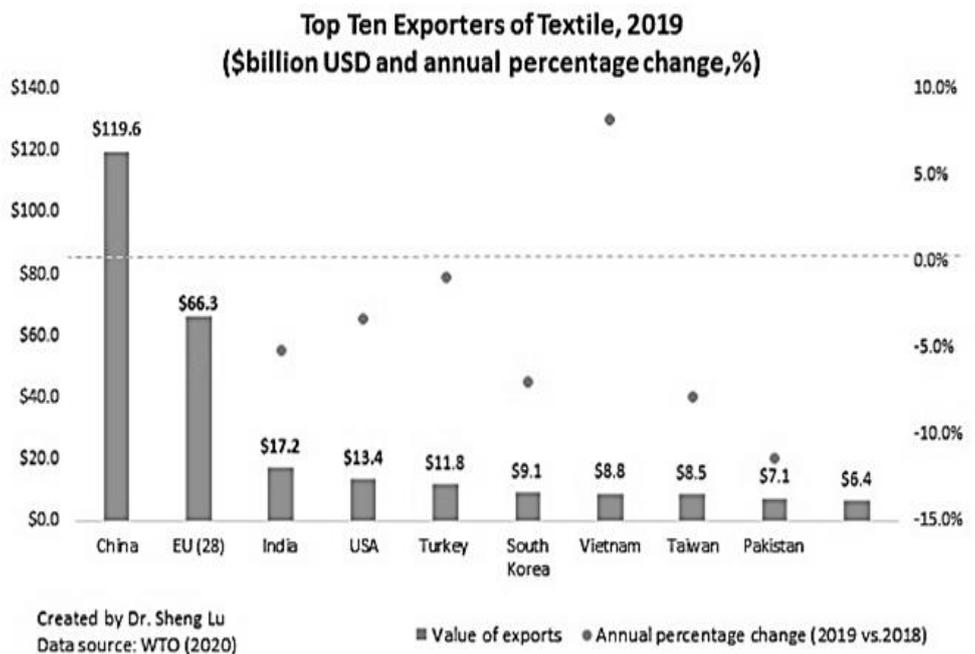
of industrial production in the world's second economy, China, accounts for about 41% of GDP in industrial production. The share of industry in the Russian economy for 2020 is about 33%. The share of industry in world GDP by 2020 fell to 30%. The largest share of production in the economy belongs to developing countries with a large amount of minerals, primarily oil and gas. Thus, the share of industry in the economies of Qatar and Kuwait reaches about 60%. [1] Thus, the share of industry in the economy of Uzbekistan reaches about 33.7%.

The global **textile industry** was estimated to be around USD 920 billion, and it is projected to witness a CAGR of approximately 4.4% during the forecast period to reach approximately USD 1,230 billion by 2024, according to a recent report. From a global perspective, the textile industry is an ever-growing market, with key competitors being China, the European Union, the United States, and India [2]. (Picture 1)

According to the WTO, India is the third-largest textile manufacturing industry and holds an export value of more than USD 30 billion. India is responsible for more than 6% of the total textile production, globally, and it is valued at approximately USD 150 billion.

Vietnam exceeded Taiwan and ranked the world’s seventh-largest textile exporter in 2019 (\$8.8bn of exports, up 8.3% from a year earlier), the first time in history. The

change also reflects Vietnam’s efforts to continuously upgrade its textile and apparel industry and strengthen the local textile production capacity are paying off.



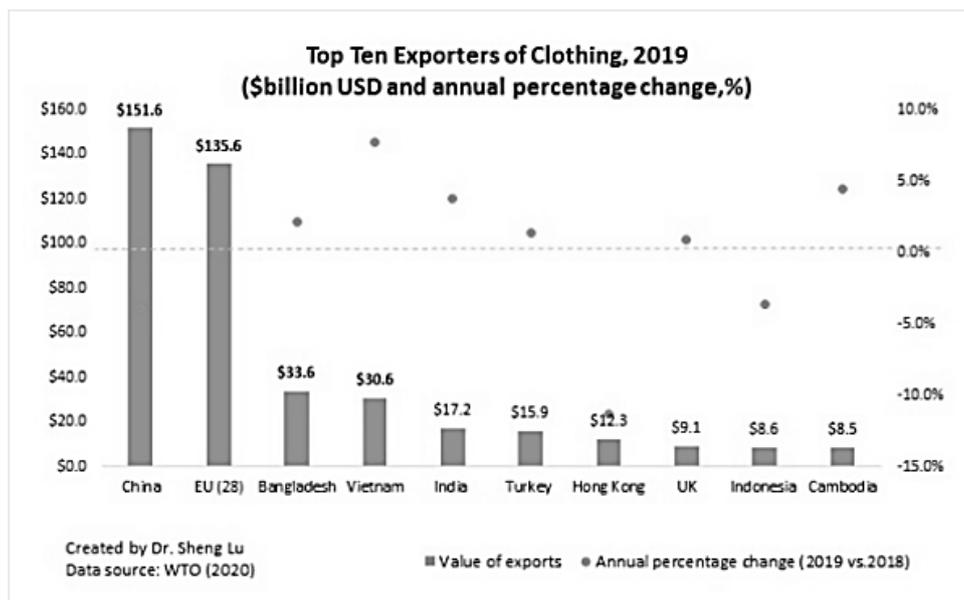
Picture 1. Top 10 exporters of textile in 2019

On the other hand, even though apparel exports from Vietnam (up 7.7%) and Bangladesh (up 2.1%) enjoyed fast growth in absolute terms in 2019, their gains in market shares were quite limited (i.e., no change for Vietnam and marginally up 0.3 percentage point from 6.8% to 6.5% for Bangladesh). This result indicates that due to capacity limits, no single country has yet emerged to become the “Next China.” Instead, China’s lost market shares in apparel exports were fulfilled by a group of Asian countries altogether.[2] (Picture 2)

The textile and garment and knitwear industry of Uzbekistan is one of the leading and dynamically developing industries. According to the State statistics committee, in 2017 the industry accounted for 17% of the country's total industrial volume, its share in GDP was 4%, and in the production of non-food consumer goods - over 44%. The annual growth of the industry's production volumes in recent years has amounted to approximately 18%, and exports - 10% [3].

At the same time, despite the obvious progress in the development of the textile industry, its contribution to the

country's economic growth is still significantly lower than the existing potential.



Picture 2. Top 10 Exporters of clothing in 2019

The industry still has a number of systemic problems that hinder the dynamic development of the textile and garment and knitwear industry. The development of the potential of the textile industry for Uzbekistan is one of the most important strategic directions. The country is well positioned to process and produce end products with the highest

added value from available textile raw materials cost-effectively, but at the same time the industry is still less technically advanced and less attractive for foreign investment than other developing textile countries [4].

Table 1.

Dynamics of production of the main product groups light industry [5]

Commodity group	2015 in% to 2016	2016 in % to 2017	2017 in % to 2018	2018 in % to 2019
Total fabrics	3,7	0,7	1,1	4,8
Including: cotton	1,15	1,0	0,5	2,4
Silk	0,33	0,7	1,8	2,1
Hosiery	0,3	2,4	2,6	1,8
Knitwear	2,2	2,1	3,3	2,7
Sewing products	2,7	0,4	0,9	2,8
Footwear	0,4	0,8	1,1	1,5

The main products of the industry are fabrics that are used to meet the needs of the population and are used as raw materials and auxiliary materials in the clothing, footwear, food industries, machine building and other industries. According to the State statistics committee, in 2017 the industry accounted for 16.3% of the country's total industrial volume, its share in GDP was 9.9%, and in the production of non-food consumer goods - over 44%. The annual growth of the industry's production volumes in recent years has amounted to approximately 18%, and exports - 10%. [5]

Our analysis of the current state of development of the industry, assessment of its competitiveness, identification of the main trends in the change in the competitiveness of the textile and garment-knitwear industry of the Republic allowed us to formulate the following goals and objectives of the study.

- expansion of production capacities to ensure full and deep processing of the entire volume of cotton fiber produced;
- creation of a reserve for intensive development of the middle level of the industry (weaving, knitting and dyeing and finishing production);
- creating a reliable base of innovative and design developments, ensuring wide access of domestic textile products and brands to foreign markets, including using a developed logistics infrastructure and electronic trading platforms, improving the system of training qualified personnel for the industry;
- ensuring the production of a wide range of high-tech, competitive in foreign markets products that meet international standards,
- transformation of the republic into a leading textile manufacturer in the Central Asia,

- maximum reduction of dependence on foreign partners. (Figure 3).

Achievement of the set goals will be ensured by solving the following main tasks: 1. introduction of effective mechanisms for its implementation, based on the state and

industrial policy of Uzbekistan, taking into account the emerging international situation;

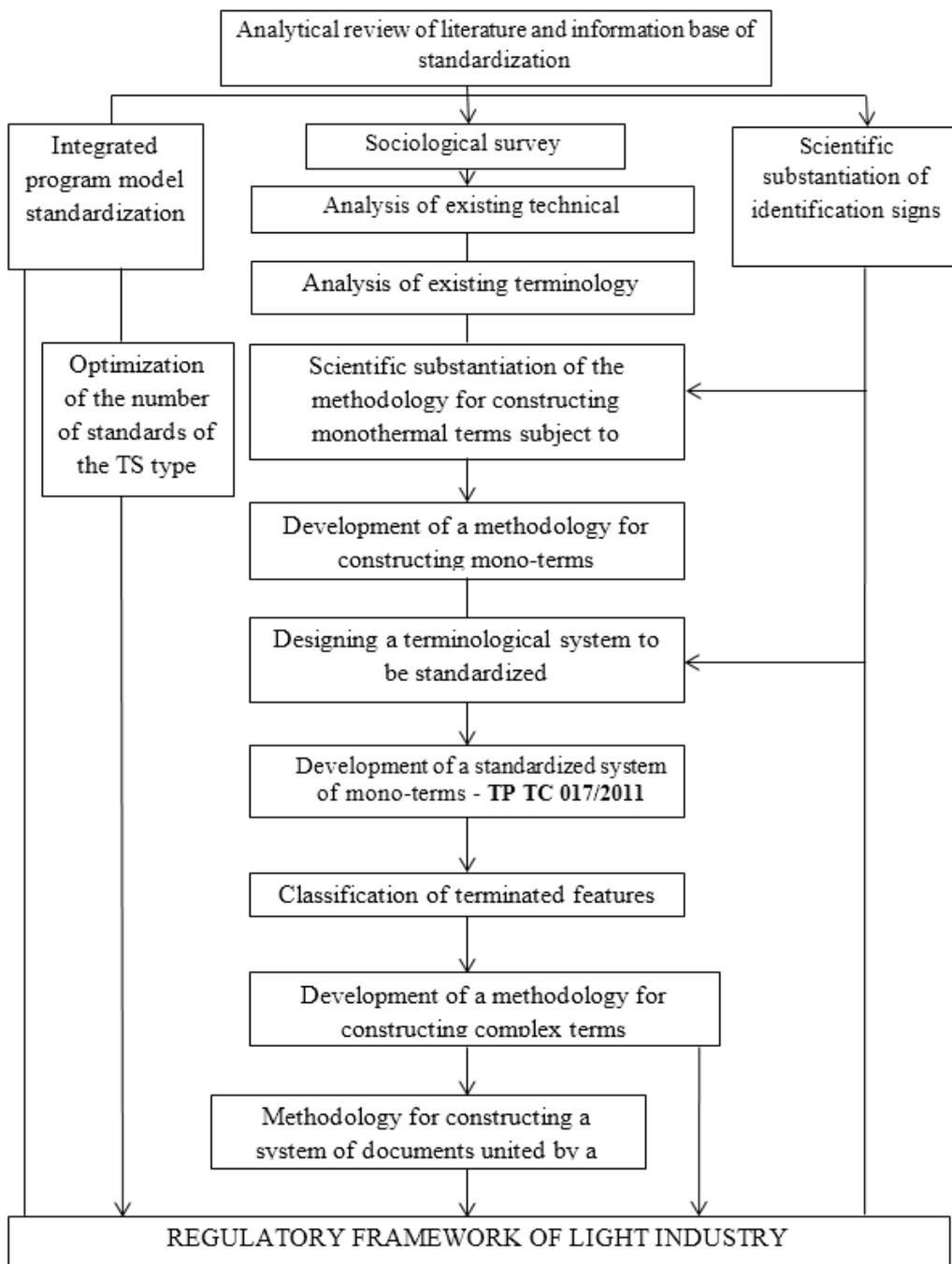


Figure 3. Complex of backbone elements of the methodology for improving the regulatory framework for standardization of the dairy industry

2. increasing the competitive level of the material and technical base on the basis of technical re-equipment and modernization of production, the introduction of breakthrough technologies and the creation of new high-performance industries, ensuring the intensification of innovative activities of enterprises, import substitution,

reducing the technological and commodity dependence of the industry on foreign countries;

3. ensuring the economic efficiency of production, a significant increase in labor productivity, environmen-

tal safety of technological processes and products, resource conservation, improving the culture of production;

4. an increase in the volume of production of science-intensive products for the population, medicine, education, law enforcement agencies and departments,

agro-industrial complex, construction, furniture and transport industries. Creation and use of new types of materials and products, qualitative changes in the properties of manufactured products, development of new design solutions;

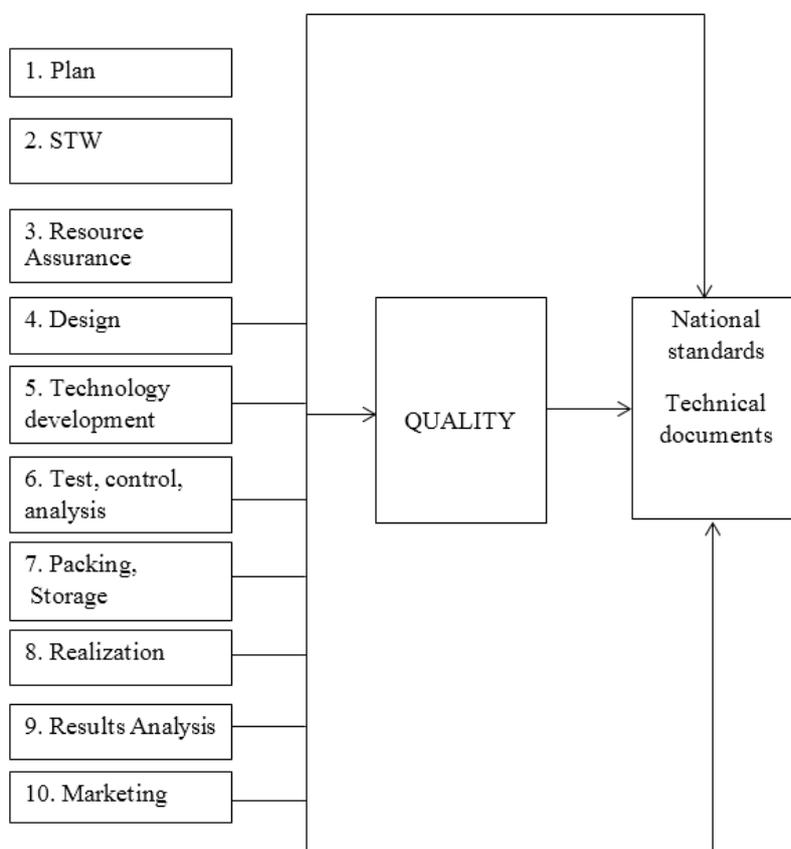


Figure 4. Relationship of quality with standardization

5. development of effective mechanisms to stimulate investment activity, increase the efficiency of R&D and the development of science-intensive industries;(Figure 4)

6. creation of a basis for deepening the processes of cooperation, integration and development of interregional and interbranch organization of interaction between subjects of industry and small business;

7. the formation of a civilized consumer market and market infrastructure, the development of an interregional and intersectoral distribution network, commercial relations with countries of near and far abroad;

8. development of a system for the reproduction of labor resources, training and retraining of workers, managers and administrative personnel capable of skillfully conducting production and business in an open market.

The research is carried out taking into account modern trends in the development of the textile and garment and knitwear industry in the world, reflects the main directions of development of the textile industry in Uzbekistan and is a consistent continuation of measures taken by the state to reform and ensure sustainable, balanced growth of the industry.

References:

1. <https://tyulyagin.ru/ratings/rejting-stran-mira-po-obemu-promyshlennogo-proizvodstva.html>
2. <https://www.fashionabc.org/global-textile-industry-overview-china-u-s-europe-dominates-market/>
3. Проект Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан Концепция развития текстильной и швейно-трикотажной промышленности на 2020-2024 годы.
4. Мадиханова Н.С. «Анализ особенностей предприятий легкой промышленности и тенденции развития». // Научно-технический журнал НамИТИ. Том 5. Спец.выпуск. Наманган, Узбекистан. 2020г
5. Государственный комитет Республики Узбекистан по статистике.<https://stat.uz/uz/rasmiy-statistika/industry-2>.