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IMPACT OF ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY ON THE ECONOMIC POWER OF THE APPLICATION OF QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN TEXTILE ENTERPRISES OF THE REPUBLIC

Abstract: This article examines the impact of the cost-effectiveness of the application of quality management systems in the textile enterprises of the country on the economic potential. The importance of calculating the cost-effectiveness of standardization, how the cost-effectiveness indicator differs over the period of determination, and other issues were also analyzed.

Key words: textile industry, quality management, cost-effectiveness, standardization, design, stock capacity, stock return.

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Introduction

At the current stage of economic development, standardization is becoming more and more technically, economically and socially important in accelerating social production and increasing efficiency. This process is based on the nature of standardization and its rise to a qualitatively new level.

Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 11, 2018 No PP-3939 "On measures to accelerate the implementation of business initiatives and projects in the regions" The right to certify the conformity of products manufactured in the Republic of Uzbekistan by declaration. [1]

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 14, 2017 No PF-5285 "On measures to accelerate the development of the textile and clothing industry" pays special attention to radically improving the system of standardization and certification in the textile industry. Including: [2]

- increase the number of existing laboratories with international accreditation;

- Ensuring rapid and complete harmonization of national standards of the textile industry with international standards;

- Tasks for the introduction of modern quality management systems in the textile industry.

Literature review

A bibliographic method is used as a research methodological toolkit. At the first stage, the analysis of the content of publications, interviews related to impact of coronavirus to agricultural supply chain was performed. In this case, the search query used combinations of keywords, COVID-19 and agriculture. Then, the bibliographic database on the content of articles for the period 2019 to 2020, inclusive, was analyzed. There many reseaches about pandemia'a effect to World economy as well as Shashi R.C. [1], Aboah, J. W. [2], Cui J.Z. [3], Ivanov D. [4] and others.

Some local economists, as well as Burkhanov A. [13] were investigated features Of Investment In Mutual Fund: In Case Of Russia. Khodiev B. Y. [5], Mustafakulov Sh. I., [6] and others proposed evaluation methodology for integrated assessment of

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production capacity management, which is based on qualitative and effective indicators of production capacity management. Methodology for assessment the efficiency of production capacities management at textile enterprises were investigated by Yuldashev N.[14], B. O. Tursunov in other works [7;8;10], but they have not investi-gated problems of influence of the Covid-19 pandemic coro-navirus of the world economy.

Analysis and results

It is obvious that the introduction of quality management in the textile enterprises operating in our country is important not only for entrepreneurs, but also for increasing the economic potential of the republic. Now, let's look at what is the essence of the cost-effectiveness of using a quality management system.

Standardization is a process that has historically emerged as an activity that delimits many different objects in the material and social spheres.

It should be noted that it covers many objects as a regulatory activity. The expansion of standardization objects and their penetration into many spheres of economic and social life requires the allocation of a large amount of resources for the development of standardization. But on the other hand, there is a growing demand for the rational use of resources, the full provision of resources for various areas of standardization development.

In such cases, the calculation of the cost-effectiveness of standardization is of particular importance, ie it has the following advantages:

- assessment of future development alternatives of standardization, ie standardization at the macro level determines the solution of important issues;
- The expediency of using standardization in some repetitive processes, event management;
- selection of descriptions of standardization objects and selection of the set of optimal parameters of the standardization object when solving optimization problems;
- assessment of management carried out by standardization at different stages of the management cycle;
- Rational distribution of economic resources among the areas of development of standardization.

Determining the cost-effectiveness of standardization is based on a number of common systems that are unique in standardization, as well as in the performance of work to improve product quality. Their unity is based on the fact that they represent a concrete form of introduction of scientific and technical progress, so the economic efficiency of standardization is part of the economic efficiency of scientific and technical development or the efficiency of new technology. New techniques for this need to be considered broad enough.

In short, standardization has an active impact on all elements of the production process, leading to the improvement of the objects and means of labor, technology, labor.

Today, about 1,000 textile enterprises operating in the country have international certificates. This indicates that the textile industry is developing rapidly.

It should be noted that in January-May this year, the volume of industrial production amounted to 8.3 trillion. soums, the growth rate compared to the same period last year was 108.1%, the forecast was fulfilled by 103%. In the first half of this year, the volume of industrial production amounted to 10.2 trillion. The growth rate is expected to increase by 106.2% compared to the same period last year.[12]

In order to reduce the impact of the pandemic on the economy of the republic, one of the priorities of the industry is to create new enterprises in the regions, provide employment and increase their real incomes.

In 2020, the total value of the textile and clothing industry in the regions will reach 598.4 million. It is planned to implement 53 large projects worth \$ 232.4 million (including foreign investment and credit). As a result of these projects, more than 13,575 jobs will be created. As of June 1 this year, the total value of 49.8 mln. doll. 12 projects were commissioned and 2,200 new jobs were created. [15] The observation of such an economic growth trend in the textile industry is indicative of the competitiveness of textile products. In order for a product to be competitive, of course, the role of international standards set in enterprises is great.

The fact that the standards have several options is a necessary resource for choosing the best of them. The introduction of the general economic approach is based on the possibility of choosing from the options of individual standards from the general economic point of view.

Cost-effectiveness is not able to use all its possibilities as a special optimization method because the draft standards are not multi-option. From an economic point of view, projects remain inefficient, consisting only of activities that take into account the proposed parameters.

Another important aspect is the need to take into account as fully as possible the main and side effects of the introduction of standards, not only in the cases in which they are applied, but also in the areas in which they may be affected.[11]

When calculating the cost-effectiveness of standardization, the consequences of a standard product over the entire life cycle - design, manufacturing, handling and consumption - are taken into account.

At the design stage in textile enterprises, the reduction of the volume of design work, labor costs, design time is taken into account due to the following factors:

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- Improving the organization of design work;
- reuse of standard technical documentation;
- use of standard conditional graphic images;
- reduction of the volume of copying;
- Reduction of the volume of documents stored in technical archives;
- reduction of project development costs in full compliance with the standards;
- Reduction of time spent on discussion and approval of new technical documentation.

At the production stage of the enterprise, the following is determined to calculate the cost-effectiveness:

- reduction of material consumption;
- reduction of labor costs;
- unification;
- reduction of fund capacity;
- reduction of the share of fuel and electricity costs;
- reduction of the share of conditional fixed costs per unit of output due to the increase in production.

The reduction in consumer spending is taken into account to calculate the economic effect in the treatment and consumption phases. In this case, the following is determined:

- Improving the technical level and quality of products;
- reduction of transportation and storage costs;
- the need to replace several with one standard product unit;
- prolongation of service life of products;
- increase the reliability of products;
- reducing the share of fuel, energy, auxiliary materials consumption;
- reducing the number of service personnel;
- reducing the cost of repairs.

In our opinion, the efficiency of standardization in the textile industry is part of the efficiency of new techniques, so in standardization work will have to use a single coefficient of efficiency of capital costs, which includes the cost of production and implementation of standards. If the effect does not stop at the calculated time, the description of the general economic approach will not be complete.

The cost-effectiveness indicator differs according to the period of determination as follows:

- annual;
- by years of production of standardized products;
- for a period of standard force;
- for the entire service life of the standardized product, for all years of its production.

Depending on the specific need, one of the cost-effectiveness indicators listed above may be considered necessary. For example, the average annual efficiency should take into account their variation over the years. In the first year of production, the process of product development goes on, and the economic efficiency is less because the capacity of the

enterprise is not fully used in the production of a new type of product; the yield obtained in the second and third years is the highest; efficiency has declined in recent years due to the emergence of competing options.

Let's take a closer look at this issue. Efficiency means profitability, and economic efficiency is profitability expressed in monetary units, ie soums.

The cost-effectiveness calculation is usually based on the following types of efficiency of innovative projects:

- financial efficiency for its direct participants, taking into account the financial consequences of the project;
- budget efficiency, taking into account the financial impact of the project on the regional and local budgets;
- general economic efficiency, taking into account the financial costs and results associated with the project.

In recent years, there have been major changes in the development of standardization in the textile industry, with the development of standardization programs instead of separate standards.

A goal-oriented program planning approach is key in developing standards. In the development of standardization programs, there are 2 directions that differ from object to object.

The object of standardization is a finished product or large organizational systems obtained in technological sequence (raw materials, equipment, technology and organization of production, metrological supply, production of directly finished product), for example, design preparation of production, technological preparation of production or can be put into production.

Substantiating the effectiveness of programs has its own peculiarities in justifying the effectiveness of individual standards. The computational work begins with the first completed product types, gradually going through each level of the program, and includes a series of steps that allow the following to be determined: [3]

- quality of finished products, raw materials and supplies;
- annual economic efficiency from the use of improved quality finished products;
- additional economic benefits from separate, unrelated sources for each level of the program;
- The total cost of the program and the development and implementation of a set of normative and technical documentation;
- indicators characterizing the type of economic as well as other types of effects;
- the cost-effectiveness of standardization as a percentage of the overall effectiveness of the program.

It is also necessary to pay special attention to the consideration of the time factor. Work on the program will be carried out in stages. Each stage requires a

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certain amount of time and money. The complexity of calculating program efficiency usually does not allow for an integral effect, so it can also be limited to determining the annual efficiency as an approximate calculation.

As for standardization programs for organizational systems, it is necessary to limit them to the efficiency of systems in their development and subsequent use. For example, the company is introducing a comprehensive system of product quality management. Then there is the problem of determining the effectiveness of the costs incurred for these purposes. Once a decision is made to introduce it, it will be applied for several years with improvements, corrections. In this case, there is a problem of determining the efficiency of the operation of this system.

The same approach applies to other systems, for example, technological, design, production preparation, putting the product into production stages. Along with the overall economic efficiency, obtaining financial efficiency is also an important element.

In the enterprise, these systems are a direct source of increasing efficiency through the reduction of inefficient costs, increased profits.

Conclusions and suggestions

An important condition for obtaining a reliable value of economic efficiency is to compare the results by options. In our opinion, this will be ensured by the following parameters:

- on the volume of demand satisfied through the production of better quality products;
- by area and range of satisfied needs, as well as by the conditions of use of the product;
- by time factor;
- on the social consequences of production and consumption;
- the degree of negative impact on the environment in the production and use of the product.

One of the most important points is to compare the accepted basis and the accepted options on quality. The ability to compare options in terms of quality is the overall cost of deciding in favor of one or another option. It is carried out according to accepted quality indicators.

The determination of the level of quality is based on the comparison of the quality indicators of the base product, which is taken as the basis for comparing the quality indicators of the evaluated product.

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