Ways to Improve the Organization of Textile Production

Makhsudov Sherzod Solijonovich
Researcher

Abstract

In this article, textile industry enterprises, product production at the enterprise, marketing services of the enterprise, organization of production, volume of product production, number of installed looms, hourly need for semi-finished products, number of working looms, number of installed looms, o such as changing market demands are theoretically justified.

Keywords: Sorting, Baling, Threading, Sorting, Measuring, Machine tool productivity, operating time, equipment operating ratio.

Today, global economic development plays a big role in the development of the world economy. The uneven distribution of resources in countries is caused by the development of international economic relations between countries.

Today, in the world markets, the need for products with high scientific and technical capacity is increasing, in the context of the development of high-tech production, the need to further develop the textile industry network, which supplies high technologies to economic sectors, and to increase the efficiency of innovations and investments brought to the sector. is going[1,2,3,4,5].

The natural and economic resources available in our country play an important role in the development of our economy. The natural conditions and labor force offer and the abundance of experience in it are sufficient reasons for the development of the textile industry.

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-60 of 28.01.2022 on the new Development Strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, the goal is to double the production volume of textile industry products This itself shows that the development of this industry is important.

Literature analysis.

In the researches of scientists such as Sh.N.Zaynutdinov, MAMaxkamova, Sh.I.Otajonov, NMRasulov, BAAbdullayev, GDXasanova, TZToshpulatov, IISoliyev, GBShonazarova, OEErnazarov, in the research of scientists such as Sh.N. and in the management of investment activity, the effective organization of the activity of textile enterprises and the study of its management mechanisms, determining the importance of changes in the development of the industry, creates the need to carry out scientific and research work in this direction.

Effective use of investment funds in the textile industry - improving the use of investment funds, shortening the duration of construction objects, spending investment funds on actual projects, reducing the cost of construction objects, highly qualified personnel, science and technology, advanced use of experience gains, acceleration of social development.

According to SRUmarov, the effectiveness of investment funds is also determined using the following key indicators:

live labor saved per unit of labor. This indicator shows how labor productivity has increased and labor has been eased at the expense of investment funds;

total cost incurred in producing a unit of product. This indicator shows that the cost of production has decreased from the quality of capital funds;

1 soum saved on investment account. This indicator shows the extent to which funds are used for investment spending, and at the same time includes the profitability of investment funds;

the period of recovery of spent investment funds. This indicator shows the payback period of investment funds[6,7,8,9,10].

Analysis and results.

The volume of product production in the enterprises of the textile industry is planned in units of kind and value according to the main assortments. The production plan and its implementation are considered to be the main indicators describing the enterprise's activity. The reason is that, in the conditions of changing market demands, it is true to the question of what assortment of products should be produced for the enterprise, in what quantities and in what terms, as well as what quality characteristics to produce and at what costs. giving a solution will be of particular importance.

The information for planning the range and volume of product production in the enterprise is expressed in the form of a production program. Therefore, the correct planning of the production program and optimal consideration of market changes are necessary conditions for ensuring the efficiency of the enterprise's work.

The company's marketing services and product sales services use effective means of communication, such as the use of Internet networks, holding various exhibitions, conferences, determine the requirements of potential consumers for our products, and then determine the terms of order fulfillment and determine the optimal price of the product, perform the necessary economic calculations.

The quality management system establishes standard conditions not only for the production process, but also for suppliers. A product that meets the conditions of a certain standard can be produced only from raw materials and materials that meet the conditions of the relevant standard. Otherwise, the finished product will not meet the standard requirements.

Machines and tools used in each process have certain technical capabilities. Therefore, when organizing the production of quality products that can meet the requirements of foreign markets, it is necessary to justify the type of machines and tools used in the processes, their technical capabilities, of course, researched.

Table 1 below provides a description of the machines recommended by the processes for the production of gas in article 8033 with the relevant technical parameters.

Table 1. Description of installed machines by processes

T/r	Procedures	Cars
1.	Select	ZC-R Benninger
2.	To make	SHB 11-220
3.	Threading	UP-5
4.	Weaving	JAT-710
5.	Sorting	CB
6.	Measuring	MKM

In justifying the used machine tools, it is appropriate to conduct a comparative analysis, taking into account not only their technical capabilities, but also their performance criteria, as well as their price, and the payback period for capital expenditures.

While organizing the production, based on the order of trade organizations, first of all, we need to plan the size of the production of the weaving workshop in one year. We express the main indicators of the volume of product production in the form of a production program (Table 3.3).

The product production program should be calculated based on indicators of product production volume, assortment types and quality for a certain planned period, taking into account the specific aspects of the production process[11,12,13,14].

If the production process is a mechanized process, then the number of installed machines and their productivity rate should be taken as a basis for planning the volume of product production. Taking into account that the process in textile and spinning enterprises is a mechanized process, we can determine the volume of the produced product as follows:

$$V = M \cdot N_m \cdot T \cdot IUK$$

Here:

V - volume of products produced in one year;

M- the number of installed machines;

Nm- machine productivity in 1 hour, meter;

T– working time in one year;

IUK- coefficient of working equipment.

Therefore, the number of installed looms, the productivity of the loom, the working hours of the looms throughout the year, the skills of workers, and the quality of raw materials affect the volume of the manufactured product.

When we organize production, it is one of the important tasks to determine the number of machines for the processes of picking, tying, threading, sorting and measuring. If the number of machines is specified in small quantities, the weaving enterprise may lack semi-finished products, in which case the looms will be idle, or, on the contrary, if the number of machines is specified in large quantities, then part of the machines will remain idle. This leads to non-delivery of the products in the specified terms according to the assortment specified in the sales contracts.

Table 2. On processes in textile enterprises semi-finished product output[1]

Procedures	Process waste, %	Output of semi-finished products
Select	0.009	100 – 0.009 = 99.991
To make	0.333	99.991 – 0.333 = 99.658
Threading and connecting	0.039	99.658 – 0.039 = 99.619
Weaving	0.031	99.619 – 0.031 = 99.588

We calculate the obligation (need) for one hour:

1) $Tandalash = \dfrac{G_{tan} \cdot M_{yam}}{100} = \dfrac{165,5 \cdot 99,991}{100} = 165,4 \, kg/soat$

2) $Ohorlash = \dfrac{G_{tan} \cdot M_{yam}}{100} = \dfrac{165,4 \cdot 99,658}{100} = 164,8 \, kg/soat$

3) $Ip \, o'tkazish \, va \, ulash = \dfrac{G_{oh} \cdot M_{yam}}{100} = \dfrac{164,8 \cdot 99,619}{100} = 164,1 \, kg/soat$

$$164,1 \, kg/soat = 24,6 \, kg/soat + 139,5 \, kg/soat$$

---

[1]The author's development as a result of scientific research

We calculate the productivity of machine tools:

1) Balancing:

$$A_x = \frac{60 \cdot V \cdot n_{ip} \cdot T_{ip}}{10^6} \cdot FVK = \frac{60 \cdot 70 \cdot 898 \cdot 29 \cdot 0{,}5}{1000000} = 464{,}9 \; kg/soat$$

2) Threading:

$$A_x = 65 \div 90 \; kg/soat \; (70 \; kg/soat)$$

3) Threading:

$$A_x = \frac{60 \cdot V \cdot G_{TF}}{n_{ip}} \cdot FVK = \frac{60 \cdot 400 \cdot 420{,}2 \cdot 0{,}6}{4491} = 1347 \; kg/soat$$

4) Sorting:

$$A_x = 60 \cdot V \cdot FVK = 60 \cdot 50 \cdot 0{,}9 = 2700 \; m/soat$$

5) Measurement:

$$A_x = 60 \cdot V \cdot FVK = 60 \cdot 40 \cdot 0{,}8 = 1440 \; m/soat$$

Table 3.5. Hourly commitment calculation for preparation processes[2]*

T/r	Indicators	Tanda-lash	Ohor-lash	Weeding	connect	Sorting	Measuring
1.	Hourly demand for semi-finished products	165.4	164.8	24.6	139.5	1168	1168
2.	Productivity of machine tools	546.87	464.9	70	1347	2700	1440
3.	Number of working machines	0.31	0.35	0.35	0.10	0.43	0.81
4.	IUK	0.97	0.93	-	0.945	0.955	0.97
5.	The number of looms	0.32	0.38	0.35	0.11	0.45	0.83
6.	The number of machines received	1	1	1	1	1	1

Planning the volume of production of textile products in the context of changing market demands will have its own aspects. In doing so, we must take into account that it is not possible to plan for a specific period of time, and the orders come continuously from customers. However, this process takes some time. Without knowing the duration of the production process, it is impossible to plan indicators such as machine-hours ready for work, machine-hours in operation, demand for raw materials and material resources. This situation caused difficulties in the implementation of accounting works. The continuity of the production process must match the continuous change in customer demand for our products in a changing market environment. This shows the importance of continuous planning in the organization of the production process[15,16,17,18,19,20].

Conclusions and suggestions.

From the above, we can conclude that in the conditions of changing market requirements, organization of continuous production on the basis of order is of particular importance in planning the volume of production of textile products. In this case, the main planned indicator is not the volume of product production in a given period, but the length of the period of production of a certain volume of products should be calculated. Since the length of the production period has a direct impact on the profitability and efficiency of the enterprise, we

---

[2]The author's development as a result of scientific research

believe that when creating a production program, it is necessary to emphasize the reduction of the production period[21,22]. Value indicators such as the cost of the product, the price, and the profit of the enterprise are the criteria that are taken into account at the final stage of the plan.

References:

1. Makhsudov, Sh. S. (2022). The role of free economic zones in the development of the country's economy. Scientific progress, 3(4), 159-166.

2. Makhsudov, Sh. S. (2022). Effective directions of development of free economic zones in Uzbekistan.

3. Makhsudov, Sh. S. (2022). Razvitiye svobodnix ekonomicheskix zone v usloviyax transformatsii rinochnix atnosheniy. Bulletin of science and practice, 8(5), 450-456.

4. Makhsudov, Sh. S. (2022). The role of management bodies in the development of free economic zones. Journal of interdisciplinary innovations and scientific research in Uzbekistan, 1(9), 370-375. Fars Int J Edu Soc Sci Hum 10(12); 2022; Publishing center of Finland 931

5. Solijonovich, MS (2022). The role of government bodies in the development of free economic zones. International Journal of social science & interdisciplinary research isn: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(09), 132-137.

6. Makhsudov, Sh. S. (2022). Increasing the efficiency and development of free economic zones in Uzbekistan. Gospodarka i Innowacje., 24, 993-995.

7. Solijonovich, MS (2022). The role of engineering and communication infrastructure in the organization and development of the free economic zone. asia pacific journal of marketing & management review isn: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(09), 97-102.

8. Maksudov Sherzod Solijonov (2023). The influence of the innovative environment on the activities of enterprises in free economic zones. Research Focus, 2 (1), 516-522.

9. Makhsudov Sherzod Solijonovich. (2023). The influence of macro environmental factors on the development of free economic zones. International Journal of Studies in Business Management, Economics and Strategies, 2(4), 21–26. Retrieved fromhttps://scholarsdigest.org/index.php/bmes/article/view/96

10. Makhsudov, Sh. S. (2023). Organization of the management system of existing free economic zones in the country. European Journal of Interdisciplinary Research and Development, 15, 405- 412.

11. Makhsudov Sh. Organization of the existing free economic zone management system in the country ―European Journal of Interdisciplinary Research and Development‖ 2023.

12. Makhsudov Sh. Organization of the management system of existing free economic zones in the country. European Journal of Interdisciplinary Research and Development Website: www.ejird.journalspark.org 2023 May Fars Int J Edu Soc Sci Hum 10(12); 2022; Publishing center of Finland 932

13. Sh.S. Maksudov Analysis of the state of development of the textile industry network in Uzbekistan Finland International Scientific Journal of Education 2022 924-932

14. Sherzod Makhsudov Peculiarities of development of investment activity in industrial enterprises. Business - Expert magazine - 2022, issue 1, pp. 173-176

15. Sherzod Maksudov Factors affecting investment processes in textile industry enterprises. Business - Expert magazine - 2023 issue 3, page 82-84

16. Sherzod Maksudov, Ozodbek Tursunov, Malohat Baltabayeva, Mohigul Akhmadaliyeva, Kyzlarkhan Rakhimova Influence of the innovative environment on the activation of enterprises in free economic zones BIO Web of Conferences 65, 09004 (2023)https://doi.org/10.1051/bioconf/20236509004 EBWFF 2023

17. Sherzod Solijonovich Maksudov FACTORS AFFECTING INVESTMENT PROCESSES IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES FARS INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL SCIENCE & HUMANITIES Fars Int J Edu Soc Sci Hum 10(12); 2022; PAGES 939-945

18. Sherzod Solijonovich Maksudov MANAGING INVESTMENT ENVIRONMENT ATTRACTIVENESS IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES. PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES AND TEACHING METHODS PART 26 SEPTEMBER 2023 Collection of Scientific Works

19. FACTORS AFFECTING THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE INVESTMENT ENVIRONMENT IN TEXTILE ENTERPRISES International scientific journal No. 4 (100), part 1 "Novosti obrazovaniya: issledovanie v XXI veke" November, 2022

20. Sherzod Solijonovich Maksudov FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEVELOPMENT EFFICIENCY OF INVESTMENT PROCESSES IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY NETWORK 09/23/2023 371-377https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8360869

21. Mirzaev Ravshanjon Burkhanovich. Improving the calculation of material consumption standards in enterprises that manufacture car windows, RESEARCH FOCUS e-journal,2/10/2023, pp. 503-509

22. 22. Ravshanjon Burkhonovich, Tirtha Saikia, Ravshanjon Burkhonovich Mirzaev, Gunawan Widjaja, J Solomon Thangadurai, Upendra Mohan Bhatt.Recent Modeling of the Ownership Structures and Its Role in Corporate Performance of Companies.2023 3rd International Conference on Advance Computing and Innovative Technologies in Engineering (ICACITE). 2023/5/12. 1629-1663 pages