

Ways to Maximize Profit in Textile Industry Enterprises

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Abstract. *The article discusses the issues of the organization of production in modern conditions, the principles that should be taken into account in its improvement, the tasks facing enterprises today, the main directions of modernization of production based on the use of automated control systems. The article also discusses various methods of organizing production in foreign countries, as well as the main problems and ways of solutions in the study area.*

Keywords: *organization of production, economy of resources, variability of production processes, automation of production, social efficiency.*

Introduction:

As we all know, on January 28, the President of Uzbekistan signed a decree on the New Development Strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026. The strategy consists of 7 directions and 100 goals. And its 3rd direction aims directly at the rapid development of the national economy and the provision of high growth rates. In it, the goal of increasing the production volume of industrial products by 1.4 times by continuing the industrial policy aimed at ensuring the stability of the national economy and increasing the share of industry in the gross domestic product is set, and the realization of this goal is directly connected with the modernization of production.

Modernization consists of changing any processes and events in the spheres of social life or production in order to bring them into line with modern requirements by introducing various improvements.

Modernization of the industry implies bringing the production system of enterprises and production complexes, first of all, the technical-technological base of production to a modern state. At the same time, it is necessary to organize production and adapt the social sphere of the enterprise to the new material and technical base of production.

Literature review:

Ensuring high economic efficiency of production;

- ensuring the flexibility and variability of production and management processes;
- focus on creating value and minimizing inefficient processes and losses;
- recognition of the importance of the human factor in production and modernization of the social sphere of the enterprise;
- minimizing the level of complexity of production processes and simplifying them in every way.

As a result of the development and improvement of commodity production technology, there have been attempts to summarize information related to the organization of production. The first scientific work in the field of production organization is the work "Technology of Enterprise Organization" by the French scientist L. Chevalier, as well as the work "Economics of Machine and Manufacturing

Production" by the English mathematician Charles Babbage.

Also, in addition to these scientists, such scientists as Karl Marx, Adam Smith, as well as the Swiss economist and historian Jean Charles Sismondi contributed to the study of the organization of production.

Russian scientists N.F. Charnovsky, A.K. Gasteva, N.A. Witke also considered issues related to the organization and management of production in his works.

Results and analyses:

In the context of the modernization of the production systems of enterprises, the change in the organization of production should be based on the following rules of the innovative concept of the organization of production activities of industrial enterprises:

Based on the established rules, it is possible to determine the interaction of technical, organizational and economic conditions that determine the direction of improvement of production organization in the conditions of modernization of industrial enterprises.

The basis of activities on the effective organization of production should be derived from the principles that reflect the possibility of influencing the level of production systems. The principles are basic rules, initial requirements, based on which effective production systems are created, their activities are established and improved. As one of these principles, it is suggested that effective organization of production should be aimed not only at reducing the cost of production, but also at saving resources, as well as at the stable operation of the enterprise, the production of high-quality products, and the acceleration of production processes. It is appropriate to consider the activity

of increasing production efficiency as an important means of further development and expansion of the enterprise's participation in the market of goods and services.

The constant struggle against all kinds of losses should also be considered one of the main principles of effective organization of production. Implementation of this principle does not require large investments in machinery and equipment.

Competition. Competition is a key aspect of the business environment, and industrial enterprises profit-maximizing strategies. It has a profound effect. In-industry competition Price dynamics, market share, and overall generates profitability managing strategic competitive forces is required. Directly to competitive industrial enterprises one effect is reflected in price strategies. In strongly competitive markets, firms tend to attract customers and gain market share or may face pressure to lower prices in order to sustain. This sale Although it can stimulate the volume of This can also displace profit margins and for enterprises, only traditional pricing Maximizes profits through mechanisms makes it difficult to increase. As noted by Porter (1985), strategies such as cost leadership are in a highly competitive environment will be decisive. Operational efficiency and economic efficiency Competitive price for industrial enterprises maintaining profitability under pressure will be better seated for. As well as industrial Additive products (waste) created during the production process of enterprises as a substitute for some industries If they sell, they get a cost advantage. Can be achieved. Competition also affects market share which, in turn, will maximize the profits of industrial enterprises. It affects the potential. For market dominance struggle, often strategic positioning, including differentiation and marketing activities. A larger market share industrial firms seeking to take advantage of branding, innovation, and customer loyalty programs to ensure a competitive advantage may invest.

However, the relationship between market share and profitability is complex. Because the market is high While the share can contribute to economies of scale and increased bargaining ability, it does not guarantee a high profit margin, because it's aggressive pricing or high marketing may have been formed at the expense of. Profitability serves as an important barometer of financial health and operational efficiency, which affects the company's ability to withstand challenges, invest in growth, and reward stakeholders. By studying the complex network of these factors, companies can unlock numerous benefits. This comprehensive analysis facilitates efficient resource allocation This

comprehensive analysis and allows organizations to direct capital, labor, and technology towards the most profitable directions. It reveals competitive advantages, strategically positioning companies in the market with unique value propositions. Furthermore, a deep understanding of profit-generating factors ensures resilience to uncertainties, allowing for effective risk management. Additionally profitable Operational efficiency emerges as a by-product of in-depth analysis, forming the basis for ensuring sustainable profitability. This allows companies to streamline processes, reduce costs, and quickly adapt to market dynamics. Investors who make a significant contribution to the company's growth gain confidence through transparent Investors who make a significant contribution to the company's growth trust and long-term cooperation insights about profit factors, strengthening trust and long-term partnerships. They gain confidence through concepts.

Conclusion:

It can be concluded that in order to successfully implement the modernization of production, it is necessary to improve the production organization of enterprises. For this, it is necessary to pay attention to the following: search for and implement opportunities to save material and energy resources, create highly efficient equipment repair and maintenance systems, wide use of logistics; classification of losses according to the nature and sources of their occurrence, as well as directions for the complete elimination or reduction of the principles of organizing the movement of labor objects in production

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