

THE IMPROVEMENT OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC MECHANISM TO INCREASE RESOURCE EFFICIENCY IN TEXTILE ENTERPRISES

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Abstract— This article addresses the issues of improving the organizational and economic mechanism for increasing the resource efficiency of textile enterprises, explores the methods for determining the efficiency of resource-saving technologies, and the author offers scientific proposals for improving the organizational and economic mechanism for increasing resource efficiency in textile enterprises.

Index Terms— economics, textile production, GDP, resource efficiency, enterprises.

1 INTRODUCTION

IN the process of global integration and economic globalization, the importance of using modern resource saving mechanisms in industrial enterprises is growing. Today, for all businesses, there is a need to make decisions that solve the problem of resource saving. The global export of textile products in 2017 increased by 4.2% compared to 2016 and amounted to US \$ 296.1 billion, including the export of garments by 2.8% to US \$ 454 billion. [1] In the short term, it is necessary to identify ways to reduce and save economic resources, otherwise it will lead to a decline in production and higher incomes. Introduction of organizational and economic mechanisms of resource saving through the introduction of modern innovative technologies, which allow to develop sustainable production of textile enterprises, to save resources at enterprises.

In world practice, targeted research has been conducted to provide solutions to a number of problems aimed at the efficient use of economic mechanisms of resource saving in textile enterprises. In particular, the introduction of innovative technologies in textile enterprises, energy consumption in industrial enterprises, increasing economic potential through innovative approaches. Therefore, the main scientific trends are the further improvement of the research on improving the organizational and economic mechanism of increasing the resource efficiency of textile enterprises.

Wide-ranging and targeted programmatic measures for qualitative development of the textile industry are being implemented as an important sector of the country's economy. In this regard, the Strategy of Action on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 identified the priorities of "modernization and diversification

of industry through increasing the share of industry in the national economy, to a qualitatively new level aimed at accelerated development of high-tech processing industries." Effective implementation of these tasks requires improvement of the organizational and economic mechanism of increasing the resource efficiency of textile enterprises in the country.[2]

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

A number of scholars who have studied the organizational-economic mechanism of increasing resource efficiency, its contents and its impact on other sectors of the economy have expressed different views on improving the organizational-economic mechanism for increasing resource efficiency.

According to V.A.Chernova, resource saving represents the process of eliminating losses. Losses are measured by the differences between the actual outputs, technology, and actual outputs, which can be created at the level of technology, technology, and technology, in line with pre-production resources at all stages, taking into account unrealized production opportunities and their rational use. This approach to the definition of loss refers to losses as negative outputs, rather than resource descriptions. Features of organization of production at light industry enterprises and improving logistics were studied by several scientific works of Tursunov B. [5;6;7;8;9;10;11;12;13;14;15;16;17;18;19]. N.M.Makhaeva considers that resource saving should be implemented through the introduction of resource saving technology and considers resource saving as a process of optimizing the system of accounting, control and rational use of resources.[3]

S.A.Loskutov recommends and considers the analysis of resource saving as a universal tool for improving the efficiency of production and economic activities, increasing the production of raw materials, fuel, basic and auxiliary materials in the period used.[4]

Taking into account the above considerations, it is possible to consider the problems of improving the organizational and economic mechanism for increasing resource efficiency and to analyze the theoretical aspects of increasing resource

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efficiency and improve the organizational and economic mechanism.

3 ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Considering the existing mechanisms in textile enterprises, we think it is advisable to improve this mechanism, and in this section we will look at ways to improve the organizational and economic mechanism of resource saving in textile enterprises.

The resource-saving economic system not only provides detailed and profound justification of the technological process of production of products (services) as the main component of the economic mechanism, but also objectively reflects the formation of economic relations based on the marginal benefits of the enterprise and the external entities. From the foregoing, it is clear that the economic mechanism of resource-saving consists of the following basic components, which are also an element of the economic mechanism:

1. Development of resource-saving criteria.
2. Accounting for tangible assets and other labor costs.
3. Analysis of the cost of production and sales of products and services:
 - tangible resources;
 - salary;
 - provision of fixed assets and others.
4. Normalization (production standards, work, task, task timing).
5. Product planning services (market quality, price, and other criteria), taking into account the requirements.
6. Development of internal economic assessments in order to regulate relations between departments and divisions.
7. Modeling of product (service) prices, taking into account the demand and supply of services of manufacturers and consumers.
8. Relationships of the institutions with the external environment (product suppliers and consumers with the least profit and other product (service) agreements).

As can be seen from Figure 1, the effectiveness of the resource-saving process that directly affects the economic mechanism elements depends on the factors of resource efficiency, which can have a positive or negative impact on it.

At the center of the resource-saving organizational-economic mechanism is the management unit that makes strategic or tactical management decisions based on the information received about the state of resource-saving in the enterprise.

The results of the resource-saving process are summarized by an evaluation of the level of achievement

parameters that the management department delivers to the performers. According to the results of the analysis of the achievement level, all conclusions are used by the manager of the organizational-economic mechanism of resource saving in management decisions.

The minimum profitability of an enterprise that forms the basis of the economic mechanism of resource-saving is determined by the results achieved by the enterprise.

When additional costs are equal to the amount of additional investments being made, then it becomes economically unacceptable to add additional funds for the production of goods (services). In other words, the efficiency of resource saving for textile enterprises is first of all determined by comparing the achieved level with the additional income. It is known that pricing after a product depends on cost per unit of production, and cost, in turn, depends on the amount and cost of the product. If we increase our production and sales costs (the cost of using the tools will increase), we will be able to obtain additional products, which in turn will generate additional revenue. However, the additional costs may lead to the purchase of additional products, but additional income may not be achieved due to increased costs. Thus, the necessary profit is only available if it generates additional income as compared to the existing level.

Formation of an economic mechanism for resource saving in enterprises can be achieved only by following a certain stage (Figure 2).

Taking into account modern scientific ideas on resource saving in industrial enterprises, the economic mechanism of resource saving should be the basis for formulating ideas, basic rules, regulations, guidelines, from the point of view of resource saving. Thus, the basic principles of the economic mechanism for resource saving in enterprises may be:

The principle of purposeful orientation. The goal is to achieve a set target set of intermediate tasks.

The principle of systemicity. The resource-saving economic mechanism assumes that the entire complex of interrelations and cooperation is complete.

The principle of symmetry. Discipline and coherence in the economic mechanism of resource saving economies.

The principle of adaptation. The resource efficiency is defined by the economic mechanism's ability to adapt to changes in external and internal resources.

The principle of science. There is a need for a balanced approach of all the methods, supports and tools that affect economic processes and achievements of modern science.

The principle of determinism. The resource-saving

economy means all the processes and indicators that result from other processes and phenomena that have a specific reason for the impact of certain factors that need to be well defined within the economic mechanism.

The principle of succession. Emphasizes the need to take into account the importance of certain processes and processes when making management decisions.

It is necessary to clarify the objectives of the economic mechanism for resource saving based on the principle of targeting. Thus, the purpose of the economic mechanism for resource saving should be to reduce the total cost of resource production, at the same time as the efficiency of maintaining the quality and environmental safety of the products. Achieving this goal can be achieved by following the following conditions:

- Assessment of the current state of enterprise resource saving
- Identifying the factors that have a direct impact on resource efficiency;
- Definition of the main directions of resource saving;
- finding sources of funding for resource saving measures;
- Creation and maintenance of the resource management system in the enterprise.

Based on the analysis, the sequence of evaluation of the economic mechanism of resource conservation can be done as follows. (Figure 1.)

Figure 1. Evaluation of the economic mechanism of resource saving in the enterprise

The demand for resources and the planning of production by a particular type of resource should be based on a reasonable system of cost estimates. The production process is directly related to resource consumption, which requires the regulation of resource management, which in turn requires the following:

- ensuring the accounting of resource consumption in local production;
- analysis of resource efficiency;
- establishment of permanent control over all stages of the production cycle, which allows to determine the abolition of resource allocation to the local production unit, based on the norms of the enterprise;
- control over the quality of products and their safe delivery to the consumer.

Organizational-economic mechanism of resource-saving consists of a subsystem (environment) that generally affects the network specificity, as well as subsystems that provide, manage, influence, function, and target.

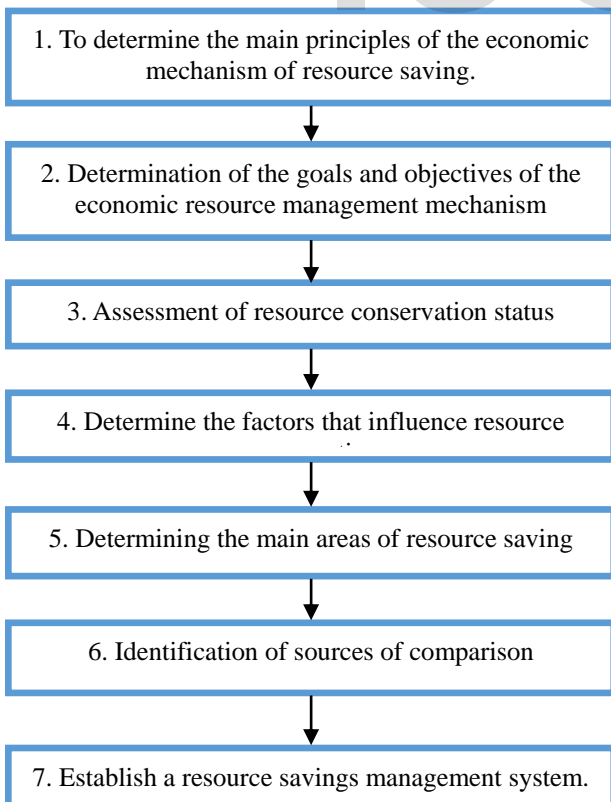
5.CONCLUSIONS

It should be noted that the human economic security index is a conditional indicator that is unique to all states. In particular, it is quite natural for developed countries that the calculated index will be higher than that of other countries. Therefore, when studying the index, it is necessary to take into account the characteristics of the country.

By constantly calculating the HESI index, you can study the economic security of a person in different countries of the world. In addition, the analysis of the index makes it possible to determine the main directions of reforms in the field of economic security of the country's population.

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