



Organizational and Economical Mechanisms of Improving Anti-Crisis Management in Textile Enterprises

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Abstract: The coronavirus pandemic is having a significant negative impact on the global economy. In Uzbekistan, it is necessary to prevent losses caused by the pandemic and achieve sustainable development of the country's economy. The goal is to eliminate poverty by reducing unemployment, thereby increasing the budget and income of the population. In this situation, the textile industry is seen as an employment and export generating sector. So, this article describes the organizational and economic mechanisms of improving anti-crisis management in textile enterprises.

Key words: economical mechanism, anti-crisis management, textile

Introduction.

The growing global financial crisis does not allow us to predict in advance in which direction the world market will change. When determining current and future measures for the socio-economic development of our country, it is necessary to take into account the influence of world globalization processes, formulate economic development programs from the point of view of the impact of these processes, and consistently implement them. This situation directly concerns the development of industrial sectors, in particular the textile industry.

Literature Review

Management of innovation processes in international experience, various aspects of the organization of crisis management can be found in the works by D.Argibugi [1], J. Hovels, D. Bell [2], P. Drucker [3], B. Lundvall [4], N. Mazur [5], V. Ivanov [6], R. Fatkhuddinov [7], as well as other scientists. In the famous works of J. Schumpeter, mechanisms of macroeconomic models were developed that provide the concept of an innovative structure of economic growth.

Scientific research about issues of development of innovative activities and proper organization of the management system in Uzbekistan was carried out by A.M. Kadyrov [9], Sh.N. Zaynutdinov [10], F. Ergashev [11] and other scientists.

Materials and Methods

During the research process, comparative analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, system analysis, scientific abstraction, economic and mathematical modeling and other methods were widely used. The practical significance of the study lies in the fact that the scientific study and analysis of elements of anti-crisis investment management increases investment attractiveness.

Discussion

In 2020, the annual export volume of the textile industry will provide more than 1.5 billion US dollars and employment of more than 350 thousand people. That is, textile workers made up a quarter of those employed in industry in our country [13].

Along with studying the influence of external factors, to achieve the effectiveness of investment activities, the analysis of internal factors is also important. There are more than 200 spinning factories in our country with an annual production capacity of about 600 thousand tons. Most of them work on outdated equipment released 20-25 years ago. For this reason, such enterprises cannot withstand the growing competition in international markets. They are not able to modernize their activities using internal capabilities, nor to grow raw materials in a cluster system, nor to introduce modern technologies.

Considering that during the processing process the weight of yarn is reduced by 10-12% compared to the weight of fiber, as well as the high tax and credit, operating and energy costs for these enterprises, it is unreasonable to expect investment attractiveness from primary processing enterprises.

Under the new rules, its consumer spends about \$100 less to purchase 1 ton of fiber. From a cluster perspective, when the industry wins, the farm loses, a situation that is unlikely to serve the common good. Based on this, first of all, it is necessary to monitor spinning mills and identify enterprises that will be included in full-fledged clusters.

If we analyze the composition of the industry's exports, 90 percent of them are semi-finished products such as yarn and flax, while the rest is made up of garments and knitwear products. Therefore, investments should be aimed primarily at modernizing yarn spinning factories based on selection and, in parallel, expanding the production capacity of sewing and dyeing shops and clothing enterprises based on the balance method.

In recent years, economic relations arising from the cultivation of raw materials and their processing have been improved not as a single chain, but separately. As a result, problems accumulated in the main link of this chain, and it became thinner every year. Finally, the creation of clusters was seen as the only way to overcome these inequalities. But three years have passed since the first textile clusters started operating in Uzbekistan. However, the process of creating an economic mechanism based on legislation that ensures their effective functioning has not been completed. For this reason, the number of real clusters in our republic remains limited. As a result, a management system based on the levers of a market economy and other factors ensuring competitiveness was not sufficiently introduced into the industry.

Based on the research conducted, it is necessary to introduce investment and innovative management methods to increase the efficiency of products manufactured in the industry. The reason is that the effective use of scientific and technical potential is complicated by strong competition in the economy of Uzbekistan and its industries, especially in the textile industry.

The reason for this is that the market mechanism is limited in terms of the process of formation and transfer of innovations in industries and companies. In the context of combating the crisis at textile industry enterprises, this can be proven in the following areas:

1) lack of financial resources for the implementation of large-scale innovations in some industries and business entities;

2) if innovations are not managed comprehensively, that is, they are not connected with all other elements of production, they cause great losses for the industry and the economy as a whole;

3) innovative projects are often subject to uncertainty. Therefore, the level of risk will be high. And risk requires a change in the economic environment to implement the project. Extra costs are spent on covering them;

4) the benefits of innovation can be extended for a long time. Therefore, making an informed decision to evaluate the full effectiveness of a project in advance is a complex issue;

5) the high cost of new products and services often limits their widespread use. This may be due to high costs during the introduction of innovations. The textile industry plays a major role in the development of the economy of Uzbekistan; the growth of its socio-economic indicators leads not

only to the development of this industry, but also to an increase in the economic potential of the country.

Conclusion

In the fight against the crisis at textile industry enterprises, the priorities for the development of innovation and investment activities can include:

- development of high technologies in industries and industries, their effective implementation in production practice;
- improving the quality and competitiveness of products produced at textile enterprises, expanding diversification;
- economical use of country and production resources, ensuring their long-term use;
- improving the work and lifestyle of the population, increasing its standard of living, developing its infrastructure;
- expanding the export potential of products and entering the world market, increasing production efficiency, etc.

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