



## MAIN ASPECTS OF ORGANIZING INNOVATIVE TEXTILE CORPORATIONS FROM UZBEKISTAN

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### Abstract

This article presents specific aspects of the organization of innovative textile corporations. The main tasks of organizing the essence of the textile industry, the main tasks of organizing production in the textile industry and the properties of innovative companies are analyzed. Moreover, approaches to the concept of an innovative company have been researched. Types of innovative companies, venture companies, exploitative companies, violent companies, and stages of development of innovative companies were studied, and practical recommendations were given on the main aspects of the organization of innovative textile corporations.

**Keywords:** Innovative textile corporations, spinning, silk industry, knitting, painting and finishing, carpet products, sewing, cotton, wool, silk.

### Introduction

The textile industry of Uzbekistan has a centuries-old tradition of processing cotton fibers. The Great Silk Road passed through Uzbekistan, and the goods produced by Uzbek artisans, especially silk, silk and satin fabrics, were known to the whole world [2, p. 85].

If we take into account the growing demand for products made from natural fibers in the world market today, we can say that Uzbekistan has ample opportunities to be recognized as an exporter of not only raw cotton, but also as a supplier of finished textile industry products in the world market. we need to emphasize [2, p. 85].

According to the purpose of the Decree No. PF-60 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 28.01.2022 "On the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" 22 times the volume of production of textile industry products raising the issue, now we will study and analyze the main aspects of the organization of innovative textile corporations in Uzbekistan means that we should [1].

Based on the fair policy conducted by the head of our state, in order to rationally satisfy the growing economic needs with limited resources, it is necessary to fundamentally improve the management mechanism of the textile industry, to increase the volume and quality of production based on innovative ideas. the listed priority tasks indicate the urgency of researching the innovative management mechanism in national economic sectors, including textile industry enterprises [1].



## Literature review

In the state policy aimed at increasing the export of textile products, mainly through the implementation of innovative projects in the enterprises of the textile industry, it is necessary to create new consumer values, to ensure the efficiency of production, their financial stability, and also to increase the global competitiveness of the national economy with the economy of foreign countries and the indicators of the development index. attention is paid. In turn, this situation leads to an increase in the quality of production, an increase in the source of income and a further increase in purchasing power.

At this point, it is appropriate to theoretically clarify the concepts of the textile industry and innovative textile corporations.

In her research, DS Nasirkhodjayeva emphasized that the textile industry is considered one of the largest branches of industry, it satisfies the personal needs of the population for consumer goods, and at the same time prepares the materials used for the production of these goods and in other branches of the industry. He also mentioned that the textile industry includes industries such as spinning, silk making, knitting, dyeing and finishing, carpet making, sewing [4, p. 18].

According to GDXasanova's research, innovative textile corporations are considered to be companies that ensure the qualitative efficiency of the production system or increase the quality of products by including their resources in real scientific research and experimental design developments. The establishment of such companies is important in the development of the textile industry today. it is emphasized that it is considered as one of the strategic directions.

We believe that only by advancing in innovation will we be able to easily overcome barriers to advancement in market share, product sales, consumer volume, and superior brand ownership. Therefore, innovation is the key to future development.

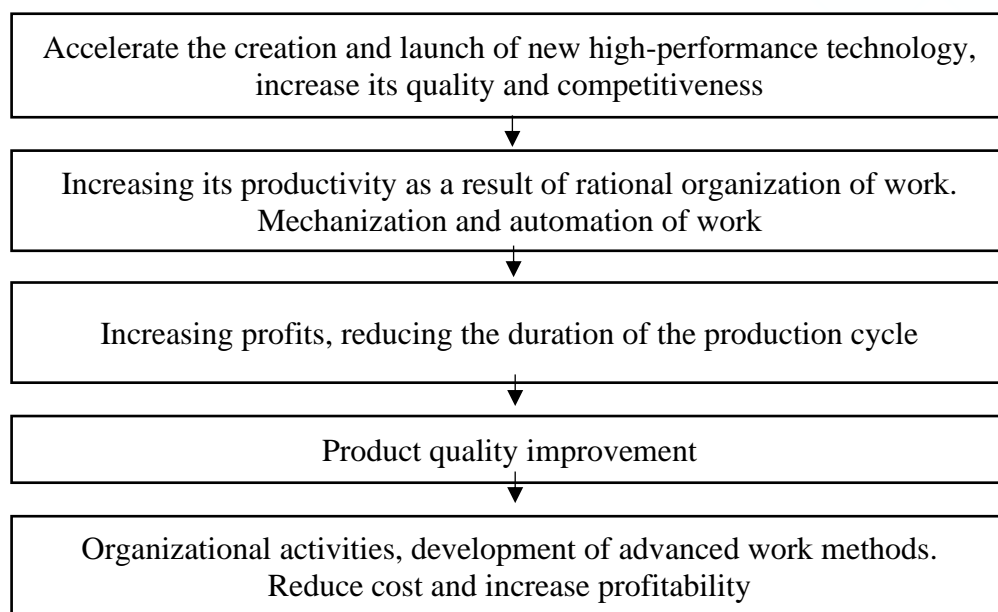
It can be concluded from the scientific research of these scientists that in the textile industry, cotton, wool, silk, linen and other raw materials are processed, various gauzes are made, and knitted goods, haberdashery, etc. are produced. The weight of the textile sector is the highest among these industries, accounting for more than 65%. The knitting-sewing network makes clothes for the population. Its weight is 2/5 of the total volume of the textile industry [7]. Correct organization of production is the main task facing industrial enterprises.

The production process is created by the joint action of 3 elements: labor power, labor objects and labor tools. Therefore, these elements are directly related to each other and have a certain relationship. The relationship between these should be organized on the basis of rationality and economy. It is impossible to achieve the desired goal without careful organization of production in enterprises with a high technical level and complex technology. This is even more important in the current transition to a market economy. Because it is necessary to properly organize production in order to search for internal reserves, make full use of people's working time, and make fuller use of the main, circulating funds.

According to the analysis, it can be said that the organization of production in textile enterprises is a complex of activities in the field of effective integration of live labor with material elements of production in specific socio-economic conditions. That is, it consists of coordination of all material and



labor elements of production in terms of time and space. The need to speed up product production, increase the pace of science and technology imposes the following tasks in the organization of production (Fig. 1):



**Figure 1. Tasks in production organization**

In the organization of textile industry enterprises in the traditional form, in the form of cotton preliminary processing, spinning, weaving, dyeing and finishing, sewing enterprises, or vertically integrated limited liability companies, joint-stock companies, small business enterprises, we can organize in the form of enterprises with the status of a foreign enterprise or a joint venture.

Organization of the production process is a set of activities in the field of effective management of live labor with material elements of production in specific socio-economic conditions. It consists in coordinating all material and labor elements of production in terms of time and space.

The production process consists of several processes. The technological process is a part of the production process, which includes activities aimed at changing and determining the state of objects. The production process is divided into main, auxiliary and service processes. Basic manufacturing processes are designed to directly change the shape or state of raw materials. For example, cutting, sewing, ironing, etc.

A process used to ensure that the main processes work together is called an auxiliary production process. Maintenance manufacturing process ensures uninterrupted operation of main and auxiliary processes. For example, warehousing and transportation services.

According to the nature of the technological operations being carried out, preparation, re-training or processing and assembly are carried out. In the enterprises of the textile industry, detailed processing, assembly, and finishing of clothes are technological processes of production. According to the method



of execution of the technological process, it is divided into manual, mechanized, automated production processes.

## Methodology

According to the method of organizing the production process, it can be continuous or continuous. The continuous production process is also called the flow production method.

Continuous production is an economically expedient form of organizing the production process, which includes the rules of specialization, direct flow, parallelism, non-stop, uniformity and proportionality. In continuous production, due to the non-stop production process, high labor productivity is achieved, as a result of saving labor costs, material and energy resources, compared to continuous production, its high quality is achieved.[3, p. 61].

## Result

Innovative textile corporations are considered to be companies that ensure the qualitative efficiency of the production system or increase the quality of products by putting their resources into real scientific research and experimental design developments, and the establishment of such companies is an important strategic goal in the development of the textile industry today. is one of the directions.

The most important function of innovative textile corporations is to act as an intermediary between scientific and technical and production sectors, to ensure uninterrupted economic exchange between them in competitive conditions. Innovative textile corporations look for a commercial partner who can satisfy a new social need until the product of research and development is ready for use in production. Therefore, innovative textile corporations arise as a result of the social need to reduce costs by transforming the product created in the field of scientific research into a product obtained in the field of economy. Innovative corporations make it possible to eliminate some expenses and reduce production costs, in particular, they are an institutional structure that ensures the effective interaction of research institutes and private economic entities within the framework of market relations.

We can say that innovative entrepreneurship is a multifaceted economic activity. Individuals and legal entities that produce innovative products and technologies as entrepreneurs and perform delivery services directly from the creator of the innovative product to its consumers are intermediate individuals and legal entities.

Answering the question of what we mean by an innovative company, it can be approached in different ways:

- if you create new distribution channels, then you are an innovative company;
- if you can establish an open communication between the company and the consumer that allows for stronger relations, emotional connections, then you are an innovative company;
- if you can create the most modern product that can please your consumer, then you are an innovative company;
- if you use the most modern technologies in the production of your products, then you are an innovative company.



Unfortunately, the focus of our modern companies is more focused on other issues, namely:

- focus on local business;
- to have the maximum market share;
- to have the largest number of customers;
- growth rate and acquisition of new markets;
- owning a well-known brand.

Unfortunately, none of the above goals are aimed at securing the future. All of them are meant to be good here, today.

We believe that only by advancing in innovation will we be able to easily overcome barriers to advancement in market share, product sales volume, consumer volume, and superior brand ownership. Therefore, innovation is the key to future development.

We can distinguish five types of innovative companies:

1. Venture companies.
2. Explicit companies.
3. Patient companies.
4. Violent companies.
5. Commuting companies.

Venture companies work at a stage when inventiveness is actively growing, saturated, and at the same time scientific research activity is decreasing. Such companies, as a rule, do not organize the production of products, so the profit margin is not high, they outsource their development to other companies - expletive, patient, commutant are transmitted to

Venture companies tend to have fewer employees, so they may be part of other larger companies. A number of structural elements are required to create venture companies:

- an innovative idea of a new type of product or a new technology;
- an entrepreneur who is ready to satisfy a social need by establishing a new company;
- availability of risk-based capital to finance such firms.

Venture companies can be divided into two types:

- business based on personal risk;
- internal risk-based projects of large corporations.

In turn, business based on personal risk is also divided into two types. Independent small innovative firms can be included in the first type. The second is the financial organizations that provide capital to the first type of firms above.

Internal risk-based projects, or in other words, internal ventures, are small divisions within large corporations with some independence, organized to create and produce new types of science-intensive products. will be done. If the project is approved, the originator of the idea manages the internal venture. Such a division operates on the basis of the minimum intervention of the management of the corporation. The internal venture will have to complete the development of the innovation within the specified period and submit the new product type for mass production.

It is an intermediary organization between personal risk-based business and internal risk-based





projects of large corporations, and it is the establishment of a new type of joint ventures that unites small firms and large companies based on scientific research. In such associations, small firms create new product developments, and large companies provide them with the necessary tools to carry out research, organize customer service, and provide them with the necessary financial resources.

Explicit companies - radical transformation of old market segments and specialize in creating new ones. Their job is to move the news to the market. Exploratory companies do not grow as big as venture companies. Experiential companies face a production volume problem when an attractive new market is created for a new type of product. Explorer can't reproduce the news it recommends on a large scale. The delay in the delivery of a new type of product, in turn, creates the risk of its copies and analogues. For this reason, it is beneficial for the explorer to cooperate with large companies, and it is one of the factors that ensure high profits. Today, venture and exploration companies are creating favorable conditions for rapid introduction of scientific and technical development innovations in the economy of developed Western countries [5, p. 138].

Violent companies can be established in the large standard business sector.

Violent companies implement a strategy based on strength. They are companies with high-level modern technologies and large capital. Violent companies are companies that organize mass production of products in large batches for a wide range of consumers with average quality and average price [6, 50-b].

Small business switching companies have a great role in meeting the needs of local consumers. Such companies enter the market during the declining phase of the product production cycle. The policy in commuting companies is aimed at making quick decisions on the timely production of products, the specific characteristics of the products produced in the company based on consumer demand.

Innovation goes through several stages, from the birth of an innovative idea, to the introduction of an innovative product to the market, and to its obsolescence. The level of risk in innovation development is different at different stages. This situation requires that the work be financed by different investors at each stage.

The development of innovative companies is carried out in several stages.

The initial stage (Seed) is characterized by the formation of the company, the creation of a project or business idea, the creation of a management team, the implementation of scientific research, design and construction work, and the initiation of marketing research.

The company is formed at the second stage - startup (Start-up) stage. A business plan has been developed, prototypes have been created, and mass production has been organized. At this stage, work is carried out to bring the product to the market.

The next stage (Early stage, early growth) is considered the stage of initial growth, at this stage the product is produced and commercialization of the sale of the finished product is carried out. In this case, the company has not yet achieved sustainable profit. At this stage, it is necessary for the product to reach the point of production without damages.

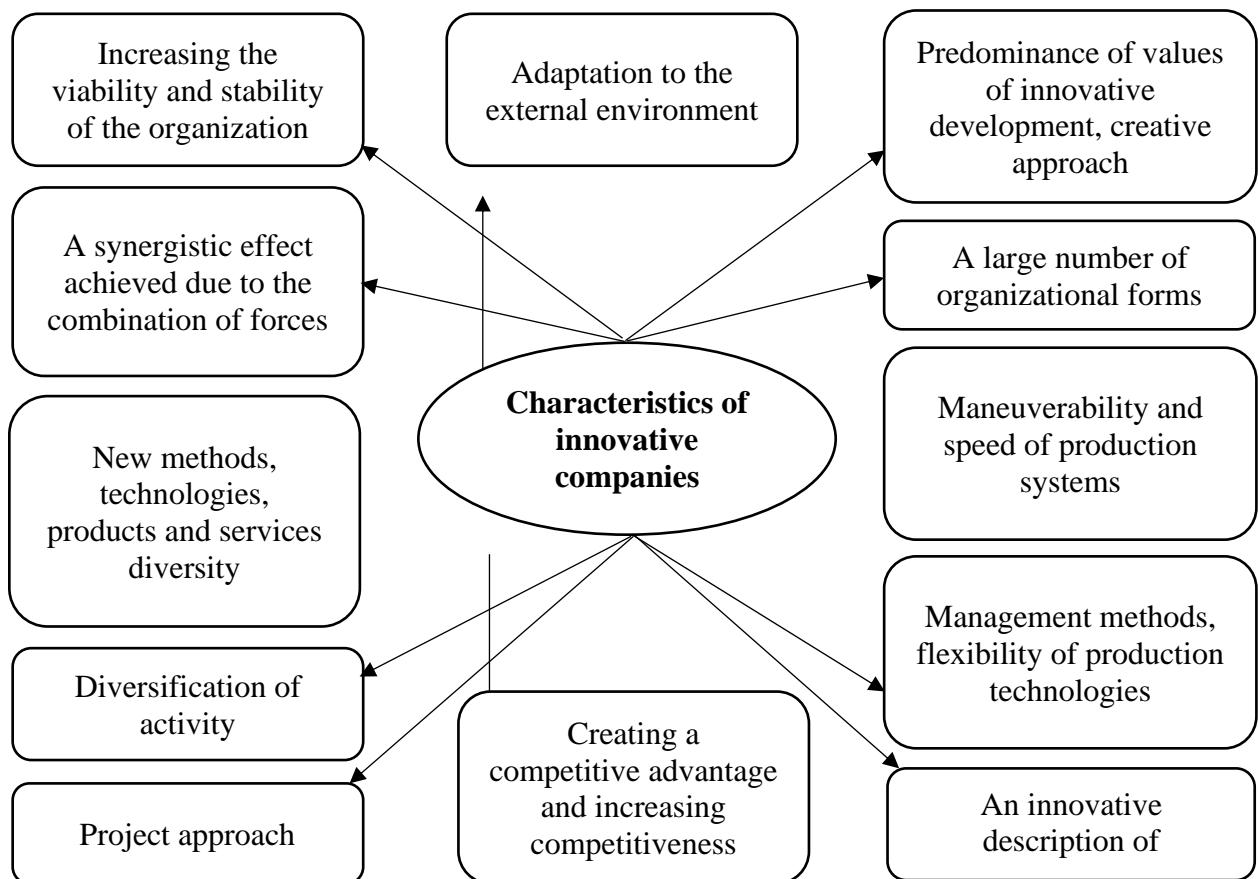
The fourth stage of the development of innovative companies (Expansion) is considered the stage of growth, expansion, the company has a certain position in the market, enters the stable profit zone,



expands the volume of production and sales, conducts additional marketing research, characterized by an increase in the size of the main funds.

The last stage (Later stage) is a stage of stable development, for this stage it is necessary to have a strong position in the target markets, stable profits and dividend payments, average annual growth rates are not too high, and the company its shares can be sold on the stock exchange.

Organizational design, the use of new models and structures are important issues in the organization of innovative corporations in the textile industry (Figure 2).



**Figure 2. Features of innovative companies**

The characteristics of innovative corporations describe the interdependence of subsystems, structures, and elements that make them up within the organization, as well as within an open system.

The new type of organization is characterized by two important aspects.

First, internal structures, internal interdependence of elements, factors and subsystems. Such justification is based on ensuring the independence of departments, providing maneuverability and agility of a large number of organizational forms, as well as diversity of new methods, technologies, products and services, flexibility of structures and management methods.



The second important aspect is their focus on external environmental factors, which is characterized by long-term conventionality and stability and the ability of the system to develop in the external environment.

We can note that, compared to a simple set of elements influencing the organization's activity, complex systems based on self-development and improvement, including innovative organizations, have a higher synergistic effect.

Based on the above-mentioned two main aspects of the development of innovative organizations, we can distinguish four main functional categories of their characteristics, in particular, the adaptation of the system, its relation to the external environment in terms of achieving the goal, integration and interaction of elements, as well as support of the internal principle of self-organization.

The characteristics of innovative systems are based on the improvement of the interaction of two mutually opposite directions, representing unification and differentiation on the one hand, and centralization and integrative processes on the other.

In order for the system to be effective as a whole, there is an accumulation of various sub-system functional systems and elements such as mediators, carriers of innovations, suppliers, partners, in order for the organization to exist in different dimensions of space and time.

The variety of organizational forms determines the scale of the system, the large number of participants and the use of different management methods in their activities, which produce products, provide services, are interconnected and require each other. A large number of alternative elements of the system allows to increase the viability and stability of the organization. The interaction of economic units and organizational structures is considered from the point of view of the conditions of innovative development.

In a market economy, each firm determines its organizational structure independently. At the same time, the increase in overall viability is inextricably linked with the efficient operation of the three functional systems of the firm's system, in particular with scientific research, experimental design work and product creation, production technology and marketing.

The form of organization of sub-functional systems should be in accordance with the description of the interaction of technological operations, as well as be aimed at the possibilities of parallel organization of innovation creation stages.

This principle of establishing communication between separate units is based on rational, flexible distribution of material, information and financial resources, as well as the knowledge and potential of workers who produce finished products and provide services.

## Conclusions and Suggestions

If we take into account the growing demand for products made from natural fibers in the world market today, we can say that Uzbekistan has ample opportunities to be recognized as an exporter of not only raw cotton, but also as a supplier of finished textile industry products in the world market. we need to emphasize.





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