https://gospodarkainnowacje.pl

GOSPODARKA I INNOWACJE

LABORATORIUM WIEDZY Artur Borcuch

Volume: 47 | 2024
Economy and Innovation
ISSN: 2545-0573
For more information contact : editor@gospodarkainnowacje.pl

Impact of Digital Global Environment on the Development of Quality Management System of Light Industry Enterprises of Uzbekistan

Safina Nafisa Talgatovna
Department of Accounting and management,
Andijan machine-building Institute.
nafisa.t.s@mail.ru
+99890-385-58-88

ARTICLEINFO.

Key words:
quality, product quality improvement, light industry enterprises, digital quality management system, competition, digital economy, digital global environment, digital transformation, "industry 4.0"

Annotation

This article examines the impact of the digital global environment on the development of the quality management system of light industrial enterprises of the Andijan region...

KIRISH

The creation of a digital global environment – based on the development of information and communication and related areas-arose with the need to ensure that states become technological leaders. These processes can be achieved by modernizing traditional manufacturing and service industries, as well as trade and logistics activities.

We can include the following in the main signs of the digital economy:

- high degree of automation;
- electronic systems of accounting;
- e-paperwork;
- electron storage of data storage;
- Using CRM ("Customer Relationship Management – in English-customer interaction management;
- creation of corporate social networks;
- use of electronic payment systems in e-commerce;

-the use of information and communication technologies in production, management, communications, etc.

Digital technologies transform almost all elements of the external and internal environment of the

enterprise. Above all, the following changes:
- conditions of economic activity (payment methods and means, as well as the relief of logistics flows),
- methods and methods of activity of economic entities (the transition of activity to the digital environment, the application of completely new Tehnologies (cloud technologies, etc.)),
- economic factors,
- social factors (social network and distribution of mesenchers),
- national factors (opportunities for developing countries to move to developed countries),
- natural factors (ecology and B.),
- regulatory issues at the level of interethnic systems of states,
- economic and information security issues (cyberattacks).

Taking these factors into account, it is necessary to develop more innovative methods of analyzing the external and internal environment.

To know how to achieve the set goals of the enterprise quality management system, it is important to analyze the factors of the external and internal environment. This situation is expressed in paragraph 4 of the ISO 9001-2015 standard. Understanding the needs and expectations of stakeholders (4.2), determining the scope of the quality management system (paragraph 4.3), the quality management system and its processes (paragraph 4.4), policies (paragraph 5.2), functions, responsibilities and competencies in the organization (paragraph 5.3), planning (paragraph 6), supply tools (paragraph 7) are the basis for determining such elements. The organization must monitor and analyze information related to these external and internal factors (circumstances).

1) the factors (circumstances) or conditions chosen for consideration can have both positive and negative effects.

2) the concept of the external environment can include the consideration of issues related to legislation, technology, competition, market, culture, social aspects and economic conditions at the international, national, regional and local level.

3) the concept of the internal environment can include the consideration of issues related to values, cultural aspects, knowledge, as well as indicators .

These factors are interconnected, and their influence on the development of light industrial enterprises may vary depending on the specific conditions and situation in the Republic of Uzbekistan. An organization can survive and function effectively if it is able to adapt to the external environment.

Currently, as a result of reforms in light industry, positive results have been achieved. In Uzbekistan, comprehensive measures are being implemented to organize the production of a wide range of quality textile and sewing products, deepen the localization of its production, as well as increase the export potential of domestic manufacturers.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2021, a total of 456056.1 crore. SoC, 551050.9 crore in 2022. of the industrial output of the sum, of which textile production is 52,372.3 crore in 2021. sum of Rs 65,757.0 crore in 2022. the sum was and was an increase of 19.8% over the previous year. Clothing production in 2021 amounted to 13,592.8 crore. sum of Rs, and 17,210.1 crore in 2022. the sum was and was an increase of 26.6% over the previous year.

In the decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan PQ-4453 "on measures to further develop the light industry and stimulate the production of finished products"dated 16.09.2019:" to ensure the rapid and sustainable development of the light industry, to diversify and expand the production of Textiles, sewing-knitwear, leather-shoes and furry products of high value added value, which are

primarily competitive in foreign markets through deep processing of local raw materials, as well, in order to attract potential foreign investors, on the basis of deep processing of raw materials, the target parameters for the production and export of textile and sewing-knitwear products of high added value, based on market requirements, were set for 2020 — 2025. According to him, by 2025, it was established to increase the volume of production of textile and sewing-knitwear by 3.5 times, production of yarn-yarn by 2.7 times, sewing-knitwear by 4.1 times, textile galanterea by 5 times, and increase the volume of exports of textile and sewing-knitwear by 3.3 times.

The fundamental reforms carried out in our country were recognized by international organizations, the boycott of Uzbek cotton was canceled, and from April 10, 2021 Uzbekistan was adopted as a beneficiary country under the general preferences scheme of GSP+.

Source analysis showed that at different periods, the development process of the enterprise was influenced by various external and internal factors that prevailed in the country's economic system. Conditionally, these periods correspond to the type of technological structures and economy.

Now we live in the era of the end of the third digital revolution, which began in the second half of the last century. Its characteristic features are the development of information and communication technologies, automation and robotization of production processes. The first industrial revolution was steam engines (the era of" coal and steam"), the second . - Mechanical Production and electricity (the era of"oil, gas, electricity"), the third was the development of electronics and Information Technology, which led to a large - scale automation of industrial processes.

Today, the material world is connected with the virtual world, thanks to which new cyberphysical complexes are born, which are united into one digital ecosystem. By spreading the "smart factory" technology, the Fourth Industrial Revolution is creating a world where virtual and physical production systems can interact flexibly with each other on a global level. This makes it possible to fully adapt the product and create new operational models. "Industry 4.0" has already begun to change the world, and a new industrial revolution is inevitable. This creates a large risk, as global changes constantly weaken the stability of society. But if acute social problems are answered in time, when innovations are gradually introduced, they are combined with existing solutions, it will be possible to avoid many problems.

In the context of digitization, the functioning of Smt assumes the development and application of qualitatively new management technologies, as well as fundamentally new production technologies based on various approaches and concepts, in particular:

- robotization;
- paperless, mobile, biometric technologies;
- cyberphysical systems (CPS;
- 3D printing (additive manufacturing);
- open production technologies;
- neurocomputer technologies.

These technologies need to be widely introduced into production.

Currently, organizations are faced with such an important problem of the level of development of the quality management system as ensuring compliance with the pace of digitization of the enterprise and the requirements required by the external environment. The following can be attributed to the problems of digitizing the quality management system:

1. The implementation of digital technologies requires a high level of expenditure (in the use and

maintenance of digital platforms, in the development of automated systems, in the protection of information that constitutes a company or state secret, in the formation of a unified system of Electronic Document Management in the context of interaction of organizations);

2. Difficulties in the provision of qualified personnel (lack of employees with sufficient knowledge in the field of analysis of multi-level systems of varying degrees of complexity and experience in working with large-scale data processing tools, unwillingness of employees of the enterprise to adapt to new conditions. Psychologically, this can be manifested in sabotage in the creation of"transparent systems").

3. The inevitability of the formation of a single “digital register”providing certificates of electronic conformity.

In the process of digitizing the quality management system, we highlight the risk groups that organizations may face.

Organizational risks:

- instability of the digital development of the organization;
- unbalanced interaction between stakeholders (steukholders) in the quality management system itself.

Personnel decisions:

- deterioration of professional skills of employees;
- risks associated with the need for training and training personnel.

Technological risks:

- theft of company data and fraud against them;
- corruption within the company.

For the effective functioning of the company's quality management system, it is necessary to quickly respond to all changes from the internal and external environment in real time and obtain information that can affect the management of relevant decisions, further structuring, development and presentation of information for discussion with managers of all levels of the enterprise. It is necessary to find ways to solve problems that arise or may arise .

Thus, in order for organizations to meet the requirements of the digital world in the context of digital transformation, it is necessary not only to follow the latest technologies, but also to completely change the Information Culture.

The main goal of introducing a digital quality management system to light industry enterprises is to build a transparent management system that creates the necessary conditions for its continuous improvement, in turn, reveals the innovative potential of the company and ensures continuous quality work.

In the current era, the digital economy and the several efficient technologies associated with it, including e-commerce and e-business, are coming into our lives intensely. Therefore, in order to further accelerate the development of the state and society, the leadership of our republic made several important decisions. The decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 19, 2018 No. PF-5349 “on measures for the further development of the information technology and communications sector“, dated 05.10.2020 " digital Uzbekistan — 2030”on the implementation of the decree of PF-6079 "on the approval of the strategy and measures for its effective implementation", as well as the creation of conditions for the rapid development of modern information technologies for the implementation of the digital economy in the state management system in our republic, as follows, in order to ensure information security, the Cabinet of Ministers adopted a resolution on August 31, 2018 “on additional

measures for the introduction and further development of the digital economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan", which sets out the goals and objectives of the digital economy, can be included in the decision "on measures for the development of the digital economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan".

For the successful implementation of the above decrees and decisions, it is required to find out in a nutshell what is the essence of the digital economy and what its basic concepts consist of.

Digital economy is a new modern form of business, in which a large set of data in digital form and the process of their processing as the main factor of production and management are served. The use of the results obtained in practice, on the other hand, allows you to achieve much greater efficiency compared to the traditional form of Ox keeping. Examples include automatic production processes of various types, 3D-technology, cloud technology, remote medicine services, growing and maturing products using smart technologies, storage of goods of different types and their sale processes.

In the completed 2023 year, large-scale work was carried out to bring the reforms carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the further development of digital technologies to a new level.

As a result of an increase in the amount of investment in the ICT sector by 1.3 times, and the volume of services provided by the industry by 1.25 times, ICT services per capita amounted to 621 thousand rubles, and an additional 29.6 thousand residents were provided with employment. Currently, 31.0 mln. the person is using the Internet service, while the number of mobile Internet users is 29.5 mln.ni organized. In order to ensure comfortable and high-quality communication to the population:

– in exchange for a 1.8-fold increase in the total bandwidth of an international Internet connection, the volume of information per utility per month was 8.5 GB in mobile, and 198 GB in wired internet.

-by expanding the length of fiber-optic communication lines throughout the Republic by 1.5 times, the coverage rate in their residential areas was reached by 80;

– Through the launch of 6.8 thousand additional mobile base stations, the mobile coverage rate was increased to 99%, high-speed mobile Internet coverage to 98%, as well as access to it in 43 settlements that previously had no access to mobile communication.

Digitization of the quality management sector has also been carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In 2021, a total of 3 information systems were developed and put into practice in order to digitize and automate the services provided in the field of technical regulation.

These are, first of all, the Information System "E-standard" has been developed for the purpose of supplying standards to residents and entrepreneurs and maintaining their electronic fund, which is published on the official website of the Standards Institute (uzsti.uz E-address)was launched. Today, around 26,000 standards have been used through the system.

Secondly, the Information System "E-Metrology" has been developed, which provides for taking into account the amount and condition of measuring instruments, maintaining a data fund (card SI) and automating Metrological services, and e-metrologiya.uz launched at E-address. As of 2022, more than 25.0 thousand applications have been received through the system.

Thirdly, an automated Information System "E-accreditation" has been developed, which provides for the digitization and automation of accreditation services. e.akkred.uz fully launched at the electronic address. This system was integrated into the "Single Window" information system of the state Customs Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Today, 90 applications are accepted and executed through the system. As a result of the launch of this system, the accreditation circles of the current compliance assessment bodies were digitized, which in turn created such facilities in the Republic as automatic tracking of certification bodies and testing laboratories for a particular product. These systems are being

integrated into the interdepartmental integrative platform of relevant ministries and departments, responsible organizations and e-government, and through it are massively added to the improvement of the quality of the provision of public services on the principle of "moving documents, not citizens".
Currently, digital technologies, which are improving in all developed countries, are encouraging the introduction of these technologies to light industry enterprises of all regions of Uzbekistan, including enterprises of the Andijan region. An important role is played by the rapid study of consumer opinions, desires, research and rapid adaptation of the market situation to it, the introduction of "customization", the robotization of the manufacturer, the introduction of a digital quality management system into the activities of the enterprise in order to use ready-made programs in product design.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

1. Управление качеством: учебник/ коллектив авторов; под общей редакцией С.А.Зайцева. – Москва : КНОРУС, 2018. -422с. – (Бакалавриат и магистратура). 9-10 стр.
2. Ребрин Ю.И. Управление качеством: Учебное пособие. Таганрог:Изд-во ТРТУ, 2004. 8 с.
3. Correa, P. G., Fernandes, A. M., Uregian, C. J. Technology adoption and the investment climate: firm-level evidence for Eastern Europe and Central Asia / P. G. Correa, A.
4. Н.С.Яшин "Развитие методологии анализа результативости системы менеджмента качества промышленных предприятий". [электронный ресурс] https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/razvitie-metodologii-analiza-rezultativosti-sistemy-menedzhmenta-kachestvapromyshlennyh-predpriyatiy/viewer .
5. М.Ю.Старенков. Автореферат к диссертации к.э.н. на тему «Компетентностные императивы клиентоориентированного развития сферы банковских услуг» [электронный ресурс]
6. Просвиркина, Е. Ю "Влияние управления человеческими ресурсами на результаты деятельности банков на российском рынке": дисс….канд. экон. наук 08.00.05 / Просвиркина Елена Юрьевна. – М., 2015. – С.64-70.
7. Е.С.Григорян, Н.С.Яшин "Методические подходы к оценке результативности системы управления качеством". [электронный ресурс] https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/metodicheskie-podhody-k-otsenke-rezultativnosti-sistemy-upravleniya-kachestvom
8. Халилов Н.Х., Сафина Н.Т. "Sanoat korxonalarida sifat menejmenti tizimi rivojlanishini baholash bo'yicha yondashuvlar"; ISSN 2181-1539 277 Andijon mashinasozlik instituti Ilmiy-texnika jurnali №2, 2023 yil www.andmiedu.uz (229-237 betlar) (OAK Jurnali).
9. O'zbekiston respublikasi xuzuridagi statistika agentligi ma'lumotlari https://stat.uz/uz/rasmiy-statistika/industry-2
10. Мишин В.М. Управление качеством: Учебник для студентов вузов, обучающихся по специальности «Менеджмент организации»/ В.М. Мишин — 2-е изд. перераб. и доп. -М.: ЮНИТИ-ДАНА, 2005. – 7-9 с.
11. Ковригин Е.А., Васильев В.А. Пути развития СМК в условиях цифровизации // Компетентность / Competency (Russia). — 2020. — № 6. (стр. 12-17).
12. Халилов Н.Х., Сафина Н.Т. «Современные проблемы управления качеством на предприятиях лёгкой промышленности в Республике Узбекистан». Colloquium-journal №15 (138), 2022 Część 1 (Warszawa, Polska). (ISSN 2520-6990 ISSN 2520-2480) 81-83p. https://colloquium-oournal.org/wpcontent/uploads/2022/06/Colloquium-journal-2022-138-1