

## PROBLEMS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN IMPROVEMENT OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY TECHNOLOGY

Djalilova Makhnuza Salekhovna  
Tashkent Institute of Textile and Light Industry

### Abstract

The basis of the ideology of environmental management is the conviction that the key to creating an environmentally friendly production is the construction of an appropriate organizational structure and the distribution of responsibility for environmental protection at the appropriate levels of production management. Achieving these goals is unthinkable without the implementation of international standards of quality, environmental protection, health and safety. Achieving these goals is unthinkable without the implementation of international standards of quality, environmental protection, health and industrial safety.

**Keywords:** Environment, labor protection, occupational diseases.

### Introduction

The main goals of the state policy of Uzbekistan at the present stage are the creation of conditions for sustainable economic growth, the release of innovative products to foreign and domestic markets, the substitution of imported products by increasing the technological level and competitiveness of production.

Achieving these goals is unthinkable without the introduction of international standards of quality, environmental protection, health and industrial safety. The export potential of a firm, company and, ultimately, the entire country will depend on the level of integration into the international regulatory environment. Recently, in the world textile market, in addition to ever-increasing quality requirements, there has been a tendency to tighten environmental requirements for finished products. This situation has become possible due to the desire of the consumer to wear a product that does not harm the environment, either at the manufacturing stage, or at the consumption stage, or at the disposal stage. Such products are significantly more expensive than other products for which there is no confirmation of their compliance with environmental requirements.

The most significant international environmental initiative that allows formulating a modern environmental policy for an industrial enterprise is the ISO 14000 series of standards - environmental management systems (ISO-International Organization for Standardization). Environmental management is a modern mechanism for managing environmental activities, recognized internationally and widely used by the vast majority of industrial enterprises for more than a decade. It is based on a systematic approach and the use of a set of management decisions, procedures, and documentation. In international business circles, environmental management is considered as a guarantor of ensuring the transition of humanity to sustainable development, which is reflected in the "Agenda for the 21st Century" adopted in Rio de Janeiro,



which is a fundamental international document that defines a modern state strategy in the field of environmental protection and sustainable development in most countries of the world. This document emphasizes that "environmental management should be attributed to the key dominant of sustainable development and, at the same time, to the highest priorities of industrial activity and entrepreneurship."

The main document of the ISO-14000 series does not contain any "absolute" requirements for the impact of an enterprise on the environment, except that the organization must declare in a special document its intention to actively participate in environmental protection and carry out all its actions in accordance with national standards in this area.

The basis of the ideology of environmental management is the belief that the key to creating an environmentally friendly production is building an appropriate organizational structure and distributing responsibility for environmental protection at the appropriate levels of production management.

When developing the ISO-14000 series of standards, the experience of the well-proven model of standards for product quality control systems (ISO-9000) was used, according to which.

Currently, more than 70 thousand enterprises and companies around the world are certified. The first standards from the ISO-14000 series were officially adopted and published at the end of 1996. It was assumed that this system of standards would ensure the reduction of adverse impacts on the environment at three levels, such as: - organizational - through improving the environmental "behavior" of corporations, companies, enterprises; - national - through the creation of a significant addition to the national regulatory framework and a component of state environmental policy; - international - through improving the conditions of international trade. The latter is especially important for textile enterprises operating in the foreign market. Since 2005, importers of textile products have been requiring suppliers of textile products to have certificates of compliance with ISO-14000 standards and mandatory labeling of textile products with appropriate eco-labels. This was preceded by the announcement of the EEC about its intention to admit only ISO certified companies to the market of the Commonwealth countries. Thus, certification of textile enterprises according to ISO-14000 is an indispensable condition for marketing domestic products in international markets.

The introduction of new technologies in the textile and other industries requires production management software taking into account modern quality standards (ISO 9001), environmental safety (ISO 14001), health and industrial safety (OHSAS 18001).

Uzbekistan, being a member of ISO, has developed the "Program for the implementation" and development of a management system corresponding to international standards (Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 183 of August 29, 2006)

Currently, there are 130 enterprises of various forms of ownership in the republic that have certified their management systems. There are 8 accredited bodies for certification of quality, environmental, health and industrial safety management systems.

The main goal of this program is to ensure the introduction of modern management systems based on international standards by:

- expanding the domestic market and increasing export opportunities;
- efficiency of corporate management;



- ensuring compliance of manufactured products (services) with established requirements;
- increasing the competitiveness of products (services) provided to the consumer;
- improving business reputation among consumers in society;
- minimizing the risk of refusals and returns of products (services) by the consumer;
- improving work to reduce harmful emissions, discharges and toxic industrial waste;
- reducing professional risks in the field of industrial safety and health and improving its implementation;
- improving the regulatory framework and creating effective management systems that ensure sustainable development of the enterprise;
- providing assistance to manufacturing enterprises in attracting grants from international financial institutions and other donor organizations to finance activities to implement all management systems;
- developing proposals to stimulate manufacturing enterprises that have implemented quality management systems, environmental safety, professional safety and health, information security, etc. The Occupational Health and Safety and Disease Prevention Management System OHSAS 18001 was developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in 2000. OHSAS (Occupational Health Safety and Standards) means occupational health, safety and standardization.

According to this standard, the occupational health and safety management system is part of the overall management system related to the activities of the organization. It includes the organizational structure, planning, activities, procedures, work processes and resources for the development, implementation and maintenance of the organization's policy in the field of occupational health and safety.

The central standard of the ISO-14000 series is the ISO-14001 standard, which reveals the key concept - the environmental management system of an enterprise. All requirements of this standard are auditable - it is assumed that compliance or non-compliance of a specific organization can be established with a high degree of certainty.

It is compliance with the ISO-14001 standard that is the subject of formal certification of the enterprise, and the remaining documents are considered auxiliary.

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