

IMPROVING THE METHOD OF ASSESSING PRODUCTION CAPACITY OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES

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Annotation

The article examines the production potential of textile industry enterprises from the point of view of analyzing the condition of its constituent elements and finding unused internal potential.

Keywords

Production capacity, capacity, method, integral assessment, system.

INTRODUCTION

The textile industry is considered one of the important sectors in increasing the export potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and this sector developed more rapidly, especially during the years of independence. Increasing its production capacity is the focus of the government's attention, and sufficient investment funds have been directed for the development of the sector in order to equip it in a technical and technological manner. However, in general, the existing potential and reserves of the textile network of Uzbekistan are not fully utilized. This increases the urgency of researching the reserves and potential of textile enterprises in a deep scientific and practical way. It is of urgent importance for Uzbekistan to rapidly integrate into the world economy and create a rational management system of textile industry enterprises using their potential, especially production, financial and technical capabilities, in the conditions of a stable situation in world markets. The capabilities of any economic entity, that is, its potential, are determined by various internal and external factors. Making and developing management decisions aimed at ensuring efficient operation should be based on objective and accurate information on the potential of enterprises. After all, business planning and development of enterprises of the textile industry with effective use of its potential in the conditions of integration and innovation is the main factor of

sustainable development of these enterprises. Since, in practice, all management decisions focus on economic potential to one degree or another, the issues related to the evaluation of the extent to which it is being used are still relevant.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The concept of «power» comes from the Latin word «potential», which means power, latent possibility. Here, from the point of view of the general economy, Arkhipov V.M. [1] defines it as follows: «competency is the available means, resources and resources that can be used to solve set goals or set tasks». Although the interpretation given by the scientist is the basis for the formation of a general understanding of «authority», the influence of the factors forming «authority» is not economically justified.

At the enterprise level, the concept of «competence» was introduced by Kleiner G.B., Tambovtsev V.L. and Kachalov R.M. [2] gave an interesting interpretation, that is, in their opinion, the potential of a particular enterprise consists of components that describe its resources, status and behavior in the external socio-economic environment.

In our opinion, this interpretation can be the scientific and theoretical basis of the economic potential of enterprises.

Here Temnova N.K. The definition given by [3] to the concept of «competence» is noteworthy, that is, according to him: «competence» is not only resources, but also an opportunity to perform some goal-directed activity and get results. It also emphasizes the need for a synergistic approach to “competence”.

B. Ryan [4] defines organizational capacity in the following overview, that is, «organizational capacity refers to the actual and probable ability to perform a purpose-oriented job».

Here, from the point of view of financial and economic activity of the enterprise, Bogataya I.N. the definition of enterprise potential is interpreted from an accounting point of view. According to him [5], «enterprise potential is assets at the end of financial and economic activity, sources of its formation and their ability to lead to certain financial results».

Bogataya I.N. the interpretation given by is relevant in the conditions of today's market relations, and management of financial results of enterprises remains a priority issue today.

A.O. Sheremetev characterizes the economic potential of the organization as the interaction of the organization's property and financial potential, which moves in time and market space and ensures the implementation of target parameters in the development of the organization's activities [6]. On the other hand, N.V.

Arestova suggested that the economic potential of the enterprise should be understood as the level of open opportunities for the introduction of the enterprise into the new changing external environment with the currently available material-technical, organizational-economic and labor resources [7].

Based on the above interpretations, the term «competence» should be understood as the means, opportunities, and capabilities of business entities, in particular, the set of unrealized reserves, which can reveal the hidden potential of the enterprise in real conditions with the change of existing conditions.

Broad interpretations of the concept of «authority» allow it to be applied to various fields of science and economics, depending on what means, resources, and power of resources are being considered.

Such a definition of the essence of «competence» allows for wider application to various directions of economic activity of organizations and enterprises, and it can be called «economic potential».

As a result of studying and analyzing the concept of «economic potential» as an economic category, it can be said that it has not only theoretical importance, but also a practical nature.

Economist-scientist Bukhalkov M.I. According to [8], «the economic potential of any enterprise reflects the composition of resources available to the organization for the production of planned works and services: labor, material, financial, and others.» In our opinion, Bukhalkov M.I. Although the concept given by is interesting, it is interpreted in a narrow sense.

Spirin V.S. According to the approach of [9], «economic potential is determined by the set of resources, which include available and unused reserves».

According to B. A. Raizberg, «economic potential explains the effective use of the total available limited resources of the enterprise for maximum profit and is the main component of the potential of the production and economic system» [10].

Sosnenko L.S. [11] divides the research of «economic potential» as an object into two directions. On the one hand, management of economic potential is considered as the general resources of subjects, and on the other hand, management of subjects is considered as the ability of subjects to absorb and process existing resources to meet the needs of society.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY. The research was based on the research results of foreign and local researchers on the subject and used methods such as statistical, selective observation, comparison, expert assessment.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The concept of the enterprise's potential, its components, and the issue of its evaluation have been extensively studied in scientific and research works. However, the issues of classification of descriptive indicators, which fully cover the specific development characteristics of the real sector of the economy, and assessment of the potential of selected indicators have not been sufficiently studied.

Based on the study of the scientific and research work carried out on the potential of enterprises, the following three directions can be distinguished [12].

1. Competence is a set of resources necessary for the functioning and development of the system (resource approach). In this case, the assessment of potential relies on quantitative and qualitative analysis of the description of individual resource types, but in this process, its synergistic effect is not taken into account.

2. Competence embodies a system of conditions (factors) that ensure the achievement of the set goal. Consequently, the analysis and assessment of the description of individual resource types should be supplemented with indicators describing the effectiveness of the system as a whole, taking into account the management effect.

3. In understanding the essence of the concept of competence, it is an approach to take into account the opportunities between the tasks of achieving the goal set by the system and the achievement of the goal by using the available resources. This complements the previous approaches by identifying the unused resources of the system and including its activation.

One of the main methodological tasks of research on economic potential is the selection of its evaluation methods. Scientific and economic substantiation of methods and indicators of economic potential is important in developing a strategy for ensuring the economic potential of enterprises and increasing it in the future. Therefore, since the evaluation of the economic potential of the enterprise is a complex process, it is appropriate to consider it as a system.

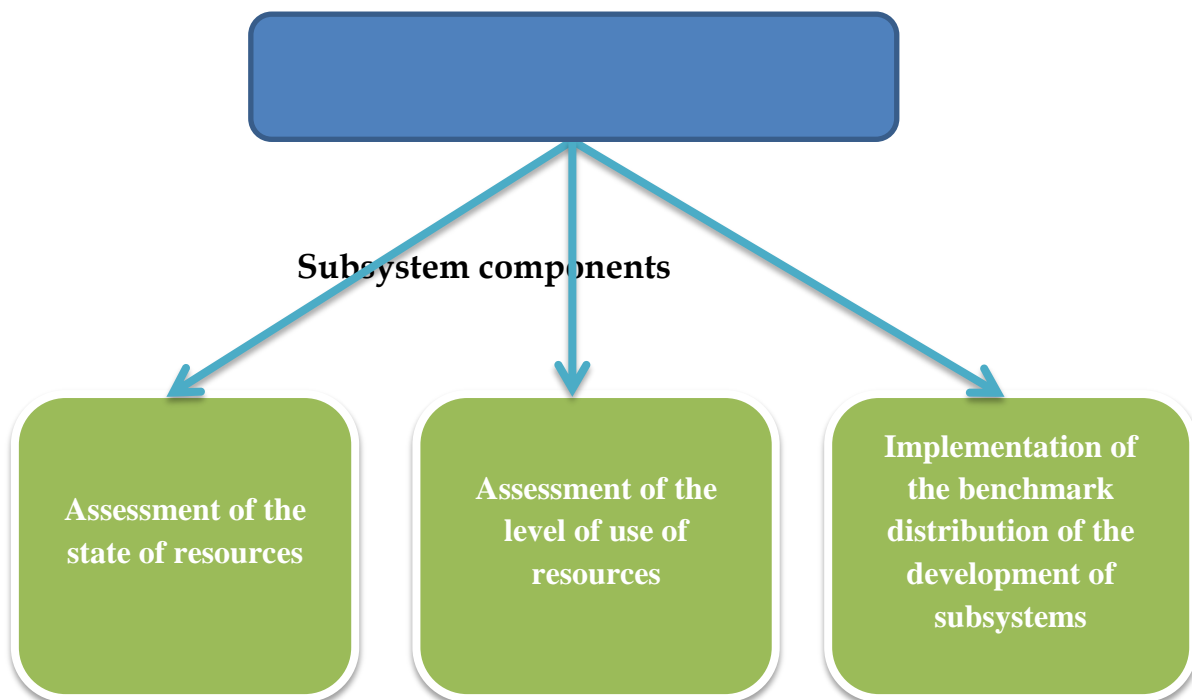
Taking into account the interdependence, complementarity, and interaction of the controlling and managed sub-system elements of an industrial enterprise requires the assessment of several components, i.e., management, production, labor, marketing, and financial components, without which the system would not exist.

V.A.Skvortsov, I.P.Babeni implemented a systematic approach to the evaluation of enterprise potential, and management, production, labor, and financial organizations were selected as sub-system components [13]. Therefore, considering the activity of textile industry enterprises as a whole system, due to the

nature of this industry, it has become important, so we found it necessary to include the marketing potential in this system. When assessing the potential of each component of the system, the allocation and size of resources, the analysis of the effectiveness of the use of these resources, and the benchmark distribution of the operation and development of a separate sub-system element were taken into account (Fig. 1).

Тўқимачилик саноати корхоналари салоҳиятини баҳолашнинг биз томондан таклиф этиладиган усули куйидаги босқичларни ўз ичига олади:

1. Бирламчи кўрсаткичлар ёрдамида салоҳият алоҳида тизим ости компонентлари ресурс ташкил этувчилари ҳолатини баҳолаш. Ҳар бир салоҳият компоненти ресурс ташкил этувчиси ҳолатини таҳлил этиш ҳамда баҳолашда тизимли таҳлилни аналитик усулларидадан фойдаланиш мақсадга мувофиқ бўлади [14].



Source: Developed by the author.

Figure 1. Components of the enterprise capacity assessment system

Our proposed method of assessing the potential of textile industry enterprises includes the following steps:

1. Assessment of the state of potential individual sub-system components resource organizers with the help of primary indicators. It is appropriate to use analytical methods of systematic analysis in the analysis and assessment of the state of resource organization of each capacity component [14].

We offer an algorithm for calculating the integral index of organizational capacity builders:

- a table of indicators describing the dynamics of potential change is formed.

Here x_{ij} - the amount of j-indicator in t_i - year of the period under study;

- $S_j - t_i$ - is the mean square deviation of the j-index in;

- Standardized quantities of indicators are calculated using the following formula:

$$Z_{ij} = \frac{x_{ij}}{S_j} \quad (2)$$

- for the period under study (at least three years) the best indicator is x_j^e – the reference value of the indicators;

- the standardized values of the standards are calculated using the following formula:

$$Z_j^e = \frac{x_j^e}{x_j} \quad (3)$$

- in the complex assessment, the share of each indicator is calculated using the following formula:

$$a_j = \frac{z_j^e}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n (z_{ij})^2}}; \quad (4)$$

- the value of the potential function over the years is calculated using the following formula:

$$y_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_j * z_{ij}; \quad (5)$$

- the reference value of the potential function is determined as follows:

$$y^e = \sum_{j=1}^n a_i * z_j^e; \quad (6)$$

- the potential value in t – is determined as follows:

$$S = \frac{y_i}{y^e}; \quad (7)$$

As a result of the calculations, an integral estimate of the available resource status and the level of security in a separate subsystem component of organizational capacity at each stage of the calculation (t-year) is found.

2. The potential change will be in a dynamic view. At each stage of the calculation, the reference value corresponds to 100%. In dynamics, the actual value of the integral indicator indicates the degree to which the enterprise is close to the reference value in a given year.

3. In the second stage of the calculation, on the basis of the selected indicators, the efficiency of the use of available resources of the enterprise is calculated according to the method described above. The result of this calculation phase provides an integral assessment of the efficiency of the use of the elements of the potential components of the t-calculation phase in the dynamics.

4. At this stage, opportunities are sought to expand and strengthen the capacity based on the results of comparing the actual value of the indicators that characterize the individual components of the potential with the reference value. A comparison of the dynamics of the benchmark and the actual performance is made using Kendall's color coefficient. Calculations are performed on the intervals $(t_1 - t_2$ and $t_2 - t_3)$. At this stage, the balance of the system and its potential for future capacity expansion will be assessed.

5. The t-step assessment of enterprise capacity is carried out using the following formula:

$$K_i^c = \sqrt[3]{P_i^t * \mathfrak{P}_i^t * \mathfrak{D}_i^t}, \quad (7)$$

here, $K_i^c - t -$ is the generalized integral value of the t-component of the potential in the calculation step, the share in units;

$P_i^t - t -$ potential at the calculation step t- integral value of the constituent resources, the share per unit;

$\mathfrak{P}_i^t - t -$ potential in the calculation step t- integral value of the efficiency of resource use of the organizer, the share per unit;

$\mathfrak{D}_i^t - t -$ potential in the calculation step integral integral value of the dynamics of the indicators characterizing the structural equilibrium of the component and the conformity of the reference values to the actual, the share in units.

Assessment and analysis of the level of economic potential of textile industry enterprises «BAYPAK TEXTILE» JV operating in Tashkent city, Uchtepa district, «OSBORN TEXTILE» JV operating in Bostanliq district, Tashkent region, «UZTEX TASHKENT» JV operating in Sergeli district, Tashkent city and Tashkent region , carried out in the section of «CHINOZ TEXTILE» LLC operating in Chinoz district.

The analysis shows that in the textile industry enterprises considered as the object of research, the volume of production of gauze weaving yarn has decreased sharply in the enterprises of «BAYPAK TEXTILE» JV and «UZTEX TASHKENT» JV, but the value of product production has increased.

In particular, the volume of product production at the enterprise «CHINOZ TEXTILE» LLC has increased sharply, that is, if in 2021 it produced 3.6 thousand tons of products, in 2022 this indicator has increased by almost 2 times and reached 6.6 thousand tons.

The analyzes show that the ratio of working capital in all enterprises except «BAYPAK TEXTILE» JV is higher than the established norm. As you can see, this indicator has been at a low level in «BAYPAK TEXTILE» JV for many years, according to experts, this situation is considered as an indirect symptom of incorrect reporting.

Based on this method, the potential of textile enterprises included in the Association «Uztextile Industry» was evaluated based on the report materials of 2020-2022. The calculation results show that the generalized integral value describing the potential of these textile enterprises was in the range of 0.42-0.56. These data indicate that the existing capacity in these textile enterprises is underutilized.

CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

To increase the economic potential of textile enterprises that are members of the Association «Uztextile Industry» we make the following proposals:

- rational use of the existing base of raw materials, it is necessary to find a solution to the problem of alternative transport in its transportation;
- it is necessary to organize government support for the development of cotton-textile clusters in a targeted manner;
- it is necessary to put an end to the monopolistic competition of cotton-textile clusters in the domestic market;
- it is necessary to create a scientific-research base to systematically study the state of the world goods market and ensure the marketing of exporters' activities;
- effective use of existing equipment and technology, it is necessary to constantly update it at the expense of modern machines;
- it is necessary to organize the management of the company's potential using modern methods;
- it is necessary to establish regular training of employees in textile enterprises;
- rational use of financial resources of textile enterprises should be established;

- it is necessary to increase the export potential of textile enterprises by producing quality products;
- it is necessary to help open networks of presentation centers abroad, establish cooperative chambers of commerce and industry and business councils;
- it is necessary to improve the system of supporting local producers. It is necessary to encourage local production, which is dependent on raw materials, materials, which are not produced in our country or which are imported in small quantities, by setting lower or «zero» rates than the imported ones.

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