

Improving the Method of Assessing Production Capacity of Textile Industry Enterprises

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ABSTRACT

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 resources of the textile industry of Uzbekistan are not fully used. This further increases the relevance of in-depth scientific and practical research of the resources and potential of textile enterprises. It is important for Uzbekistan to rapidly integrate into the world economy and create a system of rational management of textile enterprises in the context of stable conditions on world markets, effectively using their potential, in particular, and production, financial and technical capabilities. The capabilities of any business entity, i.e. its potential, are determined by various internal and external factors. The adoption and development of management

decisions aimed at ensuring effective operation should be based on objective and accurate information on the potential of enterprises. Indeed, business planning and development of textile enterprises in the context of integration and innovation, effective use of its potential is a key factor in the sustainable development of these enterprises. As in practice, when all management decisions focus on economic potential to one degree or another, the issues of assessing the extent to which it is used remain relevant.

Literature Review)

The concept of "potential" is derived from the Latin "potential", which means power, hidden opportunity. Here, from the point of view of the general economy, Arkhipov V.M. [1] defines "potential" as "the available means, resources, and resources that can be mobilized to accomplish a set goal or task." While the scientist's interpretation is the basis for the formation of a general understanding of "potential", the influence of the factors that shape "potential" is not economically justified.

The concept of "potential" at the enterprise level was introduced by Kleiner GB, Tambovtsev V.L. and Kachalov R.M. [2], which suggests that, in their view, the potential of a particular enterprise consists of components that characterize its resources, status, and behavior in the external socio-economic environment.

In our opinion, this interpretation can provide a scientific and theoretical basis for the essence of the economic potential of enterprises.

In this regard, Temnova N.K. [3] the definition of "potential" by him is noteworthy, in his view: "potential" is not only a resource, but also an opportunity to carry out some purposeful activity and get results. He also emphasizes the need for a synergistic approach to "potential".

B. Ryan [4] defines organizational capacity in the following general terms, i.e., "organizational capacity refers to the actual and probable ability to perform purposeful work".

In this regard, in terms of financial and economic activities of the enterprise, Bogataya I.N. by the accounting interpretation of the definition of enterprise potential. According to him [5], "the potential of the enterprise - the assets at the end of financial and economic activities, the sources of its formation and their ability lead to certain financial results."

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

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, "capacity" is a set of tools, capabilities, capabilities, in particular, a set of untapped reserves of economic entities, which may reveal the hidden potential of the enterprise in the real world with the change of existing conditions.

Broad interpretations of the concept of "potential" allow it to be applied to various areas of science and economics, depending on what tools, resources and resources are considered.

Such a definition of the essence of "potential" allows a wider application to various areas 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 but also practical character.

Economist-scientist Bukhalkov M.I. [8] According to him, "the economic potential of any enterprise reflects the composition of the resources at the disposal of the organization for the production of planned works, services: labor, material, financial, etc." In our opinion, Buxalkov M.I. While the concept given by is interesting, it is interpreted in a narrow sense.

Spirin V.S. According to the [9] approach, "economic potential is determined by a set of resources that contain available and unused resources".

Rayzberg B.A. [10] According to him, "economic potential explains the efficient use of the total available limited resources of the enterprise to maximize profits and is a key component of the potential of production and the economic system."

Sosnenko L.S. [11] divides the study of "economic potential" as an object into two directions. On the one hand, economic potential is considered as the total resources of economic entities, on the other hand, the ability of economic entities 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 domestic researchers on the topic and used methods such as statistics,

selective observation, comparison, expert evaluation.

Analysis And Results

The concept of the potential of the enterprise, its components, and the issue of its evaluation has been extensively studied in research work. However, the issues of categorizing descriptive indicators, assessing the potential of selected sectors, which fully cover the specific development characteristics of the real sector of the economy, have not been sufficiently studied.

Based on the study of research on the potential of enterprises, it is possible to distinguish the following three areas [12].

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

2. Capacity includes a system of conditions (factors) that ensure the achievement of the set goal. Consequently, the analysis and evaluation of the description of individual resource types will need to be supplemented with indicators that describe the effectiveness of the system as a whole, taking into account the impact of management.

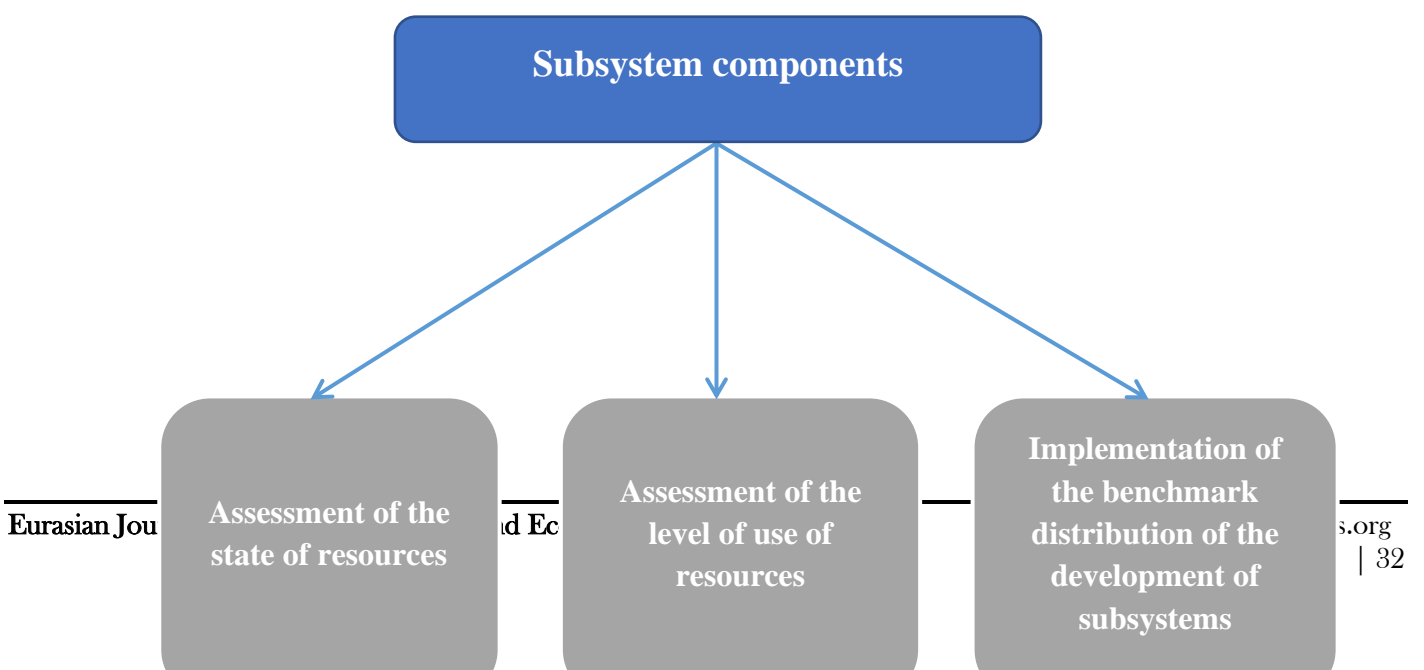
3. Understanding the essence of the concept of potential is an approach that takes into account the possibilities between the tasks to achieve the goal set by the system and the achievement of the goal, using the available resources. This is complemented by the

identification of unused system resources and the activation of it in previous approaches.

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 plays an important role in the development of strategies to ensure the economic potential of enterprises and increase it in the future. Therefore, since the assessment of the economic potential of the enterprise is a complex process, it is expedient to consider it as a system.

Taking into account the interdependence, complementarity, interaction of the elements of the controlled and managed subsystem of an industrial enterprise, it is necessary to evaluate a number of components, namely management, production, labor, marketing, financial components, without which the system would not exist.

Skvortsov V.A., Babeni I.P. A systematic approach to the assessment of enterprise capacity has been implemented by management, production, labor, financial organizers as subsystem components [13]. Therefore, we consider it necessary to include marketing potential in this system, as it is important due to the nature of this industry, considering the activities of enterprises in the textile industry as a whole system. In assessing the capacity of each component of the system, the allocation and assessment of resources, analysis of the efficiency of use of these resources and the reference distribution of the operation and development of a particular subsystem element were taken into account (Figure 1).



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 indicator of organizational potential:

- a table of indicators describing the dynamics of potential change is formed. Here, x_{ij} – is the amount of the j - indicator in the t_i - year of the studied period;

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

- standardized amounts of indicators are calculated using the following formula:

$$Z_{ij} = \frac{x_{ij}}{s_j} \quad (1)$$

- x_j^e - as the best of the indicators for the studied period (at least three years) - the indicators are the reference value;

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

$$Z_j^e = \frac{x_j^e}{x_j} \quad (2)$$

- The share of each indicator in the comprehensive assessment is calculated using the following formula:

$$a_j = \frac{z_j^e}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n (z_{ij})^2}}; \quad (3)$$

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

$$y_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_j * z_{ij}; \quad (4)$$

- The reference value of the potential function is defined as:

$$y^e = \sum_{j=1}^n a_j * Z_j^e; \quad (5)$$

- The potential value in year t – is determined as follows:

$$S = \frac{y_i}{y^e}; \quad (6)$$

As a result of calculations, at each calculation stage (in t -year) an integrated assessment of the existing resource status and provision level in a separate sub-system component of the organizational capacity is found.

The change in competence is dynamic. The reference value corresponds to 100 % at each step of the calculation. In dynamics, the actual value of the integral indicator shows the degree to which the enterprise is close to the reference value in one or another year.

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

3. At this stage, according to the results of comparison of the actual value of the indicators that describe the separate components of the potential with the standard value, opportunities for expanding and strengthening the potential are sought. Comparison of the dynamics of benchmark and real indicators is done using Kendall's color coefficient. Calculations are

performed on 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 are assessed.

4. The assessment of the enterprise potential for t - step is carried out using the following formula:

$$K_i^c = \sqrt[3]{P_i^t * \Delta P_i^t * \Delta \Delta_i^t}, \quad (7)$$

бу ерда, $K_i^c - t$ - is the generalized integral estimate of the potential t - component in the calculation step, its share in the unit;

$P_i^t - t$ - the integral assessment of the resources of the potential t - organizer in the calculation step, the share in the unit;

$\Delta P_i^t - t$ - the potential in the calculation step t - the integral assessment of the resource utilization efficiency of the organizer, its share in the unit;

$\Delta \Delta_i^t - t$ - is an integral assessment of the compatibility of the actual and standard values of the dynamics of the indicators describing the structural balancedness of the potential t - component in the calculation step, the share in the unit.

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 Bostonliq 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 the research, the volume of production of gauze weaving yarn decreased sharply in "BAYPAK TEXTILE" JV and "UZTEX TASHKENT" JV enterprises, but the value of product production 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 figure 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 "Uztoqimaliksanoat" 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

- We offer the following proposals to increase the economic potential of the textile enterprises that are part of the "Uztoqimaliksanoat" association:

- 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 way;

- 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 for the systematic study of the state of the world goods market and the marketing of exporters;

- 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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