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ASSESSMENT OF RESOURCE USAGE IN TEXTILE FACTORIES

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Annotation: This article discusses the methods for calculating resource utilization in enterprises and, based on these calculations, ways to enhance their economic potential. It provides approaches for planning production volumes, considering the existing machinery and their operational time. Conclusions and suggestions on the effective utilization of economic potential by enterprises are also given.

Key words: textile enterprises, resources, fixed assets, production, economic potential

In the context of globalization, market relations and the intense competition within this environment place the task of optimally formulating the production program before the management of manufacturing enterprises. Unfortunately, up to the present time, a systematic approach and regulations for creating an optimal production program for enterprises and organizations have not been established.

In enterprises engaged in the production of textile products, separate production programs are developed for the preparation and spinning departments in spinning production, and for the preparation, weaving, and finished product quality control departments in weaving production. The production program of the weaving department should be formulated in accordance with the products coming from the spinning and preparation departments and the production capacity of the dyeing and finishing plant. Unfortunately, in some of the currently operating entrepreneurial enterprises, such coordination is not taken into account. As a result, it becomes necessary to store yarns coming from the preparation department or fabrics waiting for the dyeing and finishing process, production areas become occupied, the volume and value of circulating assets increase. All of these factors slow down the turnover of circulating resources in the enterprise, reduce profit margins, and hinder efficiency.

Determining the production program in textile enterprises begins with determining the volume of production, that is:

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$$Q = M \cdot T \cdot Kpo \cdot Hp$$

Here: M - the number of machines;

T - machine operating hours for the planned period;

Kpo - machine operating efficiency coefficient;

Hp - planned productivity standard.

In this case, the production volume is planned by taking into account the existing machines in the enterprise and their operating hours. Subsequently, selling this product and continuing production would become more complex. Therefore, we propose a new approach in developing the production program.

In the current conditions, the calculation of the production program should begin not from determining the volume of production, but from determining the number of workshops required for the production volume required according to contracts. In this case, the number of workshops is determined as follows:

$$Mij = \frac{Qij}{T \cdot Kpo_j \cdot H_{Mij}};$$

Here: The number of training workshops in the i market that supply the j article for the Mij-i brand.

The required volume of production for the Qj-j article.

T-working hours for the period under planning;

HMij - J is a planned fertility standard of brand i machine tools that weave tissue in the articule.

Under this method, if the number of workshops determined according to the established approach is less than the required number of workshops for production, measures to fill the shortfall are considered. In this case, initially, actions are taken to increase the overall efficiency of existing workshops and to reduce downtime in workshop operations. Through such an approach, additional workshops are installed at the enterprise for the production of the agreed-upon product volume specified in the contract, in cases where it is not possible to produce the required volume of products.

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When organizing the production plan for the training section of the textile manufacturing, taking into account the annual contract, the annual and hourly requirements for the production of the required output and the additional work are also calculated.

Based on the hourly requirements for yarns, the production plan for the training production section is organized. The production plan in the training section primarily focuses on the number of workshops in the training section. The number of workshops in the training section should correspond to each other, as well as to the number of training workshops and their capacity. In case of compliance, the shutdown of some workshops may be necessary, and partial unfinished products may be accumulated.

The amount of threads required for the weaving process in annual need can be determined as follows:

$$Qkn = \frac{Qij \cdot P}{100};$$

Here: The production volume of the Qj-j article;

R-j The yarn consumption required for 100 meters of the R-j article

Managers involved in production planning must take into account the decrease in yarn production and the reduction in consumption rates due to organizational and technical measures implemented in the enterprise. In addition to natural and value indicators, it is necessary to determine quality indicators in the production plan. Among the quality indicators, the most important is the efficiency coefficient. This coefficient can be determined as follows:

$$K_{HAB} = \frac{Q_1 \cdot H_1 + Q_2 \cdot H_2 + Q_3 \cdot H_3}{Q \cdot H_1};$$

Here: Q1, Q2, Q3, - I, II, III The production volume of the product based on quality;

H1, H2, H3 -I, II, III wholesale price;

Q- total product size.

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Determining the volume of products that need to be sold is also in line with the goals of production planning in textile enterprises. The price of products that need to be sold can be determined as follows:

$$Q_{sell} = Tm[(Qq1-Qq2)(T1-T2)];$$

Here: Tm – product;

Qq1 va Qq2- The remaining inventory of finished products in the warehouse of the enterprise.:

T1 va T2- The quantity of unsold products at the beginning and end of the year..

The formation of the optimal structure of the production program of textile enterprises serves as the basis for the transfer to the automatic system of management at the enterprise. We consider that in order to form production programs in an optimal state, it is imperative to adhere to the following principles:

1. Complexity. It's important to consider all situations when accomplishing tasks within a business enterprise. Neglecting any one situation within the company's operations could lead to adverse outcomes overall. Therefore, it's necessary to take into account all factors when developing an operational plan, discussing all tasks and their execution.

2. Interconnectedness. Understanding the relationship between functions within separate systems and departments. Any manufacturing corporation is a complex system described by various specialized departments. Some of these departments are closely interconnected, while others have close connections with entities outside the corporation. It is essential to take these relationships into account.

3. Alignment of Goals. Each department in a corporation has its own goals in addition to the overall company goal. It's important to consider the goals of each department in the development of the operational plan. When departments cannot align their goals, it may be necessary to adopt a common goal. Such a goal serves to increase cohesion among objectives or contribute to the overall benefit of utilizing resources.

One direction for efficient resource utilization in corporations is optimizing the production plan. The efficiency criterion of the overall production plan is crucial in shaping it optimally. The optimal efficiency of the goals plays a significant role in preparing the fundamental principles for the production plan. This indicator not only affects the volume of

product manufacturing but also influences other technical and economic indicators, including the rate of labor productivity growth.

When determining the efficiency of production plans, it is essential to base it on both technical and economic aspects. The criteria for selecting production goals may be higher than the achieved level of efficiency over a certain period. The selected efficiency criterion for the plan must be clear and objective, meaning it should be achievable within the specified period. The implementation of tasks based on efficiency fosters the creation of organizational and technical measures aimed at ensuring efficient use of resources and the execution of tasks. To develop these measures, all departments, sections, and workshops involved in production must undergo a comprehensive analysis. This analysis should consider the performance indicators of the workshops and the results of comparative analysis. Analyzing these elements is achieved through the collective effort of both primary and supporting staff involved in serving the workshops.

An assortment of workshops is utilized in entrepreneurship firms engaged in manufacturing, each producing various types of goods. These workshops vary not only in their productivity but also in their workforce capacity. In such diverse conditions, issues arise such as selecting workshop types for producing goods, determining optimal assortment, identifying the optimal volume of production, and finding a positive solution to these issues affects the effectiveness of production, as well as the level of economic efficiency.

In corporations and organizations, various interruptions and delays occur in the movement of production resources. These interruptions and various delays can lead to a decrease in efficiency in the use of workshops and materials. Organizing the production process in a efficient manner at every stage, organizing the process in terms of scale, and ensuring the efficient movement of raw materials are all closely related. Managing economic efficiency in corporations is aimed at producing competitive products in the market economy. Therefore, in order for organizations to survive in the market economy, they must adapt to competition. From this perspective, it is essential to pay attention to the following management systems for utilizing economic efficiency in corporations and organizations. (Figure 1):

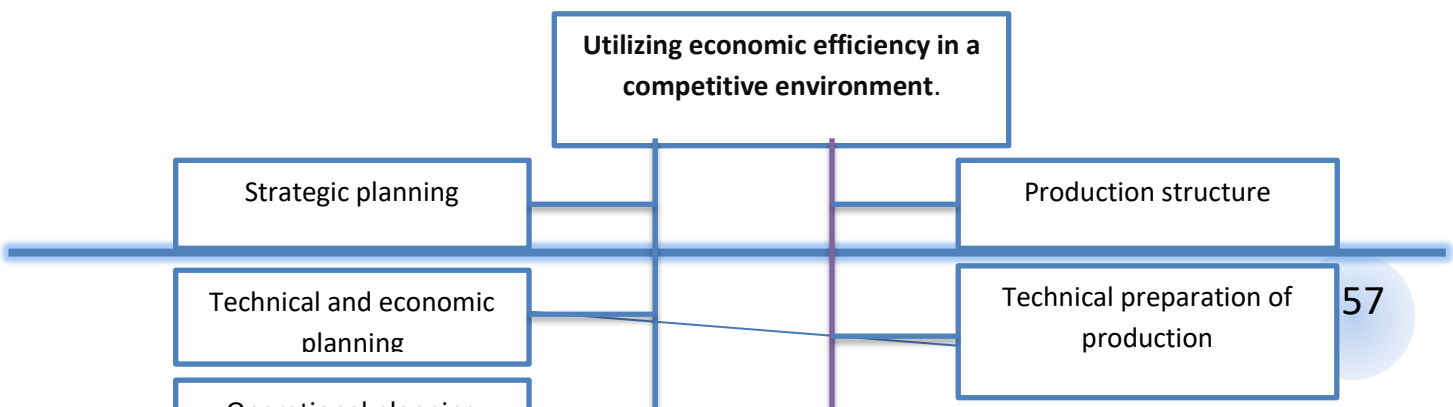

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Figure 1. Ways to use economic potential in competitive conditions

The task of effectively utilizing economic potential is addressed by systematically approaching the relationship between management systems and economic potential within the enterprise in the context of intense competition. This is largely dependent on mitigating various interruptions in the processes that keep the machinery fully operational. Specifically, in textile enterprises, it is necessary to coordinate actions at every stage to reduce thread breakages in the process. The volume of work, labor costs, fuel and electricity consumption, and the amount of waste must be determined for each task. Additionally, the throughput capacity, efficiency, and compatibility of each machine with other machines should be identified.

To effectively utilize economic potential, the following strategies can be considered:

1. Infrastructure Development: Well-developed infrastructure supports economic growth. It is necessary to modernize and expand transportation, energy, and telecommunications systems.
2. Investment in Human Capital: Investing in education and healthcare systems can enhance the skills of the workforce. This, in turn, increases productivity and fosters innovation.
3. Technological Advancements: Implementing technologies and supporting innovations can optimize production processes and create new products.
4. Support for Entrepreneurship and Small Businesses: Improving the business environment, providing financial support, and offering tax incentives can help develop entrepreneurship.
5. Efficient Use of Resources: Saving and recycling natural resources, as well as implementing environmentally friendly technologies, enhance economic efficiency.
6. International Cooperation and Attracting Investments: Diversifying the economy and exploring new markets through attracting foreign investments and developing exports.

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7. Improving Management Systems: Enhancing corporate governance, ensuring transparency, and combating corruption increase economic efficiency.

8. Economic Reforms: Implementing economic reforms through stabilizing the legal and political environment, simplifying business conditions, and fighting against monopolies.

By following these strategies, economic potential can be utilized effectively, leading to sustainable and rapid growth of the company's economy.

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