

INCREASING EFFECTIVENESS OF USAGE TEXTILE ENTERPRISES' CAPACITY ON BASING OF INDUSTRIAL INVENTORY MANAGEMENT

საუნივერსიტეტო საწარმოებში გამოყენებული სიმძლავრეების ეფექტიანობის ამაღლება საწარმოო მარაგების მართვის საშუალებად

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ANNOTATION

In this paper have been discussed problems of increasing effectiveness of usage textile enterprises' capacity on the basing of industrial stocks management. By the author classified modern management methods of managing industrial stocks and some ways of achieving effective inventory management at textile enterprises.

Keywords: *warehouse, effective inventory management, capacity, industrial stocks, textile enterprises, stocks, modern management methods.*

ანოტაცია

სტატიაში განხილულია საფეიქრო საწარმოების გამოყენების ეფექტიანობის ამაღლების პრობლემები თანამედროვე მეთოდები და საფეიქრო საწარმოების საწარმოო მარაგების მართვის საფუძველზე. ავტორის მიერ კლასიფიცირებულია სამრეწველო მარაგების მართვის თანამედროვე მეთოდები და საფეიქრო საწარმოებში მარაგების მართვის უზრუნველყოფის ზოგიერთი ხერხი.

საკვანძო სიტყვები. *საწყობი, მარაგების ეფექტური მართვა, სიმძლავრე, სამრეწველო მარაგები, საფეიქრო საწარმოები, მარაგები, მართვის თანამედროვე მეთოდები.*

INTRODUCTION

The great value gets improvement of quality indicators of utilisation of industrial stocks and it directly influences utilisation by capacities. It can achieve by economy of materials and their more effective utilisation. Decisions of the problems set forth above can be reached, applying more progressive structural materials, introducing new technologies, replacing expensive materials with cheaper without reduction of quality of production, reducing a waste and losses in production, and also widely involving in economic circulation secondary resources and passing products.

In capacity increasing in the textile enterprises of the most important the problem of rationalized storekeeping of the enterprise is. Account of optimum specifications of acquisition and an expenditure of industrial stocks allows to accelerate оборачиваемость stocks, to raise capacity, to lower expenses for their storage and provides finally production efficiency increasing as a whole.

The storekeeping problem arises, when it is necessary to create a stock of material resources or consumer goods for the purpose of satisfaction of demand on the set interval of time (end user or endless).

At level of the enterprises stocks concern the objects demanding the big capital investments and consequently are one of the factors defining

to the politician of the enterprise and influencing level of its liquidity.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Many economists in world payed attention to problems of industrial stocks and increasing of capacities utilisation in enterprises.

The basic methodological sights had been formed in classical works of scientists K.Menchera, D.Norta and A.Marshalla. Also, questions of production assets are discussed in scientific works of foreign scientific economists K.Menara, R.Vilda, B.Rendega and R.Chase.

In area theoretical warps and features of management of capacities and stocks of the enterprises of light industry conducted researches scientists from the CIS countries Gadzhinsky A.M, V.A.Vodjanov, N.L.Zajtsev, R.A.Fathutdinov, J.B.Kvasha and A.A.Balabinlar. In their scientific works questions of management of capacities of the industrial enterprises are considered. From uzbek scientists-economists S.S.Gulyamov, Y.Abdullaev, N.K.Yuldashev, B.Gojibnazarov and O.Aripov were engaged in questions of industrial enterprises management.

DISCUSS RESULTS

John Schreibfeder, argues that effective inventory management allows to meet and exceed the expectations of buyers and offers method of creating a stock management program that allows high profitability of investments in stocks. [6]

Industrial stocks are the means of production which have arrived on a storehouse of the enterprise-consumer of these means of production, but yet not involved in production [1].

Most the total formulation of concept “stocks” gives in the book “Logistics” Gadzhinsky A. M: «Material stocks are productions being at different stages and treatments industrial and technological production, articles of national consumption and other goods expecting the introduction into process of industrial or personal consumption» [3].

Industrial stocks can be formed at the enterprise as a result of discrepancy of standard items to volumes of single-trip consumption. Materials arrive on the enterprise, as a rule, in the quantity defined by transit rate or capacity of one car, the

car, the container etc., but within days the smaller quantity of a material can be consumed.

As a whole, the basic place in framework of industrial stocks is occupied with raw materials and the materials necessary for production.

Industrial stocks – the stocks which are at the enterprises of all branches of sphere of production of goods, intended for industrial consumption. The purpose of creation of industrial stocks – to provide uninterrupted operation of production.

Merchantable stocks – stocks of finished goods at manufacturers, and also stocks along the line the goods from the supplier to the consumer, that is at the enterprises wholesale, мелкооптовой and a retail trade, in the procuring organizations and stocks in a passage [4].

Merchantable stocks are subdivided, in turn, into stocks of means of production and consumer goods.

At the enterprise from the point of view of the factors defining the size of a stock, it is possible to subdivide all industrial stock of means of production into current, preliminary, insurance and seasonal parts [2,188]:

- The current part is necessary for the enterprise for trouble-free work in intervals between the alternate deliveries;
- The preliminary part is created for work of the enterprise in preparation of materials for utilisation and for delivery to workplaces;
- Insurance stocks – are intended for continuous maintenance with materials or the goods of industrial or trading process in case of various unforeseen circumstances, for example, such, as deflections in periodicity and rate of parties of deliveries from provided by the contract, possible delays of materials or the goods in a passage on delivery from the suppliers, unforeseen increase of demand;
- Seasonal stocks are formed at seasonal nature of production, consumption or transportation. As an example of seasonal nature of production of agricultural production can serve. Seasonal nature of consumption has consumption of gasoline during a harvest season. Seasonal nature

of transportation is caused, as a rule, absence of constantly functioning roads.

Breakage in time between the moment of receipt of a material and an initiation of its industrial consumption also conducts to formation of stocks. At coincidence of receipt and consumption need for stocks disappears.

The enterprise can do without stocks and in case of production of raw materials or materials daily, but transport-procuring expenses at the expense of conditional-constant component expenses thus will increase.

Thus, presence at the enterprise of large supplies creates confidence of trouble-free work, cuts transport-procuring expenses, and also the losses connected with idle time of the enterprise, but during too time distracts from a turnover money resources, increases expenses for storage and the content of stocks. This contradiction leads to necessity of an establishment of their optimum size.

Data's have arrived also profitableness level, and also formation at the enterprises of funds of provision of economic incentives of production promotes optimization of stocks and the best organization of management of them, force to approach in a new fashion to a technique of their rationing [2, c.4].

Important passage of increasing of efficiency of utilisation of capacities are reduction of quantity of the excessive equipment and fast involving in production of the unstated equipment. The necrosis, a considerable quantity of means of labor reduces possibilities of a gain of production, conducts to a real loss of the substantiated work owing to their physical deterioration as after a prolonged storage the equipment often becomes unfit for use. Other equipment at a good physical state appears obsolete and is written off together with physically worn.

Formation of stocks is an objective condition of process of the reproduction, providing its continuity, and during too time means a time necrosis of the circulating assets enclosed in them. So, from the materials which are in stocks, in their storage new value is not created. Therefore the requirement shown to a cumulative stock, its greatest possible reduction at simultaneous increasing of degree of mobility is.

Process of formation of stocks has mainly likelihood character. It is a dynamic category, and it should be noted at the decision of a problem of storekeeping. Specially developed techniques of rationing of industrial and merchantable stocks are with that end in view applied. Being guided by them, the enterprises define rates of stocks which are used in balance accounts and form a warp for control and the account of a stock rate and an operational administration them, perfection of their framework.

Effectively to operate, it is necessary to follow the certain policy. What is the policy of storekeeping? A policy of storekeeping – set of measures and the strategy oriented on statement and achievement of the enterprise purposes.

The policy of storekeeping is a data which in a complex synthesizes various aspects of activity of the enterprise, namely:

- ❖ Timeliness of deliveries of materials and allied articles,
- ❖ Optimality of their sizes and speed of movement,
- ❖ Efficiency of industrial activity,
- ❖ Optimization of volumes of production ready to realization,
- ❖ Time dimension of a production cycle, that is, we choose what method at this or that stage of vital activity of a stock.

In a modern science there are some standard (classical) management methods the stocks, we will result some more low:

1. «lot for lot» or «the order in the order» («precisely by request») - is made the order for production or purchase of the exact, strictly set quantity of production/goods. Utilisation of a method for management of torrents of the most important positions of the nomenclature (according to classification ABC, the goods of groups A and, probably, B) or for purchases of the goods which usually are not stored in a kind of stocks, i.e. at the politician of the order «to order» (under the order) is optimum.
2. The fixed quantity – the order (delivery) of the fixed volume of the order is possible.
3. Economic – proceeding from economic requirements, the optimal volume of a party

- of delivery at which the minimum cost price of the bought goods is reached is counted.
4. Replenishment to the maximum volume – volume of a party of purchase (V_p) is counted simply:

$$V_p = (\text{the Maximum stock}) - (\text{a current stock}) \quad (1)$$

Usually, for a current stock «the reorder point» (a stock rate at which achievement it is necessary to generate the order) or an insurance stock strikes root.

Ideally, replenishment should arrive as soon as the last package of the goods is sent off the shelf to the buyer. But in most cases, to determine the required volume, you need to analyze two variables: the expected demand for the goods (demand forecast) and the estimated time required to receive the replenishment. The forecast value of demand is equal to the expected volume of sales or consumption of goods in the coming reporting period. During the reporting period, a day, a week, a month or some other period of time can be adopted. Time, which is supposed to be necessary to obtain a new batch of goods from the supplier, is called the planned lead time for the order. To avoid a deficit, it is necessary to order replenishment when the available stock is still sufficient to meet the demand during the fulfillment of the order for replenishment. The sufficient volume is calculated as follows:

$$\boxed{\text{The forecast of the daily demand}} \times \boxed{\text{The planned time of the order}}$$

But you need to keep in mind that probably the received volume will not correspond to the daily sales volume, and even the replenishment does not always arrive on schedule. This is the forecast of the volume of goods that will be sold or used in a period that, according to our estimates, is necessary for replenishment. For this reason, it makes sense to add some “stock” in the formula determine the time of the recharge order. This additional amount is called an insurance stock. You can also call this a “cue case”. Insurance reserve

helps in cases of excess demand over normal or delayed delivery in the period required for the order and Radiation of replenishment. In other words, you need to order the goods when relative stock size (equal to the current cash quantity minus orders received and requests for movement from the warehouse, plus This will be lower than the next calculated value:

$$\boxed{\text{The forecast of daily demand}} \times \boxed{\text{The planned time of the order}} + \boxed{\text{Insurance reserve}}$$

Demand is the volume of goods that we assume sell or use in the next reporting period. The forecast of sales is built on the basis of four elements: Consumption in past periods. Historical data on the volume of sales can serve as a good indicator of the future need. Consumption is a net amount (outgoing current - return) of goods that left the warehouse during the reporting period. It includes volume of deliveries to buyers and volume internal consumption for repair and assembly. Trends. Consumption of many goods is not constant. Since the time it changes. Some goods (or product lines) can become more popular. This is called ascending trend. A downward trend is observed in the case when the product (or product line) is reduced. Trends of the under the influence of changes in fashion, economic situation, competition or other factors. In any trends are to be taken into account in forecasting demand for the goods. Joint forecasting. In this process, factors that are not related to historical data or trends. Any future event can be short- but to increase the demand for goods, for example, a holiday, discounts, promotion. In some cases, demand is better predicted by basis of expert assessments of sales personnel or buyers, rather than on the basis of historical sales figures or trebling. [6]

Researchers secrete six basic areas to which management of chains of deliveries is concentrated: production, deliveries, a site, stocks, transportation, the information. Utilisation of the above-stated systems in the textile enterprises considerably will raise an optimality of storekeeping and at the same time will provide uninterrupted operation of material resources that will allow to raise level of utilisation of capacities of the enterprise.

CONCLUSIONS

Problems of increasing effectiveness of usage textile enterprises` capacity can be solve on the basing of industrial stocks management, utilisation of capacities must be planned from demands.

Any business is bad if we do not have a product that the buyer expects we find. But if we bought too much goods, then for that froze their funds and can not invest them in other goods, the sale of could benefit the company. In order to avoid such situations, but accurate prediction.

Physical inventory is the process of manual translation of goods in the warehouse. Most companies carry out physical inventory once a year. This is an expensive process, from which few enjoys. But accurate information is also needed for effective, use of stocks, and for their effective management. And the best the key to achieving the accuracy of balance sheets is a good system physical inventory of goods. Its purpose is to bring the data on available volumes of all goods of a real situation. And accuracy is extremely important for a high level of customer service and effective replenishment of stocks.

For achievement of success in long-term prospect, the textile enterprises should plan utilisation

of capacities, control stocks of materials, planning of stocks and forecast of demand. As the analysis of manpower resources because improvement of utilisation of capacities, certainly, will lead to hiring of new workers and their training is necessary.

In the course of realization of functions of management the given department should solve problems of determination of annual requirement for material resources for performance of a working scheme of production, rates of industrial stocks, maintenance of receipt of materials in the necessary nomenclature in target dates, maintenance of shops with material resources within a limit, the account of delivery of materials to shops and realization of funds, the account and the reporting about movement of material resources.

The underestimated stocks of material resources can lead to the losses connected with idle times, with a backlog demand and, hence, to profit loss, and also loss of potential buyers of production. On the other hand, accumulation of overstocks connects enterprise working capital, reducing possibility of its favorable alternative utilisation and retarding its cycle that is reflected in rate of total production costs and financial results of activity of the enterprise.

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