

IMPROVING LOGISTICS AS MAIN FACTOR IN TEXTILE CAPACITY USAGE

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ABSTRACT: *In the conditions of market economy, developments of various patterns of ownership the great value for the enterprises gets rationalised management of industrial resources. In perfection of management they put reserves of growth of production efficiency of production, increasing of its quality, reduction of unproductive losses and net cost of production. Study of a problem of management by industrial stocks in the textile enterprises considerably expands possibilities of an economic inspection of economic activity from positions of an effective utilisation of industrial stocks. In article modern management methods are offered by industrial stocks. Within the limits of the given research a number of offers on perfection of the mechanism of management by industrial stocks of the textile enterprises is developed. Results of research can be used in current administrative activity textile the enterprises for the purpose of reduction of derivation of means in stocks by means of the offered model of storekeeping.*

Keywords: *industrial stocks, capacity, the textile enterprises, kinds of stocks, a control system of stocks.*

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 ac-

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quisition and an expenditure of industrial stocks allows to accelerate turnaround 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

Questions of industrial stocks and increasing of utilisation of capacities always were actual and many proceedings of domestic and foreign scientific economists are devoted these problems.

The basic methodological sights had been formed in classical works of scientists K.Menchera, D.Norta and A.Marshalls. 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 native (Uzbek) scientists leading local scientists-economists S.S.Gulyamov, Y.Abdullaev, N.K.Yuldashev, B.Gojibnazarov and O.Aripov were engaged in questions of management of the industrial enterprises. But the review of study of these literatures specifies that meaning of management in increasing of capacities of the textile enterprises in the conditions of modernization and an economy diversification are studied by industrial stocks deeply enough.

RESULTS

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 (Raitsky, K.A.,1999).

Most the total formulation of concept “stocks” gives in the book “Logistics” Gadzhinsky And. 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” (Gadzhinsky, A.M.,2013) and Serbian economist Jovan Tepić (Tepić, 2013).

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 (B.A.Anikin, 2002).

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 (Mikityans, 1971):

1. The current part is necessary for the enterprise for trouble-free work in intervals between the alternate deliveries;
2. The preliminary part is created for work of the enterprise in preparation of materials for utilisation and for delivery to workplaces;
3. 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;
4. 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.

Datas 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 organisation of management of them, force to approach in a new fashion to a technique of their rationing (Mikityans,1971).

Each of the listed four parts of a stock can be counted in three interconnected measurements (Mikityans,S.R.,1971):

5. In natural measurement;
6. In days of security;
7. In cost expression.

Objective necessity of formation of stocks is connected with character of processes of production and reproduction. A principal cause of formation of stocks is mismatching in space and in time of production and consumption of material resources (Pozn-yaks, 2002).

Necessity of formation of stocks is especially important in connection with a continuous recess of division of labour. Labour productivity increasing occurs owing to expansion and a recess of processes of specialization and cooperation in which result in the course of final product manufacturing the increasing number of the enterprises participates. Necessity of movement between them of means of production leads to formation of the increasing quantity of stocks, both on rate, and under the nomenclature.

Formation of stocks is connected also with necessity of maintenance of a continuity of process of production at all its stages.

Choice of the size of a stock of capacity. The average level of utilisation of capacity should not approach too close to 100 percents. When there is such situation is a signal about necessity of add-on of capacity or reduction of volumes of accepted orders. The capacity stock is a quantity of additional capacity, which the firm keeps to cope with sudden add-ons in demand or time losses in productivity; it measures how much utilisation average level (in terms of real capacity) less than 100 percents. The capacity stock (CPst) will be defined under the formula:

$$CPst = 100 \% - CUlev,$$

here CUlev – level of utilisation of capacity, in percentage (%).

In business use capacity large supplies when demand is subject to considerable changes. Capacity large supplies also are necessary, when the future demand precisely is not defined, especially, if flexibility of resources is low. Other type of uncertainty in demand occurs because of changes in a combination of kinds of articles. Though total demand can remain resistant, the centre of gravity can move from one combinations to another. Uncertainty in timeliness of deliveries also leads to necessity of utilisation of large supplies of capacity. Capacity can be increased only the big fragments, and necessity of its expansion on a minimum level can create a capacity large supply.

The argument in favour of small stocks of capacity is simple enough: the frozen money which is not participating in production. Small stocks of capacity have also other advantages – they show an inefficiency which can be disguised surpluses of capacity, for

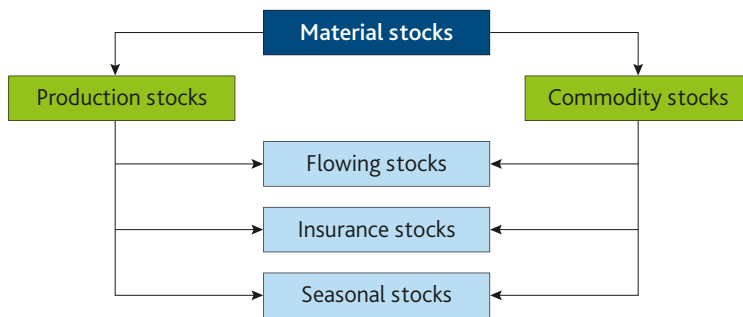


Figure 1. Principal views of material stocks

example – problems with *прогулами* or unreliable suppliers. As soon as managers and workers can identify such problems, they can often find and methods them to correct.

However the policy of accumulation of material stocks conducts to considerable out-flow of money resources of the enterprise from a cycle. Dependence of production efficiency on level and framework of stocks consists in that, the enterprise bears certain expenses for maintenance of remanance of stocks.

In modern works on economy of the enterprise and logistics secrete the following principal views of expenses connected with creation and the content of stocks [6, with. 158]:

- Commercial expenses – percents for the credit; insurance; taxes to the capital enclosed in stocks;
- Expenses for storage-maintenance of storehouses (amortisation, heating, illumination, a salary to the personnel etc.); operations on movement of stocks;
- The expenses connected with risk of losses owing to obsolescence, damage, sale at reduced prices, inhibitions of rates of consumption of the given kind of material resources;
- The losses connected with missed benefit from utilisation of means enclosed in industrial stocks in other alternative directions: capacity add-ons; reduction of net cost of production; capital investments in other enterprises.

Thus the long-term content of stocks, at times even their excessive rate leads to formation at the Russian enterprises so-called “unliquid” (stocks which cannot be used at the enterprise, are realised to foreign consumers) (Raitsky, 1999).

Thus, at many positive moments of creation of stocks the enterprise incurs considerable expenses on their forming and the content.

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 un-stated equipment. The necrosis, a considerable quantity of means of labour 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 synthesises 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,
- Optimisation of volumes of production ready to realisation,
- 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.

Further, there are some basic classical systems (методологий) storekeepings [6]:

1. SIC (statistical storekeeping). It is based on study of dynamics (change) of stocks by means of statistical methods. The system essence consists that at reduction of a stock rate to certain level (“a reorder point” or that the same, “renewal level”) occurs forming of the order for purchase, according to a content method of the order.
2. MPS it (is volume-scheduling, based on forming of the plan of sales, with breakdown on the planning periods, on its warp the plan of replenishment of stocks and-or the production plan-schedule is made. It is optimum for management of torrents of the most important positions of the nomenclature (according to classification ABC, the goods of group A and, probably, B), expensive goods.
3. MRP (management of requirements of materials) – planning of purchases of raw materials and accessories for requirements of production on a warp is volume-planned schedule productions.
4. FAS – (the schedule of the definitive assembling), utilisation for purchases of the goods which usually are not stored in a kind of stocks is optimum, and are bought on the basis of the concrete order of the client. Perfectly works at utilisation “lot for lot”.
5. EOQ (Economic order quantity) - this method is based on determination of a point of the reorder - a minimum level of a warehouse stock on reaching which the order for replenishment is formed. Thus the volume of an ordered party is counted for a warp of the formula of optimum volume of the order, also by the formula of Wilson named sometimes, allowing to minimize total expenses for disposition of the order and material storage in a storehouse.
6. PDS (Pond-Draining System), management of replenishment of stocks. This strategy is used, when the manufacturer has no trustworthy information about demanded times of production and quantity of articles, and also at a short production cycle or for auxilliary materials. An account subject in PDS-models are quantitative parametres of orders for raw materials and completing - minimum (not reduced stock), an order point (quantity of stocks, at reduction below which it is necessary to make the alternate order), the size of the order.
7. SCM (Supply Chain Management).Управление chains of deliveries. Here the chain of deliveries is a global network which will transform an original crude to products and the services necessary for the end user, using the designed torrent of the information, material assets and money resources.

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.

CONCLUSION

For achievement of success in long-term prospect, the textile enterprises should plan utilisation of capacities. Marketing utilisation, for knowledge of features of market segments and demand forecasting, and the financial analysis for any expansion of production demands the big capital investments is obligatory. 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.

To improvement of utilisation of capacity conducts, such actions as add-on of quantity of the content equipment, add-on of working in shifts of work of the equipment, improvement of repair-organizational measures, and also any modernization (a computerization, scheduling) the equipment, fast installation of the new equipment etc.

Normal process of production of this or that production in each production association (enterprise) can be conducted only in that case when uninterrupted and rhythmical maintenance with all kinds material and the power resources necessary for performance of working schemes and acceleration оборачиваемости of circulating assets is adjusted. In achievement of it the defining role belongs to construction of a rationalised control system by logistics of each concrete manufacturing enterprise. In this system the central link of the subject of management is the department of technical stocking. 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 realisation 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 favourable 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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