



Prospects for Improving the Process of Commissioning and Use of Fixed Assets at Textile Enterprises

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Abstract: The textile industry is one of the most developed and highly profitable branches of the Uzbek industry. Spinning yarn, thread cloth, raw materials and finished fabrics, clothing and household items are produced at knitting and sewing enterprises of the enterprise network. The importance of the development of this sector of the economy for Uzbekistan is primarily due to the availability of a base of local raw materials (cotton, silk, wool), as well as the high labor intensity of the textile industry. It is also important from the point of view of finding solutions to problems such as employment and improving the standard of living of the population. The demand for natural, high-quality products is growing on the world market. Therefore, consistent control of product quality indicators plays an important role in its export.

Key words: textile industry, yarn, gauze, cotton, silk, wool, fixed assets, working capital, working capacity, production, employment.

Great importance is attached to the modernization, diversification and rapid development of the textile industry in our country. Since the textile industry is a strategically important industry, it is important to carry out the production of textile enterprises in accordance with the requirements of the time. And the role of effective use of fixed assets and working capital in the development of textile enterprises is incomparable. Because as a result of the effective use of the production capacity of the enterprise, it reaches a level exceeding all technical and economic indicators, including increasing the volume of output due to increased labor productivity, reducing its cost. And this is the basis of economic measures of any manufacturing enterprise aimed at obtaining high profits.[7]

In addition to studying whether enterprises are adequately provided with fixed assets in market conditions, the study of their performance indicators is in the first place. Because if there is a sufficient stock of fixed assets, but they are not used effectively, then the efficiency of the enterprise will decrease.

And ensuring the efficiency of the use of working capital, accelerating the circulation of working capital is of great importance not only for the enterprise, but also for the entire economy. This contributes to the relative release of resources, reduces social costs and increases the pace of economic development.

Therefore, the effective use of fixed assets and working capital not only in the development of the textile industry, but also in the economic development of the industry as a whole and the national economy is one of the relevant topics. For practical coverage of this topic, a foreign company "POSCO International Textile" was chosen [5] in the form of a limited liability company, which occupies its place among the textile enterprises of the republic. This is one of the most important reasons for choosing an enterprise, which means that more than 80 percent of the 100 percent of yarn

and fabric products produced at the enterprise are processed for export. It supplies products to more than 100 countries of the world and meets the quality requirements of the world community [2].

Sustainable economic development, repeated acceleration of the development of science and technology, rational use of production efficiency, comprehensive savings of all types of resources and management of production in accordance with the requirements of the market economy are the most important components of the economic strategy of our country.

In order to increase the competitiveness of textile and sewing and knitting products produced at textile enterprises, the republic provides for the implementation of the following measures [8]:

- ✓ prompt solution of issues of transportation and logistics of raw materials, materials, finished products, as well as production personnel of textile and clothing and knitting industry enterprises;
- ✓ development of measures to reduce costs and increase competitiveness;
- ✓ development and implementation of measures to reduce the cost of manufactured textile and sewing and knitting products and increase their competitiveness;
- ✓ search for new promising foreign markets, promotion of exports of local textiles and sewing and knitwear;
- ✓ development of design and collections of dresses and their implementation in network enterprises.

When increasing the competitiveness of textile industry enterprises, it is necessary to strive for a high level of efficiency in the use of fixed assets and working capital. The adoption of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 664 of August 15, 2018 "In order to provide textile industry enterprises with working capital in a timely manner, create favorable conditions for their stable operation, increase the export potential of the industry, as well as the organization of new jobs" will greatly contribute to the timely provision of working capital jobs are created in order to help reduce poverty.[4]

It is difficult to assess the importance of improving the efficiency of the use of fixed assets. The solution to this problem indicates an increase in the cost of products needed by society, an increase in the profit potential of the created production and full satisfaction of the needs of the population, a reduction in the cost of production, an increase in profitability.

Improving the use of fixed assets accelerates their turnover and accelerates their renewal. And, finally, the effective use of fixed assets leads to an increase in the quality of products.

The effective use of fixed assets depends on how much the factors of their extensive and intensive use can be improved. Extensive use of fixed assets, on the one hand, requires an increase in the working time of existing equipment in the calendar period, and on the other hand, an increase in the weight of specific equipment in the total mass of equipment.

The main directions of increasing the operating time of the unit are the following:

- reduction and elimination of stops within the shift by improving the quality of repair maintenance of equipment, timely provision of the main production with labor, raw materials, fuel;
- reduction of year-round equipment shutdowns, increasing the coefficient of their shift work.

One of the important ways to increase the efficiency of the use of fixed assets is to reduce the amount of excess equipment and quickly introduce non-installed equipment into production.

The widespread use of fixed assets has its limits. The possibilities of an intensive path are much greater. An increase in the intensity of the use of fixed assets requires an increase in the level of equipment utilization per unit of time. Intensive loading of equipment is achieved through modernization of machines and mechanisms, technical improvement of cocktail weapons, improvement of production technologies, improvement of working conditions, organization of production, advanced training and skills of workers.

Another important area of increasing the efficiency of the use of fixed assets is the improvement of their structure. As the production rates in the leading CEX are increasing, it is necessary to try to increase their contribution to the value of common fixed assets. The expansion of auxiliary CEX leads to an increase in the capacity of the fund. But without ensuring the proportional development of auxiliary farms, it is impossible to ensure the full functioning of the main production.

There are various indications for the use of fixed assets, which can be conditionally divided into two groups:

the first group - generalizing and cost indicators that allow you to evaluate, analyze various groups of fixed assets in dynamics and statics, identify and predict reserves. Such indicators may include the profitability of the fund, the capacity of the fund, the profitability of the fund, etc.

The second group is private and natural indicators, more often associated with the active part of fixed assets - the use of machinery and equipment.

The group of private indicators may include:

- ✓ the coefficient of extrasensory use of fixed assets (machinery and equipment), which reflects the degree of their use over time;
- ✓ the coefficient of intensive use of fixed assets (machinery and equipment), reflecting the degree of their use in terms of capacity (productivity);
- ✓ the coefficient of integrated use of fixed assets takes into account the combined use of all extensive and intensive factors.

Each of these indicators has an independent value in practice and is used to achieve various goals. For example, an assessment of how the main production assets were used in terms of time (extensive use) is carried out using such indicators as the coefficient of equipment change, the coefficient of equipment, equipment write-off during the shift, the coefficient of equipment use in shifts.

Таблица 1

Показатели эффективности основных фондов [5]

Наименование показателей	Что они собой представляют (содержание)	Формула определения
1. <u>Ав</u> рентабельность	Представляет собой долю чистой прибыли по сравнению со средним значением <u>Ав</u>	$\frac{СФ \cdot 100}{\underline{Ав}_{ср}}$
2. <u>Ав</u> прибыльность	Средний. показывает, сколько процентов дохода соответствует среднему значению	$\frac{Д \cdot 100}{\underline{Ав}_{ср}}$
3. <u>Ав</u> производительность (возврат средств)	1 сум пр. представляет, насколько результативный показатель (реализованный товар, товар, товарооборот и т.д.) соответствует среднему значению	$\frac{Q}{\underline{Ав}_{ср}}$

In the conditions of market relations, in addition to studying the availability of fixed assets of enterprises, it is important to study their performance indicators. Because if the basic tools are

sufficiently provided, but if they are not used effectively, the efficiency of the enterprise will decrease.

The performance indicators of fixed assets are accepted as one of the important indicators for assessing the economic activity of an enterprise.

The overall efficiency of production follows from the level of efficiency of the use of fixed assets (Ab). The more basic equipment is used, the more products are produced, the lower the cost, the higher the labor productivity, profit and profitability.

According to Table 1, it can be said that the indicators characterizing the efficiency of the use of fixed assets include: profitability Av , productivity Av , capacity utilization of machinery and equipment.

In conclusion, it can be said that the development of approaches to assessing the competitive potential of textile industry enterprises, substantiation of the main features of the competitive strategy characteristic of the industry, and mathematical modeling of the most optimal internal capabilities of enterprises cost reduction while ensuring quality in the management of production resources bring textile enterprises into a strong competitive environment, serves to enrich the scientific and theoretical foundations of the development strategy.

The developed recommendations on the formation of a strategy based on increasing the efficiency of attracting innovative investments in textile enterprises will allow further development of the industry.

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