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Directions For Providing Resource Saving In Textile Enterprises

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Abstract: The article presents the theoretical foundations for increasing resource saving at industrial enterprises.

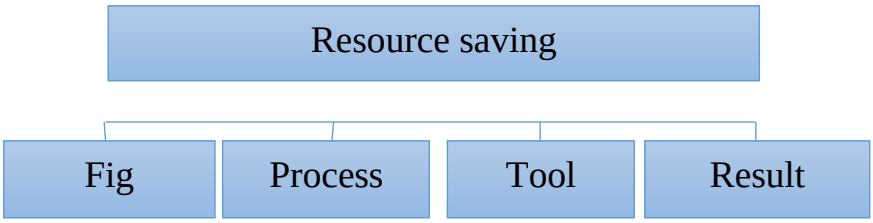
Keywords: textile industry, cost of fixed assets in enterprises, consumption of raw materials, labor force, volume of textile products.

Introduction

The reforms implemented in the textile enterprises of the industry and the changes taking place in the economic and social activities require the use of modern methods for increasing resource efficiency in the enterprise's activities. It is known that saving resources and organizing cost-effective production are among the primary and main tasks in any industrial enterprise. Because the increase in economic efficiency is mainly related to the increase in resource efficiency and the organization of cost-effective production.

The main results and findings

Resource efficiency is reflected in the process by which manufacturers strive to achieve maximum results with minimum effort. Resource efficiency can be achieved as a result of increasing resource efficiency. Therefore, resource saving is a process of maximizing the efficiency of using resources in the production process, that is, ensuring the growth of production results with the stability of costs, preventing economic losses through effective, rational, comprehensive use of resources.



1.1- picture. Structural structure of "Resource saving" as an economic category

It is necessary to develop an approach to resource saving based on systemic factors. For example, when an enterprise develops a resource saving policy, it is necessary to determine the factors that affect the effectiveness of the methods used and the level of achievement of the enterprise's target indicators. Thus, we can conclude that the composition of the economic category "resource saving" consists of four components (Figure 1.1).

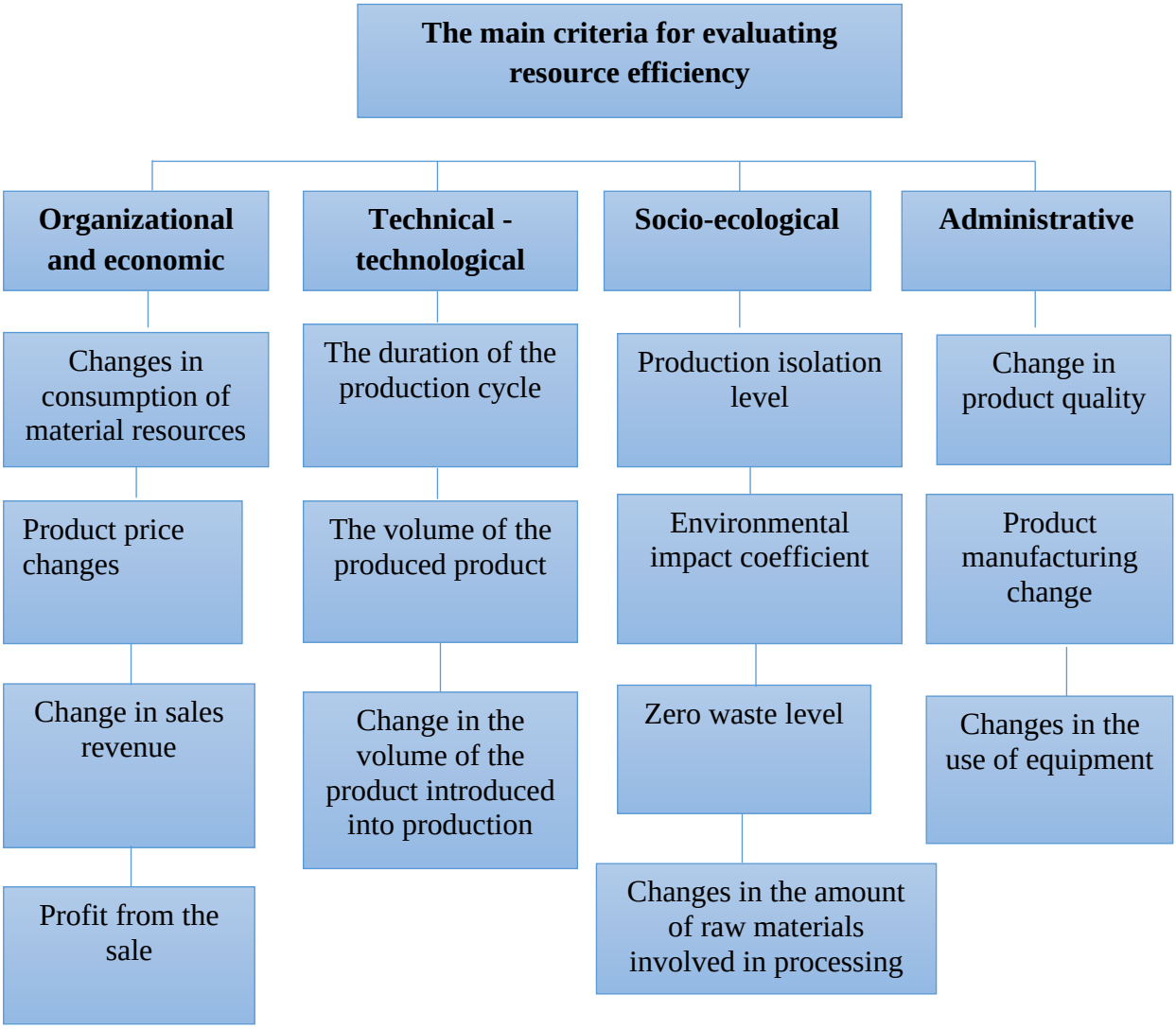


Figure 1.2. The main criteria for evaluating resource efficiency

Based on a functionally specialized approach, the decomposition of resource saving in industrial enterprises was determined, in which, taking into account the separation of objects and subjects of resource saving in industrial enterprises, organizational and economic principles, we show the goals and tasks of this system and the directions coordinated by the state (Fig. 1.2)

The form of resource saving includes the following measures of resource saving: organizational-economic, technical-technological, scientific-technical, normative-legal and social-ecological. Resource saving can be considered as a process of saving resources, their effective use, the process of eliminating losses, using unused resources, and using resources in an integrated way.

The main means of resource saving is the introduction of scientific and technical progress that reflects modern management and resource saving technological methods. The result of resource saving is to reduce the consumption of resources, to reduce the material volume without

reducing the quality of products, to increase the efficiency of the economic activity of the enterprise, that is, to obtain a useful result that clearly demonstrates the competitiveness and efficiency of the enterprise. Based on the above definitions, the main criteria for evaluating resource efficiency are shown in Figure 1.2.

Thus, the goal of resource saving in industrial enterprises is to organize the process of using technologies based on the criteria given above and to choose a specific direction

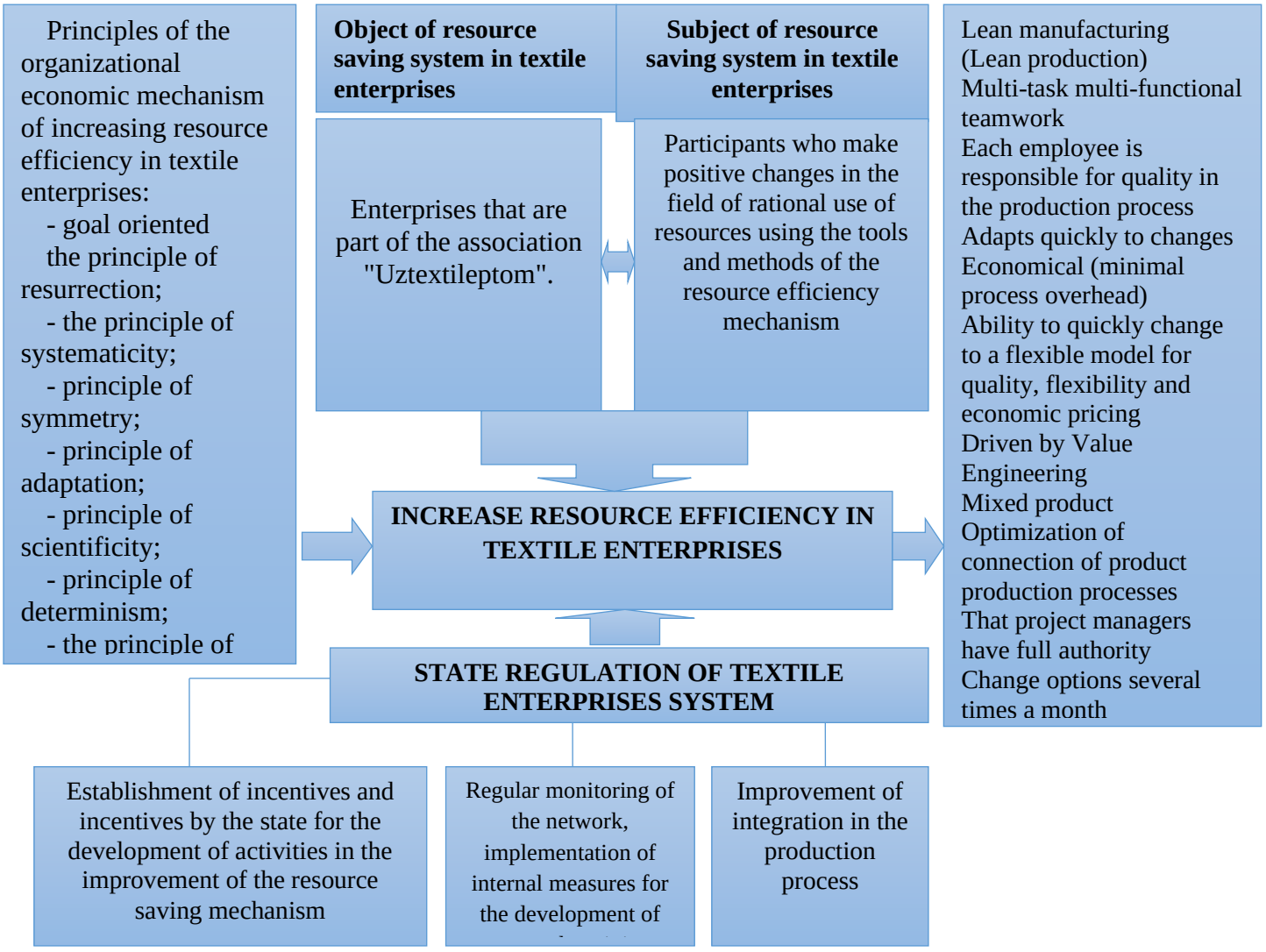


Figure 1.3. Decomposition of the organizational economic system of increasing resource efficiency in textile enterprises

If we look at the economy of developed countries, today modern methods of increasing resource efficiency are used in enterprise activity. These include Lean production systems, RP (Resource Planning), ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning), CSRP (Customer Synchronized Resource Planning).

Lean production (Lean production) Jim Womack, Daniel Jones, Daniel Rose in the book "The Machine that Changed the World" examined production activities using the Toyota production system as an example. This system aims to systematically eliminate waste in production activities. In this, the main attention is paid to reducing depreciation costs through effective use of fixed assets, reducing costs of labor resources through effective use of labor, reducing the number of defective products in the production process, and reducing costs per unit of product by eliminating losses. The principle of lean manufacturing is very simple. For example, it identifies the fact that "the customer does not pay for errors, but only for the value of the product or service they receive" (Table 1.1).

Economical production (Lean production) and traditional production ratios

	Traditional production	Lean manufacturing
Job description	tenacity,	(Lean production)
Quality management	specialty,	Multi-task multi-functional teamwork
Job description	Standardization	Each employee is responsible for quality in the production process
Inventory	Each job description is a separate task	Adapts quickly to changes
In competition	High-volume production that does not adapt to changes	Economical (minimal process overhead)
Price reduction	Excess of reserves	Ability to quickly change to a flexible model for quality, flexibility and economic pricing
Product flow	At economic price level	Driven by Value Engineering
Product development	Price reductions are managed	Mixed product
Leadership	Single product	Optimization of connection of product production processes
Design	Non-optimized connection of product production processes	That project managers have full authority
Results	Limited powers of coordinators	Change options several times a month

This forced the definition of the product from the point of view of the buyer, and not from the point of view of internal production. A number of projects have been implemented in foreign countries on the use of the "Lean Production" lean production concept to improve resource efficiency in textile enterprises. One of the modern concepts is the constant elimination of losses in the production process and focusing on cost savings. One of the modern concepts is the constant elimination of losses in the production process and the focus on economy. It was first used by Japanese manufacturers.

Conclusion

Based on this, in our opinion, resource saving in industrial enterprises should be based on principles such as scientific basis, saving, optimization, comprehensiveness, flexibility, goal-oriented. Given that the listed principles are widely used in modern science, it was not considered necessary to clarify their content in this study.

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