

ISSUES OF IMPROVING THE CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING THE PRODUCTION POTENTIAL OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

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Relevance of the topic. The reforms carried out in our country are aimed at increasing the production capacity of industrial enterprises through modernization. The main task of the production potential is to produce products that is, to reproduce them, or to express them in another word - extended reproduction. Therefore, in order for the production capacity to be able to carry out this continuous and constantly renewing process, it itself requires constant and continuous rearming. Production capacity must have the ability to reproduce itself. That is, enterprises must first be viable systems. He tries to survive and keep his identity. That is why enterprises are called homeostasis system. Homeostasis is the ability of enterprises to maintain their basic variables in the desired state when unexpected problems occur, that is, enterprises are self-sustaining. The enterprise tries to ensure the stability of the internal environment and external relations, which resist the forces that have a negative impact on its activity and ensure its development. The ability of the enterprise to maintain and develop itself is called high sustainability in the West. Taking into account the characteristics of enterprises, such as homeostasis, stability and high stability, they can be considered as a unique organism. In practice, a number of trends confirms this ability: the system of repair and modernization of the main funds of the enterprise. Another form of practical realization of the self-reproduction ability of the production potential should be taken into account increasing the number of complex enterprises (including non-core sectors) in the industrial structure. It should be noted that another form of manifestation of reproducibility of production potential is technical re-equipment and reconstruction of production.

Objective assessment of the production potential of enterprises, first, the parameters and characteristics of their production potential, is of great importance for making timely, economic, technical and social decisions for both current and prospective developments. The need for rational use of production potential - its resources, structure, characteristics, load level and production efficiency as an object of management is becoming increasingly stronger.

The main importance of the production potential of the enterprise is the creation of new values, and its elements should be purposefully adapted to the requirements of the manufactured product. It can realize this goal if the material natural form it takes

and the quantitative ratio of its components are able to make it work as a value that creates value and surplus value. That is, when the composition and characteristics of the elements of the production potential correspond to the parameters of the manufactured product and are determined.

In this case, all elements of the production capacity serve the single common goal facing the enterprise. However, it is precisely the role and tasks of each element that are determined by the requirements for a set of integrated elements and describe its orderliness. On the other hand, for production potential, the performance of a common task with a set of elements means that they are interconnected and interact with each other. Thus, the production capacity meets the requirements for the systems. The production potential of industrial enterprises can be evaluated based on the following criteria.

The first of these is integrity. Therefore, all elements of the potential serve the common goal that the system faces. The integrity of the potential is ensured by implementing it in the process of managing its formation and using the following principles: the totality and unity of the target function for the production potential and each of its elements, the totality of efficiency criteria the functioning and development of the elements and the potential itself in general. It also shows the possibility of reorienting the production system to produce new products, use different types of materials, etc. The requirements for increasing the flexibility of production capacity without fundamentally changing its material and technical base are determined by the strengthening of the market situation, increasing fluctuations in the volume and content of demand, and the sharp acceleration of the pace of scientific and technological development technological progress.

The second sign of potential is multisystem. It consists of several systems, each of which is a set of separate systems, which in turn contain several small elements of production potential. The production potential of the enterprise includes the main production funds, which, among other elements, include working machines and equipment, in turn, the main technological equipment. In addition, the latter includes metal cutting machines, including lathes and others. The production potential of the enterprise is a combination of a large number of primary elements. Another sign of complexity is that changes in any element of production capacity lead to changes in other elements. For example, the introduction of automated lines made it possible to increase the production of service equipment, reduce their number, reduce the number of employed production personnel and improve product quality, but this required a significant improvement in technology and production organization. Another sign of complexity is the presence of informational connections between opposite material and potential elements in the system.

As the third specific criterion of the production potential, it is necessary to emphasize the interchangeability and alternation of its elements. The

interchangeability of elements of production potential is one of its most studied features. Substitution of live labor with fixed assets was studied especially actively.

The most important component of the production potential is the main production funds; their improvement consists in improving their internal structure, upgrading them to a new technological level in terms of quality, and increasing the level of use.

In this work, the following indicators describing the main production funds were calculated: the rate of wear and renewal of fixed assets, the indicator of the efficiency of the use of fixed assets - capital productivity, indicators describing the amount of fixed assets required for the production of a production unit.

Industrial enterprises are pursuing a policy of actively updating the equipment park, the result of which is an increase in the pace of construction. This approach is very justified: as the age of working weapons increases, they are idle more and more for all kinds of repairs, which actually reduces the time of work. On the contrary, the introduction of new equipment at the enterprise, overhaul and modernization of existing equipment leads to a reduction in downtime and a decrease in its average age.

In addition, an important component of the production potential of an industrial enterprise is the personnel potential. The central link in solving the problems of competitiveness, economic growth and efficient operation is the personnel of the economic entity. This is especially true in modern conditions, where the size and importance of human resources are determined not by the amount of labor involved in the production (construction) process, but by its quality. In this direction, industrial enterprises are conducting a well thought out and competent policy. Laying off every second person is not the way out of the current difficult situation (reducing the company's expenses for wages, rent, etc.). At this specific stage of economic development, more efficient management of human resources, i.e., more efficient use of employees, introduction of bonus programs, even in the crisis situation of the enterprise, can encourage all employees of the enterprise to work more efficiently and to be fully dedicated in solving specific tasks set by the organization.

When talking about potential elements, it is appropriate to talk about the information potential of industrial enterprises. As an integral part of production potential, information unites its elements into a whole and serves as a link. Information determines the direction of the production process, helps to increase labor productivity, increase the level of technology and efficiency. When the "Sirs" company doubled its production volume in 5 years, when they were asked how they achieved such progress, they answered, "We managed to establish communication." In spite of what has been said, the element of production potential, such as information, should be in industrial enterprises as developed in world-famous enterprises and large enterprises of Uzbekistan.

Industrial enterprises should more effectively develop new, advanced innovative ideas in the field of information technology. More intensive application of information

technology, digital economy to production and management apparatus, which undoubtedly increases labor productivity, which leads to an increase in the company's profit (long-term investments).

We draw conclusions on the above points, we should emphasize that improving the structure of industrial enterprises' production potential, effective management and use of this potential, based on the company's current position in the market, should be the priority of the long-term strategy. By using new, innovative energy-saving technologies, the correct use of the main production funds, the saving of material and material labor, energy resources, the correct planning of financial resources - all these are ways to increase the production potential of the enterprise.

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