



WAYS TO INCREASE PRODUCTION AT INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES IN THE REGION IN THE CONTEXT OF MODERNIZATION OF THE COUNTRY

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ANNOTATION

The article discusses ways to increase production in the region's industrial enterprises in the context of modernization and the future development of industrial production, in particular, the role of industrial enterprises in the development of regional economies, the problems associated with their development and the role of industrial enterprises in regional economic development. development of proposals and recommendations for improvement.

Keywords: real sector, industrial enterprises, economic development, modernization.

INTRODUCTION

The efficiency of manufacturing enterprises in the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan largely depends on the level of organization of the production process and the creation of products. The main activity of enterprises located in the regions is explained by the progress of the production process and the convenience of the location, proximity to the regions of consumption and raw materials. Further deepening and liberalization of economic reforms in a market economy, the achievement of sustainable development largely depends on the activities of the regions, ie the potential and capacity of various parts of the country. "In this regard, at present, great attention is paid to the proper territorial organization of production, efficient use of land, water, mineral resources, fuel and labor resources of the region and economic regions"¹. Current issues such as open economic policy in the country, the formation of a healthy competition and investment climate, the development of entrepreneurship among the population can not be solved without taking into account the specifics of the regions. Given the above issues, a comprehensive study of the regions, with an in-depth analysis of their opportunities and problems, creates a great need for a clear and accurate definition of priorities for the development of the regions. In studying the economy of the regions, we must not lose sight of the fact that the economic systems of the main regions are an integral part of the country's economy.

In the period of deep structural changes in the world economy, measures are being taken in our country to further deepen economic reforms and modernize the economy. Development of manufacturing enterprises in all sectors of the economy, increasing their economic efficiency, providing the population with competitive, quality and affordable products has become one of the main goals of economic policy of our country. "I also propose to identify eleven most important priorities of the economic and social program for 2017, taking into

¹A.S.Soliev, E.A.Axmedov, R.Y.Maxamadaliev, M.I.Nazarov, Z.N.Tojiev, M.J.Boltaev, U.A.Atajanova. "Regional Economy" T. "University" 2003.

account the proposals received during the discussion of the draft Action Strategy for the further development of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021."².

Today, the large-scale implementation of measures to modernize production facilities, technical and technological re-equipment of processing enterprises in the regions and industries located in the regions of the country expands the opportunities for the production of competitive products. Today, government support is needed in the development of integrated production and processing enterprises. This in turn will ensure the success of local businesses in global markets. In this context, the relevance of the chosen topic is important.

LITERATURE REVIEW

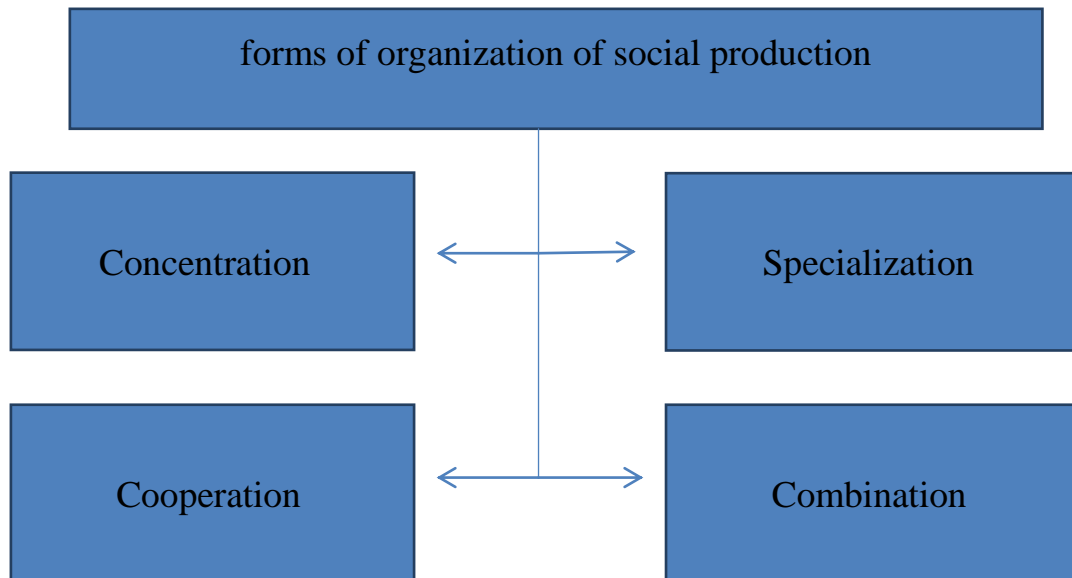
The level of study of the topic is the role of industrial enterprises in the economy, in particular, in the development of regional economies, the problems associated with their development, a number of economists, including SS Gulomov, A. Vakhobov, B.Yu. Researched in the scientific works of Khodiev, A.Rasulov, A.Olmasov, R.Alimov.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In enterprises in the regions, the production process is a complex process, involving closely related technological and labor processes. Technological process is the result of changes in the objects of labor, including natural processes. In this case, live labor is not involved, but the process is carried out to a certain extent under the control of people. The process of labor is the expenditure of physical and mental energy and is aimed at creating value for consumption. The organization of production in industrial enterprises depends primarily on the type of enterprise. Enterprises are characterized by different characteristics and divided into types. The result of the production process depends on the adherence to the technological regime and the sum of the conditions. In order to carry out the production process in modern industrial enterprises, in addition to the means of production and labor, there are material conditions. Without these conditions, it is absolutely impossible for the process to take place, or it will only take place in an imperfect state. The production process is characterized by two-sided, close: socio-economic and material-technical conditions. The main task in industrial enterprises depends on the efficiency of production in many respects on the main activities of the enterprise. The efficiency of a manufacturing enterprise depends on the correct choice of the production structure of the enterprise. In turn, the structure of production depends in many respects on the enterprise, the state of the product produced in the enterprise, the type of product, other features of production, the level of specialization and coordination of the enterprise. In modern manufacturing enterprises, the production process is not the same in terms of internal structure: it consists of independent processes, which have different forms and characteristics. Social forms of organization of production include consolidation, specialization, cooperation and combination. The development of the economy depends on its social and territorial organization. Such forms of production are constantly evolving and updating on the basis of certain processes. Any production in the economy is done by placing it in a certain area.

²Sh.Mirziyoev. "Critical analysis, strict discipline and personal responsibility should be the daily rule of every leader." "Uzbekistan" 2017.

Fig 1. Forms of social organization of production

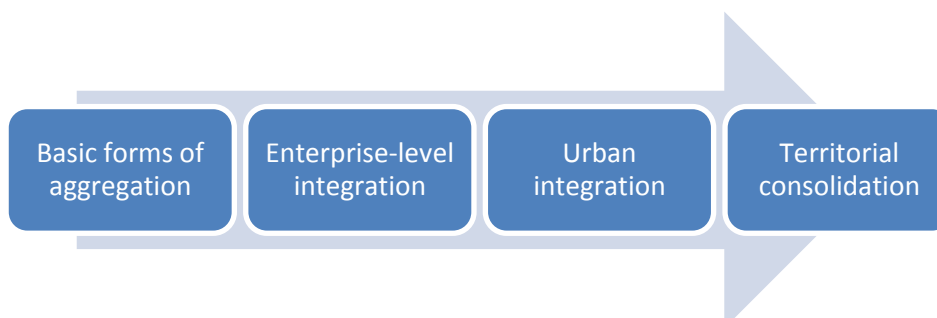


Source: author's development.

These forms of production develop in interdependence and often occur together. Such changes, in turn, occur in conjunction with the development of science and technology in the country, the development of society.

Concentration – means the small size of the enterprise or other production facilities. At the same time, with the development of society and structural changes in the economy, the level of integration will increase. There are specific laws of aggregation here, where once products were developed in small enterprises, then they gradually became larger. (Examples include the Chkalov Aircraft Plant, the Almalyk Mining and Metallurgical Combine, GM-Uzbekistan, and a number of other large enterprises.) Although the concentration of production in the regions brings great economic benefits, it also has some disadvantages. At the same time, there is a deterioration of the environmental situation in the region due to the concentration of enterprises. Congestion occurs in certain areas. It causes a number of problems in the operation of enterprises. Therefore, this process should not be considered infinite, the process of consolidation should be stopped after reaching a certain level. Then the cost-effectiveness of this form will be high.

Fig 2. Basic forms of aggregation



Source: Author's development.

This process is clearly seen in the industrial example. In this regard, the accumulation of production funds, gross domestic product or workers and employees in enterprises of different sizes is an example of the concentration of pure production. These forms of aggregation overlap and occur in different combinations in different regions or countries. Once the level of centralization of a city or region reaches a certain stage, a peculiar situation arises, where there is no opportunity for the construction of additional enterprises. There will be an escalation of environmental, housing and transport problems, as well as a lack of land, which does not want these enterprises to be located far from the center, but it is impossible to build them in the center. Enterprises are being re-established not far from the city. Then urban agglomerations and industrial nodes appear. Examples of such enterprises are a meat processing plant in Tashkent, ToshIES, a non-alcoholic beverage plant and others. There is a relationship between the concentration of industrial production and urban development. First of all, the location of production plays a leading role in the formation and growth of the city, and then the city itself becomes a regional and consolidating factor of production. We will now give an example of different forms of aggregation. For example, if we assume that more than half of Uzbekistan's industrial output is produced by enterprises with more than 2,000 employees each, this is an example of concentration at the production or enterprise level. Enterprises in Tashkent account for about 17-20% of the industrial output of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This is an example of urban integration. If we consider the Fergana Valley as the main cocoon or fruit-growing area of the Republic, a region producing oil products, then we mean territorial consolidation. This process should not be left to chance, as it requires constant monitoring by the state. Low-level urban consolidation leads to high-level territorial consolidation, or vice versa. In some countries, the development of the capital city leads to a one-sided development of the economy. The main industrial enterprises of the country are located in the capital city. This leads to a very high degree of centralized concentration. In practice, the presence of enterprises of different sizes, large and small towns, the formation of highly decentralized aggregation is expedient. It is necessary to have a certain limit and scale of consolidation, a strict scope. During the transition to a market economy, it is preferable that all sectors be small. The reason is that they are mobile, and if the situation is bankrupt or in crisis, it will be possible to re-specialize quickly and easily. Such small enterprises are easy to manage, these enterprises mainly saturate the local market, and in this regard, their competitiveness, export potential is very low. At the same time, it is impossible to build small-scale enterprises in all branches of industry, mainly in the machine-building industry. Of course, well-organized large enterprises are the backbone of the region and the national economy, the strength of the country, its participation in the world market.

Specialization – is an important form of production, which is closely related to the distribution of cocktails. It has three stages and three types. The three stages are enterprise, city, or district-wide specialization. Its three types are part (detail), technological or semi-finished (semi-finished) and subject (finished product). On the basis of specialization, various sectors of the economy are formed, economic regions, functional types of cities are formed. At the same time, external transport requires economic ties, as the products produced and in excess of domestic consumption are exported, and the products that are in short supply in the region are imported. Specialization must be combined with complex, all-round development. The consequences of the mistakes made in the specialization will be obvious in the future. It will take many years to eliminate them. The

specialization of regions and countries in the production of a particular product depends, first of all, on their absolute and relative advantages. (A.Smith, D.Ricardo) According to him, the product created should be cheaper, less expensive than growing it elsewhere. Each country or parts of it imports difficult and expensive factor products using its own convenient and cheap factors. Such a law was first established by Swedish economists E. Heckscher and B. Olin in the 1930s. The essence and purpose of specialization is to increase economic efficiency. It is more beneficial for each person to do a specific job than to create a different product or engage in a different profession. The specialization of production is one of the most important forms of social division of labor, which is inextricably linked with scientific and technological progress and the management system of production. The basis of the division of labor between enterprises and between them is the specialization of labor tools. Intra-enterprise specialization is focused on the production of certain products in workshops and sites or the implementation of a certain stage of the technological process. Specialization is based on product standardization, standardization and unification of details, as well as technological processes are mechanized and specialized equipment is widely used.

The degree of specialization of machine-building plants and their departments depends mainly on two factors: the volume of production and the labor requirements of the product.

There are three specializations in industrial enterprises: products; technological; there are forms of specialization in detail. As a result of the technological specialization of workshops, plots and workplaces, each of them performs the same technological operation and the same work. For example, in mechanical engineering, blacksmithing, billeting, mechanics, heating, welding and other workshops and sections are organized in the metallurgical industry; the organization of spinning, weaving, etc. in textile factories can serve as an example of technological specialization. As the scale of production increases, there is a deepening of technological specialization in the divisions of the enterprise (shops, sections): depending on the size of products (for example, mechanical shops large, medium and small); on processing depending on the type of material (e.g. steel, cast iron and ductile iron); on the operations of foundries, etc. processes (turning, milling, grinding, finishing). In the context of technological specialization, better use of high-performance equipment and technology, as well as advanced production methods is achieved.

In the specialization of shops and plots by products, each of them performs technologically different operations on the same detail or nodes. The form of product specialization of enterprise departments is in many respects characteristic of narrow specialized plants (in mass and large-scale production). Such shops are adapted to the production of some parts and components of aggregates. The construction of shops on parts, as a rule, leads to closed processes, in such shops the processes are carried out from time to time, depending on the stage or the type of production. The gradual transition of workshops to a more technologically specialized form of specialization in more advanced products is the only direction of machine-building enterprises in the current situation.

Product specialization includes: careful development of technology, use of high-efficiency equipment, high utilization rates, increasing labor productivity, increasing the responsibility of heads of departments and specific executors of enterprises, the widespread use of advanced methods in the organization of production.

The organization of the shop is based on two conditions: if the volume of products is large. It is necessary to increase mass and serial production; introduction of new technologies in machine building, use of electrical methods in metalworking, complex mechanization and automation of production processes.

An example of the structure of production processes by products is a factory-automatic. For example, a car made of aluminum, a factory-automatic for the production of pistons, combines different processes in one unit. Preparation of liquid solution for these, pouring, heat treatment of pistons, checking the hardness of mechanical processing, sorting and placement of pistons by size.

Specialization in details implies the economical use of raw materials and the achievement of labor productivity as a result of equipping production sites with specialized equipment. When factories specialize in parts, they only produce parts of the same name or the same type of machine of the same type. Specialization in details implies the development of a wide range of standardization, the interdependence of the design of parts and parts, and the uniform quality of the product. This form of specialization is widely spread in the machine-building and light industries, as well as in other industries (metallurgy, furniture, clothing, footwear).

Specialization in details is widespread in machine-building plants in the production of small series and pieces. The purpose of such specialization is to unify the enterprises, to technically substantiate the group of details and to carry out their preparation by technological, ie group means. In recent times, the functional form of specialization has become even more conspicuous. It specializes in performing work that serves production in enterprises, such as repairs, freight forwarding, and so on. The specialization of the enterprise requires the cooperation of production and joint work for the production of any product.

Cooperation – the end result is the collaboration of different enterprises to create a specific product. These businesses may not belong to just one or more industries. At the same time, in the cooperative, the territorial unit, the location of all specialized enterprises in one place is less noticeable, and, conversely, their scattered location is observed. The number of enterprises participating in the cooperation depends on the complexity of the product. For example, in the manufacture of machinery, more precisely in the manufacture of light and trucks, a lot of spare parts, details are needed. That is why hundreds of specialized enterprises have a share in the creation of such machines. While the parent, finalist, or assembly parent receives equipment, parts, and fixtures from many locations, it must be built at a geographically convenient location for transportation. Intra-factory cooperation means the joint organization of production by workshops and workplaces. The interdependence of shop and plot production is determined in the process of technical preparation. During the design and technological preparation, the route of the finished products within the plant is determined. Thus, in-plant cooperation provides complex and high-quality production of the planned product as a result of low labor and material consumption in a timely manner. According to the existing specialization, cooperation is divided into the following three types:

- Product cooperation, in which some shops supply ready-made units to the assembly shop to complete the final product;
- Cooperative on details, in which the shop provides some details;

- in technological cooperation, one shop supplies semi-finished products or performs separate operations for another.

Along with specialization and cooperation, combination is also one of the main forms of organization of production in enterprises.

A combination can be described as a combination of different industries joining a single enterprise, in which these industries produce raw materials in series (e.g., cast iron from ore and turn cast iron into steel, and then produce various finished products from steel) or auxiliary to the former. networks.

The peculiarity of machine-building technology is due to the prevalence of the combination. Combination is especially developed and characteristic for the processing of raw materials (chemical, metallurgical, gas industry, etc.) by chemical and physicochemical processes. Combining means combining different products produced in different industries in one enterprise.

In production, the combination differs in three main forms:

serial processing of raw materials;

use of industrial waste;

Complex processing of raw materials.

The type of production is understood as the sum of technical organization and economic characteristics, specialization and nomenclature of manufactured products, scale and level of production of the same name, continuity, stability, etc. When the scale of production and the level of specialization are different, the conditions of use of the equipment will be different. The scale of the homogeneous product affects the choice of equipment and the chemical properties of the process equipment. High-efficiency equipment products designed for the manufacture of certain products are not suitable for factories where the products are varied and change frequently. They determine the structure of production and indicate the nature of the technological process and their armament, the forms of organization of production processes and labor in the workplace, as well as specific methods of management. The economic level of manufacturing enterprises depends in many ways on the types of production. The experience of industrial enterprises shows that the main types of organization of production in the current conditions are granular, serial and mass production. Enterprises producing grain products are organized for the production of products with limited consumption. The main features of grain production are:

the diversity of the finished product, the uniqueness of the main part of them, as well as the fact that they are produced in small quantities;

technological specialization of workplaces, impossibility of permanent attachment of certain details and operations to workplaces;

application of universal equipment and universal assembly equipment;

the size of the weight of manual and final operations;

- extensive use of universal and highly qualified workers;

relative length of production period;

low utilization factor as a result of frequent adjustment of equipment.

Enterprises that produce products in bulk differ from other enterprises by low efficiency and labor productivity, high consumption of basic and auxiliary materials, high cost of production. Organization of serial production. Mass-produced enterprises produce relatively more recyclable products, but the product range is more limited than in bulk. The structure of the serial production process can change with each new batch. By series is meant several of the same structurally identical items that are unloaded simultaneously and in series for production. Homogeneous group in any specialized section in serial production, primarily in mechanical shops. Specialization of production methods allows to accelerate technological processes. The nature of serial production affects the form of organization of the shop and the whole enterprise, as well as the management system and planning. In some enterprises, production sites are organized on the basis of the main technological features, while in serial production, they are organized on the basis of technological features of the product.

Depending on the diversity of product nomenclature and the scale of production (ie, depending on the level of specialization of enterprises), serial production is divided into the following series:

small-scale production is close to mass production in its nature, and the product is produced in series, that is, in several pieces, in large numbers or in hundreds;

in medium-scale production, the production of a product depends on the size of the capacity of the machines produced in series (tens, hundreds of names);

while large-scale production is characterized by the production of many products in a relatively small nomenclature.

The organization of serial production is characterized by the following main features:

abundance and permanence of the range of products produced;

perform operations that are permanently linked to a specialized workplace;

serial production of products and batch production of parts in turn in a predetermined order;

use of universal equipment in combination with specialized and specialized equipment;

reducing the share of labor-intensive and manual work in the production of the product;

relative reduction of the production process (relative to some production).

Centralization of operational management of production. Serial load factor of objective indicator equipment, which determines the appearance of this or that type of serial production (K^{cep}) is calculated

$$K_{cep} = \frac{O_c}{Y_c}$$

Here: O_c - the number of parts operations performed in one shop; Y_c - the number of equipment installed in the shop.

In practice, the following serialization coefficients are used:

20-40 in small serial production;

5-20 in average serial production;

3-5 in large serial production.

Mass type of production. Mass production is characterized by the continuous production of a homogeneous product over a long period of time. The production process on the site, line, workplace is strictly repeated. Such enterprises occasionally specialize in the production of one or two different products.

The mass type of production is characterized by the following main features:

continuous mass production of a small range of products;

workplace specialization to perform a single operation that is permanently attached;

increase the share of special equipment and high-performance equipment to a certain extent;

increase the share of mechanized and automated processes and gradually reduce manual labor;

reduction of the production process (compared to serial production);

centralization of production management function and operational planning.

The increase in the economic efficiency of the enterprise is largely determined by the specificity of different types of production and is determined by the introduction of more advanced technology and the organization of production. For example, the share of costs for special re-equipment of enterprises in the production of grain is 1.5-2.5%, in serial production - 5-6.0%, and in mass - 8-12%. Modern methods of production used in enterprises are in the following forms: Continuous (flow); production of 4 pieces in batches. The difference between them is determined by the degree of specialization of the workplace, the method of movement of workpieces in the workplace, the methods of construction of workshops and plots, the degree of rhythm and continuity.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of deepening such reforms is the organization of production of import-substituting products at industrial enterprises in the regions of the country. Decisions and decrees adopted by the government, the main purpose of the program is to ensure the sustainable development of industrial enterprises and employment in the regions. The results of socio-economic reforms in the regions of the country are aimed

primarily at increasing the level of socio-economic development of the regions, reducing the gaps in growth rates between the regions.

Balanced development of the economy of our country, its effective structure and thus achieving sustainable economic growth are important conditions for the development of our country and the well-being of the people. To achieve this goal, first of all, it is necessary to accelerate the development of the real sector of the economy.

Such and a number of other measures aimed at legally ensuring economic reforms for 2016-2019 have allowed Uzbekistan, among the few countries in the world, to maintain stable economic growth and increase real incomes.

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