



THE EFFECT OF THE EFFICIENCY OF USE OF PRODUCTION POTENTIAL IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES ON THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

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Annotation

This scientific article shows that industrial enterprises are considered the main link of the national economy, and the implementation of a number of practical works to increase the production potential of their enterprises is one of the urgent tasks of our time. At industrial enterprises, basic economic processes are carried out and developed. There, national wealth is created and increased, the national income of society is formed, economic and social problems are solved, and production and social relations are formed.

Keywords: systems, resources, national economy, management, enterprise, production potential, economics.

Introduction

Relevance of the topic

In recent years, the new Uzbekistan has been carrying out deep reforms to diversify and modernize the economy. In particular, he carries out a number of practical works to increase the production potential of industrial enterprises. Industrial enterprises are considered the main link of the national economy, where all production resources are located. At industrial enterprises, basic economic processes are carried out and developed. There, national wealth is created and increased, the national income of society is formed, economic and social problems are solved, and production and social relations are formed. That is why, in order to make decisions, it is important to objectively assess the production capabilities of enterprises, as well as the parameters and characteristics of their production potential.

From this it is clear that scientific research aimed at finding ways to effectively use production potential and studying production capabilities has become the most pressing issue today, and this problem itself is acquiring national economic significance.





Level of knowledge of the topic

Due to the fact that “production potential” is a pressing issue today, it was fundamentally correctly assessed by scientists from developed countries R. M. Cambridge, K. Selivan, Stanley and others, who identify production potential with the production capacity of an industrial enterprise, and they carry out scientific research to increase it through effective use.

Senior specialists in this field N.I. Ilyasov, Kosimjonov V.A. and Begmatov M.Yu. showed that production potential is a combination of the following components: production capacity, range and various types of products, technical level of equipment used, raw material base, composition of consumed energy resources, directions of structural changes. production, as well as possible ways of modernization and technical re-equipment of production.

The main structural element of an enterprise's production potential is its intellectual potential. Intellectual potential can be considered as a set of tools, conditions and opportunities that an enterprise has for production activities, the development of new technologies, and the production of high-tech products.

And finally, one more feature of production potential should be noted - its strength. It represents a quantitative assessment of the production capacity of the enterprise. Potential strength, determined objectively, shows the place of a certain economic unit in the network and national economic potential.

All characteristic features of the production potential of an industrial enterprise can be classified according to a number of criteria: internal means and structural features, qualitative features, socio-economic differences. Structural features include integrity, complexity, interchangeability of elements, their interconnection and interaction. Socio-economic differences depend on class character and the ability to exercise power. The classification of the characteristics of the production potential of an industrial enterprise is presented in Figure 1:

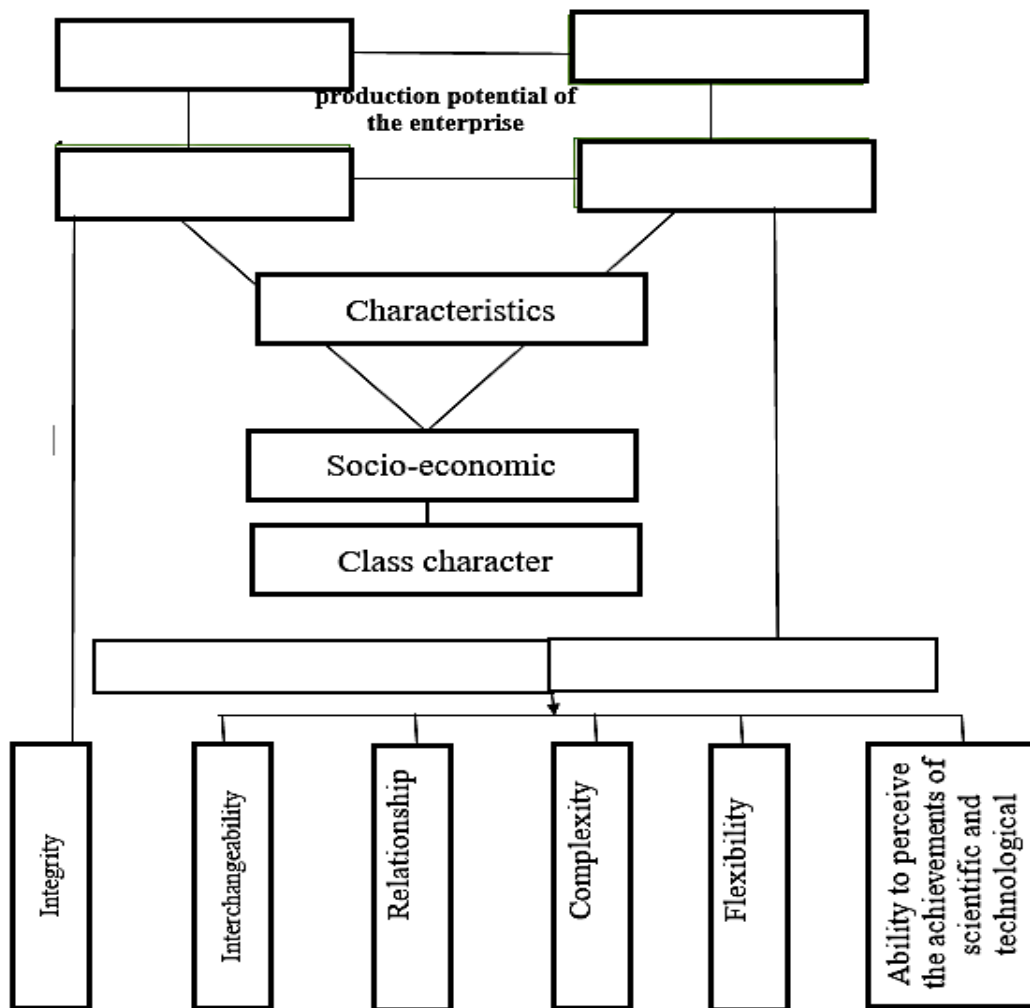


Figure 1. Classification of characteristic production potential

According to the scale of the economic system, the production capabilities of the national economy, industry, region and enterprise (association) differ. According to some scientists, the production potential of the national economy is characterized by production resources, their size, structure, technical level and quality. At the same time, by production resources he understood means of production, labor resources, as well as natural resources participating in economic turnover. According to M. Zakirov, the production potential of the republic and any other region should include: production potential, agricultural potential, the potential of other industries equal to the production sector, and construction potential.

From this we can conclude that the production potentials of different levels of management differ from each other in the amount of resource isolation, which, in turn, is determined by the characteristics of production systems, such as scale, nature of isolation and operational characteristics.



This envy affects not only the size of production potential, but also the structure of its resources, as well as their dynamism and mobility.

Thus, the national economy and industry are large economic systems with a high degree of isolation. They have significant reproductive potential, especially in relation to all elements of the production potential of the national economy. Thus, the latter's resources include a combination of material and spiritual elements.

The activity of enterprises and associations is much smaller. Their reproductive potential is limited to the replacement, renewal and expansion of fixed assets, as well as the replacement of labor within established limits (training of workers, improving their skills). They have very low capabilities to implement scientific and technical developments. Therefore, the structure of production potential resources at this level of management will be much simpler.

The production potential of an industrial enterprise characterizes the resources located within the main economic unit, therefore it is less than the production potential of the industry and the national economy and, as part of the whole, is their structural element. The listed potentials are interrelated, therefore the production potential of an industry is determined as the sum of the production potential of its constituent enterprises, and the potential of the national economy is determined by adding up the potential of the industries.

Production capacity can be a characteristic of both large systems and small, local ones. But at the same time, the production potential of any of the isolated subsystems does not work separately or in a closed cycle. There is mutual penetration of potentials and a process of "replacement-improvement" of their individual components.

The role and importance of the production potential of an enterprise in social production will not remain unchanged. The production potential of an enterprise is an essential condition for accelerating scientific and technological progress. At the same time, the production potential of the enterprise is directly related to the pace of socio-economic development of the country. Improving its use will help increase the production of investment resources and consumer goods for the same social work costs. Its qualitative characteristics determine the level of satisfaction of people's material and spiritual needs, the quality of economic and social growth.

Summarizing the above, we can say that the deterioration in the use of production potential increases one-time investments and current costs for every ruble of increase in national income, since constant growth of national income is necessary to ensure sustainable rates of economic growth. growth, part of it will need to be channeled into production. Increased production capacity is needed to compensate





for the decline in revenues. In modern economic conditions, this path is limited, since due to the acceleration of scientific and technological progress, the deterioration of the extraction of natural resources, the remoteness of sources, the expansion and support of the raw material and energy base of the industry, in turn, will lead to additional costs and requires an increase. Therefore, a decrease in the level of use of production potential directly reduces the potential for socio-economic development of society.

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