

Increase the Economic Efficiency of Industrial Enterprises

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Annotation: This article presents the methods and techniques of achieving economic efficiency in industrial enterprises, the work carried out in Uzbekistan in this regard and the role of public policy in their development.

Economic efficiency is considered to be the basis of enterprise development, and its timely, accurate and precise calculation has been proven to be important for enterprise development.

Keywords: Industry, Industrial enterprises, Efficiency, Production, Income, Raw materials, Globalization., employment, cooperation.

Today, in addressing the challenges of ensuring sustainable employment and income growth of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan, priority is given to the development of various forms of home-based work, including the expansion of its cooperation with large industrial enterprises. The strengthening of cooperative relations between large industrial enterprises and home-based workers will solve such an important problem as increasing the income of the family budget, will dramatically reduce the number of unemployed and involve the active part in production. At the same time, home-based workers will be entitled to calculate their length of service and receive pensions and social security benefits.

The development of family contracting based on the supply of raw materials and materials to home-based businesses will allow citizens to use time more efficiently, as well as to master the production of certain types of low-cost and labor-intensive products at home. In turn, help large enterprises increase work efficiency. At the same time, in the era of rapid globalization, the establishment of market relations, the country's integration into the world community and the growing role of information in the economic system, new technologies, strengthening ties between capital markets require the transition to innovative economic development. is doing.

It is important to study the experience of developed and developing countries, as well as to choose the path of innovative development, taking into account the rich natural and social resources, production and scientific and technical potential of our country. In particular, in order to maximize the development of our country, first of all, it is necessary to pay serious attention to the effective use of innovative and scientific and technical potential. In this regard, it is necessary to create a legislative framework for the formation of a comprehensive innovation policy of the country.

In order to effectively organize and develop innovative activities, it is necessary to develop a system of strategic and tactical measures for these activities. It is known that the development of this system is based only on science. Therefore, experts, relevant professionals need to know the practice of organizing and managing innovative activities, strategic rules and features of the formation and implementation of innovation policy.

Innovation is a new tool, a new method, a new product, a new technology, which must be invented, produced and invented in order to move to a more perfect state.

Innovation is a set of new knowledge that needs to be put into practice and be effective in relevant areas.

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Today, innovation is widely used in industry, economic, legal and social relations, science, culture and education. This means looking at the development of each industry with a new approach. The role and importance of national industry in the economy of Uzbekistan is significant, and after gaining independence, radical economic, organizational, institutional and structural reforms have been carried out in this area.

Denationalization and privatization of industrial enterprises, transformation into state-owned, corporate, public and private forms of ownership, structural changes in the industrial sector, small business and private entrepreneurship, joint ventures with foreign capital was established. The development of national industry, the macroeconomic situation of the new era, the formation of market relations and the description of structural changes can be divided into several stages based on the strategy of industrialization.

One of the priorities of the transition to market relations is innovative reforms in the economy, modernization of radical reforms, which are based on ensuring macroeconomic stability, equipping enterprises with new technologies, increasing the share of the private sector in the economy. This process, of course, implies the effective use of the country's innovative, economic potential, as well as its growth.

The current state of the country's economy requires accelerating the pace of innovative changes in the national economy. It should be noted that the experience of developed countries shows that in order to achieve an effective innovation strategy, it is necessary to use economic and natural factors wisely.

In order to create potential competitiveness in the industrial-innovative policy of the country, the development of export-oriented production is a priority, first of all, due to structural changes in the sectors of the economy specializing in raw materials. Coordinating investment attraction, developing the business environment, and pursuing public policies to gain a strong foothold in world markets should reflect the essence of our core approaches.

Achieving sustainability of competitive products in foreign markets is one of the important factors in ensuring the sustainability of industrial production in order to establish and implement the systematic application of innovative strategies in industrial sectors. One of the most important directions in the development of science and technology is the regular adoption of advanced, state-of-the-art technologies.

Advanced technology is a process aimed at organizing the development of a set of methods, such as the integration of tested technological processes, the use of various physicochemical methods, vacuuming, effective use of nanotechnology. Another area is the automation and mechanization of production, electrification and computerization. Strict adherence will be made to the full implementation of these aspects in all sectors of developed countries. None of the factors required in this regard can be considered a secondary task.

On the contrary, serious attention is paid to ensuring that all the requirements for the organization of technical activities are in place. Focusing on the use of robotics, which is the pinnacle of automation and efficiency, should also be one of the highest goals of production.

Technology is a weapon created on the basis of scientific achievements, which infinitely increases the power of man, his ability to work, his creative potential. Technology, on the other hand, is the factor that creates or realizes certain material wealth on the basis of science and modern technical means. New technologies and innovative strategies, the interdependence of technical processes, their complementarity, their constant improvement contribute to the development of society.

Technological innovations can take the form of first-time products, processes, services and methods produced by a legal entity (even if they are used by other legal entities).

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There are two types of technological innovation: product innovation and process innovation. Product innovation in industrial production involves the development and introduction of technologically new and comprehensively improved products.

A technologically new product is a technological feature (functional features, constructive performance, additional operations, components and materials used) or the purpose of application is fundamentally new or previously produced by a legal entity. It is a product that differs significantly from similar products. Such innovations can be based on fundamentally new technologies or the use of existing technologies, research and development results.

Technologically improved product is a product that improves the quality characteristics of production and increases economic efficiency through the use of highly efficient components and materials, partial replacement of one or more technical components (complex products). For the development of enterprises in our country, filling the consumer markets of the country with quality products in demand among the population, increasing the export potential of the industry, supporting the production of competitive products by small businesses, new technical and technological, investment policies in the industry It is planned to implement measures to attract large amounts of foreign investment in order to focus on equipping enterprises of the industry with new equipment, regular development of new and high-quality products through the introduction of modern technologies.

Thus, the innovative approach is the basis for the development of entrepreneurial activity. That is, the most important aspects in this regard are the fact that enterprises and farms operating in a market economy are constantly seeking and applying innovations in order to produce competitive products, succeed in providing services.

Material and technical source. Any economic efficiency requires economic resources - factors of production. These include, first and foremost, natural resources, machinery, equipment, vehicles, other means used to produce goods and services and deliver them to consumers, as well as financial resources themselves.

The third type of resource is human labor resources. They are determined by the qualitative and quantitative composition of the labor force, its qualifications, specialization, level of employment. Recently, more attention has been paid to the importance of another resource in theory and practice - entrepreneurial ability.

The combination of innovative, non-traditional factors of production - land, capital, labor-initiated entrepreneurial products and services - contributes to the growth of production and increases the efficiency of entrepreneurial activity.

Organizational work in industrial enterprises. Organizational work in industrial enterprises is the best reason for high income. Creative activity in industrial enterprises, innovation-related initiatives. In the context of modern scientific and technological progress, its importance is growing. In connection with the strengthening of the function associated with innovation, a new economic environment for entrepreneurship is being created.

The market for scientific and technical developments engaged in the introduction of new products and technologies is growing. The information infrastructure of business is developing, access to useful information is expanding, patent and licensing services, the network of banking data collected using electronic computers is being strengthened. These, in turn, Entrepreneurship is characterized by a certain content, focus, sequence of actions performed by the entrepreneur.

Classical entrepreneurship is a traditional, conservative business aimed at maximizing the profitability of resources, managing production volumes, where external factors (loans, protectionism) and internal factors are involved to increase the company's profitability, identify reserves for product innovation:

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- Innovative entrepreneurship meets modern requirements, accelerates the pace of scientific and technological development;
- variability of models (2 - 3 years);
- readiness to meet the needs of future consumers today;
- Close contact with consumers for the introduction and distribution of innovations (products, services, technology, new organization of production or labor) is one of the characteristics of innovative industrial enterprises.

The main factors that require a change in management within industrial enterprises to increase efficiency are the goals, structure, tasks, technologies, and personnel. Satisfaction of the consumer or service user, often striving for market leadership, conditions for the development of employee well-being and good relations between employees, public responsibility, technical efficiency with a special focus on research and development, high level of labor productivity, development features such as minimization of output costs are key parameters that indicate increased enterprise efficiency.

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