



METHODS OF EVALUATING THE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10466045>

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ANNOTATION

The article presents the concepts of industrial efficiency and the factors affecting it, as well as the views of several scientists, the organizers of increasing the efficiency of the studied industrial sectors, and the concepts of "industrial potential".

Key words

Industrial efficiency, fund potential, personnel potential, product potential, organizational potential, investment.

"Industrial efficiency" as an economic category is a complex concept, and its constituents consist of many elements. Therefore, we consider it appropriate to first consider the issues of assessing the production potential, and then the level of its use.

The economic reforms that are consistently implemented in our country are showing their positive effect in the agrarian sector as well as in all branches and institutional sectors and fields of the national economy. In recent years, as a result of the conditions created and consistent reforms in the national agrarian sector, the material interest of the industrial sector has increased, and the production indicators of this sector have been increasing. For example, according to the results of 2022, the gross added value of Industry in the gross domestic product amounted to 183,518.5 billion soums, which increased by 4.0% compared to 2021[1].

In the conditions of today's competition, social problems related to food security, which are rapidly changing in the world, occupy the main place, the price of agricultural products increases due to "agitation demand", natural disasters, floods, droughts. as a result of various vagaries of nature such as hunger

Some countries are causing great damage to the industry, food prices are forecast to increase by 40-50% in the coming years, and in general, a number of imbalances are occurring in the food balance in the context of globalization, as a



result of economic reforms carried out in our country, the industry stable growth is ensured.

In particular, with the order of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 No. PF-60 "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan" for 2022-2026. Continuing the industrial policy aimed at ensuring the stability of the national economy and increasing the share of industry in the gross domestic product, increasing the production volume of industrial products by 1.4 times¹.

Special attention was paid to the wide application of advanced innovative technologies, highly effective developments of scientific research, in particular, systems of small sonot zones to the practical activities of these tasks. It was noted that one of the most important issues in the industry is to pay attention to the creation of exportable products and their export.

"Economic potential" means the level of provision of society with material and human resources, the availability of opportunities for their use, and is evaluated by the scale of these opportunities. In the studies of A.O. Larionov, the economic potential and its structural structure are determined as follows. One of the concepts that is very close to the concept of "economic potential" is "territorial potential".

"Territorial potential" indicates the level of ability and potential of the territory to produce raw materials and all usable resources.

Sh.Kh.Nazarov's researches pay special attention to the industrial potential of the region, and its main goal is to create conditions for increasing the labor productivity of industrial products, modernize production, technical and technological renewal, develop the production infrastructure of the region, and diversify the assortment base of the region's industry. and are recognized as his duties. In this study, the following factors are identified as factors for increasing industrial potential²

- assessment of industrial potential and determination of the comparative advantage of the industrial complex, assessment of the technological level of production facilities;

- the level of diversification of industrial production, the share of the sector in high added value and the share of processing industry production;

- assessment of the innovative and imitative ability of production, the level of provision of raw materials, provision of highly qualified personnel and marketing status, etc.

¹ "Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-60 of January 28, 2022 - www.lex.uz.

² Nazarov Sh.H. Methodological aspects of increasing the competitiveness of regions / Monograph. Sh.H. Nazarov. Tashkent: IFMR, 2014. P. 184, 186-189, 201.

According to O. V. Bakanach and K. V. Gauslar, "industrial potential" is the gross ability of industrial enterprises to produce and create competitive products. According to the authors, the most important directions of the development of industrial potential are its renewal, technological modernization, rapid development of industries, relatively advanced and technological relations³.

According to I.H. Sogoyev's explanations, "industrial potential" is a generalized quantitative assessment of industrial organizations that represents the maximum possible possibilities of the efficiency of resource use. According to the author, the industrial potential is the possibility of maximum use of all resources participating in the process of formation of gross added value⁴.

In her research, A.P. Svinsova classifies industrial potential as follows⁵:

1. Fund potential: a) technical and technological potential; b) scientific and technical potential (innovative potential and informational potential); c) investment potential (the potential of enterprises to use internal private funds, the potential of investment attractiveness).

2. Personnel potential: a) social potential; b) professional growth potential;

3. Product potential: a) sold product potential; b) potential of product quality; v) diversification potential of the enterprise - possibilities of new product production.

Productive potential [productive potential] is the maximum possible production volume and level of opportunities in the volume of certain production factors of the economic system (country, region, company, enterprise), which expresses the level of technological development of the system⁶.

Production potential is distinguished by a number of specific characteristics, and these include⁷:

- purposefulness;
- complexity;
- interaction;
- interchangeability;

³ Bakanach O.V. Typology of regions of the Russian Federation according to the level of development of industrial potential / O.V. Bakanach, K.V. Gaus // Problems of improving the organization of production and management of industrial enterprises: interuniversity collection of scientific papers. - 2012. - No. 1. - P. 15-21.

⁴ Tsogoyev I.Kh. Rol' gosudarstva v formirovanii i realizatsii promyshlennoy politiki v Severo-Kavkazskom federal'nom okruge: avtoref. dis. na soisk. uch. st. kand. ekon. nauk: 08.00.05 / I. Kh. Tsogoyev. - M, 2012. - 29 с.
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⁵ Свинцова А.П. Промышленный потенциал: понятие, критерии, структура. Экономический вестник УГНТУ / под ред. д.э.н. Родионовой Л.Н. // Сб. трудов УГНТУ, 2001. С. 103 - 106.

⁶ Lopatnikov L.I. Economic and mathematical dictionary: Dictionary of modern economic science. - 5th ed., revised and supplemented. - M.: Delo, 2003. - 291 p.

⁷ https://vuzlit.ru/1228772/proizvodstvennyy_potentsial_promyshlennosti_trudovye_resursy_osnovnye_fondy_proizvodstvennye_moschnosti_privatizatsiya



- Ability:
- flexibility:
- class:
- strength.

In order to more clearly understand the production potential, it is appropriate to determine what its constituent elements are, which determines the complexity of this concept, and the structural structure of the production potential is expressed below. Theoretical studies show that the concepts of "production potential" and "industrial potential" are very close to each other, and the constituents of industrial potential are⁸:

1. Fund potential:
 - a) technical and technological potential;
 - b) scientific and technical potential:
 - innovative potential;
 - information potential;
 - c) investment potential:
 - investment attractiveness potential;
 - the potential of using private internal funds of industrial enterprises.
2. Personnel capacity:
 - a) social capacity;
 - b) professional growth potential.
3. Product potential:
 - a) potential of sold products;
 - b) potential of product quality;
 - c) diversification potential of industrial enterprises.
4. Organizational capacity.

Ye.S.Zambrjitskaya and A.V.Logacheva approach the structure of production potential from the point of view of the enterprise and express it as follows If we analyze the structure of production potential in industrial enterprises, it becomes clear that the basis of this structure is the production factors. So, it can be concluded that the core of production potential is the concept of production. On the other hand, the potential also expresses the extent to which the industrial sector or industrial enterprises are provided with production factors.

Production potential varies by country, region and sector. According to N. Tokhliyev, "the concept of competence (in economics) means all resources, opportunities, means and reserves that can be used to achieve social and economic development. At the macro level, gross economic potential means domestic and

⁸ Svintsova A.P. Industrial potential: concept, criteria, structure. Economic Bulletin of USPTU / ed. ed. Dan. Rodionova L.N. // Sat. proceedings of USPTU, 2001. - p. 103-106.



foreign market demand According to it, the maximum possible level of ability of the national economy to produce goods and services is understood⁹.

The technical level, size and composition of social production and consumption, the quality of goods and services produced in all sectors and branches of the national economy, as well as the values accumulated in the territory and abroad, labor and natural resources determine the level of development of the gross economic potential of the territory.

The production potential of the region is formed in the course of the interaction of natural and labor resources, basic capital and scientific and technical development, and in this regard, the main funds are of particular importance. One of the summarizing indicators representing production potential is the value of fixed assets.

Fixed assets are an indicator of the value of accumulated buildings, structures, machines, equipment, vehicles and other production objects that are used for many years. In order to get the real value of the main funds at a certain time, an inventory revaluation is carried out on them¹⁰.

Basic funds are the most variable component of national wealth, the material and technical basis of production potential. Fixed assets also include intangible assets (costs of prospecting, software, technologies, etc.).

Active and inactive part of the main funds should be distinguished from each other. Buildings, structures, transmission equipment, goods and services are not directly involved in production, therefore they are included in the inactive part of fixed assets. Currently, they make up about 60% of the value of all fixed assets. The rest of it is the active part consisting of machines, tools and equipment, vehicles, farm inventory.

The foundation of economic production potential in the value of gross fixed assets is industry, where 31.3% of all fixed assets of the national economy percent is collected. There is also a traditional practice of dividing fixed assets into production and non-production types.

So, the production potential in the industry is characterized by:

- available (volume of production) resources - fixed and circulating assets, manpower, equipment, financial resources;
- the quality and quantity of each type of used resources and maintenance of appropriate ratios between them;

⁹ Tokhliyev N., Haqberdiyev Q., Ermatov Sh., Kholmatov N. Fundamentals of Uzbekistan's economy. - T.: "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" State Scientific Publishing House, 2006. - 25 p.

¹⁰ Kabilov Sh. R. Economic Theory: Textbook. - T.: Ministry of Internal Affairs Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2013. - 119 p.



- level of resources used in production and description of production relations, specialization, integration of production, etc.

Effective use of production potential is always an urgent task for every country. In order to properly use the production potential, it is necessary not only that the resources are fully involved in the economic process, but also that they are used very efficiently. It will be necessary to realistically use the growing amount of resources and distribute them in such a way as to obtain the absolute amount of the required product.

Conditions for effective use of production potential in industry and industrial sectors:

- to ensure the full capacity of the technologies introduced in the machinery industry;

- attracting highly qualified personnel to the network and regularly improving their qualifications;

- in order to increase the product return corresponding to the investment of 1 soum in the fixed capital, to give relative advantage and privileges in making investments to high-tech manufacturing industries with a high investment return in the industry;

- shortening the construction period of new facilities being established at the expense of foreign investments in the network and not delaying the development of investment projects in this area; - constantly renewing the basic funds of industrial production and increasing the level of modernization of techniques and technologies, etc.

An important factor in increasing production potential in industry and its branches is the question of effective investment in the branch.

Effective use of investments is directly related to the proper organization of the direction of investment, its distribution among economic sectors, in addition to the effective use of labor productivity, material and technical resources, and local raw materials. Nowadays, investments are made taking into account the income that can be obtained from it. In some cases, this leads to the limitation of the ability to operate the production process at full capacity due to the fact that excess funds remain useless or the risk and risk levels of investments are not determined¹¹.

To eliminate such a problem, of course, in-depth study of the processes of investment and their use, a comprehensive analysis of the factors affecting it, the inter-sectoral distribution of investments and the correct direction (investment directed to a certain sector It requires determining the possibility of obtaining more income compared to other sectors) and improving the investment policy.

¹¹ Baikhanov B.T. Improving the methodology of econometric modeling of the intersectoral distribution of investments in the economy of Uzbekistan. Monograph. - T.: ECONOMY, 2017. - 36 p.



In addition to the investments involved in the effective use of production potential in industrial sectors, the role of the existing infrastructure serving these sectors is incomparable.

Infrastructure appears as an "auxiliary economic tool" that creates conditions for the activity of industries producing material goods and providing services¹².

"Infrastructure is a system of general conditions that ensure reproduction, sectors that form the structure of the economy and life support of the population is a complex of technical-technological, organizational-economic, informational, social and other interrelated systems that provide service for its effectiveness¹³.

A defining and characteristic feature of the infrastructure is a set of production areas that provide general conditions of production in the circulation system. From its given definition, it is understood that the infrastructure includes a set of spheres operating in the process related to the circulation of goods.

Because only after the produced goods are converted into money, the conditions for the repetition of production are created.

Another aspect of infrastructure: it has shown that it is possible to provide social conditions for production, i.e., to ensure the continuation of production through the restoration of the labor force and the provision of other social services.

If we think about the infrastructure of an industrial enterprise, then its divisions that are not related to the production of products are meant.

Their basis is technical service for production processes, as well as creating the necessary conditions for production, delivering labor materials, providing production with raw materials, fuel, all types of energy, tools and other labor tools. service and support businesses (warehousing and transport)) constitutes.

In short, the state support for the development of the industrial network, the use of incentive mechanisms, taking into account objective and subjective factors and their rational evaluation, realize not only the principles of legality, but also the principles of social justice, and are practical for the sustainable development of the network. helps.

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¹³ Govorin A.A. Infrastructure of modern entrepreneurship: problems of theory and practice. M.: ZAO "Finstatprom", 1999, p.53.



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