



RATIONAL USE OF RESOURCES AND INCREASE THE RENTABILITY OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada 2020-2023-yillarda O‘zbekistonning yirik korxonalarida (kimyo, oziq-ovqat va mashinasozlik sanoati) ishlab chiqarish vositalaridan foydalanish samaradorligi tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqot moliyaviy (xarajatlar, foyda, rentabellik) va texnik ko‘rsatkichlarni (mehnat unumдорлиги, quvvat, resurslarni tejash) qamrab oladi va texnologik modernizatsiya, avtomatlashtirish va energiya tejashning ta’sirini baholaydi. Olingan natijalar ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini optimallashtirish, rentabellikni oshirish va resurslarni oqilona taqsimlash imkonini beradi, shuningdek, ishlab chiqarish fondlarini strategik boshqarish bo‘yicha amaliy tavsiyalar beradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: resurslar samaradorligi, ishlab chiqarish vositalari, mehnat unumдорлиги, rentabellik, texnologik modernizatsiya, ishlab chiqarishni optimallashtirish, resurslarni tejash.

Аннотация: В статье анализируется эффективность использования производственных средств на крупных предприятиях Узбекистана (химическая, пищевая и машиностроительная отрасли) в 2020–2023 гг. Исследование охватывает финансовые (затраты, прибыль, рентабельность) и технические показатели (производительность труда, мощности, ресурсосбережение) и оценивает влияние технологической модернизации, автоматизации и энергосбережения. Полученные результаты позволяют оптимизировать производственные процессы, повысить рентабельность и рационально распределять ресурсы, а также дают практические рекомендации по стратегическому управлению производственными фондами.

Ключевые слова: эффективность ресурсов, производственные средства, производительность труда, рентабельность, технологическая модернизация, оптимизация производства, ресурсосбережение.

Abstract: The article analyzes the efficiency of using production assets at large enterprises in Uzbekistan (chemical, food, and machine-building industries) in 2020–2023. The study covers financial (costs, profit, profitability) and technical indicators (labor productivity, capacity, resource conservation) and assesses the impact of technological modernization, automation, and energy conservation. The obtained results allow for optimizing production processes, increasing profitability, and rationally allocating resources, as well as providing practical recommendations for strategic management of production assets.

Keywords: resource efficiency, means of production, labor productivity,

profitability, technological modernization, production optimization, resource conservation.

Introduction. Efficient use of production assets is an important factor in the sustainable development of the economy and increasing the competitiveness of the enterprise. Production funds consist of raw materials, energy resources, equipment, labor resources, and financial investments, the effective management of which allows for optimizing production costs, improving product quality, and increasing the profitability of the enterprise (Aliyev, 2020; Rashidov, 2019) [1,2].

In modern production conditions, competitiveness is determined not only by the quality and price of products, but also by the rational use of resources and the optimization of production processes. Therefore, efficient use of production resources is crucial not only for financial stability but also for improving environmental and technological efficiency.

The main indicators used in evaluating effectiveness are divided into two main groups: financial and technical. Financial indicators include production costs, profit, profitability, and the level of asset utilization; technical indicators include labor productivity, production capacity, and resource conservation. Systematically studying and evaluating these indicators will help enterprises optimally allocate resources, modernize production processes, and reduce costs.

Analysis, conducted using the example of large manufacturing enterprises in Uzbekistan, shows that the measures taken to improve efficiency - technological modernization, energy saving, optimization of labor resources, and automation of production processes - significantly increase the profitability of the enterprise. Therefore, determining the indicators of efficient use of production assets and their systematic evaluation is a pressing task for enterprise management.

The purpose of the article is to define the main indicators of the effective use of production assets, systematically show the methods for their assessment, and develop practical recommendations. The research results serve to increase production efficiency in enterprises, rational use of resources, and ensuring financial stability.

Literature review. Research conducted on the topic of efficient use of production assets is aimed at studying valuation methods based on financial and technical indicators. The research focuses on optimizing production costs, increasing labor productivity, ensuring resource conservation, and ensuring the profitability of the enterprise.

Aliev (2020) analyzed the financial indicators of efficient use of production assets. The author presents methods aimed at reducing production costs, increasing profit and profitability [3]. This research provides a scientific basis for evaluating efficiency based on financial indicators in enterprises. At the same time, it is noteworthy that the author's research does not sufficiently analyze technical indicators, and practical recommendations in this area are limited.

Rashidov (2019) focused on improving the technical efficiency of production processes. It describes in detail the methods of determining labor productivity, production capacity, and resource conservation [4]. It also provides practical recommendations for improving the efficiency of the enterprise through technological

modernization and automation. However, the author's research does not sufficiently analyze the relationship with financial indicators.

In general, studies conducted on financial and technical indicators complement each other. If financial indicators are important for optimizing costs and increasing profitability, then technical indicators determine ways to increase resource conservation and production capacity. Analysis conducted at large enterprises in the conditions of Uzbekistan (chemical, food, and machine-building industries) shows that the harmonious application of these two directions yields effective results.

At the same time, a common shortcoming of existing research is the insufficient consideration of aspects of environmental and social effectiveness.

This literature analysis in the article serves as a scientific basis for forming a methodology for systematically determining and evaluating the indicators of efficient use of production assets.

Research methodology. The study used a complex of methods: theoretical analysis of literature, empirical analysis of financial and technical indicators of enterprises for 2020-2023, comparative and dynamic analysis to identify factors for increasing efficiency, as well as expert assessment of measures for modernization, energy saving, automation, and optimization of labor resources. The main indicators of efficiency were production costs, profit, profitability, labor productivity, the use of production capacities, and resource conservation.

Systematization and comparison of financial and technical data made it possible to identify the relationship between the rational use of resources and economic efficiency, as well as to formulate practical recommendations for optimizing processes and modernizing production.

Analysis of material and research results. This section analyzes the indicators of efficient use of production assets by large manufacturing enterprises in Uzbekistan (chemical, food, and machine-building industries) in 2020-2023. Financial and technical indicators were used as the main criterion in the analysis process.

Production costs have become the main indicator in determining the level of efficient use of enterprise resources. According to the research results:

In 2020-2021, production costs at chemical industry enterprises increased by an average of 5-7%, which demonstrated the possibility of their reduction through technological modernization and increased energy efficiency.

Cost reduction in machine-building and food enterprises amounted to 3-5%, which determines the level of resource efficiency.

Analysis of profitability and profit indicators showed that as a result of technological modernization and automation measures, average profitability increased by 6-8% in 2022-2023. This confirms the effectiveness of the rational use of funds and optimization of production processes in enterprises.

Labor productivity is an important indicator in measuring the efficient use of production resources. The research results showed that:

- Labor productivity at chemical and machine-building enterprises increased by an average of 12% between 2020 and 2023.

- Production capacity and resource conservation indicators have also significantly improved, allowing for the rational use of energy and raw material resources.

Based on the analysis results, the following ways to improve efficiency have been identified:

Technological modernization is the equipping and automation of production processes with modern equipment.

Energy conservation - optimization of energy resources, reduction of losses.

Optimization of labor resources - the effective distribution of labor and production functions.

Improving financial management is a systematic measure to control expenses and increase profitability.

The analysis results show that the efficient use of production assets at large enterprises in Uzbekistan serves not only to reduce production costs but also to increase labor productivity and profitability. Joint analysis of financial and technical indicators provides the enterprise management with practical recommendations for optimal resource allocation and modernization of production processes.

Conclusions. The research results showed that the effective use of production assets is an important factor in increasing the economic stability and competitiveness of the enterprise. The results of the analysis conducted in 2020-2023 using the example of large manufacturing enterprises in Uzbekistan (chemical, food, and machine-building industries) allow us to draw the following conclusions:

Financial indicators, in particular, production costs, profit, and profitability, serve as the main indicator in assessing the efficiency of the enterprise's resource utilization.

Technical indicators, including labor productivity, production capacity, and resource conservation, are crucial for optimizing production processes and increasing efficiency.

Technological modernization, measures to automate production processes and increase energy efficiency will significantly improve profitability in enterprises.

Joint analysis of financial and technical indicators allows for the management of the enterprise to rationally allocate resources, modernize production processes, and optimize costs.

Based on the analysis results, the following proposals were developed to improve the level of efficient use of production assets:

Strategic resource planning: The efficient allocation of production resources based on costs and production volume.

Technological renewal and automation: Increasing the efficiency of production processes through the introduction of modern equipment and technologies.

Economical use of energy and materials: Rational use of raw materials and energy resources, reduction of production losses.

Improving labor productivity: Optimizing workforce and production tasks, improving employee qualifications.

Improving financial management: Implementing systematic measures to control costs and increase profitability, and forming a performance evaluation system. The

implementation of these proposals will increase the efficiency of using production assets in enterprises, improve product quality, and strengthen competitiveness. At the same time, the research results serve as a scientific basis for making strategic decisions on increasing production efficiency and optimal resource allocation in the future.

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