

## **Forms of Quick Management of Manufacturing in the Conditions of Market Relations**

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### **Abstract**

This article discusses the specifics of production management in a modern market economy. In addition, the features and forms of operational management are discussed. The characteristics of operational management have been studied as a very important factor for the active operation of market mechanisms.

**Keywords:** planning, operational management, production, calendar planning



There are general rules (principles) of planning, regardless of the political, socio-economic conditions of society. They have been used in all formations of human development to one degree or another, in some cases beyond scientific reasoning about planning.

Principles such as scientificity, realism, optimality, complexity, continuity, variability (adjustment, elasticity) control are used in the planning process [1]. In the world practice there are specific rules (principles) of planning, which include:

- The scientific basis of planning, ie planning is based on the requirements of economic laws, the rules of a market economy, scientific and technical achievements, the involvement of scientific research institutions, scientists in planning in a broad sense;
- its continuity is ensured through the system of planning for different periods;
- The limited nature of all resources used in society, enterprises, firms requires the pursuit of economy in their use, based on real resources, making plans in different options and choosing the most optimal option;
- competition, changes in the situation require changes in the plans, and therefore the plans are structured in alternatives designed for different situations, ensuring its flexibility, resilience to the situation;
- The rules of a market economy require the organization of relations between enterprises, firms on the basis of contracts, strict fulfillment of obligations in a timely manner and in a certain amount. This increases the importance of the rule of controlling the execution of plans.

Various methods and techniques are widely used in the planning process.

The balance method (material, financial, labor balance), normalization method, comparison or index method, graphs, technical and economic calculations, sociological research, statistical grouping, economic mathematical methods, export valuation method are widely used in the planning process [2].

The system of indicators is widely used in planning. These include natural and value; absolute and relative; quantitative and qualitative indicators can be entered. Given that the content of these methods and indicators, the methods of application are widely covered in the relevant disciplines, we considered the coverage of these as ammunition.

In a market economy, a fast, current and strategic system of planning is widely used, on the basis of which the continuity of planning is ensured. The diversity of plans depends on a number of factors, which is a clear indication of its widespread use in a market economy.

The company's activities are multifaceted, and its development plan will consist of several sections, and the departments will have a system of indicators.

In the long-term (strategic) plan, the organization of a new department, cell [3]: shop, branch, etc .; increase of production capacity, capital investments; demand for financial resources, research work; market segment, expansion of the enterprise's market share; product competitiveness; the solution of objects such as the enterprise budget, the balance sheet and the corresponding plan sections are reflected.

Production and sales volume of short-term (current) plans; stock movement; raw materials and additional materials; labor and personnel; depreciation; advertising; costs and expenses; income;

profit and profitability; credit; capital investments; scientific research works; the enterprise budget (financial plan), nature protection (ecology).

The essence of each section is expressed in terms of indicators corresponding to the unit of statistical measurement. They consist of indicators such as quantity and quality, volume and specificity. Quantitative indicators are expressed in absolute quantities and include the volume of production (pieces, tons, t.k.m., kl.vt., conditional bank): number of workers; salary fund; income volume; represents the amount of profit, etc. Quality indicators are calculated in relative quantities and the efficiency of the enterprise is used more as a unit of measurement [4]. These indicators are reflected in percentages, indices, coefficients, etc.

Volumetric indicators mainly represent the volume of production, the absolute amount of some indicators (amount of reserves, production volume, amount of resources, etc.).

Specific indicators are measured in relative quantities (a type of quality indicator) and show specific weight, specific unit. For example: the contribution of one type of product to the total volume of production; general worker - the contribution of workers within employees. All indicators are taken into account in kind and value quantities. Here are the performance indicators of some types of enterprises.

The volume of production in manufacturing enterprises is reflected in such indicators as gross product, branded goods and products sold, their range. These indicators are taken into account in natural and value quantities [5].

Production capacity of manufacturing enterprises, ie the amount of products that the enterprise can produce daily, monthly, quarterly, annually with the maximum use of existing equipment, the total number of employees in natural terms, composition, indicators in the salary fund are expressed as follows:

- Requirements for raw materials, supplies, fuel, electricity, equipment are determined in natural and value terms.
- Cost and shop, the sum of total production costs, various deductions and fees.
- Income, profit and profitability indicators.
- Standards and indicators of working capital.
- Fixed assets and depreciation rates.
- Capital and its composition.

In road transport enterprises: transportation (in tons); including with load (km); number of cars; total load capacity of cars (tn); total time in naryad (hours), including load (hours); number of trips on the route (times); technical speed (km / h), operating speed (km / h); indicators related to the use of labor, material and financial resources are similar to those of manufacturing enterprises.

Assortment of turnover in trade enterprises (soums); volume and assortment of commodity stocks (soums); volume and range of goods (soums) [6]. The amount of these three indicators in the range is taken into account in natural indicators (units, meters, tons, etc.), analyzed and planned.

- Amount of transaction costs, composition by items (sum,%).

- Labor and wage indicators.
- Income, profit and profitability indicators.
- Indicators related to the use of fixed and working capital.
- Indicators related to capital, credit, taxes and fees.

There are also forms of network planning in the rapid management of production. Some tasks and activities of the production process can only be performed in a strict sequence. (E.g. raw materials). In other cases, there is a possibility to shift in time. It is the manager's job to find the best sequence and to stop for the shortest time, i.e. to avoid interruptions. If there is a lot of work and it is interconnected, then the band planning method is used.

The planning process is based on a number of methods or laws. The methods mainly depend on the planning conditions. So they change from time to time.

Another method of planning is continuity. Here, planning is not a single process, but planning is an ever-changing process.

Coordination and integration methods should lie in the planning process. Coordination of planning activities will take place on the "Horizontal". Integration is "vertical", i.e. between the top and the bottom [7].

The main method of planning is saving. The essence of this is that the planner should choose the way in which the intended goal is achieved, which should not exceed the maximum amount of efficiency obtained, and the cost of planning. Another method of planning is to create the necessary conditions to carry out this planning.

In addition to the methods listed above, other methods of planning are used: proportionality, completeness, optimality of planning.

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