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Organizational Power Management

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Abstract: *this article describes the content and features of organizational power management in detail. The production capacity of the organization and its reserves are mentioned. Factors and analysis of the use of opportunities by the organization are carried out.*

Keywords: *organization, powerful, competitiveness, efficiency, assessment, strategy, extensive, intensive.*

Organization (here under the organization is enterprise, firm, concern, company, joint-stock company and business other units are understood) management is based on the analysis of its material and financial indicators . But this approach does not reveal other important aspects of the organization's activity. In the 1990s, American scientists R. Kaplan and D. Norton studied the performance evaluation system of 12 large companies, which also takes into account non-monetary indicators of economic activity, and created the concept of a coordinated system of indicators. We consider it expedient to make a comparative analysis of these categories in terms of both the content and the theoreticalbasis in terms of research goals and objectives.[1]

Power of the organization is the ability of the organization to produce the most products or process raw materials in the conditions of full use of advanced technology, production and labor organization from machine tools and production areas.

Factors determining the power of the organization:

• Product quality; • Organizational image; • Competitiveness; • High status in communication with partners; • The level of provision of innovative technology and equipment. When a person experiences these feelings, he evaluates other people's behavior or mental characteristics and his own behavior based on a certain morality, that is, a set of social morals and norms.[2]

Production capacity is the maximum that can be produced in a company with available resources.

The production capacity may change, for example, when the machine undergoes maintenance, the capacity is reduced. This is related to workforce planning. For example, production capacity can be increased by adding more production shifts . It is necessary to take into account seasonal changes or unforeseen circumstances that are required for this . For example:

[1] Usmonjon o’g, A. U. B., & Nodirjonovich, S. S. (2021). THE ECONOMIC MECHANISMS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP. *Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research*, *2*(05), 427-431.

[2] Baxodir o‘g, G. I. F., & Abdullo o‘g‘li, M. I. (2022). SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONALITY EMOTION. Vital Annex: International Journal of Novel Research in Advanced Sciences, 1(3), 1-12.

should have more opportunities to make Easter eggs in November and December when sending products to stores after Christmas.

- as the days get warmer, In relation to the cold, ice cream production organizations need to increase capacity quickly.

The capacity of the organization is defined in the units in which the product is calculated. The capacity of the organization is also expressed as a percentage in the base or plan period. The strength of the organization is found in its leading manufacturing facilities. Team mood-a complex of emotions that arise in team members in relation to this or that phenomenon, team mood has a huge power of influence, which is the motive for the behavior and activity of military personnel. While some types of Team mood (passion, confidence in success, high spirits) are factors in its success, others (bad mood, distrust of one's own strength, boredom, sadness and dissatisfaction), on the contrary, reduce the capabilities of the team.[3]

Ways to ensure efficient, full use of production capacity are as follows:

- ✓ Timely updating of basic funds;
- ✓ Eliminating or reducing the causes of interruptions and stagnation in the production process ;
- ✓ Applying useful, advanced forms and methods of production organization and, due to this, carrying out the procedure for processing labor items continuously and simultaneously in all workplaces;
- ✓ Accurate division of labor by workplaces;
- ✓ Ensuring full use of the working time fund of workshops.
- ✓ Ensuring the full use of technological processes at the same rate.

Heads of organizations are advised to follow a fundamentally different approach to defining the goals of implementing a quality management system (QMS). **This approach is based on three simple rules, namely:**

1. What processes and/or tasks in your organization are "bottlenecks", sensitive aspects of your organization and require radical restructuring and improvement .
2. Restructuring is a process of innovation, strengthen it with appropriate personnel, provide additional resources, streamline the process and automate as much as possible.

Manage this process in accordance with the requirements of ISO 9000 and ISO 9001 series standards [4].

Organizational power management features

The success of any entrepreneurial activity is more it is correct to manage the employees of the organization, which is a structural element of management in foreign business depending on the chosen strategy. Choosing a strategy in turn is one depends on several factors: what is the capacity of the organization; how high is the level of competitiveness of the organization's potential; what is its market share and is it the leader, competitor or laggard; what goals the organization has set for itself - to strengthen the leadership, to enter the ranks of the leaders, to strengthen " in the middle " or to overcome the crisis escape The organization chooses one or another strategy of the market situation according to the set goals. **In this case, the organization's capacity management technology includes the following stages:**

[3] Said o‘g‘li, S. S., & Abdurasul o‘g‘li, R. S. (2022). Psychological View of the Military Community. Pioneer: Journal of Advanced Research and Scientific Progress, 1(2), 5-12.
[4]ISO is an abbreviation of the English name (International Organization for Standardization). International Organization for Standardization) . ISO 9000 and ISO 9001 quality management system series standards .

- ✓ assessment of the structure of dynamics and effectiveness of using the organization's potential and its share in the market;
- ✓ assessment of the competitiveness of the organization's potential;
- ✓ analysis of organizational capacity reserves and losses;
- ✓ on increasing the competitiveness of the organization's potential choosing strategy and tactics;
- ✓ carrying out activities to increase the competitiveness of the organization's potential based on the selected strategy and tactics.

The economic potential of the organization is defined by four main characteristics.

First feature . The economic potential of the organization is determined by its real capabilities in one or another field of economic activity.

The second feature . The potential of any organization depends more on its existing resources and reserves (economic, social) that have not been used in production.

The third feature . Personal and foreign experience convinces us that having resources is necessary for success in any business, but it is still not enough.

The fourth feature . The level and results of the implementation of the organization's potential (the volume of products and income) are determined by the chosen form of entrepreneurship and the corresponding organizational structure of the organization.

The following methods are used to assess the competitiveness of an organization's potential in foreign business.

Indicator method. It is based on a system of indicators, with the help of which an assessment of the competitiveness of a firm, company, corporation, other organization and the potential of the national economy as a whole is given.

In foreign business, an indicator is understood as a set of definitions that allow to describe this or that researched object in a structured form, and based on them, to select recommendations for increasing the performance (effectiveness) of its operation. Each indicator, in turn, is divided into a number of indicators that reflect the state of individual elements of the object being studied. In other words, the system of indicators is a kind of "gradusnik", "barometer" that allows to determine the condition and "health" of one or another organization, region, country. There are a number of effective ways to manage conflict situations. They can be divided into the following large group.[5]

The international organization "European Forum on Management Issues" (center in Geneva) uses a system of indicators consisting of more than 340 indicators and more than 100 economist-expert assessments. **This analysis is grouped into 10 key factors:**

- ➢ dynamics of the economy (economic potential); - production capacity of the industry; - market dynamics;
- ➢ personal capital; - the reputation of the state; - supply of raw materials; - focus on the foreign market;
- ➢ innovative potential; - social stability; - corporate strategy.

Each of these 10 factors consists of 20-40 individual indicators. These indicators include everything from the talent of the manager to direct investment in production, spending on scientific research, taxation, public debt, quality of products, cost of labor, from production to leisure planning. A difficult task is to select the most important indicators for evaluating each of the 10 factors.

Matrix method. It is based on the idea of considering the competitive process in relation to their dynamics. The product life curve is the methodological basis of this method. In the mid-70s, the

[5] Dilmurod o‘g‘li, Q. B., & Usmon o‘g‘li, M. R. (2022). Conflict and Stress Management. *Nexus: Journal of Advances Studies of Engineering Science*, *1*(3), 10-15.

marketing firm "Boston Consulting Group" developed a matrix method for evaluating the competitiveness of various products based on its fairly simple cases, which is now used in researching the competitiveness of various organizations and industries. Some types of psychotherapy can help a person learn what defense mechanisms they are using, how effective they are, and how to use less primitive and more effective mechanisms in the future.[6]

includes a matrix built on the basis of two k indicators. These are: Vertical and horizontal.

Vertically, the growth rate of the market capacity on a straight line scale is shown.

Horizontally - the logarithmic market share of an entrepreneur or organization. All companies, corporations, firms and other business units are placed in this matrix according to their parameters and market conditions. Those with the largest market share are considered more competitive.

Using the matrix method, a manager and an entrepreneur can assess not only the level of competitiveness of their organization, but also the potential of their competitors and develop a strategy for their behavior in the market. The matrix method is widely used in American consulting firms, and this practice will be a reliable tool for our entrepreneurs to assess the competitiveness of the organization's power. In the first situation, the psychological properties of the subject's behavior appear as the initial and final conditions of the explanation, and in the second - external and operational conditions. In the first situation, we talk about motives, needs, goals, wishes, interests, etc., and in the second - about incentives arising from the situation. Sometimes all factors that determine human behavior from the inside are called personality dispositions. Accordingly, dispositional and situational motivations are spoken of as internal and external analogs of behavior determination. That is why the desired action of a person is considered as twofold: dispositional and situational determination.[7]

The type of power of the organization is determined in the competition in the markets. The success of its implementation depends more on the art of managers, their knowledge, experience and professional skills. In the complex environment of business, such self-assessment is not enough. But it is useful to look at the causes of success and failure through the eyes of independent experts, consultants and competitors, and use specially developed standards, that is, assessments of the competitiveness of various organizations, industries, etc., taken as benchmarks. In this case, self-assessment of achievements is clarified, corrections are made and the organization is adapted to the real situation in the market system.

As the ancients say, the word lies in the beginning of the world. What is the basis of a successful business? From defining business strategy (long-term goals), that is, legal, economic, social, environmental and other standards in the form of laws, moral standards, consumer attitudes, national traditions, etc. adopted and strengthened in society. It begins with the appropriate selection of resources (employees, materials, etc.) that allow for greater profit taking into account, and tactics are developed based on it. The strategy of a successful business can be summarized as follows:

$$E_{bft} = Д_{Nt} + Д_{po} + Д_{pb} + Д_{pf}$$

$P_{ht} P_a$ **or** P_{prim} condition max

that $E_{bft} > E_{bnt}$, if $E_{bft} E_{bnt}$, then business: either in general or for the organization,

or will only be effective for society.

E_{bft} * *and* E_{bi} * - *designations* are the actual and standard level of business efficiency in time *"t"*, respectively :

$Д_{nr}$ and R_{nt-} collective income and resources of the organization within the respective time t;

[6] Furqat o‘g‘li, M. T. (2022). THE MECHANISM OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PROTECTION IN A PERSON. *Vital Annex: International Journal of Novel Research in Advanced Sciences*, *1*(3), 13-19.
[7] Diyorbek O‘tkir o‘g, A. (2022). Personal Activity and Motivation. *Pioneer: Journal of Advanced Research and Scientific Progress*, *1*(2), 13-22.

$Д_{po}$ - the income that remains at the disposal of the organization after paying taxes and voluntary payments to social funds;

$Д_{pb}$ – revenues of the organization transferred to the republican and local budgets;

D_{pf} - income of the organization transferred to social funds in the form of discretionary allocations;

R_a - resources advanced by the organization (all available resources of the organization in the value assessment, including reserved workplaces, raw materials, excess reserves of materials, uninstalled equipment, insurance and risk funds);

R_{prim} – resources used by the organization (advanced resources minus unused resources, i.e. reserved workplaces, raw materials, excess reserves of materials, uninstalled equipment, insurance and risk funds);

This formula reflects a successful business from the perspective of society as a whole. Because it aims to compete with tax budget revenues and active participation in the formation of social funds, as well as an active balance of income and expenses. Organizations implementing such a strategy not only have competitive potential, but also increase the economic power of the state. In the West, they are the pride of the countries where they grew up, and their managers are the most famous and well-known people. There is a specific basis for the division of group members with "conflict-of-regulation relations" related to the hierarchy within an unregulated group. These are, for example, the time spent in a group, age, gender, place of residence before entering a social organization, etc. In this case, the object of ―relations contrary to the charter" is a person who does not accept the existing hierarchy or does not achieve informal status in the group, allowing him to take an equal position with the rest of the group.[8]

Organizational competitiveness potential standards are divided into economic and social. They are usually carefully selected, they can be quite a lot or relatively few. It depends on the scope of the research being conducted. Our minimum is determined by five indicators that allow us to assess the economic competitiveness of the organization's potential. Namely: efficiency of use of material and informational resources, economic breadth, time, technologies, level of income. Based on these indicators, it is possible to choose one or another method of assessing the economic competitiveness of the organization's potential.

Inadequate production capacity leads to poor performance, excess work-in-process inventory, and frustration among production workers. This can lead to lower customer satisfaction and lower profitability. On the other hand, excess capacity can fill the organization with unnecessary costs. Capacity planning helps optimize the use of resources. Production capacity is calculated based on the sum of the production capacity of the production lines available in the organization in the main production. If the main production consists of the same specialized workshops, then it is determined by the sum of production capacities. The production capacity of each shop is determined by adding the capacity of its production lines: **The production capacity of the production line is determined as follows.**

$$M_l = N_{tex} \cdot F_m \qquad (1);$$

here: N_{tech} - leading machine performance technical standard;

F_m - work and work fund.

If several types of products are produced on one assembly line (conveyor) , then the technical standard of productivity of this assembly line is determined by the following formula:

$$N_{t.l.}^{a} = \frac{100\ C}{\gamma_1 / Nt_1 + \gamma_2 / Nt_2 + ... + \gamma_n / N_{tn}} \qquad (2);$$

[8] Olimjon o'g'li, O. O., & Shuxrat o'g'li, Z. I. (2022). The Main Features and Signs of "Relations Contrary to the Charter"(On the Example of Russian Experience). *Web of Scholars: Multidimensional Research Journal*, *1*(5), 17-21.

here: _

S - the coefficient that takes into account the loss of time during the transition from one type to another or from one assortment to another in the production of products ;

$\gamma_1 \dots \gamma_n$ – specific weight of each type of product in the total volume, %

N_{t1} , N_{tn} - special type of product performance norm.

Factors affecting the labor force. _

Factors affecting the production capacity of the organization, workshops and sections include the following:

a) availability of fixed assets and the number of leading machines.

b) standards of technical and physical performance of equipment use.

c) maximum equipment working time fund.

the accepted classification , equipment downtime can be caused by the following reasons:

1. Unscheduled repair of technological equipment.
2. Breaks in the technological process.
3. Deficiencies of an organizational nature.

production and quantity for organizations of seasonal industrial networks, the maximum duration of the season is taken into account:

d) depending on the product range;

e) production technology.

of the use of the production force.

The manufacturer, in turn, comprehensively characterizes the use of equipment . These include the coefficient of extensive, intensive, integral and shift utilization of equipment. Strict stratification within the group is associated with the conditions for the existence of closed communities: firstly, the group is faced with the need to solve most of the problems that arise with its resources, and secondly, the group is deprived of the opportunity to redirect. negative emotional stress accumulated from the outside.[9]

Coefficient of extensive use of equipment ***(K_{eks})*** to determine the actual number of working hours spent ***(T_f)*** scheduled, mode and calendar ***(T_{prk} .)*** **It is determined** by dividing funds and q into q . **It can be expressed by the formula in the q house.**

$$K_{eks} = \frac{T_f}{T_{p.r.k.}} \qquad (3);$$

Coefficient of intensive use of equipment ***(K_{int})*** and q t unit of the actual equipment productivity ***(P_f)*** **to the performance technical norm** ***(P_n)*** established for this type of equipment **is** determined by the ratio :

$$K_{\text{int}} = \frac{П_f}{П_n} \qquad (4);$$

The integral coefficient of use of equipment is the product of the coefficients of extensive and intensive use. **This is expressed by the following formula:**

[9] Ravshanjon o‘g, J. R. M., & Rustam o‘g‘li, S. U. (2022). Socio-Psychological Reasons for the Origin of “Relations Contrary to the Charter”. *Web of Scholars: Multidimensional Research Journal*, *1*(5), 22-28.

$K_{integral} = K_{ex} \cdot K_{int}$ (5);

Operating mode of equipment specified in organizations, coefficient of shifts ***(K $_{cm}$)*** characterized by **It can be determined using the following formula :**

$$K_{sm} = \frac{T_f}{R - (R_1 + R_2) \cdot P} \quad (6);$$

here: ***T $_f$*** - the actual working time of the production equipment (the machine is in a shift), which does not take into account the time worked outside of working hours. ***R $_{1\ is}$*** the number of reserve equipment installed according to directives . ***R $_2$*** – number of equipment under repair (by name). ***R*** - the number of installed production equipment. ***P*** is the number of jobs in the reporting period When using production capacity, its reserves are determined as follows:

$R = M - V$ (7);

M - manufacturing power _ _

V - volume of manufactured products . _

The integral coefficient from the equipment is determined as follows.

$$K_{\text{integral}} = \frac{V}{M} \quad (8);$$

The use of the leading machine is carried out in 2 directions.

1. Extensive (and use by q t)
2. Intensive (using productivity in units and q t)

The maximum size of intensive use is expressed by the technical norm of productivity of units .

$$K_{\text{int}ensiv} = \frac{V_{(amal)}}{N_{tex}} \quad (9);$$

N $_{tex}$ is the technical productivity of ji h oz

V $_{(practice)}$ - a product developed in practice .

The coefficient of extensive use of equipment is determined as follows.

$$K_{eks} = \frac{F_{(reja,amal)}}{F_{maks}} \quad (10);$$

F $_{(plan,\ action)}$ - work and q ti fund (in plan and action) . ***F $_{max}$*** is the maximum work and fund q ti. Intensive reserve: ***R $_{int}$ = N $_{tex}$ - V $_{fact}$.*** Extensive reserve: ***R $_{ex}$ = F $_{max}$ - F $_{plan\ action.}$***

The factors that determine the labor force are :

1. The number of leading machines is the number of continuous production lines.
2. Leading machine performance specifications for all types of products.
3. The leading ji h is the maximum work and q ti fund.
4. Product range. _ _

Yearly work what's up program in justification yearly o ' average work release power is taken and q in the house formula or q ali it is known:

$$M_{ur} = M_{k.b.} + \frac{M_k \cdot n_1}{12} - \frac{M_{ch} \cdot n_2}{12} \qquad (11).$$

where : M_{ur} – average power *;* M_{kb} - capacity at the beginning of the planned year; M_k - activated power, input power; M_{ch} – output power; n_1 - the number of months in which the commissioned capacity was not used during the planned period; n_2 *is* the number of months of unused output power during the planned period. These are just a few advantages of the digital economy. The development of the digital economy has a positive effect on our daily life, provides many additional opportunities for the average user, and can also ensure the growth and development of the market.[10]

Production facilities in every organization work under the influence of extensive and intensive factors. The final results of all work depend on how effectively they are used.

Production capacity becomes more efficient when the amount of unused equipment is reduced or when equipment that was not previously installed and used is brought into operation. This allows to significantly increase production growth and reduce labor losses of workers. However, extensive development has certain limits and it will be inefficient to achieve it. The intensive path of development has more opportunities.

With intensive use, production capacity is increased by increasing the level of use of equipment over a period of time. To achieve this growth, existing machines and mechanisms are being modernized. At the same time, the most optimal mode was selected for their work. Optimization of technological processes allows to increase the number of products, leaving the fixed assets and the number of workers unchanged. The release of the production unit is carried out with low material costs.

It is necessary to distinguish between the planned production capacity of the organization and the project capacity of the organization.

Planned production capacity.

In contrast, **the production capacity of the project** is calculated based on a certain volume of the organization's production program, and the required values are the composition of the organization, the technological process of product production according to this program, the structure of the equipment park, its quantitative and qualitative composition, size of production areas, nature and dimensions of buildings and structures, energy and means of transport, etc.

The production capacity of the organization is not constant, it changes over time, so it is calculated for a specific calendar date. As a rule, capacities are calculated on January 1 of the planning year and on January 1 of the year following the planning period. As of January 1 of the target year, the production capacity is the input capacity **; capacity of the organization as of January 1 following the planned year - production capacity.**

An average annual capacity figure is also calculated, which is used for comparison with the plan and production report. Upon completion of the search work, the author analyzed selective publications that touch upon both the problems of conceptualizing the digital economy as a complex socio-economic phenomenon and its differences from other concepts and categories, and applied aspects of the digital economy, including the introduction of appropriate technologies.[11]

In the most general form, the following formulas are used to calculate production capacity:

$$M_p = P \times F, \qquad (1);$$

[10] Usmonjon o‘g, A. U. B., & Obidjon o‘g‘li, A. O. (2023). Content, Positive and Negative Characteristics of the Digital Economy. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BUSINESS DIPLOMACY AND ECONOMY, 2(5), 230-235.
[11] Абдуллаева, М. (2020). Теоретические аспекты определения, развития цифровой экономики и её зарождение в Республике Узбекистан. in Library, 20(3), 21-27.

$M_p = F / T$, (2);

where M_p is the production capacity of the organization;

P is the productivity of the equipment per unit of time expressed in pieces of product (parts);

F - the actual (working) fund of the equipment's working time, time units;

T is the labor intensity of the set of products (parts) produced on the equipment, standard hour, man-day.

Reminder! The first formula is used when the productivity of the equipment is known, which is expressed in the number of products (parts) produced per unit of time.

But in organizations with a large range of products, such information is usually not available for the entire fleet of technological equipment, so the second formula is used. In such cases, use information on the labor intensity of product production.

Production and average annual capacities are calculated as follows:

$M_p = M_{iq} + M_{ykq} - M_{yiq}$, (3);

$M_{yqo} = M_{iq} + (M_{iq} \times n_1/12) - (M_{iq} \times n_2/12)$, (4);

where M_p *is* the production capacity of the organization;

$\boldsymbol{M_{iq}}$ - the working (input) capacity of the organization (workshop, section);

$\boldsymbol{M_{ykq}}$ - input power during the year;

$\boldsymbol{M_{yiq}}$ - power produced during the year;

$\boldsymbol{M_{yqo}}$ - average annual production capacity;

$\boldsymbol{n_1}$ - the number of full months from the moment of commissioning of the newly launched capacities to the end of the period;

$\boldsymbol{n_2}$ *is* the number of complete months of absence of retiring objects from the moment of retirement to the end of the period.

Let's consider the procedure for calculating production capacity on the example of a metal cutting department.

Example 1.

There are 2 laser complexes. It is planned to buy another one like the existing ones in July next year.

Production (cutting) of one set takes 30 minutes of laser complex operation. Thus, for 1 hour, at the beginning of the period, the site produces 4 parts, and at the end of the period - 6 sets.

Let's assume that the actual (working) fund of the working time of the equipment is 7300 hours. Let's determine:

Input production capacity (formula 1);

7300 × 4 = 29,200 sets; production capacity (formula 3);

29,200 + 7,300 × 2 = 43,800 sets; average annual production capacity (formula 4);

29,200 + 14,600 × 5/12 = 35,283.33 sets.

with methodological rules calculated in accordance with the production capacity , common for organizations of all sectors, and concretized in industrial methodologies. Some organizations still use this technique.

We adapt the main methodological rules for the market situation from these documents:

- Production capacity is calculated for the entire range of products produced by the organization. For non-core products, the production capacity is calculated only when specialized capacities are

available, otherwise the capacity of these products is counted among other products. Production capacity is calculated in units of planned production. In the light of all these trends, the concepts of "digital economy" and "knowledge economy" are becoming inseparable. Science and the new knowledge it produces are the central core on which almost all aspects of the modern economy are "strung", based on the scientific and technological paradigm - general principles and standards of development based on innovative sources of growth associated primarily with the use of breakthrough results of fundamental and applied research. This paradigm includes the widespread use of the most modern methods and technologies for research and development, including on a digital basis.[12]

The production capacity of the organization is determined depending on the capacity of the leading divisions (workshops, sections, divisions), taking into account existing cooperation and measures to eliminate obstacles.

For information: the department where the main technological operations for product production are performed, where most of the equipment's working time is spent, and where a significant part of the main production funds of this organization is concentrated, is the leading department. .

An increase in the volume of production at the expense of measures to increase production efficiency aimed at the utilization of planned production capacities is not considered an increase in production capacity.

The following factors are taken into account when determining the production capacity (see figure).

The following information is used to calculate the production capacity:

- ✓ according to the quantitative composition and technical level of the equipment;
- ✓ organization's work order.

Power calculations are performed for all production equipment attached to workshops.

For reference.

Production equipment includes equipment that directly implements the technological process of production of goods in the organization.

The calculation takes into account equipment that is operational and inactive due to failure, repair, modernization, lack of loading and other reasons.

When calculating capacities, equipment is divided into groups according to the structural production units of the organization, and in them - on the basis of interchangeability, that is, if possible, performing the same technological operations.

In production lines where operations are strictly assigned to specific machines and equipment is not interchangeable, it is grouped in the sequence of technological operations. Unique equipment stands out in a separate group.

The area is a factor that determines the size of the production capacity for the workshops of a number of organizations (for example, machine-building, wood-building, light industry, etc.). In such cases, production areas are taken into account in the calculation of capacity, that is, where the technological process of product production is carried out, **occupied by:**

- ✓ production equipment;
- ✓ workplaces (including desks, assembly stands, etc.);
- ✓ backlogs at workplaces (forms, parts, units);
- ✓ passages between equipment and workplaces (except main roads).

[12] Абдуллаева, М. (2020). Дистанционное обучение: мировая практика, достижения, риски, перспективы. in Library, 20(4), 231-235.

Auxiliary areas are not taken into account when determining power, including:

- ✓ tool and repair shops;
- ✓ warehouses and warehouses;
- ✓ buildings of the technical control department;
- ✓ other auxiliary buildings;
- ✓ fire and main streets.

The dimensions of the areas are based on the data of the production and technical passport of the organization, and in the absence of passport data - according to the results of measurements (along the internal perimeter of the building or along the axes of the columns, taking into account the protruding parts of the building).

The operating procedure of the organization directly affects the amount of production capacity and is determined based on the specific conditions of production. The concept of **"working order"** includes the number of shifts, the length of the working day and the length of the working week.

Depending on which time losses are taken into account when determining the power, there is a difference *calendar (nominal)* , *mode and* time fund of use of actual (working) main funds.

The calendar time fund is equal to the number of calendar days in the planning period multiplied by 24 hours, that is, for a non-leap year - 8760 hours (365) × 24).

The time fund is determined by the production mode and is equal to the number of working days in the planned period multiplied by the number of hours in work shifts. In a five-day working week, the mode fund is determined based on the adopted production mode, with mandatory observance of the total duration of the working week established by law. Among the terminological predilections that have developed in science, despite all the imagery of concepts: hidden, underground, informal, illegal economy, the term “shadow economy” still remains popular, which is one of the most significant and relevant topics of our time.[13]

The effective (working) fund of time is equal to the mode of reducing the time of planned preventive maintenance, in which the operation of the equipment should not exceed the established standards.

When calculating the production capacity, it should be taken as *the maximum possible effective (working) fund* for the life of the equipment (use of production areas).

In this case: the annual fund for the use of equipment for production and sections with a continuous production process is taken based on the duration of the shifts established in three shifts (or four shifts if the organization works in four shifts) and hours. planned preventive maintenance, reduction of time spent on rest and holidays, as well as reduction of working hours on holidays.

For organizations whose leading shops work in two shifts (or less than two shifts), the working time fund is calculated based on the two-shift work mode;

For reference.

- ➢ A continuous process involves the production of products in which the interruption of production at any time of the technological process does not lead to the loss of products or raw materials, and the technological process can be limited by the duration of the work shift. working day.
- ➢ for production and continuous production sites, the annual fund for equipment use (use of space) is received based on the number of calendar days per year and 24 working hours per day, excluding repair and technological downtime. of the equipment, if these parking spaces are not included in the norms of its use;

[13] Абдуллаева, М. (2021). Теневая экономика, её влияние на экономическую систему. in Library, 21(4), 86-101.

For information; A continuous production process is defined as such a technological process of product production, which is continuous, and the interruption of the production process is associated with a long period of downtime, which leads to the loss of raw materials and equipment damage, or other associated with large economic losses.

- for unique and restrictive equipment, the current time fund is accepted based on the three-shift work regime;
- if workshops, sections and workplaces are equipped with equipment that does not require scheduled maintenance during working hours, the actual (working) fund of equipment operation (use of production areas) of these units is considered equal to the regime fund.

Several indicators are calculated to evaluate the utilization of production capacities, among which the most universal is capital productivity.

Return on assets (F_o) is one of the most important indicators describing the economic efficiency of production facilities and the organization's activity in general. It is defined as the ratio of gross (market) production to the average annual value of fixed assets:

$$F_o = C\ product / S\ basic\ f; \quad (5);$$

where C is the cost of finished goods for a certain period;

C is the average annual cost of fixed assets.

Reminder! A comparison of the planned and actual capital productivity values by the level of the organization's capacities shows how far the capital productivity lags behind the planned or, on the contrary, exceeds it, compared to the average annual capacity. The Ministry of Innovative Development was created, the main the directions of which are: the introduction of innovations in state and public construction; in the sector of the economy; Agriculture; social development; system of environmental protection and nature management; initiation, coordination and stimulation introduction of advanced technologies.[14]

The value of the capital productivity reserve *(Rf)* is determined in percent by the following formula:

$$R_f = ((F_p - F_m) \times 100) / f_p; \quad (6);$$

where F_p *is* the return on assets under the plan;

F_m – capital efficiency by power level.

Example 2.

Let's take the initial data from example 1.

Let's say that the price of 1 laser complex is 15 million soums, and the price of one manufactured set is 500 soums. Planned capital productivity - 0.5 soums. for 1 soum. basic production funds.

Let's calculate the return on assets by the level of production capacity.

First, we determine the cost of the sets produced with the average annual capacity:

35,283.33 × 500 = 17,641,665 soums or 17,642 million soums.

The average annual cost of fixed assets is calculated according to the following formula:

$$f = C_n + (C_{vf} \times n_1/12) - (f \times n_2/12), \quad (7).$$

here, *f is* the average annual cost of fixed assets;

C_n - the value of fixed assets at the beginning of the period;

C_{vf} - the value of newly introduced fixed assets;

[14] Абдуллаева, М. (2021). Роль государства в управлении инновационными процессами: международная практика, опыт Республики Узбекистан. in Library, 21(1), 14–17.

With a choice, ***f*** is the value of the fixed assets withdrawn;

n 1 – the number of months of full operation of the newly introduced fixed assets from the date of commissioning to the end of the period;

n 2 *is* the number of months of complete absence of fixed assets from the time of retirement to the end of the period.

For our example:

f (formula 7) = 2 × 15 million + 5/12 × 15 million = 36.25 million soums;

capital productivity at the level of production capacity (formula 5) = 17.642 / 36.25 = 0.487.

Thus, the value of the capital productivity reserve (formula 6) is equal to:

((0.5 - 0.487) × 100) / 0.5 = 2.6%,

that is, in the example under consideration, **the average annual capacity of the organization is 2.6% less than the plan.**

Conclusion

In conclusion the calculation of the production capacity of an industrial organization depends on the characteristics of the organization, and there are general approaches to the calculation of capacity. There are several types of production capacity of the organization: planned and project capacity; production, production and average annual production capacity; The main factors affecting production capacity are the quantitative composition of equipment and is the technical level and operating mode of the organization. The efficiency of the use of production capacity can be calculated using an indicator such as capital productivity. The main directions for improving the use of the production force are as follows: Maintaining the technical condition of the installed and working technological equipment at a certain level. Improving the organization of labor and production at the workplace. Training of workers. Increasing the number of manufactured products. Reducing production costs. _ _ Increasing the coefficient of shift work of workers. Increase productivity . Performing all types of repairs in a high - quality and timely manner.

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