



The Innovation Technologies as Production Solutions in Mechanical Engineering on the Example of Enterprise in Uzbekistan

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^{2, 3, 4, 5} The Central production warehouse of "O'zbek Geologiya Qidiruv" JSC

Abstract: based on the basis of the production activities of JSC "Uzbek Geology Kydiruv", as well as in the first article, methods of diversifying production, achieving new economic results, as well as marketing are considered as a tool for managing an enterprise in its strategic planning.

Unlike the first article, which describes the structure of production as a whole, this article discusses in more detail the issues that increase the efficiency of enterprise management, how to do it? What successful promotions will leave the company competitive and profitable?

This article deals with the analysis of production management: a model for controlling the production process, identifying, analyzing and assessing risks.

P.S.: Using publications: research papers based on assumptions and the application of their requirements to production, we will try to build our model of selective planning and enterprise management, using the example of specific factors that affect production in real time. We are undoubtedly interested in constructive criticism, opinions, comments, advice and just comments of our listeners and readers on this topic.

Keywords: production, automation, risks, diversification, quality, strategy, planning.

Depending on the influence of various factors, the reasons for the failure of new products are: insufficient market analysis, product defects, lack of effective marketing research, excessively high costs, actions of competitors, lack of support in introducing the product to the market, production problems, other reasons (management inefficiency in work planning enterprises).

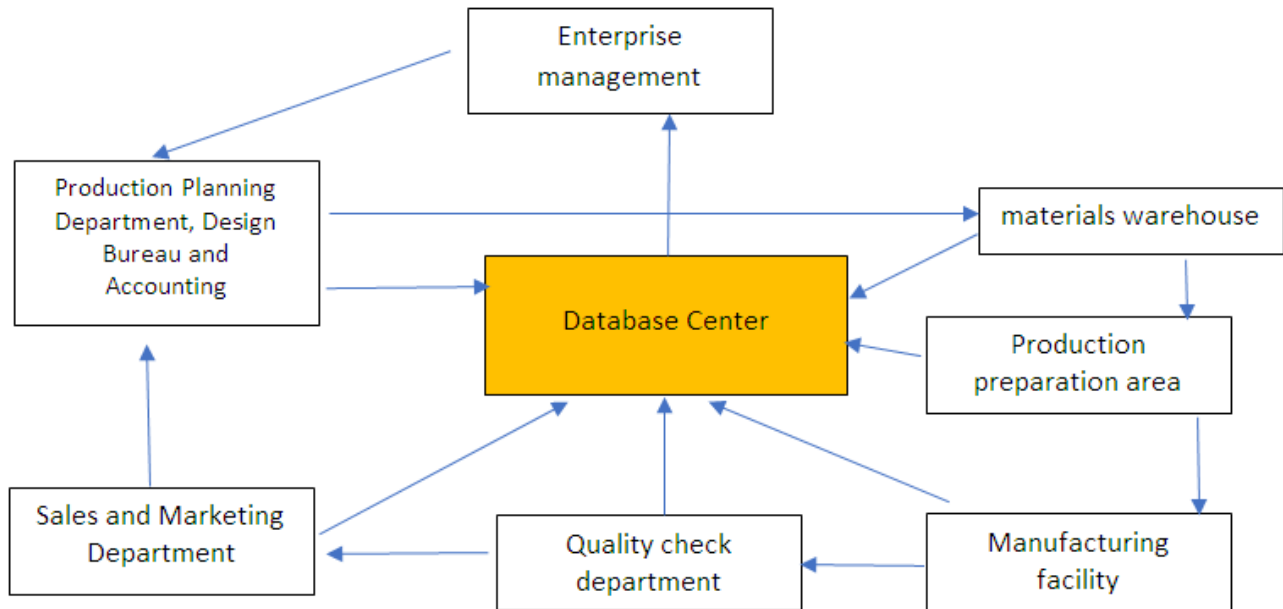
Sooner or later, any enterprise, at the request and trend of changes in the needs of methods and technologies operated by customers of their projects, faces the task of reorienting and entering the enterprise into new promising projects to establish the production of new products in accordance with market demand, it is necessary to apply solutions for the technical re-equipment of the enterprise. An increasing number of managers of machine-building enterprises are aware of the inevitability and inevitability of change. The question is how to prepare and implement these changes. The risks are too high, so the transition to a systematic (comprehensive) approaches, in particular to technical re-equipment, which will be calculated in detail in the feasibility study of the project.

The main organizational tool that will make it possible to carry out transformations and further participate in competition on an equal footing is the transition from plans to projects. The main criteria, which we will also adhere to in the future, include the following points:

✓ Established fixed deadlines and budgets;

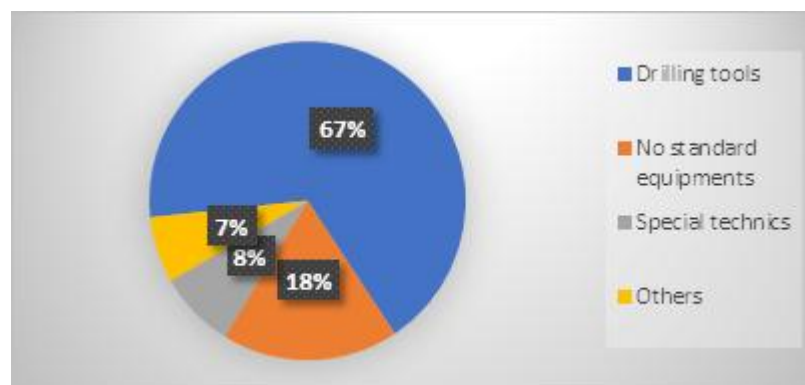
- ✓ Personal responsibility of managers and specialists;
- ✓ Transparent labor costs;
- ✓ Correct linking of motivation with the achievement of goals;
- ✓ Effective organization of team work;

Informatization and automation of technological processes play a special role in the transformation. Automating work areas will allow you to collect all the information about the product, equipment, tool, in one place and will allow you to manage the production management in one or more conveyor chains online at the same time, as indicated in Scheme No. 1:



Nowadays, digital modeling is becoming the main tool for evaluating the functional characteristics and manufacturing technology of products (by no means replacing, but complementing the experience and intuition of specialists).

In connection with the rapidly changing technologies in the modern world and the transition of technologies to a new technological level, an enterprise needs to be able to quickly and efficiently reorient the production of drilling tools, as well as refuse to produce one or another product that becomes unprofitable and brings more costs and expenses, than profit. Therefore, each of the shares of production shown in Scheme No. 2 may increase or decrease over time, depending on the tasks set during planning before production.



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