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The main directions of socio-economic development of New Uzbekistan: problems and solutions

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The main directions of socio-economic development of New Uzbekistan: problems and solutions collection of materials of the international scientific and practical conference on the topic

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In the collection of materials of the conference, the role and role of Science, Education and production in the era of globalization, the pressing problems of the issues of interaction of these processes, feedback on their solutions were presented by mature specialists of the field.

In addition, research on the scientific and practical topic, carried out in the economics, Exact Sciences, Natural Sciences and socio-humanities during the globalization period, information is presented in the scientific and practical fields, which includes the latest innovative technologies in the fields of production.

It can be argued that this collection is one of the specific intersections of current thoughts and innovative ideas of the world of science. This scientific and practical conference was actively attended by professors and scientific researchers engaged in scientific research in Uzbekistan and foreign countries. In increasing the position of the scientific and practical conference, the professors and teachers of domestic and foreign higher educational institutions made a significant contribution.

Professors and teachers of foreign higher educational institutions who actively participated in the work of the conference made a worthy contribution to the high level of interaction with scientists of our country. The processes of international cooperation with foreign countries and exchange with them in the field of Science in the era of globalization have a positive effect on the development of Higher Education, the fields of Science and production. The materials of this conference are special in that they include a wide range of research, from theoretical developments to practical solutions, demonstrating the diversity of approaches and directions in this area.

In conclusion, it should be noted that this scientific and practical conference will be a very useful collection for everyone who is interested in modern research in the fields of further development of Higher Education, Science, Education and production in the era of globalization. The authors are responsible for the content and quality of the articles and abstracts included in the collection.

MAHSULOT SIFATI - KORXONA FAOLIYATINI REJALASHTIRISHNING ASOSIY KO‘RSATKICHI



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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada mahsulot sifati korxona faoliyatini rejalashtirish va uni aniqlashda qo‘llaniladigan asosiy ko‘rsatkichlardan biri bo‘lib, unda mehnatni tashkil qilish, ishlab chiqarishning jihozlanish darajasi, mutaxassislarning malakasi, boshqarish holati ifodalangan.

Abstract: This article discusses product quality as one of the main indicators used in planning and determining the activities of an enterprise, which reflects the organization of labor, the level of equipment of production, the qualifications of specialists, and the state of management.

Аннотация: В данной статье качество продукции является одним из основных показателей, используемых при планировании и определении деятельности предприятия, и характеризует организацию труда, уровень оснащенности производства, квалификацию специалистов, состояние управления.

Mahsulot sifati korxona faoliyatini rejalashtirish va uni aniqlashda qo‘laniladigan asosiy ko‘rsatkichlardan biri bo‘lib, unda mehnatni tashkil qilish, ishlab chiqarishning jihozlanish darajasi, mutaxassislarning malakasi, boshqarish holati ifodalanadi. Korxona ishlab chqarish – xo‘jalik faoliyatining iqtisodiy samaradorligi va boshqa ko‘rsatkichlari mahsulot sifatining yaxshilanishi bilan uzviy tarzda bog‘liqdir. Hozirgi zamon talablaridan kelib chiqqan holda mamlakatimiz korxonalarida ishlab chiqarilayotgan mahsulotlar eng yuqori texnik-iqtisodiy, estetik va boshqa talablarga muvofiq bo‘lishi, jahon bozorida raqobat qila olish qobiliyatiga ega bo‘lishi kerakligi hozirgi kunda dolzarb bo‘lib kelmoqda.

Ushbu maqolada korxona rahbarlaridan o‘z iqtisodiy tizimi barqarorligini ta’minlash va raqobatbardoshligini oshirish imkoniyatlarini doimiy ravishda anio‘lab, ishga solish zarurligini ko‘rsatish maqsad qilib qo‘yilgan.

Korxonalar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar mahsulot sifatini hisobga olgan holda faqat xo‘jalik hisobi asosida quriladi. Bunday sharoitlarda korxonalar o‘rtasidagi qo‘shimcha bo‘g‘inlar yo‘q bo‘ladi, ya’ni mahsulot ishlab chiqaruvchi korxona xaridor oldida iqtisodiy mas’uliyatlidir. «Xaridor har doim haq» prinssutiga ko‘ra iste’molchi amaldagi qonunchilik yoki shartnoma shartlari bo‘yicha sifatsiz mahsulotdan ko‘rgan zararni o‘rnini qoplashga haqlidir. Bu narsa sifatli mahsulot ishlab chiqarishga qo‘shimcha rag‘batlantiruvchi omil sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi.

Samarali sifatni boshqarish tizimini yaratish muammolariga mahalliy va

xorijiy tadqiqotchilar tomonidan muntazam ravishda katta e’tibor qaratib kelinayotgan bo‘lsada, sifatni boshqarish tizimini takomillashtirib borish va sifatni boshqarishning tashkiliy chora tadbirlarini amalga oshirish hamda monitoringini yo‘lga qo‘yishda muammolar saqlanib qolmoqda. Bularning barchasi mamlakatimiz ishlab chiqaruvchilarining ichki va jahon bozorida raqobatbardoshlikka erishishga yo‘naltirilgan sifatni boshqarish mexanizmini takomillashtirish va uning faoliyat samaradorligini baholash mavzusi dolzarbligini ko‘rsatadi. Mahsulotlar va xizmatlar raqobatbardoshligiga erishishning asosiy omillaridan biri sifatida korxonalarda mahsulot sifatini oshirish va boshqarish masalalari ko‘plab xorijlik olimlarning ishlarida yoritilgan va asoslab berilgan. Xususan, mahsulot sifatini belgilab beruvchi omillarni o‘ganish masalasi xorijlik olimlarlardan E.Bem- Baverk, L.Valbras, U.Jevons, D.Lokk, F.Krosbilarning ishlaridan o‘rin olgan.

Sifatni boshqarish muammolarini echishga E.Deming, Sh.Ishikava, J.Xarrington, V.Shuxart kabi olimlar salmoqli hissa qo‘shganlar. Korxonalarda sifatni boshqarish tizimi konsepsiyasining nazariy va amaliy jihatlari o‘rtasidagi bog‘lio‘liklar A.A.Bogatyryov, V.V.Boytsov, M.N.Selivanovlar, Uzbekistonlik olimlar S.S. G‘ulomov, M.Q.Pardayev, Y.Abdullayev, Sh.N.Zaynutdinov, A.A.Sotvoldiyev va boshqa olimlar ishlarida o‘rganilgan.

“Sifat” tushunchasiga turli ta’riflar berilgan va ular mahsulot xususiyatlarining ko‘plab jihatlarini qamrab olgan. Umumiy holda, mahsulot sifati deganda uni iste’mol qilish xususiyatlarining majmui tushuniladi. Har bir ishlab chiqariladigan mahsulot u yoki bu foydali xususiyatga ega bo‘ladi, kishilarning ko‘p tomonlama ehtiyojlaridan birontasini qondirish imkonini beradi. Ammo mahsulotning foydaliligi darajasi, uning maqsadga muvofio‘ligi har xil bo‘lishi mumkin. Sifat zanjiri tushunchasi sifatning uch muhim jihatini aks ettiradi.

Birinchi bosqichda sifat korxonaning mahsulot va xizmatlarining korxona ichki texnik shartlarga mosligi darajasini ko‘rsatadi.

Sifatning bu jihati texnik shartlarga moslik sifati deyiladi.

Ikkinchi bosqichda konstruksiya (tuzilish) sifati baholanadi. Mahsulot sifati uning konstruksiyasiga, korxona tomonidan qo‘yilgan texnik talablarga javob berishi mumkin, lekin konstruksiyaning o‘zi yuqori yoki past sifatda bo‘lishi mumkin.

Uchinchi bosqichda sifat tushunchasi korxonaning mahsulot va xizmatlarining iste’molchilarning real extiyojlarini qondirish darajasini ifodalaydi. Sifatning ushbu jihati funksional sifat deyiladi. Aytish kerakki, mahsulot yoki xizmatlar ichki texnik shartlarga tqg‘ri kelishi mumkin, uning konstruksiyasi a’lo darajada bo‘lishi mumkin, lekin bu mahsulot (xizmat) iste’molchilarning konkret extiyojlarini qondirishga to‘g‘ri kelmasligi mumkin.

Yuqoridagilardan ko‘rinib turibdiki, sifatning har uchchala jihati ham muhim ahamiyatga ega va raqobatbardosh sifatga ega bo‘lgan mahsulotlarni yaratish uchun bu yo‘nalishlarning barchasiga e’tibor berish zarur.

Mahsulotning yuqori sifatli bo‘lishi texnologik intizomga rioya qilish, ishchi va mutaxassislarning o‘z kasblarini yaxshi egallaganligi, vazifasiga mas’ulitli

yondoshishiga bog‘liq. Uning yuqori sifatini ta’minlash uchun ishni izchillik bilan bajarish, ijtimoiy ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini ustirish zarurdir. Mahsulot sifatini oshirish uchun qat’iy kurash har bir mehnat jamoasi a’zosining asosiy faoliyat mezoni bo‘lib qolmog‘i kerak.

Mahsulot sifatini yaxshilashdan maqsad iqtisodiy samaradorlikka erishilgan holda eng kam ijtimoiy mehnat sarflab, iste’molchilar talabini yanada to‘laroq qondirishdir. Mahsulotning sifatini yaxshilashda iqtisodiy samaradorlik uning asosiy mezoni bo‘lishi zarur. Bu esa ishlab chiqarish va iste’mol qilish bo‘yicha jonli mehnatning umumiy miqdori tejalishidir. Yuqori sifatli mahsulot tayyorlashda xom-ashyo, materiallar, yarimfabrikatlar, yoqilg‘i, energiya sarfi normasi va joriy xarajatlar miqdori o‘zgarishi mumkin.

Mahsulot sifatini yaxshilashdan olinadigan iqtisodiy samara, asosan, ekspluatatsiya xarajatlarini, shuningdek, sozlash ishlari sarfini, dastgohlarning ishlamay bo‘sh turish vaqti kamayishi va boshqa xarajatlarni koplash uchun sarflanadi. Mahsulotdan foydalanishning iqtisodiy samaradorligini quyidagi ko‘rsatkichlar: tannarx, ulgurji baho, mahsulot sifatini oshirish bo‘yicha xarajatlar, mahsulot birligiga tqg‘ri keladigan ekspluatatsiya xarajatlari yordamida ifoda etiladi.

Har bir korxona va xo‘jaliklar ishlab chiqarayotgan mahsulotlari sifatini oshirish orqali o‘z faoliyatining samaradorligini oshirish bilan birga mamlakatning yalpi milliy mahsuloti va milliy daromadi ko‘payishiga hissa qo‘shadilar. Shuning bilan birga jamiyatning extiyojlarini qondirib, aholini turmush dajasini yuqoriroq saviyaga ko‘taradi.

Mahsulot sifatini oshirish natijasida mahsulot tayyorlovchilar, mahsulot iste’molchilari va mamlakat menejmenti katta samaraga ega buladi. Masalan,

1) mahsulot tayyorlovchilar uchun mahsulot sifatini oshirish quyidagi samaraga olib keladi:

a) resurslardan unumli foydalanish;
b) sifatsiz (brak) mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarmaslik;
v) uni qayta ishlash, reklamalardan keladigan zararlarni qisqartirish;
g) yuqori sifatli mahsulotni sotishdan olinadigan daromadni ko‘paytirish;
d) iqtisodiy rag‘batlantirish, yuqori sifatli mahsulot uchun musobaqa ilg‘orlarini rag‘batlantirishning ma’naviy shakllarini ishlab chiqish.

2) Mahsulot iste’molchilari uchun:

a) yuqori sifatli kamyob buyumlar bilan ta’minlash;
b) xaridorga taklif qilinayotgan buyumlar turlarini kengaytirish va yangilash;
v) ishlatish va foydalanish jarayonidagi xarajatlarni kamaytirish;
g) aholining mehnati, turmush va dam olishiga yanada qulay sharoitlar yaratish.

3) milliy menejment uchun:

a) aholining o‘sib borayotgan extiyojlarini yanada to‘laroq qondirish;
b) texnika samaradorligini oshirish;

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c) eksportni kengaytirish.

Yuqoridagilardan ko‘rinib turibdiki, korxonalar faoliyatining asosiy diqqat markazi hozirgi sharoitlarda ishlab chiqarishning miqdor ko‘rsatkichlariga emas, balki sifat ko‘rsatkichlariga qaratilishi lozim. Bu bozor Menejmenti sharoitida korxonalar raqobatbardoshligini oshirishning birdan-bir yo‘lidir. Ana shu yondoshish orqali milliy Menejmentimizning barqarorlashuvi ta’minlanadi, mamlakat eksport salohiyati ortadi, jamiyat extiyojlari qondiriladi, milliy valyutamizning xarid quvvati ortadi. Bu yo‘nalishda har bir iqtisodiy sub’ekt o‘z faoliyatini qayta tashkil etishi zarur.

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