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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.

ISHLAB CHIQARISHDAGI IQTISODIY SAMARADORLIK: NAZARIY TAHLIL VA AMALIY QO‘LLANMA



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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ishlab chiqarishdagi iqtisodiy samaradorlik, uning turlari, o‘lchov usullari va samaradorlikni oshirish yo‘llari tahlil qilinadi. Ishlab chiqarish samaradorligi resurslarni maksimal darajada samarali ishlatish va ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarining natijadorligini oshirishga qaratilgan. Maqolada mehnat samaradorligi, kapital samaradorligi, texnologik samaradorlik va resurslar samaradorligi kabi turli shakllarining ahamiyati ko‘rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, texnologik yangilanishlar, mehnat malakasini oshirish, resurslarni samarali taqsimlash va bozorni tahlil qilish orqali ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirish yo‘llari batafsil muhokama qilinadi. Samaradorlikni oshirish nafaqat mahsulot sifatini yaxshilash, balki iqtisodiy o‘sishni ta’minlash va raqobatbardoshlikni oshirishga ham yordam beradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: ishlab chiqarish samaradorligi, mehnat samaradorligi, kapital samaradorligi, texnologik samaradorlik, resurslar samaradorligi, texnologik yangilanishlar, mehnat malakasi.

Kirish

Ishlab chiqarishdagi iqtisodiy samaradorlik – iqtisodiyotning asosiy ko‘rsatkichlaridan biri bo‘lib, resurslardan maksimal darajada foydalanish va ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarining samaradorligini oshirishga qaratilgan. Bu tushuncha, ishlab chiqarish jarayonida resurslar (mehnat, kapital, yer, texnologiya) samarali va oqilona taqsimlanishini ta’minlashni anglatadi. Ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirish, o‘z navbatida, mahsulotlarning sifatini yaxshilash, narxlarni pasaytirish va iqtisodiy o‘sishni ta’minlashga olib keladi. Ushbu maqolada ishlab chiqarishdagi iqtisodiy samaradorlikni tahlil qilish, uning turli shakllari, o‘lchovlari va amaliy qo‘llanmalari ko‘rib chiqiladi.

Ishlab chiqarishdagi iqtisodiy samaradorlik tushunchasi

Ishlab chiqarish samaradorligi – bu ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulot yoki xizmatlarning miqdoriga nisbatan sarflangan resurslar miqdorini anglatadi. Samaradorlikni oshirish uchun ishlab chiqarish jarayonini optimallashtirish, texnologiyalarni takomillashtirish, resurslarni maksimal darajada foydalanuvchilar ehtiyojlariga mos ravishda taqsimlash zarur.

Ishlab chiqarish samaradorligining asosiy turlari quyidagilardan iborat:

1. Mehnat samaradorligi: Mehnat samaradorligi ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotning har bir birligi uchun sarflangan mehnat miqdoriga qarab o‘lchanadi. Bu ko‘rsatkich ishchilar soni, ularning malakasi va mehnat sharoitlariga bog‘liq.

2. Kapital samaradorligi: Kapital samaradorligi ishlab chiqarishda ishlatilgan kapitalning samarali qo‘llanilishini ifodalaydi. Ushbu ko‘rsatkich asosan kapitalning ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotga qo‘shgan hissasini o‘lchaydi.

3. Texnologik samaradorlik: Texnologik samaradorlik ishlab chiqarishda qo‘llaniladigan texnologiyalar va jarayonlarni optimallashtirishga asoslanadi. Yangi texnologiyalarni joriy qilish va ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini takomillashtirish orqali texnologik samaradorlik oshiriladi.

4. Resurslar samaradorligi: Bu ko‘rsatkich barcha resurslarning (mehnat, kapital, yer va boshqalar) birgalikda ishlatilishi samaradorligini ifodalaydi. Resurslar samaradorligini oshirish ishlab chiqarishda keraksiz isrofgarchiliklarni kamaytirishga yordam beradi.

Ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini o‘lchash usullari

Ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini o‘lchash uchun bir nechta metodlar mavjud. Eng ko‘p ishlatiladigan usullar quyidagilar:

1. Mehnat unumdorligi: Bu usulda ishlab chiqarishning umumiy hajmi (masalan, ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlar soni yoki daromad) mehnat resurslari bilan taqqoslanadi. Mehnat unumdorligi yuqori bo‘lsa, ishlab chiqarish samaradorligi ham yuqori hisoblanadi.

2. Umumiy ishlab chiqarish samaradorligi: Bu indikator barcha resurslarni hisobga olgan holda ishlab chiqarishning samaradorligini ko‘rsatadi. Ushbu o‘lchov, ko‘pincha ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotning umumiy miqdori va sarflangan resurslar o‘rtasidagi nisbat sifatida aniqlanadi.

3. Foydalilik indeksi: Ushbu ko‘rsatkich ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotning foydaliligini, uning qiymatini va resurslarga nisbatan samaradorligini baholashda ishlatiladi.

Ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirish

Ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirishning asosiy yo‘llari quyidagilar:

1. Texnologik yangilanishlar: Yangi texnologiyalarni joriy qilish ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini sezilarli darajada oshiradi. Texnologik innovatsiyalar ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini soddalashtirish, xarajatlarni kamaytirish va mahsulot sifatini oshirishga yordam beradi.

2. Mehnatni tashkil etish va malaka oshirish: Ishchi kuchini samarali boshqarish va ularning malakasini oshirish orqali mehnat samaradorligini oshirish mumkin. Bu ishchilarning ko‘proq mahsulot ishlab chiqarishga qodir bo‘lishiga yordam beradi.

3. Resurslarni samarali taqsimlash: Resurslarni samarali va oqilona taqsimlash, ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarida ortiqcha isrofgarchilikni kamaytirishga imkon beradi. Bu ishlab chiqarishda ko‘proq natijaga erishishga yordam beradi.

4. Bozorni tahlil qilish va boshqarish: Bozor talablariga mos ravishda ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini o‘zgartirish va mahsulotni takomillashtirish ham

samaradorlikni oshiradi. Bozorni tahlil qilish va ishlab chiqarishni moslashtirish nafaqat samaradorlikni oshiradi, balki kompaniyaning bozor ulushini oshiradi.

Ishlab chiqarish samaradorligining ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy ta’siri

Ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirishning ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy ta’sirlari juda muhimdir. Iqtisodiy jihatdan samaradorlikning oshishi, davlat va kompaniyalarga ko‘proq daromad olish imkoniyatini yaratadi. Bu esa o‘z navbatida, iqtisodiy o‘sish, yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratish, va raqobatni oshirishga olib keladi. Ijtimoiy jihatdan esa, samaradorlikning oshishi sifatli va arzon mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarishga yordam beradi, bu esa iste’molchilarga foyda keltiradi.

Xulosa

Ishlab chiqarishdagi iqtisodiy samaradorlik resurslarni oqilona va samarali foydalanishning kaliti bo‘lib, har bir firma uchun strategik ahamiyatga ega. Samaradorlikni oshirish orqali nafaqat mahsulot sifatini yaxshilash, balki iqtisodiy o‘sishni ta’minlash va raqobatbardoshlikni oshirish mumkin. Shunday qilib, ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirish uchun texnologik yangilanishlar, mehnatni tashkil etish, resurslarni samarali taqsimlash va bozorni tahlil qilish kabi chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

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