

## METHODS OF PLANNING PRODUCTION PROCESSES

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### Abstract

In connection with the relevance of the issue of economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to develop a scientific approach to methods of organizing production. The article shows that the development of the material and technical base of production must be considered from the point of view of a systematic scientific approach, where the production base, organization of production and human resources are subsystems of the overall system of the enterprise, which also includes the entire set of technological, managing and controlling processes of the enterprise.

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The development of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is an urgent task of our time, therefore, it is required to develop methods for organizing production not only as a type of practical activity, but also as a scientific discipline. The development of the material and technical base of production should take place using a systematic scientific approach, in which the production base is considered in conjunction with the organization of production. Thus, the development of modern means of organizing production requires the development of theoretical principles of production management at the current level of development of scientific methodology, which should ensure the effective functioning of production systems.

Modern production, which meets the high rates of economic development, should pay considerable attention to the decision-making process, which should operate with reliable facts and be based on a systematic approach to the analysis of production situations. Heuristic forecasting is required for both regular and emergency situations, which reduces the uncertainty of the consequences of decisions made. From a scientific and methodological point of view, production planning, management decision-making and forecasting the development of an organization should be combined into a single system - this approach allows you to increase the pace of enterprise development due to the synergistic effect of regulatory processes in various areas of the organization.

It is important to note that the organization of production should be systemic and cover all stages of

product manufacturing. At the same time, not only the support and control of existing production processes is important, but also the modernization of products, the development of new types of products, the introduction of modern technologies in production, etc.

Any planning must be based on scientific principles, i.e. theoretical provisions that the employees of the enterprise should be guided by in the implementation of production planning and other functional tasks of the organization [2]. For the qualitative organization of production processes at the enterprise, it is necessary to take into account the following methodological principles:

1. The principle of the need for planning is the basic principle according to which the mandatory use of planning is necessary for any type of enterprise activity, since the lack of planning will inevitably lead to systemic dysfunction of production and management of the organization.
2. The principle of specialization - the correlation of the product range, as well as technologically homogeneous production processes with specific jobs, workshops, etc.
3. The principle of continuity - minimizing the loss of time when using the means of production and when moving objects of labor along the entire technological chain of production, as well as the continuity of the implementation of production planning, control and management processes.
4. The principle of proportionality - compliance with the throughput of production sites, the maximum use of the corresponding production capacities.
5. The principle of parallelism - if possible, parallelization of production operations and processes, which reduces the time spent on the production of a unit of output.
6. The principle of direct flow - optimization of logistics within the enterprise.
7. The principle of rhythm - the uniformity of output, stability in time of the production process as a whole.
8. The principle of unity - a systematic approach to planning in an organization, i.e. selection of system elements (including subsystems), determination of the relationships between them, as well as control of the system's compliance with the set production and management tasks.
9. Sometimes distinguished as separate principles: 8a. The principle of participation is the inclusion in the production system of all elements and all participants in production activities, outside the common system there should not be any unaccounted for objects and processes.
10. The principle of justification of goals is the commonality of the ultimate goal (production) for the entire nature of production planning as a whole.
11. The principle of flexibility - the ability to quickly adapt the production process to changing conditions, both technical and production.
12. The principle of accuracy - the correspondence of the accuracy of planning to the capabilities of the enterprise at a given point in time, taking into account the increase in the level of accuracy of planning with the approximation from general recommendations to specific management of technical production.

The production planning system must take into account all the gradations of planning horizons, which must be coordinated with each other. It is customary to distinguish the following gradations:

- Long-term planning (10–25 years) which is of a strategic nature.
- Medium-term planning (2-3 years), corresponds to tactical tasks - planned change in the organizational structure of the enterprise, development of production capacities, etc.
- Short-term planning (1-2 years), corresponds to the current specifics of the use of resources in the enterprise, usually detailed on a quarterly and monthly basis.

A systematic approach to the organization of labor at an enterprise implies both a high internal organizational culture corresponding to the modern level of personnel management, and consideration of the organization's production system as a subsystem of a larger production and organizational system, in particular, the territorial and economic system of the region, including the use of human resources.

The planning of the organization of production should be carried out in such a way that the ongoing projects can be calculated using automatic information systems, i.e. collection and analysis of numerical indicators should be provided, including not only technological aspects, but also organizational and related to work with personnel, which will allow you to quickly adjust the organization of production as an open dynamic system.

Summarizing the above, it should be noted that the optimization of production and management processes should be carried out not only for individual technological stages, but also in relation to the activities of the enterprise as a single system, while the above applies not only to the means of production and ordinary employees, but also to management organizations [5]. To optimize and, consequently, improve the quality of employees' activities, it is necessary to constantly improve their qualifications [4], taking into account the motivations of personnel. Modern production and management should focus on highly skilled labor, which implies high wages.

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