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IMPROVING ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the enhancement of productivity in the service sector, as well as its institutional arrangements.

KEYWORDS: ***efficiency, service, market, demand, employment, enterprises and service companies.***

INTRODUCTION

In the conditions of development of market relations, it is important to properly shape the sphere of service from the organizational and economic point of view. If the development of this industry is organizational optimal and flexible in relation to the services market conjuncture, then the quality and efficiency of service delivery will be so high. The proper organization of labor activities in the service sector will lead to the elimination of a number of social and economic problems at the level of the national economy. For example, the provision of employment of the population on the basis of the development of the industry, the increase in the business activity of the servants, the operative Organization of the services provided, etc., will lead to the improvement in the level and quality of life of the population of the country, which will ultimately lead to an increase in the number.

MAIN PART

In the service sector, the complexity and variety of components of the production and service process, the possibility of independent selection, calculation, design and coordination of their implementation activities make significant changes to the content of the work.

In the current conditions, it is necessary not only to establish interaction of workers ' activities with the components of labor, but also to formulate labor relations between the "human-technical" participants of the interaction activities, to solve such problems as increasing the efficiency of live labor.

In our opinion, the organizational structure of the service sector of foreign countries through the research of the organizational structure of the services market, we can classify the organizational structure of the services market in our country as follows:

- According to the rules of practice (intermediary financial, information-technological, legal, marketing);

– By the form of property (private,cooperative (community), public, Foreign);

– On the scale of services provided (international, national, regional, local);

– By Types and directions of services provided: Business Services (Financial, Insurance, Credit Services), Distribution Services (trade, catering), Social Services (Education, Health, Physical Culture, legal services).

Many foreign Economist scientists propose to classify the structural structure of the service sector from the point of view of its network signs and development. In our opinion, it is desirable to classify this area from an organizational and economic point of view.

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In this case, it is necessary to distinguish the following separately:

– Information and commercial infrastructure (marketing centers, advertising agencies, information collection and processing centers, etc.the z.);

– Economic and legal infrastructure (courts, legal advisory centers, advisory and notary offices, etc.)z);

– Financial and credit infrastructure (commercial banks, credit, insurance and guarantee organizations);

– Trade, intermediary infrastructure (fairs, birja, commercial houses, commercial centers).

The above-mentioned classifications are important in ensuring the efficiency of the service sector. However, reforms aimed at increasing the impact of services in the economic policy of our country require further development of these areas of services. For example, it has a positive impact on the realisation of commercial houses, organizations, fairs, food and non-food products as well as their productive activities as types of services. However, services as a special commodity require its providers to fulfill specific requirements.

It is known that at present, commercial banks rarely allocate loans to small and private entrepreneurs operating in the service sector. The reason for such a situation is the lack of the volume of financial operations in service enterprises, the inability to provide the necessary guarantees for the loan, as well as the issues of stability of these enterprises.

Another organizational dimension of increasing the effectiveness of the activities of service enterprises is the information system that serves the industry. This system covers, in our opinion, the following: advertising agencies, marketing service centers, permanent or migratory displays, media and electronic communication systems, etc. In our opinion, the further development of information supply in the service sector provides the population with the opportunity to fully satisfy their ability to pay for services, evaluate the dynamics of growth in this area, improve the quality and efficiency of services provided. To do this, it is necessary to establish a special service-marketing centers-to study the demand for services at the regional level. This organizational structure includes the following areas of activity:

- Development of scientific and practical hands-on study of demand and supply for new types of services;

- Preparation of reports, booklets, lectures for the provision of services on a regional scale for those who need services;

- conducting surveys, sociological research to determine the quality of service provided;

- Participation in social events, fairs, exhibitions to solve problems in the field of services.

In summary, the factors that influence the change in employee status in the process of production or service delivery will depend on the reason and circumstances that are updated or changed in the impact of a process. The scientific-technical and technological progress of production or service delivery is an evidence-based reason for the change in employee status in labor processes. The organization of Labor and service processes in a way connected with technology-technology is also constantly changing.

The small degree of integration that has taken place in the economies of developed countries since the late twentieth century is the formation of a new management system in the economies of countries, the creation of "clusters" of reciprocal producers, geographically close enterprises and organizations that serve them. The purpose of the clusters is to focus on the production of competitive goods through the organization of innovative activities through the combination of educational, scientific, engineering, consulting, standardization, certification and other services with enterprises of the same industry in the city, district and region and in a single technological chain. .

Cluster is a French term that means paw, head, link, group, gathering, stable in Uzbek. Cluster selection is also represented as a method of research.

The essence of the cluster is reflected in Alfred Marshall's theoretical views on the "integration of specialized industries in separate regions" in his book "Principles of Economics" (1890). Territorial harmonization of subjects operating on the basis of its scientific conclusions:

Availability of qualified labor resources;

Growth of supplier and ancillary industries;

Based on the fact that separate firms specialize in different links in the production process.

The study of cluster theory is growing rapidly in the world community, and its application in practice has become a key area of economic development of the region and industry, as well as the provision of competitive advantages based on interaction.

Studies show that cluster theory is multifaceted and this, in turn, has led to the formation of different methodological approaches to it.

Many important (American, British, Scandinavian, etc.) scientific school achievements can be traced in the development of cluster theory after the last years of the twentieth century.

In particular, American scientists M. Porter's "Theory of Competitiveness", M. Enright, S. Rezenfeld, P. Maskell and M. Lorentsen's "Concept of Regional Clusters", A. Marshall's "Theory of

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Industrial Zones", P. Bekatin's "Italian Industrial Districts" M. Storper's "ideal" regional cluster theories. Theories such as value added and “cluster chain compatibility” also fall into this group. In his theory, the cluster is a system that combines the activities of educational, scientific, technological, economic and other service entities in the region as a highly effective way to ensure a competitive advantage for producers.

British theorists (J. Dunning, K. Brimen, Schmidt, J. Humphrey) consider the "cluster" as a system of interacting institutions, an institutional system that determines the basis of the economy. Representatives approach the ‘cluster’ itself as a ‘modern institution’. The system is based on the theory that the interaction of the participants is different, that is, both formal and informal, as well as the external scope of the clusters.

Scandinavian scientists (B.O. Lundval, B. Johnson, B. Asheim, A. Isaacson) - recognized that the evolutionary development of a cluster must go through a number of stages (from birth to the end), argued that the use of the possibility of evolutionary theory means cluster theory.

The fourth group of scientists considers modern paradigms of regional development based on the concepts of "region - corporate dominance", "region - market dominance", "region - state supremacy", "region - social sphere", which include the cluster. The main issue in the cited theories is that the formation of clusters is considered from a territorial point of view.

The theory of clusters has been studied by Russian scientists Yu.S. Artamonova, B.B. Khrustalyov and others, and projects have been developed for its implementation. The formation of these theories and their practical significance implies that enterprises achieve efficiency as an innovative strategy to increase the competitiveness of the country, industry and enterprises.

CONCLUSION

The gradual development of cluster theory makes it possible to distinguish two fundamental descriptions of it:

First, the activities of clustered enterprises and firms must be related to the market of certain types of goods: vertical (purchase and sales chain) and horizontal (additional departments and services, special expenditures, use of technology or institutions and other links);

The second is that clusters are a group of geographically close interconnected enterprises that focus on the development of competition as a result of the stabilization of socio-economic relations between them, creating more added value and opportunities for market advantage.

According to the practice of applying the cluster theory to increase the competitiveness of the region, industry and enterprise, the cluster is a geographically adjacent, interconnected enterprises (manufacturers, suppliers, etc.) and organizations operating in a particular field, providing related services (educational institutions, government agencies, infrastructure companies). Also, clusters are communities that form a single technological chain of closely interconnected industries, creating opportunities for increasing the competitiveness of manufacturing enterprises.

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