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ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF UTILIZING EXISTING RESOURCES IN BUILDING MATERIAL PRODUCTION ENTERPRISES.

Akhmadalieva Mokhigul Kadirovna

ahmadaliyevamohigul76@gmail.com

Abstract: Current issues in the country include the effective organization of activities in enterprises producing building materials, increasing labor productivity, manufacturing competitive products, improving the wage system, and enhancing the efficiency of utilizing available resources in building material production enterprises.

Keywords: production capacities, working capital, production volumes, economical equipment, labor force, raw materials

Introduction. The construction materials industry is one of the leading sectors of the Uzbek economy. This sector holds an important place in all spheres of the economy. Enterprises producing building materials are capable of manufacturing competitive products by effectively organizing their activities and rationally using resources.

For the purpose of analyzing building material production enterprises in the Fergana Valley, leading companies in the Fergana, Andijan, and Namangan regions were selected. These regions are considered the leading areas in the production of building materials in Uzbekistan.

According to the analysis results, discrepancies between production capacities and actual production volumes are observed at enterprises. Specifically, the existing capacities of construction materials production enterprises in the Fergana region are 6.8 million tons, while the production volume is 4.9 million tons. This indicates that 72.1 percent of the capacity is being utilized. In the Andijan region, this indicator is 69.2 percent, and in the Namangan region - 67.3 percent, with an average of 68.5 percent.

Table 1. Production capacities and production volumes of construction materials production enterprises

1	Indicators	Fergana	Andijan	Namangan
2	Production capacity, million tons	6.8	5.2	4.9
3	Production volume, million tons	4.9	3.6	3.3
4	Capacity utilization rate, %	72.1	69.2	67.3

As can be seen from the table, the existing production capacities of building materials production enterprises in the Fergana region amount to 6.8 million tons, in the Andijan region - 5.2 million tons, and in the Namangan region - 4.9 million tons. However, the actual production volumes in Fergana amounted to 4.9 million tons, in Andijan - 3.6 million tons, and in Namangan - 3.3 million tons, with the average capacity utilization rate being 69.5%. The main reasons for underutilization of capacities can be identified as follows:

- Although new equipment has been installed at some enterprises, there are not enough needs and

opportunities for its full utilization.

- As a result of the physical and moral obsolescence of certain capacities, their efficiency has decreased.

- Underutilization of existing capacities due to changes in production volumes.

In our opinion, to address the above shortcomings, it is advisable to implement the following measures:

1. To ensure full and effective use of production capacities:

- Improve and optimize production processes at enterprises;

- Replace outdated equipment with new, resource-efficient equipment;

- Continuously improve the technical condition of production facilities.

2. Increase labor productivity and improve the wage system:

- Develop targeted training programs to enhance employees' skills and competencies;

- Introduce incentive mechanisms in the wage system that are linked to employee performance and labor productivity.

3. Increase the efficiency of fixed asset utilization:

- Implement planned renewal and annual technical upgrades of equipment;

- Replace obsolete fixed assets with new, high-performance, and energy-efficient equipment;

- Regularly analyze the use of fixed assets and develop measures to improve efficiency.

4. Ensure rational use of working capital:

- Maintain working capital turnover at target levels;

- Optimize accounts receivable and payable volumes;

- Determine the optimal quantity of necessary material and inventory reserves.

Through the effective and systematic implementation of these proposals, it is possible to increase the efficiency of resource utilization in construction materials manufacturing enterprises.

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