

PLAN CONSTRUCTION IN THE CONDITIONS OF MARKET RELATIONS CHARACTERISTICS, PRINCIPLES AND METHODS

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Abstract: *This article describes the role and importance of the characteristics, principles and methods of construction planning in the conditions of market relations and shows the main tasks of planning. The data was compiled based on the authors' observations and analysis of foreign literature.*

Keywords: *labor tools, labor objects, production process, proportionality, planning, optimality*

In the conditions of the market economy, production enterprises plan their activities independently. But that doesn't mean giving up tried and true planning methods. Even in today's conditions, the planning of the activities of production enterprises is based on technical and economic calculations, progressive norms and regulations, economic analysis, and the selection of alternative options.

Planning methodology is a set of methods for developing plans at various stages of economic management, including management of production enterprises. In the conditions of the previous planned economy, it was primarily based on the methodological guidelines for the development of the main directions of economic and social development, which were followed by the planning bodies, both at the level of the former union and at the level of individual republics. Current and prospective planning of important sectors and branches of the economy is carried out based on these instructions.

Among the most common planning methods, the following can be included: balance, normative, economic-mathematical, statistical, factor-based, multivariate calculation method. The most effective method is the one that increases the level of validity of the plans and serves to quickly implement them, as well as reduces the risks and potential losses.

Currently, the importance of the balance method is increasing. The essence of this method is expressed by the comparison of indicators that interact. Based on the balance method, the production enterprise's requirements for means of production, labor force, production capacity and their sources are determined. Based on this, it is possible to distinguish the material balance, the balance of production capacity, the balance of labor force, the balance of working hours, and the balance of value. Balance sheets are usually drawn up in the form of a cross-matching table that includes the requirements and the availability or sources of corresponding resources.

The balance method is used together with the normative method. The upper and lower limits of resource consumption are defined in the regulatory method. Concepts such as norms and regulations are used in planning and organizing production.

Norm (norm) is the maximum or minimum permissible limit of the use of raw materials, materials, fuel, energy and other resources for the production of a product unit (work, service) of a

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specified quality. If reducing the norms of resource use leads to a decrease in product quality or a violation of the requirements of established standards, then these norms cannot be reduced.

Normative is a relative quantity, which is mainly expressed using percentages or coefficients. It describes the level of use of labor tools and objects, their consumption per unit of area, unit of weight, unit of volume. For example, product production (fund return), milk fat content, wine alcohol level (in percentages), car mileage, car tire usage, etc. per unit cost of fixed assets.

Norms and regulations are developed on the basis of the following main groups:

- standards of living labor cost (standard of labor time spent per unit of product, standard of production per unit of time, standard of service, standard of quantity);
- material cost standards (raw materials, materials, fuel, energy, components);
- norms of organization of the production process (duration of the production cycle, volume of unfinished production, production reserves, etc.);
- norms of use of labor tools (machines, equipment, mechanisms, devices);
- Norms of the production enterprise, workshop, equipment reaching the project capacity.

It can be seen that planning is a very complex and labor-intensive process that takes into account all indicators of the production enterprise's activity, from normalization of resource costs to product production and realization. The main tasks of planning are:

- goal setting;
- justifying the economic expediency of various directions of the activity of the production enterprise, especially the production of products necessary for the national economy and the population;
- forming the necessary material and technical basis;
- identification of funding sources;
- achieving positive final results.

In practice, the director of the production enterprise or the economic planning service does not or should not perform these tasks. The whole team must participate in this, especially if this production enterprise is operating in the form of a joint-stock company. Unfortunately, the employees of the manufacturing company often work on the principle of "the manager sees more" and do not take the initiative to achieve better results. Experiences show that these Manufacturing Enterprises can flourish only if all employees, including workers, are able to solve the problems of the Manufacturing Enterprise.

Today, the market economy creates a system of planning and rational management of production activities of the production enterprise and maximally favorable conditions. In such conditions, planning should serve to use all the opportunities of the market economy and market relations. It is necessary to plan the activities of the production enterprise not in general, but in a way to solve the tasks in each specific case. For this, it is necessary to rely on the principles of planning such as scientificity, complexity, continuity, optimality, flexibility.

A manufacturing enterprise, especially if it is large, consists of main, auxiliary and service shops, each of which performs only its own task and, accordingly, the o of planning and organizing activities. will have its own characteristics. Based on this, identifying the leading link serves as one of the main principles of planning. In this case, more attention is paid to the development of the division of the production enterprise that ensures the performance of the main production tasks. For example, it is possible to indicate such a link as an assembly shop at a machine-building plant, spinning and weaving shops at a textile plant, and a finished product shop at a confectionery factory.



Another important principle of planning is scientificity, which is primarily based on plans and production development programs, as well as taking into account the requirements of scientific and technical development, competition and market requirements. The science of planning helps to achieve the highest possible results with the minimum amount of live labor and labor costs turned into products, as well as to increase the interest of the employees of the production enterprise.

The principle of complexity covers production, firstly, in time and space, secondly, in the horizontal and vertical direction of production management, thirdly, in providing the resource bases of production, fourthly, in taking into account "bottlenecks" in production and taking measures to eliminate them. , fifthly, in the material and moral satisfaction of employees from the results of their work, sixthly, it provides for the realization of the intended income or profit of the Production Enterprise.

Proportionality is important not only in production planning, but also in production management. Adherence to the necessary proportions contributes to the correct distribution and correct use of the means of production and labor by workshops and workplaces and at the stages of production. Non-observance of proportions, on the other hand, causes production to increase in some areas and decrease in others, that is, disproportions and non-rhythmic functioning of production enterprises. Technical and economic standardization of production organization plays a major role in ensuring the necessary proportionality.

Continuity of planning is an important principle of organizing production and in general the activities of the Production Enterprise. This principle is reflected in the connection of current plans with future plans, and future plans with forecasts. In other words, planning should not be carried out on the basis of the principle "from... to..." from January to March or from March to December, which does not correspond to the nature of an indicative plan with a short-term description.

Optimality is also one of the principles of planning. Plans should ensure the most rational and efficient use of all production resources, taking into account the wide use of waste and by-products, and choose the most effective ways to achieve high results.

Flexibility is an important principle of planning in market conditions. It helps to make timely changes to production plans, to take into account the requirements of consumers and buyers, to prevent possible declines in production and crises. The Law "On Manufacturing Enterprises" creates the necessary conditions for the implementation of this principle in production planning.

However, no principle, including those listed above, is necessary for its own sake. If these principles are not applied in practice, they can remain only on paper or become a simple call. Therefore, it is important for the head of the production enterprise to control the planning process, more precisely, the execution of the plan and how the established and other principles of planning are reflected. The control made it possible to achieve the desired results, to identify and prevent possible disproportions, as well as to determine the ways of identifying and using reserves.

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