

KORXONALARDA ENERGETIK MENEJMENTNI TASHKIL ETISH

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu matnda tashkil etilayotgan effektiv energiya boshqaruvining asosiy elementlari va vazifalari mavzusida gaplashiladi. Bu, mos keluvchi joylarni aniqlash, tashkilot strukturasi tuzilishi, standartlar yaratish va energiya boshqarish tizimlarini amalga oshirish kabi asosiy vazifalarni belgilaydi. Qo'shimcha ravishda, yuqori boshqaruvning qo'llab-quvvati, turli bo'limlarga integratsiya va energiya boshqaruvchi menejerlarining qaror qabul jarayonlarida o'rnini ta'kidlaydi. Matnda shuningdek, xodimlarni ajratish, investitsiya rejalashtirish va energiya tejash bilan bog'liq loyiha qiymatini baholash jarayonlarini ham qanday ravishda muvofiq tashkil etilishi haqida aytib o'tildi.

This text discusses the essential elements and responsibilities involved in establishing effective energy management within an organization. It outlines key tasks such as identifying suitable locations, developing organizational structures, creating standards, and implementing energy management systems. Additionally, it emphasizes the importance of senior management support, integration with various departments, and the role of energy managers in decision-making processes. The text also addresses the allocation of personnel, investment planning, and evaluation procedures for energy-saving initiatives.

Данный текст обсуждает основные элементы и обязанности, связанные с созданием эффективного энергетического менеджмента в организации. В нем рассматриваются такие ключевые задачи, как определение подходящих местоположений, разработка организационных структур, создание стандартов и внедрение систем управления энергией. Кроме того, подчеркивается важность поддержки высшего руководства, интеграции с различными отделами и роль менеджеров по энергетике в процессах принятия решений. В тексте

также затрагивается вопрос распределения персонала, планирования инвестиций и процедур оценки энергосберегающих инициатив.

Energy Management Organization

1. Identifying suitable locations within the company for placing energy management elements.

2. Ensuring that one of the managerial responsibilities is understanding and overseeing energy consumption.

3. Providing support to the company's senior management.

4. Developing the organizational structure for nuclear energy management.

5. Creating the functional and systematic scheme of energy management, including defining the functions of each element of the scheme.

6. Establishing the company's energy committee.

7. Developing and approving corporate standards for energy management, updating and adding to existing standards as necessary.

8. Implementing the energy management system.

9. Supporting the operation of the energy management system. Establishing energy management within the organization should be based on the organizational structure of the institution. Its elements should be placed at all levels and in all departments of the company. It is essential to prioritize the functional responsibilities of these elements. Energy management should be applied throughout the company's operations. The composition of the energy management team should be integrated with all departments of the company, and energy management within the organization should be centralized. For example, several location variants are possible:

- technical department;
- human resources department;
- finance department;
- management by executive director;
- external consultant.

Each variant has its own advantages and disadvantages. It's crucial for energy managers to have a clear understanding of how they fit into the management structure. The following issues are of significant importance:

1. Should all energy personnel be gathered together in one integrated unit?

2. Is it feasible to allocate energy personnel according to divisions within the company? It's necessary to view energy management not only as a technical activity but also as an integral part of broad organizational management. As such, energy management should provide the following:

- Mutual understanding among all managers responsible for controlling energy consumption, as it's one of their managerial responsibilities;

- Recognizing the importance of managerial actions based on the "new" concept of energy consumption. Supporting senior management not only involves motivating employees but also integrating various departments through a committee that ensures employees work in line with the best energy management practices.

If management isn't supported by senior leadership, the energy management department may remain at a low level of activity, leading to inefficient utilization of technical indicators and resources. As a result, it may not be recognized as an integral part of the daily tasks of senior leaders and their employees.

Ignoring other benefits and considerations, an energy manager, adequately trained and acting as a competent leader, is crucial for efficiently managing energy without excessive deliberation. In such cases, energy management within the company is typically entrusted to energy management personnel. Generally, the description of an energy manager's duties includes:

- Formulating and implementing energy policies.
- Ensuring the efficient management of information on energy consumption and emissions within the technical environment through practical and effective means.
- Regularly providing information to senior leaders and employees responsible for decision-making.
- Increasing awareness and ensuring communication about energy issues within the company.
- Supporting efficient management and operations of business activities and operations.
- Identifying the company's needs based on experience in assessing energy consumption.
- Identifying economically viable opportunities to improve energy efficiency.
- Developing an investment plan to enhance energy efficiency and reduce environmental impact.
- Establishing and implementing procedures for evaluating and approving energy management measures.

Additionally, several actions are necessary for effective energy management, including:

- Clearly defining each department's responsibility for monitoring energy consumption within the company's budget allocations.
- The ability of the energy manager to regularly report on the alignment of all actions related to energy management and how well each department controls energy consumption.

- The precise organization of the committee that consolidates various departments for energy management.

The energy manager should report to the relevant department head at least once a month. Through this department head, the energy manager should have direct access and delegate at least a portion of energy management responsibilities to the energy management committee. The advantage of such a committee is that it ensures entry into decision-making areas that directly impact energy consumption without being solely reliant on the energy manager. Through this committee, the energy manager is required to report to the company's leadership at least once a year. Additionally, it is common to allocate the functions of energy management employees responsible for investing in energy-saving initiatives. Typically, external oversight personnel should be recruited from both the company's leadership and the energy management committee on a regular basis.

The number of energy managers depends on several factors, including:

- The amount of energy consumption;
- The need to reduce energy consumption within the company;
- The stage reached in the development program of the company's energy management.

The importance and tasks of production management.

Issues related to economics play a crucial role in enhancing the prosperity of the nation. Based on this economics, efforts are made to address social issues, and robust external defense mechanisms are established in active external policy areas. The economic, social production, distribution, and division of labor form the backbone of the national industrial complex, primarily centered around industrial enterprises. Because it is in these places where direct production processes take place, creating material wealth. The production of finished products from raw materials is a complex process, and the production process is described with the interaction of three elements: labor subjects, labor tools, and labor power, or labor itself. If the ratio of these elements changes, the result of the process also changes. Throughout the history of production, people have constantly strived to find the best ratio of these elements, improve it, and achieve good results through efficient actions and material costs, leading to the production of high-quality products. In practice, production management strives to achieve the best results by distributing and utilizing production elements wisely. This multifaceted and challenging task can only be accomplished with a solid understanding of the principles of production and labor organization. The process of organizing production, which has its own subject, object, and method, is reflected in the field of "Production Management". The subject of this discipline is considered the activity of production in conditions of economic laws, in the field of material, labor, and financial resources consumption, to develop methods that lead to

high performance. It falls into the social science category, as it relates to human relations in the production process, thus being related to economic and social sciences. The discipline of production management is not confined to one area like other disciplines. In each stage of its development, it studies the laws of development and improvement, as well as the conditions for the corporation's advancement and defines ways to improve its work. The object of "Production Management" is the food industry enterprise. The latest definition of "enterprise" in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on "Enterprises in the Republic of Uzbekistan" specifically states: "A subject of private entrepreneurship, which, based on the right of ownership or the right to fully utilize property, engages in the production, sale, or processing of products, performs works, provides services, and performs all forms of ownership under the conditions of the law, operates as an independent economic entity." President Islam Karimov emphasized the following regarding the establishment and development of enterprises in the collection "Our Goal is a Free and Prosperous Homeland, a Free and Prosperous Life": "In the economy, where a perfect technological process is inherent, where forces capable of producing high-quality products and reworking mineral and agricultural raw materials are concentrated, enterprises play a leading role".

In this process, priority should be given to sectors that produce products based on local raw materials and natural resources, while employing advanced modern technologies, not only meeting domestic demand but also competing in the external market simultaneously. The enterprise directs its activities towards achieving its goals by meeting the needs of the products it produces, the services it provides, or the works it performs, thereby ensuring the economic and social benefits of its members and the interests of the enterprise owner. The enterprise carries out its main activities in accordance with the goals and tasks stipulated in its Charter. The Charter of the enterprise is based on the laws and regulations of the Republic. Organizing and managing the enterprise's activities on a scientific basis, especially working in the conditions of market economics, requires a deep understanding of general economic laws, making full use of all legal regulations, and wide application of modern methods of production organization and management. "Production Management" as a discipline is based on a single scientific method—dialectical method—similar to other sciences. All aspects of industrial production are interrelated and change and develop in relation to each other, presenting new, progressive phenomena as a struggle between new and old tendencies. The dialectical method incorporates reasoning and illustrative methods when solving problems. Methodology in science refers to the forms and methods of learning and understanding, including the development of research topics and theories, as well as the verification of the validity of the identified results, namely the consistency of the object of study from the perspective of its relevance. Therefore, methodology encompasses the collection of

research or knowledge, the path of understanding, and the various ways of confirming or theorizing reality. The methodological basis of “Production Management” is formed by the general theory of dialectics. The dialectical method requires considering factors and conditions, their manifestation, and resolution of contradictions, taking into account contradictions, conflicts, and oppositions.

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