

Analysis of the minds of the creation of daily production

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Abstract. The development of market relations establishes a view of the enterprise as an instrument of entrepreneurship. The legislation defines an enterprise as an independent economic statutory entity that has the rights of a legal entity and carries out production, research and commercial activities with the aim of making a profit. The Law on Entrepreneurship defines that entrepreneurship is a systematic activity of producing products, performing work, providing services and engaging in trade with the aim of making a profit, which involves independent initiative and a significant degree of own risk. In competitive conditions, such a goal requires a constant search or creation of new market opportunities for the manufacture of products or the provision of services. An enterprise as an organization has a complex structure: a significant number of employees and a system of relationships. Then there is a need for specialists with special qualifications who are able to purposefully influence employees, carry out management, coordination, motivation and control to achieve the goals of the enterprise. An entrepreneur is a person who consciously takes risks when creating a new organization or implementing a new idea or service. This article describes how to independently find new market opportunities for an enterprise, justify measures to modify the activities of enterprises in competitive conditions, create a modern management style combining resources, powers, the psychology of relationships, and the dynamism of the external environment, use innovative opportunities, make decisions quickly, predict the development of organizations, navigate in special literature on enterprise, marketing, and management, and apply modern computer management technologies. Today, there are many aspects to

creating entrepreneurial activity. Creation of a sole proprietorship (FOP), creation of a business strategy for the enterprise, attraction of advertising agents for successful sales of manufactured products, arrangement of premises for manufacturing and storage of products.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, management, production organization, income, position, wage rate.

INTRODUCTION

The basics of the entrepreneurial activity, what the entrepreneur will do, what products will be produced, where to sell.

PURPOSE OF THE PAPER

The main aspects in the organization of production are examined, which factors influence the success and which will increase respect during the creation of production.

RESEARCH RESULTS

The development of market stocks establishes a view of entrepreneurship as a tool for adoption. Legislation defines the enterprise as an independent state-owned statutory subject, which has the rights of a legal entity and a business enterprise, scientific research and commercial activity by way of protection profit.

The law on enterprise means that enterprise is a systematic activity in the production of

products, the production of goods, the work performed, and the employment of trade in order to obtain profits that are transferred. independent initiative and a significant step of the powerful government. In the minds of competition, this goal will require constant research and the creation of new market opportunities for the production of products or services. Business as an organization has a complex structure: I mean the number of workers, and the system is maintained.

Therefore, there is a need for specialists with special qualifications, whose purpose is to directly influence workers, to provide management, coordination, motivation and control for achieving the goals of acceptance. An administrator is a person who goes to his own home after creating a new organization, or promoting a new idea or service. With the creation of a new generation in today's minds, respect will be given to certain aspects, and first of all, to the recognition of the physical individual who is a member of the FOP.

Today you can earn money through electronic resources. You need to go to the "DIYA" portal [6] :

1. Click Submit an application, log in or register with the citizen's account.
2. Complete the online service cancellation form and sign the application with the individual's electronic signature.
3. The application will be sent to the Unified Democratic Register for registering the activities of the sole proprietor online without the participation of a registrar.

4. If you have chosen a filing system (either formal or simplified), then the relevant information must be included in the application for state registration. The application will be automatically sent before filing to the FOP registration department or to the department for the promotion of government activities.

5. The status of the application can be checked in the citizen's account in the Service section - Service registration. Notifications about the result can also be sent by e-mail to the citizen's account in the section Bring back respect.

After that, as soon as information about the registration of the FOP is available, it will automatically go to the EDR and the tax office at the place of registration of the FOP or at the place of promotion of government activities. In the near future, there will be a search for placement, or the replacement of one's own, as a rule, when organizing a production, a search for placement will occur and a lease agreement will be drawn up. At the initial stages, recruitment is carried out for personnel, and applications for open vacancies are given. Since entrepreneurial activity will require large capital investments, then an analysis of financial institutions, such as banks, is made, applications are submitted for obtaining a loan or leasing for property, which will be used for production. For example, to organize the production you will need an amount of 300,000 UAH cooking, why cooking is necessary to add the material [7, 8, 9]. For this purpose, we carry out an analysis of the lending minds of the largest banks, which is given in Table 1.

Table 1. Lending conditions

	АТ "PUMB"	АТ СВ "PRIVATBANK"	JSC "Sens Bank"	JSC "Os-chadbank"	АТ "Raiffeisen Bank"
Maximum loan amount	200 000 UAH	300 000 UAH	500 000 UAH	500 000 UAH	750 000 UAH
Maximum term per loan	24 months	36 months	60 months	60 months	72 months
Annual percentage rate for the loan becomes	31,95%	36,5%	58,77%	56%	51,90%

On Fig. 1 shows the amount of money in deposits in the bank, Fig. 2 shows how much money needs to be turned to adjust the hundred-cent rate to the maximum lending term [10, 11, 12].

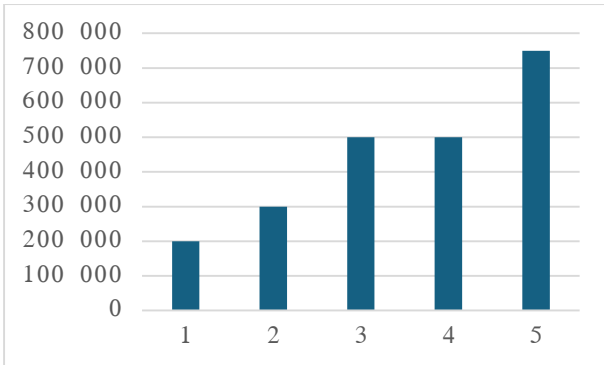


Fig. 1. The maximum amount of pennies can be withdrawn on credit

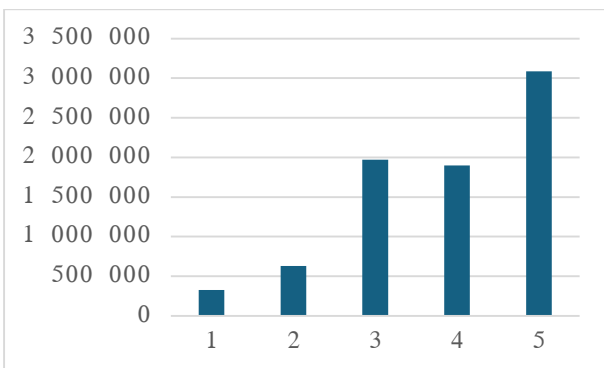


Fig. 2. The maximum amount that is required to be turned from the settlement of the multi-hundredth rate

Once the legal documents and financial arrangements have been completed, we move on to the design of our product and its preparation. Evidence about the products and services of a company cannot be immediately available to all customers. Buyers are looking for a variety of rhubarbs, relish, and drinks. Therefore, in order to concentrate the flow on the consumption of enterprise, it is necessary to concentrate entirely on one hour or market segment. To fabricate the part, you decided to use a turning and milling machine with a computer. Complexes for modeling such as Autodesk Inventor Professional modeled the part that needed to be prepared Fig. 3.

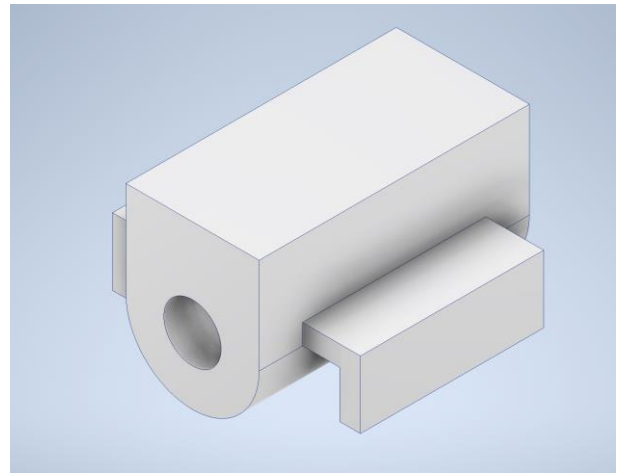


Fig. 3. Model of a possible product

With the help of an automated milling machine, the creations of the product were designed Fig. 4.



Fig. 4. Finished product

The quality category of the logistics system is one of the most difficult among those with what specialists have to deal with.

The technical specifications are developed by the customer or development organization. It determines the principles of operation of the equipment, the main parameters characterizing its dimensions, kinematic diagram, efficiency, type of energy used, weight and dimensions.

Technical and economic indicators are established, on which the quality of the structure

as an object of operation depends. To design how

The production facility is subject to requirements for production efficiency and minimum development time. When drawing up technical specifications, it is necessary to take into account specific manufacturing conditions created product it is necessary to ensure that the new the product and its elements, technological methods of processing and assembly, the most economical for a given production scale. Required also ensure compliance of the designed product with the means of production available to the manufacturing enterprise [13,14].

So as not to there were disruptions and delays in the development of new products, preferably so that they do not require methods not mastered by the enterprise, and special equipment not available at the factory. However, it is not necessary everything should be calculated and developed based only on existing capabilities; it is necessary to provide for the introduction of new technological processes and the introduction of new, more advanced equipment.

The quality category is used when choosing items for pleasure both production and individual needs, production planning, etc. Evaluating its results, determining its complexity and effectiveness, labor organization, creation of new products.

The quality category is also used when there is a need to consider composition and nature of properties of the logistics system. Two characteristic ones are known quality change methods. The first consists in a simple regrouping of those characteristics of the product. In this case, a new quality is formed thanks to the change in the number and nature of the connections between the characteristics, the composition of which remains the previous one, and only the structure changes.

However, if the mechanism quality development consisted only in such a simple redistribution of characteristics, then the quality of the products would not develop progressively, but only the characteristics would receive advantages at the expense of others.

The quality circle is a conceptual model of interdependent activities that affect quality at various stages of production of products or services Fig.5.

Need means the maximum price. The minimum price is calculated in expenses. Expenses are divided into permanent and variable. Constant expenditures on energy supplies, rent, and changes are determined by the level of technology. Analysis and determination of similar prices of competitors' products is the starting point for price determination. In the shortest option, the price is calculated as the sum of the cost (inrast) and the planned profit. The price

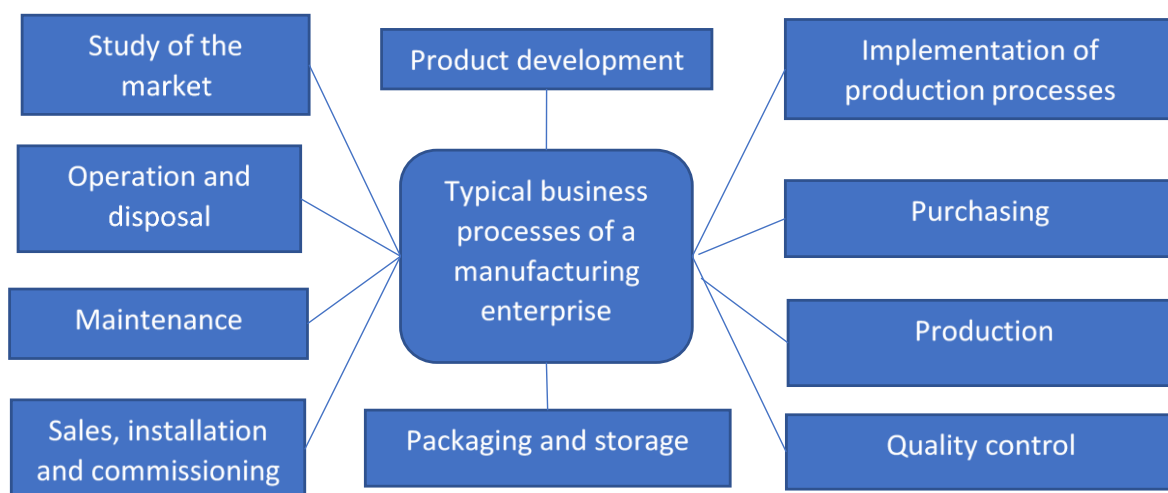


Fig. 5. Circle of quality

is adjusted according to the price curves and the prices of competitors, and a decision is made about the initial price of the product. In practical terms, when trying to sell a product, the price is adjusted and corresponds to the real market. If the elasticity of the product is important to determine, otherwise the price will change rapidly, the price will be indicated on the basis of the exact prices of competitors. The price is also determined on the basis of closed bidding between competitors, if the organization is important to negotiate a contract and pay off competitors' inflows at a low price, otherwise the price will not exceed the costs. Psychological factors influence the price range in addition to the breakdown; For example, if a moving price implies a moving price, the price should be unclear or changeable. The price policy of the company also contributes, for example, it is connected with the constant decline in prices. When the residual price is set, be sure to take into account the idea of distributors, dealers, other intermediaries, and sellers to directly contact buyers.

Based on the principles of a systematic approach to analysis and synthesis micro logistics system, we can imagine the technology of its application to the problem of forming a warehouse network in the form of an algorithm.

This algorithm allows you to determine the sequence of stages formation of a warehouse network that the enterprise follows for effective functioning in the market [3,4].

When forming a warehouse network, it is necessary to take into account:

- place of a specific warehouse in the logistics system;
- goals, objectives and functions of a specific warehouse, its type and characteristics of material flow;
- territorial location of the warehouse network;
- relationships with the external environment of suppliers and consumers;
- characteristics of the vehicles used;
- state of the network infrastructure;
- material and technical base of the enterprise;
- availability of information communication within the warehouse network, etc.

Algorithm for forming a warehouse network as a micro logistics network systems in accordance with the methodology of the systems approach should be specified in relation to the purpose of the study in the form of a complex relevant models, methods, organizational, technical and economic developments [1,2].

The purpose of creating a warehouse network is the basis for solving any warehouse network issues. It lays the foundation for a warehousing strategy inventories, determines priorities in the placement of warehouses and the level of their technical equipment, as well as technological solutions in each warehouse, focused on meeting the demand of consumers, whom is supposed to be served through this warehouse network.

This service policy requires the supplier to use technological solutions with any level of piece goods in the warehouse configurations. Consequently, the level of technical equipment of the warehouse must provide a solution to this problem (for example, manual picking or automation of selection - depending on the financial capabilities of the enterprise).

The creation of a modern warehouse facility represents complex process that requires a systematic approach, attracting qualified specialists and taking into account many factors, influencing the layout of the territory, determining the parameters of the territory and warehouse, construction of the facility, selection of equipment and software, development and implementation of storage technology, ensuring the life of the facility [5].

The goal of warehouse design is to create the most efficient warehouse facility that quickly adapts to conditions optimization of the logistics system in which it operates.

Today it is no longer possible to imagine a modern warehouse that does not have an automated warehouse operations management system and keeping records of the movement of inventory items. Availability of such system allows you to solve many issues and problems inherent in the previous organization of work in the warehouse and manual accounting of inventory values.

An automated warehouse system allows you to minimize the human factor when working with inventory items, because it is based on a

systematic approach to organization of warehouse processes, use of modern warehouse technologies and modern means of collecting and transmitting information, which continue to be constantly improved.

On the one hand, there is a need to automate the management of warehouse operations, reduce the influence of the human factor in carrying out warehouse operations and ensuring full accounting of receipts, availability and dispatch of inventory items, i.e. organize warehouse operations at a high level.

On the other hand, warehouse operations are only part of a production or trading process, and a software product must organically enter into the existing system of documentation and accounting of the movement of inventory items, comply requirements for conducting accounting operations, provide the opportunity to exchange information between divisions of the enterprise and with external partners.

The sales force follows the following contact principles: an agent for a merchant or a group of buyers, a group of agents for a group of buyers, holding trade events and seminars. The organizational structure of the trading apparatus is governed by the territorial, commodity principle and by client breakdown. Sales agents are selected as personnel to carry out their activities effectively in a competitive environment. The main goals of a smart and successful sales agent lie in the ability to create inflows and reach their goals, reconfigure and create solutions for the client to meet new needs. These sales are formed in advance and preparation of effective sales presentations of goods and services.

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Аналіз умов створення сучасного виробництва

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Анотація. Розвиток ринкових відносин встановлює погляд на підприємство як інструмент підприємництва. Законодавство визначає підприємство як самостійний господарюючий статутний суб'єкт, що має права юридичної особи і здійснює виробничу, науково-дослідну і комерційну діяльність з метою одержання прибутку. Закон про підприємство визначає, що підприємство - це систематична діяльність з вироб-

ництва продукції, виконання робіт, надання послуг та заняття торгівлею з метою одержання прибутку, що передбачає самостійну ініціативу та значний ступінь власного ризику. В умовах конкуренції така ціль потребує постійного пошуку або створення нових ринкових можливостей для виготовлення продукції або надання послуг. Підприємство як організація має складну структуру: значну кількість працівників, та систему відношень. Тоді з'являється потреба у спеціалістах з особливою кваліфікацією, що здатні цілеспрямовано впливати на працівників, здійснювати управління, координацію, мотивацію і контроль для досягнення цілей підприємства. Підприємець - це особа, яка свідомо йде на ризик при створенні нової організації, або впровадженні нової ідеї або послуги. У даній статті наведено як самостійно знаходити нові ринкові можливості для підприємства, обґрунтувати заходи модифікації діяльності підприємств в

умовах конкуренції, створювати сучасний стиль керівництва у поєднанні ресурсів, повноважень, психології відношень, динамізму зовнішнього середовища, використовувати інноваційні можливості, оперативне приймання рішення, прогнозувати розвиток організацій, орієнтуватися у спеціальній літературі з питань підприємства, маркетингу, менеджменту, застосовувати сучасні комп'ютерні технології управління. На сьогоднішній день для створення підприємницької діяльності існують багато аспектів. Створення фізичної особи підприємниць (ФОП), створення бізнес стратегії підприємства, залучення рекламних агентів для успішних продажів виготовленої продукції, облаштування приміщення для виготовлення і зберігання продукції.

Ключові слова: підприємництво, менеджмент, організація виробництва, прибуток, позика, відсоткова ставка.