

ORGANIZATIONAL-ECONOMIC BASIS OF INDUSTRIAL SERVICES EFFICIENCY MAINTENANCE IN THE FIELD OF OIL EXTRACTING

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The authors show the necessity of the use of system approach to managing industrial service. The possibilities of increasing the efficiency of industrial service system functioning are examined on the basis of forming the optimal level of its innovative character.

Rendering industrial services is a complex system in which there is a set of key elements of internal and external communications, which significantly affect the outcomes of its operation. This purpose of each of the key elements is the common purpose of the system.

In this connection, the most comprehensible form of applying the theory of knowledge and dialectics to the research of rendering industrial services is the system approach. The application of the system approach makes it possible to structure the sequence of actions covering the process of rendering industrial services. As a result, there is a possibility of a complex assessment of industrial-economic activities of an enterprise and the activity of its control system in the process of making administrative decisions at all levels of the considered system.

Thus, it is important to consider the fact, that in the economic science the principles of system approach focus mainly on solving the problems of the optimum economic planning, which require the construction of multicomponent models of complex systems with split-level management.

Planning in the service industries is the basis of economic system. Systematic planning is manifested in two aspects:

◆ to develop plans for each control as an individual subsystem and at the same time - a

complete system. The optimum effect in this case is achieved by the balanced functioning of all the managed elements;

◆ the overall planning of interrelated factors: strategic, tactical, operational, quantitative and qualitative characteristics, etc.

As noted by the French theorist and practitioner of management A. Faiol: «to manage is to anticipate», and «to predict is almost to act», meaning that planning can be represented as a certain level of management activity built on the basis of some selected indicators of plans and their implementation, monitoring results and evaluating them, finding opportunities to reduce risks and negative outcomes of planning.

The level of managerial activity in the implementation of a service to a large extent can express the relationship between scheduled maintenance activities and their results and cause various financial and business results for the same initial conditions.

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