ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

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DOI:https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.23210144

Abstract: The national economy of the country has a certain structure. It consists of production, social, territorial and network structure. The national economy also includes production and non-production sectors. The most profound structural changes are taking place in the management system of branches of the republic's economy and some sectors.

Key words: national economy, management, school, enterprise, system.

INTRODUCTION

National economy means an interdependent complex of production branches and economic forms connected by the division of labor. The state national economy is a single dialectic unit of all industries and enterprises located throughout the country, in which all stages of reproduction and the interests of production participants are realized. The national economy of the country has a certain structure. It consists of production, social, territorial and network structure. The national economy also includes production and non-production sectors. The most profound structural changes are taking place in the management system of branches of the republic's economy and some sectors.

After the Union was disintegrated and the Union Ministries were abolished, the Union and Union-Republic subordinate enterprises located on the territory of Uzbekistan were nationalized. This put the solution of the problem of organizing the management of the ulama on the agenda. In order to solve the problem, these enterprises were voluntarily merged into state network consems depending on their fields of activity. This not only saved the production forces, but also created an opportunity to give a new impetus to its development.

As the economic independence of the enterprise expanded, state consems were transformed into network associations. The management apparatus of the company is supported by the funds voluntarily provided by the associations and enterprises within its structure.

During the first stage of the reform, line ministries were completely abolished by turning them into associations, consems, corporations and other economic associations. The management system in road transport, construction, and agriculture was restructured. Enterprises and organizations, regardless of their authority and form of ownership, voluntarily joined councils, associations and corporations on the basis of common economic interests. They start their activities on the basis of shares and entrance fees, on the basis of the participant's stock package (package).

National companies were established in industries and fields of national importance, such as travel, transport, culture, cinematography, etc. The distinguishing feature of our companies is that they are economically independent. They work on the basis of self sufficiency and independently solve problems related to production-economic and financial activities. In the current period, the main task of associations, councils, corporations and other associations is to provide the national economy of the republic with specific types of manufactured products, to conduct a unified scientific, technical and investment policy, to study the conjuncture of domestic and foreign markets, to market in the network is

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to develop relations. Also, the task of the office is to organize the transformation of state organizations into a non-state form, to support the development of entrepreneurship with all measures.

It is an important aspect of the settlement of market relations that all the work in the field of solving the problems of forming a multi-sector economy, privatization of state property, rapid development of the productive force and improvement of the population's well-being has begun. Territorial aspects of market changes are becoming stronger. In such conditions, the responsibility of local government bodies to fulfill their tasks is increasing. My internal structure has been completely changed.

Conducting organizational events, organization, leadership and control in the enterprise are the main directions of the management process. Organizational work can be divided into 3 stages.

Stage 1 - division of labor. The manager divides the whole work in such a way that each of them has its own task and can be performed by one person. It is necessary to take into account the professional qualifications.

Stage 2 — group tasks and divide them into logical blocks. In many companies, teams of 2-3 people work together. If people are organized into departments and sectors, the work will be efficient. This part of organization is called specialization.

Stage 3 — coordination of work or coordination of work of different departments (coordinated). Coordination prevents conflicts and strengthens the management and firm system. A well-organized and coordinated mechanism ensures that the last two functions of management, leadership and control, are well established. Usually, the members of the organization, working managers and individual employees receive the given system for information and familiarize themselves with the organization system, as a result, each member or department has a clear idea of what to do together. An organization or a small firm also has its own structure, in which positions, a system of subordination, and who manages this or that department should be clearly indicated. Such a structure allows you to get to know the company quickly. System offices have formal and informal contacts.

Formal relationships are primarily vertical relationships between management and subordinates. They differ depending on the type of leadership and subordination. If the leadership is complete and the subordinate office is involved in all issues related to its subordinate activities, this type of communication is called regular communication. If leadership is limited, then communication is functional. In addition to vertical communication, there are also horizontal communication between organs. These are relations in the form of coordination and cooperation. Official relations based on authority occupy the main place in the management system. But informal communication is also important. Many years of direct relations between suppliers and product consumers, research and production organizations, scientific and educational institutions are of positive importance. But there are also negative aspects of informal communication, for example, groupism and similar manifestations. Step-by-step subordination means a vertically and horizontally organized system of authority, combined with formal and informal ties in the system.

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