



THE MAIN PRINCIPLES, GOALS AND TASKS OF MODERN ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: October 11 th 2023 Accepted: November 10 th 2023 Published: December 16 th 2023	In the article, the main principles of enterprise management, goals and tasks are thoroughly analyzed, and the means and methods of achieving efficiency in management are clearly defined.
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The effect of all the reforms implemented in Republic of Uzbekistan makes improvement of management the main task. The smoothness and perfection of the management implies the clarification of the goal, the organization of the activity and the control of the execution. Therefore, the issue of determining the main principles, goals and tasks of enterprise management is becoming one of the urgent tasks of the current era.

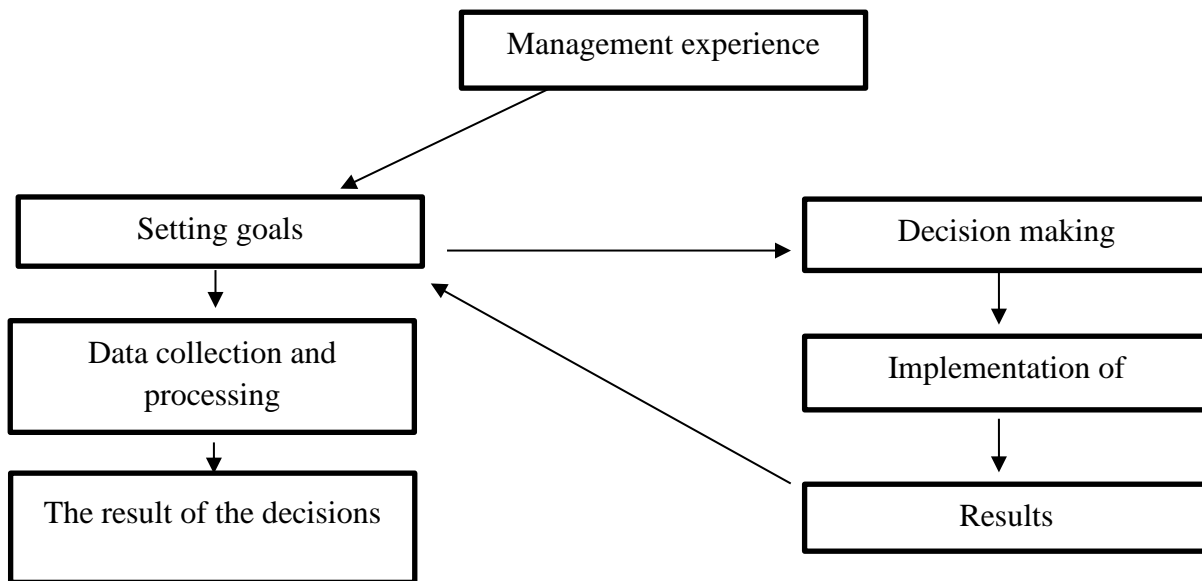
In order to achieve efficiency in enterprise management, first of all, it is necessary to clearly define the goals of management, as well as the means and methods of achieving it. At the same time, it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that the goals of management are clear and that they are implemented by all executors. A correctly set goal represents the interests of the head of the enterprise, as well as the entire team and each employee. Such a result can be achieved by becoming a part of the set of tasks for the current and future development of the enterprise. Such an approach leads to the shortest path that ensures the alignment of production goals with production management. Such adaptation indicates the appropriateness of management both as a system and as a separate type of activity. Today, the goals and objectives of almost every enterprise are defined in the Law "On Enterprises" and are regulated on the basis of this law. Production of high-quality and competitive products at the lowest costs ensures maximum profit and avoids crisis and is the main task of every enterprise. All tasks of management should serve this purpose. The efficiency of management is achieved in many ways with the help of mutual

relations between the objectives set before the enterprise and the tasks to be performed.

Enterprise management into the following types: done increase to the deadline according to current and prospective;

- to the level of importance according to the main (strategic) and second rank (tactical);
- control object to the relationship according to private and general;
- to the result reach level according to final and intermediate or bossy.

The management process align current goals with future goals, specific goals with overall goals, and intermediate goals with final goals coming and submission provide necessary fulfill the main goals more attention should be paid to increase. Enterprise or to him equalized economy management activities of entities in full that's it tasks should be focused on performance. The main goal is the second level from tasks separate ability to get, modern of managers of the most important professional indicators is one Management process basically periodic (periodic) feature have will be It is a goal and tasks designation with starting with them perform, that is certain one to the results reach with will be completed. About the results (achieving the goal level) obtained information based on new tasks is determined and the management cycle begins again. Such the number of periods is one how many being, they are the first of the control object in place to himself special features and other indicators with is expressed.



1 - drawing. Management period

In practice for various reasons According to, the production is fixed from parameters deviation, and management not achieving the set goal can. In such cases, operati v (fast) in order put the way with taking deviations. thrown away and of the production process normative way activity conduct is provided. In general when, management period - goal and tasks from setting to results drawing below until reaching in the form of show possible (Figure 1).

The efficiency of enterprise management, the less time spent on the formation and implementation of goals, the higher. This includes, in addition to the experience and qualifications of the head (manager) of the enterprise and other persons responsible for the performance of management functions, reduction of time spent on management practices and work procedures, mechanization and automation of management processes, organizational and technical measures for rational organization of management decision-making and implementation. is achieved by using the complex [2].

In order to correctly make a decision aimed at achieving a positive result, it is necessary to foresee the possible results of making this decision, to correctly evaluate various options of development prospects. This determines the main strategic tasks of enterprise management. Among them are not only maximum profit, but also renovation and modernization of production, production of modern products that meet the needs of consumers, and determining the directions of activity taking into account today's and future prospects. The last of the listed, in turn, requires a creative approach and the search for new directions of management decisions.

Management decision is an important link in management technology. The implementation of the

management's goals and tasks will largely depend on the correct decision-making. On the one hand, the management decision is a logical-ideological activity performed mainly by the managers of the enterprise, and on the other hand, it is an emotional-psychological behavior. It depends on the depth of experience, knowledge and thinking of a person in the process of making management decisions [3].

Management decisions are classified according to the following characteristics:

- **on competence and responsibility** - individual or collegial (team) management decisions;
- **by content** - scientific-technical, economic, organizational, social management decisions;
- **by nature** - operative-distributive, economic-management and normative management decisions;
- **on the level of influence** - single and multi-level management decisions;
- **according to the direction of influence** - internal and external;
- **according to the scale of influence** - private and general (collective);
- **according to the period of exposure** - one-time and multiple.

Management decisions must meet the requirements of implementation possibilities, timely implementation, accuracy, legality and similar requirements. The best decision is the one that requires the least amount of changes and corrections during implementation. Practice shows that at present, managers of many enterprises have enough knowledge and experience to make the right decisions in the course of management activities.

It is known that management decisions are more



directed to specific individuals than to the means of production. Therefore, management and management decisions are primarily relationships between people in the production process. It is important here what principles the person making the management decision or the management office acts on the basis of their authority.

A principle is a special category on which an individual or group relies when making a decision. The principle is only human is typical. Cars and animals any to the principle have it won't be. Known one of the principles precisely because of the origin a person himself wrapping standing the world with relationships creates (builds a house, bridge, shipyard and so on increases) [4].

Management activity in the enterprise is known one principles based on done is increased. This principles first, between production participants agreements if it installs, secondly, on the surface coming possible has been of mistakes prevention and the effectiveness of management work increases.

Modern science and management practice the following principles of enterprise management the most the main ones accepts as:

- 1) scientificity;
- 2) systematicity and complexity;
- 3) single control and collegiality;
- 4) order and justice;
- 5) employees material and moral stimulation;
- 6) thrift and efficiency;
- 7) initiative and corporate morale;
- 8) authority and commitment.

Scientific management principle of stems is the core. In practice this principle is, first of all, society objective laws of development and aware of scientific and technical achievements to be requires. His help with necessary for production and management proportionality provided, errors in management decisions is reduced, the center of gravity the most big quality and to achieve mi qdor achievements will be held.

Scientific principle from economic-mathematical methods in solving production issues wide use, targeted and programmatic methods of management done introduction, modern electronic computing techniques and automated management from systems to use in the eye holds.

Systematic and complexity principle science of the principle continuation to be with at the same time, it has its own independent importance. It is vertical and of the managed system horizontal directions according to all to cover the features in the eye holds Systematic and complexity principle to the principles of management methods in dispersion and a minute profit and because of passion surface against the coming decisions. It is one of production properly done

increase to provide serves, favorable conditions for production creates.

Single management and collegiality important principles of enterprise management is one This principle is especially the shareholding conditions activity host clearly visible in enterprises it seems.

Single control each head of the farm authority within by law in deciding matters based on the given right one itself (singular way) to make a decision and the enterprise activity for personally responsibility means. In addition, a single management employee commands only one directly (directly) from the boss possible or a must also means cases.

Collegiality enterprise of the team with production active in making decisions related to q in the presence of is expressed. Known one in the sense that it is especially related to the will of management in methods collegiality single control refers to dependent α - resistance. In market economy conditions this of principle possibilities significant respectively extended.

Order and justice management itself at every step remind standing is the principle. In many cases exactly that's it to the principle according to enterprise and description to his supervisor is given How educated is the head of the enterprise and experienced, his professional skills and the higher the culture and the more he cares about the team, the order and justice indicators will be so high. In short, order is everyone and everything.. own in place to be, justice while compassion and means harmony of justice. Procedure of management and justice principle frequent staff turnover prevention taking, enterprise grow up to growth and to this enterprise serves to interest the team.

Employees material and the principle of moral stimulation labor productivity is an important incentive in increasing and management system efficiency reflection makes. In order to achieve the loyalty and support of employees, they are services for, workers while done of work quality and for the quantity fair how to get paid necessary. In addition, moral incentives are less important than material incentives not. Talent of the leader, employee (employees, workers) n ing initiative and progress in a timely manner, properly evaluate them and skillfully use the system of both material and moral incentives thrown away

Savings and efficiency principle i carried out at all levels of enterprise management increase must has been is a principle. This the essence of the principle is material and labor resources thrift use with, eng with low costs the most many p to the results reach, in full use of production reserves is expressed. However, this principle is not applied as an exception, not only to the head of the enterprise, but to the whole the team and the first in place raw material and of materials ready



management creator it will find real confirmation only if it becomes the labor rule of the workers.

Initiative and corporate mentality is an important principle of management to be with together, of the enterprise market successful operation in the system to conduct is also a motivation. In general In general, management is creative without initiative, without perspective achieve success without approach command is local. Management is creative the basis, the initiative corporatism enriches by connecting with.

If the result of the harmony of the team engaged in the production of corporate mentality, if there is an alliance, **initiative** enterprise, meaning active actions to the team and each. to the employee development of production various programs. development and. done give additional power when increasing is enough

Authority and commitment principle management is reasonable, clear and established organization. system create, to positions the guide and the leader and the law of experts. development of documents on duties, completed work for material responsibility designation, command and instructions timely preparation. means. Each. position owner - department or from the head of service to the head of the enterprise in management activities own powers not to hide and obligations not reduce others, that is to him subordinate of individuals undertake does not load it is necessary

In conclusion, the above-mentioned principles, both separately and together, should serve to increase the credibility of the management system and the reputation of the head of the enterprise and each management structure. In addition, they need to be constantly improved and supplemented with new principles that meet the requirements of the spirit of the times and the economic mechanism. This makes it possible to develop new forms and methods of management systems and processes.

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