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MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY, ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY CRITERIA

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Annotation. To assess the effectiveness of the activities of the enterprise, first of all, economic indicators are used. The main thing is the ratio of profit to total costs in the reporting period. If deviations or unsatisfactory results are detected, a factor analysis is performed to determine the exact causes.

Keywords: management efficiency, manager, organization, economic, category, concept, quality.

It is worth noting that management efficiency is a relative indicator, which describes the entire management or its separate subsystem. For this purpose, they are applied to the various integral indicators that give a more precise numerical definition of adjectives.

It is worth noting that a significant part of the economically active population with the appropriate level of education and qualifications is involved in the management process. Due to the fact that a lot of time and money is spent on the training of such personnel, great attention is paid to assessing such a parameter as management efficiency. Efficiency criteria allow you to take a closer look at this issue. In theoretical studies, the following varieties are distinguished:

Management efficiency is an economic category that indicates the contribution of the manager and his environment to the overall functioning of the organization. This is exactly what many researchers put into this concept. In this case, the management efficiency criteria are presented as the results of activities and the level of implementation of the goals and objectives set for the current period. Profit is the main indicator.

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- economic efficiency-the ratio of production and management costs, as well as the results obtained;
- social efficiency is the satisfaction of consumers of different categories with the assortment and quality of goods and services.

You should also distinguish the following concepts:

- internal efficiency is the achievement of the individual goals of the organization at a constant level of costs;
- * external efficiency-compliance of the enterprise with the needs and requirements of the external environment.

The evaluation algorithm is as follows:

- * determination of the purpose of activity assessment;
- selection of criteria and their detailed justification;
- initial data set used in the analysis process;
- development of requirements for the indicators in the result;
- development or selection of methodology in which calculations are carried out;
- calculations and evaluation of the obtained guides.

Each organization sets specific goals for itself. In the process of evaluating the final results, certain inconsistencies can be determined. Based on the results of the examination, a decision may be made to correct the management process or make changes to the plans.

The main goal of management is to constantly improve the activities of the organization. Of particular importance is the economic efficiency of management. Efficiency criteria can be general and private. In the first case, the global aspect of



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performance results is considered. It is important to achieve the maximum result with minimal spending of resources. Partial indicators of management efficiency include:

degree of labor costs of workers involved in the production process;

rationality of spending material resources;

minimum value of financial resources;

indicators characterizing the use and depreciation of the main production funds; cost of production (should be kept at a minimum •;

production profitability indicator;

technical equipment of the production workshops is made (compliance with modern achievements of technical progress);

the labor intensity of workers determined by the working conditions and organizational structure of the office;

- compliance with the cost rate and full compliance with all charter obligations;
- * stability of staffing and structure;
- * Compliance with environmental regulations at the same cost level.

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Efficiency components

When assessing the effectiveness of organization management, the following indicators can be used:

- * efficiency, which is manifested in the degree of achievement of the goals set by the management;
- * the ability to sparingly spend material and financial resources that fully meet the needs of all structures and units of the organization;
- * achieving the optimal ratio of the received economic results to the costs spent in the production process;
 - the degree of influence of direct or indirect factors on the final result. Criterion groups



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The criteria for assessing the effectiveness of management are specific indicators that allow you to assess the feasibility and effectiveness of the implementation of certain types of activities. Modern economic science divides them into two groups:

- specific (local) criteria:
- labor costs of workers engaged in the direct production of goods or services;
- expenditure of material resources for management and other purposes;
- cost of financial resources;
- indicators that characterize the use of basic tools (purpose, depreciation, efficiency, etc.
- circuit speed;
- duration of coverage (reduction or increase).
- quality criteria:
- increase production of products belonging to the highest category of quality indicators;
- environmental responsibility of the organization, as well as the introduction of modern energy-saving technologies;
- compliance of products with the urgent needs of society;
- constant improvement of the working conditions of employees, as well as their social level;
- saving resources.

It should be noted that all the criteria for assessing the effectiveness of management should be accompanied by maximizing production (or the number of services provided). The level of profit should also increase.

Management efficiency criteria and indicators

Appropriate methods are used to assess the economic results obtained as a result of management activities or decision-making. Thus, the criteria and indicators of management efficiency are as follows::

general indicator of management efficiency (ratio of reporting period profit to management-related costs);

ratio of management personnel (ratio of the number of senior managers and total number of employees working in the office);



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management cost ratio (ratio of the total costs of the organization to management costs):

the ratio of management costs to the volume of production (physically or quantitatively);

efficiency of management improvement (the economic effect of the year is divided by the amount of funds spent on management activities • ;

annual economic effect (the difference between total savings and increased costs to the industrial factor due to implemented management measures).

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