



## THE PLACE AND ROLE OF THE ORGANIZATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

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**Annotation:** *If technology is aimed at increasing the possibilities of increasing the volume of production, improving the quality of products, reducing the consumption of resources, the main task of organizing production is to determine the conditions and methods of achieving these possibilities, taking into account the internal and external conditions of the enterprise. Therefore, the organization of production is considered together with the organization of technological processes.*

**Key words:** *Enterprise, organization, types, production-technical unit, organizational-economic unit, general structure, production structure, workshop, site, workplace.*

The production enterprise is the main, leading link of the economy, because it is in the enterprises that the main production processes are developed, labor and production are organized, economic relations are implemented, and material wealth is created.

A legal entity that produces, sells or exchanges products, performs work, provides services, competes and owns based on the use of property that it owns or has the right to fully operate, is considered an independent economic entity. to carry out their activities on the basis of equality in all aspects in accordance with the applicable laws.

Manufacturing enterprises may include factories, factories, mines, quarries and other economic organizations of a production nature.

Employees, fixed assets, data and objects are internal part of the enterprise constitutes the environment. The finished product is formed as a result of the interaction of the components of the internal environment. No enterprise works in isolation from the external environment.



Consumers of products, suppliers, as well as state bodies and the population living around the enterprise participate as the external environment that determines the effectiveness and appropriateness of the enterprise's activities.

This is achieved by satisfying the needs of the enterprise for products, works and services that fulfill the goals of its activity and, on this basis, by ensuring the socio-economic interests of the members of the labor team and the interests of the community. the owner of the company's property.

Materials, labor, has financial and energy resources. The enterprise has the right to own, use and dispose of its own part of the state property. For this purpose, it has an independent balance sheet, a bank account number, and performs settlement procedures and reports on the analysis of production and economic activity. The main task of production enterprises is to meet the demand of the population for various consumer goods, household and cultural services. From this main task, carry out the day-to-day tasks that need to be handled by the enterprise team.

The goal of any enterprise is to achieve a predetermined final result based on its activity. The idea of the enterprise, which is considered as a production team, is implemented on the basis of determining the objective laws and prospects of its development. An enterprise can consciously set a goal and create a mental model, taking into account objective conditions.

Businesses perform certain tasks to achieve their goals. For example, the activity of industrial enterprises based on the current conditions consists in performing the following tasks:

- high quality according to the growing demands of consumers production and delivery of products;
- constant increase of labor productivity;
- each enterprise produces and sells products;
- timely implementation of the goals of the company set in the plan;
- more efficient use of basic production funds;
- improving the use of working capital;
- raw materials – economical use of material resources;



- regularly reducing production costs and increasing the profitability of the enterprise;

- to increase the level of cultural and technical skills of employees.

Each enterprise differs from other enterprises, first of all, according to the form of ownership, and then by the characteristics of the product it produces, description of production, scale, location, production relations and some other characteristics. But they can be divided into groups, because the possibility of developing exemplary, unified solutions in the organization and planning of their work is theoretically and practically based.

Organizational-economic unit of a single management body, a single producer

It is characterized by the presence of the production team, isolation from the administrative point of view, and the interdependence of the production plan with the material, technical and financial resources that ensure its implementation.

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