



THE ROLE OF MANAGEMENT IN THE ECONOMY.

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There are two management systems in a particular product development (performance of work, provision of services), involving resources in the production region:

1. Controlled system;
2. Managing system. (Table 1)

At this point, let's first get acquainted with the essence of the concept of "resource".

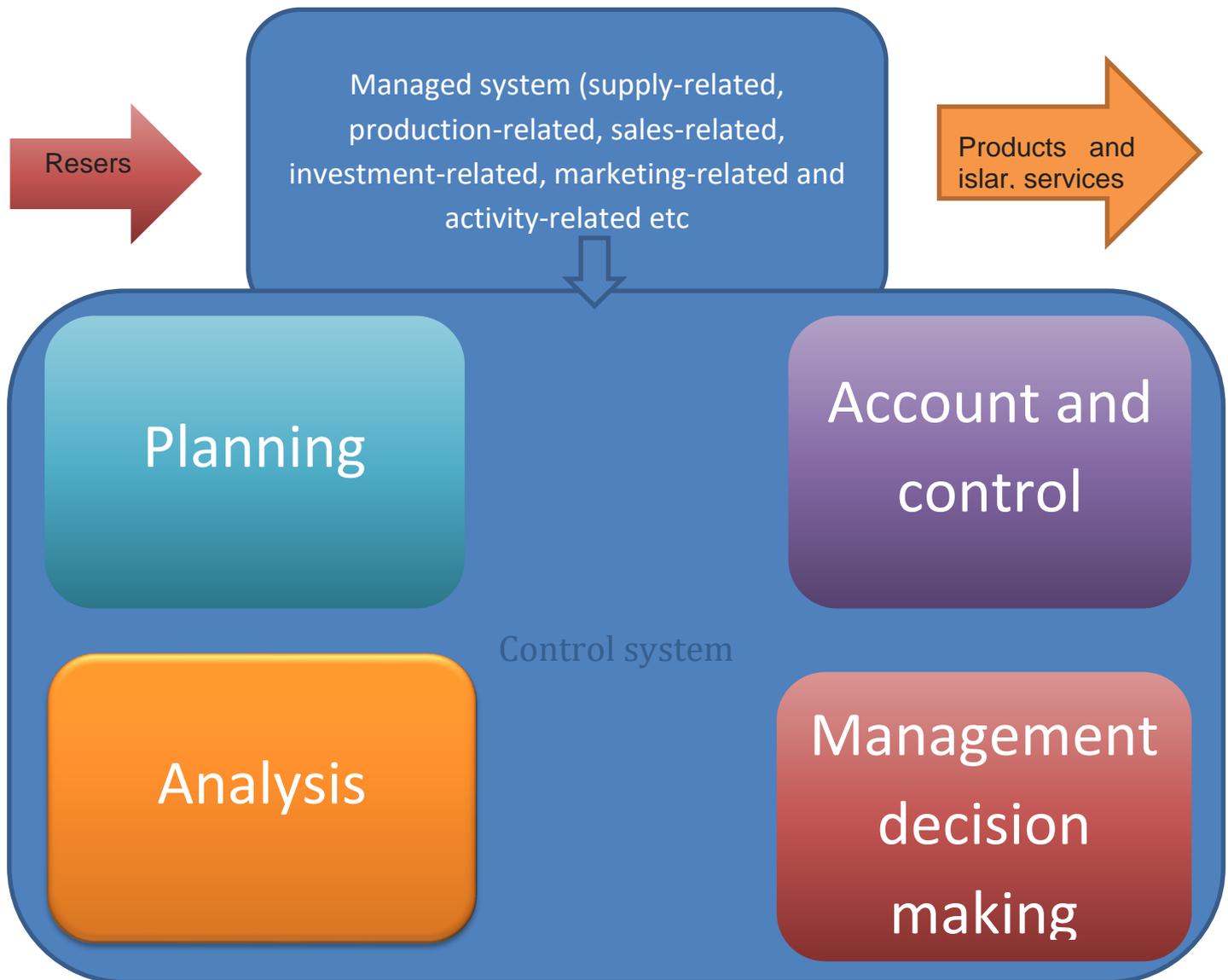
Resource-the scale of direct or indirect production (performance of work, provision of services) and the material value or labor force capable of it.

Resources (French: ressource — auxiliary tool) — funds, wealth, reserves, opportunities; in the state budget there may be sources of income, natural, economic, Labor, foreign exchange and other resources. In a broad sense — in the life of society, an important place is occupied by economic resources, which represent the means, sources of ensuring production. Economic resources: natural resources (raw materials and materials, water, forest resources, etc.k.), labor is divided into resources ("human capital"), working capital (materials), information, Financial (money capital). Literally - economic resources are used in economic activities, including factors that include the resources listed above, which indicate mazmui. Resources are divided into renewable, re — productive (labor, equipment, equipment) and non-renewable (for example, raw materials-oil, coal, gas, ore deposits) resources, as well as secondary resources with waste of production and product consumption (materials and items used in production in the style of primary raw materials or products after initial use). Such resources are a source of additional material technical resources. Foreign exchange resources, i.e. freely convertible foreign currency reserves and its sources of income, are also included in the resources.

A managed system is:

- related to supply;
- related to production;
- related to the organization of sales;
- related to investment;
- related to marketing;
- and includes other management related to activities.

Table 1



- When the supply-related management is studied, it is usually understood to provide the production cliff without interruption with the required volume of raw materials and materials in order to ensure its smooth operation and to organize this cliff. In this case, it is advisable to control the supply based on the volume of orders, based on the demand of consumers and the demand of the manufactured product in the general public-market, based on the nature of seasonality. Otherwise, turning the enterprise's funds into a dead working capital, and not an activated working capital, or providing it with a volume of less than extioj, can lead to the occurrence of a break with the required volume of raw materials and materials.

- In the management related to production, the inclusion of resources, that is, raw materials and materials, in the production jargon and processing them on the basis of special techniques and machine tools, at consumer demand-according to the contract, finished products are produced. In the management related to production, the inclusion of the production jargon in the production jargon of the necessary raw materials and materials plays an important role in production. Otherwise there may be a reason for workers to be paid a fee – prostoy for keeping them free in the event that they remain idle. This condition can cause unexpected damage to the production cliff.
- In the management related to the organization of sales, it is understood as the realization of finished products produced in the production jargon, in other words, the sale. In this case, work is carried out to satisfy the obligations of the consumer specified in the contract. An important place in Su is also occupied by the organization of electronic sales using the capabilities of modern telecommunication technologies. This necessitates the management of the organization of the digital economy using digital technologies, which are now increasingly developing. The management of sales through digital technologies is primarily the reason for achieving the expected result in making a profit, while remaining to take its place in the market.
- In the management related to investment, it is understood to invest funds in order to organize an enterprise or a production enterprise, or to expand the volume of manufactured products, or to expand the range of manufactured products, or to produce additional products (to produce products other than the main production, to perform work, to provide services). Also to additional (non-basic) production. For example: the main activity is the production of shoes, the production of carob at the enterprise, or the production of various toys with a Bush, etc.k. In some cases, other networks may also be introduced. For example: an auxiliary farm, that is, the introduction of industries such as livestock, poultry, fishing, and funds can be invested in it.
- In marketing-related Management, a complex of activities is understood, such as activities related to the sale of manufactured taylor products, conducting marketing research, studying the market of manufactured products, studying consumer extremes.
- and other management related to activity.
- The control system is:
 - planning;
 - account and control;
 - analysis;
 - includes management decision making.

The planning stage is planned with the aim of ensuring the rhythm and efficiency of the production jargon of the enterprise. Planning can vary. Planning of activities, planning of production, planning of income (mabas), planning of expenses, financing (provision of funds). At the same time, the business plan provides for the attraction of credit funds, leasing and h.k.ni attraction planning can be divided into such.

At the stage of accounting and control, first of all, it is necessary to take into account the resources and criteria related to the financial and economic activities of the enterprise. It can be customer and customer accounting, resource accounting aimed at issuing ILS, rental accounting,

warehouse accounting, financial accounting; cash receipts accounting, currency exchange accounting, advertising and fairs accounting, transportation and logistics accounting. Then it is advisable to take control of the joint that the pand is giving.

The analysis stage is understood as economic analysis, which depends on the financial and economic activities of the enterprise. It consists in analyzing the types of Economic Analysis, sources of information and the work of Economic Analysis.

In this:

1. Categorization of types of Economic Analysis.
2. Current, operational and promising analysis.
3. Financial and management analysis.
4. Comparison and functional-value analysis.
5. Reliable sources of information of Economic Analysis.
6. Organization of Economic Analysis.

Categorization of types of Economic Analysis. Categorization of types of analysis - allows you to generalize and bring them into one system, mark the most important aspects, as well as broad opportunities for this science in the future. All types of analysis are summarized into a certain type, depending on their signs. Such signs may be the sources used, according to the purpose, content, form, space and time of analysis.

Types of Analysis:- Analysis;- Management Analysis;- Operational Analysis;- current analysis;- prospective analysis;- comprehensive analysis;- systematic analysis;- functional value analysis;- determinized analysis;- marginal analysis;- comparative analysis;- economic activity analysis;- technical-economic;- socio-economic;- economic-environmental;- internal analysis;- group analysis, etc.

Current analysis. Based on the official report in the analysis in favor of the farm, which the current analysis is achieving, the document is about monthly, quarterly, annual and series years of analysis. About the current analysis objective assessment of the ultimate results achieved in economic activity, involvement of unsupported internal economic reserves in the use of quality and compensation for their future production in a comprehensive manner.

Management decision - making is an important connecting process in the Coordination of interaction between the internal variables of the organization and the external environment of the organization.

The decision is to choose one of the possibilities in the direction of common goals. The decision clearly shows the methods of solving the issues that need to be addressed in the direction of common goals, and connects the necessary resources with the issues.

Decision making in management is a more systematized process than in personal life. The leader chooses the direction of action not only for himself, but also for the organization, as well as for other employees. Managers at the highest level (level)of management of organizations sometimes make decisions related to one hundred million soums. More important-management decisions make many people proud of their lives.

What to fall for by a management decision?

Also, a decision is the final result of management activities. If the subject of labor in management is information, the product of its labor (result) is a management decision. The development and



adoption of a decision is the main form of such managerial activity in which the content of the leader's labor is the process of his movement towards the goal of the team.

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