

## Organization of Enterprise Management and its Efficiency in Conditions of Economic Modernization

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**Abstract:** This dissertation developed the improvement of the organization of enterprise management and its effectiveness in the conditions of economic modernization; the scientific and theoretical foundations of the organization of management in the conditions of modernization of the economy were revealed; analyzed the existing mechanisms and economic efficiency of management of CASHGENICS LLC; practical proposals have been developed to improve the management efficiency of CASHGENICS LLC in the context of economic modernization.

**Key Words:** Production process, transaction, modernization of the economy, production efficiency, liberalization of the economy.

**Introduction** It is known that the economy reflects the state of society, the use of productive forces and the level of their development, the use of the achievements of scientific and technological progress, the level of culture and education of the people, etc. The activities of enterprises have a direct impact on the national economy and its industries. The better, more efficient and more profitable the enterprise, the higher the efficiency of the entire economy, including their own. It is believed that the market economy liberalizes the activities of enterprises, strengthens their independence and creates ample opportunities for organizing production and achieving high profitability.

Today, the experience of many developed and leading countries of the world economy proves that managing the efficiency of an enterprise, competitiveness and access to world markets, first of all, by gradual economic reforms, deepening structural reforms and diversification, new high-tech enterprises and developments to ensure the rapid development of extractive industries, modernization of existing capacities and accelerating the technical renewal process.

In the conditions of modernization and diversification of production, much attention should be paid to ways to manage the efficiency of the enterprise.

Therefore, at present, one of the most pressing issues is to conduct research on the organization of enterprise management and its effectiveness.

**Methods.** Systematic, complex approaches to the studied economic phenomena, as well as statistical methods, expert assessments, economic and mathematical modeling were used as research tools.

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**Results.** It is impossible to generalize the changes in economic analysis in the transition from a planned to a market economy. These changes can be seen not only in its theoretical basis, but also in its methodological, organizational, legal, and practical basis. Economic analysis is becoming not only an important tool for managing firms and companies, but also one of the important pillars of a market economy.

It has been established that economic analysis is structured according to various classification criteria. Including; According to the organization, accounting can be structured by object, consumers, period and disclosure of information, sources of information and other features. The integration of economic analysis into managerial and financial analysis in accordance with the organization of accounting is of particular importance. Because this structure is an important issue in its organization. Based on financial analysis, a complete picture of the financial condition of firms and companies is obtained. This is an important issue in their management. The results of the analysis can be used not only by external users. Because financial reporting and financial analysis do not contain information that is kept secret, that is, information that could benefit someone else at the expense of someone else. Therefore, it is possible to structure many subjects of financial analysis.

**Analyses.** The purpose of financial analysis is to diagnose the economic condition of firms and companies using a system of indicators expressed in financial statements, to identify and implement opportunities to improve its financial condition based on periodic studies.

**1-table. Analysis of the main economic indicators of CASHGENICS LLC in 2019-2021**

№	Indicators	Unit.	2019	2020	2021	2021 to 2019
1	Volume of production	mln sum	12425,6	14432,0	15682,2	126,2
2	Goods sold	mln sum	13521,8	15456,9	17841,2	131,9
3	Product manufacturing	mln sum	7582,6	9422,4	11202,3	147,7
4	Profit before tax	mln sum	3567,4	4433,2	5226,5	146,5
5	Net profit	mln sum	2122,4	3511,3	4181,2	197,0
6	Cost of fixed assets	mln sum	3412,1	3670,1	3882,5	112,8
7	Capital inflow	mln sum	435,6	524,4	715,2	164,2
8	Worker - including the number of employees	Pers.	35	40	40	114,3
	Production staff	Chel	29	34	34	117,2

In 2019-2021, the production volume at CASHGENICS LLC increased by 126.2%, which led to an increase in the company's sales volume by 131.9% and the company's net profit by 197.0%. The average salary in 2021 increased by 111.4 thousand soums compared to 2019.

**2-table. Analysis of financial and economic indicators of CASHGENICS LLC in 2021**

№	Indicators	Unit.	Plan	Fact	Execution of the plan
1	Production volume	mln sum	16452,3	15682,2	95,0
2	Income from product sales	mln sum	21442,8	20562,3	95,8
3	General production movement	mln sum	17560,2	15830,1	90,1
4	production cost	mln sum	13430,1	11201,3	83,4
5	Necessary Benefit	mln sum	4130,1	4628,8	112,8
6	Net sales income	mln sum	8012,7	9361,0	117,0
7	Cost of goods sold	mln sum	4401,6	3408,7	77,4

8	Selling costs	mln sum	201,3	342,3	170,0
9	Administrative costs	mln sum	244,4	383,5	156,9
10	Gross profit	mln sum	3165,4	5226,5	165,1
11	Income tax	mln sum	633,1	1045,3	165,1
12	Net profit	mln sum	2532,3	4181,2	165,1
13	Profitability of sales	mln sum	15,0	25,4	-
14	Net return on issuance	mln sum	12,0	20,3	-
15	Profitability of production	mln sum	18,0	33,0	-

The decrease in the planned production of CASHGENICS LLC by 5%, sales revenue by 4.2%, total cost of production by 9.9%, cost of production by 16.6% and cost of sales by 22.6% led to a decrease. the company's revenue increased by 117.0%, cost of sales by 170.0%, administrative expenses by 156.9%, gross profit by 165.1% and net profit by 165.1%.

**3-table. Analysis of production and sales of products of CASHGENICS LLC for 2019-2021**

№	Indicators	Unit.	2019	2020	2021	Relativity %
P	Production volume	Negotiable sum	12425,6	14432,0	15682,2	126,2
1	Volume of products sold	mln sum	13521,8	15436,9	17841,2	131,9
2	Stocks of finished goods	mln sum	4235,6	4556,2	3546,3	83,7

In CASHGENICS LLC in 2021, compared to 2019, the volume of production increased by 126.2%, sales increased by 131.9%, stocks of finished products decreased by 16.3%. needs and wants of the population.

Profitability is an indicator of efficiency, and enterprises prepare the results of economic activities in a comprehensive manner.

**4-table. Analysis of profitability indicators of CASHGENICS LLC in 2019-2021**

№	Indicators	Unit.	2019	2020	2021
1	Net proceeds before sale	mln sum	13521,8	15456,9	17841,2
2	Cost of goods sold	mln sum	12425,6	14432,0	15682,0
3	Profit from product sold	mln sum	1096,2	1024,9	2159,0
4	Profit before tax	mln sum	3567,4	4435,2	5226,6
5	Balance of fixed assets for the last year	Ming sum	3442,1	3670,1	3882,5
6	Average annual residual value of working capital	Ming sum	3015,4	3156,4	3245,5
7	Scattered product output	Ming sum	26,4	20,4	18,2
8	Profitability at cost price of scattered product	Ming sum	28,7	28,7	20,3
9	Total profitability of production assets	Ming sum	27,7	25,4	25

As can be seen from the table, despite the fact that the company's sales revenue increased from year to year, in 2021. compared to 2019, the profitability of products increased by 8.2 points, and the return on assets increased by 0.6 points. Labor resources are a very important issue at the enterprise. To determine it, the indicator of labor productivity is used.

A positive impact on the growth of labor productivity was exerted by such factors as the qualifications of workers, their attitude to labor, the grown product, a change in the structure of manufactured products, and the organization of labor on a scientific basis.

**Discussion** The activities of enterprises have a direct impact on the national economy and its industries. The better, more efficient and more profitable the enterprise, the higher the efficiency of the entire economy, including their own. It is believed that the market economy liberalizes the activities of enterprises, strengthens their independence and creates ample opportunities for organizing production and achieving high profitability. Maybe it really is.

However, how an enterprise works, especially a state-owned one, its benefits to society, the level of profitability, and the employment of employees should be considered not only by enterprises, but also by the state. For the same reason, the state not only creates great opportunities for enterprises, but also controls them in the prescribed manner. State-owned enterprises cannot remain indifferent to the "fate" of the final results of their production activities. Bankrupt enterprises, unprofitable production, economic insolvency - all this places a heavy burden on both the business community and the state.

World experience shows that in a market economy, not all enterprises can overcome competition, operate efficiently and make a profit or profit. As a result, thousands of enterprises included in the sphere of economic activity will be created, and almost all of them will be liquidated for various reasons. Therefore, bankruptcy and liquidation of enterprises is a common thing in a market economy, and one must be careful not to fall into this trap, but one must not make a tragedy out of it.

There is a saying among the people: "It is better to be rich and healthy than poor and sick." If you follow this statement, then it is better not to bring the company to bankruptcy, to take all necessary measures to ensure its economic independence, efficiency and profitability. It is important to remember that in addition to contributing to the national economy, the ability and profitability of an enterprise also play an important role in providing employment to the growing population of our country. It is obvious that the role and importance of any enterprise in the national economy depends not only on the products produced, the amount of profit or income received, but also on the participation of this enterprise in the employment of the population. Providing employment for the population, enterprises, in addition to performing their direct production functions, also contribute to the reduction of unemployment, and, consequently, to an increase in labor activity and an improvement in social status.

It is clear that everything here depends not only on the enterprise itself, of course. This is due to the fact that in the course of carrying out its activities, the enterprise interacts with other enterprises that supply raw materials, equipment and other means of production or act as consumers of products. Any shortcomings and shortcomings in these relations, including late delivery of raw materials, materials and equipment, late payment, late payment of debts and other violations of the rules of economic activity and obligations, will lead to a deterioration in the economic condition of the enterprise, its insolvency.

Therefore, the need for efficient and highly profitable activities of enterprises is inextricably linked with the discipline of all enterprises to properly organize production and strictly fulfill their obligations to partners and the state.

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