

The Structure and Purpose of Management in Ensuring Economic and Financial Stability

Akramova Aziza Abduvohidovna
Tashkent Financial Institute
Student of the Faculty of Economics
Email: azizaakromova453@gmail.com



Abstract

The article highlights the features that determine, influence, optimize the management structure and implement management goals in ensuring economic stability. A series of basic requirements for the management goal and innovative goals are also mentioned. A tree of goals is described with the need to regulate relationships in management goals.

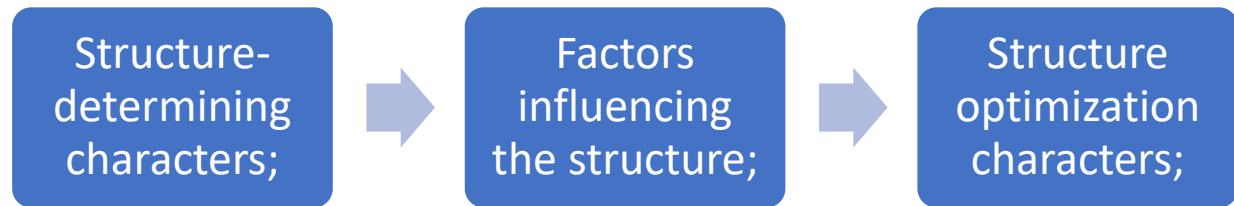
Keywords: Management structure, management goals, innovative changes, management functions and tasks, management methods, specific tasks, business strategy, goal tree.

Introduction

The inclusion of management as a science is currently associated with great economic achievements, innovative changes, completely new approaches to human work, the development of creative individuality, and others. The study of all these directions will help to create a socially oriented, developed and effective market economy in the country. In the era of innovative changes, the need to study science is expanding day by day. The times are increasing the demand for leaders who can think in new ways, who have intelligence, comprehensive knowledge and organizational skills.

Material and Methods

The management structure means a set of different management bodies and links connected with each other that implement the management goals and perform their functions. Certain bodies are established to solve certain management tasks. The system of management bodies, the subordination of the lower bodies to the higher bodies and the interaction between them constitutes the concept of the management structure. Such a structure is usually referred to as the "Management structure". It refers to the composition of departments of any governing body.



The following symbols are the defining symbols of the management structure.

Factors determining the management structure:

1. Structure-determining characters:

- management goal;
- management functions and tasks;
- served regions and consumer groups;
- working hours,
- interval etc.

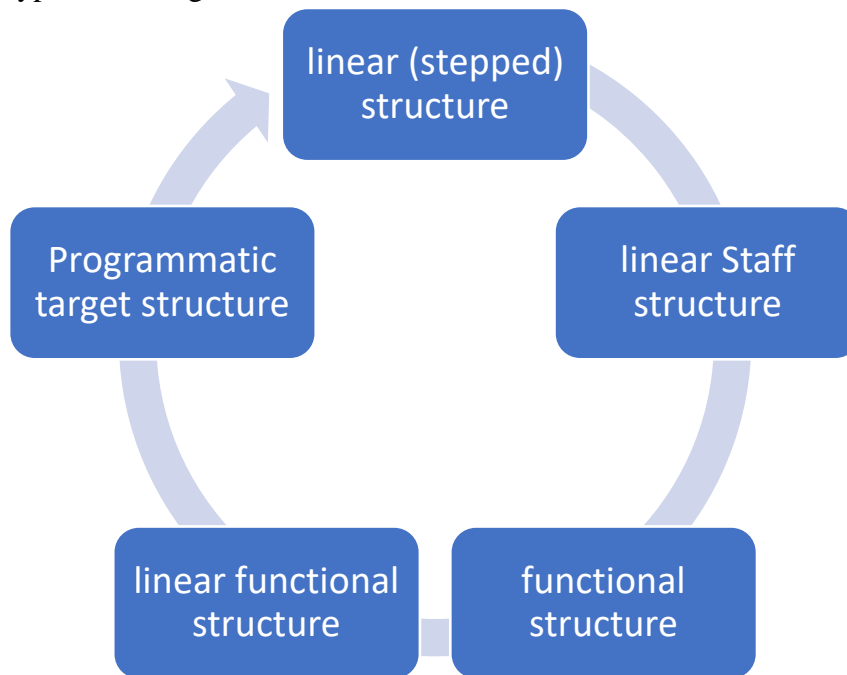
2. Factors influencing the structure:

- external environment;
- technology;
- the size of the enterprise;
- business strategy;
- number of employees;
- decision-making system;
- formed structure etc.

3. Structure optimization characters:

- ✓ small departments and units with highly qualified staff;
- ✓ few control joints;
- ✓ sensitivity and responsiveness to changes;
- ✓ high productivity;
- ✓ low costs;
- ✓ adaptation of work schedule directly to consumers, etc.

Organizational types of management structure.



A goal is a goal, a wish, a longing dream intended to achieve an intention. It is this goal that directs a person's work and dreams. We first define each person's goal, and then this goal:

I. determines the future actions of a person in advance;
II. determines the priority direction of human activity;
III. directs human activity to a specific field, work;
IV. determines the level of necessity of human activity;
V. determines the criteria for evaluating the final result, etc.
VI. It is very important for management that the goal is scientifically based and correctly defined.

Because it is for this purpose:

- ❖ management functions;
- ❖ management methods;
- ❖ the structural composition of management;
- ❖ important issues such as designation of positions and selection of personnel are resolved.

The main requirements for the purpose of management:

I. The goal should be unambiguous and clear;

If you don't know where to go, then there is no need to choose a path.

2. The goal should be realistic and achievable;

No wind can accompany a sailing boat that does not have a clear aim in which direction to sail.

3. The goal must have a quantitative measure;

A goal that does not have a quantitative measure, a standard, is a mirage.

4. The purpose should be clear to all the executors;

The objective, the principles governing it, and the end result must be understood by the executors and communicated to them in writing in a simple manner.

5. The goal is detailed by departments and responsibilities.

should be;

The goal should be detailed for each type of activity and each responsible person. Only then will it be possible to accurately control the level of implementation of this goal.

6. The goal should be multifaceted.

Result and Discussion

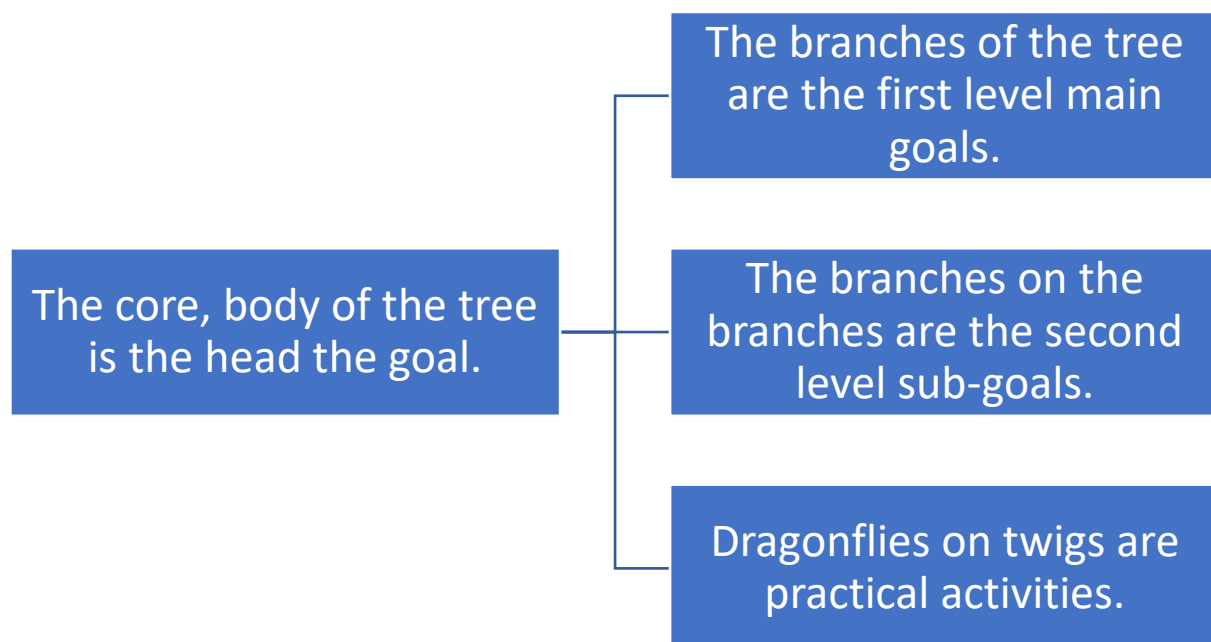
This requires the division of the general, main goal into specific and individual goals, and the creation of a "Tree of Goals". Management objectives are very diverse. This requires them to be categorized in a certain way.

"Goal tree" is a graphic representation of the relationship between goals and means of achieving them. He imagines a full picture of the interaction of future events to do, get a list of specific tasks and their relative importance allows to have information about. It is an organizational structure and a way to create alignment between the structure of goals provides delivery of target tasks directly to executors.

"Tree of goals" from several levels in the form of hierarchy;

- I. the main goal;
- II. 1 level minor (major) goals;
- III. Level II consists of sub-objectives and so on.

To make it more clear and understandable, we express the mutual cooperation, interdependence and contiguity of the goals in the form of a tree.



Conclusion

The production process is the primary and determining factor of management organization in the management structure. It consists of interconnected main, auxiliary and service processes, which require division of labor between departments and employees. For this purpose, production departments and their specific management apparatus will be created. The sum of departments, their composition and forms of interaction make up the production structure of enterprises.

The more complex the goal, the more challenging or innovative it can be for the manager. However, of one purpose itself is simple for someone, problematic for another, even innovative may be. One of the leaders perfectly knows how to solve that goal, that is, he has enough knowledge and skills to solve no problem. Another leader has this goal accepts in a complex and problematic way. The fact that the goal has a certain hierarchy, i.e. the subordination of one goal to another goal, the higher goal have sub-goals, goals are mutually exclusive. The need to regulate them somehow gives birth To perform such a task, a special method called "goal tree" is used in management science.

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