



THE ECONOMICS OF THE ORGANIZATION: GENERAL INFORMATION, OBJECTS, METHODS, GOALS

Ismoil Mirkhaydarov

Student of Astrakhan state technical university in Tashkent region Republic of Uzbekistan

Annotation: *This article covers the meaning of Economics, general information and definitions about it, its object, method and purposes. Economy is one of the most important foundations of each organization, with which it is determined whether the organization will develop or face a crisis.*

Economics is a branch of human activity, the main purpose of which is to meet the needs of people. This is a vast field that is divided into several applied and theoretical disciplines. One of them is the economics of an organization that studies entrepreneurial activity from different perspectives.

The economics of an organization is a science that studies a company within the economic industry as a whole. She analyzes the relationship between the company and the market, the interaction of competitors with each other and the work of the enterprise as a whole. The economics of an enterprise studies several factors on which its activities are based: pricing, demand and competition in the market. It takes into account all the same factors as in macroeconomics: the economic system, demographics and technological progress, the political situation in the country - but this makes it applicable to the development potential of a particular company.

The economics of an organization has its own methods:

- study of statistics;
- comparative analysis;
- economic and mathematical modeling.

All these methods allow you to accurately determine the company's place among others in the labor market, calculate a plan for the strategic and tactical development of the organization.

The economics of an organization is closely related to marketing, accounting, statistics, and mathematics. Only the entrepreneur succeeds who uses the latest scientific knowledge to work in his organization.

The economics of an organization in market conditions involves a thorough analysis of the main economic link. The more effectively each organization works individually, the more actively the country's economy develops, the more the welfare of each citizen grows. The company serves to meet the needs of citizens, provides a comfortable life for the population.

The organization's economy pursues several goals:

- evaluates a legal entity as an element of the economy of the whole country;
- determines the required production and output volumes;
- selects raw materials and suppliers;
- forms an assortment;
- generates prices based on cost and costs.

The economics of an organization in modern conditions is a set of laws and requirements, the use of which allows you to properly build the company's work, calculate budgets, optimize expenses and revenues, as well as make strategic and tactical plans for the development of the organization.

The economics of an organization solves the problems of forming a certain path of development for each legal entity. In daily activities, the organization must not only maintain a balance of income and expenses, but also constantly develop, optimize the largest items of expenditure, set new goals and move forward. To increase production efficiency, it is necessary to look for new ways to improve product quality, promote goods and attract customers, increase their loyalty to the organization, as well as rationalize methods of using capital.

Within the framework of the economics of organizations, all aspects of the work that accompany the organization throughout the entire period of the company's operation are considered. She uses theoretical knowledge to put it into practice.

What does the economics of an organization study? – scientific works that analyze the marketing components of the market, the creation of labor, financial and material resources, their rational use, calculation of the optimal cost and price of goods, budgeting, investment planning and production development, innovation and modernization of equipment, analysis of competitors in the market, certification and standardization, methods of improving product quality.

Companies have a number of characteristics by which they can be classified as organizations: they are autonomous and make decisions independently of the authorities, they make a profit, they use factors of production, labor resources, are in financial equilibrium - they have balanced incomes and expenses, they develop within the economic system. the market system and conditions of labor surplus.

Depending on the availability of profit, companies are divided into two types: commercial and non-commercial.

An organization or enterprise is the main link in market relations, the signs of which include:

- the relationship of capital, production and technology;
- team cohesion;
- unity of resources that are spent on production;
- the unity of the territories where the company is based.

An enterprise is an independent unit of the economy that performs two important functions:

- produces goods necessary to meet the needs of the population;
- ensures the normal functioning of the team and society as a whole.

At any moment, the company may cease its activities – the reasons for this may be too high production losses, a serious drop in demand for products or services, reforming production in order to produce more profitable goods, too high risks to the environment and the public, and obsolescence of technologies.

USED LITERATURE

1. Matlay, H. (2004), "The Economics of Business Enterprise : An Introduction to Economic Organisation and the Theory of the Firm", Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development, Vol. 11 No. 2, pp. 269-269.
2. Trading economics / Wages countries list.
3. Акмаева Р. И. Экономика организаций (предприятий): учебное пособие для вузов / Р. И. Акмаева, Н. Ш. Епифанова. Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, 2009. 494 с.
4. Большая экономическая энциклопедия / отв. ред. Н. В. Дубенюк. Москва: Эксмо, 2008. 816 с.