



## ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF MANAGEMENT

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**Abstract:** The management structure means the implementation of management goals. It is understood as a set of different management bodies and links connected with each other that increase and perform their functions.

**Key words:** Management structure, production structure, management team, ministry, association, enterprise, shop, section

"Structura" is a Latin word that means the arrangement of the components of things in relation to each other, the structure.

Management structure means a set of different management bodies and units connected to each other that implement management goals and perform their functions.

Certain bodies are created to solve one or another task of management. The system of management bodies, the subordination of subordinate bodies to higher bodies and the interaction between them constitutes the concept of management structure. Such a structure is usually referred to as "management apparatus structure". It refers to the composition of departments of any management body (management department of the ministry, management department of the enterprise, etc.). The management structure is less represented by the production structure. This is the first step in organizing management and the determining factor is the manufacturing process. It consists of interconnected main, support and service processes, which are departments and employees requires a division of labor between Work for this purpose release departments and their specific management apparatus will be created.

The sum of departments, their composition and forms of mutual relations make up the production structure of enterprises. Each enterprise has its own production structure.

Thus, the goals, functions, tasks, objects and bodies of management determine its organizational structure.

Management bodies that form organizational structures are in the form of management bodies and management levels. The control unit is an independent structural department that performs certain control functions. These are the links and connections between sections has a horizontal character.

A push button is an action at a specific level of the hierarchy it's coming. For example:

Ministry —> association —> enterprise —> section —> section

The control buttons are usually consistent from one control to the next.

shows obedience. This is a vertical split.

The composition of all Bhutanese and Basques and the order of their mutual subordination, each governing body and its LAW and duties, as well as the order of relations between them, Organizational elements of management such as information management system.

The sprinkler system can have different sizes. For example:

- management of the entire national economy (networks and districts of the country);
- management of enterprises owned by the deaf network and district;
- management of departments within enterprises (workshops, sections, etc.).

It can be seen that the purpose of management, functions and tasks are among the first signs identifying

the management structure.

At this point, it should be noted that in most cases, during the creation of new enterprises or institutions, the structure of management stages and links, the staff of the management apparatus are determined first, and then the functions are distributed between them.

However, this process should be the other way around, i.e. first, the number of functions should be determined according to the purpose, and then it is necessary to start organizing the management structure. For example, if the scope of the function is not very large, then there is no need to organize any division or introduce an additional position in this enterprise.

The organizational structure of the organization should be created in such a way that it helps to successfully solve the tasks facing the organization. From this point of view, this structure should meet the following requirements:

1. The number of steps in the management structure should be optimal.

Unreasonable increase in the number of steps t:

- the increase in the cost of storage of the control apparatus;
- shortening of information transfer and time;
- the emergence of parallelism and repetitions in management;
- leads to the emergence of elements of irresponsibility in management and ultimately to a decrease in management effectiveness.

2. The management structure should ensure the operational functioning of the management apparatus.

This activity is manifested in the timely and skillful solution of current tasks. This is influenced by the scale and complexity of production, the location of management facilities.

Thus, the more perfect the management structure, the more effective it is to influence the production process.

The task of the headquarters is to help the leader to make decisions by studying various problems. The main reason for the need for such headquarters is the complexity of functions in organizations. Here, the cocktail menu is defined by two types of goals and tasks.

If line managers are responsible for the performance of primary tasks in order to achieve the main goal of the enterprise,

and those in the headquarters are secondary subordinated to primary tasks

are responsible for the performance of tasks. They perform an advisory function. The main task of linear leaders is to determine the appropriate winter from the positive and negative suggestions offered and to accept it permanently.

on the one hand, it becomes easier to manage the company's activities, and on the other hand, it becomes more complicated due to the fact that the given advice is organized.

In such cases, both parties try to approve their own, to protect their reputations. As a result, there is a conflict

comes out.

Managers at headquarters consider themselves experts in their fields

those who want to prove that they are knowledgeable, and the leaders who are shrill, pretend that they are single leaders. Some theorists in Fap6 management are these two types of managers

The opposite social structure of the noun that organizes the corpus as a whole

called a group. Here the staff feel at the elite level. Headquarters in large corporations often become the main central bodies of this enterprise and try to complicate the activities of linear bodies. In order to avoid such a situation, enterprises make changes in the management structure and reduce the number of headquarters or their employees.

The advantage of this structure is that the line managers focus their attention mainly on the current activities of the enterprise rather than on scientific and research work. The disadvantage is the appearance of excess joints in the control system, the decrease in control speed, and the increase in control costs.

Unlike the linear-staff structure, the functional structure of management is aimed at the specialization of management activities of managers and structural units. In this case, certain functions are attached to each control link. For example, one is in charge of marketing, another in production, and the third in finance.

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