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MARKET METHODS FOR IMPROVING THE SYSTEM OF CORPORATE MANAGEMENT IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

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In connection with the transition to market relations, there are more and more requirements for professionals working in economic and managerial services. Experienced initiators, prudent owners of production, experts who can clearly identify the main ways to increase the productivity of the company - these are the main features of the employees of these services. The ability to rationally organize, approach management from a scientific point of view, regularly improve and also improve the technological processes of production and personnel management will provide a huge result in improving the efficiency of the enterprise and will help improve its economic situation. The management process takes place within the framework of the management structure, issues and tasks are distributed among the participants, hence the authority and responsibility for their implementation. From this point of view, the management structure can be considered as a form of division and cooperation of management activities, within which the management process takes place, focused on the result of achieving the intended management goals. So, the management structure contains all the goals distributed among the various links, the links between which ensure the coordination of individual actions in accordance with their implementation. Therefore, it can be considered as a process of implementing the structural links of the control system. Mission, functions, processes, functioning system, people and their capabilities, these management concepts indicate a huge impact on all aspects of the organization's work. Therefore, regardless of the levels of work, absolutely all managers pay attention to the principles and methods of development, the choice of the type or combination of types of structures, the study of trends in their construction and the assessment of their compliance with the goals and objectives.

Management activity is one of the most important factors in the functioning and development of industrial forms in a market economy. This activity is constantly being improved in accordance with the objective requirements of the production and sale of goods, the complication of economic relations, the increasing role of the consumer in the formation of technical, economic and other product parameters. Changes in the organizational forms and nature of firms also play an important role. A characteristic feature of the modern economy is its focus on ensuring optimal management of the economy at the firm level in conditions of scarcity of resources, the need to achieve high results with minimal costs, overcoming the low productivity of production regulation by administrative methods, and accelerating the transition to an intensive nature of production development. In today's environment, companies have difficult requirements . First : imperfection of the legislation; high taxes; rupture of production relationships with suppliers. Secondly : old equipment and equipment; material and moral depreciation; lack of funds for repairs and restoration, replacement and improvements. Changes in the conditions of production activity, the need to adequately adapt the management system to it affect not only the improvement of its organization, but also the redistribution of management functions according to levels of responsibility, forms of their interaction. We are talking about such a management system: principles, functions, methods, organizational structure, which is generated by an objective necessity and the laws of a market economic system related to meeting, first of all, individual needs, ensuring the

interest of workers in the highest final results, growing incomes of the population, regulation of commodity monetary relations, the widespread use of the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution. All this requires industrial firms to adapt to new market conditions, overcome emerging contradictions in economic and scientific and technological progress . Under these conditions, the questions of studying the construction of an organization come to the fore. Rapid response to changes in demand, improvement and modification of products and technologies, the way of managing and building - this is required by a market economy. It is known that each organization arises and "lives" differently, and also reacts differently to the ongoing changes. The key task facing the management is the improvement of organizational forms of management.

An important function of management is the function of the organization, which consists in establishing permanent and temporary relationships between all departments of the company, determining the procedure and conditions for the functioning of the company.

An important process that requires constant attention from the management is the function of the organization, implemented in the firm through the preparation of regulations on the departments and economic services of the organization. Having well thought out the organization of economic services, you can prevent conflict situations, contribute to the establishment of fruitful and efficient work. But on the other hand, errors in the organization create "forces" that seek to break the organization, creating obstacles to work. The function of the organization is implemented in two ways: administrative and organizational management, operational management. Administrative and organizational management involves determining the structure of the company, establishes a relationship and distributes functions between all departments, provides the right and establishes responsibility between employees of the management apparatus. From this follows the formation of the organizational structure of the company, factors and methods for constructing the organizational structure are determined. That is, there is aprocess of creating or improving the organizational structure, the relationship of its constituent economic services, their unification and separation. At this stage , the placement of management personnel of economic services and divisions also takes place, the process of job descriptions is formed, as well as the distribution of powers and responsibilities, line and headquarters economic services are allocated.

Operational management guarantees the functioning of the company in accordance with the adopted plan. Its purpose is to compare the results actually obtained with those unnoticed and their subsequent change. Operational management is directly related to current planning. This path assumes that a system of rapid response to changes should be created in a short period of time. The following economic services and departments: control room service, planning department, economic department, accounting, etc. - can be included in this system. Its distinguishing feature will be that the leader will constantly receive information on the state of affairs in divisions, and, if necessary, a set of necessary measures that can be taken in emergency cases.

The management process, which includes the distribution of tasks and management functions among the participants, as well as responsibility for their implementation, proceeds within the management structure. The management structure can be viewed from two sides, namely as a form of division and cooperation of managerial activities. As a result, there is a management process that helps the manager achieve the intended goals.

The management structure includes the following: goals that are distributed among various links, links that ensure the movement of individual actions for their implementation. Goals are a specification of the mission of the organization in a form accessible to manage the process of their implementation. They are characterized by the following features

and properties:

purposefulness for a certain period of time; facticity and measurability; consistency and consistency with other goals and resources; focus and control. Quite often, organizations set and achieve not one, but several goals that are important for movement and implementation. Often, in addition to strategic goals and objectives, organizations have to solve a large number of both current and operational tasks. And also, in addition to economic tasks, they face a number of social, organizational, scientific and technical problems. In addition to recurring and traditional problems, they face unforeseen situations that also need to be addressed. Systematization of goals allows you to open the task of goal setting more widely and use the necessary mechanisms and methods that have been worked out for different groups of goals. The main argument in favor of improving the quality of the corporate governance system is that the upgrade contributes to profit for the company. Based on the foregoing, it can be concluded that the improvement of the corporate governance system leads to a sharp increase in the value of the company's shares.

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