

ENTERPRISE CLASSIFICATION

Bozorov Shaxzod Shuxrat o'g'li

Student of the Kattakorgan branch of Samarkand State University

Sattarova Feruza Rustam qizi

Supervisor

Annotation: In this article, the types and classification of enterprises are mentioned. Thus, an enterprise is an independent economic entity that produces products, performs work, and provides services in order to satisfy social needs and obtain net profit. The enterprise is the primary and main link of society, created to meet the needs of mankind.

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The essence of the enterprise also comes from the above. Social production is divided into sectors depending on the types of resources used, products, goods and services produced. For example: heavy industry, light industry, agriculture, transport, communications, trade, various services. The networks include businesses and associations.

As an economic entity, an enterprise must have a clear system (system) of organizing the workforce, structural structure, management technology and structure of the enterprise, therefore, the first sign of an enterprise is its organizational structure and management. The organizational integrity of the enterprise is its second feature. Organizational integrity should be properly reflected in the founding documents of the enterprise. The third sign is to have your own property. The company can use its property as it sees fit.

Fourth, the enterprise is financially responsible for its actions and obligations. And, finally, the last sign of the enterprise is the presence of its own name. This sign, outwardly looking formal, has a material meaning. Because he makes transactions on his own behalf, carries out external relations, preserves and glorifies his image, acts as a plaintiff or defendant before the judiciary, advertises his activities and performs other functions.

An enterprise can be characterized in various ways:

- ✓ in terms of production and technical relations, the enterprise is a system of machines that is compatible in quantity and quality with the volume and types of products produced, as well as with the technology of its preparation;
- ✓ in public relations, an enterprise is a relationship between employees of different categories, based on their rights and obligations;
- ✓ the enterprise acts as a legal entity in organizational and legal relations;

- ✓ in financial and economic relations, the enterprise is an independent link in the network, it operates on the principles of self-support, self-government, that is, market relations. Classification by enterprise size[1]

One of the most important characteristics of an enterprise is its size, which is determined primarily by the number of (employed) workers. As a rule, on this basis, enterprises are divided as follows: small - up to 50 employees; medium - from 50 to 500 (sometimes - up to 300); large - over 500, including especially large - over 1000 employed. Determining the size of an enterprise by the number of employees can be supplemented by other characteristics - sales volume, assets, profits, etc. The size of enterprises is closely related to their industry affiliation. For example, ferrous metallurgy and engineering enterprises are usually large and very large enterprises. In the light, food, and oil refining industries, there are mainly medium-sized enterprises.[11:1]

Classification by form of ownership

The form of ownership underlies the legal status of the enterprise. According to the forms of ownership, private, state, municipal, owned by public organizations and other enterprises are distinguished. In all market economies, most enterprises are privately owned.

Private enterprises can exist in the form of independent independent companies or in the form of associations created both on the basis of a participation system and on the basis of agreements between the participants in the association. Depending on the form of association, an enterprise may be legally independent and resolve economic issues on its own and be liable for its obligations, or be deprived of economic and legal independence, and then the solution of business issues depends on the parent enterprise.

State-owned enterprises act, along with private firms, as counterparties in economic turnover. Under the state enterprises are understood as purely state, and mixed, or semi-state. In purely state-owned enterprises, the state usually owns all the share capital received as a result of nationalization or newly created. In mixed public-private companies, the state, represented by some ministry or holding company, may own a significant part of the block of shares (more than 50%), and then, as a rule, it exercises control over their activities.[11.2]

Regardless of the form of ownership, an enterprise is divided into small or medium depending on the number of employees.

Enterprises belonging to all forms of ownership, in order to coordinate activities on a voluntary basis, ensure the protection of their rights, manage common interests in the relevant state bodies and other bodies, as well as in international organizations, to business associations:, consortiums and network principles, regional or they may join other associations based on other principles.

The company is managed in accordance with its charter. The enterprise independently determines the structure, form and methods of management, determines its staff.

The owner or the subject of the right to manage the enterprise manages the enterprise directly or through the bodies authorized by him. They can transfer these rights to the board of the enterprise or to another position provided for by the charter of the enterprise, which manages the interests of the owner and the labor collective.

Employment (appointment, election) and dismissal of the head of the enterprise is the right of the owner of the property of the enterprise, and he exercises this right directly, as well as through the bodies or the board of the enterprise.

To date, the following types of enterprises operate in the Republic of Uzbekistan:

Private enterprise. According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Private Entrepreneurship": "A private enterprise is a commercial organization created and managed by one individual owner." A private enterprise is an organizational and legal form of business entities. The organizational structure of a private enterprise may be as follows.

The owner of a private enterprise manages the enterprise solely as a manager. Its main functions:

- ✓ development and approval of the charter;
- ✓ determination and formation of the authorized capital of a private enterprise;
- ✓ preparation and approval of plans and reports;
- ✓ development and implementation of plans for the development of private entrepreneurship;
- ✓ making a decision on the reorganization and liquidation of a private enterprise;
- ✓ use the profit received by a private enterprise at its own discretion;
- ✓ disposal of the property of a private enterprise (to another person, rent, mortgage, contribution to the authorized capital of other enterprises, etc.).

In conclusion, the classification of enterprises is carried out according to several factors and criteria mentioned above. Each form of enterprise differs from each other in its characteristics.

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