

*DSc. Assistant professor
of department of Management
Saidov M.S.
Master TSUE Koshbokov D. M.*

FEATURES OF INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES IN WORLD BUSINESS

Abstract. In the modern world, in the period of world integration, the international company as an object of management of the international business yavlyaetsya neotъemlemoy chastyu razvitiya ekonomicheskogo vzaimootnosheniya in mezhdunarodnom menedjmente. In this thesis in a short form the results of the master's dissertation in the field of international companies, features of development and ix development.

Key words: world business, world integration, world community, foreign trade, scientific management, management system.

It is known that the organizations that export national capital to other countries for business purposes are international companies. The majority of modern international companies represent transnational corporations, and in terms of organizational form, concerns. They are to some extent different from cartels, syndicates, and trusts, which were formerly a simple combination of the capital of different states and whose participants became the owners of their own capital. In contrast, the typical concern of the twentieth century is the sole owner of capital, which is usually diversified in different industries and regions. Modern international companies can be transnational, that is, having their own nationality or multinational. Transnational corporations represent a system of enterprises that includes the parent company (usually it determines the nationality of the company) and its foreign affiliates. The parent company controls the assets of its foreign subsidiaries in other

countries and usually has a stake in their capital. For any business to operate effectively, it must be monitored. Therefore, every business has management functions.

Management is a process aimed at achieving the goals that an organization has set for itself. It is a process of sequential execution of a management activity movement, necessary to solve and implement a number of production and social issues of a firm [1,2,3].

“In 2020, the regulatory framework of the control system in the field of foreign trade will be replenished with about 3,000 standards. It will also develop a package of bills regulating the activities of private trading companies that will identify the types of products that are in demand, find a market for them and sell them. ” He pointed out.

In Western business, a particular management system is seen on the basis of a hierarchical (hierarchical subordination) rule.

In most companies, there is a clear division of power, rights and responsibilities, and the interdependence of different levels of management. In companies with higher, middle and basic management, the owner of the property is at the same time a senior manager, middle level functional divisions include branch managers, department heads, small teams and group leaders with basic (lower) level. Each level of government has its own set of responsibilities, rights and responsibilities [4].

Top-level managers have special privileges when buying shares of the company at a low price, registration of their pensions, insurance. Intermediate management is responsible for developing and implementing operational plans, and implementing decisions made by senior management. Mid-level managers have a very wide range of freedom in the implementation of plans. For example, when using the media for advertising, how many employees need to be hired to sell the product, what new machine needs to be purchased, development issues, and so on. This link includes managers and managers of various departments.

The content of actions and tasks performed in the management process includes the type of organization (administrative, social, educational, etc.), the scope and areas

of its activities (production, trade, services), the level of management hierarchy (high, average or low level of management), its role within the organization (production, marketing, finance, personnel) and a number of other factors are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Basic functions of management ¹

<p>Planning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ is the main and primary function of management. Any management starts with making a plan. ➤ In this plan: ➤ goals and objectives of management, deadlines for their implementation; ➤ methods of implementation of tasks are developed; interconnections of economic links are established; ➤ The common feature of planning is that each manager plans his personal work, develops performance indicators of his workplace, organizes control over how the plans are carried out.
<p>To organize</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ This function ensures the coherence of all controlled and controlled processes within the control object. In this sense, organization means improving the structure of the existing system or creating a new one, depending on changes in internal and external conditions. This function is the first step in ensuring the implementation of current and strategic plans.
<p>Coordination and regulation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ If planning is a management strategy, coordination solves the tactical issues of management. The main task of this function is to ensure coordination between the components of the system, which is managed by establishing rational communication; ➤ Coordination allows to eliminate parallelism and duplication in management in order to save money. It also establishes proportions and proportions, the relationship between production and consumption, through the distribution of resources between different sectors; ➤ Regulation is a continuation of coordination, which aims to implement production processes by eliminating deviations that occur. With its help, deviations that are likely to occur are prevented.
<p>Control</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The purpose of this function is not to "catch", "blame", "hang", but to take into account, check, analyze the processes taking place in the control object and to regulate the activities of the object in a timely manner. The control allows to identify deviations from the established

¹ Kane M.M., Ivanov B.V., Koreshkov V.N., Sxirtladze A.G. Systems, methods and tools of quality management: Textbook for universities / Under ed. M.M. Kane. - SPb .: Peter, 2017. - 77 p.

	<p>normative documents, plans, their location, time, cause and characteristics.</p> <p>➤ Organizing effective control is the functional job of every leader. High end results cannot be achieved without regular monitoring.</p>
--	--

Despite the diversity of management responsibilities in the organization, there will be the same types of activities. A. Fayol, who first developed this concept in 1916, writes that there will be five primary tasks: to predict and plan management, and to organize, manage, coordinate, and control.

We are talking about the tasks that are an integral part of any process of management, regardless of the characteristics of this or that organization (size, definition, forms of ownership, etc.), so they are called general.

Modern researchers have developed a different list of management responsibilities: planning, organizing, managing (or giving orders), motivating, directing, coordinating, monitoring, communicating, researching, evaluating, making decisions, selecting staff, representing, and negotiating. and making deals. In practice, the overall management tasks in each management case are slightly different from the management.

The second approach: the classification of management tasks is based on the assessment of the nature of the object of management. In this case, the specific functions of the whole system are highlighted in production management.

Reference

1. Antonets V. A., Poor B. I. Innovative management. Textbook and workshop for open source software. - М .: Yurayt. 2018.304 p.
2. Blinov AO, Ugryumova NV Management. Assignments, tests, cases. Tutorial. - М .: KnoRus. 2020.208 p.
3. Bogolyubov VS Financial management in tourism and hotel industry. Textbook for open source software. - М .: Yurayt. 2020.294 p.
4. Vinokur ME Organization of production and management. Educational-methodical complex. - М .: Prospect. 2020.168 p.

5. Djurabaev O. Methods of the process approach in management and determination of the criterion of technological efficiency of beekeeping farms: methods of the process approach in management and determination of the criterion of technological efficiency of beekeeping farms // Archive of scientific research. - 2021. - T. 1. - No. 1.
6. DJURABAEV O. Formation of model beekeeping facilities and modernized interindustrial communications in human bearing management // Archive nauchnyx issledovaniy. - 2020. - №. 11.
7. Galimova, F. (2021). Organizational and economic mechanism for the development of innovative processes in agriculture in Uzbekistan: Organizational and economic mechanism for the development of innovative processes in agriculture in Uzbekistan. Archive nauchnyx issledovaniy, 1 (1).
8. Galimova F. R., Dexkanova N. S. Mechanisms obespecheniya prodovolstvennoy bezopasnosti // Innovatsionnaya ekonomika: perspektivy razvitiya i sovershenstvovaniya. - 2014. - №. 1 (4).