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THEORIES OF PRACTICAL ORGANIZATION ANALYSIS

Abstract. This article provides information about the theories of practical analysis of the organization, which are considered to be the main indicators of economic improvement. Also, the theory of resources is clearly explained in order to better understand the theories of practical analysis.

Key words: organization, practical analysis, theory, resources, strategic management, resource management.

Абстрактный. В данной статье представлена информация о теориях практического анализа организации, которые считаются основными показателями экономического совершенствования. Также ясно объясняется теория ресурсов, чтобы лучше понять теории практического анализа.

Ключевые слова: организация, практический анализ, теория, ресурсы, стратегический менеджмент, управление ресурсами.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada iqtisodiyotni takomillashtirishning asosiy ko'rsatkichlaridan hisoblangan tashkilotni amaliy tahlil qilish nazariyalari haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Shuningdek, amaliy tahlil nazariyalarini aniqroq tushunish maqsadida resurslar nazariyasi yorqin tushuntirib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: tashkilot, amaliy tahlil, nazariya, resurslar, strategik boshqaruv, resurslarni boshqarish.

Economic analysis aims to understand the dimensions of any context and to use this information proactively to inform policies and programs. Politics are formal and informal ways of competing or cooperating in society. Political processes are dynamic and take place at all levels of society.

Economic analysis involves looking at the interactions between structures, institutions and stakeholders to understand how decisions are made:

1. Structures. The most characteristic features of contexts in which structures are changing are gradual, such as global influences, natural resource availability, demographic shifts, historical legacies, sociocultural factors, and technological progress.
2. Do not interfere with institutions, institutions are the "rules of the game", local laws, conventions and traditions that shape a person, behavior. Informal institutions are just as important as formal institutions. They are not static and are often the focus of relief efforts.
3. Stakeholders. Stakeholders can be individuals, organizations or public coalitions, private or civil society sectors. Their interests, motivations, networks, and influence over time. Their actions can be considered as "games within the rules". It should also be technically good. This is because development is a political process - stable, local legal institutions emerge over time through local political processes.

Applied organizational analysis theories include various approaches and methodologies for studying, analyzing, and evaluating organizations and their activities. These theories are used to analyze the internal and external environment of organizations, their structure, processes and resources. Here are some key theories and approaches:

1. Organizational theory: It studies the structure, functions and their interrelationships of organizations. This theory helps to identify the structures and processes necessary to improve the effectiveness of organizations.
2. Systems theory: Considers the organization as a whole and analyzes the relationships between its internal and external elements. This approach makes it possible to understand organizations as complex systems.
3. Resource Theory: It states that the success of organizations depends on their resources (financial, human, technological, etc.). This theory helps to develop strategies for effective management of resources and maximum utilization of them.
4. Strategic management theory: It studies the process of setting long-term goals of organizations and developing strategies to achieve them. This theory is used to make strategic decisions necessary to ensure competitive advantage.
5. Theory of Change: It examines how organizations should adapt to change and manage change processes. This theory helps to determine the readiness of organizations for change and the strategies needed to successfully implement it.
6. Social Systems Theory: Considers organizations as social systems and analyzes their internal culture, values, and employee relationships. This approach helps to understand the social dynamics within the organization.

These theories are important in the practical analysis of organizations and are used to increase their efficiency and ensure their competitiveness.

If we pay attention to the theory of resources at this point, we can say that the theory of resources helps organizations in a number of important aspects. This theory emphasizes the importance of resources in ensuring the success of organizations and helps in the following areas:

1. Identify and evaluate resources: Organizations can understand their strengths and weaknesses by identifying and evaluating their resources (human, financial, technology, information, etc.). This, in turn, helps to develop the strategies necessary for effective resource management.
2. Effective Resource Management: Resource theory enables organizations to maximize the use of available resources and manage them effectively. This can be done, for example, by improving the skills of employees, updating technologies or optimizing financial resources.
3. Increasing competitiveness: Organizations must know how to use their resources to create an advantage over their competitors. With resource theory, organizations can develop strategies that help them identify and develop their competitive advantages.
4. Innovation support: Resource theory helps organizations identify and attract the resources needed to implement innovative ideas. This is important for creating new products or services, improving processes or developing new markets.
5. Strategic Planning: Organizations need to know how best to use their resources in the process of strategic planning. With resource theory, organizations can identify the resources they need to achieve their goals and develop strategies to use them.
6. Adapt to change: Organizations can be prepared for change by identifying and using the resources needed to adapt to a changing environment. Resource theory helps organizations identify the resources they need to manage change and adapt to new conditions.

To sum up, the theories of practical analysis of the organization are an important tool for in-depth study of the internal and external environment of the organization, effective management of resources and making strategic decisions. These theories allow organizations to improve their performance, increase their competitiveness and adapt to a changing environment.

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