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SCIENTIFIC BACKGROUND AND STRATEGY OF MANAGEMENT OF EDUCATION SYSTEMS

Abstract: This article discusses the scientific background and strategy of management of education systems.

Keywords: management, leader, management ethics, administrative objective, manager's humanistic mission.

Management is always the rule, the ability to command people, but the rulers must be wise. Obtaining a dominant position is a commandment to the people (often an eye-opener), and for the leader, it is a demonstration of his talent and a sense of social benefits. Presence of highly qualified managers is a crucial condition for teamwork efficiency. The normal functioning of the organization depends on the proper distribution of power in the administration.

It is also a negative fact that the authority for the organization is incompatible and that the authority of the authority is not sufficient in the manager. First of all, this applies to the managers, who form the administrative core of the organization. The authority of each leader is determined by his / her mandate, which is necessary to carry out the service duties. The main task of the leader is to predict seeing, planning, harmonization, education, and social reasoning.

The top management has the "first-person" - the managers of the institution (the Rector of the University, the heads of professional colleges and academic lyceums, etc.). They set the Perspective on the vital activity of the organization and implement the human resources policy. A very low level
manager ("second" and "third" person) operates within the authority granted to them by the first person.

The status of the management system is an essential prerequisite for normal functioning of any structure.

Despite the small size of the position of the various managers, the following is the general basis for the management ethics:

• Authority - the knowledge, experience and skills required to qualify for a position competent;
• In humane - service behavior, love and good moral character, the desire to discover the qualities of the best personality in the human being;
• Innovation - the ability to search for news, motivation to pursue it, and the ability to reasonably risk;
• Pragmatics - performance based on results, efficient use of work, active investment activity;

The extent to which a competent leader ("the first person") has the power to govern with other leaders is dependent on how well he can use his subordinates. Consequently, four methods of administrative leadership can be conditionally differentiated:

- autocratic: executive - executive;
- bureaucratic: leader - managerial "wheelbarrow" - performer;
- democratic: Leader - Labor promotion system - Executor;

Despite the above-mentioned conventions, in practice, the administrative manager exists as a function of sustainability in the service behavior. It is important to rationalize one or more of these methods in the management of the task.

The theory and practice of managerial activity create the model of managers. According to this model, it must be such a person should have the
biological characteristics of the system, such as warmth, openness, consciousness and irresponsibility.

The manager must be physically competent: "healthy body is intelligent mind". The manifestation of open volunteering should be manifested in such qualities as pity and sympathy, and heed the conscience.

The manager must know and understand what he thinks of his mental abilities. There must be a strong will in the manga, because the rule is always dominant.

The level of culture of the managers is that they are in constant need of the best of human beings and artistic creativity, which should deepen their knowledge of ethics, aesthetics, politics, sociology and psychology.

Anthropological knowledge is necessary for managers to demonstrate their individual entrepreneurial qualities and achieve the best professional outcomes in communicating and co-operating with people during their professional career. These are particularly important in areas such as education, service, medicine, trade and entrepreneurship.

In many higher education institutions in the developed countries and all business-related business schools, specialized humanities are taught: industrial psychology, production sociology, business skills, business skills, and more. Many poets, artists, and cultural figures are expected to attend lectures at universities.

Training on Managers in the European Institute of Administrative Management (France), the International Institute of Management (Switzerland) and the Barcelona Higher Education Education Institute have been accumulated. The Tokyo Center for Managers' Training is well known to the world.

Manager's humanistic mission depends on his theoretical and practical training in the use of anthropological knowledge in his or her management. This authority is characterized by insights in human studies and managers' human technology.
A good strategy and good strategy are the best-performing benchmark. The management strategy is to deal with five interconnected issues based on:

1. Strategic vision of the tasks to be undertaken by the organization, the long-term course of action and the formation of a specific task.
2. Strategic vision and task change into a clear objective and task.
3. Develop a strategy for achieving goals and objectives.
4. Qualified and effective implementation and implementation of the strategy.
5. Evaluation of work results, learning new trends and long-term development trends, modes of action based on strategic goals or existing practices, changing behaviors, new ideas and capacities, action

Formation of the organization's stratigraphy and its function. In fulfilling this task, the leaders of sheep organizations should answer the following question: What are we going to do, and what will we achieve? The description of the task identifies the organization's performance and determines what it should do for its customers. In order to create a "sense of purpose" in their staff, the leader should inform them of the organization's strategic goals and objectives.

Well-thought strategic targets help organizations prepare for the long-term outlook. As a result of the change in management's commitment to the task and development trends, it is the clear goals and objectives of the organization. They must be bulky, but they must be achievable. Goals are the focus of the organization's work quality and development.

The goals set by the management are short and long-term. Short-term targets Determine what the management has to have in the short run, and the long-term deficit defines the longer term. In the case of short-term and long-term goals, the priority is priority.

All managers should be involved in setting goals. All units of the organization are facing specific tasks and the solution of these issues will be
added to the overall objective. In this case, a systematic approach is used: the task of divisions is an integral part of the organization's overall goals. All levels if the manager takes responsibility for the achievement of the goals and objectives, the business environment will be settled in the organization and will be aimed at achieving high results.

The organization's strategy is a set of interconnected actions and approaches to the management of the key management function.

Implementation and implementation of strategy. Implementation of the strategy is a major administrative objective, which includes the following key elements:

- Establishing an organization capable of successfully implementing the strategy;
- Creating an environment and a credible environment for the organization to successfully implement the strategy;
- Building an internal support system that enables each member of the organization to effectively carry out its duties day by day;

Evaluation of work, learning new directions and making adjustments. The above four objectives of the management strategy can not be addressed at once and for all. Long-term objectives may need to be changed: they are not likely to be increased or reduced, this is the experience accumulated and the future prospects. The ways to implement the organization's strategy are analyzed and searched for new, more effective ways.

References