

FUNCTIONS OF EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT AND ITS ROLE TODAY

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Abstract: *The main task of educational management is to work with teachers, students, parents and society. The above descriptions of management indicate that, while it means management, administrative command is fundamentally different from economic management. The development of educational management is to change people's attitude to work, to provide moral stimulation and to establish friendly relations between colleagues.*

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Today, among other areas, reforms are being carried out in the field of education, and a number of works are being carried out in the field of school management. If we look at the emergence and development of educational management, it has an ancient history, but management theory began to develop only at the beginning of the 20th century. "Management" is derived from the English word and is translated into Uzbek as "organization and management". In general, management means management, that is, the organization and management of one or another type of activity (organization and management), economic, financial and other business spheres of human life.

He advised the use of moral incentives in management, for example, the employee's relationship with colleagues. He urged managers to pay attention to team relations, and the school contributed to the separation of management, which in his opinion has a separate profession and two directions.

The first is to study the problems of enterprise management and develop modern management concepts.

The second is to study the job duties and functions of managers. Any manager is called upon to perform certain functions, namely the following:

- setting goals for the enterprise and choosing development paths;
- classification, distribution of work, creation of organizational structure, selection and placement of personnel, etc.;
- employee motivation and coordination, and control based on relationships between managers and the team;
- standardization, analysis of the work of the enterprise and all employees working in it;

- motivation based on work results.

Thus, the work of a modern manager becomes more complicated. A manager must have knowledge in various fields and apply proven methods in practice. The school has solved a number of important management problems that arise everywhere in large-scale industrial production. The main task in management is to work with people. The above descriptions of management indicate that, while it conveys the meaning of management, the administrative command economy is fundamentally different from management.

These differences are as follows:

The first difference is that it relates to a market economy, and administrative command is not a system of planned economic management.

The second difference follows from the first, namely that in developed countries, management is a method of economic governance.

The third difference - the difference between management and the socialist system - can be determined by combining the last four descriptions. It can be said that "management is the science and art of effective management".

Such management is achieved due to the high qualifications of those engaged in such work, that is, managers, due to their knowledge, active creative work, initiative, flexibility of thinking, ability to solve tactical and strategic problems, and ability to work directly with people. The Oxford Dictionary describes management in the following simple word.

It states that "Management is a special ability and knowledge in performing administrative work". In the modern era, management reflects the various requirements placed on management, namely, the requirements for the method of work, the ability to conduct work, the art and science of correctly directing the movement of people in joint activities, the fulfillment of a set goal without strict administrative requirements.

In addition to the above qualities, it is appropriate to cite two characteristics of modern management in developed countries:

1- The activities of the management corps are focused on obtaining high-quality products that meet consumer demand (marketing approach in management).

2- The fact that the work of the manager is aimed at improving the well-being of the members of the organization's team (humanization of management activities). Ultimately, the term "Management" has one more, or rather two, common meanings.

It is used more in the sense of gathering, to designate the entire organization's management team or the corps of top managers. In such meanings, the word "Manager" is usually used when a certain opposition is implied between two types of activities: managers (managers) and producers (workers).

We see that the content of this subject is the interaction between the management system and the object of management, and its main task is to teach students modern

methods of management, the secrets of the art of leadership. Teaching the subject is to arouse interest in students in management problems, to instill enthusiasm for practical organizational activities. Because students who are now studying the basics of management will in the future become employees of the management system, leaders of small and medium-sized, large teams, specialists who are called upon to develop projects and activities to manage various aspects of the economic, social, organizational and technical activities of enterprises and firms.

On the other hand, management in many cases depends on the abilities of the leader, his ability to work with people, personal initiative, insight. The ability to use all this in management is an art. The art of management is the ability, skill, creativity of the manager, leader. Thus, as any creative activity, management combines elements of science and art.

In conclusion, we can see that it is one of the guaranteed systems for educating young people and students to become competitive personnel in every field in the future.

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