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# THE ROLE OF EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING ISSUES IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Akbarova Feruza

Teacher of History at Vocational School No. 2, Baghdad District

## Abstract

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

**Keywords:** Management, management, leadership, business, fields, knowledge, enterprise, organization, office, control, administration, law, rule, plan, work..

## Introduction

Today, among other fields, reforms are being carried out in the field of education, and a number of works are being carried out in the field of management. The main goal is to become one of the countries with developed education in the world, to fundamentally improve the activities of educational institutions, as President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev said, to study the most advanced foreign experience, to create a modern system in all aspects is the demand of today, without developing education We know how much deep meaning can be gained on the basis of the opinion that one field cannot be developed, from this point of view, first of all, we should take into account that the result can be achieved by developing, managing and controlling the education sector. In management is given special attention.

The emergence and development of educational management has a long history, but the theory of management began to develop only at the beginning of the 20th century. "Management" is taken from the English word and translated into Uzbek in the sense of organization of management, leadership. In the general plan, management means management, that is, organization and management of one or another type of activity (organization and management) in the economic, financial and other business spheres of human life.

In the United States at the beginning of the 20th century, there were favorable conditions for the evolution of scientific management schools. A huge labor market has appeared in a democratic country. The existence of education has helped many intelligent people to show

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their qualities. New methods of leadership were required. In 1911, Frederick Taylor's book *The Principles* laid the foundation for research in the new discipline of leadership. He proved that group influence can change people's attitude to work.

He advised the use of moral stimulation in management, for example, the relationship of the employee with his colleagues. He urged leaders to pay attention to collective 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 duties and functions of managers.

Any leader is called upon to perform certain functions, namely:

- setting goals for the enterprise and choosing development paths;
- classification, distribution of work, creation of an organizational structure, selection and placement of personnel, etc.;
- motivation and coordination of employees, control based on relations between managers and the team;
- standardization, analysis of enterprise work and all employees working in it;
- motivation based on work results. Thus, the work of a modern manager becomes complicated.

A manager must have knowledge of various fields and apply proven methods. The school has solved a number of important management problems that arise everywhere in large-scale industrial production. The most important task in management is to work with people. The given descriptions of management indicate that while it means management, the economy of administrative command is fundamentally different from management. These differences are as follows:

The first difference is that it concerns the market economy, and administrative command is not a system of running the economy based on a plan.

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

The third difference - the difference between management and the management of a socialist system can be determined based on the combination of the last four descriptions.

It can be said that "management is the science and art of effective management." Such management is realized due to the high qualification of those engaged in such work, i.e. managers, their knowledge, active creative work, initiative, flexibility of thinking, ability to solve tactical and strategic issues, ability to work directly with people.

The Oxford Annotated Dictionary describes management with the following simple word. It says "Management is a special skill and knowledge in performing administrative work."

In the current era, the various requirements for management, i.e. the work method, the ability to carry out work, the art and science of correctly directing the movement of people in joint activities, are defined without strict administrative requirements. reflects the fulfillment of the goal. In addition to the above qualities, it is appropriate to mention 2 characteristics of modern management in developed countries:

1- Orientation of the activities of the management corps to obtain high-quality products that meet consumer demand (marketing approach in management).

2- Orientation of the manager's work to increase the well-being of the team members of the organization (humanization of management activities).

Ultimately, the term "Management" has one more, or rather two, common meanings. It is used to refer to an entire organization's management team or top management corps in the sense of gathering more. In such meanings, the word "Manager" is usually used when there is a certain contrast between 2 types of activities: managers (managers) and producers (workers).

We see that the content of this science 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 science is to arouse students' interest in management problems, to create enthusiasm for practical organizational activities. Because in the future, students studying the basics of management will become employees of the management system, leaders of small and medium and large teams, specialists who are invited to develop projects and activities for the management of various aspects of the economic, social, organizational and technical activities of enterprises and firms. they become On the other hand, management in many cases depends on the ability of the leader, his ability to work with people, personal initiative, understanding. Being able to use all this in management is an art.

The art of management is the ability, mastery, and creativity of a manager. Thus, as any creative activity, management has combined the elements of science and art. In conclusion, we can see that it is one of the guaranteed systems to educate young people and students as competitive personnel in every field in the future.

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