

OPPORTUNITIES TO INCREASE MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY OF GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOL LEADERS

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ANNOTATION

This article describes in detail the opportunities for managers of general secondary schools to improve management efficiency, the stage of development of educational institutions, the theoretical and practical problems of school management.

Keywords: education renewal, innovation, school management, functional purpose.

INTRODUCTION

Thoughts of development are becoming one of the most powerful driving forces in the education system. Radical changes in the socio-economic structure of society will inevitably lead to changes in the requirements for education, their stratification, the need to meet these new requirements[3].

It is impossible to live without formation, development and change in such conditions. Improvement becomes the only way to survive. Those who are aware of this will have effective access to the new system of social relations.

Implementing large-scale change requires a great deal of effort and concerted action on the part of many people. There are many difficult paths and obstacles from idea to implementation. It is therefore no coincidence that the issue of management efficiency is one of the most pressing topics in management theory and practice[5].

Without mastering specific management technologies, managers are largely unable to implement innovative change ideas, as innovation processes as an object of management are qualitatively different from educational processes and require other ways of performing management functions.

RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC

The solution of the tasks facing the modernization of education depends, on the one hand, on an adequate understanding and description of the existing management system, on the other hand, on the implementation of new scientific and pedagogical technologies and achievements in the field[4].

Primary education in Uzbekistan is compulsory, free and universal. This means that all children of school age go to general or special primary school. Coverage of children with primary education is 100 per cent of children of the appropriate age. After graduating from elementary school, a child should be able to read, write, and count. The student is introduced to the elements of theoretical thinking, the ability to control the learned actions. Speech culture, basics of personal hygiene, healthy lifestyle, and social behavior are also taught. The quality and content of subjects varies depending on the primary school, the type of school, and the learning environment[21].

Although general secondary education is a logical continuation of primary education, it differs in its quality structure and teaching methodology. General secondary education provides the participant's desire, interest, and ability to determine his or her social status, his or her formation as an individual[15]. The student acquires a systematic knowledge of the basics of science in high school. In the process of learning, a broad outlook is formed, the ability to think creatively[11].

Acquainted with the rich spiritual and cultural heritage of the people, the child develops a sense of concern for the world around him. High school provides a wide range of opportunities for students to study school subjects independently. Compulsory and voluntary components are part of secondary education[17].

Among these innovations is the concept of results-based management. The focus on the end result of the entire management system implies only a special motivational-targeted orientation of managers[18].

In modern conditions, the management of an educational institution is a complex process, the components of which are the correct choice of goals and objectives, study and in-depth analysis of the achieved level of educational work, rational planning system, organization of education. consists of the activities of students and pedagogical teams, the selection of optimal ways to improve the level of education and upbringing, effective control[16].

School management is a science-based effort of administration and teachers to use the time and energy of teachers and students wisely in the learning process for in-depth study of school subjects, moral education, comprehensive development and preparation of the individual[8].

Addressing these issues depends on the school principal and teachers being able to make creative use of the latest scientific advances and best practices, team relations, and the active involvement of teachers and students in educational work[6].

The solution of theoretical and practical problems in the management of educational institutions is becoming increasingly important in connection with the humanization and democratization, the role and importance of protection of human rights and freedoms, the development of market relations, the formation of new social structures and educational processes. . forms of management[9]. Therefore, in order to effectively influence the activities of subordinates, a modern leader needs a deep understanding of the basics of organization and management[14].

Although these mechanisms of modern management of an educational institution are still not well understood, the existing results of scientific research can significantly expand the ability of a leader to create favorable conditions for team members to form an interest in the effective work of the organization.

Functional goals are of great importance. First, because the organization only needs to make decisions that fulfill its operational goals[12]. Second, a global goal needs to be communicated to every leader and executor to prevent such activities from hindering the achievement of operational goals. This requires constantly monitoring the actual state of the system and comparing it with the company's goals and objectives[13].

Hence, any activity in the system is justified only if it contributes to the achievement of its main goal. In other words, any activity in any organization system must be designed in such a way that it only achieves the goals it has created[10].

Relevance of the research Modern educational institution is an open state-state, socially oriented system, which is the main means of achieving the goals of teaching and educating students. one of the main conditions for its successful development is the constant search for and use of the most effective methods and forms of influence on the components of the educational institution[20].

Management of an educational institution as a mechanism for its constant renewal is one of the priorities of modernization of the Russian education system. , transparency and openness in the discussion and decision-making of management. At all levels, a new system of management thinking and activity - a system of cooperation and coordination is being developed[19]. Along with strengthening the vertical component of governance, economic methods z A new system of governance is being developed in connection with the granting of the status of a public institution with a redistribution of powers of regional and city governments, respectively[15].

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the current stage of development of educational institutions, the scale and complexity of the needs and interests of their external and internal environment, the existence of problems with program features, the need to pool resources and combine different activities to achieve the desired results The expansion of research on the management of targeted applications is becoming increasingly relevant[7]. More attention is paid to the problem of program-targeted management, its technological capabilities, integrative-valuable, structural-communicative, functional features and advantages. not studied enough.

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