

ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC MECHANISMS OF ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITY IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

In the theory of educational management provided in the article, its uniqueness is manifested in different approaches to management classified according to certain criteria. These approaches determine the essence of the management process and can serve as a subject of analysis in the process of historical-pedagogical research of its evolution, perform the function of qualifying the leading paradigm of this management.

Keywords: strategy, modern management, economic mechanism, planning

Educational management, no doubt, each of them brought certain benefits at one or another historical stage in the process of formation of management. The analysis of the work of the head of the school in the economic field made it possible to reveal the essence and specific features of such management, to determine the main features of the concept of "strategy" and its connection with the concepts of "development" and "forecasting". In education, the concepts of "strategy" and "strategic management (management)" were introduced to show the differences between operational management and management, where the main focus is on external factors. However, the authors put different emphasis on defining this essence. Therefore, G. Mintzberg, J. Quinn, S. Goshals view strategic management as "the process of determining and establishing the connection between the system and its environment, which consists of the implementation of selected goals and attempts to achieve the desired state of relations." It enables efficient and effective interaction with the environment by allocating resources.

The educational system has its own characteristics, which are determined by the following: • the field of education has been and remains one of the most innovative areas, which mainly determines the effectiveness of innovative activities in other areas; • the educational system is a global system of open, flexible, individualized, creative knowledge, continuous education throughout a person's life, production innovations in the field of education (teaching and teaching technologies, methods and methods) and represents a (new) unit of management innovation. Economic mechanisms in the field of education, new organizational structures, institutional forms); • managing the development of the educational system, providing the system of influences on the introduction of technological, pedagogical, organizational innovations, providing the necessary trends, anticipating and eliminating possible crises and contradictions, maintaining the integrity of the system refers to the organization in such a way as to provide; • the economic management of the educational system has an innovative nature and is associated with strategic risks, including various political events, unexpected state laws and regulations, and the inconsistency between social demands on the educational system and its real resources includes risk management. In our opinion, the use of the strategic paradigm in the study of the development of the management of the educational system allows us to sort

out not only the leading trends of this development, but also the most important trends. In the context of the paradigm of strategic management of education, L.S. based on the general theory of activity presented in his works. Vygotsky, V.V. Davydova, E.V. Ilyenkova, A.N. Leontiev, S.L. Rubinstein, G.P. Shchedrovitsky and others, we identified a special form that is most suitable for the genesis of the education management system in the region - "task management". By "tasks" we understand the conditions of the future result (goal) model, the means of achieving the result, the methods of using funds, the conditions for the implementation of activities and the criteria for evaluating the future result. In this sense, "task" can be seen as a synonym of "strategy". It does not change until a need is satisfied or there is a need to switch to another alternative (change strategy). Completing the formulation of the task brings the subject of action to the implementation of the strategy, i.e. to the "executive" stage.

It is from this moment that he gets the opportunity to move to the real use of the chosen tools and methods, that is, to move from the "internal" preparation process to the real "external" activity, to the real practice of satisfaction. initial need. From the point of view of modern management theory, almost any process or event that occurs in the state, society, economy as a whole or in a particular organization is carried out under the influence of the operation of a certain type of mechanism.

It should be noted that categories such as "management mechanism", "economic mechanism", "organizational-economic mechanism" and others are used in economic research, which determines the existence of many definitions and interpretations of the essence of the mechanism itself.

The concept of a mechanism entered economics from the technical field, where a mechanism means a machine, a device, an internal device (system of connections) that drives them. From the second half of the twentieth century, researchers-economists began to use this term to describe production and social processes and their interaction, while in the economy as a system of links that move something, as a rule, different methods and tools are components of this mechanism.

One of the first was Abalkin L.I. represents the economy of a socialist society in the form of an economic mechanism with a more complex structure. Its main elements are:

- forms of organization of social production (division of labor, specialization and placement of production);
- forms of economic interaction (financial-credit relations, circulation of means of production);
- forms and methods of planning and economic management (economic, administrative, socio-psychological);
- a set of economic levers and incentives to influence the participants of production and economic activity, which ensures coordination and stimulation of economic activity.

In our opinion, this structure of the mechanism has overextended features, according to which the mechanism can include any economic, organizational process in the economic system, and the concept itself is defined as a way of organizing the joint activities of people.

The detailed structure of the economic mechanism in his work Averina I.S. Studying different approaches to the essence of the economic mechanism, noting the complexity and stratification of this category in the course of historical development, the author identifies its different types and types:

- by structure - economic, political, social, cultural;
- based on dynamics - formation, development, change and adaptation;
- according to functions - stimulation, organization, planning and control;
- depending on the scope of application - innovative, investment, labor, etc.

If we consider the nature of the definitions of the economic mechanism, we can conclude that this category is often used in the works of the previous historical period and is used by the authors to reflect the nature of various processes at the macro level.

Various interpretations are given in the literature and the organizational-economic mechanism of management. Thus, Fedorovich V.O. the main interconnected elements and their typical groups represent the organizational-economic mechanism of management in the form of a multi-level hierarchical system, while this elements include the subjects and objects of direct management, in addition to the means of management influence. , in our opinion, defines this definition with the concept of "control system".

In turn, Raizberg received a B.A. understands the organizational-economic mechanism as a set of organizational structures and specific forms and methods of management, as well as a set of legal forms with the help of which the economic laws applicable in the process of reproduction are implemented under certain conditions. In his opinion, the concept of a mechanism is fundamentally different from a control system, which includes a control apparatus that performs the functions of a control subject.

Authors who reveal the nature of the organizational-economic mechanism, as a rule, include in its composition the methods of influencing the controlled objects. This category, in contrast to the economic mechanism, is often used to reflect the essence of managing various processes of an individual organization or their groups (on a micro level), which allows us to conclude that the organizational-economic mechanism is to a certain extent. a component of a high-level mechanism.- economic. However, there is a contrary opinion of researchers who believe that the term economic mechanism was transformed into the concept of organizational-economic mechanism during the evolution of management thinking.

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