
THE LAWS AND PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT THAT ARE MANIFESTED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGERIAL COMPETENCE IN STUDENTS

Yakubov Umid Bobayevich

Chief Specialist At The Higher Education Development Research Center, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: Management also has its own laws, which help to understand the often reversible phenomena in the field of management, the internal nature of events in the management process, as well as their logical connection.

As the load on the car increases, an increase in gasoline consumption, an increase in the number of production personnel at the enterprise, as well as an increase in the number of administrative management personnel, the involvement of multiple or complex stations for complex technology are examples of laws in management.

KEYWORDS: Multi-articulated, multi-tiered, the people and the development of culture.

INTRODUCTION

Management systems in all branches of the national economy can be multi-articulated, multi-tiered, the main purpose of production is the development of the welfare of the people and the development of culture, based on scientific and technological achievements. In all branches of the national economy and in all lines of genealogical management, the unity of the principles of management is in the unity of the goals set before the administration, and the ways in which they are implemented. Examples of branches, enterprises, districts, cities, regions and the whole country are the branches of management and Business Administration.

Among the fragments of the national economy, control systems, it is necessary to achieve and maintain an optimal reciprocity (ratio) to proportionality. The national economy is a complex dynamic system, consisting of several systems and elements. These systems and elements or fragments include industry, agriculture, construction, transportation and communication, commercial and domestic service, science, culture, medicine, banking service, etc. The bond between the pieces is continuous. For example, while industry supplies labor weapons to agriculture, construction, transportation, etc., agriculture supplies raw materials and materials to industry and other pieces. With this in mind, in the development of the national economy, the connections between the pieces must be in proportion.

In life, this must be such that the development of each piece fully satisfies the demand of the other pieces. In other words, there must be proportionality and optimal interaction between the capacities of the main and auxiliary Productions, mechanization and automation, computerization, Organization of production. In management, however, analysis of the state of

the control systems with time (in the periodic case) allows you to lose the imbalance in them in time.

Proportionality and optimal mutual ratio should be ensured not only among the elements of the system, but also among the control and controllable systems [3].

Compliance with this law ensures smooth and efficient operation of the national economy and other departments.

The achievement of continuity of the movement of production funds, rhythm, increase in the speed of the rotation period (rhythm) the production funds of the enterprise are expressed in a monetary state, determined by its production capacity.

This can be achieved by automating production processes, developing wholesale trade, replacing production funds with more frequent and effective ones, methods of paying in advance due to increasing the quality of goods sold, and at the enterprise-by creating automated workplaces, introducing computer systems.

MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

By the principles of management we understand the basic rules, guiding order disciplines, moral standards used in certain socio-economic conditions, management practice. The principles of management were several, and we found it appropriate to cite some of them.

The principle of carrying out work according to the plan - this principle implies that everything from the enterprise to the state level is carried out according to the plan.

Any enterprise, network and, however, the capabilities of even the most developed state will be limited. This condition must be taken into account in the planning process. The allocation of planned funds to unplanned works leads to a decrease in the efficiency of the allocated funds, an increase in unfinished works, constructions, and a reduction in allocated forces and opportunities. Strict adherence to the principle of conducting work according to the plan is of great importance in practice.

The principle of effective and optimal management of the economy - this principle suggests that the necessary material assets should be produced at a high quality, and the expenses incurred for any services of high quality should be minimal. Each worker (employee) participating in production is a supporter of maximum income.

The principle of being able to identify the main link in the chain of issues being solved - the modern boss faces many and various issues (problems) in the course of his work. If the head wants to solve all the issues himself, he lacks strength, time and opportunity. Therefore, it is very important for the head to have the ability to see and distinguish the most basic issues facing the enterprise, that is, those that need to be resolved first, that is, to be able to identify the main link in the chain of issues to be resolved.

The principle of material and moral stimulation of labor plays an important role in material and moral stimulation of labor in increasing work productivity, reducing costs, and improving the quality of products and services. The main issue of the principle is to bring the general indicators of the team to higher levels of employees through material and moral incentives. When we

understand material incentives - additions to wages, awards and other material assistance, when we understand spiritual incentives – we understand how to declare thank you before the team, include their names in honor books, give honorary labels, allocate a place from the Honor board, present to the medal - orders of our state, honorary titles. In management practice, it is advisable to completely lose the cases of motivation of employees who are not worthy of promotion. Because, in such cases, the origin of protests, group actions, biases within the community causes great harm to the effectiveness of work.

The principle of Systematics - this principle assumes that the indicators of the control and control systems are viewed in the case of a complex system, which is interconnected. The principle of genealogy recommends that we approach managing and managing systems in a multi-tiered style of genealogy.

The principle of compatibility - the controller assumes that the complexity of the system is not inferior to that of the controller, or, in simple terms, indicates that a simple control system cannot be designed into a complex production.

The feedback principle ensures that information about the changes taking place in the object as a result of the control effect is communicated to the control system in time.

Feedback is positive and negative, and the choice of which one is decided by the goals set before those who have designed the management system.

In conclusion, all principles of management are considered important, and marriage assumes their application in practice. It is the duty of practice that conducting one's work on the principles of management is the moral standard for a leader.

REFERENCES

1. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Buyuk kelajagimizni mard va olijanob xalqimiz bilan birga quramiz. – Toshkent. “O‘zbekiston” NMIU, 2017 y. – 488 b.
2. Kenjaboyev A.E. Pedagogik rahbarning kasbiy kompetentligi va pedagogik mahorati. – “Zamonaviy ta’lim” jurnali, 2020 y. № 10. 83 b.
3. Kenjaboyev A.E. Zamonaviy o‘qituvchining kasbiy kompetentligi va kreativligi – bugungi kun talabidir. – “Xalq ta’limi” jurnali, 2020 y. № 5.9-11 b.
4. Nosirov A. Rahbarning kasbiy kompetentligi va boshqaruv madaniyati – “Ta’lim menejmenti” jurnali, 2013 y. №6, 2 b.
5. Temirov D. Ta’lim muassalarini boshqarishda pedagogik tamoyillar uzviyligi. – “Ta’lim menejmenti” jurnali, 2013 y. №6. 95-96 b.