

Theory And Foundations Of Management

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Annotation: In this article, opinions and reflections on the theory and foundations of management are discussed. The theory and methodological foundations of management also have a special feature. Considering its theoretical and methodological foundations, it is of great importance in understanding the features of the mechanism of activity. In the context of the global financial and economic crisis, the issues of modernization of production, expansion of cooperative relations, establishment of strong cooperation, promotion of domestic demand for products developed in our country occupy a special place in support of enterprises of the real sector of the economy.

Аннотация: В данной статье обсуждаются мнения и размышления о теории и основах менеджмента. Теория и методологические основы менеджмента также имеют свою особенность. Учитывая его теоретические и методологические основы, это имеет большое значение для понимания особенностей механизма деятельности. В условиях мирового финансово-экономического кризиса вопросы модернизации производства, расширения кооперационных связей, установления прочной кооперации, стимулирования внутреннего спроса на продукцию, разрабатываемую в нашей стране, занимают особое место в поддержке предприятий реального сектора экономики.

Key words: management, fundamentals, activity, management process, economics, management system, sectoral economics.

Ключевые слова: управление, основы, деятельность, процесс управления, экономика, система управления, отрасли экономики.

INTRODUCTION.

It is known that any type of activity is built on the basis of management, since in the implementation of this activity, measures are organized and coordinated in the management process to achieve the intended goal, distribute the tasks performed, control its implementation, as well as protect the interests of those involved in this activity in order to achieve

efficiency. In this, management is also influenced by the existing system in the economy.

From the very first stage of economic reforms, special attention was paid to the reform of the management system of the economy. The economic reforms carried out were aimed at the emergence of organizational and legal forms that help to carry out institutional changes, give

economic freedom to economic entities corresponding to their nature in terms of management of sectors and sectors of the economy, stimulate the development of entrepreneurship, and this laid the groundwork for the emergence of a new system in management [1, 273]. In the study of Modern Management Science, which serves the whole society in the conditions of such market relations, the science of "Management Theory" occupies an important place in the preparation of qualified leaders who can carry out Management in all branches of the economy.

Knowledge Management Strategy



The concept of Management in a narrow sense will depend on the ability to correctly choose the direction of activity,

make decisions, control its management and control, to be able to correctly select the Planning, Organization and control processes necessary to determine the purpose of one organization and achieve it [2, 146]. Management as a broad-sense Concept, One of the theorists of World Management and its organization is Peter F. As Druker said, " management is a separate type of activity, an element that promotes social change, transforming the unorganized unorganized masses into an effective and productive group, Society, directed towards one goal". Management is an important influencing force not only in the framework of the enterprise, but also in the transformation of the economy into a powerful stable working mechanism, leading the whole society, the state to its chosen path, goals and aspirations.

Management is a certain type of system, the effective operation of which is ensured by the performance of a certain function by each element of the system. In this, it is important to form a more or less adequate idea of management as a system of

interconnected elements or structures. Among the components of the management process, laws, principles of management, methods, mechanisms, functions, etc. are often distinguished [3, 269-281].

Management science is a discipline that teaches the manager to make choices correctly and make a working decision. Its main purpose is to train highly qualified managers who can work in all branches in the conditions of market relations. It follows that this science studies the following:

- management theory and practice;
- control object and subject;
- management principles and methods;
- management culture;
- manager and his qualities;
- manager rating;
- accessibility and decision making in management;
- control functions;
- Personnel Management;
- production management;
- efficiency management;
- self-management;
- Territorial Administration.

Management should be studied in connection with the economic base of society, and at the same time taking into account its two organizational and technical and socio-economic aspects. The subject of management is the study of the laws (laws), principles and relations of management at all levels of economic activity. Management relations are an integral part of socio-economic relations and come in various economic, organizational, social, Labor, psychological and other manifestations. Management Relations represent a complex set of communication and interaction between employees under the management arm, which means that management is, above all, the management of people [4, 117-204].



Management Science originated in England during World War II when a team of scientists was tasked with solving complex military issues such as optimally deploying Civil Defence and fire-opening positions facilities, optimizing the depth of anti-ship bomb blasting, and the convoy of transport caravans. In the 50s and 60s, the methodology was renewed, becoming a number of specific methods, which began to be used more widely in the industry in solving problems and making decisions in different situations.

Today, the models and methods of Management Science are used to solve the following issues: when managing transport

flows in cities and optimizing the schedule of movement at airports, when drawing up work schedules of classes and auditoriums in universities, when producing goods collected in supermarkets and stores, new types of products, when distributing costs to advertising of various products, planning material, to the season when compiling the major league baseball game schedule, etc.k. Management theory studies the facets of management activity in the form of a whole complex, distinguishing between the main laws and methods of management on the basis of theoretical analysis and logical style [5, 51-64].

Conclusion:

From the economic point of view of management - this is, first of all, a system for managing all economic problems, human management. From the point of view of the social point of management - this is, first of all, the satisfaction of the social requirements of Labor teams, the upbringing of a person. And the technology of the management process is the practical work performed by employees of the

management apparatus. Thus, the management process is the concerted activity of the head of the management apparatus and people in order to achieve the issue posed. In a market economy, there are three forms of management: private, collective and public administration.

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