



ORGANIZATIONAL FORMS OF MANAGEMENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FIELD OF EDUCATION

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Abstract: In this article, the development of the field of education is important in all aspects of society. It is necessary to improve management systems in order to increase the efficiency of the educational system, improve its quality and develop it to the level of modern requirements. This article examines the issues of improving the organizational forms of management of the education sector.

Key words: Centralized management, local management, Hybrid management, cooperation and experience
In this form of centralized management, the education system is managed by state or central authorities. In this case, decisions are made at a higher level and their implementation is controlled at lower levels. The advantages of centralized management lie in ensuring uniform standards and regulations. Local Government: Educational institutions and their activities are managed by local bodies. This form allows taking into account local needs and conditions. Local management increases the independence of educational institutions and helps to develop their specific characteristics. Hybrid management This form combines elements of centralized and local management. Hybrid management plays an important role in improving the efficiency of the education system, as it allows for the coordination of central and local needs.

Improvement of organizational forms

A number of measures should be implemented to improve the organizational forms of education management:

1. Introduction of innovative management models: Introduction of innovative management models in the educational system helps to increase the quality of education and develop it at the level of modern requirements. For example, management processes can be simplified by using digital technologies in educational institutions.
2. Training of teachers and management staff: Training of teachers and management staff is necessary for successful management in the field of education. It is important for them to constantly conduct trainings and seminars, create opportunities to learn new pedagogical technologies.
3. Cooperation and exchange of experience: Development of cooperation and exchange of experience between educational institutions helps to increase the efficiency of the educational system. Studying and using the successful experiences of other institutions is important in improving the quality of education.
4. Monitoring the educational process: In order to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of the educational system, it is necessary to regularly monitor the educational process. This process allows to analyze the activity of educational institutions and make the necessary changes.

In modern conditions, the management features of the formation of its educational system are determined, first of all, by the role of education in social development. At the current stage, education is becoming one of the most important areas of human activity. It is closely related to other areas of social life both in the field of material production and spiritual life. The most important feature of education management at the current stage is that the problems in this field should be solved not only in the education system itself, but also in the milieu. That is, the management of education should be carried out by

specialized ministries of education and at the same time should be part of the overall state programs covering all areas of society. The most important condition for the management of education at the interstate, county, city level, as well as at the level of the educational institution is to adhere to the principle of consistency. Systemic approach to management does not include a managed object characterized by the existence of a goal, the interdependence of all the elements that make up the system, the existence of an environment that interacts with the system, and at the same time its interdependence, its operation. A complex system using certain resources is considered as a means of action to achieve the goal set by the governing body specific to this system. The educational system as an object of different levels of management should have these features. As for the educational system, the systematic approach allows to use the most appropriate special methods for solving individual problems by dividing the problem into parts, and based on the combination of individual solutions, the whole solution of the problem is achieved. Systematic comparison does not exclude, on the contrary, it implies the use of traditional methods such as analysis and synthesis, abstraction, grouping, comparison, generalization, observation, statistical analysis, analogy.

From the point of view of systematic analysis, the use of systematic analysis improves the traditional economic analysis, because not only statistical reporting data and other indicators with quantitative (numerical) expression, but also balanced indicators with qualitative indicators. indicators can also be taken into account. In our opinion, the use of systematic communication allows to study the problem in a deeper and comprehensive way, to determine not only the reasons that cause the bad situation of the education system, but also the conditions for the occurrence of these reasons.

Systematic integration methodology allows to show educational institutions as a set of interconnected structures (business units) that are considered as objects of strategic management. The important features of the management of the new education system are determined by the fact that it has a complex structure. In synergistic terms, this means that a limited network of structures can sustainably exist and develop in a given environment. The basic structure and parts of the modern education system, in our opinion, should be marketing, organizational, economic, technological, scientific, editorial, economic structures, which should be in constant contact with each other and with other areas of society. The organizational structure is designed to improve the image and culture of the organization; professional development of professors-teachers; increase motivation of students and teachers; implementation of corporate management of university departments.

The technology service should be related to information management and computerization; intellectual property protection; data protection and data archiving. The scientific structure is designed to ensure the relationship between education and research activity; connecting the educational process in enterprises with scientific and research works; development of consulting activity; creating conditions for the effective use of science and technology and the development of a creative environment in scientific communities.

The editorial structure is focused on the implementation and implementation of educational methods and procedures; training programs; publication of training manuals, books, booklets, brochures; use of specialists in television and video shooting, computer graphics, network technologies and other educational materials transmitted through computer networks, organization of a flexible, flexible educational process. The financial structure should be aimed at managing the accounting process by preparing daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual reports; control of steering currents; budgeting and financial forecasting; timely declaration of taxes and transfer of wages; declaration and payment of federal taxes; federal tax planning; conducting contract negotiations, concluding and executing contracts; creation and storage of reports; maintaining relations with investors, stockholders; ensuring rights and protection; planning and maintenance of economic stability; compiling statistical reports. Based on the specific characteristics of HEIs, the distribution of management functions may change according to the structures that are the system for the systematic planning of the university's development strategy.

Management of the development of the new educational system can be effective only when using modern educational technologies, innovative methods of teaching and learning, forming appropriate organizational structures and forms, and developing its economic mechanisms in the field of education in unity and constant interaction. Taking into account that it is impossible to consider the problems of improving the educational process, its financing mechanisms, and the development of organizational forms

separately, it is necessary to solve them comprehensively in order to improve the process of activity of the integrated educational institution. The analysis and planning of changes in the organizational structure of the management of the educational organization can be based on the systematic approach, which is the practical implementation of the principle of consistency. The principle of systematicity is the confirmation of the idea that the world is "a single consistent unity of a completely different type of system."

In addition, it is necessary to determine its composition when analyzing and organizing the organizational and management system of the educational institution. The composition is all the elements of other nature included in the system. Elements capable of setting and achieving goals are called goal-oriented elements. The main target elements of systems, including education, are individualized or collective entities. A system with target elements is an organizational system.

It is important to improve the organizational forms of management of the development of the education sector, to improve the quality of education and to develop it at the level of modern requirements. It is possible to manage the educational system more effectively by combining centralized, local and hybrid forms of management, introducing innovative management models, improving the skills of teachers and management staff, sharing cooperation and experience, as well as monitoring the educational process. These measures will have a positive effect on the development of the education sector and help to improve the quality of education in all aspects of society.

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