



Technological Approach at Secondary School Management

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ABSTRACT

The development of the education system in Uzbekistan today is determined by the development of new forms and methods of the education system, the growth of various schools and curricula. Management technologies are considered in the most general form as a focused system of management methods and processes, as well as a scientific description of management activities, including the formation of management decisions to achieve the general and specific goals of the organization. There is no doubt that education management depends on the specific characteristics of the social and economic sphere. In this article the technology of management of secondary schools are analyzed.

Keywords:

School management, technology, education system, requirement, education management, management of processes, engineering technology, monitoring technology

The development of the education system in Uzbekistan today is determined by the development of new forms and methods of the education system, the growth of various schools and curricula. Strategic management is of particular importance for a modern school. In many educational institutions, strategic management is accomplished through the creation and implementation of a school development program

Clearly, modern trends in the development of the education system require the rapid introduction of new approaches to education management. One of the most pressing issues in the activities of school leaders that meets the requirements of education management is the technological approach, which has recently gained its place in the social sphere.

One of the main goals of the state in the field of education is to achieve a high level of quality education through the development of fundamental knowledge and creative abilities

of students, based on the needs of the individual, civil society and the state, and to constantly improve the professional skills of teachers. The goal is to ensure the safety of the process and the health of the children.

An analysis of the many definitions provided by science allows us to distinguish the main components of this concept: methods, techniques, procedures, sequence of operations and procedures. The goal of technology is to determine the components of the process and the sequence of their application to achieve any result. Technology in the general sense of the word is a system of methods and means of carrying out activities in accordance with this or that purpose in order to achieve a certain result.

The modern subjective interpretation of this concept is that technology refers to a system of scientific and/or practice-based activities used by man to change the environment, produce material goods or spiritual values. Such an understanding of

technology takes it beyond the narrow production process, which allows the technological approach to be applied in all areas of human life, including the management of education.

Management technologies are considered in the most general form as a focused system of management methods and processes, as well as a scientific description of management activities, including the formation of management decisions to achieve the general and specific goals of the organization. There is no doubt that education management depends on the specific characteristics of the social and economic sphere.

Management of processes and events in the social sphere belongs to the category of social management, which is rightly included in a number of independent scientific disciplines and is considered as follows.

- A set of works performed in parallel and in series
 - actions to solve management problems;
 - a type of social activity that aims to achieve an objective result;
 - the impact of the target person on the object and its change as a result of exposure;
 - the process of targeted exposure to an individual or group of people, leading to their transformation;
 - the interaction of subjects with each other, resulting in subject-controlled and manageable changes;
 - data collection, storage, processing and transmission;
 - decision-making process;
 - The process of ensuring that certain types of actions and the joint activities of people who help achieve those goals are appropriate and organized.

Thus, the process of social management, including school management, should be considered as a continuous sequence of actions performed by the subject of management, resulting in the formation of the reputation of the managed object, which is itself a subject of activity and will change. The goals of joint activities are set, ways to achieve them are identified, the types of work are distributed among its participants and their efforts are

combined, subject-subject cooperation develops.

Along with the concept of "social management", the concept of "social management technologies" is increasingly recognized. The analysis of a number of definitions allows to group them by management technologies as follows: 1) scientific science from the cycle of management and sociological sciences (V.N. Ivanov, V.I. Patrushev); 2) an element of culture, a means of exchanging human abilities and needs between spiritual and material production (I.A. Yurasov); 3) a set of methods, techniques, tools aimed at managing individuals, social groups and hierarchical social structures, their consciousness, behavior and interaction, changing the social object, as well as solving various social problems. This activity, as a result, achieves the goal and changes the object of management (Yu.G. Semenov, A.A. Shiyan).

Educational institution management technologies are a vague and diverse phenomenon. General is the mandatory existence of a particular goal and the sequence of actions aimed at achieving it. This is the goal that determines the content of technologies and their direction.

The uniqueness of the concept of "education" is that it is also a bright manifestation of itself in terms of a technological approach. On the one hand, education is considered to be the most important source of socio-cultural development of any country. The goal of education is to develop the personality, as it is the ability of the individual to develop continuously, which is a necessary condition for him to adapt to rapidly changing or qualitatively new conditions. Thus, education itself as a social technology, that is, a set of methods, techniques and influences used to achieve set goals, prepare a particular society for the type of person necessary for its successful operation and development should be considered as a tool.

Education, on the other hand, is the transfer and assimilation of socio-cultural experience, on the basis of which a specially organized process of shaping individual life

experience, cognitive and meaningful activity and student behavior, this is the process of achieving goals in specially organized social management. 'lim management. Thus, the learning process requires the use of "internal" technologies - learning management technologies as a set of management processes, methods, techniques, procedures, procedures. It is a sequence of actions taken by the management system to select procedures and implement changes and organizational influences that ensure that the educational institution is brought to the desired state.

The technology of school management goes through three stages:

- theoretical - to determine the purpose to be achieved as a result of the application of this technology; creating a system of criteria for selecting possible options;
- defining a range of possible options; methodological - the principles of selection of methods of obtaining information, means, its processing, analysis, transformation of it into clear conclusions and recommendations;
- procedural and operational - organization of practical activities on the practical use of technology.

There are different classifications of management technologies in modern educational management, one of the most important is the classification by the scale of the problems to be solved (universal and special technologies).

Universal technologies primarily include strategic design technologies, management decision making, sociological research, management cycles, and more.

Strategic design technology. A strategy is a holistic model of actions designed to achieve goals. Strategy is a general understanding of how to achieve the goals of the education system, how to solve the problems facing it, and the limited resources required for this. The content of the strategy is the decision-making rules used to determine the main areas of activity. Strategic design (SP) is seen as the sum of design actions that help achieve goals.

Strategic engineering technologies involve the following steps:

- assessment and analysis of the external environment;
- analysis of strengths and weaknesses of the management system;
- development of a concept that includes mission, general and specific (short-term, medium-term, long-term) goals, the main stages of development; strategy selection (identification and study of the main directions of the project);
- a description of the expected results.

An important tool for assessment, control, and correction is to monitor the quality of education as a private technology. Monitoring is the most important part of management and database, periodically collecting, processing, storing, disseminating, summarizing and analyzing information about the education system or its individual elements, as well as strategic, tactical, is a science-based system of presenting the information obtained to make operational decisions.

The main tasks of monitoring as a mechanism for integrated management of the quality of education are:

- Creating a single system and set of methods for determining the quality of education;
- Identification of data that provides state status analysis;
- obtain secondary (comparative) information on the dynamics of the education system, its subsystems and components;
- Organize, collect, process, store and disseminate information on the dynamics of the quality of education.

Development of monitoring technology includes: 1) identification of diagnostic objects and appointment of responsible managers in accordance with the main directions of quality management; 2) identify sufficient methods to diagnose the condition and its frequency; 3) determine the methods of processing, analysis, distribution of the obtained data. The technological efficiency of monitoring consists of a strict sequence of actions, namely: diagnostics - analysis - identification of ways of correction - correction itself - secondary diagnostics and so on. It is important to keep in mind that monitoring is an infinite, spiral

process, only then will it become integral management tool.

Transliteration

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