

Eurasian
Scientific
Herald

The importance of systematic management in ensuring economic and financial stability.

**Akramova Aziza
Abduvohidovna**

Tashkent Financial Institute
Student of the Faculty of Economics
contact number: +998902380157
Email: azizaakromova453@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

In this article, the importance of systematic management in ensuring economic and financial stability, the ways of using modern management and the conditions for achieving efficiency of management are mentioned.

Keywords :

Systematic management, financial stability, modern management, successful management, management goals, management process, specific methods, leadership.

Introduction

Management - many components, their features and aspects is a complex, multi-dimensional phenomenon. First of all, this to the person himself, which requires various deep knowledge, practice and life experience is a highly responsible activity. This is what management is focused on is determined by the fact that it is focused on profit as the main task. Management performs two main functions, it is a science that teaches the science of management and at the same time it is a practice. Management practice is characterized by the application of knowledge of management theory in the management of a specific enterprise and the use of determined results in the development of theory. Thus, these two forms of management are inextricably linked in increasing the efficiency of management activities.

Material and Methods

A systematic approach is the formation of various objects, learning and is a generally accepted methodological and scientific-

practical method of change. Management activity, or management, management consists of various structural elements is considered as a complex system. The subject of control is also a system or system, and the object will be managed. Firm, company, as well the enterprise is also a subject of management - from the management administration, as well as management The object consists of production units. The organization is the activity of the system as a process of its interaction with the external environment is considered. In this case, this process includes the formation of the organization and system the internal laws of its development have the main effect.

Management is an art. A company manager is like a conductor conducting an orchestra, effectively using the company's available resources.

manages it, determines the direction of the company's development. Successful management implies the existence of four main factors that depend on managers.

The first of them is to know the theory of management, the accumulated experience of effective management of similar organizations. The second is to be able to apply theoretical principles in practical management work.

The third is courage, persistence in managing business according to theory and experience, to have diligence. The fourth is the desire to manage with vigor and efficiency

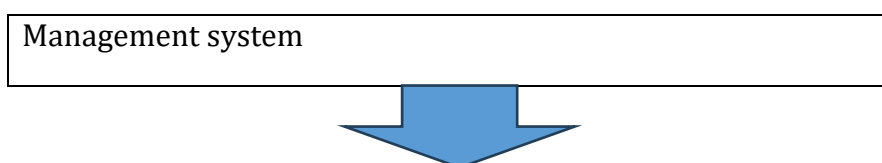


Figure 1.4. Conditions of management effectiveness

Result and Discussion

A management system is a specific set of components, the characteristics of which are selected based on the nature of the objectives and principles of management of this or that object. Management goals are involved as part of the system. Based on the methodology, this means that, in general, the goals should be met by the entire management system and individually by each of its components. In

addition, any component of the system must be compatible with each of the other components. In the management system, people are formed to realize the goals set forward by management subjects, but it has an objective nature, because it is based on laws and principles. In terms of content, management activities include the following elements of the management system (Figure 1.5)



Mu	Bm	Ba
Bp	Bf	Mtv
M*t	Mttt	Mt

Figure 1.5. The composition of elements of the management system

MT = Bm+Mt+Bf+Mu+Mttt+Bp+Mt+M*t+Ba

where: Bm - object management goals;

Mt – principles of management;

Bf – control functions;

Mu - management methods;

Mttt is the organizational structure of the management system, and the following three consists of elements:

1- those who perform the functions;

2- functional duties of management personnel;

3- between those performing their functional obligations mutual relations;

Bp - management personnel;

MTV - technical means of management;

M*t – management technology;

Ba - information necessary for the implementation of management activities.

The fact that the systematic approach to management began to be used relatively recently due to the management theory and practice of this school at present

it is impossible to fully assess the real impact. Nevertheless, its influence today is enormous and will continue to grow. On a systematic basis, it will probably be possible to synthesize new knowledge and theories that will be developed in the future.

In order for managers to apply systems theory to the management process, they must understand organizations as changing systems. They will have to look at the organization as a set of interconnected elements such as people, structure, tasks, technology, trying to achieve different goals in the changing external environment. Today, the situational approach is widely used in management. A situational approach is not simply a set of prescribed recommendations, but a way of thinking about organizational problems and their solutions. Using it, managers can understand which

methods are most effective in achieving organizational goals in specific situations. Therefore, in order to more effectively achieve organizational goals, it is necessary to associate specific methods and concepts with specific situations. The situational approach focuses on situational differences within organizations and organizations themselves. In this regard, it is necessary to determine important changing situations and their impact on the effectiveness of the organization. In modern management, the process approach has a great role. According to this approach, management is considered as a process of continuous interrelated actions, each of which, in turn, consists of several interrelated actions. They are united by the binding processes of communications and decision-making. In this case, leadership is considered as an independent activity. He envisages such an opportunity to influence employees so that they work in the direction of achieving goals.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we can say that management thinking is constantly evolving went to give birth to new ideas about effective management of these organizations helped. Representatives of each approach or school assumed that they had found the key to achieving organizational goals more effectively. However, recent studies and management practice show that these studies were only related to some aspects of the management process, and the results obtained were correct only for certain situations. Moreover, management practice is always more complex, deeper and different than the corresponding theoretical thought was foggier. From time to time, researchers have discovered new, previously unknown aspects of the management process and

exposed seemingly solid but flawed views. Nevertheless, these researchers made an invaluable contribution to the development of management science.

References

1. Borut Likar, co-editors Peter Fatur, Urshka Mrgole; translation Arslingue K.Jontar, TEFL, TBE. -1st. ed. - El. knjiga. - Ljubljana INNOVATION management [Elektronski vir] Korona plus - Institute for Innovation and Technology, 2013.
2. D.Ovidia. The role of management accounting in the decision making process: case study cara severin county, Annales Universitatis Apulensis Series Oeconomica, 2013.
3. Kudbiev, D., Qudbiyev, N. T., & Imomova, Z. T. Q. (2022). Moliyaviy Hisobotlardan Moliyaviy Menejmentda Foydalanish Masallalari. Scientific progress.
4. Малей, Е. Б., Трубович, Р.О. Экономическая сущность и оценка биомассы коммунальных отходов/ Вестн. Полоц. гос. ун-та. Сер. Д, Экон. И юрид. науки. - 2022.
5. Р.А. Фатхуддинов. Инновационный менеджмент. Классификация, структура и отличительные черты инновационных организаций, экономические законы организации, научные подходы и принципы и др. Учебник для вузов изд. 5-с, испр, доп. Питер 2007.