

MANAGEMENT AND MANAGING TYPES

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Financial management is a complex system of ensuring the stability, reliability and efficiency of financial management. It includes the formation and planning of financial indicators in accordance with scientific approaches and principles of management, balance of income and expenses, indicators of efficiency of resource use, profitability of works and goods.

Innovation management is a complex method of managing investments made by the property owner in the development of all types of innovations. It includes the construction of organizational structures, the selection of innovation directions, the coordination of various aspects of innovation and personnel management.

Trade management consists of the process of managing all the main aspects of the activity of a trade enterprise. It is aimed at forming rational management decisions on the issues of development of a specific trade enterprise, coordinating various directions of its activity and ensuring the high efficiency of the final results of this activity. In addition to the above types of special management, the following other types are currently being developed: social sphere, banking, tax, organizational, international management, etc. The periodic nature of social development, the need to make decisions in crisis conditions was a serious motivation for the development of the theory and practice of management. The experience of the advanced countries of the West shows that the management is fulfilling the tasks set before it, and a very big role in increasing its efficiency belongs to the use of the achievements of scientific and technical development. In this case, it should be noted that in recent years, centers for the development of management systems have been improving to a modern level. The group of most developed countries is led by Japan, Germany and Switzerland. According to the modern management requirements, the USA is in 9th place, France - 12th, Italy - 14th, Great Britain - 16th. Singapore, Hong Kong and Taiwan are leading among the countries characterized by a sharp rise in their economy in the next 10-15 years. In our country, management is known as a set of principles, methods, tools and forms of management of firms in the West. During the past totalitarian regime, it was said that the management served to strengthen the position of imperialist countries by attacking socialist countries at the expense of obtaining high profits and constantly increasing labor productivity. Such a view was to a certain extent compatible with the framework of the administrative-command system of economic management, because

it was impossible to fully transfer the movement of the market mechanism to our economy in the conditions of the centralized planning procedure and the lack of market management experience. Nevertheless, even in those conditions, we could use many elements of management. The democratization of the social life of the country is widespread strata, gave practical employees the opportunity to get acquainted with the accumulated rich world experience of management theory and practice, and the focus of Uzbekistan's economy on market relations made it necessary to study and use the experience of advanced countries. In this regard, relations with management in Uzbekistan have changed a lot in recent years. The works of prominent theoreticians and practitioners of management have been published. Active training of modern managers has begun. The essence and system of management (management) In general, management consists of the goal-oriented mutual cooperation of two objects, where one of them is in the place of the subject of management, and the other is in the place of the object of management. This interaction is characterized by:

- the control subject sends influence impulses (control commands) to the control object, they get information about how the control object operates;
- the control object receives these impulses (commands) and acts according to them. direct effect feedback. Controlling and controlled systems of the control system.

As a subject of management, it is possible to consider a complex of departments and services of companies or a separate department, an individual, etc. The object of management will be an employee, work team, goods, resources, documents, etc. For example, the master organizes the work of the plot. In this case, he will be a low-level manager or management subject, and workers will be management objects. The commercial director of the organization organizes the work of the departments. In this case, he will be a manager or a subject of management, and the specified units will be management objects. There are other definitions of management. For example, prominent researcher P. Drucker (USA) believes that management is the main type of activity that directs an unorganized group to an effective goal and turns it into a productive group. American scientist K. Killen defines management as "doing work with the hands of others". It should be noted that management is often defined as the influence of the subject on the object, that is, management is equated with the activity of the subject. In this case, management is viewed as a one-sided influence of the subject on the object, which leads to incorrect conclusions about the nature of management. Dialectical interaction, as a result of replacing the unity of the object and the subject with their subordinate location, the moving beginning of control remains outside the perspective of the conflict between the subject and the object. Therefore, no matter how fully the ability and readiness of the management object to execute management commands are taken into account, if they are considered only as a basis for the search for more effective management effects, the assessment of management

capabilities will not be adequate to the real capabilities of management implementation. Therefore, it is not possible to consider management only in the case of the subject of management. Between them for the subject's interaction with the management object it is necessary to have collective relations. In this, one or another type of relationship at certain levels of management prevails. Management relations based on economic relations are widespread. The following two types of relations are fundamental for management: relations that arise in the course of joint activity of associated property owners in the division of labor and cooperation, and employment relations (payment relations) that arise between property owners and users of the means of production. If, on the one hand, the subject of control has the need and opportunity to manage, and on the other hand, the object of control has the need and opportunity to execute management commands, then management is valid. The management activity of the subject takes a certain direction according to what goals it pursues.

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