



## SYSTEMATIC-SITUATION APPROACH IN MANAGEMENT

Gaybullayev Sarvar O'ktam o'g'li  
Jizzakh branch of National University of Uzbekistan  
gaybullayevsarvar674@gmail.com

### Abstract

This article describes the interrelationship of different management systems, the role and importance of the management system in socio-economic processes, the problems faced by the management in the digitalization process and their solutions.

**Keywords:** Systemic management, national economy, management methods, object of dependence, inter-system dependence.

The material world is made up of many systems. The word "system" is Greek and means a certain unity of many elements legally connected to each other. Elements are components of a complex whole. From the point of view of the system, when production is combined with information communication, it forms a cybernetics system. The system is characterized by the quality and condition of the substances included in it and expressed in things, it exists as a result of interaction with other systems, that is, it is always mobile, changing. Motion is the way matter exists. There is no matter in the world without motion and no motion without matter. Action represents activity, energy. The nature that surrounds us constitutes a certain system or combination, the connection of bodies. Here, body means all material reality, from stars to atoms and ether particles. Therefore, a system is a combination of structural elements that determine the nature of bodies. Dependence is one of the most important features of the objective world. Dependence is not a random summation of world events due to existence, but consists of a lawful process of action. Systems take many forms. Despite their diversity, they can be conditionally divided into the following types: technical, technological, biological, organizational, economic and social systems. Dependence is one of the most important features of the objective world. Dependence is not a random summation of world events due to existence, but consists of a lawful process of action. Systems take many forms. Despite their diversity, they can be conditionally divided into the following types: technical, technological, biological, organizational, economic and social systems. Dependence is one of the most important features of the objective world. Dependence is not a random summation of world events due to existence, but consists of a lawful process of action. Systems take many forms. Despite their diversity, they can be conditionally divided into the following types: technical, technological, biological, organizational, economic and social systems.

Each type of system has its specific tasks:

- The technical system consists of an interconnected set of equipment (this is the production capacity of the enterprise);
- The technological system consists of a set of laws, norms, standards, marketing service;
- The organizational system allows for the implementation of the production process, the optimal use of labor resources, and the creation of management organizational systems. Technical, technological and organizational systems together provide organizational and technical aspects of economic management:





- The economic system of the national economy represents the unity of all economic, financial and organizational processes occurring in both production and exchange. The economic system reflects a continuous and purposeful process of restructuring the management system and has a great impact on the efficiency of all other systems. At the same time, other systems can influence the economic system (for example, the social system);

- The social system, together with the economic system, determines the goals of the economy, forms the principles and methods of management, that is, it represents the socio-economic aspects of managing the economy. In the current period, the importance of the social system is increasing in connection with the implementation of social changes in the economy, the expansion of the foundations of democracy in management, the creation of new forms of cooperation, the transition to market relations, and the reconstruction of the entire national economic structure. The basis of the socio-economic system, in which man is the most important and active element, is social, collective, personal interests: political, economic, social, legal, labor interests.

The national economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, enterprises, associations, organizations, industries and regions is a complex, changing, integrated socio-economic system, each link of which is social production and reproduction, distribution and realizes various processes of consumption, they are integrally connected with each other and complement each other. The national economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is an economic system, because as a result of the addition of labor and material resources, material wealth, including national income, is created, as well as the process of extended reproduction of the productive forces of society. At the same time, the national economy of the republic is also a social system, because the state is an organization created by people. In the process of work, people interact with each other in a social relationship, exchange the results of their activities. So, the subjects of social relations consist of people, and their objects are their various activities in various fields (production, science, culture, art, etc.). The management system of the national economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of a set of economic, political, ideological, moral, spiritual and other relations. The most important among them is economic relations. culture, art, etc.). The management system of the national economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of a set of economic, political, ideological, moral, spiritual and other relations. The most important among them is economic relations. culture, art, etc.). The management system of the national economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of a set of economic, political, ideological, moral, spiritual and other relations. The most important among them is economic relations.

Economic relations of production are the main relations that are the basis of all structural relations and are the leader in the system of relations in terms of their weight. Therefore, the essence of the reconstruction of the republic's economy consists in the transition from the dominance of administrative relations to economic relations to management of interests at all levels of management and management through the means of people's interests. But labor unions perform not only economic, but also socio-political, ideological and legal tasks. So, national economic management as an object consists of a complex, changing socio-economic system. Structurally, the national economy of the republic consists of various elements of production (workplace, shop, enterprise, concern, network, etc.). The main link of the economy is the enterprise. The enterprise (firm) is fully responsible for the results of its work. The income of the enterprise is inextricably linked with the result of the work of the entire labor team.





The economic management system consists of two sub-systems - a production team and a management team connected to one system by information flows, and a management object and subject. Information about the execution of decisions is sent from top to bottom along the right communication paths - management orders, and from the bottom up along the feedback paths. An enterprise (firm) is not an unconnected, random combination of elements such as shop, department, service. It uses its constituent elements to achieve the goal envisaged in the establishment of the enterprise. consists of a unique combination. The enterprise (firm) is a part of a larger socio-economic system - the network and is an element of it, and the network, in turn, is a component of the integrated system - the national economy (see diagram). Thus, the national economy of Uzbekistan is a large integrated system that connects all sectors to a complex mechanism of economic management.

Systematic approach in management, first of all, means that the object of management is studied as a complex socio-economic, changing system, a set of elements that make up a whole unity in internal order and interaction. The system approach ensures that all the components of the managed object work harmoniously, rejects a one-sided approach, helps to eliminate imbalances and contradictions between various elements of the system, and therefore not only in relation to the object of management, but also in relation to management itself. should also be done. In the process of studying a complex socio-economic system, the essence of a systematic approach to management consists mainly of the following:

- Creation of management goals;
- To get the greatest effect from the implementation of the set goals at the lowest cost;
- Quantitative assessment of goals, methods and means of achieving them and assessment of all possibilities of achieving the planned results of activities.

Each complex system is studied as an element of a larger system, its interaction and connection with other elements of this larger system is analyzed. When a relatively independent (separate) system is studied, its elements are separated into a sub-system, and the interaction and influence of these elements are studied. For example, if the national economy is studied, it can be analyzed on the one hand as a large system, and on the other hand as a sum of elements of national economic sectors (industry, agriculture, transport, construction, etc.) . Industry as an element of the national economic system and as a combination of sub-sectors, sectors, production associations, enterprises, and enterprise as an element of associations, joint-stock companies, firms, associations, and trade, can be studied as a unit, a set of brigades. A systematic approach to management is the basis for effective solutions to many problems. Its application allows you to clearly state the goals, have an idea about the scope of tasks and the characteristics of the work that must be performed, establish the order of submission within the system, and distribute the obligations and responsibilities regarding decision-making and its implementation. will give. The main task of the systematic approach is to increase the effectiveness of the entire system. It allows you to have an idea about the characteristics of the work, to establish the order of submission within the system, to make a decision and to distribute the responsibility and responsibility for its implementation. The main task of the systematic approach is to increase the effectiveness of the entire system. It allows you to have an idea about the characteristics of the work, to establish the order of submission within the system, to make a decision and to distribute the responsibility and responsibility for its implementation. The main task of the systematic approach is to increase the effectiveness of the entire system.





When performing management tasks, it is necessary to pay attention to the differences between enterprises and branches, which are called situational changes. They are of two types: external and internal. Internal changes describe a specific enterprise, network. The internal environment includes the company's goals, resources, size, vertical and horizontal division of labor, etc. The internal differences between businesses are similar to the differences between buildings. For example, the architecture, material, and size of the buildings differ, and as a result of this difference, one of them can be a club, and the other can be a house where people live. In the same way, the internal differences of enterprises determine their tasks. These changes can be controlled to a certain extent and are caused by management decisions. Internal training by management Decisions about change determine how effective and productive the operation is. The size of the enterprise clearly shows how internal differences affect the management of the enterprise. There is a big difference between managing a large joint-stock company and managing a small business, a store. The bigger the enterprise, the more difficult it is to manage. External changes are environmental factors outside the enterprise. Among them are sources of technology and technology acquisition by large competing enterprises, social factors, and state administration. The external environment, external changes have different effects on the company's activities. Therefore, it is necessary to take into account the situation when making management decisions. See which changes have the strongest impact on business success showing is not enough. The fact that the indicators of various district conditions and all tasks of the management process are interrelated and cannot be considered separately leads to certain difficulties. Just as a stone thrown into water creates ripples that spread throughout the lake, a change in one important factor will be reflected in the entire enterprise. Since many internal and external factors affect the efficiency of the enterprise, the best method of management is determined by taking into account the specific situation. Therefore, successful management requires an integrated approach. Directly related to the situational approach are various private approaches to the systematic approach, management tasks are inextricably linked. lib, the enterprise is studied as a system consisting of a number of interconnected subsystems; systems theory allows managers to understand the relationship between individual parts of the system, the system and its surrounding environment. The situational approach expands the practical application of the system theory by identifying the main internal and external changes that affect the enterprise, allows to implement specific methods of management in connection with a specific situation to achieve the set goal.

The material world consists of many systems. The system is a set of indicators, consists of structural elements and is a factor that forms the environment of the management system. A set of technical, technological and organizational systems forms the organizational and technical aspect of management. The socio-economic system consists of 2 subsystems: the manager and the managed. A systematic approach to management leads to the formation of means and methods of achieving high efficiency from the implementation of management goals. A systematic approach consists in observing external and internal variable factors, and includes the use of specific methods of management.







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