

**THE ROLE OF THE MODERN MANAGER IN THE ECONOMY****Rakhmonkulova Nafisa**

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**Abstract**

This article provides detailed information about the activities of managers currently working in many enterprises and organizations, even in educational institutions, as well as their working methods. passed.

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Currently, managers are working in many enterprises and organizations, even in educational institutions. Who is the manager? And what is its importance and role in enterprises and organizations? Why do companies and organizations need a manager? A manager is an employee who is engaged in management activities, has special knowledge, operates in market conditions, and has the authority to make decisions on certain types of activities. The image of the manager is constantly enriched, becomes more human. Until now, the USA, the homeland of management, has been dominated by rational managers who have more engineering-economic skills and approaches to management. But now a new type of managers have appeared, they are gradually turning towards the consideration of human factors in production. On top of that, these different districts are getting behavioral symptoms of work. Moreover, previously it was not necessary to be an expert in this field to manage an organization, it was considered sufficient to be able to work with people with management technology and techniques.

Currently, as a result of the development of social production, such an approach is criticized, because hired managers do not equate themselves with production, the company's goals do not become their personal goals. Moreover, their training in business schools often does not correspond to the needs of production, graduates of schools are poorly adapted to its conditions. Therefore, European and Japanese companies, as a rule, do not invite managers from outside, but "grow" them within the company. However, in a number of countries, especially in the US, the practice of hiring a professional manager is still widespread. According to researchers, a modern leader should be only 15-20% specialist in his field, he should be an organizer, psychologist, sociologist first of all. A modern manager of any level is faced with a whole series of requirements. It should have the following basic qualities:

- availability of knowledge and experience in the field of modern organization management;
- factoring in the state and development of the field to which the organization belongs according to the type and nature of the activity (state of research, technology, technology, competition, dynamics of product demand);
- to acquire not only administrative management, but also entrepreneurial skills, know how to manage the market situation, take initiative and actively redistribute the company's resources in more useful areas of application;

- in the conditions of high dynamism and uncertainty, justifying and making effective decisions based on agreement with subordinate managers and employees, knowing how to distribute their participation in the implementation of the adopted decisions;
- the availability of practical knowledge and experience in the field of analysis of the economic situation in the main markets or their segments in which they are currently working or want to work;
- high culture, purity, the ability to be an example in everything;
- to know how to analyze the activities and actions of rival companies;
- ability and knowledge to manage organizational resources;
- know how to predict and plan the work of the organization; owning the methods of increasing the efficiency of the organization's management and operation;
- possession of modern information technologies, communication and communication tools;
- the ability and knowledge to work with people, to influence them, to have compassion, fairness, knowledge of "human relations" necessary for this;
- knowing how to manage oneself and one's time;
- determination, enthusiasm, dynamism in solving problems;
- knowing how to establish relationships with people, taking into account the interaction of official and unofficial structures;
- knowledge and resourcefulness (knowing the specific conditions in the organization, being able to find one's way in them, being resourceful and resourceful);
- to know how to help oneself, to support oneself due to the development of management skills in certain conditions in the organization;
- to have qualities such as the development of the economic situation in one's own country and other countries where the company seeks to strengthen or maintain its position, the characteristics of demand, and the ability to anticipate the trends of measures of state regulation of the economy is important.

Today, our managers have started to occupy various positions in organizations with the above qualities. For example, they hold the positions of director, manager, manager. A modern manager must have the following knowledge and characteristics, first of all, every manager must be proactive, have innovative ideas, and know the laws of risk. A manager should have various knowledge. The manager must master mathematics, sociology, mathematical modeling, economics, English, Russian, and psychology. Mathematical modeling helps the manager to find a clear, concrete and correct solution to the problem.

Mathematical modeling appeared in the middle of the 20th century. Modeling is problem-clarifying, eliminates redundant or secondary destructive details and helps the manager to accurately solve the problem. It is impossible to imagine an organization without a manager. Managers play a major role in an organization or enterprise.

Managers perform the following tasks in the organization: establish communication between separate operations in the organization, lead the organization or departments, develop the strategy of the organization, are the main participants in establishing external relations of the organization. Despite the fact that the tasks performed by managers are different, they mainly perform three tasks. These are the following: define the main tasks of the organization, collect reliable and accurate information about the external and internal environment, form external and internal communication and relations.

The main tasks of the organization are the distribution of resources, their correct use, correction of errors, elimination of shortcomings, correct division of labor between employees, correct formation of relations between employees, increasing the work image. They perform basic tasks such as coordinating the division of labor. They collect accurate statistical data about the external environment, i.e. competitors, and use this data to develop and propose a more optimal method than the methods used by other organizations.

Accurate information about the internal environment - they perform tasks such as checking the efficiency of employees, controlling deviations from the work process, eliminating violations or internal corruption cases, collecting information about the extent to which planned, approved methods are used.

External communication is one of the main participants in establishing beneficial relations with other organizations and concluding contracts with them. It was emphasized that now the educational institution should be managed by managers. During these times, the educational sector was managed by senior teachers, mathematics teachers, law, history or informatics teachers, and the educational institution was also specially such as the management of management knowledge by managers who have deeply studied its secrets, proper and effective organization of working hours, not spending time on excessive administrative paperwork, and teachers spending most of their time working on themselves they create many opportunities.

Every professional should work on himself and develop himself. If the staff, employee or manager does not work on himself, there will be no positive situations such as development and increase in job performance in the organization or institution. The head or manager should always work on himself and develop himself. As long as the leader does not work on himself, he will not be able to lead the employees behind him, the result of this situation will not be positive if the leader has knowledge but is far from culture and enlightenment.

First of all, the leader should be able to be an example for every employee. He should be able to win the trust of the staff in his organization or institution. A leader should not only have various knowledge, but also demonstrate such features as speaking fluency, culture, image, and coming to work on time.

Often leaders try to maintain respect with employees too much. For example, when talking to employees, they enter into a conversation with a serious frown, and they also take a strict approach when encouraging employees. But such measures do not always lead to a positive result. You have given the employee a task, but you have limited his capabilities, in which case the employee is afraid to use the strong influence he has or the opportunities that show better results, and he presents the task you assigned to you with a result that is much lower than the required level. On the contrary, too much liberalization has similar negative consequences.

As mentioned above, the science of psychology helps a lot in such cases. The leader should be a little liberal when giving a task, authoritarian when receiving its results, democratic when making important decisions for the organization. It would not be wrong to say that this is a clear proof of our above opinion.

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