

National and Foreign Models of Management

Makhmudova Aziza Azamatovna

Faculty of National Dress and Art, Termiz State University Organization of culture and art institutions and 3rd year management course student

Abstract: This article deals with national and foreign models of governance. The management of socio-economic processes in Uzbekistan has its own deep historical idioms. Even in the past periods before the formation of management as a science, there were great historical figures who understood the fundamental essence and meaning of this process and applied it in practice, led a diverse group of complex people of different times, successfully guided them, left their experience and views, scientific views and ideas as a legacy to the future generation, the study of which.

Key words: management, foreign, process, national, model, heritage, generation, country, state, manuscript, plan, development, field, society, feature, theory, management, experience.

The management of socio-economic processes in Uzbekistan has its own deep historical idioms. Even in the past periods before the formation of management as a science, there were great historical figures who understood the fundamental essence and meaning of this process and applied it in practice, led a diverse group of complex people of different times, successfully guided them, left their experience and views, scientific views and ideas as a legacy to the future generation, the study of which. Of these figures, many works on governance left by Al-Khwarizmi, Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Ali Ibn Sino (9th-10th centuries), Yusuf Khos-Khojib (11th-12th centuries), Amir Temur, Nizamulmulk (13th-14th centuries), Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Alisher Navoi (14th-15th centuries) are still sources that will be guides today (e.g. "City of Fozil people", "Qutadg' bilik", "Temur Tuzuk", "polity" etc. "Iron traps" is a world-famous work. His manuscript copies were it is available in libraries in India, Iran, England, Denmark, France, Russia, Germany, Armenia and other countries. The work consists of two chapters. The first chapter consists of Amir Temur's "plans" and plans for establishing his state, strengthening it in all respects, forming a perfectly armed powerful army, in which even the order of the army's combat personnel is outlined through special tables. The second chapter (Council) of the work, consisting of thirteen parts, contains the councils and the work done by the Sahibqiron on the establishment of a strong feudal state, the formation of an army and the breaking of the enemy army. According to the author of "settlements", each owner of the Crown should rule the state and society, relying on a certain socio-political group. Benihoya was senior in the role of ministers, emirs, and Viceroy sitting in the provinces in the administration of the state. Therefore, Amir Temur attached special importance to the work of their selection and assignment to tasks. They must be faithful, morally pure, fairness, peace-loving and enterprising people, according to the Saqqiran.

According to the author of "holes", for example, ministers are obliged to have four qualities:

1. Nobility, pure genealogy and grandeur.
2. Intelligent savvy.
3. From the situation of raiyat with the fly, care and care for them, to deal well with them.
4. Patience tolerance, tenderness.

Society and public administration of Eastern thinkers from time immemorial has attracted his attention. Many olimu ulamo put forward the ideas of justice, equality in the management of society and the state, reflecting them in their works. Such works include Mahmud Qoshgari's "Devonu lexicatit-turk". One of the allomas known in the East as "Shaykh-ur-ra'is", i.e. "Chief of scholars", in Europe as "King of scholars", due to its great contribution to the development of enlightenment, culture in the East and Europe was the medieval great thinker Abu Ali ibn Sina. Ibn Sina, among other contemporary qomusi scholars, is a scholar who has created in the fields of mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology, medicine, medicine, spiritualism, physiology, philosophy, philology, education, and inherited world-famous major works. Ibn Sina says that "a person acquires justice with contentment, courage, wisdom, refrains from bad vices, strengthens good, acquires true spiritual pleasure." Positive moral sensations in a person include generosity, endurance, humility, love-love, moderation, intelligence, prudence, perseverance, loyalty, aspiration, shyness, performance, etc. Ibn Sina points to ignorance, ignorance, cruelty, arrogance, hatred as obstructing defects in human maturation. Defines ignorance – science, ignorance – as an illusion opposite to mental sharpness, cruelty, arrogance – Justice, hatred – love-love. Reforming and renewing our social life begins because of the departure, powerful layers of spiritual culture were opened. They dramatically changed the psyche of the people towards patriotism, national pride, tolerance for the whole world. This spirit is so bright and special that it is not at all afraid of integration, but, on the contrary, is trying to become an integral part of the world community. At the same time, President Sh. From the first days of Mirziyoyev's career, it is noted that the biggest problem for our country is a very urgent issue, eliminating serious shortcomings and problems in the management of the state and society.

In the period of the existence of management, that is, management, many foreign countries have accumulated a lot of information in the field of theory and practice of Management in industry, agriculture, trade and other areas, taking into account their specifics. To this day, it is necessary to study and use the accumulated experience. Therefore, the world experience of the formation of management models (and the Japanese experience before all) testifies to the fact that it is practically impossible to move management models from one social cultural environment to another. When creating a private model of management, it is necessary to take into account the influence of factors such as the type of ownership, the form of State Construction and the maturation of emerging market relations.

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