

## METHODS OF STUDYING ECONOMIC OUTLOOK OF THE MANAGER

**Nizamova Shoira Isomiddinovna**

Independent researcher at the Institute of retraining and advanced training of senior staff and specialists of public education named after A.Avloniy  
Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN

### ABSTRACT

In this article how to set a management at a high level, the need for today's newly-defined managers, the introduction of socio-economic innovation in the management system is a process that monitors the direct involvement of the manager in the level of economic thinking are considered, as well as a wide range of methods, including analysis, synthesis, abstraction, clarification, comparison, classification, modeling, projecting, and pedagogical experiments.

**Keywords:** Intellectual development, managerial, economic thinking, economic outlook, analysis, synthesis, abstraction, clarification, comparison, classification, modeling, making projects, pedagogical experiments.

### INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

The 21st century is a century of intellectual development. As a matter of fact, today, the leader must be not only a holder of a particular profession, but the person with high intellect, long-sighted, constantly looking for news and living in harmony with time and to be worthy of his work and humanity and the people's trust.

Nowadays it is necessary to form rich historical and cultural traditions of the Oriental approach to managerial staff and their characteristics. The proof of that is the opinion of the Abu Nasr Farabi about the leader. The characters of the leader such as being able to think clearly about the general situation; storing events in memory; intelligence, ability to express and explain his thoughts in beautiful words, trying to get new knowledge, enlightened person who does not escape from its troubles, who loves truth, honest and fair people and hates liars, self-respecting, commendable; consistent, persistent, courageous and brave in implementing measures that are natural and justifiable are mentioned in his work.

It's common knowledge that in any area the effective organization of management is one of the main social and economical issues. High level of management of different educational institutions requires the leader to understand the need for today's newly-introduced managers more than ever.

Before talking about economical thinking and the economic outlook, let us to talk about economics. It is well known that the economics is the social science that studies the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services for the needs of the society.

Economics focuses on the behaviour and interactions of economic agents and how economies work. In the process of allocating the needs of educational institutions, the main task of the manager is to manage the proper allocation of the organization's resources. Thus, managers should be able to allocate resources properly and make the right decision for different sectors to engage in the process of organizing a business. Forecasted expectations for how well the

economy will perform during an upcoming quarter, year or other time period. An economic outlook could include expectations for inflation, productivity growth, unemployment and balance of trade.

Managers must address the problem of using resources, organizing activities to meet some specific needs of an economic entity, and each employee must be involved and become a subject.

Thus, economic thought, the general concept of economic outlook can be expressed as follows: it is a process that reflects the economic reality and its outcome: always the results of the theoretical knowledge and practical work experience are compared with the tough economic measures applied in addressing practical economic problems.[1].

In turn, this last case, means that the managerial's economic thinking should be implemented in a manner that is appropriate. Economic thinking is the way of looking at and analyzing the way the world works by comparing the cost of an action with the benefit generated. The study of economics is the process of economic thinking about issues related to the scarcity problem. The main purpose of this research consists of determining the facilities and methods of economical thinking in order to study the concept of economic thinking in detail and aims to clarify these functions: designation of the concept of managers' economic thinking and defining the economic thinking methods of the manager based on the specificity of the management. We use the methodology of activity approach to achieving the goals and addressing the identified tasks, and study working in groups, creating economical relationship, transition from abstract to certainty based on comparison, indivisibility, generalization and clarification.

D. Mill who created the concept of economic thinking, economic outlook, economic thinking demonstrates this issue by critical approach. Researches, such as Kh.U. Astamirov, S. M. Belozarov, L. S. Blyakhman, V. Miroshnikov, V. Popov, I. B. Skorobogatov have expressed their attitude to the concept of economic outlook. According to their point of view economic thought is a conscious perception of their idea and the use of responsibilities in practice.

The authors believe that the formation of economic thinking combines economic theory and practice in the economic entity, and even emphasized the importance of such issues. If the concept of economic thinking of the manager is uncertain, the solutions will appear to be weak or not exist at all.

Development of manager's economic outlook the concept of economic thinking based on the basic concepts we have learned earlier, function of resource allocation, based on the nature of managerial activity, which determines the use of resources, the manager's mentality can be considered as the direct reflection, objectivization and distribution of active behaviors, concepts, frames, and definitions to optimize the distribution of limited resources in the relevant socio-economic management system [2]. Different forms of methods are used in the practice of forming the economic outlook.

An analysis is a method of research that explores the effectiveness of the present process. It is a systematic examination and evaluation of data or information, by breaking it into its component parts to uncover their interrelationships. Through this method, the economic outlook requires that the subcontractor's work in the community be analyzed by the management of the institution to meet the needs.

Moreover, this analysis also takes into account not only the problem of the structure of the substructure, but also the analysis of the specific components of the structural component, which is consistent with the large-scale demand division process.

Synthesis is the composition or combination of parts or elements so as to form a whole, a method of research that takes into account not only the general problems of some objects, but also the links between the structures in the sub-structures and the elements of their functions.

The role of analysis and synthesis in the process of managing the economic outlook is divided into tasks and needs that need to be addressed in the managerial activities and the process of separating them, first of all, the tasks and needs that need to be addressed quickly. Analyzing, synthesizing, and managing the organizational networks and system infrastructure to support this objective represents an extraordinary challenge.

Abstraction (dividing) the situation in which a subject is very general and not based on real situations, is the management or learning of the subdivision and some of its features (properties, behavior, state of affairs, etc.) from the subject or subclass. Abstracting usually occurs as a result of an analysis. Particularly the elements, causes, objectives, tasks, forms, methods, tools, actions, results, conditions, norms and principles used to implement managerial activities by way of economic abatement concepts occur. The distinctive feature of these abstract concepts is allowing a clear set of barriers to a set of specific features. This means that the manager has the economic outlook and that the objects serve to meet the needs.

Detection is the practice of thinking, as well as the method of research, which is to restore the integrity of the elements that were previously contraindicated and contrasted.

Comparison is a consideration or estimate of the similarities or dissimilarities between two things or people. It is a method of research consisting of comparing properties of objects to identify common and varied objects. The classification of results based on the activities of the subdivisions of the education institution manages the quantitative and qualitative characteristics.

This method is based on the economic outlook of the manager, first of all, to identify relationships and contact between objects and requires comparing the components of the relevant system to meet the relevant needs. For instance, the purpose of such comparison consists of its motivation methods, methods and results, goals, etc .

Classification is the act or process of dividing things into groups according to their type, it is the distribution of the scope of work to establish relationships between these classes, identifying a set of operating subdivisions (classification of species into small groups), systematization of subjects under certain areas of transmission, a method of research that brings about a specific arrangement of these things, events, and experiences.

Implementation of the classification in the process of meeting certain requirements and the objectiveization of the process is to ensure that the elements of the operating system are consistent with the nature of the elements to meet certain needs.

First of all, this method is considered logical continuation of the economic vision of the manager, which means that the managerial activity is effective. As a result of the classification, the manager can learn economical thinking.

Secondly, the managerial economical vision, the outcome of what he is doing through his thoughts, is to bring the result to a higher level, the attitude towards the components of the business system, ie the need for managers. The economic worldview of the manager indicates the need for managers to be trained on the basis of an appropriate approach to understand the classification method.

Modeling is something that a copy can be based on because it is an extremely good example of its type is the processing of some features of the object and adaptation to the object model. The need for modeling depends on the essence of reflecting the processes and phenomena of truth in economic thinking. Taking into account the needs, the manager first of all carries out scheduled inspections and creates motivation.

Projecting is something that is contemplated, devised, or planned, it is implementing the comprehensive teaching methodology that envisages the practical application, analysis and evaluation of knowledge and skills in the implementation of formal and informal specific tasks, The manager uses the planning, coordination, monitoring, analysis and performance of the management tasks.

Pedagogical research involves monitoring, interviewing, questionnaires, studying team members, analyzing school documents, experimenting, and analyzing stylistic data. Pedagogical research is at its best when it assesses current practice, justifies good practice, looks in detail at teaching and seeks to find out how students actually learn successfully. This may allow us to develop teaching and learning characterised by improved competence, confidence and enthusiasm.

As a result of the methods mentioned above, there is an extensive study of managerial activities which, in turn, reflects the managerial and logical economic thinking of the manager.

## **REFERENCES**

1. Богунов Л.А. "Понятие экономического мышления менеджера" // Кадровик. 2015. №5-6. с.91-94.
2. Астамиров Х.У. и др.; Экономическое мышление в XXI веке. Москва. Гос.Ун-т, 2005.91 с.
3. Джурраев Р.Х., Турғунов С.Т. Таълим менежменти. Тошкент. Ворис-нашриёт. 2006.
4. Шарипова Д. Д., Низамова Ш. И. "Методы управления в профессиональном становлении личности преподавателей гуманитарных наук". М.2019. №4 (58).с.91.