



## APPROACHES TO EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN UZBEKISTAN

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**Annotation:** Educational management is considered to be one of the predominant tools which allows rational use of different resources in order to achieve set goals and enhance work efficiency. In Uzbekistan, the education system includes both public and private schools. This article can look at differences in approaches to management, funding, quality of education, management structure and other aspects in the context of public and private schools.

**Key words:** management, educational management, public and private schools, quality, mechanism of managing

The mechanism for managing educational systems is a set of known patterns and principles, as well as the forms and methods of interaction between the object and the subject of management used on their basis in specific conditions. Each region may have its own characteristics and trends in education management. Below we list several aspects that are worth considering in more detail . Some common features and differences in educational management in these two types of schools are as follows:

### 1. Public schools

1.1.Financing: Public schools are financed from the state budget. The school director is responsible for the proper use of funds, control of expenses and reporting to government agencies.

1.2. Management: Management in public educational institutions in Uzbekistan is usually carried out according to established norms and rules approved by the Ministry of Education and other government bodies. Some basic aspects of management in public educational institutions are considered below:



1.2.1 Administration and management: Each school has an administration, including a principal (rector), deputy principals, teachers and other staff. The principal is usually responsible for the overall management of the school, including financial matters, curriculum, staff hiring , and government relations.

1.2.2. Curriculum and Standards: Public schools must follow established government curriculum and standards. This usually means that curricula and educational standards are determined by the state. The Ministry of Education determines compulsory subjects, teaching methods and requirements for the quality of education.

1.2.3. Teaching staff: Teachers are hired on a competitive basis and must meet established qualification requirements. Teacher management, professional development and performance evaluation are also important aspects of school management.

1.2.4. Engagement with Parents and the Community: Schools should maintain open communication with parents and actively engage with local communities and civil society organizations.

These aspects of management in public educational institutions help ensure effective school functioning and quality education for students.

## 2. Private schools:

2.1 Funding: Private schools depend on their own sources of funding, such as tuition fees, donations and investments. This can provide greater financial autonomy and flexibility in school management. Financial management includes budgeting, financial control and developing strategies to attract financing.

2.2 Management: Management in private educational institutions is different from management in public institutions as they function on the basis of private ownership and operate according to commercial principles. Private schools may have a more flexible management system than public schools. Let's consider some basic aspects of management in private educational institutions:



2.2.1. Corporate Management: Private educational institutions typically have a corporate management structure, including a board of directors or other governing bodies. These bodies make strategic decisions, set goals and ensure the financial sustainability of the institution.

2.2.2. Curricula and Teaching Methods: Private institutions may have greater freedom in choosing their curricula, teaching methods, and educational approaches. They can develop their own curricula, training programs and develop their own teaching methods and attract qualified specialists, and also focus on specific areas or methods of teaching.

2.2.3. Staffing: Private institutions hire teaching and administrative staff based on their needs and standards. Human resource management includes recruitment , training, motivation and performance evaluation.

2.2.4. Community Engagement: Private educational institutions often actively engage with parents, local communities and other stakeholders to maintain their reputation and attract new students. It should be noted that management in private educational institutions is focused on achieving business goals while simultaneously providing quality education to students.

2.2.5. Quality of Education: The quality of education may vary depending on the type of school. Public schools typically follow state standards, while private schools may offer a more personalized approach to learning.

2.2.6. Accessibility and equality: It is also important to consider the accessibility of education in different regions of Uzbekistan. Public schools may be more common and accessible to all segments of the population, while private schools may be available primarily to those who can afford them.

Successful management in all organizations requires the implementation of general functions, such as:

- goal formation;



- strategic planning;
- organization;
- regulation (coordination);
- motivation;
- control (accounting and analysis).

The above-mentioned functions complement each other and form a single system of administrative management.

These are just some of the aspects that can be included in a comparative analysis of educational management in public and private schools in Uzbekistan. Studying these aspects will help to better understand the differences in educational management in public and private schools in Uzbekistan. A detailed study on each of these aspects can shed light on the characteristics of the education system in the country.

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