



Political-Management Decisions and Some Characteristics of its Modeling

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ABSTRACT

The article covers political-administrative decisions, its functions, the decision-making process, the characteristics of the activity of governing bodies in political processes, decision-making and stages, selection and evaluation, qualifications, methods, models, and some of the importance of modeling.

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Introduction

Today, the purpose and practical activity of the political administration carried out by various countries in the socio-political life begins with the adoption of political-administrative decisions aimed at a certain goal. The quality and relevance of the decisions is related to the correct assessment of the role and importance of the decision in the social, political-management process, and the scientific basis of the development of the decisions.

Political-administrative decisions in the life of the state and society are a process that always begins with the emergence of socio-political problems, and ends with the solution of the problem as a result of the implementation of necessary, effective measures and the removal of practical activities from the agenda, that is, the realization of the interests of certain participants of socio-political events can be called a method.

Management decision-making is a component of any political-management functions.

The need for decision-making covers the entire process of the manager, from the formation of the goal to achieving success in it.

Understanding the nature of decision-making is therefore important for all socio-political forces wishing to succeed in governance.

Decision-making is also necessary for the performance of political-administrative functions.

Reasonable and objective decision-making in complex situations is achieved through a scientific approach to this process, models and a range of decision-making methods.

Officials, leaders, and organizers working in social and political life know that well-structured problems have multivariate solutions.

The optimal solution to these problems is found using research methods and modeling techniques.

For example, the development of a political party and the choice of an optimal option for increasing its influence among the masses in the socio-political life of society require the development of optimal methods of the program of action towards this goal and the development of an optimal order of technological processes for their implementation.

Political-administrative decisions are a practical result of management activity.

Decision making is the basis of management. Development and adoption of decisions is a creative process of leadership at any level, which includes:

- developing and setting management goals;
- study of the problem based on the received information;
- choosing and justifying the criteria of effectiveness of decisions and possible consequences;
- discussing different options for problem (task) solution with experts;
- choosing and creating an optimal solution;
- making decisions;
- covers clarification and implementation of the tasks specified in the decision for its executors.

The decision-making process is aimed at solving the problems of a specific organization (government, political party, public associations) of this management subject. It is also a sequence of actions taken to analyze the situation, create alternative ways, make a decision and organize its execution.

A holistic and visual representation of decision-making can be given in tables that reflect its main stages and the order of continuation.

The table is an idealized model, because the real processes of decision-making, organizations, situations and the reasons for the diversity of the problems waiting to be solved usually differ from the table, that is, in practice, the processes of management decision-making are largely determined by the situation and the problem being solved.

Considers political-management or decisions in different areas (organizational, social, economic) in any field as a three-stage process:

- preparation of decisions;
- making decisions;
- implementation of decisions.

At the initial stage of the preparation of political-administrative decisions, the necessary analysis of the micro and macro levels of the situation, which includes the search, collection and processing of information, and the problems that await their solution are formulated.

At the decision-making stage, development and evaluation of alternative decisions and courses of action are carried out on the basis of multivariate calculations:

- criteria for choosing an acceptable decision are selected;
- a relatively better decision option is selected and accepted.

At the stage of implementation of the decision, measures are taken to make the decision absolute and deliver it to the executors, control over the progress of its implementation is carried out, necessary corrections are made and the results of the decision are evaluated.

Any political-administrative decision has its definite result. Therefore, the goal of management activity is to find forms, methods, tools and technologies that help to achieve an optimal result in specific conditions and situations. Political-administrative decisions are made on the basis of sound analysis and multivariate calculations and can be intuitive (taking into account time savings and certain errors and uncertainties). The decisions made must be based on accurate, current and forecasted information, taking into account the ability to anticipate its possible consequences, and analyzing the factors influencing the decision.

Leaders or persons responsible for decision-making must constantly study the entire process in order to prepare and make political-management decisions on the basis of the need to agree on all levels of the internal hierarchical (stepped) pyramid of management.

The problem of decision making is one of the most important subjects in modern management science. It requires the need to comprehensively assess the specific situation and be independent in making one of several possible decisions on their part. Decisions made come to executive bodies and their implementation is monitored. Therefore, the management should be goal-oriented, the principle of choosing one of several decisions should be followed in the management system. The more choice, the more effective the management decision. When choosing a management decision, he should:

- the validity of the decision;
- acceptance of the choice;
- legality of the decision;
- brevity and accuracy;
- accuracy in time;
- orientation towards performers;
- requirements such as operational efficiency of implementation are set.

The classification of political-administrative decisions is necessary to determine the development, implementation and evaluation of general and specific specific approaches, and this, in turn, allows to increase their quality, effectiveness and acceptability. Management decisions are made in various ways, namely:

- functional content;
- nature of the task being solved;
- management (hierarchy) level;
- nature of development organization;
- nature of goals;
- causes of occurrence;
- initial methods of development;
- can be classified according to organizational formalization.

Management decisions can be classified according to their functional content, that is, according to their relationship to the general functions of management. For example:

- planning decisions;
- organizational;
- controller;
- predictor;

Usually, such decisions advance all functions of management in a particular case, however, in each of them, it is possible to distinguish the main core related to some basic function.

Often, political-administrative decisions are more or less complex in nature and are related to not one, but several tasks.

The management system based on the level of hierarchy makes political-administrative decisions at the level of the basic system; to the degree of systematicity; divides to the level of individual elements of the system. Generally, general system decisions, which are then brought down to the elementary level, are put forward. However, the opposite is also possible.

In connection with the organization of the development of decisions, the following management decisions are distinguished:

- individual;
- collegial;
- collective.

There are several reasons for preferring the methods of organizing the development of management decisions:

- the competence of the leader;
- the level of team competence;
- the nature of the task;

- will depend on resources and others.

Decisions made according to the nature of the goals may look like this:

- current (operative);
- tactical;
- strategic.

Political-administrative decisions are divided into:

- situational, related to the situation that occurs;
- according to orders or instructions of higher authorities;

• this management object is connected with certain structured, programmatic relations, included in activities, programmatic;

• expressed by initiative in management, for example, conducting various socio-political events, increasing the level of influence, cooperation with various organizations and associations, public initiative;

- non-permanent, random or periodic, arising from the periodicity of processes in the system;

It is an important classification approach, which serves as a preliminary method for the development of management decisions. Among them:

• tabular using tabular analytical approaches (grid models and methods, bar charts, structured images, structure of large systems);

• mathematical methods that provide formalization of ideas, connections, proportions, deadlines, events, resources;

• expert evaluation methods (Brainstorming, Delphi, Analogy, Synectic Pattern), development of plans, heuristic methods connected with wide application of situational models.

Political-administrative decisions on organizational formalization are as follows:

- strict;
- flexible;
- divided into norms

Modeling of political-administrative decision-making processes begins with defining the necessary models for its content.

A model is a relatively simplified expression (view) of an object, system or idea, real-life reality (concrete situation of management activity). The model serves as a special training tool (assistance tool) for researchers to reflect real reality, specific conditions, and to test various scientific hypotheses in a practical way before applying them in real life.

There are a number of reasons that require the use of different models when conducting scientific research. These include:

• real reality is extremely complex in its essence, and it is impossible to objectively comprehend all the elements, internal and external relations, mutual relations, factors affecting the processes and cover it within the framework of perception. Therefore, it is better to study the objective existence in a relatively simplified way, that is why one tries to model situations, objects, processes;

• modeling provides an opportunity to perform various experiments without directly affecting and contacting reality. Various situations occur in the practical activities, production, and management processes of a specific management body, and no one can predict what can be done in this place. In order to successfully manage the situation, it is very important to study it as thoroughly as possible, to determine on the basis of experience what exactly similar processes can lead to consequences in different situations. Let's give an example to explain our idea more simply. For example, the political parties, namely the People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan on social protection of the population, the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan on the further development of business and entrepreneurship, the Social Democratic Party "Adolat" in the development of conceptual views on issues of social justice, and the factions of the parties formed in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of Uzbekistan it will be necessary to take into account the future results of these drafts in the preparation of the relevant drafts of law, first thoroughly test their consequences, identify all the qualities and shortcomings of the project, discuss it in detail with the participation of party activists and experts, and only then bring it to public discussion. In such cases, modeling, that is, the method of creating a

virtual mock-up (model) of the draft law (social-political product) and conducting all experiments on it, is very useful.

Man cannot foresee the future, but this issue always attracts his attention. The method of situation modeling comes to the rescue when the question of how to see the processes that have not yet appeared at the level of real reality stands. Modeling is also essential for organizing and controlling management processes. In a word, modeling at present is the only method of research systematized in a certain order, which can provide an opportunity to look into the future, to foresee how events, processes and changes may develop.

Before talking about the models that are widely used by modern organizations today, we would like to give a brief description of the three basic (main) types of models. They are:

- **Physical (natural) model.** These types of models are made in such a way that the research object is relatively enlarged or, on the contrary, reduced. This model differs from other types of models in that the natural model fully embodies the integrity of the modeled object (system). For example, let's take a model of a factory. This model will have the appearance of a scaled-down copy of the physical plant. A person looking at a physical model can clearly imagine an object in reality. The natural model gives a clear answer to the question of whether the capacity of the allocated land is sufficient for the construction of the original facility. In addition, it allows you to identify and solve other problems related to the object. Automotive and aircraft manufacturing enterprises are always first created in the form of a model, and with the help of this model, all the characteristics and parameters characteristic of the object are studied. A model created as an exact, but much reduced copy of a concrete object to be created in the future must return the original object with its characteristics. At the same time, the cost of the model is much lower than the cost of the original object (product) to be created.

A natural model can be used to get a final picture of the activities of bodies (hokims, political parties, public organizations) related to the process of political-administrative decision-making based on their initial appearance, status, goals and tasks.

- **An exactly similar (analog) model.** This model has characteristics and symptoms characteristic of a real object, but differs from it in terms of appearance. Examples of similar models are organizational charts. When starting to create a specific organizational scheme, the leader can imagine the order in which all orders will be transmitted in the chain of internal communication, and the official relationship between the actions of functionally active persons based on the organizational structure. The analog model is the simplest and most convenient way of visualizing the internal relations of large organizational structures.

- **Mathematical model.** In these types of models, certain symbols are used to represent the properties and symptoms specific to the object being studied.

The creation of any model is manifested in a unique process. This process has the following main steps: the problem to be solved, creating a model of a real object, checking its reliability (accuracy), testing the model in practice and making changes accordingly. Now we will give a brief description of each stage separately.

The problem to be solved is the first and most important step in the process of creating a model, and its accurate and correct implementation ultimately affects finding the optimal solution to the management problem that is expected to be solved. In this process, it is not enough to be able to properly use mathematical methods or computer technology, the most important thing here is to clearly and correctly diagnose the problem for which the solution is being sought. In a word, it is more important to correctly and clearly state the problem for which a solution is sought than to find its solution. In order to find the most acceptable and optimal solution to the existing problem, it is necessary to understand what the essence of the problem is. No matter how clear and understandable these points are to most expert scientists, in most cases they do not strictly follow this rule. As a result, excessive time and money are spent trying to find a solution to a problem that was originally formulated incorrectly and vaguely. At this point, we would like to acknowledge one more thing, if the leader is aware of a problem in the organization's activity, this does not mean that the root cause of the problem will be known to him immediately. Simply put, a leader needs to be able to distinguish between the symptoms of a problem and its causes.

Creating a model is the next stage of the work process. Specialists who begin to create a model must clearly and correctly understand its main purpose, know well what final results are expected to be obtained in

the basis of modeling. After that, they begin to determine what information and materials are required to create the model.

Checking the reliability of the model in practice is the third stage of the workflow. The main task to be solved at this stage is to determine how the created model corresponds to the real object.

To do this, it is necessary to involve specialists from various fields. In particular, the management specialist will check that all elements observed in reality have been included in the created model.

The study of many models of managerial situations showed that they are not perfect enough. It turned out that these models did not take into account all the variables with the corresponding characteristics. The more accurately and fully the model can reflect the real object or situation, the higher its efficiency. Another subtle aspect of the matter is that it will be necessary to determine to what extent the information obtained in the course of using the created model can allow the manager to successfully solve existing problems.

In conclusion, it should be said that, according to the nature of the main tasks to be solved, models can have a social, political, managerial, economic, organizational, technological, technical, environmental and other orientation. From the point of view of division into a hierarchy (management levels), these are basic systems, subsystems and elementary levels. According to the signs of the creation of the model, they belong to the sole, collegial, collective; and for the reasons for its creation, it can be situational, directive, programmatic, initiative, random. According to organizational formalization, models are fixed, indicative, variable, normative; and according to the main methods of creation, it can be graphic, mathematical, heuristic in aspect.

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