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[https://doi.org/ 10.61796/ejcbt.v1i6.667](https://doi.org/10.61796/ejcbt.v1i6.667)**ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONAL BASIS OF HIGHER
EDUCATION MANAGEMENT****Nizamova Shoirra Isamiddinovna**PERFECT UNIVERSITY "Methodology of primary education"
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Abstract: In this article, in the development of higher education The existing funding mechanism and its shortcomings National higher education financial support for development national doctrine of support procedural to form - dynamic approach, its financing system three main conceptualizations of change support support on the existing theory views , in particular, in general theoretical the foundations of the economy development theory , financial in the social sphere of management research was conducted on the general theories and the theory of financial management in managing the financial support of the development of higher education and methodical levers , is available financing paradigms pedagogical approaches are reflected

Keywords: finance , budgeting, financial management, financing, human capital, financial management, investments, projects.



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Annotation

Determining the priorities of the systematic reform of higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, raising the process of training highly qualified personnel with modern knowledge and high moral and ethical qualities to a new level in terms of quality, modernization of higher education, development of social sphere and economic sectors based on advanced educational technologies in its concept, great attention is paid to raising the content of higher education to a new level in terms of quality, establishing a system of highly qualified personnel training that will contribute to the sustainable development of the social sphere and economic sectors, and can find a place in the labor market [2]. Commercialization of the results of education, science, innovation, and scientific research is considered in the tasks aimed at ensuring the academic independence of higher education organizations, and the concept of "University 3.0" is being gradually introduced. The economic power of higher education organizations in our country should be brought to the level of scientific and practical institutions that research and forecast the socio-economic development of regions and regions at the expense of attracting foreign investments, expanding the scope of paid services and other extra-budgetary funds. planned.

As we know, University 3.0 is engaged in innovation and commercialization of research results as well as science and education [9]. "University 3.0" will develop an entrepreneurial culture, and effective communication with representatives of business circles will be established. In such a

university, technological start-ups are created and patents are regularly registered. An example of this is Silicon Valley in California.

In the context of the transformations taking place in higher education institutions, the analysis of the approaches to the management of scientific and innovative development of universities is of particular importance, because it allows to ensure consistency in the ongoing changes, as well as to optimally combine new practices with the acquired experience. According to the general conclusion "University 3.0", experts understand a higher education institution that studies the world, conducts project work and creates new practices. The educational process in it ceases to be static, with the rapid obsolescence of standard training courses. In addition to classrooms, libraries and laboratories, "University 3.0" has business incubators, technology parks, project offices and special platforms for communication with external representatives. However, this is a rather "structural" view and it still does not answer the question of how the management system of a higher education institution should develop in this case.

Fact. According to research, only 0.3 percent of the total number of universities in the world are recognized as being compatible with the "University 3.0" model.

Literature analysis. In the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis and the people of Uzbekistan on December 29, 2020, it was noted: "We have set ourselves the great goal of establishing the foundation of the Third Renaissance in our country, for this we have trained new Khorezms, Berunis, Ibn Sinas, Mirza Ulugbeks, Navoi and Baburs. we need to create the environment and conditions that give. First of all, the development of education and upbringing, the establishment of a healthy lifestyle, the advancement of science and innovation are the main pillars of our national idea, and it is necessary to bring the provision of services to a higher level. The basis of the country's development, without a doubt, is education, science and innovation" [2]. Creating conditions for quality education, effective use of available opportunities requires the leader to know the economic principles of management and use them effectively in management. Observing the scientific sources related to management, especially the study of management categories related to the elimination of financial problems, guarantees the effectiveness of entrepreneurial activity. In particular I. Blank's 2- volume work entitled "Osnovy finansovogo menedzhmenta"[5] is financial resource management has been widely studied. We can see the issues of achieving the efficiency of financial investments from the textbook "Investition" [6] by another famous scientist William Sharp. DJ Keynes, a well-known foreign scientist of the world economy. M.'s research entitled "Obshaya teoriya zanyatosti, protsenta i deneg" [7] reflects the market mechanisms of using financial resources in institutional systems. Uzbek scientists Makhmudov A.A., Saidov M.Kh.'s article entitled "Investments in higher education and strategies for their use" [8] researched the main directions and mechanisms of investments in higher education. Also, issues related to the theoretical foundations of innovation activity, national characteristics and practice of its organization and financing were discussed by the economists-scientists of our country R.I. Gimush, F.M. Matmurodov, D.E. Nabiev, B. Researched and covered in the scientific works of E.Toshmurodova, N.Jiyanova, D.Kh.Suyunov, M.N.Ravshanov, M.Sh.Butabaev, E.Egamberdiev, H.Khojakulov, A.T.Akhmedova. In solving this problem, S.A. Belyakov [4], who is involved in the financing of educational institutions, conducted research on the financing of higher education and revealed its specific features and mechanisms of financing, as well as a number of other scientists

made a specific theoretical and methodological contribution to this topic. despite the fact that a single comprehensive approach to the formation of "development budgets" or "innovation budgets" that provide financial resources for the development of all levels of education has not yet been developed. Today, the legal foundations of the financial support of higher educational institutions of our country are reflected in the Law "On Education" and decrees and decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers and a number of normative and legal documents of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In particular, in Article 38 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" [1] entitled Admission to educational organizations , including admission to state higher education and professional educational institutions is carried out on the basis of a state grant and (or) payment - contract. shown. In accordance with this article of the law, it is established that the financing of educational institutions is carried out from the state budget in the form of an educational grant for education and in the form of a payment contract for education.

The research methodology used the methods of comparison, classification, and differential-semantic analysis to clarify the content of the article .

The results of the research and analysis show that the introduction of new principles to the management of higher education organizations in our republic today prevents a number of problems:

First, the establishment of an electronic information exchange system in all OTT. It speeds up the exchange of information in management and provides an opportunity to control through a single electronic system;

Second, there is a gap between specialist training OTTs and client organizations, i.e. whether OTT graduates are fully employed;

Thirdly, establishment of academic exchange of higher education organizations with OTT in foreign and CIS countries (between professors and students);

Fourthly, the establishment of binary lessons of integrated lessons in the educational process;

Fifth, professors and teachers have internships in foreign countries;

Sixth, providing higher education organizations with financial independence, increasing quotas for students, and training necessary specialists for the labor market.

Conclusion

The implementation of the above provisions allows the formation of a modern financial and economic model of the development of higher education, which has made a priority contribution to this development of human intellectual capital in the form of intangible assets and results of intellectual activity. The main result of this conceptual approach for the country's economy is the possibility of increasing the level of income with the growth of investment in knowledge and information. Such an approach has important practical significance,

as it justifies the possibility of profitable investment by higher education institutions based on the expansion of the capacity of higher education institutions. A procedural-dynamic approach to the formation of the national doctrine of financial support for the development of national higher education, combining the three main concepts of changing the system of financing it, not only defining the strategic and tactical priorities of public and private investments in higher education and innovation, but also allocating financial resources to the subjects of the higher education infrastructure optimization of redistribution and development of scenarios, as well as formation of effective financial decision-making methodology for resource provision of higher education institutions at the macro and micro level. At the same time, international relations with the educational system of developed countries will be expanded, global educational integration will be formed, and a new approach to teaching will emerge in the republican educational system. Twelfth, the education system will be transformed into a transparent education system free from corruption. The most important thing is that various evils (localism, nepotism) will be eliminated.

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