

DOI <https://doi.org/10.30525/978-9934-26-277-7-253>

CHARACTERISTICS OF IMPROVING ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC MECHANISMS OF MANAGEMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Khomidov K.

*Master of Economics,
Faculty of Economics
Ferghana State University
Fergana, Uzbekistan*

Introduction

Currently, factors such as the desire to obtain high-quality higher education, changes in the requirements for the quality of higher education, the use of innovative educational technologies and information and communication technologies, and the liberalization of higher education management by the state in the 21st century have a significant impact on the development of higher education.

The decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the approval of the concept of the development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" [1] dated October 8, 2019 defines the priorities of the systematic reform of higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the process of training independent thinking highly qualified personnel with modern knowledge and high moral and ethical qualities. In order to raise the quality to a new level, to modernize higher education, to develop the social sphere and economic sectors based on advanced educational technologies, the following important tasks were defined:

- development of public-private partnership in the field of higher education, increasing the level of coverage with higher education from 50 percent based on the organization of activities of state and non-state higher education institutions in the regions, creating a healthy competitive environment in the field;

- at least 10 higher education institutions in the republic are included in the list of higher education institutions in the first 1000 of the ranking of internationally recognized organizations (Quacquarelli Symonds World University Rankings, Times Nearer Education or Academic Ranking of World Universities), including the National University of Uzbekistan and

Samarkand State University in the first 500 inclusion in the list of higher education institutions;

- step-by-step transfer of the educational process to the credit-module system in higher education institutions;

- based on international experiences, introduction of advanced standards of higher education, including gradual transition from education focused on acquiring theoretical knowledge to an educational system focused on formation of practical skills in educational programs;

- to raise the content of higher education to a new level in terms of quality, to establish a system of training highly qualified personnel who will contribute to the sustainable development of the social sphere and economic sectors, and who can find their place in the labor market;

- ensuring academic independence of higher education institutions.

Analysis of scientific sources

The issues of formation of higher education management system are reflected in the analytical studies of many prestigious international organizations. In particular, at the conference "Educational reforms in Russia and China at the turn of the 21st century: a comparative analysis" organized by Stanford University, among other things, changes in the management system of higher education in most cases are related to technologies, processes occurring in social life, political conjuncture and "it is noted that it is related to strengthening the influence of "soft power" [14].

Researchers of our republic R. Ahlidinov, R. Jo'raev, U. Inoyatov, P. Anisimov, G. Bordovsky, D. Gorbachevskaya, D. Kutèva, O. Nazarova, I. Pozdnyakova, M. Potashnik, P. Tretyakov, B. Cole, E. El-Khawas, J. Goldberg, L. Harvey and other scientists have developed technologies for improving the quality management system of education in general secondary, secondary special, vocational and higher educational institutions, interacting with the general process of reforms in continuing education. The factors that determine the relationship are scientifically based.

Research methodology

In this scientific article, scientific observation, comparison, expert evaluation, taking into account the tasks defined in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 8, 2019 "On approval of the concept of the development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" No. PF-5847 and taking into account the opinions and comments of economists, analysis and other methods were used.

Analysis and results

The concept of "quality of education" is a comprehensive one, and it is the physical, physical, and educational content achieved by the learner at different stages of the educational process in accordance with his/her individual capabilities, educational aspirations and goals. a certain level of mental, moral and civil development is understood.

Quality management of education means ensuring planning, achieving and maintaining the conditions of educational processes, its implementation and its results. Today, the quality control of education is regulated by the European Quality Assurance Standards and Guidelines for Higher Education (ENQA), the European Foundation for Quality Management (EFQM) and the ISO 9000:2000 series of quality management standards (GOST R ISO 9000-2001). international organizations are carrying out their activities, and prospective programs for the application of ISO 9001:2000 to the higher education system in Uzbekistan are being implemented.

There are five quality levels of education in the world:

- activity-oriented;
- process oriented;
- system oriented;
- oriented to the chain system;
- total quality management.

Each quality level is determined by questions and tools that determine the level of improvement of the higher education institution. These five levels of improvement are a line of growth, or in other words, a direction for improvement, in which the OTM completes all five levels in order, sequentially, starting with the first and ending with the last highest level of improvement. "Deming's cycle" (Plan – Do – Check – Act) is implemented in each criterion, that is, it envisages a process of continuous improvement. This cycle serves as a methodological basis for quality assurance in HEIs.

In researching the organizational and economic mechanisms of management of higher education institutions, it is appropriate to consider the unique features of the HEI management system. In this, attention is paid to the following issues:

- analysis of the essence of economic theories that should be taken into account in the process of forming the management system in higher education institutions;
- study of global and national trends that directly affect the management system of HEIs;
- clarifying the economic nature of the management system of the HEI based on the results of the analysis.

The quality of education is one of the important categories when evaluating the effectiveness of the management of higher education institutions, according to which five main directions are distinguished in international practice: first, ensuring the quality of education – increasing the prestige of a higher educational institution, because a graduate of such a higher educational institution will have a more favorable position in the labor market; second, compliance with educational standards; thirdly, only education that satisfies the client can be considered quality; fourth, the consumer determines the quality and any of his wishes are fulfilled. Most importantly, the university receives money for this; fifthly, the higher educational institution benefits the society and the region where it is located.

Based on the above, it can be classified as: "Management in HEIs is a direction of activity aimed at the implementation of goals and objectives set in national development strategies." On the other hand, it can be interpreted as "the management system of HEIs is a set of mechanisms and tools for setting the mission and strategic goals of HEIs based on the goals and tasks set in the national development strategies".

Conclusions and suggestions

Today, within the framework of regional and international trends, ensuring the relevance and quality of higher education, training qualified and competitive personnel in the higher education system is an urgent socio-economic issue, applying foreign experiences to the process of training specialists in the higher education system and using information and communication technologies, managing the higher education system Development of modern modernized corporate cooperation, development of regulatory and legal bases of education, expansion of rights and freedom of educational institutions in organizing the educational process and conducting financial and economic activities are considered urgent issues of today.

Also, clarifying the concepts of management, management system and the organizational-economic mechanism of the management system in the higher educational institution serves to a certain extent in the development of the practical foundations of these areas of activity, not only of theoretical importance.

References:

1. In the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" dated October 8, 2019.

2. Ханкелдиева, Г. Ш. (2018). Иқтисодиётни модернизациялаш шароитида корпорацияларни бошқаришнинг илмий-методологик асослари. 08.00. 13 – “Менежмент”. – И. ф. д. илмий даражасини олиш учун ёзилган дисс. Фарғона давлат университети. Иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори (DSc) илмий даражасини олиш учун ёзилган диссертация. Тошкент, 145.

3. Хомидов, К. К. (2019). Перспективный комплекс экономики Узбекистана. In *Современная мировая экономика: проблемы и перспективы в эпоху развития цифровых технологий и биотехнологии* (pp. 54–56).

4. Олимова, Н. Х. (2019). Инновационные методы исчисления показателей эффективности и использование инновационных технологий в обеспечении конкурентоспособности продукции предприятия. In *Тенденции развития мировой торговли в XXI веке* (pp. 69–73).

5. Хомидов, К. К. (2019). Socioeconomic characteristics of employment in Uzbekistan. *Инновационная наука*, (7–8), 64–66.

6. Халматжанова, Г. (2020). Инновации, модернизация, инвестиции в экономике Узбекистана. *Большая Евразия: Развитие, безопасность, сотрудничество*, (3-1), 570–583.

7. Akhmedova, N. K., & Ugli Homidov, K. K. (2022). Institutional Basis of Digitalization of Management Activity of Food Industry Enterprises in Uzbekistan. *American Journal of Economics and Business Management*, 5(11), 34–38.

8. Homidov, K. K. U. (2022). Improvement of Organizational and Economic Mechanisms of Management in Food Industry Enterprises in Innovative Development of the Economy. *American Journal of Economics and Business Management*, 5(11), 50–55.

9. Хомидов, К. К. (2019). Кластер – действенный инструмент конкурентоспособности региона. *Международный научно-исследовательский журнал*, 9(66), 4–12.

10. Орипов, А. А. (2020). Приоритетные направления развития сферы услуг Республики Узбекистан. In *минтақа иқтисодиётини инвестициялашнинг молиявий-ҳуқуқий ва инновацион жиҳатлари* (pp. 334–339).

11. Халматжанова, Г. Д., & Маннопова, М. С. (2020). Развитие национальной экономики с учётом тенденций развития мировой экономики. In *минтақа иқтисодиётини инвестициялашнинг молиявий-ҳуқуқий ва инновацион жиҳатлари* (pp. 238–244).

12. Abdullaeva, S. E. (2021). The urgency of attracting investment to banks. *Academia: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(8), 435–440.

13. Рахимов, Д. (2018). Понятие региональной конкуренции и конкурентоспособности. *Scienceweb academic papers collection*.

14. Hakimov, D. (2021, December). Formation of money transmission mechanisms to increase the efficiency of monetary policy. In *International Scientific and Current Research Conferences* (pp. 70–74).

15. Educational reforms in Russia and China at the turn of the 21st century: a comparative analysis. Stanford Library. <https://searchworks.stanford.edu/view/8922793>

DOI <https://doi.org/10.30525/978-9934-26-277-7-254>

PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING OF ACTIVITY OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PROCESSING ENTERPRISES

МЕВА-САБЗАВОТЛАРНИ ҚАЙТА ИШЛАШ КОРХОНАЛАРИ ФАОЛИЯТИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ МУАММОЛАРИ

Khonkeldieva G. Sh.

*D.Sc., Professor
Fergana State University
Fergana, Uzbekistan*

Хонкелдиева Г. Ш.

*И.ф.д., профессор
Фаргона давлат университети
Фаргона, Ўзбекистон*

Мева-сабзавот маҳсулотлари етиштиришга нисбатан экспортнинг улуши пастлигига бир қатор асосий сабаблар мавжуд. Мева-сабзавот маҳсулотлари етиштирувчилар асосий эътиборни маҳсулотни ишлаб чиқаришга (етиштиришга) қаратади. Аммо маҳсулотни сақлаш ва уни истеъмол учун тайёр маҳсулотга айлантириш инфратузилмаси етиштирилган маҳсулотлар миқдорига кўра шакллантирилмай, сотиш тизимини шакллантириш, маркетинг ва логистика масаласи бўйича билим ва кўникмаларга эга эмас. Фермер ва декон хўжаликларига маркетинг харажатлари деярли ҳисобга олинмайди. Маҳсулотларнинг ўз-ўзидан сотилиши тахмин қилинади. Бундай муаммолар ечими эса мақсадли савдони таъминлаш имконини берувчи самарали маркетинг фаолияти амалга оширилиши лозим.