

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT

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It is determined to determine the priority areas of systemic reform of higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, to raise the process of training highly qualified personnel with modern knowledge and high spiritual and moral qualities, independent thinking to a qualitatively new level, to modernize higher education, to develop the social sphere and economic sectors based on advanced educational technologies, to introduce advanced standards of higher education based on international experience, including a gradual transition from education focused on obtaining theoretical knowledge in curricula to an education system focused on the formation of practical skills, to improve the infrastructure and material and technical base of higher educational institutions, including through the widespread involvement of preferential funds from international financial institutions, to gradually transfer them to a self-financing system and ensure their financial stability. Studying advanced foreign experiences in assessing and improving the effectiveness of higher education institutions and applying their achievements in the conditions of higher education institutions of the republic is important in managing higher education institutions. Today, we need to connect the management of higher education institutions with their ancient history. When considering the genesis of the management of the higher education system, that is, the history of its development, we can observe that several important stages and factors were taken into account. The higher education system includes universities. University (from German. A university is a higher education institution, the purpose of which is to train specialists in fundamental and applied sciences, as well as an institution conducting scientific research. Universities teach various disciplines that form the basis of scientific knowledge.

The difference between university management and the management of other higher educational institutions is that it includes specialized professional training. The university is recognized as a center of education, research and innovation, which, in addition to transmitting educational technology formats, also develops new ones, thereby being considered a center of socio-economic and cultural development of society.

The peculiarities of the university educational process, its management and cultural and historical stages were scientifically analyzed by D. Bell, T. Veblen, R. Diez-Hochleinder, V. Humboldt, A.A. Kornienko, O.I. Komarova, K. Mannheim, V.A. Lavrinenko, J. Newman, V. Rogue, H. Ortega y Gasset, A. Whitehead, S.N. Stepanova, K. Jaspers, V.A. Nikitina and others.

The emergence and development of various types of universities in the conditions of industrial development were studied by E. Kuzminov, V. Knyagin, V. Platonov, A. Ogurtsov, V. Marachi, V. Rozin, A. Volkov, D. Livanov, V. Efimov. Universities were the basis of mass

vocational education and one of the main civilizational tools that ensured the rapid formation of an industrial society. A number of global changes in the modern world, including the transition from industrial to industrialization, entailed a significant change in the mission and functions of universities, the emergence of new types of universities.

Having studied the emergence and functioning of universities, it became clear that they include several stages.

1. The ancient period was based on the study of the foundations of higher education, issues related to philosophy and ethics, based on the views of Plato and Aristotle. The University of Bologna: Founded in 1088, it marked a new stage in the education system as the first university in the world.

2. The Middle Ages played an important role in the development of higher education during this period as centers of religious education. Today's major higher education institutions such as Paris, Oxford and Cambridge universities appeared in the 12th-13th centuries.

3. It is considered the era of humanism, the first Renaissance, that is, the revival of human activity, art and science, and attention began to be paid to the balanced development of man in higher education.

4. The new era, namely the industrial revolution, saw the orientation of higher education to practice, increased attention to technical and technological education, and the state management and financing of the higher education system began.

5. The modern era was characterized by the internationalization of higher education, innovative changes in the higher education system based on the global standardization of educational programs, the introduction of online education, distance learning programs, and the integration of educational technologies.

Studying the development of the world higher education system, we can observe the following stages in the development of higher education in Uzbekistan:

In Uzbekistan, we see the centralized management of the higher education system, the social functions of education (the Soviet era) and, after gaining independence, the growth of the private sector in higher education, the process of adaptation to international standards. These processes in the management of the higher education system serve to improve the quality and efficiency of education, as well as to ensure the social activity of students.

According to the fundamental principles of the theory of consumer demand developed by K. Menger, the consumer is a rationally interested subject who, given the limited availability of various types of resources, seeks to maximize utility. Consumers, as a rule, intend to purchase as many goods as possible with minimal costs. Along with the works of K. Menger, other famous scientists L. Walras emphasized the importance of consumer satisfaction in determining the price of services. According to the laws of management, the management of higher education institutions is governed by social demands and market demands. The most important thing in the

theory of consumer demand is the principle of diminishing marginal utility, which describes the situation in which the utility of a consumer good decreases as its consumption increases.

| The main activities of universities | Strategic guidelines for universities aiming for global impact | Strategic guidelines for universities focused on regional impact |
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| Higher education | Implementing unique educational programs, preparing students for global success | Improving the quality and competitiveness of educational programs |
| Science | Implementing cutting-edge scientific research on a global scale | Increasing research and publishing activity |
| Innovation activities | Developing innovative startups in innovative areas that can change the world | Encouraging the spirit of entrepreneurship, commercialization and technology transfer |
| Continuing education | Implementation of competitive continuing education programs in the global education market | Implementation of continuing education programs in demand in the regional market |
| Integration | Creating mutually beneficial partnerships and networks at the global level | Strengthening regional partnerships, developing international relations |
| Human Resources Development | Attracting high-level employees, developing their competitiveness and planning for the next stages | Improving the quality of human resources management, improving the motivation system, optimizing the structure |
| Implementation Sustainable | Development Goals Contribution to solving global problems, development of the world community | Contribution to solving sustainable development problems at the regional and local levels |

Based on the studied analysis, the following information can be provided about the main activities of universities in terms of global and strategic development in the management of higher education institutions in Uzbekistan.

In the process of providing higher education, each university is distinguished by the fact that it updates its portfolio of educational programs in accordance with long-term forecasts for the development of the labor market, develops interdisciplinary educational programs for the purpose of professional training, and focuses educational programs on the formation of

"professional" skills and entrepreneurial competencies.

In the management of a higher education institution, it is necessary to integrate scientific research into education, while at the same time individualizing the established educational trajectories, increasing the variability, flexibility and practice-oriented educational programs, developing research and project implementation activities, creating a network of educational programs and establishing academic exchange, and digitizing the educational process.

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