COOPERATION BETWEEN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS, ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

Abstract: This article discusses the cooperation between higher education institutions, economy and society

Keywords: society, cooperation, higher education institutions, economy.

Uzbekistan's efforts to move to a market economy are linked to deep reforms in all spheres of government and society, including education. Effectiveness of reorganization of higher education The significance of higher education institutions is determined not only by the recognition of an emphasis on the development of ancestors, but also by building up the necessary resources for their effective functioning.

Changes in the organizational and managerial framework of higher education institutions are aligned with the rebuilding of the upper secondary school.

Studying the peculiarities of the implementation of the financial-credit instrument plays an important role in assessing the quality of the establishment of the economy of higher education institutions. This is due to the fact that the actual availability of the country with highly qualified specialists is primarily determined by the state of the economy and, second, the educational policy.

Higher school is a developing and self-developed system.

It has been urged to strengthen the experience gained in all stages of human development in the new generation and to further develop culture, science and technology as a whole.
It develops in accordance with its specific laws and directly affects the socio-economic and political conditions.

As part of the ongoing reforms in the country, special measures are being implemented to radically improve the funding of higher education, including:

- oriented to education and training of specialist staff
- Gradual increase in the share of GDP;
- introduction of the method of provision of different (budget and off-budget sources) financing of the system of professional training;
- development of self-financing of educational specialists;
- Encouraging private individuals to attract foreign investment to the education sector;
- Improvement of the method of issuing educational credits and subsequent rational repayment of citizens of the Republic;
- further strengthening of the importance of staff and volunteerism in material support of continuing education and training;
- income from educational institutions, entrepreneurship, enjoyment of income from consultations, expertise, publishing, production, research and other types of payment.

Reforms in higher education, including financial and economic support, are based on the principles of scientific and economic independence of universities.

Scientific independence means that the academic research direction, the termination of the contract, as well as the forms and methods of business. Recognition of the product produced by the university as a result of its activities is the basis of economic independence. Economic independence means the full economic responsibility of the higher education institution for its results.

The social impact is that in the higher education institution the formation of personality, individual social consciousness is realized, richness of the spiritual wealth of society is provided by educational, cultural and enlightenment service.
Higher education - human capital investment, society, government, and, in general, are interested in this investment, as raising the level of education ensures economic growth through labor productivity and social problems.

The following aspects of the impact of the HEIs can be divided into regions:

- Economic impact. The region receives significant income as the availability of higher education institutions provides additional financial resources. The increase in profits is influenced by the fact that students spend most of their money in that area. At the same time, the status of the labor market will change towards the growth of qualified specialists, which will lead to their competitiveness and the demand for them will rise in this market. This will increase the number of qualified workplaces. Changes in the structure of production take place in the direction of increasing the number of companies and firms, which will be the basis for the creation and use of the most demanding technologies.

- Demographic effects. The presence of HEIs leads to an increase in population and mobilization. In addition, the number of students has a positive effect on the structural change in the region.

- Social impact. Improving the quality of life in the region, improving the level of knowledge of the region's population leads to a decline in crime.

- The cultural effect. The existence of higher education institutions promotes cultural and ethical development in the region and contributes to the activation of cultural life.

At the same time, the region also affects the higher education institution. The higher education institution takes into account the interests of the region, otherwise it will not only disassociate itself from the students, but will lose orders for its various activities. The activities of the higher education institution are based on a direct study of the regional labor market and the market of scientific technology.
With transition to market economics, higher education institutions enjoyed greater freedom to set up financial policies and organize commercial activities. They set independently the types of services they can offer today. The reliability of the cost and quality of these services affects the efficiency of higher education institutions, their immediate status, and ultimately economic success. At the same time, the school has a primary impact on community life, economic and political situation in the country, and is directly under state control. This is reflected in the recommendations of higher education institutions on the one hand, and on the other hand, higher education institutions appear to have limited commercial activity.

Although these links operate independently, they are interrelated and dependent on each other. The link between the financial and credit mechanism and the effectiveness of its functional structure is the first and indispensable condition of the determinant.

The financial resources of higher education institutions are made up of two sources: the state budget and extra-budgetary funds.

Grant acceptance by students (students) in calculating budget expenditures; the number of students (readers); The basis of the material and technical basis of the educational institution is taken as a basis. The number of students assigned to one teacher is used as the indicator for determining the composition of the teaching staff and the appropriate salary fund.

Control over the use of budgetary funds is made by means of expenditure groups.

For the purpose of deepening economic reforms in the sectors financed from the state budget, improving the mechanism of financing, effective and efficient use of budgetary funds,. It set out a new procedure that provides:

- Expanding and increasing the responsibility of heads of budgetary organizations on the efficient, efficient use of budgetary funds, strengthening fiscal discipline;
- The creation of opportunities for diverse use of existing funds for the achievement of a high level of efficiency of their use and simplification of the mechanism of financing of budget organizations;

- Introduction of new financing procedures for budget organizations by means of single-source financing by norms;

- to provide the budget financing with the production of goods (works, services) corresponding to the area of the educational institution;

- Encouraging the work of educational institutions,

- Sponsorship provided by legal entities and individuals.

Regulation of Higher Educational Institutions is an important prerequisite for improving their organizational structure, financing. This demonstrates that exemplary positions in higher education institutions are functioning, and norms are introduced for the positions of administrative and managerial staff in higher education institutions and in their dormitories. Departments of Higher Education Institutions are dean and dean assistants who are exempted from their posts, who have a salary, which are provided from the budget. The Ministry of Higher Education has a division of marketing services, and all higher education institutions have a part of marketing services, which are financed from the budget.

The strategic direction of financial recovery of education during economic reforms in the republic is the use of new sources of financing through the extra budgetary funds. This measure is a prerogative of the world-class development of higher education, not necessarily in Uzbekistan, in conditions of the transition period.

References