



Economic Factors of Introduction of the "University 3.0" Concept in Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

In the article, based on the analysis of financial and economic indicators of the results of the two-year experience of higher education institutions transferred to financial independence, conclusions are made to reveal the main problems in the implementation of the "University-3" concept in Uzbekistan and directions for solving them.

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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" No. PF-5847 of October 8, 2019. In his decree 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. To achieve this, the task of gradually introducing the "University 3.0" concept, which implies the interdependence of the activities of commercialization of education, science, innovation and scientific research results, was established.

The "University 3.0" concept emerged as a modern university based on entrepreneurship in the 50s of the last century. A modern university is an active, multifaceted and effective institution of society, which must simultaneously solve three major tasks - educational, scientific and innovative entrepreneurship. Along with academic education in such universities, it is necessary to encourage the entrepreneurial activities of graduates, which in turn makes it possible to become a centre of socio-economic development.

Entrepreneurial University has a multi-channel system of financing its activities, the main sources of which are the implementation of educational services, publishing and selling of educational and methodological literature, finding funds from businesses by attracting joint commercial projects, establishing endowment (charitable investment) funds, etc.

Today, the use of funds from endowment investment funds is of great importance in entrepreneurial universities.

Endowment funds (English endowment - contribution, gift, donation) are a form of attraction and use of long-term funds for certain purposes, which are usually socially important.

The endowment fund is created at the expense of voluntary donations of legal entities and individuals and consists of an intangible part, which is invested in financial assets and is a guarantee for the future use of cash funds and income from investing the principal sum of the target capital.

Today, commercial universities in different countries use 3 endowment models - Anglo-Saxon, European and Asian. The English model of endowments is used in universities in the USA, Australia, Canada, Great Britain and New Zealand. This model takes the full use of university endowments as an important factor in ensuring the competitiveness of the university and includes the formation of the largest target funds. In particular, in 2012, the size of the endowment fund at Harvard University was 30.7 billion, Yale University 19.2 billion, Princeton University 17.4 billion, Stanford University 17.0 billion, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology 10.1 billion. amounted to a dollar¹.

It should be noted that the principles and directions of the organization of endowment funds, its management and the use of funds from this fund in educational institutions in different countries are different.

We know that the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to introduce new principles of management in the system of higher and secondary special education" No. PQ-4391 of July 11, 2019 to the decision according to 10 higher education institutions in our republic from January 1, 2020, PQ-61 dated December 24, 2021 "On measures to provide financial independence to state higher education institutions" decision another 25 from January 1, 2022 a total of 35 higher education institutions were transferred to the self-financing system.

Table 1. Changes in the structure of income in higher education institutions transferred to self-financing, million soums

	From the budget	Share	From the payment contract	Share	R/J	Share	Total
2019	91 949.2	14.8	518 525.6	83.4	11 388.3	1.8	621 863.1
2020	133 777.8	14.7	772 915.4	84.7	5 304.6	0.6	911 997.8

Note: R/J- development fund

From the data in Table 1, it can be seen that the funds allocated for the financing of higher educational institutions from the budget made up 14.8 per cent of the total funds in 2019. Due to the transition to financial independence in 2020, the share of budget funds in all HEIs decreased and averaged 14.7 per cent.

The share of receipts from payment-contract funds increased from 83.4 per cent to 84.7 per cent or 1.3 points. This was mainly due to the increase in the number of admitted students. It should be noted that the fact that the amount of the contract fee for students has not changed for the past two years has created financial difficulties for many HEIs. At the same time, the introduction of the mechanism of increased contract payments made it possible to solve these problems to a certain extent.

Another one of the financial resources of OTM is the funds of development funds of OTM. Today, the share of these funds is not very large, in 2019 it averaged 1.8 per cent and in 2020 it was 0.6 per cent. It can be seen from the analysis that the amount and share of development fund funds are different in different HEIs. But the experiences of foreign countries show that the funds of this fund should become one of the main financial sources in the future for the development of OTM based on today's requirements.

¹Sh. Mustafagulov. Current issues of attracting investments to higher education institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. T., 2019y.

In higher education institutions introduction of the "University 3.0" concept requires the management of educational institutions to pay more attention to the attraction of extra budget funds to finance the educational process. But the share of these funds in the total income of the OTM is not as big as we mentioned above.

In 2019, 86.1 bln. soums, 49.9 billion soums in 2020 and 83.5 billion soums in 2021. In 2020, the decrease in the income of extra-budgetary funds was primarily affected by the restrictions during the pandemic conditions.

Table 2. Income of non-budgetary funds in the OTM under the management of OO'MTV
(Billion soums)

Year	Jamitushum	Receipts under economic contracts	Various paid courses	Publishing service	Sponsorship funds	Rental income	Proceeds from the commercialization of innovative developments	Various other services
2019	86.1	2.3	17.5	1.1	25.2	2.3	3.8	33.9
2020	49.9	3.0	12.9	1.7	5.0	1.0	1.8	24.5
2021	83.5	6.7	17.9	1.9	1.6	3.2	3.0	49.2
in 2021 compared to 2019, %	97.0	291.3	102.3	172.7	6.4	139.1	78.9	145.1

It is expedient to determine the increase of non-budgetary income of higher education institutions based on the existing material and technical base and the nature of educational directions of each higher education institution. At the same time, carrying out scientific research works on economic contracts in all educational institutions. there are opportunities to raise funds from such directions as sponsorship funding, provision of paid educational services and commercialization of innovative developments.

However, in our opinion, some of the existing problems in these areas prevent the increase of extra-budgetary funds from these areas:

- Mechanisms encouraging enterprises to patronize (system of privileges, moral incentives, material and moral interest) are insufficiently available or not improved;
- The lack of classrooms in HEIs, and the existence of a 2-shift educational process does not allow them to organize and develop paid educational services in various directions;
- the most important direction of financial resources of foreign educational institutions is to find funds from businesses by attracting joint commercial projects. Among these are the implementation of research and development works and the commercialization of innovative developments in this direction at the higher education institutions of our republic.

On May 7, 2018, on the development of this sector, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.decisionaccepted. But on the one hand, this activity is launched only in one part of OTM. In particular, in 2019, 19, 8 in 2020 and 6 in 2021 were invested in OTM. Secondly, the competitiveness of these developments in the market is very low.

Based on the above, the current stage of development of higher education institutions requires the management of educational institutions to pay more attention to the attraction of extra budget funds to finance the educational process. For this reason, it is appropriate for HEIs in our republic to diversify their activities, taking into account the prospective directions of off-budget financing.

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