



# IQTISODIYOT & TARAQQIYOT

*Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, texnologik, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal*

## No7



ISSN: 2992-8982

<https://yashil-iqtisodiyot-taraqqiyot.uz/>

# 2025



## IQTISODIYOT & TARAQQIYOT

*Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, texnologik, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal*

### **Bosh muharrir:**

**Sharipov Kongiratbay Avezimbetovich**

### **Bosh muharrir o'rinbosari:**

**Karimov Norboy G'aniyevich**

### **Muharrir:**

**Qurbonov Sherzod Ismatillayevich**

*Elektron nashr. 153 sahifa.*

*E'lon qilishga 2025-yil 1-iyulda ruxsat etildi.*

### **Tahrir hay'ati:**

**Salimov Oqil Umrzoqovich**, O'zbekiston Fanlar akademiyasi akademigi  
**Abduraxmanov Kalandar Xodjayevich**, O'zbekiston Fanlar akademiyasi akademigi  
**Sharipov Kongiratbay Avezimbetovich**, texnika fanlari doktori (DSc), professor  
**Rae Kvon Chung**, Janubiy Koreya, TDIU faxriy professori, "Nobel" mukofoti laureati  
**Osman Mesten**, Turkiya parlamenti a'zosi, Turkiya – O'zbekiston do'stlik jamiyati rahbari  
**Axmedov Durbek Kudratillayevich**, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor  
**Axmedov Sayfullo Normatovich**, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor  
**Abduraxmanova Gulnora Kalandarovna**, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor  
**Kalonov Muxiddin Baxritdinovich**, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor  
**Siddiqova Sadoqat G'afforovna**, pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)  
**Xudoyqulov Sadirdin Karimovich**, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor  
**Maxmudov Nosir**, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor  
**Yuldashev Mutallib Ibragimovich**, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor  
**Samadov Asqarjon Nishonovich**, iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, professor  
**Slizovskiy Dimitriy Yegorovich**, texnika fanlari doktori (DSc), professor  
**Mustafakulov Sherzod Igamberdiyevich**, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor  
**Axmedov Ikrom Akramovich**, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor  
**Eshtayev Alisher Abdug'aniyevich**, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor  
**Xajiyev Baxtiyor Dushaboyevich**, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor  
**Hakimov Nazar Hakimovich**, falsafa fanlari doktori (DSc), professor  
**Musayeva Shoirazimovna**, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), professor  
**Ali Konak (Ali Ko'nak)**, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor (Turkiya)  
**Cham Tat Huei**, falsafa fanlari doktori (PhD), professor (Malayziya)  
**Foziljonov Ibrohimjon Sotvoldix'o'ja o'g'li**, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dots.  
**Utayev Uktam Choriyevich**, O'z.Respub. Bosh prokuraturasi boshqarma boshlig'i o'rinbosari  
**Ochilov Farkhod**, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Bosh prokuraturasi IJQKD boshlig'i  
**Buzrukxonov Sarvarxon Munavvarxonovich**, iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent  
**Axmedov Javohir Jamolovich**, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)  
**Toxirov Jaloliddin Ochil o'g'li**, texnika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), katta o'qituvchi  
**Bobobekov Ergash Abdumalikovich**, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), v.b. dots.  
**Djudi Smetana**, pedagogika fanlari nomzodi, dotsent (AQSH)  
**Krissi Lyuis**, pedagogika fanlari nomzodi, dotsent (AQSH)  
**Glazova Marina Viktorovna**, Iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (Moskva)  
**Nosirova Nargiza Jamoliddin qizi**, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent  
**Sevil Piriyeva Karaman**, falsafa fanlari doktori (PhD) (Turkiya)  
**Mirzaliyev Sanjar Makhamatjon o'g'li**, TDIU ITI departamenti rahbari  
**Ochilov Bobur Baxtiyor o'g'li**, TDIU katta o'qituvchisi  
**Golisheva Yelena Vyacheslavovna**, Iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent.



## IQTISODIYOT & TARAQQIYOT

*Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, texnologik, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal*

### Editorial board:

- Salimov Okil Umrzokovich**, Academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan  
**Abdurakhmanov Kalandar Khodjavevich**, Academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan  
**Sharipov Kongiratbay Avezimbetovich**, Doctor of Technical Sciences (DSc), Professor  
**Rae Kwon Chung**, South Korea, Honorary Professor at TSUE, Nobel Prize Laureate  
**Osman Mesten**, Member of the Turkish Parliament, Head of the Turkey–Uzbekistan Friendship Society  
**Akhmedov Durbek Kudratillayevich**, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor  
**Akhmedov Sayfullo Normatovich**, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor  
**Abdurakhmanova Gulnora Kalandarovna**, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor  
**Kalonov Mukhiddin Bakhridinovich**, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor  
**Siddikova Sadokat Gafforovna**, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Pedagogical Sciences  
**Khudoykulov Sadirdin Karimovich**, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor  
**Makhmudov Nosir**, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor  
**Yuldashev Mutallib Ibragimovich**, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor  
**Samadov Askarjon Nishonovich**, Candidate of Economic Sciences, Professor  
**Slizovskiy Dmitriy Yegorovich**, Doctor of Technical Sciences (DSc), Professor  
**Mustafakulov Sherzod Igamberdiyevich**, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor  
**Akhmedov Ikrom Akramovich**, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor  
**Eshtayev Alisher Abduganiyevich**, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor  
**Khajiyev Bakhtiyor Dushaboyevich**, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor  
**Khakimov Nazar Khakimovich**, Doctor of Philosophy (DSc), Professor  
**Musayeva Shoira Azimovna**, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economic Sciences, Professor  
**Ali Konak**, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor (Turkey)  
**Cham Tat Huei**, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD), Professor (Malaysia)  
**Foziljonov Ibrokhimjon Sotvoldikhoja ugli**, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economic Sciences, Associate Professor  
**Utayev Uktam Choriyevich**, Deputy Head of Department, Prosecutor General's Office of Uzbekistan  
**Ochilov Farkhod**, Head of DCEC, Prosecutor General's Office of Uzbekistan  
**Buzrukkhonov Sarvarkhon Munavvarkhonovich**, Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor  
**Akhmedov Javokhir Jamolovich**, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economic Sciences  
**Tokhirov Jaloliddin Ochil ugli**, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Technical Sciences, Senior Lecturer  
**Bobobekov Ergash Abdumalikovich**, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economic Sciences, Acting Associate Professor  
**Judi Smetana**, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor (USA)  
**Chrissy Lewis**, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor (USA)  
**Glazova Marina Victorovna**, Doctor of Sciences in Economics (Moscow)  
**Nosirova Nargiza Jamoliddin kizi**, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economic Sciences, Associate Professor  
**Sevil Piriyeva Karaman**, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) (Turkey)  
**Mirzaliyev Sanjar Makhmatjon ugli**, Head of the Department of Scientific Research and Innovations, TSUE  
**Ochilov Bobur Bakhtiyor ugli**, Senior lecturer at TSUI  
**Golisheva Yelena Vyacheslavovna**, Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor.

## Ekspertlar kengashi:

**Berkinov Bazarbay**, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor  
**Po'latov Baxtiyor Alimovich**, texnika fanlari doktori (DSc), professor  
**Aliyev Bekdavlal Aliyevich**, falsafa fanlari doktori (DSc), professor  
**Isakov Janabay Yakubbayevich**, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor  
**Xalikov Suyun Ravshanovich**, iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent  
**Rustamov Ilhomiddin**, iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent  
**Hakimov Ziyodulla Ahmadovich**, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent  
**Kamilova Iroda Xusniddinovna**, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)  
**G'afurov Doniyor Orifovich**, pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)  
**Fayziyev Oybek Raximovich**, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent  
**Tuxtabayev Jamshid Sharafetdinovich**, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent  
**Xamidova Faridaxon Abdulkarim qizi**, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent  
**Yaxshiboyeva Laylo Abdisattorovna**, katta o'qituvchi  
**Babayeva Zuhra Yuldashevna**, mustaqil tadqiqotchi

## Board of Experts:

**Berkinov Bazarbay**, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor  
**Pulatov Bakhtiyor Alimovich**, Doctor of Technical Sciences (DSc), Professor  
**Aliyev Bekdavlal Aliyevich**, Doctor of Philosophy (DSc), Professor  
**Isakov Janabay Yakubbayevich**, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor  
**Khalikov Suyun Ravshanovich**, Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor  
**Rustamov Ilkhomiddin**, Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor  
**Khakimov Ziyodulla Akhmadovich**, Doctor of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor  
**Kamilova Iroda Khusniddinovna**, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economics  
**Gafurov Doniyor Orifovich**, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Pedagogy  
**Fayziyev Oybek Raximovich**, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economics, Associate Professor  
**Tukhtabayev Jamshid Sharafetdinovich**, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economics, Associate Professor  
**Khamidova Faridakhon Abdulkarimovna**, Doctor of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor  
**Yakhshiboyeva Laylo Abdisattorovna**, Senior Lecturer  
**Babayeva Zuhra Yuldashevna**, Independent Researcher

- 08.00.01 Iqtisodiyot nazariyasi
- 08.00.02 Makroiqtisodiyot
- 08.00.03 Sanoat iqtisodiyoti
- 08.00.04 Qishloq xo'jaligi iqtisodiyoti
- 08.00.05 Xizmat ko'rsatish tarmoqlari iqtisodiyoti
- 08.00.06 Ekonometrika va statistika
- 08.00.07 Moliya, pul muomalasi va kredit
- 08.00.08 Buxgalteriya hisobi, iqtisodiy tahlil va audit
- 08.00.09 Jahon iqtisodiyoti
- 08.00.10 Demografiya. Mehnat iqtisodiyoti
- 08.00.11 Marketing
- 08.00.12 Mintaqaviy iqtisodiyot
- 08.00.13 Menejment
- 08.00.14 Iqtisodiyotda axborot tizimlari va texnologiyalari
- 08.00.15 Tadbirkorlik va kichik biznes iqtisodiyoti
- 08.00.16 Raqamli iqtisodiyot va xalqaro raqamli integratsiya
- 08.00.17 Turizm va mehmonxona faoliyati

**Muassis:** "Ma'rifat-print-media" MChJ

**Hamkorlarimiz:** Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti, O'zR Tabiat resurslari vazirligi, O'zR Bosh prokuraturasi huzuridagi IJQK departamenti.

## Jurnalning ilmiyligi:

“Yashil” iqtisodiyot va taraqqiyot” jurnali

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi rayosatining 2023-yil 1-apreldagi 336/3-sonli qarori bilan ro'yxatdan o'tkazilgan.



# MUNDARIJA

O'zbekistonda aholi ish bilan bandligini oshirishda davlatning roli .....	20
<b>Juraqulov Baxrimurod Ilxomovich</b>	
BIM texnologiyasi: zamonaviy qurilish sohasida samaradorlik va shaffoflik omili .....	26
<b>Usmonov F.B., Rajabova A.Sh.</b>	
Nodavlat oliy ta'lim muassasalarida marketing faoliyati samaradorligini oshirish metodologiyasini takomillashtirish .....	31
<b>Yuldashov Isomiddin Sidiqovich</b>	
Korxonada iqtisodiy barqarorligini ta'minlashda diversifikatsiya strategiyasining roli.....	35
<b>Alimatova Shoxsanam Abdumalik qizi</b>	
Модели совместного развития человеческого капитала и искусственного интеллекта в цифровую эпоху .....	40
<b>Явкачев Шохзод Зайниддин углы</b>	
Navigating sustainable development: management challenges and solutions in the oil and gas sector .....	49
<b>Kudratkhodjaeva Ziyoda Kamol kizi</b>	
Banklarda moliyaviy barqarorlikning nazariy asoslari.....	56
<b>Djalilov G'ayrat Qaxramanovich</b>	
Mechanisms for stimulating investment activity at energy industry enterprises.....	60
<b>Matchanov Umirzak Seytjanovich</b>	
Mamlakat iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirishda turizm industriyasidan foydalanishda xorijiy mamlakatlar tajribalari .....	66
<b>Abdulxakimov Zuxrali Tursunaliyevich</b>	
O'zbekistonda barqaror davlat qarzi siyosatini shakllantirishning ustuvor yo'nalishlari .....	71
<b>Sayfutdinov Xasanboy Dilshodovich</b>	
Международный опыт сельскохозяйственного налогообложения и возможности его применения в узбекистане.....	76
<b>Salimov Sherzod Baxtiyorovich</b>	
Economic analysis and development strategy of the composites market in the regions of Uzbekistan .....	81
<b>S.S.Sidiqov, A.A.G'ulomov, B.R.Tillayeva</b>	
Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida moliyaviy mustaqillikning kutilayotgan istiqbollari va hozirgi natijalari.....	88
<b>Muxamedov Ravshan Zafarovich</b>	
Elektron tijoratni soliqqa tortish mexanizmini takomillashtirish yo'llari.....	93
<b>Homidov Baxtiyor Rahimberdiyevich</b>	
Investitsion jozibadorlik konsepsiyasi va uning strategik ahamiyati.....	99
<b>Otaboyev Axmed Maxsudbek o'g'li</b>	
Beomeditsina signallarini xaar veyvletlari va bo'lak veyvletlari yordamida raqamli ishlash .....	105
<b>Uraqov Shokir Ulashovich</b>	
Oliy ta'lim muassasalarini moliyalashtirishning ahamiyati, tartibi va takomillashtirish yo'llari.....	112
<b>Istamova Sojida Kaxarovna</b>	
The role of all kinds of transports (road, rail, air, and water) in the modern enhancement of tourism logistics in Uzbekistan .....	117
<b>Egamberdiyeva Yulduz, Turdiyeva Maftuna</b>	
Sanoat korxonalarida kapitalarini samaradorligini oshirishning baholashning zamonaviy usullarining xususiyatlarida nazariy va amaliy farovonlik sari .....	126
<b>Muradov Botir Xayat</b>	
Инструменты планирования урбанизации: методика анализа планового распределения средств в программе «обод махалля» на основе балльной оценки .....	136
<b>Салимова Юлдуз Исаковна</b>	
Socio-economic aspects and contemporary theories of higher education finance .....	141
<b>Karlibaeva Gulshat</b>	



Tourism Education for Sustainability: Curriculum Development in Universities of Uzbekistan ..... 147  
Temirova Durdona



# SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS AND CONTEMPORARY THEORIES OF HIGHER EDUCATION FINANCE



**PhD Karlibaeva Gulshat**

Tashkent State University of Economics, Uzbekistan

ORCID: 0009-0002-8724-9337

E-mail: karlibaeva.gulya@gmail.com

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada oliy ta'limni moliyalashtirishning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy jihatlari va zamonaviy konseptual asoslari o'rganiladi. Moliyaviy mustaqillik, diversifikatsiya, davlat-xususiy sheriklik va talabga asoslangan moliyalashtirish kabi asosiy tendensiyalar global va mahalliy o'zgarishlar kontekstida tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot natijasida oliy ta'limni qo'llab-quvvatlash nafaqat ma'muriy yoki byudjet funksiyasi, balki ijtimoiy birdamlik, innovatsiya va iqtisodiy raqobatbardoshlikni ta'minlashda strategik vosita sifatida namoyon bo'lishi qayd etiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** oliy ta'lim, moliyalashtirish, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ta'sir, fiskal barqarorlik, mustaqillik, xilma-xillik, davlat-xususiy hamkorlik.

**Abstract.** This essay examines the socio-economic aspects and contemporary conceptual frameworks of higher education financing. Key trends, including financial autonomy, diversification, public-private partnerships, and demand-driven finance, are examined within the framework of global and local changes. The study contends that supporting higher education transcends administrative or budgetary functions, serving as a strategic tool for fostering social cohesion, innovation, and economic competitiveness.

**Key words:** higher education, funding, socio-economic implications, fiscal sustainability, independence, diversity, public-private collaboration.

**Аннотация.** В статье рассматриваются социально-экономические аспекты и современные концептуальные основы финансирования высшего образования. Основные тенденции, включая финансовую автономию, диверсификацию, государственно-частное партнерство и финансирование, ориентированное на спрос, анализируются в контексте глобальных и локальных изменений. В исследовании утверждается, что поддержка высшего образования выходит за рамки административных или бюджетных функций, выступая в качестве стратегического инструмента укрепления социальной сплоченности, инноваций и экономической конкурентоспособности.

**Ключевые слова:** высшее образование, финансирование, социально-экономические аспекты, фискальная устойчивость, независимость, разнообразие, государственно-частное сотрудничество.

## INTRODUCTION

Higher education institutions (HEIs) are essential foundations of national growth. They serve as hubs for knowledge diffusion and research, as well as catalysts for social mobility, cultural preservation, and innovation. In the contemporary globalised and networked landscape, higher education institutions are anticipated to adapt swiftly to the fast changing economic frameworks, labour market requirements, and technology advancements.

The transition to a knowledge-based economy in the 21<sup>st</sup> century has positioned human capital as central to national competitiveness. Nations with strong higher education systems are more capable of promoting innovation, creating high-value jobs, and shifting towards sustainable and equitable economic models. Consequently, funding higher education has evolved into both a strategic investment and a societal necessity.

Traditional funding mechanisms - defined by centralised budgeting, restricted flexibility, and input-oriented allocation - are widely regarded as inadequate. These systems frequently lack the ability to motivate performance, constrain institutional independence, and face challenges in addressing the increasing demand for access to and quality of higher education. Furthermore, they do not correspond effectively with the evolving demands for accountability, diversification, and global participation.



## LITERATURE REVIEW ON THE TOPIC

Countries worldwide have adopted innovative finance structures for higher education institutions. These encompass:

1. Performance-based funding systems allocate budgets depending on outcomes, including graduation rates, research impact, and labour market integration.
2. Revenue diversification, wherein colleges pursue various income sources including tuition fees, grants, research contracts, alumni contributions, and corporate collaborations.
3. Public-private partnerships to leverage non-state investments in infrastructure, innovative hubs, and collaboratively developed curricula.
4. Enhanced institutional autonomy, granting universities the legal and financial liberty to manage resources, establish priorities, and engage in entrepreneurial endeavours.

The COVID-19 pandemic revealed the weaknesses in higher education funding. It resulted in significant reductions in student enrolments, disturbances in revenue from tuition and auxiliary services, and heightened demand for digital infrastructure. These problems have underscored the necessity of establishing robust and adaptive financial systems.

In Uzbekistan, higher education has experienced significant policy reforms over the past decade. Reforms have focused on:

- Enhancing the independence of universities in academic, organisational, and financial spheres;
  - Shifting to credit-module educational systems that conform to international norms;
  - Enhancing student accessibility via both public and private higher education institutions;
  - Advocating for internationalisation and engagement in global initiatives such as Erasmus+, Horizon Europe, and DAAD;
  - Transitioning from line-item budgeting to normative and performance-based funding models.
- Notwithstanding these gains, numerous difficulties endure:
- Excessive reliance on government subsidies and a limited revenue base;
  - Restricted capability in financial planning and risk management at the institutional level;
  - Disparities in access resulting from escalating tuition costs and inadequate student financial assistance;
  - Insufficient legislative structures to facilitate comprehensive institutional financial autonomy.

In light of this intricate and dynamic environment, it is essential to reevaluate the socio-economic aspects of higher education finance and to formulate contemporary, contextually relevant concepts that embody both global best practices and local conditions.

This document intends to:

- a. Examine the socio-economic importance of funding higher education within the framework of inclusive development and innovation-led growth.
- b. Examine global frameworks of higher education funding and their relevance to transitional economies;
- c. Propose a conceptual framework for the modernisation of higher education institution finance in Uzbekistan, emphasising sustainability, diversity, and social responsibility.

This study enhances the scholarly dialogue on higher education reform and offers evidence-based recommendations for legislators, university administrators, and development partners.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this article comparative analysis, analysis and synthesis, induction and other analytical methods are used.

## ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

**Socio-Economic Underpinnings of Higher Education Funding.** Higher education fulfils a dual function in society, acting as both a public benefit and a private investment. Comprehending the socio-economic aspects of higher education financing necessitates recognising its complex roles in human development, innovation, and economic competitiveness.

### A. Higher Education as a Collective Benefit

The justification for public support of higher education is generally based on its extensive social advantages, which encompass:

- Enhancing the general educational attainment of the populace;
- Augmenting civic involvement and democratic participation;
- Alleviating poverty and inequality by social mobility;
- Enhancing public health, promoting environmental consciousness, and advancing gender equity.



These externalities warrant ongoing state subsidisation, particularly in developing and transitioning economies, where equitable access poses a challenge.

#### B. Higher Education as a Catalyst for Economic Development

From an economic standpoint, higher education institutions operate as:

Labour market providers: generating proficient graduates in accordance with national and international labour requirements;

Research centres: performing innovation-oriented research, producing patents, and nurturing businesses;

Policy advisors: facilitating evidence-based policymaking via specialised expertise.

In nations such as South Korea and Singapore, strategic investments in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education have resulted in substantial gains in industrial productivity and technological advancement.

#### C. Higher Education as a Domain of Inequality or Equality

Inadequate financing of higher education might intensify socio-economic inequality. Tuition-dependent models lacking sufficient financial assistance disproportionately impact students from low-income families. In contrast, progressive scholarship systems, income-contingent loan programs, such as in New Zealand, and focused affirmative action initiatives facilitate the redistribution of educational opportunities.

Dimension	Function	Financial Implications
Human Capital	Training a proficient and adaptable workforce	Demands consistent, enduring investment
Social Equity	Advancing upward mobility and mitigating inequality	Requires inclusive access policy and specific subsidies
Innovation and Competitiveness	Facilitating research, entrepreneurship, and digital transformation	Requires strategic research and development and public-private partnership investments
Organisational Capability	Ensuring governance, quality assurance, and infrastructure	Advocacy for performance-oriented and independent funding

Contemporary Paradigms in Higher Education Funding. In reaction to increasing enrolment, financial limitations, and the necessity for enhanced responsibility, higher education institution finance has transitioned to contemporary models that prioritise diversification, autonomy, and strategic alignment. The most prominent concepts encompass:

A. Fiscal Independence and Organisational Governance: financial autonomy denotes the extent to which higher education institutions may autonomously strategise, generate, and distribute their financial resources. It encompasses authority over:

Establishment of tuition and fees;

Human resource policy regarding recruitment, compensation, and advancement;

Decisions about capital investment;

Retention and reinvestment of excess funds.

The EUA Autonomy Scorecard (2022) ranks Finnish and Estonian universities as the most autonomous in European Union. Conversely, numerous higher education institutions in Central Asia, notably those in Uzbekistan, are currently evolving from line-item budgeting to block grants.

The transition to autonomy fosters creativity but requires enhanced internal governance, risk management, and accountability frameworks.

B. Revenue Diversification: to diminish reliance on public support and enhance financial resilience, universities are progressively implementing multi-stream income models. These encompass:

Tuition & Fees: Tuition fees continue to be a significant source of revenue, particularly in nations such as the United States and the United Kingdom. Nevertheless, they must be equilibrated with scholarships and student loans to avert exclusion.

Research Grants and Contracts: Competitive funding from governmental bodies, private foundations, and foreign benefactors.

Commercial Activities: Revenue derived from consultancy, patent licensing, spin-off enterprises, and executive education.

Public-Private Partnerships: Collaborative partnerships in infrastructure, training facilities, and dual education initiatives.



Source	Illustrations	Risk-Benefit Assessment
Fiscal Allocation	Fundamental subsidies, educational assistance	Anticipable yet rigid
Tuition Costs	International undergraduate distance education	Revenue generation versus equity considerations
Research Funding	Horizon Europe, national scientific funding	Augments prestige yet remains competitive

**Demand-Driven and Performance-Based Financing:** Conventional input-driven funding approaches (e.g., set personnel ratios, infrastructure allocations) are progressively being supplanted by performance-based funding (PBF). Under PBF, institutional financing is contingent upon:

- Rates of graduation and employment;
- Scholarly articles and references;
- Indicators of internationalisation;
- Community involvement (e.g., impact initiatives, outreach programs).

**Public-Private Partnerships:** constitute a hybrid funding model wherein the private sector co-invests in infrastructure, services, or programs through formal agreements. They are especially beneficial in:

- Campus expansion (student accommodations, laboratories);
- Collaborative research endeavours;
- Applied degrees collaboratively developed with industry;
- Training programs associated with employment.

**Comprehensive Conceptual Framework for Higher Education Institution Financing.** In light of the aforementioned findings, we advocate for a comprehensive model of higher education institution finance that incorporates public, private, and competitive sources, all in accordance with institutional autonomy and responsibility.

Essential Elements of the Model:

- Core Public Funding: Guarantees essential standards, accessibility, and national unity;
- Strategic Funding: Associated with national interests (e.g., green economy, STEM);
- Self-Generated Revenue: Via tuition, commercial services, and alumni engagement;
- External Competitive Funding: Research initiatives, Horizon Europe, World Bank;
- Public-Private Partnerships Contributions: Sustained capital investment and workforce-focused education.

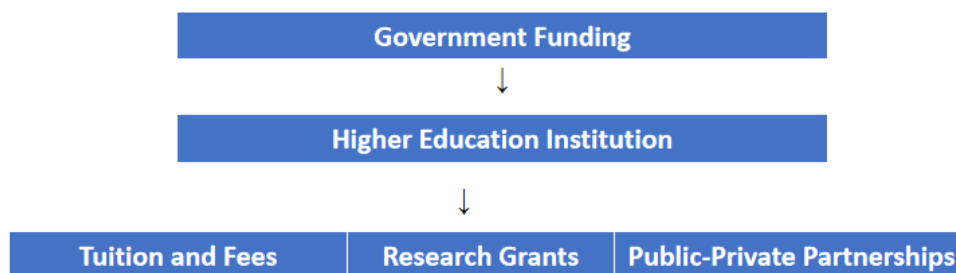


Figure 1. Comprehensive Financial Model for Contemporary Higher Education Institutions

Overview of Principal Findings. Funding higher education is intricately linked to macroeconomic strategies and social justice paradigms.

Contemporary financial principles - autonomy, diversification, performance orientation, and public-private collaboration - are merging on a worldwide scale.

Successful implementation, however, relies on institutional preparedness, policy coherence, and governance capability.

Uzbekistan faces the issue of reconciling enhanced autonomy and diversification with equitable access and quality assurance.

The implementation of contemporary financing methods in higher education systems signifies a fundamental transformation in the management, funding, and assessment of universities. These models are based on concepts of autonomy, accountability, and diversification, aimed at enhancing the responsiveness



of higher education institutions to societal and economic demands. Nonetheless, its execution entails intricate trade-offs, especially in developing and changing economies.

#### Opportunities Offered by Contemporary Financing Models

1. **Enhanced Institutional Flexibility and Strategic Independence:** A primary advantage of modern finance changes is the enhanced financial and managerial flexibility afforded to institutions. By exercising autonomy in establishing tuition prices, overseeing internal budgets, and producing external revenue, higher education institutions can operate more entrepreneurially and customise programs to meet regional demands and global trends. Financially independent universities are more adept at attracting skilled professors, developing multidisciplinary programs, and engaging in research commercialisation.

2. **Augmented Globalisation and Innovation:** The capacity to access varied financial sources - such as international grants, research contracts, and private donations - enables universities to engage more actively in global academic networks. Incorporation into initiatives like Erasmus+, Horizon Europe, and collaborations with development banks (e.g., ADB, World Bank) enhances research visibility, infrastructure capabilities, and faculty mobility. This enhances global competitiveness and national prestige.

3. **Conformity with Labour Market and Economic Development Objectives:** Performance-based funding and demand-driven resource allocation promote congruence between university outcomes and national economic objectives. When funding is linked to employment, innovation, and social involvement, universities are motivated to create pertinent courses, enhance industry connections, and elevate graduate results. In dual education systems such as those in Germany and Switzerland, public money are designated for institutions that collaborate with employers in high-demand industries.

**Obstacles and Hazards in Overhauling Higher Education Financing.** Notwithstanding the benefits, contemporary financing arrangements present considerable policy and ethical challenges, especially with access, equity, and academic integrity.

**Risk of Social Inequality and Disparities in Access:** tuition-dependent frameworks and diminished state funding may provide obstacles for low-income and marginalised populations. In the absence of comprehensive financial aid programs (such as scholarships, loans, or fee exemptions), higher education becomes further stratified, with wealth rather than merit dictating admission. This erodes social cohesion and may result in enduring economic inefficiencies by precluding prospective talent from participating in national growth. In nations such as Uzbekistan, where income differences between urban and rural areas are significant, unchecked tuition hikes may adversely impact poor groups. Therefore, a progressive, equity-focused finance policy is crucial to uphold the social mission of higher education institutions.

**Commercialisation and Mission Divergence:** the drive for cash generation may compel colleges to favour commercially viable programs (e.g., business, IT, law) over fundamental disciplines (e.g., humanities, pure sciences) that do not yield immediate financial benefits. This results in academic mission drift, as profit considerations eclipse academic integrity, critical thinking, and civic responsibility. Moreover, an overwhelming emphasis on income objectives may lead institutions to neglect their wider developmental responsibilities, including regional growth, community participation, and cultural preservation.

**Excessive Dependence on Quantitative Performance Indicators:** Performance-based funding promotes results-oriented management but frequently diminishes educational quality to mere quantifiable metrics - graduation rates, publication counts, job placement rates - neglecting more profound qualitative outcomes such as ethics, creativity, and social responsibility.

This may promote "teaching to the metrics" behaviours, inhibit risk-taking in research, and marginalise professions that are challenging to quantify financially. This may also disadvantage colleges catering to underprivileged or rural areas where student performance is hindered by structural factors.

#### Strategic Proposals

**Develop Transparent, Performance-Based Funding Formulas:** Formulate a hybrid finance model that integrates foundational money, performance-based components, and equity modifications. Ensure that colleges comprehend the formula and that the data is dependable and independently verified.

**Invest in Financial Management and Governance Competence:** Assemble university leadership teams proficient in financial planning, digital budgeting instruments, and strategic investment.

**Enhance and Modernise Student Support Systems:** Implement income-contingent loan programs, merit- and need-based scholarships, and regional equity funds to enhance inclusive access.

**Ensure Equilibrium of Objectives:** Provide dedicated public funding for fields that possess social value yet have little market value, and provide controls to prevent undue commercialisation.

**Promote Ethical Public-Private Partnerships and the Commercialisation of Research:** Establish legal and governance structures for public-private collaboration that safeguard academic freedom and long-term institutional objectives.



## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Financing higher education transcends mere financial or administrative concerns; it serves as a strategic tool for national growth, economic modernisation, and social transformation. The funding methods and procedures of higher education influence both the quality and inclusivity of academic institutions and the trajectory of national competitiveness in the global knowledge economy.

Modern principles including financial independence, income diversification, performance-oriented budgeting, and public-private collaborations have reshaped the financial framework of higher education worldwide. These improvements, when adapted to local conditions, can markedly enhance institutional resilience, stimulate innovation, and synchronise education with labour market trends.

For nations such as Uzbekistan, shifting from a centrally planned to a market-oriented educational economy, the essential factor for success resides in equilibrium:

- Equilibrium between autonomy and accountability;
- Amid diversification and societal accountability;
- Balancing efficiency and equity.

Modernising higher education financing necessitates policy reform, institutional transformation, capacity development, and a collective national vision for university objectives. By incorporating inclusion, transparency, and strategic alignment into finance frameworks, Uzbekistan and comparable nations may establish a future-oriented higher education system that empowers individuals, stimulates innovation, and promotes national development goals.

### References

1. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "On approval of the Concept for the development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030", 08.10.2019. № DP-5847
2. University autonomy in Europe// The EUA Scorecard. European University Association, 2022
3. Education Finance Watch 2024. World Bank Group. October 2024
4. World Bank. (2022). Financing Higher Education in Emerging Economies: Challenges and Innovations. Washington, DC: World Bank Group.
5. Reimagining our futures together: a new social contract for education. International Commission on the Futures of Education, UNESCO 2022
6. N.H.Jumaev, D.Rakhmonov // Improving Funding for Higher Education Institutions in Uzbekistan. Education in Central Asia, September 2020, pp.93-107
7. D. Bruce Johnstone. The economics and politics of cost sharing in higher education: Comparative perspectives // February 2004, pp.403-410



## IQTISODIYOT & TARAQQIYOT

*Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, texnologik, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal*

**Ingliz tili muharriri:** Feruz Hakimov

**Musahhih:** Zokir ALIBEKOV

**Sahifalovchi va dizayner:** Oloviddin Sobir o'g'li

---

**2025. № 7**

---

© Materiallar ko'chirib bosilganda "Yashil" iqtisodiyot va taraqqiyot" jurnali manba sifatida ko'rsatilishi shart. Jurnalda bosilgan material va reklamalardagi dalillarning aniqligiga mualliflar ma'sul. Tahririyat fikri har vaqt ham mualliflar fikriga mos kelamasligi mumkin. Tahririyatga yuborilgan materiallar qaytarilmaydi.

Mazkur jurnalda maqolalar chop etish uchun quyidagi havolalarga maqola, reklama, hikoya va boshqa ijodiy materiallar yuborishingiz mumkin.  
Materiallar va reklamalar pullik asosda chop etiladi.

EI.Pochta: sq143235@gmail.com

Bot: @iqtisodiyot\_77

Tel.: 93 718 40 07

Jurnalga istalgan payt quyidagi rekvizitlar orqali obuna bo'lishingiz mumkin. Obuna bo'lgach, @iqtisodiyot\_77 telegram sahifamizga to'lov haqidagi ma'lumotni skrinshot yoki foto shaklida jo'natishingizni so'raymiz. Shu asosda har oygi jurnal yangi sonini manzilingizga jo'natamiz.

"Yashil" iqtisodiyot va taraqqiyot" jurnali 03.11.2022-yildan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Adminstratsiyasi huzuridagi Axborot va ommaviy kommunikatsiyalar agentligi tomonidan №566955 reyestr raqami tartibi bo'yicha ro'yxatdan o'tkazilgan.

**Litsenziya raqami:** №046523. PNFL: 30407832680027

**Manzilimiz:** Toshkent shahar, Mirzo Ulug'bek tumani  
Kumushkon ko'chasi, 26-uy.



Jurnal sayti: <https://yashil-iqtisodiyot-taraqqiyot.uz>

---