

## FEATURES OF EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ACTIVITIES AT THE BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY

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### ANNOTATION

This article presents an analysis of practical data on the features of evaluating the effectiveness of the Bukhara State University.

**Keywords:** Department, transformed, conscientious personnel, educational literature, strengths, weak sides, opportunities, threats.

In 1922, by decision of the Bukhara People's Republic, an institute of public education was opened in Bukhara and Chardzhou. These were the first steps towards the creation of modern higher education. Abdurauf Fitrat and Faizulla Khodzhaev come up with a proposal to create a university on the basis of the institute, but after the end of the Bukhara People's Republic, this idea did not come true. In 1930, the Bukhara Pedagogical Institute was opened. In the first years of the existence of this educational institution, there were only two departments - historical and public and chemical and biological, and the number of students was 45 people. Already by 1935, the BukhGI had a 2-year institute of teachers and five departments, which were later transformed into faculties. A great contribution to the prosperity of this institute was made by such scientists as A. Fitrat, M. Salikhov, M. Saidzhanov, B. Chupanzade, I. Kozhin, F. Trudakov, P. Korolenko, N. Merkulovich, V. Abdullaev, G. Yusupov and other.<sup>1</sup>

During the Second World War, most of the teachers and 47 students volunteered to go to the front and the institute functioned only partially. During this difficult period, in order to attract more students to study in the cities of Karshi, Gijduvan and Shafirkan, small branches of the Bukhara Institute were opened. It is from the branch of the Bukhara Pedagogical Institute that the universities of Karshi, Termez and Urgench originate, which are currently the leading higher educational institutions of independent Uzbekistan.

The main goal of the University is to train competitive, highly qualified modern personnel in the field of international education in the conditions of the formation of a civil society, working conscientiously and honestly, respecting national and universal values. Comprehensive, selfless, highly moral, able to think independently, owns advanced methods and forms of organizing work in modern market conditions, feels responsible to the state and society, has a deep understanding of legal values, for the future of the country.

The main tasks of the university are:

- Ensuring the training of highly qualified, creative, conscientious personnel, taking into account modern requirements, advanced world experience and the needs of the labor market;

<sup>1</sup> <https://buxdu.uz/1-universitet-haqida/1/1-universitet-nizomi/>

- study and ensure the demand for educational services from enterprises and organizations, as well as citizens in current and future areas of training in accordance with the priorities of the country's socio-economic development;
- training of bachelors, masters, basic doctoral students (PhD, doctoral students) and independent researchers on the basis of curricula and programs that provide fundamental basic, as well as practical professional training for students in priority areas of public education;
- widespread use of modern forms and methods of teaching, pedagogical, innovative, information and communication technologies that ensure the development of students' analytical thinking and professional skills, the ability to independently acquire and use new knowledge, based on the needs of employers;
- organizing the introduction and effective use of advanced forms of education in the educational process, including distance learning (online), new pedagogical and information and communication technologies;
- organizing the creation, translation and publication of textbooks and teaching aids in accordance with the requirements of the concept of creating a new generation of educational literature for the system of lifelong education;

**Table 1.****2022 Best Global Universities Rankings<sup>2</sup>**

University	Country	CWUR 2021-22 [4]	Webo- metrics (01/22) [7]	Average *	Ranking based on the average
Harvard University	United States	1	1	2.29	1
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)	United States	2	3	2.57	2
Stanford University	United States	3	2	3	3
University of Oxford	United Kingdom	5	5	5.29	4
University of Cambridge	United Kingdom	4	9	6.29	5
University of California, Berkeley (UCB)	United States	12	4	10.14	6
Columbia University	United States	7	9	9	7
Princeton University	United States	6	22	11.29	8
Yale University	United States	10	14	11.86	9
University of Chicago	United States	8	26	12.86	11
California Institute of Technology (Caltech)	United States	8	54	13.43	11
University of Pennsylvania	United States	9	12	14.14	12

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.usnews.com/education/best-global-universities/rankings>

- introduction of the European system for the transfer and accumulation of credits with a choice of subjects, including the organization of the educational process using the system for the transfer and accumulation of international conventional units (credits) to determine the volume of the study load of students;
- organization and improvement of the system of training, retraining and advanced training of teachers and specialists;
- organization of research work, increasing their efficiency and widespread implementation of research results into practice, ensuring strong interaction between higher education, science and industry;
- development of measures aimed at legal education and training in the institution, improving the quality of professional training of specialists, regular improvement of the educational program, taking into account the main directions of state policy in the field of combating corruption;
- development of science through research, scientific research, creative activity of potential teachers and students, use of results in the educational process;
- Promising scientific and pedagogical personnel in developed countries through cooperation agreements, sponsorship and grants from international organizations, as well as the organization of advanced training, internships and training of scholarship holders of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan through the Talent Fund for the organization of advanced training aimed at obtaining knowledge, regular involvement of leading foreign specialists to the educational process in higher educational institutions;
- Preservation and enrichment of the moral, cultural and scientific values of society;
- Carrying out propaganda work in the field of education among the population, promoting the improvement of its spiritual, educational and cultural level, as well as performing other tasks not prohibited by law.
- Strengthening the teaching staff of the university by specialists with a high level of professional and pedagogical skills;
- creation of an open, transparent, free from subjectivity and abuse of the educational environment with the introduction of digital innovations (uniwork.buxdu.uz);
- Increasing the competitiveness of education through the implementation of measures to include the university in 8 internationally recognized educational institutions;
- Creation of an effective system of spiritual and moral education of students, increasing their legal, political culture and legal awareness, the formation and development of patriotism, high moral and ethical qualities, a sense of intolerance to corruption.

To carry out its functions, the University performs the following functions:

- High qualifications that meet the highest requirements of modern international standards based on the ongoing reforms in the country based on state educational standards

In the postwar years, the institute began to develop and became one of the leading institutions of higher education. If in 1946-1960 the number of students of the institute was 521, then by 1960-1980 it increased to 1575, and in the 1980s to 7531. Such leading scientists as M. Mirzaev, Sh. Balavadze, S. Aliev, M. Abdullaev, V. Muminov, N. Jabbarov, J. Namozov, N. Nematov, F. Kosimov, B. Ochilov, R. Vokhidov, O. Safarov, A. Atoev, O. Yoriev, R. Rahmonov, K. Zaripov, S.

Inoyatov, O. Rozikov and others. The most developed areas in science are biology, chemistry, physics, solar technology, ichthyology, philosophy, geography, history, linguistics, philology and literary criticism. In 1989, a postgraduate course was opened at the Institute in the field of study "Linguistics and Literary Studies". The Institute became one of the centers of modern science in the Republic and in 1981 was awarded an order.

It can be noted with pride that the graduates of the Bukhara Pedagogical Institute were such well-known public, cultural, scientific and political figures of Uzbekistan and neighboring countries as the people's poetess of Tajikistan, the winner of the State Prize named after Rudaki G. Sulaimonova, the people's poet J. Kamol, the people's writer N. Aminov, Corresponding member of the Belarusian Academy A. Stolyar, director of the Tashkent Academic Institute named after Navai F. Mirzaev, world champions S. Kurbonov and V. Khuzhaev.

In 1992, the Bukhara Pedagogical Institute was transformed into a university, and became the Bukhara State University.

After the transformation of the Bukhara Pedagogical Institute into a university on the basis of the decree of the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov dated February 28, 1992, the opportunities expanded even more. Currently, the university has 8 faculties, 43 departments, a special correspondence department and a Center for Advanced Studies. The university has 36 undergraduate areas, 22 master's specialties, 23 specialties and 4 doctoral areas.

Thus, the scientific capabilities of the university are growing every year. With this, the university began to imply the creation of special publishing and scientific journals. In order to meet this vital need, a special edition was organized at the university in 2000. The journal "Scientific News of BSU" is read not only in Bukhara, but also by students of other universities of our republic who are engaged in active scientific research. Since 1997, the business school, and since 1999, the gymnasium school began to function under the tutelage of the university.

The University has established cooperation with such leading research institutes of the Academy of Sciences of the country as UzMU, SamSU, FarSU, etc., as well as with major scientific universities of foreign countries. In this regard, agreements were concluded with the Universities of Ain Shams and Al-Azhar in the Arab Republic of Egypt, the University of Ar Riyo in Saudi Arabia, the University of Stuttgart in Germany, the University of Sarbonia III and V in France, the University of Reading in the UK, Novosibirsk University in Russia. As a result, the exchange of students and experiences with these institutions has become a tradition.<sup>3</sup>

In 2004-2006 at the university, 2 masters became scholarship holders of the Presidential Scholarship, 9 state students, 44 university students, 32 students became laureates of other scholarships.

During 2004-2006, the university teachers created an electronic version of 12 textbooks and manuals, 52 electronic manuals, in 2004-2007 more than 210 lecture texts.

In the next three years, the results of the research work became more effective. In 2004-2006, 8 doctoral and 28 master's theses were successfully defended.

<sup>3</sup> <https://buxdu.uz/en/40-international-relations/161/161-international-partner-organizations/>

Professors and teachers of the university actively participate and achieve success in such competitions as state grants, fundamental, practical and innovative research areas of the foundation.

In 2014-2016, on the basis of 9 grants, scientific work was completed in the amount of 36,199,000 sums.

The university has 4 academic lyceums, a gymnasium, a business school, 6 language training centers, an electronic library, an information resource center and a testing center.

Currently, 8778 students study at the university. Future specialists are taught by 36 doctors of sciences and professors, 161 candidates of sciences and associate professors.

Consider your analysis and find out the strengths and weaknesses, prospects and potential threats of the University.

### **Strengths**

- BSU is currently the only classical university in the Bukhara region that trains specialists in a wide range of areas.

- From 2023, the university will become an autonomous institution, which gives it more independence in the management of funds in economic activities.

In 2021, BSU entered the top 30 in the ranking of universities of the Republic, taking 24th place, having strengthened to 4th place over the year.

- Developed system of international cooperation. Bukhara State University has signed agreements and memorandums with 129 foreign universities. students in various fields.

- BSU has a high-quality teaching staff, a large number of doctors of sciences, there are also teachers with a PHD degree.

### **Weak sides**

- A high level of bureaucratization, which complicates the introduction of new methods and technologies.

- High cost of education. Weak technical base, old computers and equipment.

- High workload of teachers with "paper" work, which hinders scientific activity.

- Disproportion in the humanitarian and natural sciences.

- Low citation index of university scientists.

- Practice-theory, it is necessary to increase the connection between industries, the direct connection between science and industry and the employer and the student, focus on increasing the number of joint projects with enterprises.

### **Opportunities**

- Bukhara region has a good demographic situation compared to other regions.

- According to the State Statistics Committee, 3,980 people were born in Bukhara region in 2021.

- There is a favorable economic situation in the Bukhara region. The standard of living is higher than the average for Uzbekistan, as is the level of wages.

- There are few competing universities in Bukhara, and there are none at all in classical areas.

- Applicants from the districts of the Bukhara region traditionally go to enter Bukhara universities, this is a solvent audience
- Opportunity to enter the markets of Khorezm, Kashkadarya and Samarkand regions. There are large universities there, with higher ratings, but the standard of living is worse than in Bukhara.
- The possibility of moving with employment to a more favorable region can become an attractive factor.
- Since the Bukhara region borders on Turkmenistan, there is an opportunity to attract foreign students increasing the number of joint projects with enterprises.

### Threats

- Opening of private universities. The opening of private universities may reduce the demand for university education in the region. Since tuition prices are high, private universities can apply dumping prices and, accordingly, entice potential applicants.
- The threat of admission of applicants from Bukhara and the Bukhara region to universities in other cities due to a higher rating or lower cost. In particular, Samarkand State University is located close to Bukhara and ranks 4th in the ranking of universities of the Republic of Uzbekistan, while BSU is 24th.
- The trend of transition from classical higher education to narrow-profile applied short-term training, including with the help of the Internet.
- Applicants with high scores will enter higher-ranking universities, and only those who did not enter them will go to BSU, which will reduce the quality of students.
- Increasing the role of online education. More and more projects like "Coursera" will appear. Applicants will have the opportunity to study at more prestigious and high-ranking universities, without moving to another city.
- Tightening the legal regulation of the industry, entailing a decrease in mobility and adaptation of the university to a rapidly changing environment.

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