



ISSN 2181-9130

Doi Journal 10.26739/2181-9130

ҲУҚУҚИЙ ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР ЖУРНАЛИ

11 ЖИЛД, 9 СОН

ЖУРНАЛ ПРАВОВЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ

ТОМ 11, НОМЕР 9

JOURNAL OF LAW RESEARCH

VOLUME 11, ISSUE 9



ТОШКЕНТ-2026

ҲУҚУҚИЙ ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР ЖУРНАЛИ

ЖУРНАЛ ПРАВОВЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ | JOURNAL OF LAW RESEARCH

№9 (2026) DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.26739/2181-9130-2026-9>

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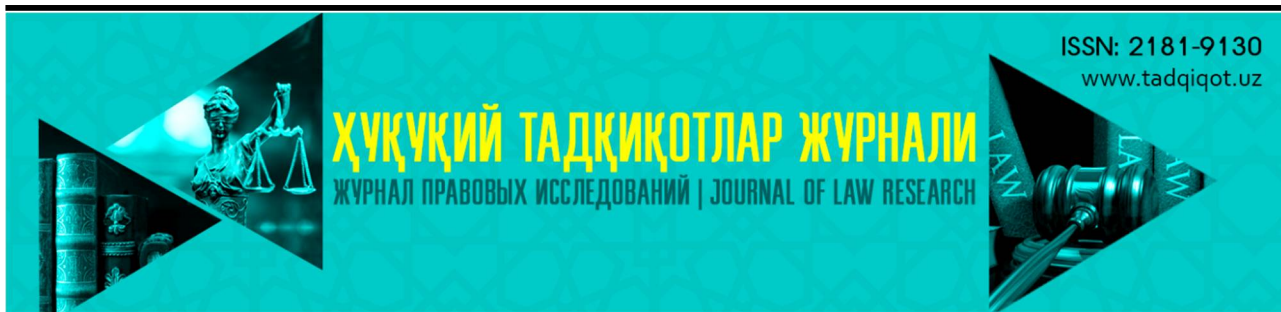
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Murataev Serikbek Alpamysovich,
Dean of the International Law Faculty,
Ph.D. in Law at the University
of World Economy and Diplomacy
E-mail: smuratayev@uwed.uz

SIGNIFICANCE AND ESSENCE OF LEGAL REGULATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT

For citation: Murataev Serikbek Alpamysovich. SIGNIFICANCE AND ESSENCE OF LEGAL REGULATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT. Journal of Law Research. 2026, 11 vol., issue 9.



<http://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.23067545>

ANNOTATION

The article analyzes the significance and essence of legal regulation of higher education management assessment in Uzbekistan. Partly critically considers the current state of the public body responsible for tertiary education and makes some comparisons with leading foreign experiences. Has revealed a bunch of world-renowned experts' and scholars' views. There have been attempts to design core foundations of efficiency indicators of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation. For these reasons, the unchangeable daily duties of that public body were considered according to its goals before stakeholders. Also have been analyzed issues of human capital, which is a fundamental requirement of acceleration of efficiency rates of any public body. At the end of the article, some valuable conclusions and proposals for the government were designed. The suggested significance of dividing public bodies' goals into short, mid, and long terms.

Keywords: efficiency improvement, efficiency indicators, public bodies mission, interest of society, humans' positive rights, higher education, natural science.

Murataev Serikbek Alpamysovich,
Jahon iqtisodiyoti va diplomatiya universiteti
Xalqaro huquq fakulteti dekani
yuridik fanlar nomzodi, dotsent
E-mail: smuratayev@uwed.uz

ОЛИЙ ТА'ЛИМДА БОШҚАРУВНИ БАХОЛАШНИ HUQUQIY TARTIBGA SOLISHNING MA'NOSI VA MOHIYATI

ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada O'zbekistonda oliy ta'limni boshqarishni baholashni huquqiy tartibga solishning ahamiyati va mohiyati tahlil qilingan. Oliy ta'lim uchun mas'ul bo'lgan davlat organining hozirgi holati qisman tanqidiy ko'rib chiqildi va yetakchi xorijiy tajribalar bilan taqqoslanadi. Mashhur mutaxassislar va

olimlarning bir qator fikrlarini ochib berildi. Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiya vazirligining samaradorlik ko'rsatkichlarining muhim asoslarini ishlab chiqishga urinishlar amalga oshirildi. Shu sababdan ham, ushbu davlat organining o'zgarmas kundalik vazifalari jamoatchilik oldidagi maqsadlariga muvofiq ko'rib chiqildi. Shuningdek, har qanday davlat organining samaradorlik sur'atlarini tezlashtirishning asosiy talabi bo'lgan inson kapitali masalalari tahlil qilindi. Maqola oxirida hukumat uchun ba'zi qimmatli xulosalar va takliflar ishlab chiqildi. Davlat organlarining maqsadlarini qisqa, o'rta va uzoq muddatli istiqbollarga bo'lib belgilash taklif qilindi.

Kalit so'zlar: samaradorlikni oshirish, samaradorlik ko'rsatkichlari, davlat organlarining missiyasi, jamiyat manfaatlari, insonning pozitiv huquqlari, oliy ta'lim, tabiiy fanlar.

Муратаев Серикбек Алпамысович,

Декан факультета международного права

Университета мировой экономики и дипломатии

кандидат юридических наук, доцент

E-mail: smuratayev@uwed.uz

ЗНАЧЕНИЕ И СУЩНОСТЬ ПРАВОВОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ ОЦЕНКИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ В ВЫСШЕМ ОБРАЗОВАНИИ

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье анализируется значение и сущность правового регулирования оценки управления высшим образованием в Узбекистане. Частично критически рассматривается текущее состояние государственного органа, ответственного за высшее образование, и проводятся сравнения с ведущим зарубежным опытом. Выявлен ряд мнений всемирно известных экспертов и ученых. Предприняты попытки разработать основные основы показателей эффективности Министерства высшего образования, науки и инноваций. По этим причинам неизменные повседневные обязанности этого государственного органа были рассмотрены в соответствии с его целями перед заинтересованными сторонами. Также проанализированы вопросы человеческого капитала, являющегося фундаментальным требованием для ускорения темпов повышения эффективности любого государственного органа. В конце статьи сформулированы некоторые ценные выводы и предложения для правительства. Предложена целесообразность разделения целей государственных органов на краткосрочные, среднесрочные и долгосрочные.

Ключевые слова: повышение эффективности, показатели эффективности, миссия государственных органов, интересы общества, позитивные права человека, высшее образование, естественные науки.

If we look at every single country in history that has achieved enormous economic, social, or political progress, all of them owe these achievements to the value of education and science—in a word: enlightenment. The USA is an example, Germany is an example, and even South Korea is a bright illustration of this. Given this fact, several goals were outlined in the Presidential Decree “On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026,” which have been identified as vitally important, such as:

- increasing tertiary education coverage to 50 percent and improving the quality of education;
- targeted preparation of 10 potential higher education institutions to enter the QS and THE international rankings by 2026;
- increase the number of non-state higher education institutions to at least 50 by 2026;
- develop cooperative relations between industrial enterprises and scientific institutions, and many other goals were targeted [1].

Emphasizing the importance of these strategic goals, it should be noted, without an efficient public sector, legally regulated and strictly structured government bodies achieving these noble goals might be impossible. For this reason, goal number 5 on the abovementioned document: “Implement

a public administration system that is ... highly effective” is crucially practice-orientedly significant. Consequently, this research theme is indeed important.

However, there is a question: it is splendid that we finally articulated such an ambitious goal, but how to achieve it? Which way should we choose to get such an outcome? To seek and ensure rational responses to these natural questions, this research has been conducted. Based on our preliminary findings, modern universities in Uzbekistan should strive to develop students' skills, such as critical thinking, problem-solving, and efficiency improvement. Consequently, the public body responsible for directing higher education would reasonably they should base its daily activities on these aims. In other words, the legal efficiency policy and aim of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, and Innovation of Uzbekistan should be designed based on this deductive basis. In other words, the government ought to try to pay attention to forcing universities to foster student-orientees. To develop human capital in preparing for various majors. Human capital is the sum of a person's abilities and skills: knowledge, intelligence, charisma, creativity, experience, business acumen, and even the ability to throw a baseball. If you suddenly lost everything you owned—your job, your money, your home, your possessions—and were left with nothing but the shirt off your back, the only thing you'd have left would be your human capital [2]. Only through this way Uzbekistan can bring up its growing population, more than 60% are youngsters. Youngsters must be taught to generate human capital, not for the sake of receiving a diploma or public recognition. Contemporary universities have to create in students' significant skills such as critical thinking, problem-solving, and efficiency improvement.

Indeed, the results of public administration are clearly visible in the economy and well-being of people, in the social and spiritual sphere, in public safety (law and order), in international cooperation, and in other aspects of life. Both the whole society and each person individually have their own opinion regarding the rationality and effectiveness of public administration. However, such a holistic attitude of people to public administration does not replace the need for a special, i.e., qualified and socially significant assessment of the quality of public administration or its individual manifestations at a particular historical moment [3]. That is why researching this area might be helpful to establish scientifically proven efficiency indicators to regularly assess, if not the whole government, but at least the activity of the Ministry that is responsible for higher education in the country. Its activity could positively impact to whole country's prosperity or vice versa as well. Because any reform in the education realm will be visible and tangible after a decade or even several decades later. At the same time, the losses suffered by society, as a result of weak and delusional management, are irreparable. Secondly, the deepest "shakes" of management arise from its difficult challenges and could, for a while or for a long time, decrease the level of management. Thirdly, the fact of allowing drawbacks, setbacks, and blemishes would have negative socio-psychological impacts on people, decreasing trust in management, its social prestige [3. P365]. Especially in the higher education where education should provide a profession for many young people (and not only) and where ought to be generated scientific potential of society.

According to Kathleen M. Immordino, simply put, assessment and improvement are processes through which a government agency—at the federal, state, or local level—can systematically examine its operation and review its performance to determine current strengths and opportunities for improvement, and then can apply the information gained to make positive changes [4]. If we may transmit this view into legal science, then we can at least initially summarize that, in such a way, the people's right to good government will be ensured. In the theory of administrative law, it might be called the administrative process, which aims to improve the internal system of executive bodies to meet the needs of the population. It is a natural process, and any process has to contain such a transparent, self-assessing, and people-oriented system.

The government needs to become more efficient in the way it conducts its business, and there are some lessons to be learned from the private sector. But what is also clear is that there are significant and important differences. Government agencies have a legislated set of functions and serve broad and far-reaching populations. They often do not have the ability to eliminate programs, even when those programs are ineffective. The mission of government is not grounded in profits and

losses; success in government is not defined by financial measures, as it is in the private sector. There is a different relationship between government agencies and the people for whom they provide services than exists between businesses and their customers [4. P16]. Consequently, as a prominent scholar and experienced specialist stated: seeking only financial efficiency like private entities is not the right way to arrange any governmental body, especially when it regards to activity of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation.

If we pay attention to some Uzbek scholars' views on the efficiency of management, especially in the public sector, then Professor G. Malikova pointed out that the most important method of increasing management efficiency is decentralization [5]. However, by this statement, she did not mean ministerial decentralization, we hope. Because decentralization of the executive branch of power might be hazardous for the governmental mechanism. Besides, the scholar may have meant the mahalla institution by the term "state governance." Gulchehra Rikhsikhujaevna Malikova is one of the scholars who studied the mahalla institution in Uzbekistan. However, decentralization or excessive decentralization of state administration bodies can lead to the loss of executive power functions. We should be careful with decentralization matters, even in the "mahalla" institution, which is indirectly related to the executive branch of power. Metaphorically, the executive branch of power, represented by the ministries, committees, or agencies, is the arms, legs, and torso of the state.

Anyway, establishing a true and practical efficiency performance system is not an easy task for any country. It would take a constant and systematic approach, not only from the government, but from the whole society. The level of legal consciousness and political activeness of the population should be reached to a certain level. So, in 2008, the Association of Government Accountants (AGA) sponsored a survey designed to measure public attitudes toward transparency and accountability in government. The survey, titled Public Attitudes Toward Government Accountability and Transparency, was intended to provide a baseline of public sentiment toward these issues. Citizens reported a distrust of government at all levels based not only on what information is or is not provided but also on the perceived lack of openness and the government's attitude toward making this information available in user-friendly ways [4. P3]. Taking into account the fact that in such a democratic country as the United States survey revealed distrust by the population, then a just developing country like Uzbekistan should be patient in this way, gradually establishing every step toward legal regulation of efficiency assessment reform. Because it is a systematic process, assessment is consistent, reliable, and repeatable [4. P8]. This means that the results or outcomes can be compared over time. That is why, might be useful to establish efficiency indicators divided into three huge periods: short-term, midterm, and long-term efficiency indicators, regulated by a special law adopted by the national parliament.

The information developed through an assessment can help determine how successful an agency is in carrying out its mission and what changes would improve the ability to do so. To make informed decisions about how and in what way to improve an organization, it is important to determine several key pieces of information:

- What are the current strengths of the organization?
- What opportunities exist for improvement?
- To what degree are the mission, goals, and resources currently aligned?
- What support is available to those who carry out the work of the organization daily? [4. P22]

Designed by Kathleen M. Immordino, questions are significant to find proper answers to them. We have to ask ourselves a bunch of questions regarding the current activities of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation, and whether they currently have strengths or weaknesses. Does a certain kind of opportunity for improvement exist? To what degree are the mission, goals, and resources of the Ministry currently aligned? What support is available to those who carry out the work of the Ministry on a daily basis?

Bearing in mind, the Ministry should consider an opportunity to design a strategy, based on which modern universities in Uzbekistan should strive to develop students' skills, such as critical thinking, problem-solving, and efficiency improvement. Consequently, the Ministry ought to navigate all tertiary education system to develop those significant skills to prepare qualified personnel

for the contemporary world. And naturally, to work for achieving mid-term goals designed by the government of the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026.

Observing various countries, where the education system has flourished, the Ministry's initial efficiency performance indicators should be considered to support natural science majors in comparison with liberal arts. Because currently in Uzbekistan, public and private universities on the latter is growing. However, natural science realms like biology, chemistry, physics, medicine, and geology need significant support. Once, ... success ... natural sciences ... based on technical inventions ... are invaluable aids in building a prosperous society [6], wrote Ilkka Taipale in his book called "100 Social Innovations of Finland".

Communication, which can be described as the exchange of information to create shared meaning, is one of the most significant factors in the ability of an organization to accomplish its mission, goals, and objectives and to achieve its vision. It is a continuous process of interacting with others, both inside and outside the organization. Communication — the amount, the type, and the quality—is one of the most important determinants of organizational performance. Communication can be a positive force or an obstacle to progress. It enables our daily work when it is effective and invariably impedes our work when it is not. It is multidirectional: horizontal, vertical, top-down, bottom-up, internal, and external. In its many forms—verbal, written, nonverbal, and, increasingly, electronic—it plays a major role in determining the effectiveness and the efficiency with which an organization can function. Organizational communication is the vehicle through which knowledge and information are disseminated, and, in large part, it determines how work gets done, how decisions are made, who has access to information, and, sometimes more importantly, who does not [4. P26]. That is why President Sh. Mirziyoyev's calling officials of various ranks to be with people, not sit in offices, interact with the population to reveal contemporary issues, and make people satisfied with public service is crucial. We reckon Ilkka Taipale agrees with President Sh. Mirziyoyev's attitude, because he pointed out in his book an idea that, in public administration, citizens should first be provided with a wide range of services. Providing comprehensive and high-quality services is a priority [6. P24]. Therefore, the public body's activity in the field of navigating tertiary education ought to be at least one efficiency-defining indicator assessing the dynamics of ensuring a wide range of services to the people. Here arises a natural question: What kind of services does the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, and Innovation provide for people, besides nostrification? According to the official site, if the Ministry offers 13 types of services [7] it ensures services for the population.

Organizational assessment offers a structured approach for examining both operations and outcomes. It is a systematic process that produces comprehensive information on issues critical to an organization's success. This process naturally involves breaking down a broad organizational goal into specific aims, which are further divided into tasks, and these can be categorized into activities. The outputs of each activity at the end should help achieve the organization's overall goal. The right to effective government is a fundamental right—it is a right to have rights in multiple senses. A government that cannot act effectively cannot fulfill rights to health, education, or a healthy environment. In other words, effective government is a necessary condition for fulfilling positive rights. Therefore, efficiently providing for people's positive rights ultimately upholds their inherent rights to life, liberty, and property, concepts introduced centuries ago by thinkers like John Locke, Montesquieu, Jean Bodin, and others. This is the core of the idea of effective government. However, a deeper and more thorough analysis of the theoretical aspects of this concept will be discussed in the next paragraph, titled "Known legal theoretical approaches to administering tertiary education."

Another significantly useful aspect of increasing the government's efficiency is its transparency. As the wise Uzbek saying goes: "Oshing halol bo'lsa ko'chada ich" (To turn an honest penny), modern public institutions like the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation must be more transparent than ever before. The public should be informed and familiar with the visible ongoing processes of these institutions. Maintaining constant physical and spiritual contact with taxpayers is crucial. In this regard, the Finnish model offers valuable lessons from foreign experience. The Finnish and Swedish Freedom of Information Acts, for example, guarantee extensive access to information, unlike any other country. Additionally, nearly all government documents are

made public. A groundbreaking change was the transparency of government activities, protected by the Freedom of Information Act, which allows for oversight of government operations [6. P26]. It's important not only to have transparency in public activities but also to make local legal documents and draft versions accessible to the public, which can help reduce corruption. As one of the prominent Russian legal scientists, Atamanchuk revealed: Determining the outcomes of public management and assessing its efficiency are tough issues. Exact criteria are necessary to measure its objectification and reveal justified statements about it. It is significant, since in society, among people, subjectification approaches are widespread toward a public management phenomenon. And if there is a meter and a kilometer to measure length and weight, then to management, everybody has their viewpoint, especially when they are absolutely "true" [3. P352]. In other words, it might decrease a critical approach by society when they see a governmentally adopted legal act to assess efficiency issues and would track public bodies according to its indicators, leaving unproven thoughts.

A criterion in the generally accepted sense, as Marko Markov once noted, is "a sign on the basis of which a fact, definition, classification, or measure is assessed [8]". Consequently, scientifically proven indicators should be designed based on measuring facts that have been fulfilled by the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, and Innovation. The criterion of effectiveness is the signs, facets, aspects, and manifestations of management, noted Atamanchuk, through the analysis of which it is possible to determine the level and quality of management, its compliance with the needs and interests of society [8. P112]. Any criteria for assessing effectiveness will not work if it is not based on societal needs. The efficiency of the management does not consist of pointing out new challenges, especially in a sharp, dramatic form; more often, it might be due to a lack of revealing in time new necessities, interests, or conditions and factors of social life [3. P353]. That is why, has been adopted the Conception of Development of Higher Education up to 2030 given the fact that rising interest conditions and a bunch of factors in social life. For example, one of them is that more than 60% of the Uzbekistani population is young people who are under 30 years old. In fact, it is a huge, socially significant factor to bring up an energetically hyperactive generation in a proper way. For this reason, we can conclude that being efficient for governmental bodies is not only a constitutionally regulated duty, but a societal need to ensure stability and sustainability of ruling political power. As for additional information regarding aims articulated by the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it should be pointed out followings:

- development of public-private partnerships in the field of higher education, increasing the level of coverage of higher education to more than 50 percent on the basis of organizing the activities of state and non-state higher educational institutions in the regions, creating a healthy competitive environment in the field;
- the introduction of advanced standards of higher education, in particular the gradual transition from education, the curriculum of which is aimed at obtaining theoretical knowledge, to an education system aimed at developing practical skills, based on international experience;
- raising the content of higher education to a qualitatively new level, establishing a system for training highly qualified personnel capable of finding their place in the labor market and making a worthy contribution to the stable development of the social sphere and economic sectors;
- ensuring the academic independence of higher education institutions [9], and many other indicators have been established and are considered as main efficiency indicators for the coming decade.

Indeed, administrative law scientist Atamanchuk, made several significant summations regarding the theoretical part of government efficiency. Thus, according to him, general criteria of social efficiency in public management should be applied not only to the future or to the past, but first of all to the present, when there is still a chance to reveal setbacks and to change for the better [3. P356]. Despite Atamanchuk's controversial judgment, it is still a true statement to make people's lives better today, not in an unknown future. Given this axiomatic position of scholars, efficiency indicators should consist not only of public bodies' internal self-assessment, but also of a certain amount of societal impact should be available. Thus, again according to Atamanchuk, the general social efficiency of public management is achievable through two components: its state, its public

bodies and civil servants, and society, its manageable objects and self-managed structure. In other words, it might be impossible to be efficient for the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation without establishing constant cooperation with higher education facilities, NGO's and with population as well. Because any governmental body cannot exist by itself without daily activities to meet societal needs.

In the system of public management, everyone ought to be engaged with their duties, wrote Atamanchuk. Compliance with the lawfulness of public management provides a certain aim and orderliness. Therefore, any disregard of legal principles, despite its necessity and explanation, cannot be recognized as efficient from the perspective of society and public management [3. P362]. Because necessities and explanations have to comply with legal principles. That is why efficiency issues ought to be addressed by law.

Theorist Atamanchuk went further and made a conclusion that public administration, through the activities of its governing components, is obliged to provide and ensure the implementation of the fundamental and complex needs, interests, and goals of people's lives [3. P362]. Giving proper respect to Atamanchuk's noble position, it should be pointed out that people's interests and goals might be unstable and could carry an egoistic direction, which does not conform to public interest, which is the representation of national interest. Nevertheless, governmental bodies must design efficiency indicators conforming to societal interests; however, this position should be balanced. However, Atamanchuk articulates that even more democratically, he wrote: the closer and more diverse the relationship between managers and citizens, the broader the democracy of their activities, and the more objective the prerequisites are for the rationality and effectiveness of these activities [3. P363]. That is why, first, efficiency indicators ought to be transparent; second, they must be provided in a certain amount by external beneficiaries, we reckon. In public management, each body has its own competence, characterizing its own aim, essence, opportunities, and edge of its activity... Any deviation from the body's competence, functions, and authority of an official or manifestation of activity in another direction or other sphere should not be recognized as rational and efficient. In the system of public management, everyone ought to be engaged with their duties [3. P363]. This is a wonderfully pointed axiomatic statement written by Atamanchuk, in the recent practice of a public body responsible for higher education, unfortunately, full of activities which does not meet the core sphere of Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation. A content analysis of the performance indicators for the Ministry's regional offices by the end of 2023 shows that only six of the pre-planned activities are indirectly related to the educational process, improving the academic potential of faculty, and enhancing student erudition and initiative. For example, information is provided on the planting of ornamental and fruit trees, as well as saplings, on the grounds of educational institutions as part of the "Yashil Makon" ("Green Land") project. Another indicator characterizes the installation of alternative energy sources on the grounds of educational institutions, and information on the number of youth academy members is provided. We believe that the main reason for this distraction from the primary function lies in the abundance of secondary regulations. Thus, a visual analysis of the LexUz legal information portal for the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, searching for "higher education," yielded a total of 131 subordinate pieces of legislation. Even if half of these are indirectly related to higher education, the agency is already significantly overburdened [10].

Analyzing and assessing the nature, level, and effectiveness of the organization and functioning of the public administration system is an integral and preparatory process of such improvement. Before improvement, it is worthwhile to thoroughly study, analyze, and correctly assess the activity of a particular link, body, or individual participant in management. Moreover, what is especially important, such analyses and assessments must be strictly defined in time, form, procedures, consequences, systematic, and authoritative [3. P365]. I reckon there is no need for additional interpretation to add something to this statement. Indeed, analyses and assessments must be strict for the sake of the nation's prosperity. Of course, to be under assessment might be another management phenomenon; the main thing is to cognize a level of real satisfaction of social demands in public-legal goal-setting, organization, and regulation [3. P365]. Contemporary social demand in

Uzbekistan is launching more tertiary education facilities without neglecting the quality of higher education. Society needs... periodic changes in management,... such a state in which the improvement of public administration would be of a constant, preventive, precautionary nature, and at each given historical moment would guarantee its high level [3. P365]. However, those management changes should be scrutinized, designed being part of a huge system, rather than restarting reforms totally from the bottom of the sphere, aimlessly spending public means and resources. Hamilton wrote: Energy in the Executive is a leading character in the definition of good government [11]. It means that the civil servants of the higher education management staff's efforts should be rewarded. However, this process also ought to be part of the outputs of the efficiency assessment process and would be better regulated by parliamentary law.

Administrations need the information and the connection with constituencies that societal associations can provide. It should be noted that despite the attractiveness of this statement in real practice, it is extremely tough to provide a true association with societal needs, while the existing Soviet approach, such as state interests, has not been scientifically proven yet. However, previous decades have proved that administrative law-making is both pervasive and a democratically legitimate creator of state coercion in most democracies [12]. It means that somehow previous Soviet Union administrative scientists' approaches were not totally incorrect, when they pointed out about significance of state coercion based on law.

Here might be useful to mention foreign practice regarding efficiency performance, legal regulation experience. Thus, in the contemporary world, many developed countries have a legal basis for a public bodies efficiency measurement system. Even some slowly developing country like Samoa in the Pacific Ocean had already enacted a bill "On Public Bodies (Performance and Accountability) Act 2001", where pointed out as a purpose of the bill is to enhance the performance and accountability of public bodies so that they provide the best possible service for the people of Samoa and as a result contribute to Samoa's social, cultural, economic, and commercial development [13].

Another foreign experience is related to a highly developed country such as the USA. Thus, the mission of the Federal Reserve is to foster the stability, integrity, and efficiency of the nation's monetary, financial, and payments systems so as to promote optimal economic performance. The five core values of the Board that guide the decisions and actions of its employees are: public interest, integrity, excellence, efficiency and effectiveness, and independence of views [14]. We are sharing this excerpt to prove the significance of efficiency and effectiveness issues in the contemporary world, as even the US's FRS pointed out these aspects of its activity. Another aim of revealing this statement is to demonstrate the existing differentiations between these notions. The first notion is important in terms of long-term outcomes, while the latter is in terms of short-term outputs.

Finally, it is worth noting the thoughts of the great thinker, John Locke. In particular, he wrote: absolute despotic power, or government without established standing laws, can in no way answer the ends of society and government, for which men have renounced the liberty of a state of nature, and have bound themselves by the ties which follow, only to preserve their lives, liberty, and property, and to secure their peace and tranquility by established regulations of right and property [15]. I reckon that, for modern Uzbek society, those classic needs — such as life, liberty, and property — are still and will remain actual.

To sum up the analysis of this topic, it should be noted the fact that there is a huge, conceptually incomparable differentiation between public and private realms. Because if private entities' main goal is gaining profits, then any public bodies' aim must be the common prosperity of society. Consequently, any efficiency indicators, any performance outcomes should be assessed based on whether it beneficial for societal needs or not!

The right to efficient government is one of humans' positive rights, which transformed based on natural right as "Right to Freedom". In other words, to secure humans' true freedoms inevitably must be certain responsible bodies who will carry on these freedoms on behalf of people. Consequently, conditionally, we can conclude that the definition of the right to efficient government is everyone's positive constitutional right to efficient public government that operates its functions transparently, accountably, and constantly seeking efficient performance based on law.

According to the contemporary concept of “University 0.4”, for modern universities in Uzbekistan, it would be better to try to develop students' skills, such as critical thinking, problem-solving, and efficiency improvement. Hence, the Ministry ought to navigate all tertiary education system to develop those significant skills to prepare qualified personnel for the contemporary world, and it means the public bodies' efficiency indicators also ought to contain these skills shaping indicators.

Decentralization or excessive decentralization of state administration bodies can lead to the loss of executive power functions. We should be careful with decentralization matters.

Efficiency indicators must be based on people's legal interests; consequently, some of them must undergo external assessment by the Ministry, which collects responses from the population. Achieving all of those efficiency indicators ought to contribute to the goal of a public body, which is articulated by accomplishing certain legal functions of the state. For this reason, the main goal of the Ministry should be drawn based on the above-mentioned to develop students' skills, such as critical thinking, problem-solving, and efficiency improvement. However, the Ministry has to try to improve not only students' skills, but also the faculty's knowledge and skills to contribute to the monetization of science for the sake of common prosperity. At the same time, maintaining balance between societal and state interests is also vitally significant. Because history has repeatedly shown that when those NGO's or even ordinary citizens seek someone else's interests instead of protecting their own. Consequently, public bodies have to be able to recognize whether societal endeavors are noble or not. For this reason, views on governmental coercion are justifiable.

Observing various countries where the education system has flourished, the Ministry's initial efficiency performance indicators should be considered to support natural science majors in comparison with liberal arts. Because currently in Uzbekistan, public and private universities in the latter are growing

Any efficiency indicators should be designed according to the Ministry's core functions and tasks, not excessively interacting with other public bodies' fields. In other words, for example, the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, and Innovation must not demonstrate ecological outputs of how they planted trees or cared for them, which have been observed in practice. Because there is another public body responsible for that purpose.

In summary, it should be noted that the significance and essence of legal regulation of higher education management assessment in the long run depends on what sort of society we will create: a prosperous one with an enlightened population constantly seeking progress through solving modern problems, or an uneducated or even falsely educated generation having diplomas without true value in mind. Both scenario depends on governments current efforts.

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ҲУҚУҚИЙ ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР ЖУРНАЛИ

ЖУРНАЛ ПРАВОВЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ

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