



TERRITORIAL LOCATION AND DEVELOPMENT FEATURES OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICE INSTITUTIONS.

Xudayberdiyeva Ro'zixon Abdupattayevna

Namangan State University, 2nd stage master's degree in geography (object of study)

Supervisor dots. **M.J.Maxmudova.**

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 12 th November 2021 Accepted: 12 th December 2021 Published: 23 th January 2022	The state recognizes the compliance of the activities of public educational institutions and organizations, as well as non-governmental educational organizations (hereinafter referred to as educational institutions) with state educational standards and state educational requirements and curricula and the right of their graduates to submit information documents. A public educational institution is an institution established by public authorities on the basis of state-owned property, which provides education in accordance with state educational standards and state educational requirements. This article discusses the views on the territorial location and development characteristics of educational service institutions.

Keywords: Education System, Territorial Location, Development Features, Educational Services Institutions, Educational Campus.

It is well-known that through educational institutions, students first receive education, but also receive education here. Education is a systematic process aimed at the comprehensive development of the younger generation, the formation of their consciousness, spiritual and moral values and worldview on the basis of clearly defined and socio-historical experience. In particular, it aims to provide students with in-depth theoretical knowledge, skills and practical abilities, as well as to develop their general education and professional knowledge, skills and abilities.

Educational campus - integrated educational buildings, research institutes (centers), industrial complexes and techno parks, temporary accommodation of participants of educational process, laboratories, information-resource centers (libraries), sports facilities united in a single territory is an educational environment that provides a high efficiency of the educational process, spiritual and moral education, consisting of a set of buildings and structures, including public catering facilities. Of course, the territorial location and development characteristics of educational service institutions are important. That is, the territorial location of preschools, secondary schools, and higher education institutions is important in the educational process. At the same time, such educational institutions should be located away from places where some prohibited and unhealthy products are sold. It is also advisable to be around stations close to public transport. Types of education include:

1. preschool education and upbringing;
2. general secondary and secondary special education;
3. professional education;
4. higher education;
5. postgraduate education;
6. retraining and advanced training;
7. extracurricular education.

It is known that the participants in the educational process are students, parents or other legal representatives of minors, teachers and their representatives. The main form of state control is to assess the activities of educational institutions and organizations, to determine the content, level and quality of training in accordance with state educational standards, state educational requirements and curricula. The main principles in the field of education are:

- recognition of the priority of education;
- freedom to choose the form of education;
- non-discrimination in education;
- ensuring equal access to education;
- inculcation of national and universal values in education and upbringing;
- humane, democratic nature of education and upbringing;
- continuity and consistency of education;
- compulsory eleven years of education and one year of general secondary education for children between the ages of six and seven;

- open access to education within the framework of state educational standards and state educational requirements;
- uniformity and stratification of curriculum selection approaches;
- lifelong learning;
- guaranteed social protection of teachers in society;
- the secular nature of the education system;
- encouragement of knowledge, ability and talent;
- coordination of state and public administration in the education system;
- openness and transparency in the field of education.

State higher education, secondary special, vocational education institutions and their branches, as well as higher, secondary special, vocational education organizations with state participation and their branches shall be established by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan or the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In order to meet the needs of the economy and the social sphere in highly qualified personnel, as well as the needs of the population in higher education, branches (centers, educational campuses) and other divisions of foreign higher education institutions in the country can be established. Branches of foreign higher education institutions are established in the Republic of Uzbekistan with the status of legal entities.

In accordance with international agreements of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the organization of activities of foreign higher education institutions, as well as branches (centers, educational campuses) and other divisions of educational institutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan or the Cabinet of Ministers decisions can be made. Public educational institutions for retraining and advanced training: By the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the form of institutions and centers and in the form of faculties and courses of higher education institutions in coordination with the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan by the relevant ministries, state committees and agencies.

Public general secondary and out-of-school educational institutions: by ministries, state committees and departments of the republic in coordination with the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and Tashkent city department. The Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent, respectively, in coordination with the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the jurisdiction of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent districts and cities under the jurisdiction of districts and cities in coordination with the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The establishment of non-governmental educational institutions is carried out by their founders. Funds for the development of education may be established in the manner prescribed by law from contributions and contributions of government agencies and organizations, legal entities and individuals, including foreign legal entities and individuals, as well as other sources not prohibited by law.

The state will create favorable socio-economic, organizational and legal conditions for attracting investment in the development of education, the activities of educational institutions, as well as the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of investors, including foreign investors. Educational institutions must have their own property, whether owned or operated.

IN CONCLUSION

The objects (buildings, structures, buildings and structures under construction, educational, industrial and social infrastructure, temporary accommodation of students, clinics, which are under the operational management or economic management of public educational institutions, clinical privatization of bases and other real estate objects, including property included in educational campuses) is not allowed. In case of reorganization of educational institutions, their property is transferred to the newly established educational institution on the basis of legal succession. In general, the education system, its organization, management and development, largely depends on the investors and government agencies that finance them.

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