



Journal Website:
<http://sciencebring.com/index.php/ijasr>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

 Research Article

PROSPECTS FOR ENSURING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION SYSTEM OF UZBEKISTAN

Submission Date: September 20, 2023, Accepted Date: September 25, 2023,

Published Date: September 30, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijasr-03-09-50>

Sarmanov Obid Bakhodirovich

Chief Specialist Of The Republican Scientific And Methodological Center For Educational Development, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article examines the social goals of state policy in order to form a harmoniously developed generation and the role of investments in human capital for the implementation of these goals.

KEYWORDS

Public policy, education, production, technology, adaptation.

INTRODUCTION

Market relations contain enormous potential for accelerating economic development. “Annual expenditures on education in Uzbekistan are about 10-12 percent of GDP, which is almost 2 times higher than the corresponding UNESCO recommendations (6-7 percent) on the amount of investment in education necessary to ensure the sustainable development of the country” [1]. The higher education system of Uzbekistan is currently undergoing complex transformations associated both with changes within the system

itself and outside it. An important feature of today is a noticeable turn of the population from highly specialized education to a broader education, which allows a person to easily adapt to rapidly changing technologies. This significantly increases the requirements for the training process in educational institutions. In the process of training specialized specialists, educational institutions face another main task related to the implementation of the National Personnel Training Program: eliminating the moral deficit,

increasing the national self-awareness of young citizens of the republic.

Experts argue that the economy is currently being transformed into the so-called knowledge economy, the essence of which connects the level of production, that is, ultimately the wealth of the nation, with the development and application of new knowledge by specialists. And the rate of economic growth is no longer determined so much by physical capital or people's skills (human capital), but by the ability to apply knowledge. The economy is based on information, learning and adaptation; the power of modern information technologies provides the global economy with a new technological base.

Firms competing in the global economy must have the organizational capabilities to maintain or enhance their competitive advantage in an evolving market. One of the ways to overcome such competition is cooperation, including through the merger of companies into various types of alliances and with knowledge suppliers.

Under current conditions, the market places new demands on higher education. Firms want a flexible and diverse workforce that is mobile and capable of upgrading and reskilling. That is, lifelong education, constant self-education and work on oneself becomes an absolute necessity.

In the field of higher education, a fundamentally new, improved system of regular retraining of university teaching staff has been introduced. Retraining and advanced training courses for management and teaching staff of universities have been organized in 15 basic universities.

1Baisariyev Nosir Kholmuminovich - senior lecturer, Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute, Uzbekistan.

Personnel training is one of the most important priorities of state policy in Uzbekistan. A unique national reform program has been developed and is being implemented, aimed at creating a perfect, continuous and successive education system that ensures the formation of highly qualified specialists.

A set of problems related to the political, economic, social reorganization of society on the basis of democratization, market development, and the establishment of new forms of maintaining social justice requires a holistic, clear mechanism that can ensure the establishment of the role and place of each component of the component: individual - state - society in socio-economic development countries. Such a mechanism is the National Personnel Training Program, aimed at creating an educational sphere that ensures the formation of an individual, a highly qualified specialist, on whose level of knowledge and professionalism and compliance with the requirements of the time the results of ongoing socio-economic reforms ultimately depend. [2]

The political activity of the population depends on the level of education. Investments in human capital imply investments in education that allow one to develop certain knowledge and skills that will bring a return in the form of income in the future. We, today's youth, are the future of the state. How stable and prosperous our tomorrow

will be depends on the amount of spiritual knowledge and values with which we enter adult independent life today. This characterizes that invaluable social capital that determines the level of viability of the entire society in the future.

In developed countries, the costs of maintaining the level of intellectual potential of social reproduction significantly exceed the costs of material reproduction, since now world leadership in economic, social, cultural and other vital areas will belong to countries with predominantly developed intellectual potential. And already at the end of the twentieth century, radical changes took place in the field of education, accompanied on the one hand by an “educational explosion”, that is, the transformation of education into mass education, and on the other hand by a crisis associated with the problem of its quality. That is, if there are people on the planet who are completely or partially illiterate, that is, who cannot basically read and write, there are also illiterate people, either in the traditional or in the modern sense of this concept - these are people who do not have sufficient knowledge of basic knowledge and are unable to function normally in life . under the ever-increasing demands of society for professionalism.

Modern and independently thinking, capable of being equal among the best representatives of the most developed countries of the world, physically and spiritually harmoniously developed youth are the hope and support of the state in the process of modernization and renewal, further strengthening its authority in the international

arena, gaining a worthy place among the developed countries of the democratic countries of the world .

If today any state wants to integrate into the modern community, it must teach its people to navigate science, knowledge, ideas, and the ability to theoretically prove their failure or viability. The model of innovative education is focused on the maximum development of creative abilities and the creation of strong motivation based on a voluntarily chosen field, direction, sequence of education or type of educational institution.

The changes taking place in the country's human and economic development over the years of independence indicate an increase in Uzbekistan's ranking in terms of the Human Development Index. The increase in the literacy level of the population is accompanied by an increase in educational levels. If at the beginning of the 90s, for every 1000 people of the population, 142 had higher and incomplete higher education, secondary specialized -

199, general average - 480 and incomplete secondary - 127 people, then currently these figures are respectively 153,206, 491 and 166. [3]

The main criterion for the health of the population - average life expectancy - remains stable in Uzbekistan, increasing from 67 to 73, and for women up to 75 years. [4] All this is logically connected with economic growth and thanks to ongoing reforms in the state's healthcare sector.



Personal education, aimed at developing creative thinking and initiative at all stages of general education and professional training, is currently acquiring priority importance. The need for constant updating of knowledge and mastering new specialties is put forward as the basic principles of work activity. Today, university departments must not only monitor new developments in science, engineering and technology and introduce this new knowledge into the educational process, but also be able to carry out research on monitoring, evaluation and forecasting of vocational education, which includes identifying issues:

- what are the educational, production and other needs of the market at the moment;
- what specific areas of educational and other services are
- demand;
- what is the price of goods and services that the university can produce, and the estimate of profit;
- sources of financing for the production of services (administration, students themselves, parents, government, sponsors).

The effectiveness of the system of higher and secondary specialized education can be judged by employers' assessment of the quality of graduates' training. A parameter for such an assessment can be the number of employed graduates. In certain areas of training, the supply of specialists is not balanced with the needs of the market, when demand exceeds or, conversely, does not provide the necessary influx of personnel. When training specialists, it is

necessary to take into account the needs for personnel, taking into account the long-term perspective.

In particular, training in management, which is fashionable and prestigious at the moment, will most likely not be in demand by the time you receive your education, since the labor market is already oversaturated with economics graduates. Economic education, necessary for management of the middle and senior levels of management of technical branches of production, can be obtained as a second education, during retraining, advanced training and requires constant updating.

The competitiveness of young people in the labor market depends on the quality of professional training. It can be ensured by improving pre-university education, improving the quality of training in the field of vocational education, expanding the scope of advanced training of specialists, developing university science, and establishing interaction between education, science and business. Youth today is the most valuable and strategic resource, which is designed to ensure a worthy future for the state.

Employers in most cases pay attention not so much to the relevant diploma, but to the knowledge and professionalism of the staff. This means that there is a need for knowledge that meets the international level in all sectors of the economy. The inconsistency of graduates with the demands of the labor market and the educational services market, the presence of parallelism (when the same specialists are trained in

different universities in the absence of demand for them) negatively affects the prestige of higher education and requires improving the quality of training of specialists.

To change this situation and effectively target spending of public funds on education, it is proposed:

- balancing the production of specialists with the needs of sectors of the regional economy;
- determination of the need for specialists associated with the expansion of industries and with the qualitative improvement of the complexity of labor;
- calculation of needs for each area of higher education.

At the state level, it is important to effectively use investments aimed at achieving higher quality education. As world experience shows, this is the main requirement for successful development in a global economy. A market economy is an economy in which the initiative belongs mainly to the population. Therefore, the goal of the ongoing reforms should be to provide people with maximum opportunities for their development, which also includes access to quality education and health care services, to complete information for discussing ideas. Thus, the capabilities of the education system in Uzbekistan, the integration of science and production to train highly qualified competitive specialists, give impetus to the development of society and the state in the conditions of increasing integration and penetration into the world community.

REFERENCES

1. Report of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the results of 2015 and the most important priority areas of the economic program for 2016 "Our main goal is, despite the difficulties, to move forward decisively, consistently continuing ongoing reforms, structural transformations in the economy, creating even greater opportunities for the development of private property, entrepreneurship and small business" Pravda Vostoka, January 16, 2016 No. 11 (28217)
2. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the national program for personnel training." T. : 1997
3. Social development and standard of living of the population in Uzbekistan. 2014. State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics. - T.:2015