



FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

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Annotation: The article reveals the role of the higher education system in the national economy. At the same time, a comparative analysis of traditional and modern views on the education system is carried out. A complex of factors affecting the quality of education was identified. The level of coverage of the higher education system in Uzbekistan and the existing imbalances in it were determined. The scientific conclusions and practical recommendations for improving the system of higher education are given.

Key words: national economy, education system, higher education, professional qualities, labor market, set of factors, competitiveness.

Introduction:

At present, large-scale scientific research is being carried out on the further improvement of the quality of personnel training in the higher education system at the world level, taking into account the regional aspects. In this regard, special attention is paid to the creation of innovative models of higher education personnel training in regions with different conditions, to the research of the problems of coordinating the rapidly changing needs of the economy for highly qualified specialists with the existing opportunities and potential of personnel training. It should be noted that further improvement of the processes of modeling and forecasting of the quality and potential of personnel training in the regions is one of the important scientific trends in this regard.

The socio-economic reforms implemented in Uzbekistan in recent years require the formation of a higher education system that will allow fundamental quality changes in the society and ensure stable development in the near future. In the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Parliament of December 28, 2018 [1], it is recommended to further strengthen the work aimed at creating wide opportunities for studying in the higher education system, increase the prestige of universities, increase the number of non-state educational institutions, attract highly qualified personnel to the field and increase competition, a prestigious foreign institute and it was emphasized that one of the important tasks is to strengthen cooperation with universities, further increase the scientific potential of higher educational institutions, and expand the scope of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel training. The establishment of new higher education institutions in the regions, modern educational directions and specialties of personnel training, the opening of part-time and evening forms of education, and the increase of admission quotas are among the important tasks of the reforms in this regard.

The main part

Economists in different eras have studied the role of the educational system at the micro- and macro-economic levels, its economic aspects. The role of education in the national economy changes with its development. In particular, according to P. Drucker, in the current period, "knowledge is

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becoming the leading factor of production, displacing capital and labor" [2]. According to E. Denison's calculations, the increase in per capita income in the United States was due to the increase in the level of education [3].

During the years of independence in Uzbekistan, the state of the higher education system, development trends, their management and financing, marketing and management, and the development of the education market were studied by economists. Among them, the tasks of the development of higher education [4], the impact of the educational system on the development of the national economy during the transition to market relations [5], the improvement of economic relations in the market of educational services [6], the improvement of organizational and economic factors of management in the training of highly educated specialists for the field of entrepreneurship [7] scientific researches were carried out in such directions.

Most of the scientific works mentioned above are devoted to studying the mechanisms of development and marketing of the higher education system and management. The fact that the features of the formation and operation of the higher education system in Uzbekistan, the strengthening of its organic connection with the labor market, the improvement of the quality of education and the improvement of management have not been sufficiently disclosed makes it necessary to deepen the research in this regard.

Deepening of economic reforms and modernization of the economy in our country requires the development of the innovation system. The role of the educational system in the acquisition of knowledge, scientific research, acceleration of socio-economic development and ensuring its economic security is incomparable.

The stable development of the education sector is the guarantee of ensuring rapid socio-economic development of our country. In order to achieve it, it is important to ensure the effective operation of educational institutions based on the improvement of economic relations in the higher education system. Because, in the period of economic liberalization and modernization in the Republic of Uzbekistan, ensuring the rational use of production factors is the leading factor for achieving high economic growth rates.

It is known that the human factor is the main among production resources. Because all other factors act under its direct influence and active participation.

From the 60s of the 20th century, developed countries began to move to the post-industrial information age. From this period, fundamental changes in human civilization gradually took place. In particular, the increase in the importance of knowledge in the economy is expressed in the discovery of new technologies that can change the biosocial nature of a person, the ability of every person to freely access and use the accumulated information and knowledge, the uniqueness of the development of the world economy in the conditions of globalization, and the increasing influence of information and technological development on economic growth. As a result, the theory of "new economy" begins to form as a component of the theory of general economic growth.

Traditional and new views of education organization have been developed in the current period. Their comparative analysis of the components of the educational process showed, firstly, that there are principled differences between them, and secondly, that the formation of new views in education is an urgent issue in the current period (Table 1).

Table 1

Comparison of traditional and new views of education [8]

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Components of the educational process	Traditional views	New views
Scientific values	Absolutization of science, basing it on the classical type of scientific rationalism is its essence	The New Classic and later types of scientific rationalism prevail. In it, scientific knowledge is considered from the point of view of social conditions and social consequences of human activities
Educational purpose	Giving a cultural experience of a bygone era	Forming the vision of creative activity in the future
Coordination principles	Blocks of subjects organized on the basis of teaching subjects, departments and teachers are separated	Organized on the basis of interdisciplinary education, systematic thinking is the holistic assimilation of the laws of nature, technology and society by people.
Means	It is based on more ready-made knowledge and problem-solving teaching tools and methods. They are clearly known to the teachers in advance	The means and methods of imparting knowledge are mastering the methodology of creative activity, the orientation of the individual's innovative ability to create things that the teacher does not know.

Education is a unique field that has two sides. On the one hand, it directly participates in meeting the spiritual and cultural needs of the people, and on the other hand, it is a sector that supplies qualified labor to the labor market through the functioning of the higher education system.

The education system is an important element of the national economy. This situation makes it necessary to study the laws of its formation and functioning. The essence of the educational system is reflected in its tasks (Table 2).

Table 2

Tasks of the educational system [9]

№	Tasks	Content
1	Providing information	Providing providers and consumers of educational services with information on the state of educational institutions
2	Mediation	Formation of economic relations between educational subjects
3	Price maker	Establishing a market price for the education sector based on the matching of supply and demand
4	Stimulating	Improving the quality of education based on the introduction of new technologies into the educational process.

5	Clean up	Expulsion from the economic space of entities with low efficiency, unable to provide educational services at the level of required standards
6	Social	Allow for income stratification in the education system

The analysis of the main tasks of the educational system shows that limiting the economic relations in it only to the scope of the exchange of educational services does not allow to fully reveal its content as an economic category. The market mechanism forms economic relations between subjects of educational institutions through competition and price.

The fact that the educational system is a unique blessing and their specific characteristics determine the uniqueness of economic relations in educational institutions. One of its distinctive features is the high level of monopolization in it as a result of the large contribution of state property to the means of production. The reason this situation exists is because the education system is a mixed blessing.

It is in the educational system that knowledge is exchanged in the form of education. This type of market directly participates in the formation of the skills or quality of the workforce and ensures its efficiency. Therefore, the role of the education system in the national economy is important.

Consumers of the education system are individuals, families, enterprises and the state. Institutions of the educational system are the subject of education. The education system is linked to the labor market and production through education.

As a component of the education sector and a part of the national economy as a whole, it directly participates in the reproduction and retraining of the skilled labor force, thereby contributing to the creation of the gross domestic product. This can be seen in:

- deepening of its technological and functional relations with other sectors of the national economy as a result of the widespread introduction of information technologies in the field of education;
- development of education based on market relations within the relevant framework;
- due to the existence of specific economic relations in the field of education, it participates in reproduction (creating national wealth and satisfying people's needs for the educational system) and consumption stages (active participation of education in the purchase of goods and services) and affects the formation of population incomes in the distribution stage.

The education system ensures the economic growth of the country by forming a skilled labor force and improving its quality. At the same time, the connection between the educational system and the science sector has a positive effect on the rate of economic growth by introducing the results of scientific and technical development (innovations) into production.

Factors affecting the quality of education and professional training of personnel [11]:

- people: professors, teaching staff, students, teaching assistants, administrative staff, etc.;
- technologies: pedagogical, educational, informational, management, control, etc.;
- material and technical support: buildings, equipment, laboratory and practice base, etc.;
- normative-legal and educational-methodical support;
- incentives and grounds;
- external influences: requirements of the market economy, enterprises, society and the state.

The above-mentioned structural elements of the educational system determine the dominant set of factors that affect the quality of education and professional training of employees.



A systematic approach to the problems of the quality of education and professional training of employees is necessary. It is necessary to manage the entire set of factors in their dependence and connection, as links of a chain. Falling of a group (factor) or groups (factors) from this chain leads to a break in the educational quality management system. Disruptions in this system also occur when a factor exceeds the permissible limit. Therefore, keeping the set of factors within the limits of demand determined by the market economy, enterprise, society and the state is the main task of the education quality management system.

The number of the workforce of Uzbekistan is changing over time. Currently, the total number of the labor force is about 68% of the total working age population. The composition of the labor force of Uzbekistan has changed dramatically in recent years. The agricultural sector, which accounted for 40 percent of employment in the 1990s, now employs only one in four workers. Services play a leading role in the economy and employ more than 50 percent of the workforce. Almost 80 percent of new jobs are in the service sector. Today, Uzbekistan has the opportunity to maximize its economic potential. And the higher education system is supplying the labor market with much less graduates of higher education institutions than before.

Taking into account the per capita income of the population in Uzbekistan, there is a need for a wider coverage of the higher education system. However, the exact number of students admitted to OTM in each direction is determined by the proposals made by the state planning authorities. Competition for these places in HEIs is usually very high. However, this situation indicates that the relationship between the education system and production or between the education system and the labor market is not yet sufficiently perfected. The main reasons for this condition are:

- higher education institutions are still training specialists based on their capabilities and not on the demand of the labor market;
- due to the fact that the material and technical base of the higher education system does not meet the requirements, the practical skills of the trained specialists are observed to be low;
- young people's choice of specialty is based not on market demands, but on the wishes of their parents and their capabilities;
- the mechanism of participation of production entities in the training of specialists is not sufficiently formed.

In general, the analysis of the personnel training system in the development of the national economy is based on the following socio-economic results. In particular, in the third stage of the implementation of the national personnel training program in our country, the goal is to "improve and further develop the system of personnel training in accordance with the prospects of socio-economic development of the country based on the analysis and generalization of the accumulated experience" [12, p. 41]. Therefore, when setting priorities for improving economic relations in the educational system, firstly, it is necessary to take into account the current state of educational institutions, which are the leading subjects of the educational system in our country, and their existing problems, and secondly, the content of higher education and changes in its organization in the current period. Because these changes are an integral part of scientific and technical progress. In our country, this direction implies the development of property relations, which form the basis of economic relations in the educational system. Because it is difficult to create a competitive environment in the education system based only on state property. In international practice, that is, in developed countries, in particular, in Japan, the USA, China, Korea, there is a system of higher education based on private, municipal, local ownership. This situation does not affect



the quality of services in the educational system. Therefore, it is appropriate to create educational institutions based on different forms of ownership while maintaining state control in the educational system. In the national personnel training program, it is noted that "state and non-state institutions will be developed in our country, an environment based on competition will be created in the field of education and personnel training, the education system will be managed by the state" [12, p. 60]. However, positive developments in this direction are still not as expected. In order to ensure the continuity of education, it is desirable to develop non-traditional forms of acquiring knowledge and improving skills.

Summary

One of the priorities for improving economic relations in the educational system is to improve the quality of educational institutions. The quality of education depends on the effective organization of educational institutions providing it to consumers.

At the same time, its competitiveness is ensured by improving the quality of education. The competitiveness of the education system is the ability of education to meet the requirements and their marketability. Underlying these processes are features that provide opportunities to satisfy needs of a certain description. The competitiveness of education is determined by comparing them with other educational institutions of the same type. This is mainly done through the following two parameters: the relevance of education to a specific need and the costs of meeting this need.

In order for the educational system to be competitive, that is, to satisfy the demand, their quality should be suitable for the consumer. Thus, the quality of the education system is the leading factor that ensures their competitiveness in the market. In the current period, the need to improve the economic relations of the educational system of our country is related to the development of science and technology, economic globalization and ensuring the competitiveness of the national economy. At the same time, the priority development of the educational complex is considered a necessary condition for increasing the welfare of the population on the basis of achieving high rates of economic growth.

Currently, the education system is being formed on a national, regional and global scale. This situation leads to an increase in the conflict between two paradigms for the development of the educational system. These are academic and market approaches to the organization and development of higher education. The solution to this conflict can be solved by using a synthesis of these two approaches, finding a reasonable balance between them.

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