



The Role of the Higher Education System in the Development of the National Economy

Akhmedov Alim Babanyozovich

Termiz State University, Teacher of the Faculty of Economics and Tourism

Abstract: 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.

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, to further increase the scientific potential of higher educational institutions, and to 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.

Analysis of the literature on the subject In different periods, economists studied the place of the educational system at the micro and macroeconomic 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 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. In particular, the tasks of higher education development [4], the influence of the education 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 the organizational and economic factors of management in the training of highly educated specialists for the field of entrepreneurship, etc. researches have been conducted.

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.

Research methodology In this work, methods such as systematic analysis, logical and comparative analysis, analysis and synthesis were used. Through such methods, the interrelationship of the factors affecting the development trends of higher education was studied. Ways to improve the competitive environment and quality in higher education were assessed. As a result, a scientific proposal and practical recommendations aimed at strengthening the relationship between higher education institutions and labor markets were developed.

Analysis and results 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 accumulated information and knowledge, the uniqueness of the development of the world economy in the context of globalization, and the increasing influence of information and technological progress 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 era.

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.

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.

LIST OF REFERENCES

1. Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis. December 28, 2018. - www.uza.uz.
2. Draker P. Postkapitalisticheskoe obshchestvo // J. Economy of the 21st century. - M.: 1999, No. 11. - S. 3-4.
3. Khairullaeva T. Vzaimosvyaz obshchestvennogo proizvodstva i vosproizvodstva humaneskogo kapitala// J. Economy and education. - T.: 2006, No. 4. - S. 11
4. Vahabov A., Imamov E. Higher education in Central Asia. Modernization of Zadachi. - M.: 2007. – 214 p.
5. Eshboev A.Kh. The impact of the education system on the development of the national economy during the transition to market relations: i.f.n. ...dis. abstract. - T.: 2008. - 25 p.
6. Usmanova R.M. Improving economic relations in the market of educational services (in the case of higher education): i.f.n. ...dis. abstract. - T.: 2011. - 25 p.