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Improving the Quality of Education as a Factor for Forming the Innovative Economy

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ABSTRACT: The article proves that education is the main way to develop the economy on an innovative basis and offers recommendations for improving the quality of education in Uzbekistan.

KEYWORD: knowledge, innovations, innovative economy, education, education system, education quality, educational services, educational services market, labor market, educational cluster.

In the following years, in order to develop the economy and create a new Uzbekistan, implementing fundamental reforms in the field of education as well as in all other fields is the primary condition for the formation of a modern, innovative economy based on the achievements of science in our country. Just as it is impossible to build a building without a foundation, it is also impossible to build an innovative economy without education. The higher the quality of education, the faster the innovative economy will be formed, the products created in the national economy of the country will be capable of science and competitive in the world market. It's not for nothing, of course. Because the developed countries of the world have achieved high development and well-being, first of all, due to the great attention directed to science and education. The President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev also emphasized this in his speech at the meeting dedicated to the Day of Teachers and Coaches on October 1: "...the cornerstone of development and the force that makes the country powerful and the nation great is science, education and training. ”[1].

Therefore, it is necessary to set priorities for the systematic reform of higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, raise the process of training highly qualified personnel with modern knowledge and high moral and ethical qualities to a new level in terms of quality, modernize higher education, social sphere and economy based on innovative educational technologies. development of networks is one of the priority tasks.

The reform of the system of higher professional education in the Republic of Uzbekistan is systematically implemented. In particular, "On approval of the concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" No. PF-5847 of October 8, 2019 and "On approval of the concept of development of science until 2030" of October 29, 2020 No. PF-6097 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Decree No. PQ-3775 of June 5, 2018 "On additional measures to improve the quality of education in higher education institutions and ensure their active participation in the reforms implemented in the country" and "On measures to further develop the higher education system" of 2017 Resolutions PQ-2909-con dated January 20 have been adopted and are being effectively implemented.

Nevertheless, there are a number of unsolved problems in the educational system of Uzbekistan.

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On the one hand, the market of educational services, which are considered important components, and on the other hand, the labor market, are not mutually adjusted. The instability and unpredictability of the socio-economic situation makes it difficult to properly form the professional structure of personnel training. Relations with employers are extremely weak, the underdevelopment of the labor market does not allow education to match the needs of the economy and social sphere, and the employment of graduates. The country is experiencing an acute shortage of engineers, technical specialists and managers to implement innovative development. The quality and structure of higher education does not match the requirements of the labor market. In countries with higher than average income and at least 20% share of manufacturing industry per 1 million inhabitants, there are on average 1,500-2,000 engineers and scientists. In Uzbekistan today, this indicator is 540 specialists for 1 million inhabitants.

Analysis of statistical data shows that the number of higher education institutions increased by 1.7 times between 2015 and 2020.

however, as a result of the use of quotas, the number of graduates increased by only 6.7 percent. This is the reason for the low share of people with higher education in the total population (9.2%). Due to the lack of academic qualifications of the majority of professors of higher educational institutions, the scientific potential of higher educational institutions was 29.6% at the end of the 2019/2020 academic year. However, for accreditation, the capacity must be at least 50% in foreign countries

is still low compared to A large number of graduates of higher educational institutions in some areas of professional training do not work in their specialty. The reasons are the crisis of overproduction, the crisis of the quality of education or a sudden change in the structure of demand for certain professions. As a result, graduates cannot fully implement their life strategies. These require a continuous education system formed as a way to overcome the social and educational problems that have arisen.

The transition to a new model and the improvement of the quality of education require significant state investments. Investing in education in Uzbekistan is 10 times lower than in developed countries, which hinders innovative development.

New integrated structures - clusters are the most effective in solving the above-mentioned problems in the modern economy (7, p.88-106). The cluster includes enterprises, scientific-research organizations, and higher educational institutions. The characteristic of clusters is that they use the integration of knowledge and innovation to create products and technologies that are able to ensure high competitiveness in modern market conditions. In the competition between countries, the countries with a modern and effective system of higher education will have priority. The effectiveness of clusters also depends on the nature of mutual cooperation of all structures included in its composition based on partnership, exchange of knowledge, know-how, information flow. The formation of new knowledge and their free movement within the cluster is a fundamentally important factor of its innovation.

The further development of the theory of clusters is necessitated by the need to increase the competitiveness of some enterprises, regions, countries and international integrated associations, and the identification of new sources of innovative growth (5). It is known that the development of the educational system does not have time to adapt to the growing dynamics of socio-economic development. The experience of creating and developing innovative clusters in the economy allows for the formation of some strategically important concepts in education.

For the new Uzbekistan, which is implementing a sustainable, promising economic growth strategy, the formation of an innovative education system capable of providing highly qualified specialists, ready to adapt to all the changes taking place in knowledge-based developed countries, is of primary importance.

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Globalization of competition in the process of creating products and services in demand increases the role and determines the strategy of modern education. Not only specialists with professional knowledge are needed, but also specialists who are able to strengthen new ideas and ensure their practical implementation. It is necessary for them to have the ability to innovate and to find correct, promising solutions to the problem from its results, to critically analyze information, and to have behavioral skills.

The main principles of the effective functioning of the higher education system, formed in accordance with the requirements of the socio-economic development of the society, are known as the principles of progressive education, humanization, individualization and continuous education. They make it possible to ensure its innovative character in the implementation of a competent and person-oriented approach with the use of innovative educational technologies.

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