

The State and Dynamics of the Main Indicators of the Educational Services Market in Uzbekistan

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Abstract: The article discusses the development of higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, regulatory documents on education, key indicators and development.

Key words: Educational services market, higher educational institutions, competitive personnel, educational dynamics.

I. INTRODUCTION

One of the priorities of state policy in Uzbekistan is education of harmoniously developed generation. After all, today our young people are the main force that promotes the socio-economic and scientific-technical development of society and culture. From this point of view, from the first days of independence Uzbekistan has been gradually implementing the reform of education and reforms in the society, sustainable development of the economy and integration of the state into the world community. Reforms in the education system are aimed at the formation of a new generation of professionals with a high professional culture who can freely think about the socio-political processes, identify and solve promising goals.

II. THE RELEVANCE OF RESEARCH

After the Republic of Uzbekistan gained independence on July 2, 1992, the adoption of the Law "On Education" triggered reforms in the education system.

Our constitution states that every citizen has the right to free education, and that education is under the state's control, [1].

August 29, 1997 The IX Session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a new Law on Education and the National Program for Personnel Training. [2]

In the context of modern technological modernization, the development of new high-tech industries of the national economy, strengthening the role of innovative processes in the restoration of human capital, especially in improving the education system, is important. In this regard, in order to revise the structure of personnel training in accordance with the priorities of socio-economic development of the country, to create the necessary conditions for training highly qualified specialists in accordance with international standards, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 20, 2017 The most important goal of Decision PQ-2909. The program of comprehensive development of higher education system for 2017-2021 was approved for modernization of material and technical base, modern educational scientific laboratories and higher educational institutions for information and communication technologies.[3]

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

When understanding the concept of educational services, it is important to pay attention to what services are. Currently, the service sector is becoming the largest sector of the economy and is growing faster than material production but with organic solidarity. It is not possible to consider it as a secondary item in the economy of the economy. Not only economists, but also sociologists have noted that in modern postindustrial society service processes have become more active, which is reflected in the formation of service functions of many social institutions (state, economy, education, etc.). E. W.). Bidnichenko, T. D. Burmenko, L. I. Donskova, M. D. Predvoditeleva, O. N. Balaev, M. D. Molev, I. V. Makovskaya, Nabiev D.Kh., Strizhov A.M) [26; 27; 28; 29; 30; 31; 32;9;5].

To date, several approaches have been developed in the sociological survey of the service sector:

1. institutional (Bindichenko E.V., Makovskaya I.V., Rodionova V.I.) [23; 24; 25]

2. Systematic (L.I. Donskova) [22]

According to IB Makovskaya, "service" is a social institution characterized by a specific type of regulation aimed at regulating norms and sanctions, rights and obligations, social and economic relations between

consumers and service providers. [24]

The distinctive feature of education services is that, according to many researchers, they fall under the category of "public goods (goods)". J Stiglitz categorizes some of the educational services (primary, secondary education) as public and the other (higher, postgraduate, vocational) quasi-public products.

T. Polovova and O.S. Batalova understands educational services as a special activity that is distinguished from other services: learning outcomes are not known in advance; The educational service is not separate from the educational institution and its professors, its quality is variable, depends on the qualifications of the personnel, material and technical base and other integral parts of the educational process; knowledge and information acquired during the learning process is outdated and forgotten; production and consumption of educational services is a long process [19].

K.V. Voitovich describes educational services as a complex process of physical or legal activity aimed at meeting the general education, professional knowledge and skills, and meeting the spiritual and intellectual needs of the individual in order to develop both personal and social needs [21].

From the Commonwealth of Independent States A.M. Strijov [6], E.D. Lipkina [6], S.A. Zaychikovax [7], V.N. Scientific works of such scholars as Zotov [16], Mayburov I.A. [20], M.A. Lukashenka [4], Akavova G.K.[25] are devoted to the study of the improvement of the education system.

Educational services in research of national scientists some aspects of market development. For example, G. Akhunova [17], D.K. Nabiev [19], A.S. Kucharov [11], M.M. She was studied in scientific works of Tashkhodzhaev [8], Ergashev A.O.[10], T.Z. Teshaboev [12], M.H. Saidov [13], Sh.E. Kurbonov [14], K.Kurolov [15] and others. Peculiarities of formation of marketing strategy in the sphere of services of the Republic of Uzbekistan were researched by Ziyadullaev N.S. [33], Ziyaeva M.M. [34,35,36] and others. But problems the state and dynamics of the main indicators of the educational services market in Uzbekistan was not investigated yet.

IV. THE PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH WORK.

The aim of the research is to study the state and dynamics of the educational services market in Uzbekistan and to develop practical recommendations

V. THE SCIENTIFIC NATURE OF THE RESEARCH

There are a number of important challenges facing the education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, with particular emphasis on the need to improve quality and ensure equal access to educational resources and services for all citizens. Creating a digital learning environment that meets the needs of all segments of society, as well as the establishment of mechanisms and the necessary institutional conditions for the implementation of innovative technologies, is an important task for the transition to an informed society.

VI. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

As a methodology of the study, the study of the state of education in Uzbekistan was conducted using the methods of analysis and monitoring of statutory acts, statistical data, and statistical analysis of the table data.

VII. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The Decree and Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 11, 2019, aimed at radical improvement of the system of higher and secondary special and vocational education, as well as further increase of the efficiency of public administration in the field, is a historic event for higher education. They envisage the transfer of higher education institutions to the system of self-financing, as well as giving rectors the power to determine the parameters of admission of students on a fee-paying basis, opening new undergraduate education and master's degrees.

Currently, education costs, including the national education system, account for the largest segments of the global market (estimated at \$ 5.5 trillion in 2017). In view of demographic and socioeconomic development, the average annual growth of global education expenditures in recent years is projected at 7.0%. [18]

The number of students in higher educational institutions of the Republic in the 2017-2018 academic year was 297.7 thousand, which is 114.8% more than in the 2013-2014 academic year. The number of students in universities during this period increased from 115,800 to 140,200, or by 121.1%, while their share was 47.1% of the total number of students (44.6 in the 2013-2014 academic year). % versus). The number of professors increased by 23,15,000 people in the 2013-2018 academic year, or by 108.5%. At the same time, during the period under review, the proportion of faculty members with academic degrees decreased from 8.32 thousand to 7.48 thousand, or by 10.1% (Table 1).

According to preliminary data provided by universities, 80,822 students were enrolled at the beginning of the 2017-2018 academic year, including 18439 under state grants, and 62383 young people enrolled on a contractual basis. 7,838 students enrolled at the beginning of the 2017-2018 academic year are enrolled in full-time courses, and 8984 are enrolled in correspondence courses at 20 universities and 1 branch, 77.8% of those enrolled in correspondence courses. For reference, in the 2016-2017 academic year, a total of 110 students were admitted to correspondence courses. The total number of undergraduate students is 28,871, including 12,146 in the humanities, 27,418 in the social, economic and legal fields, 85,539 in the production and technical fields, and 23,479 in the field of agriculture and water resources, and health and social services. 18879 students study in the service sector (11710) (table 1)

In 2017, the number of undergraduate students was 62900, of which 18954 were trained under state grants. In 2017, 23,995 graduates of undergraduate studies are girls.

The number of higher educational institutions in the country has increased from 77 to 110, 19 of which are affiliates of foreign higher education institutions. In the last two years, 12 foreign higher education institutions were established (US-1, Russia-5, South Korea-3, Latvia-1, India-2).

In the 2018-2019 academic year, 20 higher education institutions in partnership with leading foreign higher education institutions from 10 foreign countries established training in 33 educational directions and 14 specialties.

Table 1. Dynamics of Key Indicators of Higher Education Institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan

№	Indicators	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	Changing	
							(+),(-)	B%
1	Number of educational institutions	66	68	69	70	72	+6,0	-
1.1	The number of students in them	259,3	261,3	264,3	268,3	297,7	+38,4	114,8
2	Number of universities	25	26	26	27	27	+2,0	-
2.1	They have a thousand students	115,8	126,3	127,3	126,3	140,2	+24,4	121,1
2.2	The ratio of student size to volume	44,6	48,3	48,2	47,1	47,1	+2,5	105,6
3	The number of faculty members, thousand people	23,15	23,53	24,91	23,96	25,11	+1,96	108,5
3.1	Of them, one has a degree	8,32	7,96	7,61	7,43	7,48	-0,84	89,9
3.2	Share to total	35,9	33,8	30,5	31,0	29,8	-6,1	-

Taking into account the existing demand in the real sector of the economy, starting from the current academic year, 66 modern educational directions and 48 masters' specialties are opened for our children.

According to the decision of PP-2909 «On strengthening of material and technical base of higher educational institutions and improvement of quality of training of highly qualified specialists» financial resources for realization of the Program of comprehensive development of higher education system for 2017 - 2021 UZS 1.7 trillion, of which UZS 1.2 trillion will be used for reconstruction and overhaul of laboratory and sports facilities, sports halls and student housing, over 500 billion soums. educational and laboratory equipment, furniture and inventory is intended to be used, in order to ensure that all educational institutions that provide services to the organization of laboratory complexes and used for the development of information and communication technologies. [3]

VIII. CONCLUSION

Socio-economic management of the education system is complex and controversial, and differs from the management of many market-recognized sectors of the real sector of the economy or the service sector by a number of quality traits. Most importantly, the education system not only trains competitive personnel for the market, but also prepares and improves labor resources, which is an important factor in meeting the political, ideological, socio-economic, spiritual and educational needs of society and the state. Therefore, the management of the education system, the regulation of the educational services market and the evaluation of the effectiveness

of marketing activities should be approached in the context of the broad needs of the society.

The need to improve economic relations in the education services market is to explore the essence and content of education services. This is because the educational services market is a system for the exchange of educational services. Achieving a market balance between supply and demand for educational services is a key economic precondition for the formation and development of the educational services market. [34]

In summary, the education system will ensure the country's economic growth through the formation and improvement of the quality of qualified workforce. At the same time, the link between the education system and the science sector will have a positive impact on the rate of economic growth through the introduction of scientific and technological development (innovation) into production.

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