

MAIN DIRECTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF TRAINING SPECIALISTS BASED ON THE APPLICATION OF INNOVATIVE TRAINING TECHNOLOGY

Yusupova Dilbar Mirabidovna

is a senior lecturer at the
Department of Digital Economy and Information
Technologies of
TSUE.

Abstract: The article is devoted to the main directions of improving the quality of training of qualified specialists through the use in the educational process of pedagogical and information and communication technologies, as well as through the integration of education with science and industry.

Keywords: quality, experts, innovative technologies, intellectual capital, forms and methods of training, efficiency.

Аннотация: Статья посвящена основным направлениям повышения качества подготовки квалифицированных специалистов на основе применения в учебном процессе педагогических и информационно-коммуникационных технологий, а также посредством интеграции образования с наукой и производством.

Ключевые слова: качество, специалисты, инновационные технологии, интеллектуальный капитал, формы и методы обучения, эффективность.

Introduction: The formation of a digital economy requires all industries and areas of the of the national economy to undergo constant improvement and development.

INTRODUCTION

The transition to a post-industrial society has allowed information and communication technologies to become one of the main components of a knowledge-based digital economy. Dynamic growth of technical and economic characteristics of high-tech innovative products contributes to a significant increase in computing power and intellectual potential of products, rapid change of outdated standards, and technological platforms of information and communication systems and networks. The functioning of ultra-high-speed networks, mobile devices, and information systems is aimed at improving the quality of multimedia content and the wide range of services provided to the population.

In the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On additional measures for implementation of the digital economy, e-government, as well as information systems in public administration of the Republic of Uzbekistan” from On December 13, 2021 it is noted: “The country is taking consistent measures to

modernize and develop e-government, including the system provision of public services aimed at simplifying the passage administrative procedures, improving the quality of life of the population, improving investment climate and business environment. However, a number of unresolved problems and shortcomings remain, impeding digitalization and the transition to a digital economy” [1]. In this regard, in the Message of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev Supreme Assembly dated December 28, 2022 notes: “...should develop a National Concept of the Digital Economy, providing for renewal of all spheres of the economy based on digital technologies, and on this basis implement the “Digital Uzbekistan-2030” program. The digital economy will ensure growth of gross domestic product by at least 30 percent and dramatically reduce corruption. This is confirmed by analytical studies of authoritative international organizations.” [2].

The competitiveness of a country is determined in various aspects in depending on the goals and tasks to be solved. To the international level Competitiveness is influenced by the quality of political, socio-economic, innovation and other processes. Increasing importance and the cost of intellectual work, the role of information technology, the formation knowledge economy as one of the most important sectors of the world economy contributed to the fact that the governments of many countries around the world have one of the main tasks their economic policy aims to increase competitiveness through growth in the quality of educational services.

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE

In the modern period, issues of assessing the quality of higher education are considered in various aspects. Firstly, the concept of quality itself is clarified education. The works of such scientists as V.A. are devoted to this area. Bolotov, N. F. Efremova, V. A. Kalney, N. N. Kurilchenko, D. Sh. Matros, I. Moiseeva, N. Mokshina, V. M. Polonsky, M. M. I. A. Rastopshina, N. A. Selezneva, A. I. Subetto, G. B. Skoka, S. E. Shishov and others. Secondly, many scientists pay attention in their scientific works to control quality of education. These are the works of such authors as M. Kendel, A. M. Ablazhei, E. Yu. Vasilyeva, M. A. Voronin, V. Vorotilov, L. N. Glebova, A. G. Gritsenko, N. D. Guskova, Yu. F. Gushchin, L. Dvorkin, I. T. Zaika, E. Yu. Ignatieva, V. V. Ilyin, M. V. Kaluzhskaya, Z. O. Kapelyuk, L. P. Kachalov, N. N. Karnaukhov, N. Mikhailov, T. Pokhlovskaya, A. Subetto, N. V. Shevchenko, V. M. Filippov, etc. The works of these authors prove that on Today there is no unified system for monitoring the quality of education and Various ways of its development are proposed. The third theoretical and methodological direction in the field of quality assessment education is based on information theory, the key element of which is is monitoring at all levels of management in the educational sphere. Big Scientific contributions to the development of this direction were made by T. V. Bazarova, T. I. Borovkova, S. I. Borodulina, E. V. Goncharova, L. D. Zubkova, V. A. Kalney, O. Z. Kapelyuk, I. M.Kondakov, A. G. Komkov, O. V. Kulikova [8], A. N. Mayorov, D. Sh. Matros,

N. N. Melnikova, N. Mokshina, I. A. Morev, D. M. Polev , A. I. Sevuk, O. E. Khabarova, A. I. Khudin, E. G. Chimitova, S. E. Shishov, etc. The next direction of research in the field of quality education is devoted to the selection of indicators that determine the quality of education in various aspects. This direction is reflected in the works of foreign and domestic researchers such as: P. Fishburne, W. Targerson, R. T. Eckenrode, F. Neutengale, M.P. Agranovich, S.S. Andreev, V.P.B.A. Begalov [4], Bespalenko, V.A. Bolotov, T. I. Borovkova, V. Vorotilov, T. Gromova, S.S. Gulyamov S.S.[6], L. Dvorkin, E. G. Evlanov, V. G. Zakharevich, O. G. Ilyina, G. S., Kovaleva, E. A. Lebedeva, I. A. Morev, V. P. Nesterov, I. E. Nikulina, M. V. Niyazova, G. B. Skok, O. N. Oleynikova, V. I. Radchenko, O. N. Rimskaya, E. M. Rodionova, G. P. Savelyeva, V. S. Sobolev, V. A. Testov, B. Yu. Khodiev [3].

METHODOLOGY

The research methodology is determined by the principles of scientific knowledge, scientific achievements reflected in the publications of classics and scientists of the modern period in the field of improving the organization of the educational process at the university based on innovative technologies. The methodological basis was developments of modern scientists, legislative and regulatory acts of the Republic Uzbekistan to improve the sphere of education and ICT. During writing This article uses methods of logical, statistical, comparative analysis. Analysis and results Experience shows that the education sector is one of the most innovative industries, on the development of which the innovation climate and competitiveness of the economy as a whole. Training and retraining of qualified specialists, in demand in the labor market, integration of education with science and production are priorities for various national education systems. The creation and application of new knowledge becomes one of the main sources growth of the international economy and quality of life of the population. Highly efficient The higher education system is today one of the main growth factors economy of the state, and the goal of the main directions of modernization in the system higher education — ensuring its qualitative transformation in conditions innovative economy. Modernization of higher education requires the creation new scientific, methodological, financial, material, legal conditions and adequate staffing to deepen and develop this process at the basis of preserving the positive potential accumulated in this area, establishing new forms of communication in the higher education system. Modern education should be understood as organized taking into account continuity of generations is the process of transferring and accumulating knowledge, skills, skills and competencies, as well as the preservation and development of traditions of education and learning for the benefit of the individual, the economy and society, characterized by achieving educational levels determined by the state. Vocational education should ensure the accumulation of not only general, but also special, professional knowledge and skills, competencies appropriate qualification level. In the early 90s of the 20th century, Uzbekistan entered a period of radical socio-economic reforms. Education is the most important a social institution that

ensures continuity of generations and at the same time creating a foundation for the future, could not be ignored [3].

Over the years of independence, Uzbekistan has created an effective legislative base regulating the sphere of education and retraining of personnel. Increasingly in demand among secondary school graduates becomes higher education. Admission quotas for entering higher education institutions [4].

In Uzbekistan, applicants are provided with a fairly wide range of higher education educational institutions, among which there are not only domestic ones, but also foreign. Undoubtedly, this increases the level of education and strengthens competition between universities, which in such conditions are simply forced to improve learning process. Training of specialists with higher education is carried out in higher education institutions educational institutions (universities, academies, institutes and other educational institutions of higher education) on the basis of secondary special education, vocational education. The development of the educational system is based on modern information and communication technologies. Any innovative development — This is not only an innovation process, but also the development of a system of factors and conditions, necessary for its implementation, including the creation and effective practical application of potential. Category “potential” (being more broader than just resources, reserves or production capacity) characterized by the interaction of “internal” and “external” in its object, thus representing the result of the dialectical unity of resources organizations, existing reserves, creative, entrepreneurial and other abilities. In addition, the concept of “potential” is associated with the categories “possibility” and “reality”, which, being modal characteristics of being, express both probability, tendency of formation, and already existing reality (in relation to the education system this can be designated as “the future in the present”) [5].

Entrepreneurial style of behavior of the university. One of the directions of modernization of the university is the organization and management of the university’s activities in the field of partnership cooperation based on expanding the use of information technology, opening up real prospects for improving the management process interaction between the university and the business community. In this process, a large role educational potential plays a role.

As practice shows, the potential of higher education consists of a set of available and acquired capabilities: intellectual; student; logistical; strategic; political; economic; social; cultural; professional activity; creative. At the same time, the “modality” of the higher school resource is manifested in its ability to realize one’s potential (separately or comprehensively) in depending on the effectiveness and competence of control actions of various level. Modernization of higher education involves improving traditional types of activities of the university and the development of new ones related to the formation of a global market for educational services and the establishment of an entrepreneurial style of behavior at the university. One of the directions of modernization of the university is the organization and management of the university’s activities in the field of partnership

cooperation based on expanding the use of information technology, opening up real prospects for improving the management process interaction between the university and the business community. In this process, a large role educational potential plays a role. Educational potential is a set of resources that The education system has the ability to provide its most important functions: training and education of children and youth, preparing the population to participate in social production. Educational potential combines accumulated knowledge of the people who own it, and the conditions for the implementation of this knowledge. Educational potential characterizes the ability of the national economy to solve problems training and education of the younger generation, training of qualified personnel, improving the level of qualifications of workers, forming scientific personnel, intellectual resources of society. The degree of implementation of these capabilities is determined by the level of efficiency of using this potential [6].

In addition, educational potential can be defined as a complex quantitative and qualitative characteristics of economic and social parameters of the education system in combination with the accumulated generations volume and quality of knowledge and professional experience acquired population and are reproduced through the education system.

As practice shows, innovative technologies at universities contribute to progress in the development of both students and teaching staff. Using innovative technologies, teachers firstly improve their pedagogical skills, secondly, they get the opportunity to actively combine teaching activities with research and innovative [7].

Currently, the Tashkent State Economic at the university, all special departments have agreements of commonwealth with enterprises and practical organizations that help organize practical training for students and under graduates university, carry out activities within the framework of concluded agreements on joint innovation community.

This practice allows for fundamental and applied scientific research research, both for university teachers and students together with representatives of the practical sphere [8].

The goal of the innovation community is to introduce innovative technologies in the educational process, training highly qualified specialists, advanced development of science.

The following factors contribute to the innovation of education today:

- intensive informatization of society;
- systematic review of the content of taught disciplines based on the latest achievements of science and production;
- active implementation of scientific results into the educational process research works, etc.

The potential of higher professional education is complex in composition multidimensional concept, including the following levels: manager (with highlighting financial, organizational and information potentials), reproductive (containing socio-economic, demographic, material, technical, personnel and

scientific potential) and effective, reflecting the effectiveness of the functioning of universities and quantitative and qualitative components of the educational potential of the population. Higher education is one of the key factors of development society and its economy, it contains elements of both private and public good has significant positive externalities. Education is a condition for the formation of human capital, as a general and specific, profitable area of investment. Consumer reviews education both as an investment and as a form of consumption.

Since last year, Uzbekistan began accepting students for correspondence courses. training, which allows training to be given to people who are already directly work in their specialty and in the future want to improve their professional level. Currently, the issue of introducing remote education. This type of education requires the development of educational and methodological new generation complexes using the most advanced information and communication technologies. This type of education involves interactive interaction students and teachers online, widespread use of audio and video technology, modern technologies and teaching aids [9]. Modern innovative approaches to education require highly qualified specialists with knowledge in the scientific and technical field, who can teach students in an interesting, competent and high-quality manner and master's students — future specialists for industries and areas of the national economy [9].

CONCLUSION

Development of the theory and practice of economic education, fundamental updating its target areas, content and technologies used capable of making a significant contribution to the rise of the national economy. For a long time It is known that investments in personnel training, from an economic point of view, are the most profitable investments.

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