



EFFICIENCY OF INTRODUCING INNOVATIVE APPROACHES IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation

The article deals with the issues of features and advantages of the modular system of education in higher education. Significance of decrees and laws adopted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev on the development of education and science, that is, on improving the quality and efficiency of higher education institutions based on the introduction of international standards for assessing the quality of education. The article also summarizes the importance of using advanced and modern interactive teaching methods, focusing on the introduction of new information technologies into the process, the use of innovative technologies and approaches in the education system.

Keywords: higher education, approach, innovative technology, method, quality of education, modular technology, credit module, control, motivation, independence, scientific and methodological experience, rational, economics, national model.

Introduction

In the context of economic stabilization in Uzbekistan, the pace of socio-economic reforms is accelerating, qualitative changes are taking place in all spheres of life, as well as in the field of education due to renewal, modern approaches and modern requirements.

One of the most pressing issues today is the deepening of economic reforms in our country, the work on the application of international standards and the best innovative methods in the field of education, in particular, in the higher education system. These include the creation of new generation textbooks, the use of modern foreign textbooks in the educational process, the use of advanced innovative technologies in the educational process based on new qualification requirements for higher education, and the creation of all conditions for self-study.

The power of any country is determined by its intellectual potential and is directly related to the quality of education. The adoption and implementation of a completely new national model of personnel training - the Law "On Education" and the National Personnel Training Program, the formation of a creative, socially active, spiritually rich





personality and the training of highly qualified, competitive personnel have created a methodological basis for achieving the goal.

An important role is played by the new strategy for the development of education and science in Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, adopted under the leadership of the President of our country Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, especially in the development of improving the quality and efficiency of higher education institutions based on the introduction of international standards for assessing the quality of education and training, as well as a gradual increase in the admission quota is important in improving the intelligence and degree of education of young people.

The program is aimed at increasing enrollment in higher education up to 50% and improving the quality of education, establish the practice of self-determination, develop a targeted program to prepare 10 potential universities for entry into the international QS and TNE rankings. by 2026, increase the number of non-public higher education institutions to at least 50 by 2026, provide women with education and skills, help them find decent jobs, support entrepreneurship, identify talented young women and channel their abilities, provide open and quality education for youth, to provide an excellent education for youth in general.

Creation of conditions for the development of inclusive education, creation of faculties in cooperation with the world's leading institutions of higher education in order to train qualified personnel with modern knowledge and skills in accordance with the requirements of industrial enterprises. It should be noted that an important role is played by the development and implementation of the Dual Education program, which has yielded results in developed countries..

The development of new approaches to teaching and educating students, teaching modular learning technologies, improving the structure and content of existing learning technologies, as well as continuous professional development of teachers working in this field, is a requirement of the time.

In this regard, in order to radically improve the quality of training of highly qualified specialists based on the continuous improvement of the professionalism and qualifications of teachers of higher educational institutions, the introduction of an improved system of regular retraining of personnel in accordance with modern requirements professional development of pedagogical workers" ..

One of the main tasks that we need to focus on today is to further increase the scientific potential of higher educational institutions, expand the scale of training of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel.

In the "Concept for the development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030", approved by Decree of the President of the Republic of





Uzbekistan dated October 8, 2019 No. PF-5847, the introduction of digital technologies and modern teaching methods - technical education, the introduction of a credit-modular system, an increase in the share of practical classes in special subjects aimed at improving practical skills in curricula.

We have set ourselves the great goal of laying the foundations of the Third Revival (Renaissance) in our country, for which we must create an environment and conditions that will educate new Khorazmi, Beruni, Ibn Sino, Ulugbek, Navoi and Babur. At the same time, first of all, the main pillars of our national idea should be the development of education and upbringing, decision-making on a healthy lifestyle, the development of science and innovation..

Today it is important to introduce modern teaching methods based on international standards, including a modular learning system. The term "modular learning" is an international concept - a module ("module", lat. Modulus), the meaning of which is a node consisting of closely interconnected elements that can function, that is, it is understood as the main tool for modular learning, as a complete information block . A module is a logically completed educational material based on the developed principles and focused on mastering one or more concepts of science or discipline.

Modular training makes it possible to comprehensively solve the following modern problems of vocational education, namely:

- module - optimization and systematization of the content of training based on an active approach to ensure the flexibility of programs;
- individualization of education;
- control the effectiveness of training in practical classes;
- on the basis of professional motivation, activation of the learning process, independence and full realization of learning opportunities.

The following advantages of the modular training system should be noted:

- ✓ the continuity of teaching between disciplines, interdisciplinary modules is ensured;
- ✓ methodologically sound compatibility of all types of educational process within and between modules is taught;
- ✓ flexibility of the modular structure of science;
- ✓ regular and effective monitoring of student learning;
- ✓ stratification of students by abilities;
- ✓ as a result of "squeezing out" information, reading is accelerated, classroom hours are effectively used and the content of study time, hours allocated for lectures, practical classes, individual and independent work are optimized.

As a result, the student will definitely have enough knowledge of skills and abilities.





When preparing modules of science, disciplines and subjects in higher educational institutions, it is important to use new educational technologies, the experience of the country's leading economic universities in their application, taking into account their methodological recommendations. It is also necessary to take into account the methods and means of developing the technology of lectures, practical and seminar classes, the rules of educational technology, the subject and main tasks of the subject, discipline and science, the specifics of teaching the subject, discipline and science in higher education, as well as the use of compatibility of pedagogical and scientific and methodological experience. teachers and authors of teaching methods.

Deepening reforms in the digital economy, in addition to new investments in the economy and modernization of the existing material and technical base, strengthening democratic principles of management, expanding the sphere of independence of enterprises, firms and equivalent production structures, initiatives in all areas of human activity, development of research. It is also important to provide knowledge on how to create a wide range of possibilities.

The features of the current stage of development of society include raising the educational and cultural level of the population, especially young people, improving the economy of enterprises and firms in quantitative and qualitative terms, ensuring that the Republic of Uzbekistan enters the ranks of developed countries.

The adopted "National Personnel Training Program" is aimed at solving largely similar problems through the creation of new generation textbooks, the use of modern teaching methods and advanced training of teachers.

The new Development Strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 provides for further liberalization of leading industries and the economy and the completion of transformation processes based on an increase in industrial production by 1.4 times, the continuation of industrial policy aimed at ensuring the sustainability of the national economy and increasing the share of industry in GDP, such goals, such as the widespread introduction of innovations in the economy, the development of cooperation between industrial enterprises and scientific institutions, the creation of 200 new industrial zones in the regions and the development of a system of business incubators.

Modernization of the educational process in higher education institutions, development of the professional competence of teachers in improving the quality of the teacher training system, equipping them with modern professional knowledge, skills and abilities in this area, independent use of scientific and technological innovations, creative skills and development of problem solving are key tasks.





In higher education, economics is aimed at developing the necessary specific economic knowledge among students, which is very important today in a situation where the centre of economic processes has risen to the level of the economy of the enterprise and the state.

It is important to use advanced and modern interactive teaching methods, to pay attention to the introduction of new information technologies into this process, so that students master the economic sciences at a sufficient level and level within the program.

Widespread use of visual aids, handouts, interactive and remote methods in the study, teaching and learning of sciences, as well as in conducting trainings published by the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, ministries, industry research institutions, international economic organizations and research centres, the use of materials from the provided statistical and analytical collections has an important place.

The economy is the basis of society. Its state, achievements and prospects are the subject of study of various economic disciplines (microeconomics, macroeconomics, sectorial economics, regional economics, enterprise economics, accounting, economic financial analysis and others).

It is known that the economy reflects the state of society, the use of productive forces and the level of their development, the use of the achievements of scientific and technological progress, the level of culture and education of the people. In addition to the material goods necessary for society, the state of the enterprise economy has a direct impact on the entire economy, since the main part of the national income is produced in enterprises. The better and more efficiently industrial enterprises work, regardless of their ownership and form of ownership, the higher the economic indicators and the standard of living of the population.

Practice shows that the successful development of the economy, especially at the national level, depends on the efficiency and profitability of enterprises. This is due to the fact that enterprises, in addition to producing the products necessary for society, combine and use the bulk of the able-bodied population, financial and material resources, and production capacities.

Production Factors





Definitions

Production The transformation of inputs into outputs by firms in order to earn profit (or to meet some other objective).

Consumption The act of using goods and services to satisfy wants. This will normally involve purchasing the goods and services.

Factors of production (or resources) The inputs into the production of goods and services: labour, land and raw materials, and capital.

Labour All forms of human input, both physical and mental, into current production.

Land and raw materials Inputs into production that are provided by nature: e.g. unimproved land and mineral deposits in the ground.

Capital All inputs into production that have themselves been produced: e.g. factories, machines and tools.

The economy is closer to the category of production than to the category of science, and functions and develops due to scientific and technological progress, effective interaction between production and non-production industries, rational use of resources and rational management.

The economics of an enterprise is a system of knowledge related to the process of developing and making economic decisions in the course of an enterprise's activities. The enterprise is an independent economic entity, the purpose of which is to satisfy social needs and make a profit. The enterprise is the main link in the market economy. It is the enterprise that is the main producer of goods and services, the main market entity that enters into various economic relations with other entities. Therefore, the economics of an enterprise, as a system of knowledge and methods for managing the economic activity of an enterprise, occupies an important place in the organization of production and distribution of benefits in any economic system.

The study of the economics of the enterprise is given paramount attention in the preparation of both economists and future engineers and non-economists.

What economics teaches






1.1 WHAT DO ECONOMISTS STUDY?

Many people think that economics is about *money*. Well, to some extent this is true. Economics has a lot to do with money: with how much money people are paid; how much they spend; what it costs to buy various items; how much money firms earn; how much money there is in total in the economy. But as we will see later in the book, money is only important because of what it allows us to do; money is a tool and economics is more than just the study of money.

It is concerned with the following:

- The *production* of goods and services: how much the economy produces, both in total and of individual items; how much each firm or person produces; what techniques of production are used; how many people are employed.
- The *consumption* of goods and services: how much the population as a whole spends (and how much it saves); what the pattern of consumption is in the economy; how much people buy of particular items; what particular individuals choose to buy; how people's consumption is affected by prices, advertising, fashion and other factors.

 *Could production and consumption take place without money? If you think they could, give some examples.*

But we still have not quite got to the bottom of what economics is about. What is the crucial ingredient that makes a problem an economic one? The answer is that there is one central problem faced by all individuals and all societies. From this one problem stem all the other economic problems we shall be looking at throughout this book.

This central economic problem is the problem of scarcity. This applies not only in countries like Ethiopia and the Sudan, but also in the UK, the USA, Japan, France and all other countries of the world. For an economist, scarcity has a very specific definition.



Before reading on, how would you define 'scarcity'? Must goods be at least temporarily unattainable to be scarce?

The problem of scarcity

Ask people if they would like more money, and the vast majority would answer 'Yes'. They want more money so that they can buy more goods and services; and this applies not only to poor people but also to most wealthy people too. The point is that human wants are virtually unlimited.

Yet the means of fulfilling human wants are limited. At any one time the world can only produce a limited amount of goods and services. This is because the world only has a limited amount of *resources*. These resources, or *factors of production* as they are often called, are of three broad types:

- Human resources: *labour*. The labour force is limited in number, but also in skills. This limits the productivity of labour.
- Natural resources: *land and raw materials*. The world's land area is limited, as are its raw materials.
- Manufactured resources: *capital*. Capital consists of all those inputs that have each had to be produced in the first place. The world has a limited stock of capital: a limited supply of factories, machines, transportation and other equipment. The productivity of capital is limited by the state of technology.



Could each of these types of resources be increased in quantity or quality? Is there a time dimension to your answer?

So here is the reason for scarcity: human wants are virtually unlimited, whereas the resources available to satisfy these wants are limited. We can thus define scarcity as follows:



In the process of using modular learning technology in covering the subject of disciplines in economics, the study draws some conclusions:

- ✓ optimal use of modern pedagogical technologies in the coverage of natural science topics and further increase in the effectiveness of lessons;
- ✓ use of the latest modern foreign literature, Internet resources to supplement the content of scientific topics;
- ✓ teach students to solve economic problems from computer programs in classroom and self-study (MS Excel, GAMS, SPSS, etc.)
- ✓ modular training ensures the achievement of sufficient conditions for optimizing the content of training and the flexibility of programs for systematization and independent study of educational material;
- ✓ Orientation to the individualization of education based on knowledge, skills and abilities in working with students;
- ✓ the use of cases that cause situational tasks in practical classes and the development of practical skills among students;
- ✓ achievement of effective mastery of science by accelerating learning, monitoring the effectiveness of learning.

Recommendations:

To further improve the implementation of the modular approach to teaching in higher education, it is advisable to give the following recommendations:

- ✓ Development of new curricula, programs and preparation of modern literature in accordance with the national model of credit-modular education of bachelors and masters of the country's universities based on foreign experience;
- ✓ Ensuring the advanced development of "scientific-educational-industrial" integration, activities in cooperation and the achievement of direct participation in education, in practice in production, as well as in the service sector for students;
- ✓ Supporting internships for students in developed countries, bringing the time of internship in the curriculum closer to foreign countries, as well as recognition of internships abroad;
- ✓ For use in the retraining and advanced training of teachers, specialists, masters of organizing intensive courses in pedagogical, information and communication technologies, foreign languages;
- ✓ Formation of the level of the material and technical base of the educational institution at the level of the requirements of modular training (for example, relevant lesson plans, access to the Internet, the necessary means of interactive learning, visual and methodological aids);





- ✓ High efficiency can be achieved by monitoring the achievement of goals and improving the mechanism for analyzing and implementing the results;
- ✓ It is necessary to determine specific measures to develop the scientific foundations of the theoretical and methodological structure of the modular teaching technology, which ensures the effective teaching of economic sciences.
- ✓ Using interactive teaching methods that include real life simulations, role playing and problem solving. Interactive learning not only forms students' activity, creativity, independence in the process of assimilation of information, but also contributes to the full implementation of educational goals. High efficiency in teaching economics and others is achieved through the introduction of modular educational technologies and a credit-modular system.

The foregoing consists not only in conducting training based on innovative educational technologies, but also in teaching students self-study, a new approach to education, obtaining the necessary and deep theoretical, as well as practical knowledge, and developing practical skills based on demand in the labour market. This system provides a focus on the professional development and maturity of the student. It is aimed at ensuring continuous education of the owner of knowledge and the formation of human capital that meets the labour market and modern requirements.

The use of interactive teaching methods, the introduction of modular educational technologies and a credit-modular system in educational practice are important indicators of improving the quality of education.

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