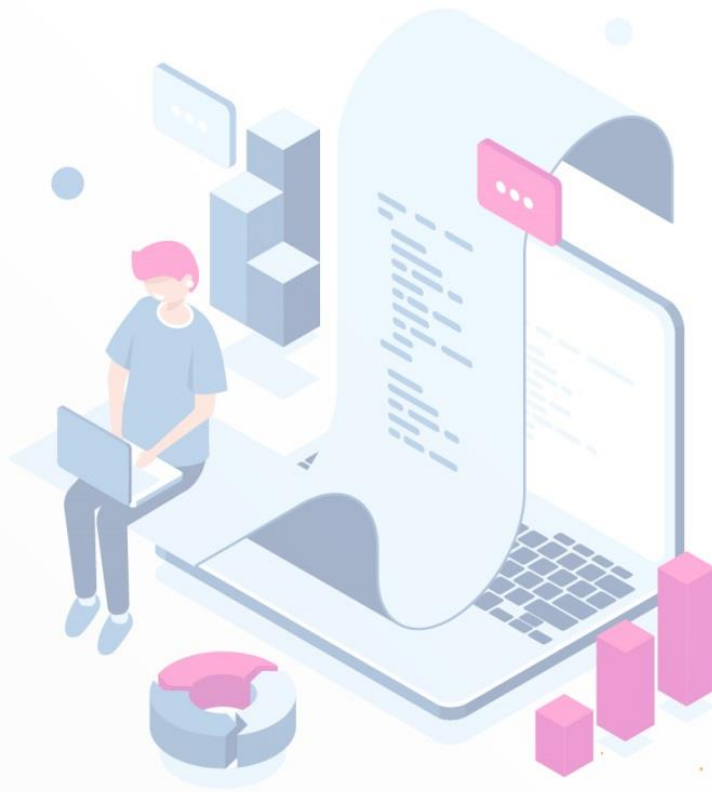


ISSN : 2349-4204



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF

TRENDS IN MARKETING MANAGEMENT

Indexed by:



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EDUCATIONAL SERVICES ARE AN IMPORTANT FACTOR OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: This article examines the role and advantages of educational system management in today's global education process, as well as the role of this system in managing students of higher education institutions. According to the results of the study of international practices, it is justified that the basis of higher education system management in many countries of the world is quality personnel training.

Keywords: Educational System, State, Nation, Educational Services, Demand, Need, Labor Services, Higher Education.

I. INTRODUCTION

The main goal of the activities conducted in the world education system is to fundamentally improve the quality of training qualified and knowledgeable personnel. In accelerating these tasks, the integral connection of education, production and science serves as the main factor.

The processes of the educational system of the Republic of Uzbekistan are gaining their place in the world today in the field of science and technology. Compared to North America, Europe and other developed countries, it is distinguished by the relative affordability and convenience of educational services. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, educational services are provided in Russian, English, Tajik, and Karakalpak languages.



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Education in Uzbekistan is of social importance, it is a single-purpose process carried out for the benefit of a person, family, society and the state, and it is a set of acquired knowledge and skills. The current education system in Uzbekistan can be considered as a space reflecting a certain volume and complexity of values, experience and skills, intellectual, spiritual, moral, creative, physical and professional development of a person, to meet his educational needs and interests. Based on Articles 50-51 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, state citizens and stateless persons have the right to receive free education and higher education on a competitive basis¹.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

According to O.V. Saginova, the product of any educational institution is developed to meet the needs of educational program, vocational training, training and retraining in the educational process, that is, to achieve a certain social effect (change of educational or professional level)².

In this direction, A.A. Chentsov's point of view is of particular importance. According to him, "educational product" is defined as the result of scientific-pedagogical work, which in turn is a different kind of scientific work. "Educational services, in turn, are considered different types of scientific work and are created in the process of scientific pedagogical work. The result of scientific work is a scientific product. The result of scientific and pedagogical work is an educational service - this part of the intellectual product is adapted to the appropriate segment of the educational service³.

In this case, the educational product is a part of the intellectual product (along with scientific and engineering products) adapted to the relevant segment of the educational services market. In our opinion, this definition does not include the

¹<https://lex.uz/docs/6445145>

²Saginova O.V. Changes in the educational services market / www.marketologi.ru

³Chentsov A.G. Elements of finitely additive measure theory. II. USTU-UPI, Ekaterinburg, 2010. – 215 p.



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formalization of contracts that record the mutual obligations and responsibilities of the parties for the sale of educational services, the number of buyers as a product, and the possibility that it can be realized several times.

In the scientific literature, it is proposed to look at educational services as measures aimed at increasing their competitiveness. For example, A.E. Vifleemsky in his research defines "educational services as a summary of measures that serve to increase the consumer's new knowledge, skills, personal qualities and the value of the labor force and its competitiveness in the labor market⁴".

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the process of conducting this research, methods such as logical analysis, generalization, and comparative analysis were used to prove that the system of educational services is a socially significant, single-purpose process that is implemented in the interest of society and the state.

IV. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Based on world practice, it can be noted that the improvement of quality management mechanisms of educational processes in the higher education system is an important factor in achieving competitiveness in this field.

Today, fundamental reforms are being implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the sustainable development of the higher education system and increasing its competitiveness. The number of higher education institutions operating in our country in 2016-2022, it increased to 154, and this indicator increased by 2.2 times between these years. In the analyzed years, the number of students studying in higher education institutions increased from 268,300 in the 2016/2017 academic year to 808,000 in the 2021/2022 academic year, in accordance with the number of higher education institutions.

Table 1

⁴Vifleemsky A.E. Economics of education / A.E. Vifleemsky. – M., 2003. – 342 p.



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The number of higher education institutions operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan (per academic year, unit)⁵

Indicators	Years						Growth in 2017-2023, %
	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	
Number of higher education institutions, unit	72	98	119	127	154	191	2.7 times
Including branches of foreign higher education organizations	7	9	18	20	25	26	3.7 times
They have students, a thousand people	297.7	360.2	441.0	571.5	808.0	1042.1	3.5 times
Including those who study in departments, a thousand people : in the daytime section	287.5	313.0	360.1	441.9	553.4	622.6	2.2 times
Evening	-	1,2	7.3	11.5	26.6	37.7	-
in the external department	10.2	46.0	73.6	118.1	228.0	381.8	37.4 times
Number of students per 10,000 population, in units	93	110	130	165	229	289	3.1 times
Number of admitted students, thousand people	85.7	114.5	138.1	174.9	235.9	282.4	3.3 times
Including departments: to the day section	76.7	86.2	111.6	132.7	166.7	196.4	2.6 times
Evening	-	-	3,2	6.0	9.0	10.5	-
to the extramural department	9.0	28.3	23.3	36.2	60.1	75.5	8.4 times
The number of students admitted to the undergraduate program, thousand people	80.8	108.7	128.7	165.0	220.2	275.5	3.4 times

⁵It was compiled based on the information of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.



Including: daytime	71.8	80.4	102.5	123.0	151.6	187.8	2.6 times
Evening	0.0	0.0	3.1	5.8	8.7	9.4	-
Externally	9.0	28.3	23.1	36.2	59.9	78.3	8.7 times
Number of graduates, thousand people	67.4	70.3	70.8	83.9	103.9	102.4	1.5 times
Graduated professionals per 10,000 population	21.0	21.5	21.0	24.0	29.6	29.5	1.4 times

According to the table, the number of students studying in full-time departments of higher education institutions in the Republic of Uzbekistan was 287.5 thousand in the 2017/2018 academic year, and 622.6 thousand in the 2022/2023 academic year. The admission of students to the evening department of education has started from the 2019/2020 academic year, and this figure is currently 37,700. Also, the number of students studying in correspondence form of higher education was 10.2 thousand students in the 2017/2018 academic year, and this figure increased to 381.8 thousand in the 2022/2023 academic year. The number of students per 10,000 population in the republic was 94 in the 2017/2018 academic year, and this indicator has a regular growth trend and reached 289 in the 2022/2023 academic year. According to the results of the conducted research, the total number of students admitted to HEIs in 2019-2022 increased to 235,800 in the 2021/2022 academic year, that is, it increased by 3.8 times in the analyzed years. Since then, the number of students admitted to the day department has increased by 2.7 times. In the republic, the number of graduates per 10,000 inhabitants increased by 48.0%.

Table 2



**Departure of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan for travel purposes
(thousands of people)⁶**

Indicator	Over the years				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
The number of people who left the Republic for the purpose of education	104.4	107.6	189.1	143.6	36.6

The information in the table shows that the situation of the citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan going abroad for the purpose of education in 2021 rose to much higher levels than in other periods, and in 2022 and 2023, it had a tendency to decrease.

Such a downward trend indicates the increase in the number of higher education institutions in the Republic of Uzbekistan that can meet the needs of citizens who want to study abroad, and the creation of necessary and modern conditions for education in them.

Table 3

**The number of foreign tourists who visited the Republic of Uzbekistan for
the purpose of travel (thousands of people)⁷**

Indicator	Over the years				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
The number of foreign tourists who visited the Republic for the purpose of study	21.4	4.7	6.4	8.8	16.8

⁶stat.uz

⁷stat.uz



From the data in the table, it can be seen that during the pandemic, the number of foreign tourists who visited the Republic of Uzbekistan for the purpose of study decreased sharply. However, by 2023, we may witness a 3.5-fold increase in this figure compared to the lowest figure in 2020.

The education system is now a reliable point of the state. Therefore, bringing the education system to an alternative standard, on the one hand, creates moderate equality for all students studying in the country's educational institutions, and on the other hand, it expands the ranks of young people who aspire to this country. Today, as Russia wants to show itself as a world model, this first of all requires taking into account the achievements of the world higher education practice in the formation of the higher education system.

There fore, we believe that higher educational institutions, at the same time as studying, focusing on the content, methods, forms of the educational system in accordance with the world standards, the means of providing employment at the same time as studying, bringing the quality of education to the first place will lead to the expected result.

In addition, education rests on two foundations. The first basis is the teacher, and the second basis is the student, so it is important for the teacher to understand what to teach, and what the student should study.

V. CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

Our research has shown that at the time of the integration of the current world economy and in the conditions of the innovative development of the economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to successfully manage the activities of educational system institutions and organizations, to systematize the development directions, criteria and comprehensive evaluation indicators of the educational



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services market based on the characteristics of their formation, and to group and classify them according to their special characteristics is enough. In this case, it will be possible to create conditions for effective use of the real and potential possibilities of its quantity and quality indicators based on the optimal assessment of the activity of educational institutions for the effective development of the market of educational services.

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