

# Public Opinion about the Competitiveness of a Higher Education Institution in Uzbekistan

Nargis Abdukhalilovna Alimatova

Associate Professor, Candidate of Philosophical Sciences, Department of Social and Humanitarian Sciences,  
Tashkent State University of Economics.

E-mail: nargis2207@gmail.com

**Abstract.** This article analyzes the results of a survey among the population of Uzbekistan in order to study public opinion to study competitiveness and the competitive environment in the higher education system.

**Keywords:** competitiveness, higher education institution, quality of education, state competitiveness, labor market, graduates

---

## 1. Introduction

Today, the labor market and the competition in it have globalized. This situation in turn leads to the need to train specialists who can adapt to international conditions and requirements even while working on the territory of their state. The degree of economic competitiveness of the country and its integration into the world agricultural system largely depends on the successful solution of this task. Therefore, an important factor and basis for increasing national competitiveness is education.

President Of Our Country Sh. It was in the address of Mirziyoev to the Supreme Assembly and the people of Uzbekistan of December 20, 2022 that the question of quality education was raised. "Improving the quality of education is the only way to develop a new Uzbekistan," they said. Mirziyoev [1].

## 2. Results and Discussions

An analysis of the literature on this topic shows that the issue of competitiveness of higher education institutions is more covered in the scientific articles of Russian researchers, and you will not find articles or monographs of scientists from Uzbekistan. R.A. The competitiveness of the fakhutdinov higher education institution, factors affecting it in a competitive environment, S.A. Dochkin's role in increasing OTM competitiveness of additional professional qualification, T.K. Ekshikeev has studied problems such as the role of OTM competitive advantages in increasing its competitiveness.

Research techniques

During the implementation of the study, scientific techniques such as survey, analysis and synthesis, induction were used.

Analyses and results

As a rule, countries with an emphasis on the education of the population and improving the skills of the labor force have always developed rapidly. In the current period, when there is a growing high intellectualization of production processes, the importance of human, that is, intangible capital, is increasing. Such capital, on the other hand, comes at the expense of spending on education, culture and health. At the beginning of the 20th century, production in developed countries was more than 2 times the total amount of investments in a person in terms of their value. And today, despite the large increase in material capital in the last 30 years, the proportionality of the above-mentioned elements has changed in favor of non-material, that is, human capital. It is double the material capital. In a time when the flow of information is growing and society and its technical and social infrastructure are dynamically changing and complex, the educational level and qualification of personnel has become an instrument of no less importance than material and energy resources, traditional, which, according to their effectiveness, are not an alternative to competition. The ability to effectively use information technology resources has become an important factor in the normal development of society, a means of ensuring effective management of the entire complex mechanism of economic and socio-political activity. It must be said that not only narrow economic, but also Broad, both technical and humanitarian awareness is envisaged.

What educational system should be found to be competitive, since the level of education of the population depends on the educational system that exists in the country? - the question arises. Professor Josef S. of the Harvard University School of management. Ney believes that the educational system should perform the following tasks:

- 1) the formation of the ability to transform information received in a person into knowledge;
- 2) to form the basis for the development of the ability to distinguish important decisive parties in a person from non-important, secondary ones;
- 3) to create in a person a thirst for knowledge, an interest in unexplored, new, unusual things, the skill of creative thinking and acting. This provides the basis for maintaining a lifelong interest in reading, a desire for new knowledge [2].

Interest in knowledge should definitely give birth to high school. Also, this school should also help a teenager with career guidance. It will be possible to compete with foreign educational systems by organizing educational and educational processes within the framework of the curriculum as in the brochure. And in our higher education system, the credit-module system, which is introduced in recent years, provides an opportunity to continue our future graduates in higher educational institutions of foreign countries. Even by participating in various exchange programs, our students are familiarizing themselves with the advantages and achievements of foreign educational systems. By the competitiveness of a higher education institution, we understand the Real and potential ability of universities to meet the needs of consumers of educational services in the field of certain professional knowledge, qualifications and skills in the conditions of market competition. To analyze the competitiveness of a higher education institution, it is necessary to divide the factors affecting it into external and internal factors. External factors are not affected by any higher education institution, but they should be taken into account in assessing the competitiveness of the OSCE and determining the competitive strategy of the educational institution. In turn, internal factors are embodied as potential opportunities in ensuring the competitiveness of the higher education institution itself. The task of the leadership of a higher educational institution is to analyze external factors (megamuhit, macromuhit, microenvironment) and change the factors of the internal environment, turning them into a competitive advantage in the form of services. The above factors can have both positive and negative effects on the competitiveness of a higher education institution.

External factors can include:

- regulation of the educational system by state bodies;
- Regulation of legislation and the process of providing educational services;
- social-demographic factors, etc.k.

To internal factors in the educational system:

- quality and efficiency of educational services;
- research activities;
- includes the level of proficiency of professors, etc.

The microenvironment of a higher educational institution, in turn, is characterized by the uniqueness of the same organization, its structure, the Coordination of the efforts of its employees aimed at a common goal. At the same time, an educational organization is an open system, in which there are such interconnected elements that they are closely related to the external environment. The analysis of the internal environment of the organization will focus on identifying the strengths and weaknesses of the educational institution. It is clear in itself that the quality of the offered educational services is determined by the means and methods of education and plays a leading role. In turn, financial opportunities have a direct impact on frame, production and informational potential. And it is formed at the expense of the institution's own resources and resources from the state. The competitiveness of a higher educational institution directly depends on the quality and compliance of the educational services provided to consumer requirements. In order to study the social opinion on such issues as the quality of education, the elements that make it up, the factors that affect it, the impact of the quality of education on the competitiveness of the state, a survey was carried out among the population of Uzbekistan. It was attended by 178 people.

Of the 178 respondents, 53.9% were female and 46.1% were male.

	Gender belonging of respondents	in percentage
1	Men	46,1
2	Women	53,9

Of the respondents by age, 30.3% are between the ages of 18 and 30, 61.8% are between the ages of 30 and over 60, and 7.9% are over the age of 60.

	Age distribution of respondents	in percentage
1	Ages 18 to 30	30,3

2	Ages 30 to 60	61,8
3	Over 60 years old	7,9

By profession, 42.7 percent are professors, 22.5 percent are students, 34.8 percent have different professions:

	Distribution of respondents by profession	In percentage
1	Professors	42,7
2	Students	22,5
3	Other occupations	34,8

"Do you think that the quality of education is an important factor in improving the competitiveness of a higher education institution?", 95.5 percent of respondents said yes. The rest of the respondents answered "No", "I have no clear opinion,".

ж/с	The competitiveness of a higher education institution	In percentage
1	do you consider that the quality of education is an important factor in increasing?	95,5
2	yes	4,5

From these answers it is clear that the main majority recognizes the quality of education as an important factor.

"What factor do you consider important in increasing the competitiveness of a higher education institution?", 57.3 percent of respondents said that "quality and methodologies of Education", 15.7 percent "meet the needs of consumers of the educational service"; 7.3 percent - "financial freedom of an educational institution"; 12.9 percent- "professional qualifications of professors"; the remaining respondents said that "all factors are important,".

ж/с	In improving the competitiveness of a higher education institution	In percentage
1	which factor do you consider important?	57,3
2	quality and methodologies of Education	15,7
3	meeting the needs of educational service consumers	7,3
4	financial freedom of an educational institution	12,9
5	professional qualification of professors	6,8

From these responses, it can be seen that more than half of those surveyed emphasize the importance of the quality and methodologies of education in increasing the competitiveness of a higher education institution.

What do you understand by "Higher education institution external competitive environment"?, 62.4 percent said that they "strive to get high positions in international rankings"; 36 percent said they "strive to get high positions in the ranking among Higher education institution in the country"; the rest of the respondents said that they "compete with related Higher education institution ,".

ж/с	What do you understand by "Higher education institution external competitive environment"?	In percentage
1	striving for higher positions in international rankings	62,4
2	striving to get high positions in the ranking among the country's OTMs	36
3	competitive equipments	1,6

In reality, today the most advanced higher education institutions of our republic are trying to occupy high positions in international ratings. In particular, out of the most advanced universities of Uzbekistan, Samarkand State University should be among the 500 most powerful universities in the world by 2030.

What, in your opinion, is meant by the "quality of Education"? (it is possible to define multiple answers); 73 percent of respondents - "excellence in teaching methods"; 51.7 percent - "students have a good understanding and memory of the material being passed"; 44.9 percent- "audiences are provided with end-to-end technology"; 45.5 percent - "forming critical thinking in students"; 55.1 percent - "shaping creative thinking in students"; 0.6 percent - "all," - answered.

ж/с	By "quality of education", you think,	In percentage
1	what is meant?	73
2	excellence in teaching methods	51,7

3	good understanding and memorization of the material being passed on by students	44,9
4	the fact that audiences are provided with the latest technologies	45,5
5	formation of critical thinking in students	55,1
6	formation of creative thinking in students	0,6

The fact that almost all of the factors determining the quality of education are important is evident from these answers.

"What characteristics do graduates' competitiveness in the domestic and international labor market depend on?(multiple responses were allowed to be selected) "- 70.2 percent of respondents said "graduates know foreign languages", 34.3 percent "graduated from an OTM that ranks high in the international rankings"; 55.6 percent said" advanced creative and critical thinking"; 56.2 percent said" availability of professional competencies"; 37.1 percent said" meets employer's requirements"; 0.6 percent said"all," -.

ж/с	What characteristics does the competitiveness of graduates in the domestic and international labor market depend on?	In percentage
1	foreign language proficiency of graduates	70,2
2	graduating from the OTM, which ranks high in the international ranking	34,3
3	the development of creative and critical thinking skills	55,6
4	availability of professional competencies	56,2
5	to meet the requirements of the employer	37,1

From these responses, more importance was attached to the fact that graduates have knowledge of foreign languages and professional competencies is an important factor determining their competitiveness.

"What is meant as the result of quality education?", 46.6% of respondents said "graduate success in the international labor market", 15.2% said" graduate employment percentage"; 21.3% said "graduate proficiency in practice"; 14.5% said "graduate success in the local labor market"; the remaining respondents said "all" or any other opinion.

ж/с	What is meant as the result of quality education?	In percentage
1	success of graduates in the international labor market	46,6
2	percentage of graduate employment	15,2
3	success of graduates in the local labor market	14,5
4	all	23,7

Almost half of those who respond see the success of graduates in the international labor market as a result of quality education.

"Does the quality of education in universities affect state competitiveness?", 90.4% of respondents said" show"; 8.4% said" show"; the rest said" I didn't know, " they said.

ж/с	The quality of education to state competitiveness	In percentage
1	will it have an effect?	90,4
2	No effect	8,4
3	does not show	1,2

The fact that the quality of higher education is a factor affecting the competitiveness of the state is recognized by the main majority.

"What factor do you think the higher state's position in international competition depends more on?(it is possible to specify several answers) "- 84.3% of respondents answered" to the educational system"; 43.3% answered" to the development of industry"; 31.5% to" the development of Tourism"; 56.7% to" the well-being of a people's marriage"; 23% to" the development of Agriculture"; 60.7% answered"-the development of Information Technology," -.

ж/с	Do you believe that the higher the state's position in international competition depends more on what factor?	In percentage
1	to the educational system	84,3
2	to the development of the industry	43,3
3	to the development of Tourism	31,5

4	welfare of the people's marriage	56,7
5	agricultural development	23
6	advanced information technology	60,7

### **3. Conclusion**

Thus, in place of the conclusion, it can be said that at different stages of the functioning of a higher educational institution, various factors are affected. Taking these factors into account leads to an increase in the quality of training students and an increase in the level of competitiveness of the entire educational system. The education system in the state, the quality of education is one of the important factors affecting its competitiveness. Today's graduates should be personnel who can compete not only in the domestic, but also in the international labor market.

### **4. Reference**

1. Mirziyoev Sh. Our creative people strengthen our independence and continue to promote sustainable development.// Newspaper "People's word", December 21, 2022, №272. <https://xs.uz/uzkr/site/newspaper>
2. Kuznesov D.L. Factor konkurentosposobnosti vuza.// Innovasii I Investisii №3, 2021. p.117.