

ORGANIZATION OF DUAL EDUCATION IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada bugungi kunda oliy ta'lim muassasalarida taxsil olayotgan bo'lajak mutaxassislarning ta'lim olish jarayonlari va ularning amalga oshirish mexanizmlari to'g'risida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Shuningdek maqolada dual ta'lim tizimini tadbiq etish mexanizmlari keltirilgan bo'lib, uning ahamiyati nechog'lik ahamiyatli ekanligi bayon etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: oliy ta'lim, dual ta'lim, oliy ta'lim muassasasi, kadrlar tayyorlash, professional ta'lim, kunduzgi ta'lim, sirtqi ta'lim, kechki ta'lim.

Аннотация. В данной статье представлена информация об образовательных процессах будущих специалистов, обучающихся в высших учебных заведениях, и механизмах их реализации. Также в статье представлены механизмы реализации системы дуального образования и объяснено, насколько это важно.

Ключевые слова: высшее образование, дуальное образование, высшее учебное заведение, подготовка кадров, профессиональное образование, очная форма обучения, заочная форма обучения, вечернее образование.

Annotation. This article provides information about the educational processes of future specialists studying in higher education institutions and the mechanisms for their implementation. The article also presents the mechanisms for implementing the dual education system and explains how important this is.

Key words: higher education, dual education, higher educational institution, personnel training, professional education, full-time education, part-time education, evening education.

Significant work is being carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan to determine priority areas for the systematic reform of higher education, to raise the process of training highly qualified personnel with modern knowledge and high spiritual and moral qualities, who are independent thinkers, to a qualitatively new level, to modernize higher education, and to develop the social sphere and economic sectors based on advanced educational technologies.

The Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 provides for the following priority tasks:

developing public-private partnerships in the field of higher education, increasing the level of coverage of higher education by more than 50 percent based on the organization of the activities of state and non-state higher education institutions in the

regions, and creating a healthy competitive environment in the sector;

To transform the National University of Uzbekistan and Samarkand State University into flagship higher education institutions of our country;

inclusion of at least 10 higher education institutions in the republic in the top 1,000 higher education institutions in the rankings of internationally recognized organizations (Quacquarelli Symonds World University Rankings, Times Higher Education or Academic Ranking of World Universities), including the National University of Uzbekistan and Samarkand State University in the top 500 higher education institutions;

gradual transition of the educational process in higher education institutions to a credit-module system;

Based on international experience, introduce advanced standards of higher education, including a gradual transition from education focused on acquiring theoretical knowledge in curricula to an education system focused on developing practical skills;

to raise the content of higher education to a qualitatively new level, to establish a system of training highly qualified personnel who will make a worthy contribution to the sustainable development of the social sphere and economic sectors, and who will be able to find their place in the labor market;

ensuring the academic independence of higher education institutions;

phased implementation of the "University 3.0" concept, which implies the inextricable link between education, science, innovation, and commercialization of research results in higher education institutions;

To attract foreign investments, expand the scope of paid services, and establish technoparks, foresight, technology transfer, startup, and accelerator centers at higher educational institutions through other extrabudgetary funds, and to elevate them to the level of scientific and practical institutions that research and forecast the socio-economic development of relevant sectors, industries, and regions;

to ensure that professors, researchers, doctoral candidates, undergraduate and graduate students of higher education institutions publish articles in prestigious international scientific journals with a high impact factor, increase the citation rate of articles, as well as gradually include the republic's scientific journals in international scientific and technical databases;

Transforming the higher education system of Uzbekistan into a "hub" implementing international educational programs in Central Asia;

increasing the investment attractiveness of higher education, attracting foreign education and scientific technologies;

implementation of five initiatives, including comprehensive measures aimed at creating additional conditions for the education of students and youth;

improving the infrastructure and material and technical base of higher education institutions, including through the widespread involvement of preferential funds from international financial institutions, gradually transferring them to a self-financing system and ensuring their financial stability;

establish mutually beneficial cooperation between education and production enterprises and research institutes;

Increasing the level of coverage of socially vulnerable segments of the population, including people with disabilities, with higher education, and improving infrastructure conditions for them[1].

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education", a lot of work is being done to create broad opportunities to support young people's interest in acquiring professions and specialties and to organize dual education in the professional education system.

Students are admitted to study in the dual education format through a separate electronic platform developed by the Ministry or the Unified Interactive State Services Portal of the Republic of Uzbekistan within the framework of the admission parameters approved by the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

It is prohibited to transfer students studying in full-time, evening and part-time education to dual education. When the contract between the professional educational institution and the organization is terminated, the student(s) will be transferred to full-time, evening and part-time education at the appropriate level of education.

The organization of dual education includes the following stages:

- Formation of organizations providing dual education based on the needs of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and Tashkent city khokimiyats, ministries and departments for middle-level personnel in the economic sectors;

- conclusion of a contract between the organization and the vocational education institution, as well as between the organization and the student;

- organizing career guidance in the regions;

- develop and update relevant educational programs;

- Continuously study the demand and supply of middle-level personnel in the labor market;

- Evaluation of personnel being trained on the basis of dual education programs.

Sample agreements for the implementation of dual education between an organization and a vocational education institution, and between a student and an organization, shall be approved by the Ministry in agreement with the Ministry of Poverty Reduction and Employment of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The dual education program is developed by a vocational educational institution

in collaboration with the organization based on educational and methodological documents approved by the ministry.

The duration of training, the duration of theoretical and practical training, and the final state certification are determined based on the curriculum and learning process schedule approved by the organization and professional educational institution.

The learning process schedule provides that students spend at least two days a week at a vocational educational institution, completing the theoretical, educational and practical parts of the educational program, and the remaining days at the organization, completing the practical parts related to production.

The duration of training in a profession or specialty is determined in accordance with the educational process schedule. The duration of training is not allowed to be less than (may be more than) the corresponding educational programs in the form of full-time education[2].

In order to improve the higher education system in accordance with international standards and increase the quality of education:

Bachelor's degree programs and master's degree specialties will be revised based on advanced foreign experience and the needs of sectors and industries of the economy for personnel;

Higher education programs will be redeveloped on the basis of leading higher education institutions based on the programs of foreign higher education institutions that are among the top 200 in the rankings of educational fields of international organizations;

The requirements for the educational laboratory base of higher education institutions are adapted to educational programs, and scientific laboratories to technological processes in sectors and industries of the economy;

The workload of professors and teachers is focused on educational and scientific activities, and the educational processes are aimed at developing independent learning skills in students[3].

In our country, effective work is being carried out on the processes of training middle-level personnel based on the needs of employers.

In particular, a dual education system has been established in vocational educational institutions to train qualified and modern mid-level personnel with professional skills in all sectors of the economy, and to develop their professional skills, taking into account the interest of young people in acquiring professions and specialties.

At the same time, as a result of the further increase in the need for middle-level personnel in jobs created on the basis of socio-economic development programs in the regions, there is a need to establish year-round dual education in vocational educational institutions based on orders from organizations[4].

References:

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