
Possibilities of forming a national qualification system based on international standards

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Annotation. *This article analyzes the possibilities of forming a national qualification system in the ability of graduates to acquire skills and qualifications in accordance with the requirements of the labor market on the basis of international standards of education in improving the quality and effectiveness of Higher Education.*

Keywords: *international standard, educational result, labor market, National Qualification System, Certification, Knowledge, Skills, Qualification, International Assessment, migration and external labor market, Future Skills.*

In our country, it is considered as a priority task to strengthen the interdependence of the requirements of the employing enterprises with the content of the educational programs in the preparation of qualified and competitive personnel for the labor market, taking into account the levels of the international standard classifier of education. Pedagogical theories of quality and effectiveness of higher education content are being thoroughly researched not only in our country, but also in the world by leading research institutes and centers for implementation of the international education system. Today, the demands of the international and domestic labor market, the acceleration of integration processes, digitization, technological acceleration in the industry require the training of specialists with skills and qualifications that meet the requirements of the time. According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022, "Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" No. PF-60, the formation of admission parameters based on the proposals of personnel customers, the development of a target program for higher education institutions to enter the QS and TNE international ratings, potential and due to its specific nature, the development of 5-year target programs for inclusion in international ratings is defined as a priority task.

The decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 287 of May 15, 2020 on "Measures to organize the activities of the national system of development of professional qualifications, knowledge and skills in the Republic of Uzbekistan" established the following: National qualification framework, national system of development of professional qualifications, knowledge and skills regulations, regulations on the republican council for the development of professional skills, regulations on network councils for the development of professional knowledge and skills, methodological recommendations on the formation and implementation of network competency frameworks, methodological recommendations on the formation and implementation of professional standards, engaged in competence assessment activities such as the register of legal entities, the national register of professional standards, the national register of persons with approved qualifications. In this context, changes in the labor market should equip students with knowledge, skills and competencies within the context of the higher education system. First of all, they are required to adapt to life situations and have certain professional skills.



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In the process of creating educational programs that conform to the international standard classifier of education, it is desirable to have "Learning outcomes" (Learning outcomes), because the main criterion for evaluating graduates of higher education institutions in the conditions of the labor market is their professional competence, and their competitiveness and professional mobility depend on it. In developed countries, the requirements of the higher education standards are not the minimum requirements of the educational content, but the requirements expressed by the competencies.

The results of a comparative study conducted in a number of European countries are related to learning outcomes (Learning Outcomes) and changes in curricula and higher education. The concept of "Learning Outcomes" is not limited to education and training, but remains relevant in national and European higher education policy and scientific discussions on modernization of curriculum content. Accordingly, "Learning Outcomes" - "statements of what is required to know, understand and be able to do after completing the learning process" - is a key aspect of the concept of designing educational tools at different levels that support transparency, comparability, transferability and diversity of skills. implies recognition.

As a result of such pedagogical prognostication, it is important to determine the content of the higher education system based on the requirements of the international scientific and technical development and the labor market. In this, taking into account socio-economic, socio-personal, professional and educational needs, liberalization and diversification of the economy, globalization, access to foreign markets, digitization, the intensity of industrialization processes, preparation of competitive specialists for each field, adaptation of labor relations to the laws of the market economy, migration and the opening of foreign labor markets, the formation of professional skills such as critical thinking, creativity and team work in students, which are called future skills.

Based on the above, the possibilities of forming a national qualification system according to the results of the study of international experiences are as follows:

- to clarify the sequence of knowledge and skills taught and learned at different levels in order to ensure the continuity and integrity of the educational system;
- implement educational programs adapted to the requirements of the labor market, branch programs and alternative programs of professional education;
- revision of educational standards due to changes in the structure of higher educational institutions and the establishment of new types of educational institutions;
- restructuring of the educational process on the basis of optimal harmonization of the professional training of graduates, compliance of training results with the requirements imposed by a specific field of their professional activity, competitiveness;
- informatization of the educational process and transfer of the form of extramural education to full distance education;
- To create an opportunity for students to consciously and independently choose their educational trajectory within the framework of the "Lifelong education" strategy;
- increasing the ability of students to adapt to the rapidly changing labor market;
- ensuring competitiveness of graduates;
- formation of professional motivation of citizens for self-development, which allows them to succeed in life;
- to take measures to ensure that the skills change according to the requirements of the labor market;
- adaptation of mechanisms for ensuring the quality of education to international standards;
- development of a single format that is compatible with all criteria and understandable for employers to describe the mechanisms of qualification and quality assurance;



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- taking into account innovative technologies and innovations in production in the process of creating any material value.

The main function of higher education is to organize and ensure the successful entry of a graduate of an educational institution into society and the labor market, and to guarantee the results expected by consumers of higher education. In this case, the function of the educational content is to ensure that the graduate boldly enters the labor market with self-confidence and high socialization skills.

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