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**PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT AND FACTORS
AFFECTING IT**

***Abstract.** This article discusses the importance of developing the education sector and ensuring its quality, theories of developing and improving the quality of higher education, the main stages of the evolution of quality assurance in higher education, trends and problems, educational models, and considers multifaceted problems.*

***Keywords:** education, quality, development, human capital, competition, labor market, educational services.*

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**ПРОБЛЕМЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И ВЛИЯЮЩИЕ НА
НЕГО ФАКТОРЫ**

***Аннотация.** В статье освещены важность развития и обеспечения качества образования, теории развития и повышения качества высшего образования, основные этапы, тенденции и проблемы эволюции обеспечения*

качества в высшем образовании, модели образования, а также сформулирован ряд многогранных проблем.

***Ключевые слова:** образование, качество, развитие, человеческий капитал, конкуренция, рынок труда, образовательные услуги.*

Introduction. As we examine the complexities of the 21st century, we see that the quality of higher education institutions directly affects our ability to solve global problems, adapt to emerging technologies, and build inclusive and just societies.

Several principles demonstrate that the development and improvement of the quality of higher education is essential for economic, social, cultural, and scientific progress. In particular, a well-educated workforce is essential for economic competitiveness in the global market. For example, countries with strong higher education systems, such as the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom, have thriving economies due to their skilled workforce. The fact that quality higher education contributes to innovation and technological progress is demonstrated by the development of Stanford University's Silicon Valley and its impact on the technology industry, which shows how higher education drives innovation. The great impact of quality higher education institutions on cultural and scientific progress can be seen in the contribution of the University of Oxford to literature and the great achievements of the University of Cambridge in science. Harvard Medical School research has contributed to medical advances that benefit humanity. As new fields emerge, higher education has adapted to train professionals with the necessary skills. The rise of data science has prompted universities around the world to develop relevant programs to meet industry demand.

Literature analysis. It views education and training as investments in the economic well-being of individuals and societies. It has influenced the allocation of resources in education and training programs and emphasizes their importance

for skill development, productivity, and economic growth. Gary S. Becker (1930–2014): American economist and Nobel Prize laureate Gary Becker is often considered a central figure in the development of human capital theory. His work, particularly his book *Human Capital: A Theoretical and Empirical Analysis*, provided a foundation for the economic analysis of education and workforce skills. Nobel Prize laureate Theodore Schultz (1902–1998) made significant contributions to the theory by emphasizing the role of education and training in improving agricultural productivity and economic development in rural areas.

Analyzes and main results. In modern society, education is becoming a key factor affecting the level of development of human capital, as well as the country as a whole. Such a role significantly changes the requirements for the activities of educational institutions, which necessitates the introduction of new teaching methods, increasing the activity of involving students in the creative process, the formation of moral and cultural values, etc. When education is understood as the property of a person, a means of his self-realization, the need for innovative education is becoming increasingly important. All this leads to the development of the education sector and the creation of a market for educational services, taking into account the competitiveness of human capital. Educational services are one of the areas that any country in the world should pay primary attention to in any situation. In particular, the governments of developing countries are paying great attention to bringing their educational services into line with the education systems of already developed countries. Uzbekistan is also paying great attention to this area in order to develop its education system and bring it into line with global standards. In particular, the fourth priority area in the Development Strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 is aimed at developing the education sector, and human capital in general.

Today, attention to higher education services is being assessed at the level of state policy. The main goal of the attention and efforts paid to higher education is, first of all, to bring the quality of higher education into line with global standards,

and in turn, to improve the position of higher education institutions operating in the country in the world rankings. In accordance with the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-2909 dated April 20, 2017 "On measures for the further development of the higher education system", in order to form healthy competition among higher education institutions operating in our country, further improve the quality of education, and comprehensively contribute to raising the rating of higher education institutions to an international level, the State Inspectorate for Quality Control of Education has been publishing the National Rating of higher education institutions operating in Uzbekistan every year in recent years. In addition, the Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of our country by 2030 sets the goal of including at least 10 higher education institutions operating in the Republic in the top 1000 rankings of several internationally recognized agencies, including 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 lists of higher education institutions.

A competitive economy requires specialists of a high professional level, capable of constantly improving it in accordance with the needs of a post-industrial society, the basis of which is the knowledge economy. New requirements of society, the state, and the labor market require changes in the content of higher education, since science and technology are developing at a pace that increases the need for new knowledge today.

In the context of post-industrial development of the economy, education becomes its main resource, which significantly changes the requirements for the activities of educational institutions. The modern education system requires new teaching methods, the creation of a high level of activity, the involvement of students in the creative process, the formation of moral and cultural values, and the development of new forms of educational organizations.

Conclusions and suggestions. Education, as a center of science and culture, is a creative collaboration of professors, teachers, staff and students who see their goal as the realization of truth, the establishment of justice and goodness for the happiness of man, the Motherland and world civilization.

The main tasks of education are:

-to satisfy the need for higher professional education and qualifications in the chosen field of activity for the spiritual, intellectual, cultural and moral development of the individual;

-to satisfy the needs of society for qualified specialists with higher professional education, highly qualified scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel, brought up in the spirit of the idea of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, patriotism, respect for the moral principles of man;

-to provide daily care and necessary conditions for talented and active students in their studies;

-organize and conduct fundamental and exploratory, applied scientific research and other scientific-theoretical, experimental and design work, including work on educational problems;

-promote knowledge among the population, raise its educational and cultural level.

The concept of “quality” in education is multifaceted and dynamic, encompassing a wide range of dimensions that together determine the effectiveness and value of educational institutions and programs. “The main indicator of quality education is measured by the degree to which learners have mastered it. This is reflected in the assessment of learners by teachers in accordance with established curricula, as well as in the satisfaction of teachers with their work in the work environment.” In an ever-changing educational environment, understanding these dimensions is crucial for educational institutions and stakeholders.

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