



Review Article

Volume-03|Issue-02|2022

Some Problems of Vocational Training of Unemployed Segments of the Population

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Article History

Received: 07.02.2022

Accepted: 20.02.2022

Published: 25.02.2022

Citation

Alikulov, S. R., & Alikulova, D. S. (2022). Some Problems of Vocational Training of Unemployed Segments of the Population. *Indiana Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 3(2), 43-44.

Abstract: The development of socio-economic relations in the country requires the acquisition of additional knowledge and competence of specialists, including few participating adults and adolescents. The article discusses some of the main points of the organization of training for additional professional education in the centers, special courses of advanced training and retraining.

Keywords: Specialist, Knowledge, Competence, Centers, Courses, Professional Schools, Additional Education, Curricula, Learning Process, Employer, Specialist, Certificate

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INTRODUCTION

During the period of constant structural changes in life, special attention is required to actively participate in social professional activities. Therefore, increasing interest in obtaining additional knowledge, especially the involvement of low-participating segments of the population will become the main focus of education policy and as a result, many additional requirements appear.

The measures taken to increase the activity to participate in obtaining additional education becomes both a necessity and a need. An important point of increasing the interests in obtaining additional education is the support from the government. Knowledge and competence of specialists are considered a necessary requisition for the organization of the state innovation economy. The introduction of new technologies into the economy, rough changes in socio-economic life put new demands on the professional activity and official responsibility of the employee.

In many educational institutions, the traditional system of education is preserved in the organization of the educational process, the abstract-theoretical degree of education is preserved, programs are developed and implemented in the educational process without taking

into account the needs of the student and the employer. In addition, the requirements for a specialist are constantly changing. In some cases, the employer's requirements change in accordance with the working conditions.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Observations show that the employer chooses specialists who have a wide field of activity or who own several specialities. On the other hand, in most small and medium-sized enterprises, one employee can manage several responsibilities (manager, organizer, secretary, accountant, driver, supplier, etc.), which means that during the period of his activity, the employee must be prepared to perform such tasks. It follows from this that the constant acquisition of knowledge, its enrichment in the selection of specialists is the main criterion, firstly it helps the development of the enterprise and the organization, and secondly it allows the specialist to remain "suitable to the position".

For the present, professional knowledge, depending on the capabilities of a specialist, includes his knowledge, its application and competence, which he then needs to implement in professional activity. Therefore, the professional education system must satisfy new requirements. Currently, professional

education, including adult and adolescent education, is carried out in employment centers, special schools, various courses, industry training centers, advanced training and retraining institutions, as well as in professional and technical schools at universities and institutes.

As noted above, there are some conservative approaches in state-owned adult education enterprises, in most cases the life and professional experience of students is not taken into account. While studying, formal types of assessment (test, exam, term papers) are still preserved, despite the fact that students of adult age. The main goal of commercial educational organizations that provide professional education is to get as much profit as possible, therefore, for the training of specialists, a "hunt" is made for listeners. For example, language training courses, computer software training courses, training courses for psychologists, hairdressers, secretaries, assistants and others required in the specialists' market.

In recent years, non-governmental, non-profit public organizations have joined a number of professional training organizations. The main goal of most public organizations is to solve social problems, improve vital interests, and develop the condition of socially unprotected segments of the population through environmental, political, and public institutions.

As a result of the activities of the Representative Office of DVV International (Institute for International Cooperation of the Association of German International Universities), it was revealed that the existing potential is not fully used in adult education. Currently, the organization of training "closer to home" remains a problem, since it gives permanent students the opportunity to receive additional education or return to their previous work. Existing technical schools, professional education schools, using their material and technical base, evening courses can be widely used to train unemployed segments of the population. When selecting a contingent of students, it is advisable to refer to their following qualities:

- Age
- Social Status
- Desire
- Professional Suitability

CONCLUSION

Currently, the DVV International project, with the support of the European Union, continues to train unemployed segments of the population of Uzbekistan in accordance with the work program, improving the structure and potential available in professional colleges of the Republic. Recently formed "Adult Education Centers" are officially accepted, teachers and masters of industrial training of colleges, participating in this project, doing research on the labor market, the

development of curricula, didactic materials, acquiring learning skills. Industrial and service sectors will be direct consumers of graduates of such professional courses. Therefore, it is necessary to establish inextricable connection between educational institutions and industrial enterprises.

Graduates of educational institutions in the labor market should be competitive and meet the requirements of employers. To solve this problem, it is necessary to ensure effective mutual cooperation between education and science, to develop a mechanism for the state need for personnel and to take into account the conformity of the quality and quantity of trained personnel commissioned by non-state enterprises and organizations.

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