



CONCEPTUAL BASIS OF EDUCATION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the ongoing reforms in the field of education in Uzbekistan, their gradual development, the legal framework, the attention paid by the government to the sector, international cooperation and achievements.

KEYWORDS: - Education, education reform, gradual development, national education model, quality of education, harmoniously developed generation, educational development, educational effectiveness.

INTRODUCTION

From the first days of independence of Uzbekistan, great attention has been paid to the reform of the education system, and if we look at our achievements in the field of education today, we can see the high achievements in this area. Of course, it is due to the tireless efforts of our hardworking people, the head of state and the government that we have achieved these successes and achievements. As the first President Islam Karimov said, "We must complete our large-scale reforms in the field of education, not only build, repair and equip such educational institutions, but also attract the most qualified teachers and educators to bring our children up to date. We need to see the continuous improvement of our experience as the most important and very responsible task." [1.244].

On the eve of independence, a problematic situation prevailed in the public education

system of the republic. In the late 1980s, about 700 schools in the republic were in need of repair. The "residual" principle of funding public education was still in place. With a high birth rate in the country, there was a shortage of schools, and their educational and material base was in a deplorable state [2.131].

Indeed, in the second half of the 1980s, public education, delays in the higher education system, and interest rates were deeply ingrained, and national aspects were not taken into account. According to sources, in September 1987, 5,596 (72.1 per cent) of the total schools in the republic were in two shifts; 23 even worked three shifts. 1178.7 thousand students were studying in the second shift. [3.41].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this case, the people of Uzbekistan, which gained independence, inherited the education system in need of reform. This problem was reflected in the speech of IA Karimov at the XI



session of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR on October 25, 1989. IA Karimov paid great attention to the training of personnel and expressed the following views: "If our economy is strong, it will develop well, and our culture will benefit from it.

If we want to think about our future, if we want to create conditions for today's youth who will continue to work in the future, if we care about their lives, first of all, we must completely change our attitude to the work of educating local youth. I don't think there is any way to change the situation in any area without careful training, appreciation, trust and support." [4.70-71].

The analysis shows that at that time there was a need to reform the content of the national education system, to gradually enrich and improve the material and technical base of the system, gradually adapting it to the requirements of the time.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The education system in independent Uzbekistan began to be reformed in July 1992 with the adoption of the Law of Uzbekistan "On Education". According to this law, education is based on national and universal values, historical experience, long-term scientific and cultural traditions of our people and the prospects for the development of society. On the basis of this law, until 1997, educational institutions in the country began to be reformed on a new basis. During these years, a number of concepts and programs have been created, such as "Preschool education", "General secondary education", "Extracurricular and extracurricular educational work", "Youth policy". In order to bring the public education system in line with the requirements of world practice, best practices in foreign countries have been studied, and on this basis, more than 20 areas, draft standards in science are prepared. They were examined by

the State Committee for Science and Technology and began to be used in the practice of educational institutions.

The process of renewal in society began to require major changes in the upbringing of young people as well. The transition from a command-and-control system to a civilized democratic society has led to the abandonment of some of the old traditional views in education and the search for methods of educational work that reflect the national characteristics that are relevant to life. Now the main attention is paid to inculcating in the minds of young people our national culture, history of our people, national traditions, customs, bringing them closer to the culture of other nations, creating in them a culture of interethnic relations, the practice of cooperation.

During these years, new literature has been created, which is one of the main pillars of the educational process. Much attention was paid to the basic principles that are the ideological basis of the new education system in the creation of literature. The foundations of continuity in the education system and at the same time secondary special education have been laid. In the 1995-1996 academic year, 178 lyceums and 105 gymnasiums were opened [5.33].

From the first years of independence, with in-depth study of the experience of world development, the republic began to rebuild all links of public education, as well as the system of vocational education on a national basis. The concept of development of republican vocational education has been developed. In accordance with the Law "On Education", in 1992 the "Concept of Vocational Education Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and in 1994 the "Vocational Education Development Program for 1994-1999" were adopted to change the content and essence of vocational education. , was implemented.



In order to further develop the system of education and training, the First President IA Karimov at the IX session of the Oliy Majlis in August 1997 proposed the Law "On Education" and the National Program of Personnel Training, and this law was adopted. The purpose of adopting and implementing this program was to radically reform the education system, to free it from the ideological stereotypes of the past, to create a national system of training highly qualified personnel at the level of developed democracies, meeting high spiritual and moral requirements. It envisages the gradual realization of goals and objectives. The tasks of the first stage are scheduled for 4 years (1997-2001), the tasks of the second stage in 2001-2005, and the tasks of the third stage after 2005.

Since 1997, significant work has been done in the field of education. In particular, today's education system has a continuous form, each stage of which is developing in terms of both content and essence in accordance with the requirements of today's time.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 6, 1997 "On radical reform of the system of education and training, upbringing a harmoniously developed generation" was published. In order to radically reform the existing education system, to raise it to the level of modern requirements, to build a new system of national training, to educate a harmonious, potential generation for the future, this decree will implement the Law "On Education" was identified as a policy priority.

Education in Uzbekistan is the most important direction of socio-economic, ideological and cultural life of the republic. The legal basis of education is reflected in the Constitution of the country, the Law "On Education" and the National Training Program.

The main components of the national model of training are the individual, the state and society,

continuing education, science, a whole system of production.

At present, information support of the educational process on the basis of modern information and communication technologies and computer networks is developing in our country. The role of the media in the educational process has been enhanced, and the intellectualization of television and radio educational programs has been ensured. The publishing base of science and education has been developed, a stable system of providing educational, teaching and scientific literature has been formed.

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 24, 1998 No. 77 "On the establishment and management of academic lyceums and professional colleges." According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of May 13, 1998 "On measures to organize secondary special, vocational education of the Republic of Uzbekistan", the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education "Center for Secondary Special and Vocational Education" (Center) "Was established. In 1998, academic lyceums and vocational colleges first began operating as experiments. Approximately 10-15 percent of all (9th grade) graduates were admitted to academic lyceums on a competitive basis.

At the same time, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 21, 2004 "On the State National Program for the Development of School Education for 2004-2009", the school education system has been radically improved and the educational material base and educational standards have been formed. , on the basis of the gradual elimination of differences in the material base and level of provision of rural and urban schools, regardless of place of residence, created equal conditions for children's education and



achieved comprehensive incentives for teachers.

In order to ensure independent learning of students in higher education institutions, the curriculum has increased the workload of independent learning, the content, methods and tools for the organization of independent learning have been developed, specific work has been done to differentiate and individualize teaching. Uzbekistan has branches of a number of leading universities in Europe and Asia, including Westminster University, Singapore Institute of Management Development, Turin Polytechnic University, Inha University, Russian University of Oil and Gas, Moscow State University, Russian University of Economics. noteworthy.

The resolution of the President "On measures to strengthen the material and technical base of higher education institutions and radically improve the quality of training of highly qualified specialists" has also qualitatively changed the content of higher education. In the process of globalization and informatization, work has begun to improve the educational process based on the advanced traditions of the world education system in order to meet any demand of our youth for knowledge. Modern information technologies and advanced pedagogical methods have been introduced into education. Modern textbooks and manuals have been created. Directions and specialties have been optimized for industries and sectors.

Modernization of higher education institutions, providing them with advanced teaching and research laboratory equipment, raising the educational process to a qualitatively new level, the introduction of advanced pedagogical technologies, forms of teaching, strengthening the incentives for teachers.

Our country has a system of three-stage, annual sports competitions among schoolchildren, including "Umid Nihollari", "Barkamol Avlod" for students of professional colleges and academic

lyceums, "Universiade" for students of higher educational institutions. This allows hundreds of thousands of our children, boys and girls to be involved in mass physical fitness and sports.

CONCLUSION

Our children, who were born and raised in the period of independence, are independent and innovative, and strive for great goals. has become an integral part of the lives of our youth, which today is manifesting itself as a decisive force.

The Law "On State Youth Policy", which came into force in Uzbekistan in 2016, is an important factor in educating the younger generation in the spirit of national and universal values, creating conditions for their physical and spiritual development. The fact that hundreds of our young people have reached great heights at international science olympiads, competitions and festivals, and the flag of our Motherland has been raised high in their honor, testifies to the fact that the potential of Uzbek children is recognized all over the world.

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