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MODERNIZATION OF EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *Over the years of Independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has undergone fundamental structural and substantive reforms that affected all levels and components of the education system, which were aimed at ensuring its compliance with the country's long-term goals and interests, the requirements of the time, as well as international standards. An appropriate legal framework has been created for reforming this sphere, which prioritizes the growth of investments and investments in human capital, the training of an educated and intellectually developed generation, which is the most important value and decisive force in achieving the goals of democratic development, modernization and renewal, stable and sustainable economic growth.*

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Introduction

The development of the education system is one of the most important priorities in Uzbekistan. As a common sense, providing citizens with high-quality and affordable education is a task that largely determines the development of society, its future. In this sense, in our country, among the few in the world, this sphere is not only regarded as one of the most important, key areas of state policy, but also in fact shows tremendous success. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev signed a decree approving the Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System until 2030. Achievements are obvious, first of all, in the field of training to meet the most modern personnel requirements. Undoubtedly, the effective implementation of goals and objectives in this part of social policy largely depends on two main factors.

This is, first of all, sufficient funding, as well as a solid regulatory framework, establishing laws for the functioning of the system and highlighting its main development vectors.

Speaking about the legal foundation of the education system, it is necessary to highlight the National Program for Personnel Training adopted in 1997 and the State National Program for the Development of School Education, approved in 2004. These basic documents were developed through a thorough analysis of domestic and world experience and aimed at forming a new generation of specialists with modern knowledge, a high general and professional culture, creative and social activity, the ability to navigate independently in various situations that can set and solve tasks for the future.

In 2016, 14 trillion 419.3 billion soms were allocated from the country's budget for education,

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which is 16.6% more than the same period last year. The funds go both to teachers' salaries (currently, only 390 thousand teachers work in the public education system) and to the reconstruction and construction of buildings of schools, universities, lyceums, colleges, as well as their equipping with modern technical means. In particular, this year provides for the opening of 52 new facilities and major repairs in 14 higher educational institutions of the country. To date, almost 10 thousand schools, 1,556 lyceums and colleges, more than 70 universities have been thoroughly repaired, and work in this direction continues, as evidenced by the serious financial support and comprehensive attention of the state to this area. Over the years of independent development in Uzbekistan, a radical reform of the entire sphere of education was carried out, which allowed the formation of an effective continuous learning system that has virtually no analogues in the world.

Today, various forms of retraining and advanced training of personnel are being created, allowing to maintain professional knowledge at the level of modern science and technology. In this context, lifelong education acts as a guarantor of the development of cognitive abilities, the formation of independent creative thinking in the preparation of highly qualified specialists, creates the necessary conditions for the formation of a creative, socially active, spiritually rich person and the advanced training of highly qualified competitive personnel. The basic principles for the development of continuing education are:

- the priority of education - the primary nature of its development, the prestige of knowledge, education and high intelligence;
- democratization of education - the expansion of the independence of educational institutions in the choice of teaching and upbringing methods, transitions to the state-public education management system;
- humanization of education - the disclosure of a person's abilities and satisfaction of his various educational needs, ensuring the priority of national and universal values, harmonization of relations between the individual, society and the environment;
- humanitarian education - the formation of students aesthetically rich worldview, high spirituality, culture and creative thinking;
- the national orientation of education, which consists in its organic unity with national history, folk traditions and customs, the preservation and enrichment of the culture of the peoples of Uzbekistan, respect for the history and culture of other peoples;
- the continuity of training and education;
- identifying gifted youth, creating conditions for them to acquire knowledge, skills and abilities at the highest level, developing their talent.

The strategic objectives of the public education system are:

- increasing the availability of quality secondary education in accordance with the requirements of innovative development of the economy, advanced international experience and modern needs of society;
- unleashing the potential of each student;
- the development of human capital as the main factor determining the level of student competitiveness in the labor market and the country as a whole. Such a modernized system of public education should contribute to the development of students' analytical skills, the ability to apply academic knowledge in real life, "soft" or "flexible" skills, such as teamwork, leadership, etc.

In addition, in the long term, the following priority tasks are foreseen:

- 1) High-quality updating of the content of the continuing education system, as well as training, retraining and advanced training of professional personnel;
- 2) Creating a system for focused work with gifted children and talented youth;
- 3) Improving teaching methods, phased implementation of the principles of individualization of the educational process;
- 4) Ensuring the spiritual and moral education of students, the formation of a physically developed and healthy child;
- 5) Improving the quality of educational services provided to disabled children;
- 6) Widespread adoption of modern methods and directions of out-of-school education in the education of young people and ensuring their employment in an innovative economy;

Over the years of Independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has undergone fundamental structural and substantive reforms that affected all levels and components of the education system, which were aimed at ensuring its compliance with the country's long-term goals and interests, the requirements of the time, as well as international standards. An appropriate legal framework has been created for reforming this sphere, which defines as a priority the growth of investments and investments in human capital, the training of an educated and intellectually developed generation, which is the most important value and decisive force in achieving the goals of democratic development, modernization and renewal, stable and sustainable economic growth. By 2030 it is planned to bring higher education to 50%. Coverage of secondary school graduates with higher education in 2030 should reach 50%. The President approved the concept of development of the higher education system. As part of the concept, more than 70 targets have been approved, which are planned to be achieved by 2030. Among them are an increase in the coverage of graduates with higher education from the current 20% to 50%, the number of non-state universities,

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including through public-private partnerships (PPPs), from 5 to 35, and the coverage of the credit-modular system from 2% to 85%. To date, in the framework of the implementation of the Strategy of Action in five priority areas of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, special attention is paid to expanding the coverage of young people with higher education, improving the quality of education, and strengthening the material and technical base of higher education institutions. Expanding cooperation with foreign universities plays an important role in achieving the goals.

At present, over 100 universities in our country are preparing highly qualified personnel. In Uzbekistan, branches of leading universities in the USA, Great Britain, Italy, South Korea, Russia, Singapore, and India carry out effective activities. Moreover, together with financial institutions and developed countries of the world, a number of projects in the field of higher education are being successfully implemented.

In order to improve subject programs in the 2019-2020 academic year, it is planned to study in 3830 educational areas of undergraduate studies and more than 1910 subjects in master's programs. This year, over 2700 undergraduate and more than 1300 master's subjects were discussed in the Coordination Council of the Ministry and recommended for the educational process. To achieve the exemplary state

of Information Resource Centers (RPIs) of higher educational institutions, a training and practical seminar was held at the Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies with the participation of directors of the capital's RPIs. Using the example of this university, the conditions created for students at the institute and the operating principles of software are clearly demonstrated. In addition, it should be noted that in accordance with the decision of the Board of Trustees of the El-Yurt Umidi Foundation under the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan in May of this year, 517 candidates who successfully passed all stages of the competition were approved by the scholars of this fund.

Thus, the reform of the education system is aimed at increasing the prestige of Russian science among young people and more active participation of scientists in the innovative development of the country. The effectiveness of the reform is directly related to the openness and transparency of scientific activity. In addition, the objectivity of the requirements that the three-level model of higher education makes to the quality of the content of scientific research has been tested by the rich experience of organizing science in developed countries. The implementation of this model will allow Uzbekistan to successfully integrate into the global scientific space.

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