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Main Directions of the Policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Sphere of Education

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Abstract

In this article, the author tries to analyze the main reforms in the education system in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In recent years, practical work has been carried out to organize all levels of education in accordance with modern requirements. Also, the author of the article draws attention to the moral education of students, where the issues of moral education are a matter not only of a person, but also of the state as a whole. Issues of moral education, which contribute to the awakening of moral consciousness and self-awareness of the individual, develop the ability to self-control and conscious choice of a moral position, form a young person's self-esteem and personal responsibility, help to form a correct understanding of the purpose and meaning of life. The country pays special attention to preschool education. In a short period of time, that is, in four years, the number of kindergartens in the country has tripled (from 5200 to 14200), and the coverage of children has increased from 28 % to 54 %.

In recent years, a number of decrees and decrees have been adopted on the organization and modernization of all levels of education in accordance with modern requirements. Upbringing exists only in close connection with education. This is because in the process of learning and cognition, not only a person's knowledge increases, but also his spiritual and moral qualities are accelerated. Reforms in the field of education today do not lag behind reforms in other areas in terms of their relevance and practical significance.

Keywords: education, reforms, preschool education, educational work, learning process.

Upbringing takes precedence over education.

Upbringing improves a person.

Herbert Spencer

1. Introduction

As each society successfully moves to the world arena, the role and importance of the moral education of youth grows more and more. These issues become the business of not only each person, but also the state as a whole.

When doing any business, it is important to have moral and ethical guidelines, which should be laid back in school and student years. Education in the country constantly increases attention to the tasks of educating students in the spirit of morality and morality. An effective means of moral education of students, which has a beneficial effect on the effectiveness of all educational work, is ethical education of students, equipping them with the knowledge of the basics of ethics and morality.

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Mastering the basics of moral knowledge is an organic part of modern education of young people, a necessary condition for the formation of a young person's personality in a developed society. The problems of moral education in the modern world are quite relevant. Modern general secondary education cannot be thought of without including knowledge of the fundamentals of ethics in its content. However, the ethical education of young people should not end within the walls of the school; in higher educational institutions it is also necessary to educate students on ethics and morality.

The problem of aesthetic education of students should be solved in three directions: during school hours, outside school hours and when performing the tasks of professional activity. For this, educational standards include a variety of electives and optional courses in the optional part.

Issues of ethics and morality acquire the greatest importance in professions of the "man-to-man" type: doctors, teachers, artists, military men, etc. Professional ethics are codes of conduct that ensure the moral character of those relationships between people that arise from their professional activities.

It has a number of features. On the one hand, it reflects the influence of a specific sphere of human activity. On the other hand, it is inextricably linked with the general theory of morality. Therefore, the emergence of an independent concept of "professional ethics" was due only to the fact that the already existing foundations and laws of ethics had to be introduced into the practice of society so that they would become practical instructions for educating people of moral consciousness. As Zh.Khasanbayev notes that "any activity has a positive effect on the mental, moral, aesthetic, physical and volitional development of the child's personality. Uncontrolled activity can develop one-sidedly or negatively" (Xasanbayev i dr., 2006: 7).

2. Materials and methods

In this article, we have used methods of description, contextual analysis, presentation and comparison. Based on the presentation, there is a generalization and concretization of the concept.

3. Discussion and results

The values that ensure the existence of a person and society are gradually passed from ancestors to generations thanks to national education. The term "national education" is used in a broad and narrow sense. In a broad sense, it is a set of all spiritual influences, actions, deeds, aspirations aimed at the formation of the human personality, ensuring its active participation in industrial and social, cultural, educational life.

National education in this sense. Not only educational work carried out in the family, school, children's and youth organizations, but also the entire social system, its leading ideas, literature, art, cinema, radio, television, media, etc. National education in the broadest sense also includes education and training in this area. In a narrow sense, public education is understood as pedagogical activity aimed at the development of the spiritual development of a particular person, worldview, moral image, aesthetic taste. This is done by family, educational institutions and public organizations.

It is known that upbringing exists only in close connection with education. This is because in the process of learning and cognition, not only a person's knowledge increases, but also his spiritual and moral qualities are accelerated.

Today, large-scale reforms are being carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan in all areas. In turn, a significant part of these reforms are ongoing reforms in the education system.

In recent years, practical work has been carried out to organize all levels of education in accordance with modern requirements. In particular, reforms and practical measures in the education system are organized along the following lines:

- 1) In the field of preschool education;
- 2) General secondary and secondary specialized education;
- 3) Higher education; 4) postgraduate education; 5) retraining and advanced training. Thus, the beginning of the ongoing reforms, primarily in the field of preschool education and upbringing, shows that today this area is given special attention.

In today's process of globalization, the role and importance of the preschool education system in the life of our society, which is the most important link in the upbringing of children, is incomparable. Attention to this area will create a solid foundation for the country's future development. The legal basis for ongoing reforms in this area is the Law on Preschool Education and Upbringing. This law determines the main directions of state policy in the field of preschool education, state guarantees for preschool education and other similar issues (Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2019).

In addition, it can be said without exaggeration that the creation of the Ministry of Preschool Education for the first time in our country has become one of the key reforms in this area. Also, new modern kindergartens are being built in our large cities, remote areas, villages and auls.

In a short period of time, that is, in four years, the number of kindergartens in the country has tripled (from 5200 to 14200), and the coverage of children has increased from 28 % to 54 %. In recent years, a number of decrees and decrees have been adopted on the organization and modernization of all levels of education in accordance with modern requirements.

In particular, one of the most important documents adopted in the education system was the adoption of a new edition of the Law "On Education". In accordance with this Law, the basic principles, system, types and forms of education are clearly defined ([Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2020](#)).

Also, according to the law, state institutions of higher, secondary specialized, professional education and their branches, as well as organizations of higher, secondary specialized, professional education with state participation and their branches will be created by decision of the President or the Government. It was decided that the creation of non-state educational institutions will be carried out by their founders.

Licenses to non-state educational organizations will be issued by the State Inspectorate for Quality Control of Education. This Act repealed the Education Act and the National Curriculum Act of 29 August 1997. Accordingly, we can say that the adoption and implementation of this Law was one of the most important documents adopted in the field of education.

As President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, "the more educated our children are at school, the faster the high-tech economy will develop and the more social problems will be solved. Therefore, if I say that the threshold of a new Uzbekistan begins with school, I think that all our people will support this idea" ([Mirziyoyev, 2020](#)).

In addition, a certain part of the reforms in the field of education, of course, are reforms of the higher education system.

In particular, to determine the priorities of the systemic reform of higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, to raise the process of teaching highly qualified independent thinking to a qualitatively new level, to modernize higher education, to develop the socio-economic sector based on advanced educational technologies.

The concept for the development of the higher education system in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, approved by Decree No. PF-5847, serves as a prelude to new reforms in this area ([Decree, 2019](#)).

It is no secret that today the most prestigious universities in the world are large breeding grounds for science. Today new universities and branches of the world's leading universities are opening. For example, over the past 4 years, 47 new higher educational institutions have been opened in the country, including branches of foreign universities, as a result of which the number of higher educational institutions has reached 125. On the basis of the system of public-private partnership, the activities of non-state higher educational institutions are being established. Having studied the opinion of the population, the forms of correspondence and evening education have been revived, the quotas of admission are increasing. Although the high school graduate enrollment rate has grown from 9 percent in 2020 to 25 percent ([Daryo.uz, 2020](#)).

A mechanism has been created for advanced training and training for teachers of higher educational institutions and scientific institutions abroad. The size of their monthly salary compared to 2018 has grown by an average of 2.5 times. Since this year, 10 higher educational institutions have been transferred to a self-supporting system. According to the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers dated 06.07.2020 "On measures for the phased introduction of the subject "Education" into the practice of secondary general educational institutions" from the new academic year, the subject "Education" was introduced in secondary educational institutions.

A single subject "Education" will combine the subjects "Rules of Conduct", "Sense of the Motherland", "The Idea of National Independence and the Basis of Spirituality" and "History of World Religions", in grades 1-9 from 2020-2021, and in grades 10-11 – from 2021-2022 academic year within the total number of allocated hours ([Norma, 2020](#)).

Researcher Ruziev notes that any research, especially innovative activity, requires a certain material and technical base. In order for an innovative idea to turn into an innovative product, raw materials, various materials, equipment, experimental design devices and other tangible assets will be required ([Ruziev, 2017: 5](#)).

However, the problems of reforming the education system today are associated with the potential of the teaching staff. Research and analysis show that the professional competence of a modern teacher lags behind the requirements of a rapidly developing educational process. This situation shows the relevance of the problems associated with the development of teacher education and the improvement of teacher training in the process of lifelong education (Inoyatov, 2018: 4).

According to B. Abdullaeva, “in order to form views on the implementation of important and urgent tasks and a new approach to the educational process, a teacher must have the following qualities: deep understanding of the essence of modern scientific, cultural, innovative and technological development; the world and man; have a deep and broad understanding of the knowledge system; use computer and other technical teaching aids in the educational process; have an understanding of the Internet and be able to deeply analyze the content of information technology; know the methods of analyzing the effectiveness of pedagogical work; a complete understanding of national culture and values, national idea and national ideology, as well as the essence of economic, spiritual and educational reforms (Abdullaeva, 2018: 11). To increase the innovative potential of the higher education system, it is necessary to change the attitude of society towards higher education, to accept it not only as educational institutions, but also as institutions that collect scientific ideas and create new products, technologies and intangible assets. mechanisms must be put in place to present to the general public their reputation and the results of their work. The transition to the path of innovative development requires not only the training of personnel in various fields, but also high scientific and socio-economic activity of employees employed in the higher education system. The number of employees engaged in research activities in the Republic of Uzbekistan is 36,839 people, of which 64.6 % are scientific and pedagogical personnel of higher educational institutions (Statistical Bulletin, 2016: 83).

So, based on the foregoing, we can say that the reforms in the field of education today in their relevance and practical importance do not lag behind reforms in other areas. Because the continuation of reforms in this area on a larger scale is a requirement of the times.

4. Conclusion

Overcoming the problems that have accumulated over the years in the education system will not be easy. For this, it is necessary first of all to identify the problems associated with the approach to education. In our opinion, the problems with the approach to the system are as follows:

Ignoring the socio-economic specifics and training needs of the regions;

Lack of in-depth study of supply and demand in the labor market;

Incomplete integration of education, science and industry;

Lack of attention to the commercialization of scientific achievements.

If the problems are not solved in due time, the second problem will arise. The aforementioned flawed teaching approach, in turn, led to the following problems:

Low enrollment rate in higher education;

High proportion of non-specialized subjects in current curricula and programs;

Lack of textbooks;

Weak implementation of research and innovation activities, a mechanism for the commercialization of scientific developments;

Violation of the balance in the distribution of personnel by region;

Increased corruption in the industry.

In many developed countries, education is a business. Education becomes competitive only when it becomes a business. We can also positively assess the entry of the non-governmental and private sectors into the education system in recent years. Now the competition between state and non-state educational institutions ensures the development of the system.

In the field of education, market laws are also beginning to operate. And the laws of the market, you know, are very cruel. Then the result is important. The result will be positive only when a competitive product is created. Competitive products on the educational services market are implemented through the training of qualified personnel. Consequently, the product of the educational services market is human capital.

Human capital is becoming an increasingly valuable resource in the modern economy. Thus, we can say that the educational business is not a seasonal business, but a constantly growing type of business.

Forming the foundations of a scientific worldview in students, the teacher is obliged to transfer the foundations of ethical knowledge. And for this he needs himself to know the theory of general and professional morality. Having knowledge of ethical laws and laws, universal rules and regulations, the teacher becomes a truly great teacher.

That is why in pedagogical universities in matters of training future teachers, the primary tasks are: studying the essence of the moral and ethical aspects of pedagogical communication, professional pedagogical culture and teacher's activities, forming responsibility for fulfilling the teacher's professional tasks in accordance with ethical professional standards.

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