



## Development Stages and Prospects of The Education System in The Republic of Uzbekistan

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### ABSTRACT

In the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the article discusses the stages of development of the field of education before and during the years of independence, achievements in this field, some shortcomings and solutions

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### Introduction

The level of well-being of the population is expressed not only by the level of economic development of the country, but also by the level of development in social spheres. It is in the social sphere that the level of the state's humanitarianism and patriotism is clearly manifested in every way. determines the psychological environment, the general mood and condition of the population. The growth of social spheres serves as a sign indicating the general level of economic development of the regions.

### Discussion

During the years of the Soviet regime, the party exerted its ideological influence on all aspects of the society's social life, leading to the creation of a single government. Especially in education, science and culture, which is an important factor in changing the consciousness of these people, it took a serious shape. People's desire for enlightenment, science and national culture turned to the path of political interests as a result of short-sighted and ill-considered policies of the ruling powers.

The formation of new intellectuals and the elimination of existing intellectuals were carried out with these goals in mind. The increase in the level of literacy, the strengthening of the bureaucratic management system, the march towards the development of technology, and the processes of the establishment of scientific institutions took place in harmony with the establishment of strict ideological control over them. The era of illiteracy is over. By 1941, the number of schools reached 5504, and the number of students studying in them reached 1 million 315. The "cultural revolution" of the Soviets covered all spheres of society, especially the sphere of education. In particular, many losses during the Second World War led to a decrease in the number and quality of highly educated employees. This meant that it was necessary to develop the field of education in the years after the war. In those years, the dynamics of the development of the education sector were developed. The number of schools, higher education institutions, and the number of students in them has increased year by year. However, these were some shifts in quantitative indicators. The

main aspect of the matter is that there were many problems with the quality and level of specialists graduating from higher education institutions. It can be seen that in those times quality was not paid attention to, only quantity was paid attention to, and it was developed in this way. That is, there was intensive development.

It is in Uzbekistan that there is a strong potential that includes the traditions of sufficient results in the training of qualified personnel, in ensuring the scientific, cultural, educational development of the population. Therefore, higher education in Uzbekistan faces an extremely serious task of preserving and enriching the accumulated positive experiences in order to take its rightful place in the world of education. In particular, freeing science, culture, education, which has been in the ideological shackles for several decades, revitalizing new values through innovations was one of the honorable and difficult tasks for the independent people of Uzbekistan.

In the years of independence, one of the sectors that underwent reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan and was able to show the results is the education system. Researches in the fields of science, which serve the rapid development of the times, have been launched. In the years of independence, a number of laws, regulations and normative legal documents were adopted in connection with the development of the field of education. Among them, the following can be included: The status of the Academy increased. The decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On improving the organization of scientific research activities" dated February 20, 2002 in accordance with the requirements for the quality of scientific research and technological developments in the further development of scientific technology and innovation activities and ensuring the effective use of the country's scientific potential became important.

In addition, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev in his address to the Oliy Majlis emphasized that the development of the education system is an integral part of the state policy and said: "It is necessary to further improve the system of science, modern and continuous education. There is a wise saying in our people that "education begins from the cradle". Only enlightenment leads a person to maturity and society to progress. Therefore, the state policy in the field of education should be based on the principle of continuous education system, that is, education should start from kindergarten and continue throughout life".

The education system attracts a large part of the population. It is the main link in the general secondary education system, it provides the necessary amount of knowledge, develops independent thinking, organizational skills and practical experience skills. Currently, it creates the necessary conditions for the youth to improve their level of education, use the experiences of foreign countries, and freely use the educational conditions similar to them.

In particular, by the decree of the head of our state on September 25, 2018, the "Hope of the Country" fund was established under the Cabinet of Ministers. This fund aims to actively involve potential domestic scientists, specialists and experts working abroad in the comprehensive reforms implemented in Uzbekistan, as well as for talented young people to study in developed countries, improve their skills in leading international institutions and foreign organizations.

As the future of our independence is in the hands of the youth, it is in the life of our country to educate young men and women who are knowledgeable, spiritual, think independently and work independently. It is often emphasized that it is a primary task. As we mentioned above, it is becoming clear to all of us that the education system unites several million citizens and is the most important sector for the future of the country. Also, it is as clear as the moon today that the globalization process is leading to rapid development. It is not for nothing that we need to deeply understand that between May 2016 and May 2020, more than 62 regulatory and legal documents aimed at bringing the higher education system to a new level were adopted. In these regulatory legal documents, not only achievements are listed, but constructive ideas and suggestions for future development are defined by active criticism and recognition of problems. Regarding the development of the education system, in 2018, for the first time, the national rating of higher education institutions was analyzed based on international experiences. This analysis showed that there are a number of problems and shortcomings in the field. In particular, the coverage of the admission quota of higher education institutions is only 7-9 percent of graduates of general education schools, academic lyceums and vocational colleges. This indicator is equal to 74% in Russia and 96% in the Republic of Korea.

"In today's developing era, the role of pedagogues in educating the young generation is incomparable. In particular, when we analyzed the total number of 50,595 pedagogues working in the Department of Human Education of Fergana region, the number of teachers of the highest category increased by 6.5%, and the number of first-class teachers increased by 18.2%. This indicates that the field of education is somewhat developed. In particular, when we talk about achievements in the field of education, it is necessary to list a few.

Higher education in 2019: The establishment of new higher education institutions and the growth of higher education coverage are as follows:

- In 2019, a total of 14 new higher education institutions were established. Branches of 6 local higher education institutions and 8 branches of foreign higher education institutions were opened" (<https://azkurs.org>).

Today, we are excitedly talking about the achievements in the field of education, of course, just like every field has its own achievements, there are also some shortcomings. There are some similar shortcomings in the field of education.

At present, we can witness that the level of knowledge and the scope of thinking of some young people in the quotation marks is quite weak. This is why they study not to gain knowledge and new concepts, but only to get a "diploma". Speaking from today's point of view, in the present era, not only young personnel who graduated from a higher educational institution, "with a diploma", but at the same time, who can think critically and analytically about every issue, have high computer literacy, The need for young graduates who can give their solutions and proposals is the demand of today's time. Besides, the head of our country also emphasizes that "Youth should study not to pass the exam, but to become a knowledgeable specialist".

Because all the efforts made by our state are reflected in our youth, who are the dreams and hopes of our people, becoming mature, knowledgeable, and sound-minded.

When talking about the shortcomings in the field of education, it is impossible not to mention the "bureaucracy" in this field, that is, red tape. In order to fight against it, electronicization works are being carried out step by step in all educational areas. In particular, it is noteworthy that the electronic site "kindalik.com" has been implemented in the secondary education system, and the "credit-moodle" system has been implemented in higher education institutions. This indicates the reduction of corruption in the field of education, as well as the decrease of indicators of the human factor in this field. Together with the above shortcomings, A.Roupova and U.A.Makhmanov list several other problems of the system. These are the following:

- implementation of state policy in general high school and non-school education, solving issues of selection and placement of heads of general education institutions, inadequacy of the role of public education management bodies in effective use of the property of administrative and subordinate organizations ;
- insufficient level of openness and transparency in the activities of general education institutions in matters of ensuring the quality of education, improving the level of knowledge and pedagogical skills of teachers;
- one of the problems observed in the higher education system is the lack of material and technical base and the existing ones not meeting the requirements of the time. This, in turn, negatively affects the quality of lessons, leads to insufficient knowledge and practical skills of students about modern measuring instruments, modern measuring devices and measuring systems, modern technical tools, etc. ;
- the absence of in-depth scientific research on the actual issues of general secondary education and the application of their results, differences between public education departments and general education institutions in the issues of methodical provision of the educational process low level of cooperation, etc. In order to eliminate these problems and shortcomings, a number of laws and normative-legal documents are being adopted in our country today. In addition, all the necessary conditions are being created by the initiative of the head of our state for the elimination of corruption in the field of education, fight against bureaucracy, for the education of young personnel and the use of the latest educational trends. (A. Roupova and U.A. Makhmanova, <https://cyberleninka.ru>)

## Conclusion

In short, the modernization of the education system, its democratization, computerization and humanization, the free choice of the educational program, the development of the continuous education system

are gaining strength. It is evident today that it is necessary to teach critical and analytical thinking to young people in the early stages of education. Because we need to develop new draft laws in line with the spirit of the times and put them into practice in order for the young generations to mature in all aspects. development of innovative projects, the dynamics of implementation of specific measures to achieve not only quantitative but also quality changes at all stages of the education system are being strengthened.

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