



EDUCATIONAL REFORM - QUALITY AND EFFICIENCY PRIORITIES

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Abstract:

The article highlights the reforms in the field of education in Uzbekistan and the priority tasks of ensuring quality and efficiency in this area. The legal framework for ensuring the effectiveness of the national education system, the priority tasks of the state policy in the field of education are analyzed. From a socio-historical point of view, the process of restoring the status of a teacher in society, achievements in the field of education in the conditions of New Uzbekistan, and the results of reforms in this direction are revealed. The socio-philosophical aspects of best practices, problems and solutions in the field of higher education are highlighted.

Key words: Law on Education, Action Strategy, Development Strategy, teacher status, system of credit modules, Bologna educational process, «University 3.0 concept».

РЕФОРМЫ В СФЕРЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ – ПРИОРИТЕТЫ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ КАЧЕСТВА И ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ

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Аннотация:

В статье описаны реформы в сфере образования в Узбекистане и приоритетные задачи обеспечения качества и эффективности в этой сфере. Анализируются правовые основы обеспечения эффективности национальной системы образования, приоритетные задачи государственной политики в сфере образования. С социально-исторической точки зрения раскрывается процесс восстановления статуса учителя в обществе, достижения в области образования в условиях Нового Узбекистана, результаты реформ в этом направлении. Освещены социально-философские аспекты передового опыта, проблем и решений в сфере высшего образования.

Ключевые слова: Закон об образовании, Стратегия действий, Стратегия развития, статус преподавателя, кредитно-модульная система, Болонский образовательный процесс, концепция «Университет 3.0».



INTRODUCTION

The future of the country is directly related to the level of education of the youth. Therefore, it is an important task of every country to pay attention to the development of the education system at the government level. After all, systematic work is being carried out in the country today to increase the potential of young people and create suitable conditions for their education. The words of the great enlightener, famous writer and pedagogue Abdulla Avloni: "Education is a matter of life - or death, or salvation - or destruction, or happiness - or disaster" for us, remains relevant even today.

Based on the fact that education is an important infrastructure unique to each country, it is not permissible to entrust it completely to the control of market relations in any country. Creating a modern educational infrastructure system remains one of the urgent tasks in all sectors of the economy. It is related to the capitalization of human resources and occupies an important place in the field of education and personnel training. Such an infrastructure is not only the integration of Uzbekistan's education into the world education system, but also its "joining" into processes outside the educational environment, that is, education in such fields as politics, social development, economics, and management. , requires equal rights through training, education and upbringing.

In recent years, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Addresses of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis, and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" Decree, "State Program for Youth", the Law "On Education" in the new version, the Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Science and Scientific Activity" dated October 29, 2019 Law No. 576 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 29, 2020 "Science Decree No. PF-6097 "On approving the concept of development until 2030" became important in the development of education and science in our country.

In particular, one of the most important documents adopted in the education system is the adoption of the new version of the Law "On Education". and forms were clearly defined [1].

Thanks to the reforms, the status of teachers in society is being restored, their monthly salaries are planned to be periodically increased, admission quotas have been sharply increased, academic and financial freedoms have been granted to universities and institutes. The annual increase in admission quotas in Uzbekistan's higher education institutions makes it necessary to form a contingent of professors and teachers who can meet today's changing educational requirements, as well as have a high degree of mobility. it is necessary to take into account such circumstances as strengthening of ties with educational and scientific institutions and production enterprises of the country.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

In recent years, within the framework of the Strategy of Actions and its logical continuation, the Strategy of Development, significant reforms have been implemented in Uzbekistan to regularly improve the continuous education system, provide quality education, and train qualified personnel, as in developed countries.

Expenditures from the state budget for these reforms are the last



In 6 years, the number of preschool educational organizations increased by 4.3 times Number of schools from 5,211 in 2016 to 19,316 by 2021. It was increased from 9719 to 10289, 11-year compulsory school education was restored, the workload of school teachers was optimized and forced labor was abolished. The monthly salary of representatives of the education sector has been increased by almost 4 times, the number of higher education institutions

It was increased from 70 to 191, and a two-level system of basic doctoral studies (PhD) and doctoral studies (Doctor of Science) was introduced. As a result of reforms in the field of education, the level of coverage of preschool education increased from 27.7% to 67%, the percentage of qualified teachers with higher education in schools increased from 81.8% to 87.8%, and the level of coverage of youth with higher education increased from 9% to 38%. percent was reached.

In order to consistently continue reforms in the field, within the framework of the Development Strategy until 2026, the level of coverage of preschool education from the current 67 percent to 80 percent, the establishment of more than 7 thousand new non-governmental preschool education organizations, an additional 1.2 million in the public education system the positive practice of creating a place for a student, providing free meals for elementary school students of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Khorezm region in schools of all regions and the city of Tashkent from the 2023/2024 academic year It is also planned to introduce. Also, the level of coverage in higher education It was decided to increase the number of non-state higher education institutions to at least 50 by 50 percent [2].

In recent years, within the framework of the Action Strategy and its logical continuation, the Development Strategy, significant reforms have been implemented in Uzbekistan to regularly improve the continuous education system, provide quality education, and train qualified personnel, as in developed countries. increased.

In the concept of the development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030: the development of public-private partnership in the field of higher education, increasing the level of coverage with higher education from 50 percent based on the organization of the activities of state and non-state higher education institutions in the regions, creating a healthy competitive environment; step-by-step transfer of the educational process to the credit-module system in higher education institutions; ensuring academic independence of higher education institutions; step-by-step introduction of the "University 3.0" concept, which envisages the interdependence of education, science, innovation and commercialization of research results in higher education institutions; Turning Uzbekistan's higher education system into a "hub" implementing international education programs in Central Asia; segments of the population in need of social protection, including persons with disabilities, with higher education priority tasks such as increasing the level of coverage and improving infrastructure conditions for them were defined [3].

From the 2022/2023 academic year, for women who have received a recommendation letter from the State Committee for Family and Women and do not have a higher education, apply to the admission parameters based on the generally established state grant for the full-time bachelor's education form. an additional 2,000 state grants were allocated. In this case, providing interest-free loans for 7 years to



pay the contract money of women studying in higher education institutions, technical schools and colleges, part-time and evening education, all women studying at the master's level of state higher education institutions. the procedure of full reimbursement of contract payments from the state budget was introduced.

It is worth noting that additional grants are allocated to foreign higher education institutions for bachelor's degree - 50 women, for master's degree - 10 women every academic year through the "Hope of the Country" fund. Now, every year, the education contracts of socially needy family members, orphans, or students who are deprived of their parents' care are paid from the local budget, and a target quota of 300 is allocated for women in the field of doctoral studies [4].

This article used scientific research methods such as analysis and synthesis, comparative analysis and retrospective approach.

DISCUSSION

As priorities for reforming the education system, improving it and increasing the quality level, exchange of experience with the most advanced countries in the world, active participation in global educational processes, and artificial education for teachers and students. elimination of obstacles. One of the effective ways to achieve these goals is to join the Bologna process, because it can be learned from the experience of many countries that education cannot be developed in closed conditions [5]. The Bologna process is a process of harmonization of higher education among European countries. This includes the creation of a system of levels (qualifications) that are easy to understand and similar, the transition to a credit system of education, free academic movement to ensure the quality of education, and educational cooperation in Europe.

As recommendations based on the experience of the participants of the Bologna process, mobility should become the main part of the internationalization of higher education institutions. It is considered necessary to develop a separate government decision or legal document and software to manage the process to ensure mobility. Also, studying the experience of projects working on the basis of joint programs and creating and implementing training programs based on foreign experience will be effective. It is desirable to deeply study the system of organizing life-long learning and to redevelop the rating system of higher education institutions in a way that affects the strengthening of competition. At this point, it should be noted that one of the shortcomings of school education, including the higher education system, is to teach pupils and students in isolation of theoretical knowledge from life, to think logically within the framework of the acquired knowledge. development is not given serious importance. Students' memorization of information on subjects and entering higher education institutions through it, as well as taking exams by test method, distance them from scientific and logical thinking. It is necessary to form the creative and logical thinking of young students during pre-school education, in particular, during primary education.

Today, initial steps are being taken to abandon the negative aspects of the traditional education system and organize work within the requirements of international standards. Currently, work on the transition to the credit-module system is being carried out in the higher education institutions of our



country. All forces are being mobilized to create this system. The implementation of this system in higher education will increase the quality of teaching, ensure transparency, eliminate corruption, reveal the true knowledge of the learner, and create a foundation for the student to study and work independently. Today, the European credit system is implemented in almost all higher education institutions of the old continent.

The rapidly developing education system, science and technology make it a task for the state and society to prepare a completely different specialist. This requires the training of specialists with high intellectual potential and professional level, competitive in the world labor market, and the ability to use foreign languages and modern computer technologies in practice [6].

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is worth noting that joining today's globalization processes and integrating into the world community is very important for the future of our country in ensuring the effectiveness of education. Education is the process of assimilation of achievements of worldly scientific-intellectual, artistic-aesthetic and spiritual-ethical culture, and the fact that real education is based on world experiences without recognizing national-state boundaries is a strong factor for the future of any country.

On the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the granting of academic and organizational, as well as financial independence for higher education organizations and the expansion of the powers of the Councils, the implementation of the state policy in the field of education, the provision of quality educational services, and in this regard the President and our government have determined It creates ample opportunities for the training of potential personnel who determine the development of our country by fully fulfilling the assigned tasks.

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