



EDUCATION SYSTEM IN UZBEKISTAN: PROBLEMS AND THE ESSENCE OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

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Abstract: *This article deals with the essence of reforms in the field of higher education, as well as its achievements, shortcomings and outcomes in this area.*

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INTRODUCTION

For over 27 years of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has achieved great successes. This can be seen in the processes of social and economic development of society. The way and experience gained during the years of independence were analyzed. Taking into account the requirements of the time, the task was to define the essential priorities and clear priorities of further deepening democratic reforms and accelerating the development of the country.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Implementation of this task resulted in practical discussions and negotiations with representatives of the general public, representatives of public and business spheres, managers and specialists of state bodies. current legislation, national and international organizations were studied,the information and analytical materials, reports, recommendations and comments on the experience of high developed countries was analyzed. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Strategy for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted on the basis of accumulation, deep study and generalization of proposals submitted to the portal "Legislative impact assessment system".¹

In this decree "Strategy of action on Five Priority Directions of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021";

¹<http://uza.uz/uz/documents/o-zbekiston-respublikasini-yanada-rivojlantirish-bo-yicha-ha-07-02-2017>



The State Program on the implementation of the strategy of action in the "Year of People's Communication and Human Interest" was approved.

The strategy of action includes the conceptual issues of socio-political, socio-economic, cultural and humanitarian development of the country, which were voiced during the electoral meetings of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan ShavkatMirziyoyev, meetings with representatives of the public, business circles and state bodies.

The aim of the strategy is to radically increase the effectiveness of the ongoing reforms, create conditions for the full and dynamic development of the state and society, modernize the country and liberalize all spheres of life.

The following five priorities are highlighted for the development of our country:

Improvement of the state and society structure; Ensure the rule of law and further reform in the judicial system; Further development and liberalization of the economy; Social Sector Development; Ensuring security, interethnic accord and religious tolerance, pursuing a deeply thought-out, mutually beneficial and effective foreign policy.

In order to implement the measures outlined in the third priority direction is the "Further development and liberalization of economy", it is necessary to ensure stability of national currency and prices, gradual introduction of modern market mechanisms of currency regulation, expansion of the revenue base of local budgets, expansion of foreign economic relations, introduction of modern technologies for production of export-oriented goods and materials, development of transport and logistics infrastructure, entrepreneurship and investment attractiveness for foreign investors, improvement of tax administration, introduction of modern principles and mechanisms of banking regulation development of multidisciplinary farming, as well as intensive development of the tourism industry.

This line includes measures to protect private property, financial markets, modernization of agriculture, development of jewelry industry, preparation of shares of some national companies on prestigious foreign stock exchanges.

In 2017-2021, it is planned to implement network programs covering 649 investment projects totaling \$ 40 billion. As a result, in the last five years the production of industrial products will increase 1.5 times, its share in the gross domestic product will increase from 33.6% to 36%, the share of the processing industry will increase from 80% to 85%.²

²mfa.uz



The fourth priority area for the development of the social sphere is the improvement of the employment of the population, social protection and health of citizens, the transport system development and modernization of roads, engineering, communications and social infrastructure, improving the population's electricity and gas supply, improving the quality of social services to vulnerable groups, raising the status of women in public and political life, reforming the healthcare sector, ensuring the availability of pre-school education facilities, improving the quality of general secondary and secondary specialized, higher education system and implementing their development.

In order to address these challenges, the full strategy of the Employment Strategy is to provide full employment of the population through the creation of 256,400 jobs vacancies through the implementation of nearly 25,000 investment projects envisaged in the regions with the highest unemployment rate, it is planned to create 46,800 new jobs vacancies and allocate loans to 10,000 graduates of educational institutions to start entrepreneurial activity.

As it can be seen, the level of demand for future personnel will increase in terms of quality and quantity.

Under modern globalization, a number of social events have taken place in humanity's lives, requiring radical reforms in education technology from all over the country.

First of all, it is possible to predict that, thanks to the progressive development of scientific and technological progress, the production methods will be improved and the people will be relieved of even the underdeveloped workforce.

Secondly, the emergence of a global information network creates unlimited opportunities for self-study and self-control.

Thirdly, the global economic crisis, in turn, makes it clear that there are deficiencies in market relations and irreparable flaws in the capitalist system of governance, set the task to decide to leave the system as it is or make changes in it.

The modern world of global information technology puts new challenges ahead of the international community, and schools and universities are still focused on the political and economic needs of a particular country. Today, the interests of the state are aimed at the elimination of illiteracy and youth orientation, search for innovative prospects, and adaptation of the national education system to the common market needs. At the same



time, excessive unemployment and public awareness in the context of intensive growth of massive demand for workers, in the long term, require the focus on consumer reproductions of education models.

Today, science and education are increasingly becoming a producer power of the society. Science and education are the socio-economic and political resources of any state.

Only the most up-to-date modern technologies can be created, and the economy can only be achieved by creating a high demand products.

The economic growth rates are now determined not only by the physical capital or the human factor, but also by the ability to apply knowledge to knowledge.

Educational services and products targeted at the needs of consumers are not only the structural and technological developments that occur in most educational institutions, but also psychological rebuilding in the staff of this institution.

These changes will take longer, even if the educational institution has set new and important strategic goals - that is, the interest to return to traditional methods is high. Thus, the first priority that should be solved in each institution is to adapt the work of the team and the organization to the marketing target for new educational services and products.

In the modern world, all countries have recognized the role of education as a key component of the knowledge society. Here it is necessary to distinguish two economic potentials of the given network - the internal market of higher education and the international market (export of higher education).

Experts say that the HR policy in higher education should have a conceptual basis for learning throughout the life of a person. To do this, you need to learn how to upgrade your business, that is to learn new professions, to provide additional training, as well as basic training on basic subjects, p-oriented programs. There is a need to create "educational chains" and to provide intermediate diplomas between various training courses and disciplines.

Another distinctive feature of the new education system is that independent learning is a decisive part of independent study. The main direction of the new system is transition to knowledge-based education. This will radically change the quality of education. Another feature of the new education system is that it is focused on lifelong learning.

The traditional education system was primarily aimed at educating a person in his youth.



International experience indicates that in economically developed countries, the strategy of labor intelligence has risen to the level of public policy and is implemented in three directions:

- 1) The creative work of artists with the highest professional level (skilled workers: professionals, administrative staff, highly skilled workers, farmers and others, 40th of the total number of employed in the United States, Germany, 50%);
- 2) Semifinal occupations that are typical of the type of activity strengthening the creative elements in the industry (administrative and support staff, sales and service personnel). In countries with the above-mentioned names, it is 25-30%;
- 3) Minimizing the work of low-skilled and low-skilled workers, skilled and physically disadvantaged workers. This group accounts for 20-30% of the total number of employed in industrialized countries.

It should be noted that unskilled labor force gradually decreases in the labor market. The first phase of this was in the 50s of the XX century, the second stage - socialization of social work began in 60-70s of the XX century and continues to this day. A number of factors have led to the emergence of unskilled workforce from the labor market, but the most important is machinery mechanization and automation. An important aspect of labor intelligence is the equivalence of educational resources and raising its level to the college level.

This is well known, for example, by countries like Japan, which has adopted a broad conception "On Intellectual Property and Population Capacity Development". Similar programs are also accepted in the USA, France, the UK and Sweden. In these countries, public-policy labor policy is implemented in two stages: traditional formal education (schools, colleges, universities, doctoral studies) and at the next stage, ie academic and training courses, Further specialization and retraining of personnel. The main focus of all educational institutions is to identify personality traits and to take account of their particular characteristics.

The EU countries are above the United States based on high technology-based performance. Russia is in the 12th place in the world. In many countries, nationwide summits are being held on a regular basis in the knowledge economy. In China, the knowledge economy is officially recognized as a state strategy. Credit technology is used in the European countries to determine the learning outcomes. In the academic year, the current knowledge of



students is based on the strict requirements. In accordance with credit technology, 60% of the final (ultimate) score must comprise current control points. The current supervision is conducted by the tutor teacher. In some cases, there is a case of subjective assessment by the instructor.

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