



EDUCATIONAL POLICY AND MODERNIZATION STAGE IN NEW UZBEKISTAN

Altaev J.A.

*Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, Professor
Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan*

Jumaniyazova N.S.

*PhD, Associate Professor in the Department of Social Sciences
Tashkent State Transport University, Tashkent, Uzbekistan*


Abstract: *This article is dedicated to the modernization of Uzbekistan's education system and the reforms being carried out in this area. Normative documents, laws, decrees in the field of higher education, and the essence of the concept of education development were also analyzed. Existing problems in this area of higher education are also scientifically substantiated.*

Keywords: *globalization, higher education, law on education, concept, competitive specialist, international rating.*

While the modern era of globalization places new demands on the organization, management and content of education, especially the higher education system, the Higher Education System must also meet the requirements of the uncertain processes of globalization and the rapid technological and information development of society. There is no doubt that the creation of a new concept of education in the higher education system of our country and the effective use of not only traditional but also innovative approaches and interaction in teaching and educating young people on the basis of modern knowledge will lead to the expected results.

The essence of the new state policy of Uzbekistan in the field of education is to ensure the priority of education as the most intellectually potential "sector" of the economy. The main goal of the state policy in the field of higher education is to form an adequate model of education that meets all the challenges of the XXI century, to recognize the leading role of society in the formation of a new Uzbekistan. This requires a special responsibility to the state and society for the current state of education, the effectiveness of its modernization, the preservation of the best traditions and standards of the classical world higher education system.


Second, the existence of a single professional qualification in the field of education, not only in Uzbekistan, but in the whole of Europe, has led to a complete change in a number of parameters required for bachelors in social sciences and humanities, including language, culture, economics, politics, etc. The formation of the necessary professional and general cultural competencies of future professionals occurs against the background of significant changes not only in the forms, levels, but also in the content of the educational



process. For example, a distinctive feature of the modern education system is the transition from the formation of educational content by the state to the introduction of new aspects and participants in this system, in particular, employers [1. 94 p.]. At the same time, this approach helps to train competitive professionals in the modern labor market at all levels, expands the possibility of influencing the content, forms and methods of organizing the educational process, and even helps to choose the type of educational institution. On the one hand, this approach helps to train professionals of all levels who are competitive in the modern labor market. In fact, these parameters affect the quality of education to one degree or another.


In this regard, it should be noted that over the past decades, Uzbekistan's transition [2] to a system of market relations, the intensity and dynamism of modern social processes in society have qualitatively changed not only the socio-structural relations in various spheres of Uzbekistan[3, 4, 5]. There are new forms of education in our country, which ensure the effectiveness of the process of preservation, reproduction and subsequent inculcation of professional knowledge, cultural, historical and moral values in society. It changes social consciousness, which places high demands on not only masters but also bachelors in all fields on professional and general cultural competencies. In recent years, the list of indicators of the quality of education has expanded significantly. Today, university status is determined only by traditional indicators. The existence of basic educational programs in the higher education system, student training regimes, postgraduate and additional vocational education programs, the level of participation of students at all levels in research activities, the existence of a system of employment of graduates in higher education, continuing education and university graduates spectra such as training opportunities and so on also play an important role.

However, we find that these processes are highly contradictory, sometimes damaging to the traditions of the national classical education system, and aspirations such as achieving proportionality in efforts to meet the requirements of the European education system may not always be justified. In this regard, the maximum expansion of the field of professional activity of bachelors, on the one hand, while limiting their social status, on the other hand, is prepared for a new generation of socio-technological, organizational-managerial, research and socio-project activities. The professional qualifications of bachelors in these fields of activity, in our opinion, maximize the professional differences between bachelor and master and deprive the bachelor of the relevant status. Many issues related to the modernization of education and its outcomes have not been addressed. Modernization of the higher education system will allow to see some miscalculations in the process of modernization and implementation of the new system of quality assessment of education. At the same time, effective work is being done to develop and implement basic skills-based curricula for all levels of education related to the new Legislation in the field of education. One of the most important indicators of the quality of education in terms of a qualified approach is the implementation of work focused on practical results.



According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 8, 2019 No.5847, by 2030 at least 10 higher education institutions in the country will be included in the first 1000 places in the ranking of internationally recognized organizations (Quacquarelli Symonds World University Rankings, Times Higher Education or Academic Ranking of World Universities). It is planned to include in the list of educational institutions, including the National University of Uzbekistan and Samarkand State University, a list of the top 500 higher education institutions, including the development of an action plan for the introduction of modern mechanisms of state support for these institutions.

In recent years, there is a need to do more to increase the attractiveness of higher education and ensure international competitiveness. In other words, the higher education institutions of the republic are not included in the list of the first 1000 places in the ranking of internationally recognized organizations, their official websites are not included in the list of 1000 places in the international ranking of Webometrics, educational programs and student assessment system are not adapted to international standards. Infrastructure facilities are not adapted to the needs of foreign students, advocacy work to attract foreigners to study in our country, including PR-projects (organization of days of higher education institutions of Uzbekistan, presentations, etc.) is insufficiently organized, the interactive virtual platform in international universities does not exist as it is. In the future, the Concept envisages the implementation of the following measures to expand the coverage of higher education, improve the quality of training of specialists with higher education: development of public-private partnership in higher education, state and non-state higher education institutions in the regions; creation of a competitive environment in higher education through the organization of the activities of branches of institutions; establishment of the Presidential University - a leading center of education and science, training highly qualified, modern knowledge and skills, independent thinking, patriotic, professional staff in accordance with international standards and national traditions; further strengthening the guarantees of women's right to higher education, ensuring the priority of the principles of gender equality in education, developing mechanisms for the transfer of curricula of higher education institutions to the credit-module system and their gradual transfer to this system; Systematic organization of spiritual and educational work in higher education institutions, aimed at increasing the effectiveness of measures taken in this area, raising the intellectual potential, thinking and worldview of young people, strengthening ideological immunity, upbringing as a harmoniously developed generation with a sense of patriotism and service to the people [6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14]. Development and implementation of the concept of development of spiritual and moral consciousness of young people; to train young people who are able to take responsibility for solving important tasks facing the state and society, who are patriotic, enterprising, have modern knowledge and skills, have human qualities as professionals, to use educational methods that require new approaches; universal awareness of the content of legislation, legal awareness and culture of young people, healthy lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, peace and interethnic harmony.



freedom of conscience, respect for the languages, customs and traditions of all nations and peoples We hope that along with the values, special attention will be paid to such aspects as the development of national and moral values, socio-political and economic activity, the formation of a strong civic position.

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