

SOME COMMENTS ON THE REFORMS IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN UZBEKISTAN**Nodira Toliboyeva***Uzbekistan State World Languages University, Associate Professor of the Department of History of Uzbekistan, PhD, Uzbekistan***ABOUT ARTICLE****Key words:** Law "On Education", education system, reforms, right to education, educational institution, primary education, higher education, Presidential schools.**Received:** 09.11.2024**Accepted:** 04.11.2024**Published:** 19.11.2024**Abstract:** In this article, the essence of the state policy on education reforms implemented in Uzbekistan today, the content of the Law "On Education" and the forms, types of education, the right to education, the processes in the primary, secondary and higher education system are analyzed. Some solutions and proposals are presented within the framework of problems and shortcomings existing in the educational system.**INTRODUCTION**

The most important driver of cultural and spiritual development is the education system, because society cannot be improved without training personnel who meet the requirements of the time, who have mastered the achievements of advanced science and technology. As President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev stated in his speech at the 78th session of the United Nations, "Development of human charity and education of creative young generation is one of the strategic tasks that Uzbekistan has set before itself." The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulates that everyone has the right to education, thus the state guarantees universal education. The state policy in the field of education in Uzbekistan is reflected in the Law "On Education" and the National Personnel Training Program. In order to regulate relations in the field of education in the republic, the Law "On Education" was adopted on July 2, 1992, August 29, 1997, and then on September 23, 2020 in a new version.

In Uzbekistan, it was legally recognized as a priority area of development that meets the economic, social, scientific-technical and cultural needs of the individual, society and the state. The most important aspect of the legislation on education is that it has a holistic and systemic approach, where the individual, society and the state, continuous education, science and the production process are connected to each other in a single system. Education has been declared a priority in the field of social development of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The main principles of the state policy in the field of education are as follows:

- freedom to choose the form of education;
- non-discrimination in education;
- inculcation of national and universal values in education and training;

- continuity and consistency of education;
- compulsory eleven-year education and one year of general secondary education for children between the ages of six and seven;
- guaranteed social protection of pedagogues in society;
- secular nature of the educational system;
- such as openness and transparency in educational activities.

In accordance with the state legislation, regardless of gender, language, age, race, nationality, faith, religion, social origin, type of service, social status, place of residence, and how long they have lived in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, everyone is guaranteed equal rights to education. It was also determined that citizens living permanently in the Republic of Uzbekistan have the right to receive education abroad in accordance with the international agreements of the Republic of Uzbekistan or individually.

Right to education:

- development of state and non-state educational institutions;
- organization of education separated from production and without separation;
- Beruf training on the basis of state education and personnel training programs, as well as vocational training in educational institutions for a fee;
- graduates of all types of educational institutions have equal rights to enter educational institutions of the next level;
- it is ensured by giving the right to pass the attestation in accredited educational institutions to the citizens who have received education in the family or independently.

In addition, the rights and freedoms of pedagogues, employees of educational institutions, students were expanded, their responsibilities were increased, and their motivation increased the attitude to work. Regardless of the form of ownership, legal entities are allowed to provide educational services, the best practices in the field of education of developed foreign countries are being implemented in our country, and a number of international conventions have been ratified. " strengthened the need for a new version of the law.

The Law "On Education" adopted on September 23, 2020 consists of 11 chapters, 75 articles, and new directions have been introduced into it. In particular, adult education, special education, inclusive education, individual editorial activities, public-private partnership, investment in education, self-evaluation of educational institutions. , important issues such as the rights and obligations of educational participants, creative and innovative activities in the field of education were covered.

The continuous education system is provided on the basis of state education standards, on the basis of consistency of educational programs at different levels, and includes the following types of education:

- preschool education and upbringing;
- general secondary and secondary special education;
- professional education;
- higher education;
- post-higher education;
- retraining of personnel and improving their qualifications;
- extracurricular education.

It is worth noting that in the new version of the law, the establishment of non-state educational organizations based on public-private partnership, the establishment of a family non-state school educational organization for individual entrepreneurs, attracting investments in the field of education,

international cooperation of educational organizations, Education the following forms of receipt are specified:

- in-service training (full-time);
- education without separation from work (external, part-time, distance, dual);
- family education and independent education;
- training and education of senior citizens;
- personnel training in the field of defense, security and law enforcement activities;
- inclusive (harmonized) education;
- study abroad.

It is known that the number of students in the classes of general secondary and secondary special education organizations in the country should not exceed 35. The duration of education in the bachelor's field should be at least 3 years, and in the master's field at least 1 year, and in the family it is established that individuals who have received education and self-education can be issued a document on education of a model approved by the state.

School education system is the primary, most basic link of continuous education. Pre-school education, 6-7 years old, is carried out in families, kindergartens and other educational institutions. According to the scientific conclusions of experts, a person receives 70 percent of all the information and information he receives during his life before the age of 5. Therefore, kindergarten education plays a very important role in the development of healthy and educated children.

In Uzbekistan, school education is conducted in the state language and Karakalakh, Russian, Tajik, Kyrgyz, Kazakh and Turkmen languages.

2017 was a year of fundamental reforms in the system of general education and secondary special vocational education. Based on the suggestions and comments received at public receptions and the virtual reception of the Resident, as well as the results of a survey conducted among the parents of the graduates of the republic's schools, on the initiative of the Resident Shavkat Mirziyoyev, 9+3, that is, from 12 years of compulsory education Returned to 11 years of education.

Also, the Presidential schools being established in Uzbekistan are expected to be an important basis for educating the new generation of personnel. So these educational institutions will be a complete system for identifying talented children, teaching and educating them using advanced technologies. The educational process at the resident school is organized on the basis of completely new technologies, and it is carried out in English according to the curricula and programs developed in cooperation with the University of Cambridge. "STEAM" subjects - natural sciences, technology, technical creativity, art, mathematics - are taught intensively in residential schools. Ten foreign specialists teach the students. Such schools have increased in the cities of Tashkent, Namangan, Nukus, Khiva, and according to the project, construction works are also underway in Vukhoro, Jizzakh, Karshi, Samarkand and Fergana.

Education in the 9-11th grades of resident schools is carried out on the basis of an individual educational process, taking into account the choice of certain subjects according to the interests of students and their level of study. Graduates of resident schools will have a state-approved certificate, certificate, as well as a corresponding international program diploma (International Baccalaureate, Advanced Placement or International Advanced Levels). This, in turn, allows admission to foreign higher education institutions. The Examination Board of the University of Cambridge, operating under the Cambridge Assessment International Education brand, is expected to organize the entrance examinations for the Residential Schools.

Due to the reforms implemented in the education system during the years of independence, the expected duration of education increased from 13.7 years in 1990 to 15.6 years in 2010. According to this indicator and the literacy level of the population, Uzbekistan has reached the level of many developed countries. At first, there were 37 higher educational institutions, and later there were 66. According to the data of 2023, a total of 210 HEIs will operate in Uzbekistan. Of these, the number of state HEIs is 115, the number of non-state HEIs is 65, and the number of foreign HEIs is 30.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is trying to join the ranks of the developed countries of the world in terms of the level of education. Great attention is being paid to the youth of the country to enjoy the treasure of world science and knowledge. The relations of educational institutions of the republic with educational centers in foreign countries are being strengthened. Inviting foreign teachers and experts to our country for conducting training in different languages, as well as increasing visits of Uzbek experts to educational and scientific centers of different countries and the desire of students to study abroad their displacement is increasing year by year. At the same time, the desire of foreign citizens from all over the world to study in Uzbekistan is increasing.

In 2017, after a break of more than 10 years, taking into account the need for qualified personnel in the state and society, the correspondence education system was restored at the initiative of the Resident of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev, and with this, women with adult children, married and It was created an opportunity for older, employed people with secondary education to get higher education.

At the same time, in order to support young people, on August 18, 2021, "Measures to regulate the allocation of educational loans for study in higher, secondary special and professional educational organizations on the basis of a payment contract" The decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted. According to it, educational loans are recommended or accepted by commercial banks for full-time undergraduate and master's studies in higher education institutions on a fee-contract basis, as well as It is set to be given to students who are citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In turn, it should be noted that in the period of globalization, while science, technology and technology are rapidly developing in the world, it shows that there are actual problems and shortcomings in the system of education and science in the country. It is of urgent importance to solve such important issues as regular reform of the education system, improvement of modern teaching methods and tools, ensuring harmony of theory and practice, enrichment of educational content.

The following suggestions and comments can be made regarding some problems and shortcomings existing in the education system today:

- shortage of pre-school educational institutions in the republic and the demand for highly educated specialists in the operating institutions;
- development and publication of educational programs and literature within the requirements of modern pedagogical times;
- failure of modern technology and information resources in some educational institutions to meet modern requirements;
- existence of the need to create a friendly atmosphere between the student and the teacher;
- formation of independent and critical observation skills in learners for the purpose of ensuring quality education;
- lack of highly qualified specialist personnel;
- strengthening the harmony of theory and practice in education;

- practical strengthening of cooperation between industry and educational institutions to expand the scope of employment of graduates;
- such as revising the system of teacher training and offering highly experienced personnel specific to the requirements of the time, introducing new innovations into the process, and awakening a high work ethic among the teachers by canceling the entrance and exit exams.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion is that the land of Uzbekistan has been famous for its great scholars and great thinkers who made an incomparable contribution to the civilization of mankind and determined the direction of the development of world science and culture to a certain extent. Khorezmi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Farghani, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Mirza Ulugbek and many other great scientists and thinkers who made a great contribution to the treasury of world science grew up from Uzbek soil. At the same time that Uzbekistan is trying to lay the foundations of this Renaissance movement, Uzbek scientists are creating a solid foundation for the further development of the science of our country, and this will serve to make a great contribution to the world's scientific and technical development.

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