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REFORMS TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF HIGHER EDUCATION TODAY - AS A FACTOR OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Annotation

This article analyzes the reforms being implemented in Uzbekistan to modernize the higher education system and their impact on social development. Factors such as improving the quality of education, introducing educational programs in line with international standards, strengthening the capacity of teaching staff, creating an innovative environment for students, and ensuring equal opportunities in education are highlighted. The article emphasizes the role of reforms as a factor serving social stability and the development of the country.

Key words: Higher education, quality of education, reforms, social development, innovative environment, international standards, credit-module system, pedagogical potential, competitiveness, equal opportunities in education.

BUGUNGI KUNDA OLIY TA'LIM SIFATINI OSHIRISHDAGI ISLOHOTLAR – IJTIMOIY TARAQQIYOT OMILI SIFATIDA

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada O'zbekistonda oliy ta'lim tizimini modernizatsiya qilish yo'nalishida amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar va ularning ijtimoiy taraqqiyotga ta'siri tahlil qilinadi. Ta'lim sifatini oshirish, xalqaro standartlarga mos ta'lim dasturlarini joriy etish, pedagog kadrlar salohiyatini kuchaytirish, talabalar uchun innovatsion muhit yaratish va ta'limdagi teng imkoniyatlarni ta'minlash kabi omillar yoritilgan. Maqolada islohotlarning ijtimoiy barqarorlik va mamlakat taraqqiyotiga xizmat qiluvchi omil sifatida o'rni alohida ta'kidlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: Oliy ta'lim, ta'lim sifati, islohotlar, ijtimoiy taraqqiyot, innovatsion muhit, xalqaro standartlar, kredit-modul tizimi, pedagogik salohiyat, raqobatbardoshlik, ta'limda teng imkoniyatlar.

РЕФОРМЫ ПО ПОВЫШЕНИЮ КАЧЕСТВА ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ СЕГОДНЯ - КАК ФАКТОР ОБЩЕСТВЕННОГО РАЗВИТИЯ

Аннотация

В статье анализируются реформы, реализуемые в Узбекистане по модернизации системы высшего образования, и их влияние на общественное развитие. Выделены такие факторы, как повышение качества образования, внедрение образовательных программ в соответствии с международными стандартами, укрепление потенциала преподавательского состава, создание инновационной среды для студентов, обеспечение равных возможностей в образовании. В статье подчеркивается роль реформ как фактора, служащего социальной стабильности и развитию страны.

Ключевые слова: Высшее образование, качество образования, реформы, общественное развитие, инновационная среда, международные стандарты, кредитно-модульная система, педагогический потенциал, конкурентоспособность, равные возможности в образовании.

Introduction. In the context of globalization, the development of each country depends, first of all, on its educated, capable and qualified personnel. The higher education sector plays a decisive role in training these personnel. Today, reforming the higher education system in Uzbekistan and bringing its quality to the level of international requirements has become one of the priority areas of state policy. It is natural that these reforms will affect not only the education system, but also every layer of society, becoming an important factor in social development. Today, work aimed at improving the quality of education is gaining momentum all over the world. Since the development and prospects of society largely depend on personnel, the tendency to realize that education plays a key role in this has increased. From this perspective, achieving the quality and effectiveness of education is important. We will witness the activation of various approaches to understanding the philosophical essence of the reforms implemented in our country in recent years in the coming decades. In particular, there are many scientific studies focused on cognitive analysis.

The reforms in the higher education system implemented in our country in recent years are significant in that they are ultimately aimed at improving the quality of higher education. This, in turn, requires further improvement of the system of training highly qualified personnel that meets the high requirements of the formation of civil society and recognized

standards, and the study of advanced modern technologies, innovative educational and upbringing processes in deepening the processes of radical reform and modernization of the education system.

As is known, the concept of quality of education received its international name at the World Conference on Higher Education and Further Improvement of Its Quality, held in Paris in 1998. At this conference, with the participation of 29 countries, it was emphasized that ensuring the quality of education is a long-term strategic task of educational institutions. There is no single approach or methodology in scientific and philosophical literature to explain the philosophical essence of the concept of quality of education. According to theoreticians, philosophers, and practitioners who study the higher education system and its processes, it is very difficult to give a single definition of the quality of education. Because there are a number of objective and subjective factors that affect it, which make it difficult to give a single definition. That is, we all know that factors such as the characteristics of each region, the mentality of the nation, its historical roots, the stages of the formation of the education system over a long history, the influence of cultures and civilizations cannot fail to have their impact. Also, given that there is no ideal education system in the world, life, due to the reforms being carried out in this regard and the day-to-day development of social relations in society, imposes new and new

requirements on us, which requires constant improvement of the "Quality of Education". The emergence of new discoveries and inventions even creates the need for social changes in education.

Experts include the following factors in ensuring the quality of education: a) educational institutions; b) professors and teachers; c) students, graduates; d) parents; d) consumers, personnel customers. In 1998, the World Conference on Higher Education organized by UNESCO adopted the "World Declaration on Higher Education for the 21st Century". This declaration defined the concept of quality of education as follows: "Quality is a multidisciplinary concept in higher education, which includes all functions and types of activities, educational and academic programs, scientific research and scholarships, providing educational institutions with qualified and qualified personnel, students who work independently on their own, buildings, structures, material and technical base, devices and equipment, and employment of graduates." If we turn to the opinions of scientists, Jim Collins emphasizes: "The leaders of large companies began the reorganization process by recruiting the right people for their team and getting rid of the unnecessary ones. Then they chose which direction to swim. The main idea is that people decide everything, the word "who" is more important than the word "what". Because people are a strategy, an organizational structure, a tactic. Companies today need to create their own foundations for moving to a new qualitative stage.

Literature review. In my opinion, the fundamental answer to this question is the issue of personnel. In short, these thoughts of Jim Collins are consistent with the statement that today the quality of personnel training should correspond to the quality of education. For this, it is necessary to train highly qualified personnel capable of carrying out innovative activities in educational institutions. In short, without more thorough training of personnel, without appreciating them, it is impossible to achieve success in any field.

The development of science, technology and engineering in modern society imposes on the higher education system the following tasks, among which are a) high-quality and guaranteed training of personnel; b) ensuring the mobility of professors and teachers and students; d) improving the methods of evaluating educational programs in the activities of higher educational institutions, and others. In our country, a number of legal and regulatory documents have been developed and actively implemented in the past three years to improve the quality of the higher education system. If we pay attention to the philosophical essence and content of the priority tasks set out in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Approval of the Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" of October 8, 2019, as one of such important strategic documents, we will see that the main goal is to determine the priority areas of systemic reform of higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, to raise the process of training highly qualified personnel with modern knowledge and high spiritual and moral qualities, independent thinking to a qualitatively new level, to modernize higher education, and to develop the social sphere and economic sectors based on advanced educational technologies. Based on the purpose of the Decree, the following tasks are envisaged to be implemented consistently. That is, these include tasks such as: "developing public-private partnerships in the field of higher education, increasing the coverage of higher education by more than 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 in the field; introducing advanced standards of higher education based on international experience, including a gradual transition from education focused on acquiring theoretical knowledge in curricula to an education system focused on the formation of practical skills; raising the content of higher education to a qualitatively new level, establishing a system for training highly qualified personnel who can make a worthy contribution to the sustainable development of the social sphere and economic sectors, and find their place in the labor market."

It can be said that the active implementation of the tasks set out in the decree in the future will undoubtedly serve not only to improve the quality of the higher education system, but also to increase the prestige and authority of our country in the world and to achieve the level of development of the leading countries of the world. Also, by increasing the coverage of higher education of our country's population, as envisaged in the decree, one of the basic laws of philosophy, namely "quantitative changes with qualitative changes", will establish the cultivation of quality personnel and develop a healthy competitive environment among personnel, which ultimately will serve to meet the needs of society for quality personnel. For this, it is necessary to increase the effectiveness of the educational process and further improve the quality of education by introducing modern pedagogical technologies into the educational process. In this regard, President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev gave the following instructions: "...in my opinion, it is necessary to solve two main tasks: first, the material and technical base of scientific institutions should be significantly strengthened to the level of advanced foreign centers and in accordance with the requirements of scientists. Of course, this must take into account the needs of the state and its target objectives;

Important practical steps have been taken to expand the participation of the higher education system in developing the higher education system, providing our country's steadily growing economy with highly qualified personnel, and addressing issues of strategically integrated development of all regions and sectors.

Analysis and results. Psychologist T.V. Volodina noted that "in order to improve the professional activity of a teacher, it is necessary to perceive the pedagogical process as a system." Thus, the quality of personnel being trained in the higher education system largely depends on the professional dedication of professors and teachers working in the higher education system. If we study the existing problems in the higher education system of Uzbekistan based on statistical data, we will witness the existence of social problems that are waiting for an adequate solution. If we analyze as of January 1, 2013, the coverage of the number of students in the higher education system was 9%, which is low compared to regional and international standards and sharply differs from the situation at the primary and secondary levels of the education system of Uzbekistan (where almost 100% of the school-age population is covered). The centralized planning system determines both the number of students in higher education institutions (universities and institutes) and their fields of study. The number of places in higher education institutions in each direction is determined by state resolutions, and students are selected based on the results of national tests conducted by the State Testing Center under the Cabinet of Ministers. With almost 100% coverage of the secondary education system and 9% of higher education, 9 out of 10 school graduates cannot enter university, the demand for higher education is high, and competition for each place offered at universities exceeds 6 people. 60% of students entering universities are men (in recent years, the share of women in universities has decreased, unlike in other countries in the region. There were various reasons for this). Although such issues have led to partial changes in the last three years, they still do not fully meet international standards. This can be attributed to the fact that a number of bureaucratic obstacles still remain. Even the modernizations of 2019 have not stopped the shortage of highly educated personnel in Uzbekistan.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the reforms being implemented in the higher education system of Uzbekistan are not only improving the quality of education, but also increasing the intellectual and social potential of the entire society. These reforms are one of the main factors ensuring social stability, economic development, the development of young people into qualified specialists, and the country's competitiveness in the international arena. If consistent efforts in this direction are continued in the future, there is no doubt that the social development of Uzbekistan will be stable and long-term.

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