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## THE CURRENT SITUATION AND FUTURE POSSIBILITIES OF EDUCATIONAL REFORMS IN UZBEKISTAN

Annotation

A primary measure of a state's progress is the competitiveness of its scientific, technology transfer, and education systems. Because of the fact that this guarantees the inventive character of the economy, industrialized nations place a high value on the ongoing advancement of this field. Uzbekistan's educational system has undergone significant reforms in recent years with the goal of producing highly skilled workers who are in high demand on the job market. The nation's leaders are actively working to change the educational system in this regard. The article outlines the major adjustments made to Uzbekistan's educational system as well as the primary issues that the nation will be confronting in the years to come.

**Key words:** Education, innovative development, higher education, scientific and technological progress, reforming, international systems PISA, TIMSS, PIRLS.

## ТЕКУЩАЯ СИТУАЦИЯ И БУДУЩИЕ ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ РЕФОРМ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

Аннотация

Одним из основных показателей уровня развития государства служит конкурентоспособность ее системы образования, науки, трансфера технологий. Это фактор, обеспечивающий инновационный характер экономики, поэтому в развитых странах придают огромное значение непрерывному развитию данной сферы. В последние годы в системе образования Узбекистана происходят кардинальные изменения, направленные на формирование высококвалифицированных кадров, востребованных на рынке труда. В связи с этим руководство страны предпринимает активные действия и меры по реформированию системы образования. В статье освещаются ключевые изменения в системе образования Узбекистана и основные задачи, стоящие перед страной в ближайшие годы.

**Ключевые слова:** Образование, инновационное развитие, высшее образование, научно-технический прогресс, реформирование, международные системы PISA, TIMSS, PIRLS.

## O'ZBEKISTONDA TA'LIM SOHASIDAGI ISLOHOTLAR: HOLATI VA ISTIQBOLLARI

Annotatsiya

Davlat taraqqiyotining asosiy ko'rsatkichlaridan biri bu uning ta'lim tizimining raqobatbardoshligi, fan va texnologiyalar transferidir. Bu iqtisodiyotning innovatsion xususiyatini ta'minlovchi omil bo'lgani uchun ham rivojlangan mamlakatlarda ushbu sohaning uzluksiz rivojlanishiga katta ahamiyat beriladi. Keyingi yillarda O'zbekiston ta'lim tizimida mehnat bozorida talab yuqori bo'lgan malakali kadrlarni shakllantirishga qaratilgan tub o'zgarishlar amalga oshirildi. Shu munosabat bilan mamlakatimizda ta'lim tizimini isloh qilish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Maqolada O'zbekiston ta'lim tizimidagi asosiy o'zgarishlar va yaqin yillarda mamlakat oldida turgan asosiy vazifalar yoritilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Ta'lim, innovatsion rivojlanish, oliy ta'lim, ilmiy-texnik taraqqiyot, islohot, PISA, TIMSS, PIRLS xalqaro tizimlari.

**Introduction.** The content and essence of education is determined by the level of material and cultural development of society. Depending on social relations, the need for general information, professional training of people, pedagogical ideas about education, the essence, method, and organizational forms of education have changed at different stages of the development of human society. [1].

In the era of globalization and information technology, education is becoming increasingly important on a global scale. A nation's degree of development is influenced not only by socioeconomic and cultural indicators, but also by an evaluation of its strength and power, and to a large extent by its intellectual capacity. The country's sustainable development and wealth are largely attributed to scientific and technological advancements, the roots of which are set in the educational system. The primary source of wealth of a nation is its human capital, or the entirety of its citizens' knowledge, skills, talents, and capacities, according to the World Bank report "Changing the level of welfare of nations".

**Literature review.** Uzbekistan's primary strategic objective is to join the world's developed nations and provide a good standard of living for its people. The nation is implementing a very deliberate and well-defined plan of action, and the institutional, legal, practical, consistent, and systemic measures adopted fully support the implementation of democratic, political, and economic reforms as well as social transformations meant to provide ample opportunity for the full realization of each citizen's and society's collective professional, intellectual, and spiritual potential [2].

When an educated, politically and socially engaged individual with a high degree of legal consciousness and culture is designated as the central agent of all revolutions, the concerns surrounding the gradual growth of the educational system have ever-greater significance. Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the President of Uzbekistan, correctly pointed out on this particular occasion that "our competitiveness in science, education, and upbringing, as well as the success of reforms, are primarily associated with the development of science, education, and upbringing in the country" [3].

It is important to note that Uzbekistan's educational policies are designed to assure the constant and methodical application of the values outlined in the Republic of Uzbekistan's Constitution, which guarantees everyone the right to free general education [4].

**Research Methodology.** The higher education system in Uzbekistan has been elevated to a new level in recent years by a number of decrees and resolutions adopted by the President. These include the Resolution of the President of the Republic of

Uzbekistan “On measures for the further development of the higher education system” No. PP-2909 of April 20, 2017, No. 18, Art. 313, No. 19, Art. 335, No. 24, Art. 490, No. 37, Art. 982, and the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On additional measures to improve the quality of education in higher educational institutions and ensure their active participation in ongoing country of large scale reforms” No. PP-3775 dated 06/05/2018; measures to drastically improve the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek’s training system for highly-demanded qualified personnel and scientific potential development in 2019–2024; “Oliy ma’lumotli muthassislar tayyorlash sifatini oshirishda iqtisodiyot sohalari va tarmoqlarining ishtirokini yanada kengaytirish chora-tadbirlari to’g’risida”gi Ozbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017 yil 27 jul PQ-3151-sonli qarori; Qonun Hujjatlari Malumotlari Milliy Bazasi, 05/25/2018, 06/18/5447/1269–sleep; 08/01/2018, 06/18/5497/1604–sleep; 05/30/2019, 06/19/5733/3216–sleep.

The Program for the Comprehensive Development of the Higher Education System for the period 2017–2021 was authorized on April 20, 2017, by Presidential Decree. It contains steps to significantly and qualitatively raise the standard of higher education.

Exams were now administered from August 1 to August 15, with results starting to be released the following day. This marked a change in the admissions process for institutions. The creative area university admissions test has been discontinued. The teaching staff’s workload has dropped from September 2017 in favor of performing research. The educational method of correspondence has been reinstated. Professors at universities now make twice as much money. Higher education institutions are now more independent. Commencing with the 2018–19 academic year, top universities separately create curricula and programs in pertinent subjects and fields of study while considering the need for labor market participants. Universities are permitted to offer higher contract fees for increased student admittance.

Teacher training curriculum have been updated to meet international standards as part of the education sector reform, and the national student evaluation system has been improved in collaboration with international systems including PISA, TIMSS, and PIRLS [5].

The third year’s findings of the indicators for evaluating the quality of education created in collaboration with international rating organizations QS and THE have already been made public. These indicators are used to generate the national rating of the nation’s institutions. The International Standard Classification of Education’s (ISCED / ISCED 2011) requirements must be met for educational papers to be recognized internationally. Work on this has started. Uzbekistan became an observer member of the European Association for Quality Assurance in Higher Education (ENQA) in 2020 [6].

The Presidential Decree “On Approval of the Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the Period up to 2030” was published on October 8, 2019. It outlines a progressive shift toward advanced higher education standards and a credit-modular system for the educational process, which should be put into place in 16 percent of higher education institutions by 2023, 55 percent by 2025, and 85 percent by 2030. Meanwhile, the move to this new system has already started. Beginning with the 2018–19 academic year, Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after Muhammad al-Khwarizmi (TUIT) is progressively implementing the switch to a credit-based education system. The Tashkent Medical Academy, the University of Oriental Studies, and the national law universities all started their work in the same way [7].

Overall, between 2017 and 2021, over 1.7 trillion sums (more than 203 million US dollars in equivalent) were allotted for the implementation of measures to improve the higher education system; of these, 1.2 trillion sums (about \$144,000 million equivalent) were used for the construction, reconstruction, and renovation of educational and laboratory buildings, gyms, and student residences; over 500 billion sums (about 60 million US dollars in equivalent) were used for the creation of interuniversity laboratory complexes of shared use, the development of information and communication technologies, and the provision of educational and laboratory equipment, furniture, and inventories [8].

**Analysis and results.** Each higher education institution has close partnerships with eminent international universities and institutions in accordance with the President’s Resolution “On measures for the ongoing development of the higher education system”. It is intended to bring at least 350 highly skilled international instructors and scientists to Uzbekistan each year to participate in the country’s university curriculum, based on cooperation with foreign universities.

Prominent international universities are still drawn to work in Uzbekistan to open branches. A total of thirteen new universities, including the International University of Tourism “Silk Road” in Samarkand, a branch of the National Research Technological University “MISIS” (Russia) in Almaliq, and Bucheon University of South Korea in Tashkent, opened for business in Uzbekistan in 2018. Prior to 2017, training was offered at the capital branches of seven foreign universities: Westminster International University, Singapore Institute for Management Development, Turin Polytechnic University, Moscow State University, V. Plekhanov Russian State University of Economics, Gubkin Russian Institute of Oil and Gas, South Korean University INHA.

The expansion of non-state institutions and the number of universities overall, including branches of foreign and local universities, will contribute to a rise in the quantity and caliber of higher education received by youth. It should be mentioned that educational conferences with nations like France, Germany, Japan, Turkey, China, South Korea, and India are scheduled for the future.

The goal of all these systematic and ongoing changes made to the educational system is to establish the framework necessary for the development of a well-balanced personality. This is because young people’s education and upbringing, their development, and the way their worldview is formed based on current information are major factors in the country’s reforms’ eventual success. It is already vital to give this matter careful thought and to train staff members who can keep up with the rate of change and the demands of the modern world. from the choice made in favor of enlightenment and spirituality. Specifically, in the face of challenges like terrorism and extremism, it is no longer sufficient to combat their effects alone; instead, the primary goal must be to eliminate the underlying causes of these issues and instill in young people a strong sense of the noble principles of humanism. Uzbekistan is a symbol of just this method of addressing the most significant issues of our day. The proposal of President Sh. Mirziyoyev, “Enlightenment against ignorance and violence,” is highly significant in this regard. It has received widespread support and a great deal of interest from the international community.

Simultaneously, it is critical to recognize that in addition to skilled educators and teachers, the education system needs good managers as well – the so-called “education managers” – who are self-sufficient, enterprising, capable, and experienced professionals who understand how to collaborate with youth and design and carry out development initiatives.

The role of general manager or manager is already being established in the nation's colleges. This individual works directly in the fields of economic and financial management. The reorganized position allocation will facilitate a greater emphasis on the teaching process, instructional design, and recruiting the most qualified educators. It is currently in use at the Samarkand International University of Tourism's “Silk Road” [9].

**Conclusion/Recommendations.** It's critical that universities develop their competitiveness. The primary instrument for resolving this issue is the development of essentially new educational regulations, or educational standards, which are being created with the contemporary experience of structuring the educational process in the world's top universities in mind. Training contemporary, highly qualified specialists who possess the most up-to-date knowledge, analytical and creative thinking abilities, proficiency with cutting-edge information and communication technologies, and the ability to successfully apply all of this in their daily practice is the primary goal when creating new educational standards. The objective is to bring cutting-edge foreign techniques of knowledge assessment into our education system, which will be essential to its effectiveness and quality, and to raise it to the level of international norms.

The goal of reforms implemented in the field of education is to educate a mature generation. “Education reform must become an internal force that motivates us all to move towards democratic change and build a new society. Without changing the education system, it is impossible to change the consciousness and lifestyle of people.” [10].

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