

REFORMS IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

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In today's developing society, we can see that the aspirations of people for the education system are increasing, not only in our country, but also in many countries of the world, the attitude towards all types of the system is changing, and the education system plays a decisive role in the development of the individual and the society.

In the conditions of increasing globalization and intense competition in the world economy, it is not only education for today's life, but continuous education throughout life that is gaining importance. After all, the future development of the country is closely related to the achievements in this field.

In recent years, a number of reforms have been carried out by our country in the formation of a competitive environment in the education system, the use of public-private partnership and private sector resources, and the maximum coverage of the population with the education system to the level of developed countries. In particular, the new revision of the Law "On Education"¹ and the establishment of non-governmental educational institutions based on public-private partnership serve to increase competition in the education market.

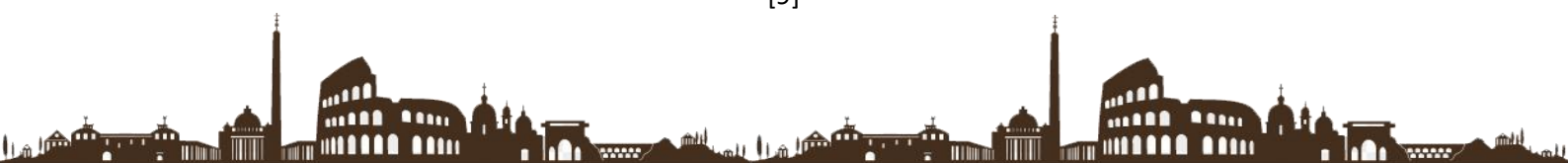
As a result of the reforms being carried out in the education system, we can see that the education system has been significantly improved in recent years. First of all, we can see that the implementation of the concept of development of preschool education and upbringing until 2030 is focused on the development of the educational system from this stage. Most of the information a person receives during his life covers the period up to 5 years.

If we look at the analysis of MTM (preschool education organization) coverage of children aged 3-7 years in our country, in 2017, 708,247 (27.7%), in 2018, 932,310 (37.7%), in 2019, 1,413,290 (52.3%). In 2020, 1,699,566 (60.9%) and in 2021, 1,895,148 (67.2%) children aged 3 to 7 years were enrolled in preschool education organizations. The results of the analysis show that the growth of preschool educational institutions in all regions of our republic is definitely a positive indicator². In 2017, there were 5,211 MTMs in the republic, and now this figure is 27,609.

Today, special attention is being paid to the issue of expanding the network of educational organizations by supporting public-private partnerships in the field of education in our country. In the public education system, there are institutions aimed at

¹ “Таълим тўғрисида”ги Қонун. 2020 йил 23 сентябрь, ЎРҚ-637-сон

² Мактабгача таълим вазирлиги сайи маълумотлари. <https://mdu.uz/maktabgacha-talimda-qamrov-darajasini-oshirish-pirovard-maqсад/faoliyat/>

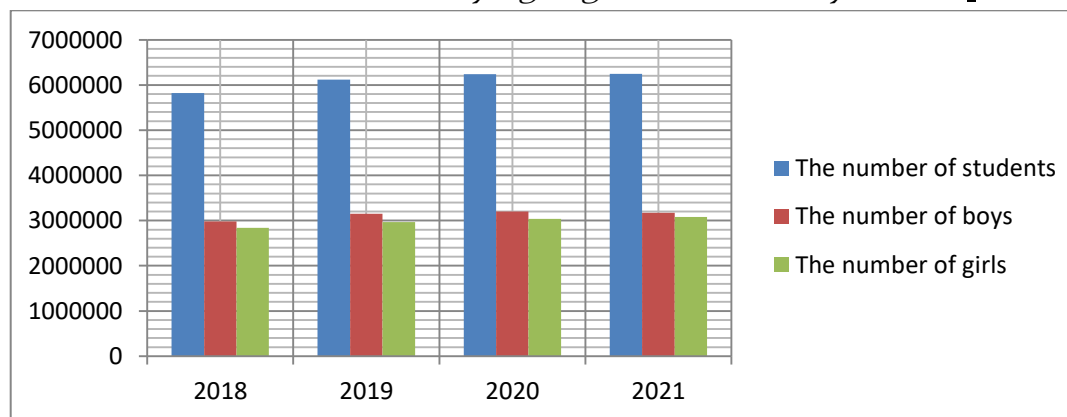


children with different needs - institutions with higher education standards (specialized institutions) and educational institutions for children with disabilities.

Primary vocational education has been introduced in the general secondary education system in our republic, and 1,748 educational-production complexes have been established in general education schools and vocational colleges for 51 types of working professions.

Figure 1.

Number of students studying in general secondary schools³.



As can be seen from the data of the picture, as a result of the population growth in our country, the number of students is also increasing. In 2018, the number of students was 5,821,861, of which 2,981,745 were boys and 2,840,116 were girls. By 2021, the total number of students has reached 6,246,491. 3,169,780 of them are boys and 3,076,711 are girls. Compared to 2018, there was an increase of 424,630, boys increased by 188,035, and girls increased by 236,595.

Determining the priorities of the reform of the higher education system in Uzbekistan, raising the process of training highly qualified personnel with modern knowledge and high moral and ethical qualities to a new level in terms of quality, modernization of higher education, social sphere and economy based on advanced educational technologies to develop public-private partnerships in the field of higher education, to increase the level of higher education coverage by 50 percent based on the organization of state and non-state higher education institutions in the regions, and to create a healthy competitive environment in the field.⁴

Today, there are 114 higher education institutions in the republic, 93 of them are local and 21 are foreign higher education institutions and their branches. In particular, in the last 3 years, 6 new higher education institutions, 17 branches and 14 branches of foreign higher education institutions were established. 329 educational fields and 582 master's specialties

³ Халқ таълими вазирлиги расмий сайти маълумотлари. <https://www.uzedu.uz/uz/statistika>

⁴ Ўзбекистон Республикаси олий таълим тизимини 2030 йилгача ривожлантириш КОНЦЕПЦИЯСИ. 2019 йил 8 октябрь, ПФ-5847-сон



were included in the classification of Higher Education Fields and Specialties based on the suggestions of personnel customers.

In the 2019/2020 academic year, part-time education was introduced in 59 higher education institutions, and evening education was introduced in 10 higher education institutions. The number of students studying in higher educational institutions of the republic is 410,000 in the field of bachelor's education, and 13,000 in the specialty of master's, and has increased by 1.7 times in the last 3 years.

54.8% of students are humanitarian and pedagogical, 25.2% are production-technical, 5.2% are social sphere, economy and law, 5.9% are agriculture and water management, 4.4% are health care and social welfare, 4, 5 percent are studying in the fields of education and specializations related to the fields of service knowledge.

40.8% of master's students are humanitarian and pedagogical, 23.3% are production-technical, 13.3% are social sphere, economy and law, 5.9% are agriculture and water management, 13.5% are health care and social welfare, 3.2 percent are studying in the fields of education related to service knowledge. Admission parameters for the academic year 2019/2020 were 121 thousand and increased by 18% compared to the previous year and 92% compared to 2016.

A number of powers were given in order to increase the effectiveness of the reforms implemented in the higher education system, to ensure the financial stability of state higher education institutions, to independently solve the issues of strengthening the material and technical base, to expand the possibility of attracting funds for scientific research activities, and to develop a competitive environment among higher education institutions. In particular, from January 1, 2022, the state higher education institutions granted financial independence were given the authority to make independent decisions on the following issues, taking into account the demand in the market of educational services, determining the cost of training on the basis of a fee-contract, determining and extending the terms of payment of students' fee-contract funds, to attract local and foreign professors and experts who can use modern pedagogical technologies and conduct scientific research to the educational process on the basis of a contract, to make decisions on determining the amount of remuneration for the work of foreign highly qualified specialists involved in educational and scientific processes based on the market conditions, professor - development of standards for the introduction of teachers' state units, allocation of scholarships and grants for students at the expense of their own funds, purchasing copyrighted educational and scientific literature, textbooks and training manuals from foreign countries, setting the procedure for providing paid services in empty buildings and structures, setting the annual limit of driving vehicles and service requirements for them have been attached.⁵

⁵ Давлат олий таълим муассасаларига молиявий мустақиллик бериш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида. 2021 йил 24 декабр. ПҚ-61.



Based on the above opinions, we can say that if each stage of the continuous education system in the country does not produce its sufficient effect or if the integrity is broken, the effect in the education system will not be as expected. The current changes in our country, the results of the ongoing reforms will definitely have the intended effect in the future. Therefore, the development of education is necessarily related to its implementation. On the part of the organizations responsible for this implementation, special attention should be paid to the promotion of the public-private sector in preschool education. Wide introduction of innovations, advanced pedagogical and information-communication technologies in this system and providing preschool educational organizations with computers are crucial to create conditions for all-round intellectual, moral, aesthetic and physical development of preschool children. It is necessary to ensure the transparency and openness of the activities of the Ministry of Pre-school Education and its territorial divisions, to introduce modern forms of information provision to individuals and legal entities, and to put an end to excessive administrative hassles in cooperation with society and business.

Significant positive changes are taking place in the field of higher education. It is clear that the creation of separate state structures in the direction of innovation will change the approach to higher education and increase its quality and level. Financial and academic independence enables the formation of a healthy competitive environment in the country's higher education system. This kind of independent higher education institution strives to take its rightful place in the market of educational services, to create better educational conditions for students than others, to develop better educational programs, and to introduce pedagogical innovations.

