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EDUCATION - PRIORITY SPHERE OF REFORM IN THE CONDITIONS OF A NEW STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT

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Аннотация: В статье автор исследовал систему образования Республики Узбекистан. Автор рассматривает вопросы реформирования образования в контексте углубления демократических реформ в условиях нового этапа развития страны. В статье исследованы актуальные вопросы совершенствования работы образовательных учреждений. Сделана попытка изучить современное состояние дошкольных учреждений, общеобразовательных школ и стоящие перед ним важнейшие стратегические задачи, непосредственно влияющие на методы, содержание, а также на создание интеллектуальной среды для учеников. На основе научного анализа и критической оценки состояния образования рассматриваются наиболее актуальные тенденции его развития как важного фактора в воспитании гармонично развитого поколения в условиях нового этапа развития. Сделано заключение о необходимости инновационного подхода дальнейшего совершенствования работы учебных заведений.

Ключевые слова. Образование, реформа, гражданское общество, молодежь, личность, новый этап развития.

Аннотация: Мақолада муаллиф Ўзбекистон Республикасининг таълим тизимини тадқиқ қилган. Муаллиф таълим соҳасини ислоҳ қилиш масаласини мамлакатимизда янги тараққиёт босқичи шароитида амалга оширилаётган демократик ислохотлар чуқурлашуви сифатида қараган. Мақолада таълим муассасалари фаолиятинини такомиллаштиришнинг долзарб масалаларини тадқиқ қилган. Бугунги кундаги мактабгача таълим, умумтаълим

мактабларидаги ўқувчилар ўртасидаги интеллектуал муҳитни ташкил қилиш, уларни мазмунан бойитишга қаратилган, ҳамда усулларига бевосита таъсир кўрсатувчи ва олдларида турган стратегик вазифаларни ўрганишга ҳаракат қилинган.

Янги тараққиёт босқичида баркамол авлод тарбиясига таъсир этувчи муҳим омили сифатида илмий таҳлил ва танқидий баҳолашга асосланган энг долзарб йўналишлар кўрилмоқда. Хулоса сифатида таълим муассасаларининг фаолитининг такомиллашувига инновацион ёндашув зарурлиги таъкидланган.

Калит сўзлар: Таълим, ислохот, фуқаролик жамияти, ёшлар, шахс, тараққиётнинг янги босқичи.

Annotation: In the article, the author investigated the education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The author examines the issues of educational reform in the context of deepening democratic reforms in the context of a new stage in the country's development. The article explores current issues of improving the work of educational institutions. An attempt has been made to study the current state of preschool institutions, secondary schools and the most important strategic tasks facing it, which directly affect the methods, content, and also the creation of an intellectual environment for students.

Based on a scientific analysis and a critical assessment of the state of education, the most relevant trends in its development are considered as an important factor in the upbringing of a harmoniously developed generation in a new stage of development. The conclusion is made about the need for an innovative approach to further improve in the work of educational institutions.

Keywords. Education, reform, civil society, youth, personality, a new stage of development.

Introduction: The modern society of Uzbekistan lives and develops in a rapidly changing world, the reality is such that the continuous improvement of economic sectors and the social sector has become a necessary condition for the country's progress. The Republic of Uzbekistan is confidently and dynamically moving towards its main goal - joining the number of developed democracies. The main mechanism of

such an aspiration is the education system, built on the processes of systematization, creative processing and use of the experience of previous generations. In the period of a new stage of development, education should correspond to the current needs of society. In the context of the development of civil society, education is one of the priority tasks of the state. In conditions of improving all spheres of socio-economic life, the formation of civil society institutions in the country, an important factor is the further development of preschool institutions and secondary schools, which provide an innovative breakthrough in obtaining decent knowledge with the help of qualified teachers. The most important condition was the introduction in the activities of children's educational institutions, secondary special educational institutions, the main provisions of the Strategy for innovative development of the country for 2019–2021, which stipulates that “the main objectives of the Strategy to achieve the main goal: the entry of the Republic of Uzbekistan by 50 in 2030 leading countries of the world in the ranking of the Global Innovation Index; improving the quality and coverage of education at all levels, developing a system of continuing education, ensuring the flexibility of the training system, based on the needs of the economy.” [1.2].

Literature review: Modern problems of the development of education in the Republic of Uzbekistan are considered in the works of social scientists at Moscow State University named after M.V. Lomonosov (Russian Federation), Russian Economic University named after G.V. Plekhanov (Russian Federation), Harvard University (USA), Oxford University (Great Britain), University of Paris (France), Nagoya University (Japan), M. Ulugbek National University of Uzbekistan (Uzbekistan), Tashkent State University of Economics, (Uzbekistan), Tashkent State University of the Uzbek language and literature (Uzbekistan).

A large amount of information is provided by studies conducted by international organizations - the World Bank introduced the “World Development Report 2018: Education as a Means for Realizing Educational Prospects”, and also discussed the measures necessary for the development of the education sector and training in Uzbekistan. (2018), report of Uzbekistan - education sector analysis (English) (2018), Overview of the education system of Uzbekistan published on exclusive.kz

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The World Bank specialists made an analysis of the state and modernization of the education system. The writings of scientists included in the international program provide a deep, scientific overview of the educational system of Uzbekistan. The results of the scientific review were published on exclusive.kz (Kazakhstan, May 30, 2019).

Materials and research methods: In the context of the formation of civil society in Uzbekistan, significant socio-economic, cultural transformations have taken place that requires a radical revision of the education of the young generation. “There is work to improve the system of general secondary education on the basis of modern requirements, including the need to organize private schools and make extensive use of public-private partnership opportunities in this.” [2.3.].

Education is an important factor in ensuring the country's sustainable development in the transition period to a new stage of development. For an innovative breakthrough, a country must have a quality education system at all levels. Education forms the citizen of the country, which must adapt to the conditions of a market economy. In the process of learning at school, the child receives information about the construction of his natural environment, he is taught about the need for respect for the environment. An important element in the formation of personality is the educational-informational, epistemological process about the essence of the moral world and spiritual culture of a person, information about the content of national and universal values, about the need for a tolerant attitude to other religious communities, languages and national culture. This is especially evident in educational institutions, where the process of teaching and raising children, teaching is conducted in two languages.



The role of education in the formation of a modern personality has become very relevant in the process of the formation of independent states after the collapse of the totalitarian regime. The need to create the conditions for quality education is becoming a paramount task of the state system. It should be noted here that the success of the state's internal and foreign policy is connected with the individual's preparedness for the reforms being carried out, their successful implementation in socio-economic life, the perception of the young generation of the essence and tasks of democratic reforms, aimed primarily at solving the social, economic and legal needs of the individual, especially young people in the bowels of an emerging civil society. The most important element and conceptual objective of education is the formation of the physical, moral, spiritual, political culture of modern youth. In the context of globalization and the intensification of information pressure on students, scientifically based information on the state of the modern world, religious and secular knowledge are an important factor in the formation of young people who value their homeland and brought up in the spirit of a national idea. Modern preschool institutions and a comprehensive school serve as the main focus, as the most important link in the upbringing of a harmoniously developed personality. Especially they serve as a necessary element in giving the young generation a love of national and world literature, art, spiritual and material culture of the country. In the process of learning at school, students study the pages of their native history, which is one of the main factors in the formation and improvement of the political culture of youth. It should be noted that in the context of globalization, it was precisely in the school years that the young generation formed the foundations of a respectful attitude to national and universal values.

The Republic of Uzbekistan inherited from the totalitarian regime an undeveloped preschool and school system that did not meet the international requirements of school education. Kindergartens were not built in all settlements, especially severely lacking in rural areas, due to the lack of specialists in preschool education. In total, in 2017, 5186 kindergartens operated in the country, including 3139 in urban areas and 2047 in rural areas. It should be noted that the number of places in preschool educational institutions was only 733.9 thousand. [3.83.].

Low pre-school enrollment has negative long-term effects. The lack of places in kindergartens did not meet the requirements of the country's sustainable development in the context of the development of civil society. The solution to this socio-economic problem is associated with the release of young women mothers from household chores, creating conditions for them to raise preschool children, and actively participate in socially useful activities. It should be emphasized that the children involved in preschool institutions receive a sufficiently high and informative, high-quality education and are in an interesting educational environment conducted by specially trained specialists and teachers, taking into account the development of each child. In this regard, the President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev noted that one of the priority tasks of the reforms in the field of education, and "in 2019 we will increase the coverage of children with preschool education from 34 percent at present to 44 percent, which will be an important step on this path ". [4.4.].

The secondary school did not meet modern requirements in terms of material and technical support, some disciplines were taught by teachers who did not have higher pedagogical education. It should be noted that in the transition period from a totalitarian regime to a market structure, some teachers left schools due to low wages. This led to the following problem, which was an acute lack of professional, highly qualified teachers in schools. In most cases, male teachers left work in schools, switching to higher paid jobs in other sectors of the economy and social structures. As a result of migration, teachers of the Russian, English, French, and German languages were especially lacking. The building of secondary schools in individual settlements was located in adapted buildings, there were no chemistry laboratories, physicists who were not provided with the necessary modern educational equipment and not connected to communication, there was a frequent power outage. Rural roads that led students to schools did not meet the requirements, due to the lack of asphalt and a special sidewalk for children. Graduates who studied due to the lack of graduation classes at the school had to continue their studies in regional centers or in urban-type settlements. There were not enough boarding schools specialized for children who studied in other localities. As a result, another social problem appeared that some of the students lived

in relatives' houses or rented a private apartment. There was no special transport for delivering children to school between settlements and in cities. One of the main reasons that had a negative impact on the quality of education of children in secondary schools was the involvement of high school students and teachers in agricultural work or other forms of forced labor. Thus, education remained as part of the social life of society, having shortcomings in its purpose and not meeting the challenges of a market economy.

The new leadership of the country, which came to power as a result of democratic elections in December 2016, announced that in the near future Uzbekistan should take its rightful place among the developed countries of the world. This strategic objective requires raising the level of fundamentally improving teaching in schools, regularly raising the pedagogical skills of teachers, creating a decent material and technical base for kindergartens, schools, academic lyceums and professional colleges, and generally ensuring the quality of education at the level of modern requirements. Here it is necessary to take into account the practice of the educational process, including the organization of raising children in kindergartens, study time for secondary school students, teacher training for pedagogical work and their social protection system in democratically developed countries.

In the process of training and education of a harmoniously developed generation, one of the leading places is sports and physical education. A special fund has been created in the country for the development of children's sports. Measures are being taken for the development of individual sports among children of students. However, in this area there are certain disadvantages. The number of competitions and the quality of their conduct on the ground still do not meet the requirements, there are not enough coaches, especially in rural schools. An analysis of the status of sporting events among schoolchildren shows that in the first half of 2019, 131 cities and regions did not receive local budget funds to finance competitions. The teams of some cities and regions did not participate in 230 competitions of the republican level. As a result, this negatively affects the selection of talented students of athletes in the national teams. (On September 4, under the chairmanship of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Shavkat Mirziyoyev, a video conference was held on the development of physical culture and sports, strengthening work on preparing for international competitions. [5.2.].

The organization and implementation of private schools in the educational system will be an important step in solving the problem of providing quality education for children, raising the level of educational work among students in a deepening market economy. Attracting representatives of private structures in the educational process will provide direct assistance in improving the material and technical base of schools, providing them with the necessary educational, fiction, improving the work of the information resource center, material support for teachers and staff, in the participation of schoolchildren in international and national competitions, sports competitions. The private sector renders all possible assistance in organizing tourist trips of students and teachers in historical cities and museums, making a significant contribution to raising children in the spirit of love for the history of their native country, forming their contemporary line of spiritual and moral culture.

Results and discussions: Thus, the educational process becomes a critical area in the structure of the innovative nature of reforms. The analysis shows that the coverage of secondary school graduates with university education in Uzbekistan is about 9-10% and is low by international requirements, it differs sharply with the situation at the primary and secondary levels of the educational system, in which almost 100 percent coverage of the population is ensured. [6.7.].

It should be noted that in 2019 6 branches of Russian universities were opened and now there are 10 of them. [7.1.]. As a result of specific measures, taking into account the social request of secondary school graduates, youth enrollment in higher education in 2019 was 20 %, the number of applicants for the first year reached 126 thousand people. [8.6.].

A comprehensive study of the problem of education in the philosophical aspect, makes it possible to come to the following independent conclusions. In order to further improve the education system, as an important factor, human capital ensuring the development of a new stage of the country, it is necessary to take scientifically based,

drastic measures to prepare competitive teachers, to achieve an increase in the number of teachers and educators with higher education. The primary task of society in the conditions of a new stage of development is the need to ensure full coverage of children with preschool education. The need to improve the educational system is associated with measures to increase the status of teachers in society, the introduction of a flexible system of remuneration depending on the results of the school activities of the teacher, freeing up time for main work by reducing the bureaucratic load. An important element in improving the quality of school education is the creation of conditions for the participation of schools in international comparative studies to assess the quality of education. It is necessary to carry out active work to further improve the quality of training through the introduction of modern educational programs, pedagogical and smart technologies in the educational process. In this direction, the first step in the educational system was the creation of Presidential schools, a new generation school that meets international requirements. The first Presidential School was opened in September 2019 in the capital of Uzbekistan in Tashkent. In the process of preparatory work, out of 7,000 applicants who submitted documents for training in school grades 5-10, 144 were selected. Together with the recruiting companies Teachaway (Canada) and TIC Recruitment (UK), 30 foreign specialists were selected. 72 experienced and qualified domestic teachers were also involved. The school is provided with textbooks and teaching aids according to the STEAM methodology. [9.4.].

An essential indicator of a democratic and legal state, the formation of the foundations of civil society is the need for the further development of inclusive education to ensure conditions for equal access to training and education of children with disabilities, including the creation of a barrier-free environment. Also, in the context of reform, there is an urgent need to improve the state system for assessing the quality of education and its impact on the level of innovative development of society. Among young people there is an increase in interest in learning foreign languages, taking into account social needs, comprehensive measures should be taken to improve the quality of teaching foreign languages, strengthen the material and technical base of schools with their audio and video equipment, create new modern schools that provide

education in three languages. In the context of increasing competition among employers, there is an urgent need to organize short-term training in vocational colleges for the category of young people in need of retraining, in order to obtain special knowledge and professional development in their working profession.

Conclusions: Thus, as a conclusion, it should be noted that in Uzbekistan over the years of a new stage of development, targeted large-scale work has been carried out to reform the entire system of preschool and school education, which is extremely important from the point of view of developing innovative ideas, developing and introducing new pedagogical technologies, as well as education and training for schoolchildren who meet the goals of the country's socio-economic development.

Firstly, education is a fundamental component of human capital, consistent development in the new conditions, the formation of competitive education has a direct connection with the reform processes in Uzbekistan. In this regard, the main direction is the stimulation of innovative activity in the field of education, which creates the conditions for the dynamic development of society and to improve the quality of the process of raising children in preschool institutions, educational work in secondary schools, which is the main factor in the innovative development of the country.

Secondly, high-quality general education has a direct connection with the improvement of the moral and spiritual culture of students and their physical development as a whole. Improving education in the context of the formation of a civil society is extremely important from the point of view of developing, developing and introducing innovative, new pedagogical technologies into the educational process of educational institutions that meet the goals of forming a harmoniously developed generation.

Thirdly, in the conditions of a new stage of the country's development, it is necessary to introduce innovative ideas into educational and upbringing work, which will serve to further deepen the purposeful large-scale work on reforming the entire system of preschool and general education.

Fourth, the expansion of international cooperation of the country, strongly dictates the further improvement of the work of childcare facilities and secondary

schools. This process is directly related to the need to increase the international rating of the educational system of Uzbekistan.

Fifthly, the involvement of graduates of pedagogical universities in the activities of preschool and comprehensive schools requires revision. In order to create favorable conditions for attracting talented bachelors and masters to pedagogical work, especially in rural areas, it is necessary to attract financial support from the private sector and state organizations.

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