
The Main Directions of Improving the System of Higher Education in Uzbekistan

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Abstract: The article deals with organizational and regulatory aspects of the functioning of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the author defines the main stages of development of the higher education system of Uzbekistan and new target settings. The article analyzes the system of higher education in Uzbekistan: issues of quality and efficiency, as well as the main directions of improving the system of higher education at the present stage. The ongoing reforms and prerequisites for improving the higher education system are studied.

Keywords: education, improvement, reform, law, law, youth, personnel policy,

INTRODUCTION

Topicality of the research is connected with necessity of modernization of the higher education system of Uzbekistan in terms of large-scale reform of the economy and creation of a new organizational, legal and socio-economic conditions specified by the requirements of the state construction, formation of market economy and the corresponding modernization of higher educational institutions, involving large-scale institutional transformations and integration in educational systems. The next message of the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev dated December 29, 2020 to the Parliament, undoubtedly became a program document for the subsequent reforms in education in Uzbekistan. After all, we all watched and listened to a number of initiatives, proposals and ideas that will contribute to raising new activities in the education system. Since the President's Address pays special attention to young people, emphasizing the need for their involvement and active participation in the development and prosperity of the country. In the broadest sense of the word, the effectiveness of the organizational and economic mechanism of the education system is determined by the degree of achievement of its goals. The evaluation criteria, in turn, are set by the requirements of the economy, since most of the increase in modern production should be carried out through the effective use of labor resources, improving their quality characteristics, and the requirements of society. In this regard, it is extremely important to effectively use the share of national income (especially that part of it that is redistributed through the public finance system) spent on education, in order to maximize the pace of economic development. The object of the study is the system of higher education in Uzbekistan. The subject of the study is the legal basis for the functioning of the higher education system in Uzbekistan. To achieve the goal, solve the problems of the study, the following research methods were used, based on: the method of comparative analysis.

DISCUSSION

The new stage has caused the need for a deep and comprehensive study and research of many thousands of years of historical and cultural values of our people on the basis of historical reality. In order to appreciate the historical and cultural heritage, material and spiritual riches created over thousands of years by the ancestors of our people, as in his Message, the head of state mentioned that, in general, a decisive role in the progress of any society is played by the healthy and harmonious development of the young generation, on which the future of this society depends. That is why we consider our energetic, proactive, well-rounded youth, who possess modern knowledge and skills, to be our mainstay in expanding and further improving the effectiveness of our reforms. We have set ourselves a great goal-to form the foundation of a new Renaissance in our country, and to this end, we must create an environment and conditions for the education of new Khorezm, Beruni, Ibn Sino, Ulugbeks, Navoi and Baburs. If we study the history of the development of science in Uzbekistan, a great contribution to the formation of the science of personality education was made by a prominent scholar of the East, Al-Farabi Abu-Nasr (870-950), who is considered the founder of the medieval philosophy of the East. At this time, pedagogy is not yet distinguished as an independent science; together with ethics, it is part of political (civil) science. Al-Farabi saw education as "the endowment of the theoretical virtues of nations and cities", and education as the process of "endowing cities with ethical virtues and arts". The concept of "happiness" is one of the main categories of his pedagogy. Farabi was convinced that a person's misfortune was caused by his evil

deeds. In this regard, the task of education is to promote the development of positive traits and eliminate negative character traits. In addition, Farabi considers the professional qualities of a teacher. In his opinion, the teacher should have a number of advantages, namely: good memory, courage, justice, developed logic, observation, abstinence to gluttony, love of truth and knowledge, indifference to money and other benefits of worldly life.

To this end, reforms are being carried out, guided by the idea "The new Uzbekistan begins at the threshold of the school, with the system of education and upbringing". This is the period of restoration of the historical significance of Uzbekistan, its role in civilization, ensuring the level of development corresponding to the genetic human potential of the Uzbek people, the prosperity of the Third Renaissance. For this purpose, the necessary conditions are being created for full coverage of all children. This Message says that a holistic and continuous system will be created, in which from the moment of birth to the age of 30, a young person will be provided with comprehensive support and assistance so that he can take a worthy place in life. Each national culture awakens in the individual a sense of national pride and dignity, which is an important aspect of education and contributes to the formation of national values that express the spiritual and moral principles of the people. Immorality and anti-patriotism are the result of the loss of national roots. Therefore, special attention needs to be paid to the social development of the child in primary school age. It is not enough to acquaint the child with the rules of behavior and communication, with the moral norms of society. The task of parents and teachers is to form moral qualities, creating conditions for the exercise of moral actions. The most important period of a child's life is preschool age, when mental activity develops, moral and aesthetic ideas and physical qualities are formed. Therefore, pre-school education coverage will increase to 65 percent next year, and to 75 percent by the end of 2023. To achieve these goals, 2 thousand non-state kindergartens will be created, the share of the private sector in this area will increase to 25 percent.. As world experience shows, investments in the harmonious development of the younger generation are returned to society tenfold, a hundred times. The current socio-economic situation of Uzbekistan has put forward a number of initiatives related to the formation of a thinking and active citizen who knows how to live in a democratic and market economy. The leading role in the education of the personality of each child belongs to the school. The historically proven experience and wisdom of our ancestors' upbringing are intended to become the basis of the educational plans of a modern school. Together with the people, both evolution and pedagogical treasures are undergoing changes. But we all know what problems exist in schools. Therefore, the plans for improving public education are ambitious. They need to be implemented in a real way under the guidance of real, dedicated people. We also know that the Decree of the President of Uzbekistan approved the Concept of Science Development until 2030, which provides for innovations and targets in the field of science financing, management of the sphere and training of personnel and infrastructure development.

In the direction of improving the management system of the field of science, the concept provides for:

- * implementation of the national rating system with an assessment of the effectiveness of scientific and innovative activities of scientific organizations;

- * improvement of social partnership between the state and scientific organizations through the development of the system of self-government in science, as well as the implementation of projects within its framework;

In the direction of training highly qualified scientific and engineering personnel and their orientation to scientific activity:

- * bringing the average age of applicants for scientific organizations to 45 years by 2025 and 39 years by 2030;

- * increase by 2 times by 2025, and by 3 times by 2030, the share of highly qualified researchers (candidates of sciences, doctors of philosophy and sciences) in the total number of applicants under the age of 39;

In the direction of forming a modern information environment that promotes the development of science:

- * creation of a national science portal;

- * introduction of ratings of scientists, organizations and sources of scientific and technical information.

Since the new year, a single electronic system for coordinating the training of personnel with an academic degree has been introduced. And this deserves attention said in the Message that, now there are solutions to anticipate the problems associated with the assignment of scientific titles, such as a lot of bureaucracy. In order to improve and motivate young scientists, the scientific councils of the leading universities of the republic will be given the authority to assign scientific titles of associate professor and professor, scientific degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Science.

The career of a young scientist could be attractive if growth is guaranteed and depends on the achievements of a person, if it is possible to prove their abilities on a competitive basis. Therefore, such a chance to the scientific councils of the leading universities of the republic will give their good results, as I see aspiring young scientists with good knowledge, scientific results, the years given in the development of science should be honored and such support from our point of view, is accepted in a timely manner. And we should not forget about the motivational and value components. Motivation, as the core of personality, should not be the sum of individual motives, but a guiding and organizing integral system. This component of the system allows you to influence the motivational and value sphere of the student, contributes to the development of social success achieved at

the previous academic level, education, taking into account the peculiarities of socialization of the individual in an unstable society. These features are the uncertainty of the value field, criminalization, social differentiation, and others. And for this purpose, the Message puts forward the following: first, special attention will be paid to improving the coverage and quality of higher education. Starting in 2021, the number of state grants for higher education will be increased by at least 25 percent. The quota of scholarships for girls from low-income families is doubled and we will bring it to 2 thousand. In addition, special scholarships will be introduced for girls who need social support and are studying at the "excellent" level. For those who want to study at the most prestigious universities, a system of providing private universities with a state order for the training of in-demand specialists will be introduced. In the new year, 30 leading universities of the country are given the right to independently develop curricula, determine admission quotas and solve financial issues. At the same time, universities receive greater independence. They are given the right to freely dispose of their budgetary and extra-budgetary funds, as well as to determine the profile of the specialties necessary for the university. Ties with leading foreign universities, research and innovation centers are being strengthened, and cooperation in the field of personnel training is expanding.

Now the innovation is that TSYU will have the right to independently establish training programs in the direction of "Jurisprudence" to develop and put into effect. On their basis, it is possible to plan and develop many priority areas: education, practice, education, master's degree, material and technical support of the educational process, as well as science.

The great scholar of the East Ibn Sino wrote a thousand years ago: "Education of a perfect personality, using individual opportunities; striving for perfection; principles: to live not only for yourself, but also for others; to be creative in your work; to have high moral qualities. Requirements for the teacher: to know the nature of the child, his soul, individuality, to see him as a person, to believe in his abilities and to reveal them; moderation in relations with the student, subtlety and insight; humanism and confidence in the upbringing of a full-fledged personality; morality is the main subject of education. Methods and techniques: conversation, suggestion, example, analysis, synthesis, generalization". Solving this problem is not an easy task. There are several possible directions. One of them is the introduction of a system of new modern requirements. Also important ideas and teachings of Abu Rayhan Beruni, where is the objectivity and impartiality of the scientist, observation, experiments, study of written and oral monuments, critical approach to the obtained information, comparing them with truth and logic synthesis were characterized and the basics of the scientific method great scientist. For his era, this method was a huge achievement and was of great scientific value. Beruni himself, guided by this method, achieved great success in scientific work on the consciousness of learning during the Eastern Renaissance. And now what conditions are being created for young scientists of the country. For example, in order to achieve today's goals, the number of young people sent to study for master's and doctoral studies at foreign universities through the El-yurt Umidi Foundation will increase fivefold in 2021. Through the foundation, 100 young men and women were sent to study in other countries for the first time. In the following years, their number will grow by 2-3 times. This is the way of the Renaissance. This is a new Uzbekistan and new conditions for young people in the field of education. So I think young scientists should have a passion for science. He should burn for his new idea, cherish his research results and his subject. For example, as a teacher at the Tashkent State Law University, I would like to note that the basis of a lawyer's education is knowledge about the state (as a form of society's existence, as an organization of political power that controls all the processes of society's life) and law (as a regulator of relations between people). Besides multiplicity, irregularity and dynamics of these social relations require a lawyer of the same thinking - a multivariate, non-standard, dynamic and relevant activity that generates something qualitatively new, unique perspective of the history of human society (for example, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Civil code, or as proposed in the Message of the adoption of the Entrepreneurial Code). According to the President's Address to the Parliament, the ongoing processes of democratization of society and the state and the deep socio-economic transformations associated with this have predetermined the need to create a clear system of legal regulation of public relations. In these conditions, there is an objective need to improve the mechanism of legal regulation of further development, the need to update and optimize national legislation. This problem is directly related to the problem of improving the law-making activity of the state. This means that the new educational standards adopted independently by universities provide for an increase in the volume of the practical part of the main educational program of higher legal education. Ideally, you should strive to ensure that each graduate finds his employer in practice. Then the practice will become a preparation for working in this organization or similar ones. This is the requirement of time.

After all, the Concept also states that documents on awarding the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) or Doctor of Science (dsc), issued by universities of foreign countries that have implemented a single-stage system of postgraduate education and have taken one of the first 300 positions in international rankings, are recognized in Uzbekistan directly as a Doctor of science (DSC) and are subject to nostrification. Further, in turn, documents on the award of the academic title of professor, associate professor, senior researcher, issued by universities

from the top 300 international rankings, are also recognized in Uzbekistan directly without additional expertise on the basis of recommendations of the councils of universities and scientific organizations.

Another innovation is that the World Bank has approved the project "Modernization of the national innovation system of Uzbekistan" for the allocation of soft loans in the amount of \$ 50 million. Researchers of state research institutes and universities will be able to apply for grants that will finance the implementation of about 50 research projects in the field of research, development and technological work. This all suggests that the education roadmap is leading to a New Renaissance. 17 ratings and indices are included in the Presidential Decree "On improving the position of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international ratings and indices, as well as the introduction of a new mechanism for systematic work with them in state bodies and organizations" dated June 2, 2020. One of them is the country's Global Competitiveness Index, which contains an indicator of the level of development of higher education.

Back in October 2019, a decree was issued "On approval of the Concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030". In accordance with it, more than 70 target criteria have been defined, which are planned to be achieved by 2030. Among them-the increase in the coverage of graduates with higher education from the current 20 percent to 50, the increase in the number of non-state universities from five to 35 percent, as well as the development of public-private partnership (PPP). The Message of the President of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis reflects the increase in budget places in universities and the provision of separate grants for girls, which also contributes to the creation of favorable conditions for young people who want to get higher education. According to the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers "On granting educational loans for studying in higher educational institutions on a tuition basis," the repayment period to ten years for students enrolled in bachelor courses, and five for the applicants. Interest-free educational loans are provided for orphans, children in boarding schools and disabled people from childhood, and for students from low-income families-with payment of 50 percent of the accrued amount of interest payments due to loans from the State Employment Assistance Fund.

To improve and create convenient forms of credit payment, the experience of foreign countries is taken into account. For example, the United Kingdom has one of the best educational systems in the world with a high overall rate of enrollment in higher education. The main priorities of the country are to improve quality, reduce complex regulation and focus on the needs of students. The UK provides support through the provision of financial assistance: loans at preferential interest rates, scholarships and grants, which makes training affordable. There is a widespread system of student loans, which allows students to return funds only after graduation and employment. And this is in the event that his annual salary will exceed 26,575 pounds per year, or 2,214 pounds per month. The main thing in this system is that the amount of loan repayment depends on how much a person earns, and not on how much he borrowed. If the income changes, the amount to be refunded will also change. If a person stops working or starts earning below a certain loan repayment amount, then their payments will stop until they earn more than the loan repayment threshold. The application of such a system of student loans in our country will help to increase educational opportunities for young people from low-income families, young married couples with children, and those who temporarily do not have the opportunity, but want to study.

And also if we recall that, on April 29, 2019, President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev signed a decree "On approval of the Concept of Development of the public education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030". Where the decree approved the Concept of development of the public education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 and the roadmap for its implementation and the main directions of the Concept were defined as follows:

First, it is the entry of the Republic of Uzbekistan into the 30 leading countries of the world by 2030 according to the rating of the assessment of educational achievements of students PISA (The Program for International Student Assessment);

Secondly, a qualitative update of the content of the system of continuing education, as well as training, retraining and advanced training of professional personnel, and in this direction, the Message says that this year work will continue to ensure decent remuneration for teachers, mentors and methodologists. For these purposes, 330 billion soums will be allocated to regional funds for stimulating public education workers. The amount of extra payment for classroom management for more than 240 thousand school teachers will be increased by 1.5 times, and 400 billion soums will be allocated from the budget. The main trends in the modern development of school education, which determined the direction of secondary school reforms, are: school democratization, which includes ensuring equal chances for education by various social groups, the development of social partnership between educational institutions and civil society institutions; updating the content of general education in accordance with the concept of "Renaissance begins at the threshold of school", its focus on developing the potential of students; improving the quality of education and ensuring its compliance with the current level of social and economic development of society; improving teacher training based on the principle of lifelong learning. In order to strengthen the continuity between universities and the lower levels of the education system, 65 academic lyceums will be transferred to higher education institutions, and 187 technical schools will be assigned to specialized universities and industry enterprises.

CONCLUSION

The system of market relations requires the creation of a special type of personality characterized by civic culture, civic consciousness and needs for civic activity, a sense of civic duty, patriotism, justice, conscientiousness. Education of citizenship is one of the conditions for training people who can revive the spirit of the nation and develop the idea of statehood, addressed to the person. In conclusion, I would like to note that the study of educational reforms is also relevant in the historical context, since it allows us to trace the development of the school from the past through the present to the future. It is required to analyze the experience of previous school reforms, to understand the current organization and trends of education in the world, to build an optimal strategy for the further development of national education in Uzbekistan. The established system of links between the sphere of higher and postgraduate professional education and the labor market requires serious reconstruction. Market forces do not always generate the desired structural shifts. In order to improve the efficiency of the higher education system, the authors have deepened their understanding of the ways and forms of implementing marketing technologies at all levels of strategic planning as a necessary condition for developing a mechanism for managing its strategic development that is adequate to macroeconomic determinants and focused on the optimal ratio of public financing and market forms of cost recovery. The necessity of using marketing technologies in the formation of the labor market is proved, which will ensure the differentiation of budget financing of higher educational institutions in the market of educational services. In this regard, the function of the State is to create conditions for the mobilization of resources and the realization of opportunities that exist in the system of higher professional education, society and the economy.

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