

Reforms and Innovations in the Educational System in Uzbekistan

Primova Nilufar Bahrievna

Bukhara region Asian International University primary education direction 1st year graduate

M. Y. Ro ' ziyeva, Ph.D

Scientific leader, Associate Professor

Anotation: this article reflects on reforms and innovations in the educational system of Uzbekistan. News that is being brought into the educational system and the purpose pursued by them are also reported on the expected results.

Keywords: Innovation, Reform, pedagogical technologies, concept, modernization, mechanisms, principles.

Today there will be no exaggeration to say that all areas of the life of the New Uzbekistan have become a field of deep reform. In this process, it is impossible today not to speak in waves about changes in the educational system, which is considered the basis of the social sphere. In our country, in recent years, practical work on the organization of all stages of the educational system on the basis of modern requirements has reached a decisive stage.

As our president noted: "the more educated our children come out of school, the faster the sectors of high-tech economy develop, the more social problems are possible to solve. So if I say that the threshold of a new Uzbekistan begins with school, I think that our whole people will support this idea."

The main part of the reforms carried out in the field of education, of course, are reforms in the higher education system. In particular, to set priorities for the systematic reform of higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, to qualitatively take the process of training highly qualified personnel with independent thinking to a new level, to modernize higher education, we can safely say that the concept of the development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, approved by the decree of the head of our state of October 8, 2019, in order to develop the social sphere and economic sectors based on advanced educational technologies, fulfills the duty of debocha for new reforms in the field.

This document was based on such tasks as accelerating intellectual development, training of competitive personnel, effective organization of scientific and innovative activities and the development of Science, Education and production integration in order to strengthen international cooperation.

The content of the concept reflects the priorities of the reform of the higher education system of our country. It outlined specific areas for expanding the level of coverage in higher education institutions and improving the quality of education, introducing digital technologies and educational platforms, attracting young people to scientific activities, forming innovative

structures, commercializing the results of scientific research, achieving international recognition and many others. All this serves to raise the educational process to a new level of quality.

Today it is no secret that prestigious institutions of higher education in the world are considered major foci of science. Now new higher education institutions, branches of the world's leading universities are formed. For example, in the last 5 years, 47 new higher education institutions have been established in our country, including branches of foreign universities, bringing the number of higher education institutions to 125.

On the basis of the system of public-private partnerships, the activities of non-governmental higher education institutions are established. Having studied the opinion of the population, correspondence and evening forms of Education have been revived, admission quotas are being increased. The school's graduation rate for higher education coverage has increased from 9% in 2016 to 25% in 2020.

A mechanism has been established to ensure that professors and teachers receive training and internships in higher education and research facilities abroad. The amount of their monthly salary

An average increase of 2.5 times compared to 2018. From this year, 10 institutions of higher education were transferred to the self-financing system.

The increase in the number of state grants allocated to higher education by at least 25 percent, increasing the number of grants for girls from needy families in higher education admission by 2 times, to 2 thousand, further expanded the scope of higher education coverage.

One of the most important innovations in the educational system was the transfer of 65 academic lyceums to higher educational institutions in order to strengthen continuity between the high schools and the lower branches of the educational system, as well as the attachment of 187 technical schools in their direction to related universities and Network Enterprises.

Currently, the promising tasks carried out in the field of education, with its relevance and practical significance, are never inferior to reforms in other areas. Because the continuation of reforms in this area in a more extensive way is a requirement of the period.

In the 21st century, which has become known as the age of information technology, it has become a vital necessity to develop science, create innovations in this regard in order to generate high progress in all aspects of life – industrial, construction, chemical, agricultural, textile, mechanical engineering and other areas. This process is now recognized in all countries that have taken the path of development in the world. In our republic, special attention is paid to this process.

It is no coincidence that the president of our country began his activities as a leader from a meeting with academics, leading scientists of our country, people of Science in general, aimed at harmonizing the development of Science in our country with the development of production.

After that, the head of our state decided to improve the functioning of the health system, develop the system of printing and distribution of book products, strengthen the library, establish new free economic zones in the Republic, implement a strategy of Action for the further development of the country” develop the concept of development of Science until 2030, make many other adopted decisions, decrees, it was also a practical expression of this attention that the exaltation of Science in its decrees was defined as one of the main issues.

In particular, one of the most important documents adopted in the educational system was the adoption of the law “on education” in a new revision. Based on this law, the basic principles, educational system, types and forms in the field of education were clearly defined.

Also, according to the law, state institutions of higher education, secondary special, professional educational institutions and their branches, higher, secondary special, professional educational

organizations with state participation and their branches began to be established by presidential or government decisions. The establishment of non-state educational institutions was determined to be carried out by their founders. Licenses to non-governmental educational organizations became issued by the state inspectorate for quality control of Education.

Accordingly, we can say that the adoption and implementation of this law has also become one of the most important documents adopted in the field of Education.

Reforms in the field of education in Uzbekistan in recent years have also been consistently implemented at Namangan State University. Consequently, in the next three years, the number of electorates was increased from 9 to 15, the number of specialty departments from 27 to 46, the number of directions of education from 31 to 52, and the number of Master's specialties from 12 to 26. In line with this, the number of university student youth wishing for science grew from 5,100 to 21,000.

Of particular importance is the reliable protection of intellectual property in the process of developing science and innovation, transforming their achievements into a product of high added value.

According to data, the share of intellectual property is 45% of the gross domestic product in Europe, 12% in China, 7% in Russia. The meeting, chaired by our president on October 12, 2020, was also dedicated to the topic “protection of intellectual property – will serve as a reliable foundation for the third Renaissance.” Then the head of state paid special attention to the need to ensure cooperation between patent holders and entrepreneurs.

The number of professors grew from 470 to 710. The university has established a specialized Council in some specializations, with a scientific potential of 26% up to the 2018-2019 academic year. In the following years, great attention was also paid to the issue of training scientific pedagogical personnel, the scientific potential exceeded 37%, today 9 specialized councils in 12 specialties are working towards ensuring the quality of Education. Of course, at the expense of doctoral students studying in 17 basic doctoral courses, the purpose of filling the ranks of scientific and pedagogical staff of the University with potential personnel is determined.

Until recently, the university was mainly prepared specialists for the pedagogical sphere. Today, the university is engaged in the organization and management of archaeological, cultural and art institutions, sociology, jurisprudence (by type of activity), Library-Information activities (by type of activity), Zooinjeneria: fishing, fruit farming and viticulture, technology of cultivation and processing of medicinal plants, vegetable growing, polysemy and potato growing, organization and maintenance of a greenhouse farm, Social Work (by various fields of activity), Organization and management of, And since 2021, the fact that he began to train personnel in such directions as treatment work, pediatric work testifies to the fact that our high school in the real sense is becoming the center of the mind of our region.

The university is participating in major international scientific projects such as the establishment of a media center at Namangan State University as a major research center, the establishment of an educational and Practical Training Course on aquaculture, the “preparation of medicinal drinks from medicinal plants”, the technology of the production of curative preventive sumac, the creation of a living collection of rare and endangered and endem species distributed in the Fergana

At the initiative of our president, the provision of academic and organizational, as well as financial independence for higher education organizations, as well as the wide range of powers of the councils provide ample opportunities for the training of potential personnel that determine the development of our country by implementing public policy in the field of education, providing quality educational services and fulfilling the

In place of the conclusion, it should be said that the reforms carried out in the educational system will become the foundation for the third renaissance in Uzbekistan. Therefore, at present, special attention is paid to improving continuing education in our country, raising our children as competent people in every possible way, and radically improving the training of highly qualified pedagogical personnel.

LIST OF LITERATURE

1. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. The development of the country and the rule of law and guarantee the interests of the welfare of the people man. T.: Uzbekistan -2017
2. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. New in uzbekistan free and live happy! –T. - 2021
3. Abdulla Avloniy. Gulistan turkic or ethics. –Tashkent., “Teachers”, 1992. –22 b.
4. Hoshimov K., S. Nishonova, M. Inomova, R. Hasanov. The history of pedagogy-Tashkent., “Teachers” in 1996-301-page.
5. Baxriyevna, P. N., & Ilxomovna, N. F. (2023). EFFECTIVE METHODS FOR THE FORMATION OF COMMUNICATIVE CULTURE IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS BASED ON AN INTEGRATIVE APPROACH. *IQRO*, 2(1), 257-261.
6. Primova, N. (2023, July). HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION SYSTEM IN UZBEKISTAN. In *Academic International Conference on Multi-Disciplinary Studies and Education* (Vol. 1, No. 13, pp. 106-108).
7. Ilhomovna, F. N. (2023). Importance of Medicinal Plants in Uzbekistan. *Scholastic: Journal of Natural and Medical Education*, 2(8), 11-15.
8. Ilxomovna, N. F. (2023). Premature Birth and Hereditary Diseases in Children Detection Software. *Scholastic: Journal of Natural and Medical Education*, 2(4), 113-118.
9. Nazarova, F. I. (2023). MEDICAL BIOLOGY READ THE SCIENCE THE USE OF EDUCATIONAL FILMS. *Horizon: Journal of Humanity and Artificial Intelligence*, 2(4), 154-159.
10. Ilxomovich, N. A., Ilxomovna, N. F., & Ilxomovich, N. J. (2022). STUDYING THE FEATURES OF THE CLINIC POSTABSTINENT NEUROSIS-LIKE STATES WITH HEROIN ADDICTION. *Uzbek Scholar Journal*, 11, 165-169.
11. Ilkhomovna, N. F. (2022). Negative Impact of Seizures on Quality of Life. *Miasto Przyszłości*, 24, 120-122.
12. Ilxomovna, N. F. (2023). GROUP PLAY THERAPY AS A METHOD OF PRESERVATION MENTAL HEALTH OF THE CHILD. *IQRO*, 2(1), 262-267.
13. Ruziyeva, M. Y., & Aslonova, S. S. (2021). Theoretical and Practical Foundations of Teaching Folklore In Primary School. *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, 10.
14. Ruziyeva MY. About color symbols in folklore. *Journal of critical reviews*. ISSN-2394-5125 VOL. 2020;7.
15. Ruziyeva, M. Y., & Lobar, S. (2021). Lyro-epic literary fairy tales in uzbek children's literature. *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, 11, 417-425.
16. Ruzieva, M. Y. (2016). EXPRESSION OF ATTITUDE TO COLORS IN TURKIC NATIONAL RITUAL SONGS. *Современность*, (4), 50-55.
17. Ruziyeva, M. Y. Salohiddinova Lobar, Lyro-epic literary fairy tales in uzbek children's literature *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*. Published 17 April 2021, 445.
18. Ro'ziyeva, M. Y. (2020). Color symbolism in Uzbek folklore. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 05 (85), 277-284.

19. Ruzieva, M. Y. (2022). SYMBOLISM OF MYTH, SYMBOL AND COLOR. *Ann. For. Res*, 65(1), 2719-2722.
20. Uzbekistan, B. Qualitative properties and imagery of Colors.
21. Ro'ziyeva, M. Y. (2021). O'qish darslarida fasllar bilan bog'liq matnlar va ularning ahamiyati: DOI: 10.53885/edinres. 2021.86. 66.011 Ro 'ziyeva MY, Boshlang 'ich ta'lim nazariyasi kafedrasini mudiri, fffd (PhD) Madinabonu Xayrulloeva, BuxDU, boshlang'ich ta'lim yo'nalishi 4 kurs talabasi. In *Научно-практическая конференция* (pp. 23-24).
22. Ro'ziyeva, M. (2021). FOLKLORSHUNOSLIKDAGI YANGI BOSQICHLAR VA ULARNING TA'LIM JARAYONIDAGI AHAMIYATI: Mohichehra Ro'ziyeva, BuxDu Boshlang'ich ta'lim nazariyasi kafedrasini mudiri, PhD, dotsent. In *Научно-практическая конференция* (pp. 21-22).
23. Рузиева, М. Халқ оғзаки ижодида ранг символикаси. 2020. 167. Globe Edit.
24. Ruzieva, M. (2016). Colour and its psychoanalytical interpretation in folklore. *Язык и культура (Новосибирск)*, (23), 127-130.