



The Modernization Of Education System In Uzbekistan Is A Actual Problems In Public Policy

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ABSTRACT

This article is revealed the important measures taken in the education system of Uzbekistan in the context of the pandemic. The state policy is analyzed on improving the quality of education, the introduction of innovations in this sphere. It justifies reforms aimed at shaping the system of innovative schools.

KEYWORDS

Education, pandemic, staff quality, innovative schools, mentality, public policy, remote areas, education.

INTRODUCTION

From the first years of his independence the Republic of Uzbekistan first and second presidents has paid particular attention to the issues of training modern creative-minded specialists, fostering the young people as patriotic and highly ethical personalities, as well as improving the education system to achieve these goals. In the world, as well as in Uzbekistan absolutely have no right to postpone work on improving the education system under the pretext of the pandemic.

Speaking about the measures taken in country to reform the school system and the

urgent tasks in this area, must be emphasized words outstanding enlightener Mahmudkhuja Behbudi: "School is the greatest shrine in the world".

During the pandemic, the educational process adjusted based on remote technologies, 500 thousand students and 7 million children from more than 10 thousand education institutions are covered by online lessons. This new mechanism ensures uninterrupted learning. Taking into account the experience of foreign countries and the current situation, it is

planned to conduct online final exams at higher education institutions.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Currently, there are four Presidential and nine creative schools in Uzbekistan. This year it is planned to commission 5 more Presidential and 2 creative schools.

Due to the pandemic, the concept of social distance has firmly entered our lives. Indeed, the historical experience of developed nations shows that reforms aimed at changing the society's life began primarily with modernization of the education system. For, without changing schools it is impossible to change a person, a society. And the school is the foundation of education and upbringing, and teachers constitute its cornerstone. In the difficult years of the transition period, as it is known, the spiritual and educational environment in schools turned out to be vulnerable, the authority and prestige of the teaching profession declined, attention to the training of teachers of a new formation, the development of pedagogical science, and the introduction of innovative learning technologies decreased, which led to a number of serious problems. In recent years, large-scale reforms have been carried out to effectively address these shortcomings and to radically improve the training system. In particular, in accordance with the public education system, 6 decrees and resolutions of the President, 21 resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers were adopted, and the legal framework for transformation in the sphere was strengthened.

Based on the wishes of parents and the general public, the 11-year school system was restored. Over the past three years, 157 new general schools have been built. Schools of a new type were organized, including those for gifted children, and those named after the great scientists Mirzo Ulugbek and Muhammad al-Khorezmi, along with literary-

creative schools named after Hamid Alimjan and Zulfiya, Erkin Vahidov, Abdulla Aripov, Ibraim Yusupov, Iskhokkhon Ibrat, Muhammad Yusuf, Halima Khudoyberdiyeva, as well as Temurbeklar Maktabi schools, Presidential and private schools, which remarkably enhanced access to education.

Also, the SUE "Center for innovation, technology and strategy" under the Ministry of Public Education has been appointed the responsible organization for assessing institutions of general secondary education based on the requirements for "modern schools". General secondary education institutions that meet the requirements for "modern schools" will be issued a certificate of conformity of the appropriate level.

The document states that from March 1, 2020, the construction, reconstruction, overhaul and equipment of state institutions of general secondary education is carried out on the basis of standard construction and reconstruction projects and standards for equipping "modern schools", regardless of funding sources.

Given the importance of men's role in the education system, their participation in the effective pedagogical activities, 12 thousand 871 male teachers returned to schools as a result of specific encouragement packages taken.

Extensive work was also underway to stimulate the work of teachers. Over the past three years, their salaries have been increased by an average of 2.5 times. Clear criteria for motivating the work of teachers working in remote areas are defined; they are paid allowances of up to 50 percent. This facilitated the attraction of more than a thousand teachers to remote areas where there was a shortage of such specialists. Teachers who continue to work at retirement age was paid the full pension.

The Concept of Public Education Development System through to 2030 was approved by a decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, signed April 29 this year. It identifies specific mechanisms for achieving 48 targets.

For example, the goal was set for Uzbekistan to join the ranks of top 30 nations of the world by 2030 in the rating of the PISA student assessment program. The Cabinet of Ministers, the ministries of finance and public education were instructed to increase the wages of public education workers in 2020. It was that a separated division created under the Cabinet of Ministers to coordinate and ensure the effectiveness of the activities of the Presidential schools and creative schools.

The necessity was noted of organizing spiritual and educational work in schools in accordance with the new system, the introduction of a single subject "Ethical enlightenment" on the basis of combining such disciplines as "National Idea", "Moral Principles", "History of Religions", "Sense of Patriotism". The importance of naming the schools with the names of prominent scientists of our people, statesmen and politicians, well-known military commanders was emphasized.

Special attention was paid to issues of upbringing in the family, parental responsibility and their cooperation with teachers. To this very end, radical reforms are undertaken lately in our education system, along with those in all areas, in order to promote comprehensive development of our country, to create a new Uzbekistan.

Conclusion

You are well aware that dozens of important decrees, resolutions and programs have been adopted on this front. Approved recently, the Law on Education will undoubtedly open new horizons in the development of this area. In

accordance with the act, distance learning, inclusive forms of education are introduced, and educational institutions are allowed to establish joint faculties and training centers with foreign counterparts. Teachers are entitled to introduce their own individual syllabi and training methods, to freely opt for modern pedagogical forms, teaching and enlightenment methodologies.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that in the context of the pandemic, the education system of Uzbekistan continues to be active.

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