

HIGHER EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN: ACHIEVEMENTS AND SHORT COMINGS

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the education system in Uzbekistan in the post-independence period, in particular, the reforms in the higher education system and their results, the achievements and shortcomings of the system, as well as the establishment of mutually beneficial relations with international organizations. .

KEYWORDS: *Uzbekistan, Education System, Higher Education, International Organizations, Establishment, Scientific and Pedagogical Centers.*

INTRODUCTION

In connection with the transition to a market economy in Uzbekistan during the years of independence, the creation of a system of higher education in line with the new socio-economic conditions has become a requirement of the times. In this regard, the following words of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev should be quoted: “It should be noted that the development of the higher education system in our country is also a priority. Along with new higher education institutions, branches of prestigious universities abroad are being opened, quotas for admission to higher education institutions are being increased, and part-time departments are operating in many areas” [1].

Higher education plays an important role in the socio-economic and cultural development of any country. The level of life and development of higher education institutions helps to determine the state of cultural development in a particular country.

In recent years, Uzbekistan has been taking measures to develop the higher education system, establish new universities, establish educational institutions in cooperation with foreign countries, and increase the number of intellectuals. Today, the number of higher education institutions in Uzbekistan is close to 100. The coverage of secondary education in higher education has been increased from 9-10% to 15%. And in 2019, that’s 20 percent. In the experience of developed countries in the world, this figure is 60-70 percent [2].

Higher education institutions have a place in the socio-economic development of the Republic. Today's higher education institutions are becoming scientific and pedagogical centers that can meet the requirements of the highest international standards of academic and professional education services.

In the formation and development of the system of market relations in Uzbekistan, higher education institutions provide ministries, enterprises, educational, scientific and commercial systems with highly qualified personnel.

Over the past period, serious reforms have been carried out in the field of higher education, eliminating the problems and shortcomings of the ideology of the past. Also, during the years of independence, a solid legal framework for the industry has been created and put into practice. Changes were made in the direction of education, and higher education became two-stage.

In recent years, universities have been cooperating with international organizations and foreign educational institutions in training highly qualified specialists.

Several pamphlets and articles on the history of the higher education system in Uzbekistan have been published. On the history of higher education in the years of Soviet rule A.Sadikov, R.H.Agzamov, A.K.Valiev, F.Nuriddinov, F.Sharipov, A.B.Baranov, S.Kh.Kholboev, R.Shamsutdinov, B. Rasulov and others conducted research and wrote works [3].

During the years of independence, new forms and methods have been used to organize the work of the higher education system. In particular, the identification of talented students in higher education is one such new way of working.

On July 10, 1998, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education adopted the "Regulations on the search, identification and targeted training of gifted students."

Sufficient experience in working with gifted students has been gained in the country.

On September 30, 2002, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education issued a special order "On improving the work with gifted students of higher education institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan." This document identifies new areas of work of higher education institutions with gifted students. In the second qualitative stage of the National Training Program, the development of student research work, the establishment of a student scientific society and monitoring the development of research work in order to create a normative and methodological support for this activity.

In order to train future professionals among talented students in higher education, additional training in computer technology, foreign languages and specialty subjects has been organized.

Good measures are being taken to train the President of the Republic, Beruni, Navoi and other state scholarship holders among talented students and prepare them for participation in competitions and science Olympiads.

During the years of independence, Uzbekistan has opened a wide way for cooperation with various international organizations and countries in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres. Uzbekistan's relations with foreign countries have been expanding year by year, and its role and position in the world political arena has been growing.

Particular attention is paid to strengthening the ties of higher education institutions of Uzbekistan with prestigious higher education institutions abroad, attracting foreign investment in education. International cooperation of higher education institutions is aimed at improving the education system and raising it to world standards, training qualified scientific and pedagogical staff, establishing mutually beneficial relations with foreign educational institutions, improving the language and professional skills of teachers, doctoral students, graduate students and students in various fields. was conducted for the purpose of experience exchange.

Indeed, in recent years, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education has directly cooperated with more than 20 countries in the field of education. Higher education institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan carry out mutually beneficial cooperation with universities and other higher education institutions of the CIS countries, Great Britain, Germany, Spain, Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, China, South Korea, Japan. Among them are the United States, Germany, Egypt, England, France, Turkey, Italy, the Czech Republic and other countries. In 1995-1997, 1,960 citizens of Uzbekistan, ie 1,683 students, 115 graduate students, 162 researchers and teachers were educated abroad [4].

During the years of independence, Uzbekistan has established mutually beneficial relations in the field of education with international organizations such as ACCELES, IREX, the Consortium of American Colleges, SARE, the Peace Corps (USA), the Konrad Adenauer Foundation (Germany), the British Council and Tacis.

Thus, during the years of independence, radical reform of the higher education system, as in all spheres of social life, has become a requirement of the times. In the process of reforming the activities of higher education institutions, a new education system was formed that was completely different from the existing system during the years of Soviet rule. As a result, university students began to be educated with the help of programs, manuals and textbooks based on the idea of national independence and a new scientific and methodological theory.

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