



Education is the priority factor of the country's development.

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Abstract: Reforms in the field of education are one of the important priorities of any country. In the field of higher education, entering the list of the best universities in the world ranking is an important factor of the each country's socioeconomic development. The article discusses the fact that the reform of the education system is the main basis of social development.

Key words: Higher education, jadidism, world rating, the best higher educational institutions, socioeconomic development.

Introduction

It is known that one of the reasons for development in any developed countries depends on the level of attention to education and science in this country. Because information about this can be seen in the experience of several developed countries. Because no matter how rich a country is, if it does not consider education as a priority, its economy will remain under the influence of other countries.

As the first President of Uzbekistan, Islom Karimov said, "Today, international life and personal development have entered such a stage that intellectual potential, common sense, thought, and advanced technologies are now of decisive importance in it, rather than military power." [1] Of course, the country's economic resources and geographical opportunities are also important. However, not the conditions created by rich natural resources, but close attention to education in the country, improving its quality, give good results in the future and lead to socio-economic growth in most countries. For example, in developed European countries or in Asian countries Japan, South Korea and Singapore's the socio-economic developments one can see how important education has become.

In general, the XXI st century is a period of globalization with high potential, all this required great attention to education in the social development of all countries, which can be observed in a new approach to the education system in individual reforms in many countries of the world.

Main Part

Since the beginning of the XXI st century, the old system of higher education has undergone fundamental changes in almost all former union states. A higher education system on the model of the West and America began to be formed.

Because Western European and American higher education is conducted on the basis of democratic procedures and in terms of the quality of education, it has become clear to everyone today.

For example, according to "QS World University Rankings", 7 of the top 10 universities in 2022 were ranked by US universities. [5] For several years now, the United States and Great Britain have been in the leading positions in the QS ranking. That is why higher education



institutions modeled on the USA were opened in most of the countries of the former union. For example, Armenia, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan and even in Europe France are examples of this.

However, in Uzbekistan, the education system was strongly ideologized during the years of the invasion of Tsarist Russia and the Soviet totalitarian regime. This protracted process had many negative consequences. The country has lagged behind progress.

The Jadids, who knew this well during the invasion of the Russian Empire, fought against it. In saving the country from the tyranny of the empire, one of the ways at once was to raise the public consciousness of the people, and for this to develop education, to transfer control in all areas of the country into the hands of local personnel, thus achieving the fragmentation of direct colonial chains through social development.

The Jadids, who were well aware that education was the only factor in their development, established schools in a new way at the end of the XIX th century. Attempts were made to introduce modern education. But because of the opposition to this under the colonial regime, young people began to be sent to study in the most developed countries possible.

At the beginning of the XX th century, more precisely, in 1911, 11 students from Bukhara and 30 students studied in Istanbul in 1912. [3]

Literary scholar Sh. Turdiev cited valuable information in his work that during this period many young people from the country were sent to study in various foreign countries, noting that only in Germany in 1922 about 70 such young people were sent to study. [4]

Therefore, from the first years of independence of our country, the first President of our Republic, I.A. Karimov, paid attention to the development of education: "Enlightenment is the basis for the development of society, the only force that will save it from inevitable destruction. Remember the events that took place in Turkestan at the beginning of our century. Why was the enlightenment movement in this country stronger than ever in those years? After all, it was possible to wake up a country that had fallen into the fetters of Tsarist Russia and open the eyes of the people only through education...",[2] he stated. That is why cardinal reforms were carried out in the country's education system.

The country developed a "New Law on Education" and a "National Training Program", under which gradual reforms were carried out.

In a short period of time, a comprehensive system of continuous education aimed at educating a well-rounded person was created. Reforms in the field of training of highly qualified scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel were implemented in the republic. A two-level system of higher education meeting world standards - bachelor's and master's - was created.

In general, in Uzbekistan, the old system of education from the time of the former Union was abandoned and a new education was introduced based on the new law and the national program (the new version of the Law "On Education" dated 29.08.1997 and the "National Program of Personnel Training").

In the years of independence, the number of higher educational institutions increased, and their number reached 210 this year. [6]

Including, a number of branches of prestigious higher education institutions of foreign countries are operating. Annual expenditure spending on education in Uzbekistan is 10-12 percent of GDP.

Of course, it is wrong to say that the reforms had a good effect quickly. There are certainly several reasons for this.



In the countries of the former union, state funds were allocated to education on the basis of a plan, but it was not allowed to develop in a free spirit. Education, like every other field, was influenced by ideology. The corrupt and centralized system in the country lowered the quality of education.

Even in the early years of independence, educational institutions lacked economic freedom and a truly competitive environment.

In a free market economy, the labor market, like any other field, requires competition.

As mentioned above, one of the important aspects of European and American education is the introduction of economic freedom and democratic management of educational institutions. In addition, the presence of non-governmental educational institutions in them also leads to development based on competition.

Therefore, based on the requirements of today's market economy, reforms in the field are being deepened, measures are being taken to rapidly expand the capabilities of the labor market and resources.

Accordingly, on October 8, 2019, President Sh. Mirziyoyev signed a decree approving the concept of the development of the higher education system in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030.

According to it, the coverage of general secondary education graduates in higher education will increase by 50%, for this purpose, the development of public and private partnerships in the field of higher education, the organization of the activities of state and higher education institutions in the regions, the transformation of the National University of Uzbekistan and Samarkand state universities into the flagship institutions of higher education of our country, as well as at least 10 higher education institutions in our republic are included in the list of higher education institutions in the first 1000 places of the ranking of internationally recognized organizations (QS World University Rankings, Times Higher Education or Academic Ranking of World Universities), National University of Uzbekistan and Samarkand State University in the first 500 places registration of educational institutions and other tasks are defined.[7] Accordingly, reforms are being carried out consistently in our country.

Conclusions

In conclusion, it can be said that Uzbekistan, like the entire USSR, was lagging behind in the field of education during the empire period and the former totalitarian regime. The reasons for this are:

firstly, education was approached only one side. That is, education was taken under the control of one party and one ideology. It could not be otherwise.

The one-party government of the former USSR used all measures to keep the country, which had become a huge raw material base during the empire, as a subordinate country. This led to stagnation and lagging behind development of education.

Second, the long cold war era and the one-sided conduct of international relations kept education in the old mold. As a result, the country was deprived of the advanced experience of the world.

Therefore, in order to further develop education, based on the above, in our opinion, it is necessary to pay attention to the following factors:

First, to give independence to educational institutions, to introduce more freedoms in the educational system. It demands to give it a number of freedoms without centralizing higher and



secondary special education institutions. In this regard, in our country, several state higher education institutions were allowed to self-finance.

Second, the establishment of private educational institutions and the formation of competition at all stages of education. Today, this has been partially achieved, in particular, several private educational institutions have been opened at the levels of preschool, secondary and higher education.

Thirdly, pay a decent fee for the services of professors and teachers in the field. In almost all the countries that have achieved quality education, it is possible to see that the monthly salaries of professors, teachers and trainers in the field have increased.

Fourthly, proper organization of work of teachers in educational institutions. Creating a foundation for students' creative activity. Irregularly organized teaching process and excessive workloads based on formality are a big obstacle to creative activity of teachers.

Fifth, to reduce external interference in the activities of professors, teachers and trainers in the field, which are obstacles to the educational process.

This can be seen in the example of the experience of Japan and Singapore.

Sixth, maintaining a certain level of equality in the number of male and female teachers-coaches in educational institutions, especially in secondary and secondary special, professional educational institutions. Because this factor is important in child education, it is known today in pedagogy and psychology.

In addition to the above, it is certainly necessary to attract innovative innovations to the educational process, create opportunities for learners, encourage them, and create objective and subjective factors for the realization of their talents.

Only then the education system can definitely produce the intended results.

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