

REFORMS IN THE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN NEW UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

Today, New Uzbekistan is carrying out deep reforms in all spheres of society. In this process, changes in the educational system, which is considered the main link in the social sphere, are increasing every day. In our country, in recent years, practical work has been carried out on the organization of all stages of the educational system on the basis of modern requirements.

As the Reverend President Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted: «the more educated our children turn out to be from school, the faster the economy sectors based on high technologies develop, the more social problems can be solved. Therefore, the threshold of New Uzbekistan begins with school, I think that all our people will support this idea

The main to increase the level of coverage of graduates with higher education by 60-70% in 2030[2;226]. The main part of the reforms carried out in the field of education is, of course, the reforms in the higher education system. In particular, setting priorities for the systematic reform of higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan,raising the process of training highly qualified personnel with modern knowledge and high spiritual and moral qualities,thinking independently to a qualitatively new level, modernizing higher education, in order to develop the social sphere and economic sectors based on advanced educational theses, Decree No. 5847 of October 8, 2019 was signed by our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev.On the basis of this decree, a concept was developed for the development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, which serves as a debocha for new reforms in the field of Education.

Today there are 114 higher education institutions in the Republic, 93 of which are local and 21 foreign higher education institutions and their branches. In particular,over the past 3 years, 6 new higher education institutions, 17 branches and 14 branches of foreign higher education institutions have been established [3]. Over the past 6 years, the number of institutions of Higher Education has reached from 77 to 199.Higher education institutions increased[4].

The level of coverage of school graduates for higher education was increased from 9% in 2016 to 25% in 2020 and 38% by 2022[5]. As a result, the number of institutions, additional specialties and areas of education were increased on the basis of the need for Higher Education. Over the past 3 years, the number of applicants who have a desire to study Higher Education has increased dramatically.

By 2022,the number of applicants applying to higher education institutions was 1 million.increased from. Also, based on their number, the number of acceptance quotas was multiplied by 2.5 times. In particular, quotas for the undergraduate stage were increased from 58,000 to 223,000, and quotas for the master's stage were increased from 5,000 to 16,000 [6]. Taking into account the increase in the number of applicants and the opinion of the population, in the 2019-2020 academic year, a form of evening education was introduced in 59 higher educational institutions. On the basis of the proposals

of Personnel customers, 329 educational areas and 582 master's specialties were included in their classifier with the participation of specialists and specialists of Higher Education.

Since the 2018-2019 academic year in 16 higher educational institutions of the Republic, training activities on the basis of joint educational programs have been established in cooperation with foreign higher educational institutions.

As a result of these changes, the number of students studying in higher educational institutions of the Republic increased by 410 thousand in the direction of undergraduate education, and by 13 thousand in the specialty of magistracy-by 1.7 times in the last 3 years. 54.8% of students study in humanitarian and pedagogical areas, 25.2% in the fields of production technology, 5.2% in the social sphere, economics and law, 5.9% in agriculture and water management, 4.4% in health and Social Security, 4.5% in service education areas and specialties.

40.8% of graduate students study in the areas of humanitarian pedagogical, 23.3% in the areas of production technology, 13.3% in the areas of social sphere, economy and law, 5.9% in agriculture and water management, 13.5% in health and Social Security, 3.2% in the areas of service knowledge.

In turn, in order to improve the quality of education for students in higher educational institutions, to increase the number of professors and teachers, practical work began.

Over the past 3 years, 1611 professors and teachers of higher education institutions have been provided with internships and advanced training in foreign higher education institutions. Within the framework of international cooperation, 112 specialists of foreign educational and scientific institutions and 51 young people were admitted to the doctorate. Through the El yurt Hope Foundation, 46 professors and teachers were provided with internships to the countries of Canada, Great Britain and Italy[7].

In 2022, in the appeal of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliyoyev Oliy majlis and the people of Uzbekistan, the professor promised to increase teachers by 500 by 2023 [8]. All these changes are a link in the reforms aimed at improving the quality of education, the cultivation of mature personnel for the state.

Today, the number of scientific councils providing academic degrees in higher education institutions is 84. In the last 3 years, as a result of the defense of the doctoral dissertation of 1693 professors, the number of pedagogical workers with a scientific degree in higher educational institutions has reached 9636.

By 2022, the number of professors has increased by more than 34,500, and the number of pedagogical employees with scientific degrees has increased to 10,651. Of these, the scientific potential of 2,130 doctors of science (DSC), 7,506 candidates of science (Phd) and higher educational institutions of the Republic increased by 5.1%. The basic salaries of professors with a doctor of Science degree in higher education institutions have been increased by 3.2 times compared to 2016[9].

Since the 2022-2023 academic year according to the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev No. 279 dated June 15, 2022 «on the basis of the processes of admission to state higher educational institutions»:

A) in state higher education institutions, based on their capabilities, a form of distance education in the areas of undergraduate education is introduced;

B) admission to the master's degree of State Higher Educational Institutions is carried out on the basis of the applicant's undergraduate diploma score average and the corresponding national or

international certificate score for the degree of knowledge of a foreign language, strictly following the sequence of points, and no additional examination is carried out;

C) admission to the magistracy of »tate Higher Education Institutions is organized twice a year-in August and January;

D) the payment and contract amount of applicants enrolled in the magistracy of State Higher Educational Institutions on the basis of additional admission parameters is determined by the higher educational institution independently, based on the real cost per student.

It was on the basis of this decision that a new system was introduced in order to strengthen the activity of women in the state and society by increasing their coverage with higher education, to further accelerate the ongoing reforms to ensure gender equality, according to which:

A)From the 2022/2023 academic year for women who received the recommendation of the state committee for family and women, did not have a higher education, an additional 2,000 state grants were allocated to the admission parameters based on the generally established state grant for the full-time form of undergraduate education.

B) the amount of the contract for the 2022/2023 academic year of women enrolled in the magistracy of State Higher Educational Institutions in the 2021/2022 academic year and studying on a fee-contract basis;

Since the 2022/2023 academic year, within the framework of the admission parameters allocated to the magistracy of state higher educational institutions, the payment contract amount of women admitted to the student on the basis of the basic payment-contract was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers for two months on the recommendation of the state committee of the family and women's As a practical result of these decisions, about 68.2 billion soums of kantrak money were paid from the state budget of more than 12,300 students studying at the magistracy from the first half of the current academic year.

In addition, in the field of Higher Education, a preferential “educational loan” for Student girls for 7 years was established. Subsequently, the preferential loan was increased by 2 times. In total, it is 1.7 trillion for this route. Sums were allocated. This loan has been used by 84,640 student girls to date. At the Republican level, 872 billion was allocated by 12 commercial banks. The funds were paid [11]. It is no secret that even at the bottom of these decisions, all reforms are aimed at laying the foundation for young people.

In conclusion, as President Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted:”our noble goal today: salvation is in education, salvation is in education, salvation is in knowledge “[12].

Of course, if the state supports the most extraordinary youth, invests in knowledge and Innovations, develops technologies, improves the skills of training mature people to the state, the course processes are organized on the European template on the basis of modern textbooks, then the state will reach the highest heights in the field of knowledge.

We young people should make good use of these opportunities and reforms to ensure the development of the state. Knowing our native language perfectly, learning foreign languages and improving our skills and knowledge in foreign countries is our main and noble goal today. Because no one and never conquered the youth of Uzbekistan, who took knowledge and science as a weapon for himself and had a great future. After all, the future of Uzbekistan is a great state.

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