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IMPORTANCE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF NEW UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: Socio-economic reforms in the field of education and upbringing of New Uzbekistan improving the quality of education, the availability of educational services, updating educational programs, teachers can be focused on improving professional level and other aspects. Education within the framework of reforms digitization programs are being developed and implemented. Information and communication technologies and the introduction of electronic educational resources to increase the quality of education and use of educational resources serves to expand their capabilities.

Key words: socio-economic reforms, New Uzbekistan, education system, education.

Reforms in the higher education system constitute the main part of the reforms implemented in the field of education. In particular, the Concept of the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 serves as a prelude to new reforms in this field.

This document was based on tasks such as the development of integration of science, education and production in order to accelerate intellectual development, train competitive personnel, effectively organize scientific and innovative activities, and strengthen international cooperation. The content of the concept reflects the priorities of the reform of the higher education system of our country. In it, expansion of the coverage level and improvement of the quality of education in higher educational institutions, introduction of digital technologies and educational platforms, involvement of young people in scientific activities, formation of innovative structures, commercialization of scientific research results, achievement of international recognition and many other specific directions are defined. All this serves to raise the educational process to a new level of quality.

Today, new higher educational institutions and branches of the world's leading universities are being established. For example, in the last 5 years, 47 new higher educational institutions, including branches of foreign universities, were established in our country, and the number of higher educational institutions reached 125.

Non-state higher education institutions are being established on the basis of the public-private partnership system. Based on the opinion of the population, part-time and evening forms of education have been restored, admission quotas are being increased. The rate of enrollment of school graduates in higher education increased from 9% in 2016 to 25% in 2020¹

A mechanism has been created to ensure that professors-teachers can improve their skills and undergo internships in higher education and research centers abroad. Their monthly salary

Compared to 2018, it was increased by 2.5 times on average. Since this year, 10 higher education institutions have been transferred to the self-financing system.

The number of state grants for higher education has been increased by at least 25%, the number of grants for daughters of needy families for admission to higher education institutions has been doubled to 2,000, which has further expanded the scope of higher education coverage.

One of the most important innovations in the education system was the transfer of 65 academic lyceums to higher educational institutions in order to strengthen the cohesion between universities and lower levels of the education system, as well as the attachment of 187 technical schools to related universities and branch enterprises.

¹ <https://yuz.uz/uz/news/yangi-ozbekiston-yangicha-talim-tizimi-va-yangicha-yondashuvlar>

Reforms in the field of education are not inferior to reforms in other fields in their relevance and practical importance today. Because it is the demand of the time to continue the reforms in this field on a larger scale.

In the 21st century, which is known as the age of information technology, development of science and creation of innovations in this regard has become a vital necessity in order to create high progress in all aspects of life - industry, construction, chemistry, agriculture, textiles, mechanical engineering and other fields. This process is now recognized in all developed countries in the world. Special attention is paid to this process in our republic.

It is no coincidence that the President of our country started his activity as the head of state with a meeting with the academicians, leading scientists, people of science in general, and focused on harmonizing the development of science with the development of production in our republic. After that, the leader of our state will implement the Strategy of Actions to improve the health system, develop the system of printing and distribution of book products, increase reading, establish new free economic zones in the republic, further develop the country, "Concept of development of science until 2030 " development, establishment of the Imam Termizi International Center and many other decisions, decrees, decrees, the promotion of science as one of the main issues was also a practical expression of this attention.

Reliable protection of intellectual property is of particular importance in the process of developing science and innovation, turning their achievements into products with high added value. According to data, the share of intellectual property is 45% of the gross domestic product in Europe, 12% in China, and 7% in Russia. The meeting chaired by our President on October 12, 2020 was also dedicated to the topic "Protection of intellectual property - serves as a reliable foundation for the Third Renaissance". At that time, the head of our state paid special attention to the need to ensure cooperation between patent owners and entrepreneurs.

In this sense, a strategic plan aimed at the development of human capital in achieving the ambitious goal of including Uzbekistan in the ranking of the global innovation index by 2030 among the 50 leading countries of the world was announced.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Addresses of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis and the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "State Program on Youth", the new edition "On Education ", Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. ORQ-576 dated October 29, 2019 "On Science and Scientific Activities", Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 29, 2020 "On Approval of the Concept of Science Development until 2030" Decrees No. PF-6097 became important in the development of education and science in our country²

In particular, one of the most important documents adopted in the education system was the adoption of the new version of the Law "On Education". Based on this Law, the main principles, educational system, types and forms in the field of education have been clearly defined.

Social and economic in the field of education and training in new Uzbekistan Some of the measures that can be included in the reforms are:

Investments in the education system: Increasing the funding of educational institutions improvement of the material and technical base, purchase of modern equipment and updating of educational materials allows. This includes encouraging the development of research and innovation in the field of education programs can also be accessed.

² Addresses of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis and the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on February 7, 2017

Development of professional training of pedagogical personnel: It is good to improve the quality of education. It requires trained and enthusiastic pedagogic personnel. Reforms in teacher training and improvement of professional development, the possibility of their professional development and exchange of experience may include providing.

Curriculum update: Modern education programs are modern trends of the society and should reflect the requirements. Reforms may include in this area are curriculum revision, innovation teaching methods, critical thinking skills, digital literacy and other core competencies.

Expanding access to education: Reforms prevent children and adults from learning can be aimed at eliminating obstacles. These are support programs for low-income families, creation of inclusive educational conditions for children with special needs, remote may include educational development and others.

In conclusion, it is appropriate to say that education and upbringing a perfect person based on spirituality and enlightenment, knowledge and wisdom and is important as an indicator in the production of modern personnel plays a role and always ensures social stability in the society serves. The great sociologist Auguste Comte is the social of the society "order" and "social" in "social statics" when he put forward the laws he meant "progress" in dynamics.³Also, social of —morality in maintaining order and establishing a positive state he admitted that his role was great. The third of community development that moral education in positivism is the responsibility of scientists had predicted. Because in the period of positivism of social development scientists, intellectuals, teachers, specialists, in general the importance of intellectual potential holders will increase more and more. Also, instilling positive ideas in the minds and hearts of mankind and saying that their responsibility will be great in raising them morally had passed. So, moral education, spirituality and education are inextricably linked interdependent, mutually reinforcing and socially sustainable in the future it is the most basic value of humanity that provides life.

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