



ENRICHING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN AND STRENGTHENING THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

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ABSTRACT

This article summarizes information on improving the quality of education and creating a legal framework in Uzbekistan.

It also systematically highlights the changes and updates taking place at all stages of the continuing education system.

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1. Introduction

Large-scale work is being carried out in Uzbekistan to enrich the quality and improve the effectiveness of education in the following years. Increasing the quality of education, adoption of a number of decisions and decrees in the field of education – using the experience of advanced countries of the world serving for the country's economy, prosperity-increased to the level of competitive, qualified personnel training state policy. Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on measures to ensure more effective organization of the process of acquisition of rights over land parcels and other immovable property as part of the South Caucasus pipeline expansion project more ..., Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on measures to ensure more effective organization of the process of acquisition of rights over land parcels and other immovable property as part of the South Caucasus pipeline expansion project more ..., On June 5, 2018" on additional measures to improve the quality of education in higher education institutions and ensure their active participation in the wide-ranging reforms carried out in the country" PP-3775-the decisions and a number of normative-legal acts on the improvement of the education system, the objectives of which are mainly aimed at achieving quality efficiency at all stages.

2. Review of literature

The provision of qualified personnel of educational institutions and the application of the experience of developed countries, traditions and values of our country, the views of the great thinkers on education and training, as well as the effective use of specific methods and tools of modern educational institutions were emphasized. In particular, the law on Education adopted by the Legislative Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan on May 19, 2020, approved by the Senate of the Republic of Uzbekistan on August 7, 2020, and adopted on September 23, 2020. According to this law, education consists of the following types - preschool education and training, general secondary and secondary special education, professional education, higher education, post-secondary education, retraining and professional development of personnel and extracurricular education.

Fundamental changes in all stages of the continuous education system, the implementation of reforms, starting from the pre-school education system to the very first tier of the education system, also consists in the formation of educated, harmonious, spiritually mature individuals by applying gradual changes in the field. The Ministry of pre-school education is being established and the issue of full coverage of preschool children to preschool institutions is being carried out gradually. Pre-school education reforms in Uzbekistan first of all began with the restoration of the pre-school education system. In each region began to build modern, comfortable, well-equipped kindergartens in all respects. Preschool institutions, which are the most important link of continuing education, began to be established in a completely new form in terms of content and organization. This system provides an opportunity not only to increase the scope of coverage of children of kindergarten age with preschool education but also to introduce education programs into separate groups, depending on their interest from the age of 3-6, the ability to freely communicate. The issue of training teachers for preschool institutions was also not at the level of demand. In higher educational institutions, a new period of number and quality of training of educators, trainers for kindergartens began. The penetration of private forms of kindergartens and secondary schools into our lives creates a healthy competitive environment in education. As a result of this, the choice of an educational institution, as well as the new demand for innovative educators and teachers, and the corresponding system of payment are being improved.

3. Main part

A number of changes are also taking place in the general secondary education system. The bright future, prosperity and stability of our country, the possession of its worthy place within the countries of the world, has acquired unconditional innovative knowledge, in other words, in the hands of today's young people who own human capital. In this context, the decision of the head of our state "on measures for the organization of presidential schools" on February 20, 2019, was adopted. In this decision, in 2019-2021, the construction of a total of 14 Presidential schools in the city of Tashkent, the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the regions was established, and one of the most important aspects was signed a special memorandum of the Ministry of public education on the transfer of professors and teachers of the University of Cambridge to the selection of students. The transition of secondary schools to 11 years of Education made it possible to further raise the quality and education of our children. This was the most important reform in education. Changes in general secondary education are being accelerated. In particular, new programs, textbooks on subjects are being created. The salaries of teachers are increasing and it is established that this process will continue uninterrupted. The system of secondary special education is also radically reformed, a truly professional education system is being introduced in the cross-sectoral spheres. Large-scale work was also carried out in higher education, and special attention was paid to the quality of education, the system of Personnel Training, the training of competent personnel in higher educational institutions. The increase in the number of higher education institutions, the establishment of branches of prestigious Higher Education Institutions in the regions, increasing the coverage of graduates to the higher education institution from year to year are evident from the above-mentioned decisions and decrees, measures established in special conceptions, the introduction of tasks into practice step by step without deviations. In the post - higher education system, attention was paid to the issues of training scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel, increasing the scientific potential in higher educational institutions. In the following years, the applicants of the doctor of Philosophy (PhD) and the doctor of science (DSc) in various fields of science have successfully defended their research work and contributed to the development of Science in our country. The work in this area is carried out more intensively, young people working in higher educational institutions of different regions of the Republic are protecting their research in prestigious universities of foreign countries, turning to the attention of the wide scientific community and gaining a scientific degree. A special concept on the reform of the higher education system has been adopted in Uzbekistan, and work on the sphere is being carried out until 2030.

4. Conclusion

Today, based on world experience, the credit-module system is being introduced. With higher education institutions, a close linkage and integration of Science and production is being created. Graduates of higher education institutions first go to production. Therefore, changes in economic life, economic indicators, existing quality and efficiency in the sectors depend primarily on the intellectual potential of the staff being trained.

So, as long as it is necessary to create potential and competitive personnel, first of all, it is necessary and necessary for young people to understand patriotism, humanism, know their right, deeply understand the events taking place in the world,

deeply understand their history, culture, modern methods and means of Education. The restructuring of youth education from the point of view of proper, national autonomy is a serious issue. Because of the quality and composition of education are one of the main factors determining the level of socio-economic development of any country.

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