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**PROBLEMS OF IMPROVEMENT OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM DURING  
THE FORMATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN UZBEKISTAN**

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Annotation: This article analyzes the current reforms in the higher education system of Uzbekistan and their results. In recent years, attention has been paid to the fact that the state educational policy has changed, and the legislative framework in the field of education has been strengthened.

Key words: reform, education, modern specialist, competent person, laws, decrees.

The new system of education, adoption in Uzbekistan and consolidation by such normative acts as the Constitution, “On Education” (1997), “On the National Program for the Training of Personnel” (1998), is aimed at the intellectual, spiritual, physical development of the individual, and what is especially important, the formation of civil society and the rule of law.

The creation and development of the education system in modern conditions presupposes the priority and continuity of education, the national orientation of education, which consists in its organic unity with national history, folk traditions and customs, preserving the culture of the Uzbek people, recognizing education as the most important instrument of national development, respect for the history and culture of others peoples.

In Uzbekistan, great importance is attached to the democratization of education, which implies the autonomy of educational institutions, the choice of teaching and upbringing methods, and the transition to a state-public education management system in which the interests of the individual are priority. Its goal is to affirm a person as the highest social value, to reveal his abilities and to satisfy various educational needs, to ensure the

priority of universal values, to harmonize the relationship between man and the environment, society and nature.

Harmonization of education is also the formation of students with a holistic picture of the world, high spirituality, culture and planetary thinking. The national training program also presupposes the continuity and sequence of levels of education, educational institutions, methods of training and education that meet the needs and abilities of the individual, differentiation and individualization of the educational process. The program also implies a combination of mass education with elite education at each of its levels, the identification of gifted, talented youth, the creation for consistent acquisition of fundamental and specialized knowledge at the highest level in leading educational institutions, including in highly developed foreign countries.

Given the priority of these positions in universities, the necessary integration conditions must be created to strengthen the influence of science on the educational process. The development of legal science is determined by the scientific potential that is forming in the education system. Therefore, the integration of scientific ideas with higher education is becoming an important innovation and legal factor in improving the socio-economic level of society. This has been greatly facilitated by the recently launched legal education advocacy center; open library of legal information; legal clinic; Internet class. At the same time, the scientific and pedagogical innovation cycle is formed from such components as “science - information - education”. The global development of a country is determined by its ability and degree of use of innovations, including Internet technologies.

With the rapid growth in the quantity and quality of new software tools and technologies, the lack of educational and methodological and monographic literature, especially in the Uzbek language, relevant dictionaries, the inability to quickly, quickly publish and distribute them, it is necessary to create electronic versions of these materials based on Internet technologies. Moreover, the most acceptable way to consume, offer and exchange innovative educational materials between research institutes, universities and educational institutions is to use SD discs and create local, regional and global computer networks, dictating the need to create local computer classes and departments in research institutes and universities, which significantly increase the effectiveness of the research and educational process, consumption, creation and supply of education, ensuring the

humanitarian, humanistic orientation of education. In these conditions, the only possible way is to preserve, develop and mobilize the country's intellectual potential.

In the context of economic reform in domestic universities, the formation of a multichannel system of financing training. Considering the current economic situation, budget deficit, the government of the republic has taken a course to expand the financial and economic independence of higher education institutions, to form extra-budgetary funds and improve the financial situation in universities by introducing student training on a paid contract basis at the expense of customers and the public. The result of the measures taken was the growth trend of extra-budgetary income of universities.

In general, despite the growth of extra-budgetary revenues, funds for high-quality provision of the educational process at universities are not enough: the share of expenses for the purchase of equipment and overhaul of educational buildings and hostels is constantly decreasing, as a result of which the material and technical base of universities is gradually declining. In higher educational institutions, due to insufficient funding, there is virtually no research activity.

Ways to effectively solve educational problems and implement the National Training Program are laid down in the concept of educational development as an essential element in the development of human development and human capital in Uzbekistan.

To improve the quality of higher education in Uzbekistan, in our opinion, it is necessary to carry out the following reforms: to increase the salaries of institute teachers, as well as budget funding for universities and expenses for teaching aids; to change the system of granting subsidies, allocating them only to those students who study well, but need material support; to carry out institutional transformations, including revising the curriculum and introducing more "liberal" forms of education in order to increase the opportunities for higher education, as well as create competition between universities for the provision of higher education of standard quality.

As for legal science and education, they should contribute to the development of the role and place of legal reforms in the development of society. To equip civil society builders with such modern categories used in the field of state and legal construction as "civil society", "democracy", "human rights", "human rights", "rule of law" and others, which are universal.

The need to pose the problem of improving the education system is closely related to determining the place not only of legal science, but also of the military, as the most important institutions of civil society. In our country, military science should be recognized as an independent and objectively necessary science for state military-political practice. The object of study of military science - the problems that arise in the process of organization and activity of state institutions - today in our republic is acquiring exceptional importance. This science should contribute to the development of the role and place of state legal and military-political reforms and changes in the state and public system, in the integration process of our country in the world community. It should equip representatives of state and civil society with modern concepts, categories used throughout the civilized world in the field of state legal and military construction.

In the context of reforming civil society and a democratic rule of law, both legal and military science are receiving fundamentally new foundations for improving the education system.

The programs adopted by world-renowned international organizations welcome and support the interaction of the state in the field of education, which also necessitates the development and implementation of the concept of legal and military education, on the basis of which the pedagogical teams of various educational institutions were able to scientifically form and use training courses.

In modern conditions, the interaction of military and political education is becoming increasingly important. By the nature of their activities, military personnel and lawyers are defenders of their country. The main arguments for them are professional skills and the law. The curriculum programs should be focused on the fact that these specialists will be more actively involved in providing comprehensive security; therefore, it is necessary to instill in students the skills of how to ensure the security of their state in a complex multipolar world. Today, a soldier must have flexible legal thinking, be able to work in a team, find the optimal solution, make extensive use of analytical, legal and other methods of scientific knowledge in his work. Military law and the corresponding military law has its own subject of legal regulation. And this is not a simple collection of certain parts of the subjects of legal regulation of other branches of law. Systematizing factors highlighting the subject of legal regulation of military law are multifaceted.

The study of international law in legal and military educational institutions should be carried out in the context of a relatively new trend caused by the entry of Uzbekistan into various world and international organizations: namely, bringing all legislation in accordance with international standards. Today, highly qualified specialists with an impeccable reputation, competent, hardworking and assiduous, able to combine pedagogical work with scientific should be involved in teaching.

This is evidenced by the large-scale reforms carried out by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev and launched a new era in the development of our society, especially the creative work based on the Action Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021.[1] Today, in our country, as well as in other countries around the world, the attention to young people is growing. In this regard, in his speech at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly on September 19, 2017, President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said that more than 2 billion young people around the world play an important role in human development and the youth factor requires special attention. it has to do with how our children grow up to be human. ... In this regard, the most important task is to form and educate the minds of the people, especially young people, on the basis of enlightenment.”[2] The proposal to develop and adopt the UN International Convention on the Rights of the Child, put forward at the June 10, 2018 meeting of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Council of Heads of State, will also serve this purpose. The growing importance of such a factor is the recent adoption of the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Youth Policy" (September 14, 2016) and "On the establishment of Youth Day of the Republic of Uzbekistan", the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Secondary special, vocational education".[3] "On measures to further improve the activities of institutions of higher education", "On measures to further develop the system of higher education", "On measures to further expand the participation of industries and sectors of the economy in improving the quality of training" Resolutions "On the establishment of special correspondence departments in the field of pedagogy", "On further improving the system of targeted training of candidates for admission to higher education institutions", "On increasing the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work and raising the industry to a new level" and "Republic of Uzbekistan Decrees "On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of Education", "On Improving the Effectiveness of State Youth Policy and Supporting the Activities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan", "On Further Improving the

Activities of the Talent Fund for Advanced Training of Prospective Young Teachers and Scientists" confirmation.

It is no secret that today Uzbekistan is one of the countries entering a new stage of economic, political and social development. Today, the outlook and thinking of the country's population has changed, and citizens are expressing their views on the reforms planned to be implemented in the country in the People's Receptions. The main thing is that every suggestion or question is answered by government agencies and important results are achieved. This is a positive result of the ongoing reforms in Uzbekistan to implement democratic principles. In particular, Shavkat Mirziyoyev said at the ceremony dedicated to the 24th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 7, 2016: "The people should serve our people, not government agencies, and this fact must first be understood by leaders at all levels." The basis of the decrees and resolutions is the welfare of the people and the priority of human interests. In particular, the priorities set by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and the Resolution of April 20, 2017 No PP-2909 "On measures to further develop the higher education system" a support. The breadth of short-term tasks requires not only leadership, but also professors and teachers working in the higher education system, such as professionalism, competence, awareness of modern information systems, creative approach to their profession, objective assessment of processes and dedication. reaches We believe that all the opportunities are sufficient for this. According to the State Committee for Investments, 18.5 million educated (secondary and higher) personnel in Uzbekistan have recently been working for the development of the country in various fields.

According to the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as of November 1, 2017, in addition to higher military education, the country has 72 higher education institutions and 19 branches, including 4 academies, 7 branches of foreign universities, 27 universities and 4 higher religious education institutions and branches. Over the next two years, there have been further major changes in the education system and, according to the Ministry of Secondary Special Education, the number of universities has increased by 102 during the 2018-2019 academic year. Of these, 85 are local universities and their branches, 17 are foreign universities and their branches [4]. 288,471 students are studying at the bachelor's level and 9,218 students are studying at the master's level at these

higher education institutions. It is no exaggeration to say that the increase in the admission quota in 2017, in contrast to every year, and the admission of a total of 80,822 students to the bachelor's degree is a reflection of the reforms aimed at providing all areas with higher education. Today, a total of 25,107 qualified professors and teachers work in higher education institutions of Uzbekistan. 1470 of them are doctors of sciences, 6011 are candidates of sciences. Unfortunately, in 20 years, the number of academic degrees in the higher education system has decreased from 52% to 35%. These figures, we think, are unfortunate.

The global development of a country is determined by its ability and degree of use of innovations, including Internet technologies. The level of development of Internet technologies in our country and especially in the field of legal and military informatics, its implementation in the scientific educational process is still not high enough, although a fairly large number of activities aimed at these purposes are carried out. One of the reasons for this is the small number of professionals in this field. Therefore, the training of such personnel should be widespread and more active at all levels of education.

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