

UDC: 9.94

Ochilova D.J.
Alfraganus university
Department of international relations and history
Uzbekistan, Tashkent

HISTORY OF THE CREATION OF THE LEGAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM IN UZBEKISTAN

Annotation. This article provides information about the reforms implemented in the higher education system in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Basically, legal documents related to the higher education system are presented and their scientific analysis is carried out. Attention is drawn to the fact that legal documents related to the higher education system play an important role in the development of society..

Key words: Uzbekistan, higher education system, personnel training, creative intellectuals, educational process, innovative approaches.

As Uzbekistan stood on the threshold of independence, one of the first tasks of the republic's leadership was to reform and modernize science and the education system, which became a key issue on the agenda. The First President of Uzbekistan, I. Karimov, said this at a meeting at the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR on November 20, 1988: “We believe that the main task of the Academy of Sciences of the republic is to raise the status of science in all spheres of the republic's life to a new qualitative level with due regard for the principle. The era of giving orders to scientists, dry administration, and making scientists face the “social order” that appears in the offices of office workers is over. The works and recommendations of scientists of the Academy of Sciences, which include the results of creative research, should become the foundation of

future calculations and policies that determine the prospects for the development of the republic. It is necessary to implement a complex set of measures to ensure the influx of talented young people into science. In this regard, it is necessary to radically restructure the activities of higher education institutions, and even general education schools. [1:72].

The solution to various problems that are manifested in all stages, spheres, directions, levels and scopes of human social life today depends on the effectiveness of work in this very area[2]. Modern education develops through the transition to a person-centered education system based on the development of the individual, the improvement of his moral and cognitive qualities (creative, critical, systematic and non-standard thinking, broad outlook, emotional perception, communication skills, etc.).

One of the areas that underwent reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan during the years of independence and showed results is the education system. Special attention began to be paid to science. Research was launched on new scientific fields that serve the rapid development of the time. Teaching and conducting scientific research in social and humanitarian, natural and exact sciences was raised to the level of state policy. In implementing the new education system, the government of Uzbekistan studied the educational processes in our history and prepared a program for educational reform. The Law "On Education", adopted on July 2, 1992, served to preserve the previously achieved successes. Although this law was important at the time, it did not solve the problems of practical measures to reform the education system, the integral connection of the content and stages of the educational and training processes with each other, that is, ensuring continuity. The accumulated problems in the education system led to the creation of a new Law "On Education", adopted on August 29, 1997, and the National Program for Personnel Training.

The national program covered such sections as problems and factors of radical reform of the personnel training system, the goal, objectives of the

national program and the stages of its implementation, the scientific model of personnel training, and the main directions of development of the personnel training system.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Improving the Organization of Scientific Research Activities” of February 20, 2002 was of great importance in further developing scientific and technical and innovation activities in accordance with the requirements for the quality of scientific research and technological developments, as well as in ensuring the effective use of the country's scientific potential[3]. The scientific and research complex of the republic includes more than 350 institutions in the Academy, higher education and other sectors, including scientific and research institutes, scientific and research departments of higher education institutions, design and construction organizations, scientific and production associations and pilot enterprises, information and computing centers. According to the results of 2006, more than 34 thousand scientists worked in various branches of science. Of these, 2.4 thousand were doctors of science, 2.4 thousand were candidates of science.

In today's turbulent times, with dangerous conflicts taking place around us and the "expansion of foreign cultures" taking hold, it is appropriate to emphasize once again that raising a spiritually and physically mature generation and educating modern, mature personnel remains a national and state-wide task.

The driving force of world development, including the development of Uzbekistan, the factor that accelerates development is qualified professionals who can meet the requirements of the time. Such personnel, undoubtedly, are prepared by the higher education system. Therefore, the whole world pays special attention to science, education and upbringing, which are the cornerstone of development, can make the country powerful and the nation great [4]. Today, there is a real need to strengthen scientific research on spiritual and ideological issues all over the world, including in our republic. Therefore, it is a requirement

of the time to further develop this work, in particular, to strengthen in all respects the scientific research carried out in Uzbekistan by the Institute of Socio-Spiritual Research under the Republican Council for Spirituality and Enlightenment, in such specialties as History and Theory of Spirituality, Technologies of Propagation of the National Idea, Spiritual Education, Spiritual Processes and Technologies [5].

Our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in almost every speech, touches upon the topics of youth and personnel training, emphasizing the incomparable role of social sciences in this. In particular, emphasizing that the development of the education system in Uzbekistan is an integral part of state policy, he says: "... it is necessary to further improve science, modern and continuous education. There is a wise saying among our people that "education and upbringing begin from the cradle". Only enlightenment leads a person to maturity and society to development. Therefore, state policy in the field of education should be based on the principle of a continuous education system, that is, education should begin in kindergarten and continue throughout life" [6:29]. From this point of view, in recent years, the education system in Uzbekistan has undergone a fundamental reform, with serious attention being paid to issues of spiritual education[7:467], In particular, the tasks set out in a number of resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as in his Addresses to the Oliy Majlis for 2020 and 2021, and in a number of speeches on the "Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan", are of paramount importance in the development of work in the spiritual, educational and educational spheres in our country.

According to expert researchers, when university graduates enter the workforce, they have difficulty applying the theoretical knowledge they have acquired during their education in practice. Therefore, it is advisable to increase the amount of practical training for students in this area of study, allocating more time to this type of education in the curriculum.

A radical transformation of higher education, one of the most responsible links in the education system, has become an integral part of the reforms in independent Uzbekistan. The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On further development of the higher education system” of April 20, 2017 has made a significant contribution to the development of higher education [9]. The resolution stipulated that “each higher education institution should establish close and promising cooperation with leading similar scientific and educational institutions abroad, widely introduce the most modern pedagogical technologies, educational programs and teaching and methodological materials based on international educational standards into the educational process, and attract highly qualified foreign teachers and scientists to scientific and pedagogical activities.” The tasks also included “strengthening the scientific potential of higher education institutions, further developing scientific research in the higher education system, strengthening their integration with academic science, increasing the effectiveness of the scientific activities of the teaching staff, and attracting talented young students to engage in scientific activities.”

On September 23, 2020, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Education” was adopted. This law established new procedures for regulating relations in the field of education in the development of New Uzbekistan. It established the basic principles of education in our country. The new version of the law more broadly revealed the form and content of education in our country. In particular, Article 7 of the Law established that the types of education include: preschool education and upbringing; general secondary and secondary specialized education; professional education; higher education; post-higher education; retraining and advanced training of personnel; the determination of types of out-of-school education is literally a humanitarian policy aimed at ensuring the continuity of education and upbringing in our country [14].

At the same time, the Program for the Comprehensive Development of the Higher Education System for 2017–2021 was adopted. In accordance with

the Program, it is planned to carry out construction and major repairs of 180 educational, scientific and laboratory buildings, sports facilities and social and engineering infrastructure in 48 universities. 400 educational laboratories in 53 universities were gradually equipped with the most modern educational and laboratory equipment. It was indicated that the number of students admitted to bachelor's and master's degrees will increase by 18% by 2021. It was indicated that the funds allocated for the implementation of this Program will exceed 1.7 trillion soums [10].

In conclusion, it is worth noting that as a result of independence, a number of reforms were implemented in the development of the higher education system of Uzbekistan. National pedagogy, which had been cut off from the outside world for a long time, and which did not benefit from the historical experience of other countries or the national educational heritage, entered the world arena. The opportunity arose to compare the achieved results with those of others, to absorb positive aspects from others.

In this regard, the legal reforms in the higher education system in Uzbekistan, the processes of updating and improving education are aimed at expanding the right to education in the country and ensuring that young people have internationally competitive knowledge. Currently, the higher education system of Uzbekistan is moving to a new stage in order to improve its quality and find its place in the world educational arena. It is important to continue this process and further strengthen the legal and organizational foundations of the higher education system.

REFERENCES

1. Каримов И. “Илм-фан имкониятларидан тўлароқ фойдаланайлик”, Ўзбекистон мустақилликка эришиш оstonасида. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2012.

2. Тоғаев Ш. Таълим тизимида ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларни ўқитиш зарурияти ва аҳамияти // “Yangi O‘zbekiston: barqaror rivojlanishning ijtimoiy-falsafiy, iqtisodiy-siyosiy va huquqiy masalalari” VOLUME 2 | SPECIAL ISSUE 23 ISSN 2181-1784 SJIF 2022: 5.947 | ASI Factor = 1.7.

3. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Фармони, 20.02.2002 йилдаги ПФ-3029-сон. <https://lex.uz/docs/150694>

4. Саифназаров И. Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларни ўқитишни нега кучайтиришимиз керак?/ www.adolat.uz веб-сайти. 29.10.2021.

5. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг қарори, 03.05.2019 йилдаги ПҚ-4307-сон. <http://lex.uz//en/docs/4320700>

6. Мирзиёев Ш. Нияти улўғ халқнинг иши ҳам улўғ, ҳаёти ёруғ ва келажаги фаровон бўлади. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2019.

7. Мирзиёев Ш.М. Янги Ўзбекистон стратегияси. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2021.

8. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Қарори, 20.04.2017 йилдаги ПҚ-2909-сон. <https://lex.uz/docs/3171590>

9. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Қарори, 20.04.2017 йилдаги ПҚ–2909-сон. <https://lex.uz/docs / 3171590#4707189>

10. uzjournals.edu.uz

11. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Фармони, 08.10.2019 йилдаги ПФ–5847-сон. <https://lex.uz/docs/4545884>

12. Mirzo Ulug‘bek nomidagi O‘zbekiston Milliy universiteti 105 yoshda. – Toshkent: Innovatsion rivojlanish nashriyot-matbaa uyi, 2023.

13. Усмонов Б.Ш., Хабибуллаев Р.А. Олий ўқув юртларида ўқув жараёнини кредит-модуль тизимида ташкил қилиш. Ўқув қўлланма. – Тошкент, 2020.

14. <http://www.kompy.info/mavzu-najot--talimda-najot--tarbiyada-najot--bilimda-goyasinin.html?page=6>