

NEW SILOS IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION

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Abstract

The article provides information on the developing prospects for improving the quality of correspondence education, new innovations, and thinks about new innovative projects. At the same time, ideas are also provided about the reforms that have been carried out and future updates.

Keywords: silos, innovative projects, regional economic organizations, quality of education, Ministry of Preschool Education.

Introduction

In the new vocational education institutions, a number of changes will be implemented as a result of reforming the content, quantity and quality of education, educational programs and technologies. Implementation of these tasks And it will provide a positive solution to the problems of economic development, poverty alleviation, finding a decent place for youth and women, as a result of improving the well-being of our people.

The strategy of action includes ensuring labor market proportionality and infrastructure development security, creating conditions for the full implementation of labor and entrepreneurial activity of the able-bodied population, improving the quality of the workforce, expanding the system of professional training of persons in need of work.

On this basis, against the background of large-scale reforms being implemented in the republic, significant growth of the economy of Uzbekistan took place, significant structural changes took place in the scope and quality.

Modern innovative technologies are rapidly penetrating into all sectors of the economy. Intensive technologies that provide high value, high productivity, productivity and economy are being introduced in the industry, agriculture,

transport and service sectors, and a wide range of modern innovations in manufacturing. These processes attract billions of US dollars of foreign investment and create thousands of new technological jobs.

In general, this period places special demands on education.

First and foremost, education needs to be fully digitized. At the same time, digital content should be created, such as lesson development, online presentations, animated lessons, video instructors, etc.

Secondly, it is necessary to post content and create electronic platforms that are accessible to everyone.

Thirdly, teachers need to develop new competencies such as working with digital content, enriching it, adapting it to curricula, delivering it to students, and providing feedback with them.

Step-by-step implementation of these tasks will ensure the development of the economy, poverty alleviation, the finding of a decent place in life of the youth and women, as a result of which will ensure a positive solution to the problems of improving the well-being of our people.

In his address to the Oliy Majlis, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoyev spoke about the importance of strengthening the country's participation in international and regional economic organizations.

In particular, it was emphasized that the country's economy is in harmony with the world production system, the requirements of the world market and the processes of economic integration, improves the quality of products, reduces the cost of products, forces manufacturers to introduce new technologies and serves to accelerate the development of market reforms.

Healthy environment in quality education: The concept pays special attention to the introduction of effective mechanisms to combat corruption and ensure transparency: in higher education –corruption-free sphere; elimination of bureaucratic factors between professors and teachers; professional development, preparation and implementation of research works, supervision and monitoring, recruitment and appointment of staff, ensuring transparency in the study of the activities of higher educational institutions and other processes in the system; optimization of the teaching load of professors and teachers, modern information and communication in professional activities On the basis of the widespread introduction of technologies, mechanisms have been identified to increase the productivity of employees of the higher education system.

II. Literature review

On the basis of the reforms in the field of education, which are being consistently implemented in our country, the goals are such as the further development of the country, the development of young people, the training of highly educated specialists for all spheres.

It is no coincidence that the term "knowledge economy" appeared in the economic vocabulary a decade ago. This speaks of the importance of developing a highly educated economy of modern workers, which cannot be achieved without high-quality education. In the modern world, the quality of education has become one of the most important factors leading to the competitiveness of the economy.

Before the new stage of reforms, little attention was paid to preschool education in Uzbekistan. The situation changed in 2017 when the Ministry of Preschool Education was formed. If earlier the coverage of children with this form of education was only 27%, then by the end of 2019 it rose to 44,5%. During this period, the number of public preschool education institutions increased 1.5 times (from 4940 to 7500), private preschool education institutions

- Increased by 3 times (from 269 to 783). If in 2017 there were 51 thousand teachers in the preschool education system, then by the end of 2019 - more than 80 thousand.

III. Analysis

Much attention was paid to the training of cadres for preschool education. In order to better train specialists, 97 pedagogical colleges came under the full jurisdiction of the CIS. Quotas for preschool education have been increased in all pedagogical universities. The Institute of Retraining and Advanced Training of Heads and Specialists of Preschool Educational Institutions was opened in the CIS.

In order to organize healthy and safe meals in kindergartens, conditions have been created for preschool education institutions to purchase food products directly from production enterprises, experimental catering using public catering has been established.

School Education Specialization

Uzbekistan's well-developed school infrastructure has been created, allowing children to be covered with general primary and secondary education. The overall enrolment rate in general primary and secondary education remained at 99%.

Decentralization of education

In the process of reforming secondary education in schools, education in grades 10-11 has been resumed. The share of teachers with higher education in secondary schools has exceeded 80%, which can be considered as an indicator of the quality of education. Education reform was accompanied by an increase in the salaries of secondary school teachers, which were increased in three stages, eventually increasing by an average of 50%. In the process of reforms, 4 academic lyceums were liquidated, their educational and material base did not meet the modern requirements. 54 lyceums, located far from the universities and with low admission rates of graduates, were gradually transformed into professional colleges.

At the same time, new innovative technologies of scientific and technical education are being introduced more and more in the world. Uzbekistan's transition to such educational technologies is creating prerequisites and conditions, which is reflected in the Concept of Development of the public education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030. In this direction, it is of great importance to create a presidential school system in which gifted children who have graduated from the fourth grades can be selected based on test results. Tashkent

It works in Namangan, Nukus and Khiva, this year schools are opening in Bukhara, Djizak, Samarkand and Fergana, in 2021 it will be opened in Andijan, Navoi, Surkhandarya, Syrdarya and Tashkent regions.

IV. Discussion

Specialized educational institutions with in-depth study of ICT, exact sciences, as well as aerospace and astronomy are being created. Thus, by decree of the President in Tashkent at the Institute of Astronomy of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan named after al-Khwarizmi and a boarding school named after Mirzo Ulugbek were established. In 2015, the Robokidz Education primary private robotics school was established in Tashkent, where courses in robotics, elementary programming and the Internet of Things are taught. And in 2017, the Artel Global Private School was opened, focusing on in-depth study of mathematics, physics, chemistry. Robotics, 3D modeling and programming are also taught here.

Lifelong Professional Education

Reforms in vocational education are being carried out on the basis of the Presidential decree of September 6, 2019 "On additional measures to improve the vocational education system". In accordance with the Decree, a new system of continuous vocational education is introduced: primary, secondary and secondary special vocational education. Vocational education centers are being established for adults and unemployed citizens.

Vocational schools provide vocational education to graduates of the 9th grade. Most of the training time here is devoted to practical training. The training covers topics such as family entrepreneurship, construction, service, animal husbandry, poultry, beekeeping, fish farming, etc.

Reforming the quality of education, focusing on world standards

The colleges provide training of specialists with at least general secondary education in the form of full-time, evening and part-time study for up to two years. Employers with great potential for college graduates build a portfolio of orders based on the current and future need of workers that guarantees graduate employment.

Graduates of technical schools who have successfully completed educational programs are given the right to continue their education in higher educational institutions on the basis of individual interview without entrance exams, starting from the 2nd year of the relevant areas of undergraduate education. Thus, there is an opportunity to continue training and develop their professional knowledge and skills.

Quality standards of higher education

On April 20, 2017, the Presidential Decree approved the Program for the comprehensive development of the higher education system for 2017-2021, which includes measures to radically improve the level and quality of higher education.

The procedure for admission to universities has been changed, exams began to be held from 1 to 15 August, and their results began to be announced the next day. Tests in creative areas to universities have been canceled. Since September 2017, the workload of professors and teachers has been reduced in favor of conducting research work. The correspondence form of education has been restored. The

salaries of university professors and teachers have doubled.

The independence of universities has increased. Starting from the academic year 2018/2019, leading universities independently develop curricula and programs in relevant areas and specialties, taking into account the needs of consumers of personnel. Universities are allowed to additionally admit students at additional contract rates. As part of the reform of the education sector, teacher training programs have been revised and adapted to international standards, the national student assessment system has been modernized in cooperation with international systems such as PISA, TIMSS and PIRLS. In 2020, Uzbekistan joined the European Association for Quality Assurance in Higher Education as an observer. The Presidential Decree of October 8, 2019 "On approval of the Concept for the development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the period up to 2030" provides 16% of higher education institutions in 2023, 57% and 85% respectively in 2025. In 2030, it will be 10%. At the same time, the transition to this system has already begun.

Ta'syrian coronavirus

The coronavirus infection and related quarantine restrictions have had a huge impact on the education sector. On the one hand, quarantine restrictions led to a violation of the continuity of educational processes, on the other hand, they became a catalyst accelerating the development of distance learning.

About exams during a pandemic

The first case of coronavirus infection in Uzbekistan was detected on March 15, and since March 16, by the decision of the special Republican Commission, preschool, secondary and higher educational institutions are closed for a three-week quarantine. About 80 thousand students from other regions of Uzbekistan studying in Tashkent received a 50% discount on transport services upon their return home.

At home, about 8,4 million students were in quarantine, of which about 6 million were students of secondary schools. To ensure a continuous education process, various types of distance learning have been organized.

In particular, the Ministry of Public Education has prepared a broadcast of lessons for all grades in accordance with the curriculum. The official telegram channel of the Ministry of UZEDU and the YouTube video-hosting channel began to publish the schedule of TV programs for all grades and live recording.

In addition, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education has created

online resources on higher education standards and launched a telegram channel EDUUZ, where self-learning materials began to be posted. At the same time, the Innovation Library continued the process of forming more than 3,500 electronic textbooks from various subjects.

Parents of pupils of preschool educational organizations and primary school students of general education schools were given annual leave, including those who worked less than 6 months. Employees of preschool, general secondary, secondary specialized and higher educational institutions, sports and cultural institutions, funded from the state budget and whose activities have been suspended, are guaranteed to be paid on time.

Temporary disability benefits were paid to persons caring for children under the age of 14 years at 100% of the average salary.

The measures adopted made it possible to resolve three main issues related to the closure of educational institutions. The first is to look at students from pre-school and general educational institutions, the second is to provide material assistance during quarantine, the third is the possibility to continue the educational process remotely.

Issues to be solved

There are also problems that need to be solved in the field of education in Uzbekistan.

Despite the dynamic growth in preschool education before the pandemic (it is clear that quarantine restrictions have slowed the growth of this sector's indicators, which may be lower at the end of the year than last year), child enrolment remains low; The increase in coverage is 44,5% in Uzbekistan compared to neighboring countries with a higher coverage rate of more than 70%. When the pandemic is over, the relevant institutions are in short supply.

There are still schools where children study in two shifts. This indicates that the current capacity of educational institutions is less than what they need. With the accelerated pace of construction of new housing complexes in the cities and regions, it is necessary to ensure a large-scale construction of new schools, as well as to provide them with computer laboratories, modern equipment, including laboratories and high speed.

V. Conclusion

In conclusion, over the past four years since the new stage of reforms in all areas of education in Uzbekistan has been established, serious grounds have been laid for their implementation to a qualitatively new level, meeting modern international requirements. But most of the existing problems are still unsolved. The education sector from the point of view of reforming the region is much more "conservative", because it objectively trains personnel, trains people for life in the future. To prepare the new offspring for life needs twenty years, and this problem cannot be solved in three to five years. Qualified applicants are required for the training of highly qualified specialists in universities. For the successful development of school, it is necessary to develop increasingly complex curricula, the development of children's abilities and high-quality preparation in preschool educational institutions.

During the educational reform in Uzbekistan focused on talent identification and development among young people. But a previously inefficient system of preschool and preschool education needs to develop talent from kindergarten and school. This is also evidenced by the low preparation of applicants.

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