



DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION AND PEDAGOGICAL THOUGHTS IN UZBEKISTAN DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

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Annotation

From the first years of independence (September 1, 1991), the Uzbek government has made education a priority. The Republic of Uzbekistan has a clear and unambiguous state policy in the field of education, which is based on humane and democratic principles, and the education of every citizen is enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: education, teaching, development, independent, learning.

Introduction

It was necessary to update the content of the public education system in our independent Republic and further develop it in the new social environment. Because the main goal of the legal, economic and spiritual reforms is to protect the lives of all citizens, improve their living conditions, raise their morale, and most importantly, to build a free and prosperous homeland, a free and prosperous life.

In this regard, the first President I A Karimov in his speech at the XI session of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR on October 25, 1989, paid special attention to the training of personnel and expressed the following views: our culture will also be supported and developed. If we want to think about the future, if we want to create conditions for today's young people who will continue to work in the future, and if we care about their lives, we must first change our attitude to the work of educating local youth. By sending as many talented young people as possible to the most advanced enterprises of the Union, including even foreign countries, if necessary, to Japan, America and other places to learn new technologies, new business organization, to train them, should be given the opportunity to gain experience. That's what changes our economy, our lives. If we don't, it will be difficult for us to get on the highway. Needless to say, without carefully training the staff, to their credit without reaching out, without trusting them and without supporting them, I think something





There is no way to change the situation in the industry. "At the XXII Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan (June 5, 1990)

The first President of our country focused on education and outlined the following tasks in this regard: "Public education requires radically new approaches in the field of education and upbringing of the younger generation. There is a need to make a sharp shift in the provision of pre-school education to children. There is a need to actively expand the number of home kindergartens, counseling centers, and kindergartens in rural areas. Boarding schools for gifted children will continue to be established.

Kindergarten, school, as well as children's clinics, bathing sports grounds with swimming pools, working with children outside of school territorial children's institutions, including visiting institutions to think deeply about the construction of complexes and start this work.

The first President paid attention to the situation during the independence period and how effective it was. It is important to explain to students with specific examples.

To achieve this goal, the Government of the Republic has set the task of radically reforming the public education system. The spiritual renewal of the society first of all required the reform of the education system and the modernization of the education system in view of the growing need for national personnel. To this end, the Law "On Education" was widely discussed and approved at the IX session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on July 12, 1992 and revised on August 29, 1997.

The Law on Education and Upbringing sets out a number of urgent tasks, such as the professional training of citizens and the constitutional right of every citizen to education. Today, our republic is a radically new state, in which every reform in the political, economic and spiritual spheres envisages the gradual implementation of the new education system. After all, the reforms in the field of education are based on the principle of a new stage - the transition. The National Training Program is also the organizational, scientific and methodological basis for reforming the system of continuing education. The main goal of the national program is to develop a system of continuing education, which is important by ensuring the training of competitive personnel in all areas through the formation of a creative and independent-minded, well-developed, free individual. Therefore, from the first years of independence, our country has been focusing on the restoration and development of our rich culture, improving the education system, raising it to the level of world standards that can meet modern requirements.

In the field of education, the adoption of the Law "On Education", the introduction of a new alphabet based on the Latin script in the first grades from 1996 to 1997, the





creation of programs, manuals, textbooks in the new alphabet - this is were the first steps taken in the field of education. In the past, new types of educational institutions have been established. Lyceums have been opened at universities. Talented students began to study abroad, teachers began to visit foreign countries and learn best practices.

New business schools, small and medium vocational courses began to open in the provinces, and in a market economy, farmers, tax and customs officials, auditors, etc. new specialties were introduced.

A test method has been introduced in the field of higher education. The pedagogical institutes in the regions have been transformed into universities, and foreign specialists have been involved in the educational institutions of the republic. The Academy of State and Public Construction, the Academy of Banking and Finance have been established in the country. The Mahalla, Kamolot, Soglom Avlod Uchun, Nuroniy, Ulugbek and Umid foundations also contribute to the development of education. It was also noted that the system of training, education and upbringing of specialists is not connected with the ongoing reforms in the country, the material base of schools does not meet the requirements, the problem of staff training has not yet been resolved. Life has shown that curricula, manuals and textbooks do not meet the requirements. He also called for reforms in higher education. Taking all this into account, in March 1997, in accordance with the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers, a special commission was established to reform the education system, to make changes in the process of training at the level of modern requirements. The law was adopted at a session of the Oliy Majlis.

These two documents provide for a step-by-step reform of the education system:

The first stage is the transition period. 1997 - 2001. During these years, in the framework of the new requirements, the training of teachers, the creation of educational standards, work on curricula, the reconstruction of secondary schools, the system of secondary special and vocational education, the preparation of the ground and the foundation of continuing education hit

The second stage is planned for 2000-2005. During this period, it is planned to fully implement the national program. There are plans to change some of its ideas and rules. The third stage is 2005 and the following years, when the experience of the reforms will be analyzed and summarized, and the training system will be improved and developed.

According to the Law "On Education", education has been declared a priority in the field of social development of the Republic of Uzbekistan.





The basic principles of the state in the field of education are as follows:

- Education and upbringing are humane and democratic;
- Continuity and consistency of education;
- Compulsory general secondary, as well as secondary special, vocational education;
- Voluntary choice of secondary special, vocational education: academic lyceum and vocational college:
- The secular nature of the education system;
- Disclosure of education within the framework of state educational standards:
- A unified and differentiated approach to the selection of educational programs:
- Education and talent development:
- Harmonization of state and public administration in the education system:

It is the main component of public education - the system of continuing education.

The following system of continuing education is based in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The pre-school education system aims to prepare the child for a healthy and mature education. This education is provided from three to six to seven years of age in the family, kindergarten and other educational institutions, regardless of the form of ownership.

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