



## EDUCATION IS A PRIORITY FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY

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### Annotation

Reforms in the field of education is one of the important priorities of any country. And access to the list of the best higher education institutions in the world ranking in the field of higher education is an important factor in the socio-economic development of the country. The article suggested that the reform of the education system is the main basis of social progress.

**Keywords:** Higher education, entrepreneurship, world ranking, the best higher education institutions, socio-economic development.

It is known that one of the reasons for development in any developed country depends on the level of attention to education and science in this country. Confirmation of this can be seen in the practice of developed countries. No matter how wealthy a country is, its economy will remain under the influence of another country as long as it does not consider education as a priority.

As the first president of Uzbekistan IslaKarimov said: "Today, international life and the development of mankind have entered a stage when it is no longer military power that is decisive, but intellectual potential, intellect, thought, and advanced technologies." [quoted from:1]

Of course, the economic resources and geographical capabilities of the country are important. But not the conditions created at the expense of rich natural resources, but strict reliance on education in the country, the achievement of its qualitative improvement will pay off well in the future, leading to socio-economic growth, which can be seen from the importance of education in the socio-economic sphere of many countries, for example, developed European countries or Japan, South Korea and Singapore in Asia.

In general, the twenty-first century is a period of globalization that requires high potential, and all this requires great attention to education in its social progress in all states, which can be observed in the new approach to the education system in most countries of the world in individual reforms.



Since the beginning of the XXI century, the old system of higher education in almost all states of the former Soviet Union has been radically changed. The higher education system began to take shape following the example of the West and America. Because Western European and American higher education is carried out on the basis of democratic procedures, and from the point of view of the quality of education, this has become clear to everyone today.

For example, according to the "QS World University Rankings" in 2022, 7 of the top 10 higher education rankings were in the United States. [2]

For several years, the United States and the United Kingdom have been at the forefront of the QS rankings. Therefore, in most countries of the former Soviet Union, American-style higher education institutions were opened. Examples include Armenia, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan and even France in Europe.

In Uzbekistan, the education system was heavily ideologized during the years of the tsarist invasion of Russia and the Soviet totalitarian system. This long process had many negative consequences. The country has lagged behind the development of.

The Jadids, who knew this well during the invasion of the Russian Empire, fought against it. To save the country from the oppression of the empire, one of the ways at once was to raise the public consciousness of the people, and for this purpose to develop education, transfer control in all areas of the country into the hands of local personnel and thus achieve the fragmentation of direct colonial chains through social development.

The Jadids, who were well aware that education was the only factor in their development, founded schools in a new way at the end of the XIX century. They tried to introduce modern education. But because of the opposition to this in the conditions of the colonial regime, young people began to be sent to study in more developed countries.

At the beginning of the XX century, or rather in 1911, only 11 students studied in Bukhara, and in 1912 30 students in Istanbul. [quoted from:3]

Literary critic Sh. Turdiyev cited valuable information in his work that during this period many young people from the country were sent to study in different foreign countries, noting that only in 1922 about 70 such young people were sent to study in Germany. [quoted from:4]



Therefore, from the first years of independence of our country, the first President of our Republic, Islam Karimov, paid attention to the development of education: "Education is the basis for the development of society, the only force that will save it from inevitable destruction. Remember the events that took place in Turkestan at the beginning of our century. Why was the enlightenment movement in this country stronger than ever in those years? Only, thanks to enlightenment, it was possible to awaken the entire degraded territory, to open the eyes of people who found themselves in the predicament of tsarist Russia ... If we can educate people with intelligence, high morale, we will be able to achieve the goals set for us, prosperity and progress will be decided in our country..." he argued. [quoted from:2] Therefore, fundamental reforms were carried out in the country's education system.

The "National Law on Education" and the "National Training Programme" have been developed, as well as step-by-step reforms within the framework of the national programme.

In a short time, a holistic system of continuing education was created, aimed at educating a harmonious personality. The republic has also introduced reforms in the field of training of highly qualified scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel. A two-tier system of higher education has been created that meets international standards - bachelor's and master's degrees.

In general, Uzbekistan abandoned the old education system of the times of the former Soviet Union and introduced a new education on the basis of a new law and a national program (the law of 29.08.1997 "On Education" in a new edition and the "National Training Program").

Over the years of independence, the number of higher education institutions has increased and this year reached 210. [6] In particular, there are a number of branches of prestigious higher educational institutions of foreign countries. Annual expenditure on education in Uzbekistan is 10-12 percent compared to gross domestic product.

Of course, it is wrong to say that the reforms quickly bore fruit. There are several reasons for this.

In the former Allied states, public funds for education may have been allocated in accordance with the plan, but it was not allowed to develop freely. As in all fields, education was influenced by ideology. The corrupt and centralized system in the country has led to a decline in the quality of education. Even in



the first years of independence, a truly competitive environment was lacking to ensure the economic freedom of educational institutions.

In a free market economy, as in all spheres, the labor market requires competition.

As mentioned above, one of the important aspects of European and American education is the economic freedom of educational institutions and the introduction of democratic governance. On the other hand, the presence of non-governmental educational institutions in them also leads to the development of competition. Therefore, in connection with the requirements of the modern market economy, reforms in this area are further deepened, measures are being taken to rapidly expand the opportunities of the labor market and resources.

Accordingly, on October 8, 2019, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev signed a decree approving the concept for the development of the higher education system in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030. According to it, the coverage of graduates of general secondary education with higher education will increase by 50%, for these purposes it is necessary to develop public-private partnerships in the field of higher education, to organize the activities of public and private higher education institutions in the field of higher education, the transformation of the National University of Uzbekistan and Samarkand State University into the main higher educational institutions of the country, as well as at least 10 higher educational institutions of our republic are included in the list of higher educational institutions in the first 1000 places in the ranking of internationally recognized organizations (QS World University Rankings, Times Higher Education or Academic Ranking of World Universities), In addition, the National University of Uzbekistan and Samarkand State University are on their way to entering the list of the first 500 higher education institutions. [7] Accordingly, reforms are being consistently carried out in our country.

Instead of a conclusion, we can say that during the period of the empire and the former totalitarian regime, as well as throughout the USSR, Uzbekistan lagged behind in the field of education. The reasons for this: **First**, education was approached one-sidedly. That is, education was taken under the control of one party, one ideology. It could not be otherwise.



A country that during the empire turned into a huge raw material base, the unified party government of the former USSR also used all measures to preserve it as a subordinate territory. This led to the lag of education from progress, stagnation.

**Secondly, the** protracted period of the Cold War and the unilateral conduct of international relations kept education within the old framework. As a result, the country has remained an invaluable holder of international best practices. Therefore, for the further development of education, it will be necessary to focus on the following factors, in our opinion, based on the above:

**First, to provide independence to educational institutions, to** introduce more freedoms into the education system. This requires the decentralization of higher and secondary specialized educational institutions in order to provide them with a number of freedoms. In this regard, in our country, several state higher education institutions have been allowed to self-finance.

**Secondly, the organization of private educational institutions at all stages of education and** the formation of competition. To date, this has been partially achieved, in particular, several private educational institutions have been opened at the levels of preschool, secondary and higher education.

**Thirdly, decent remuneration for the services of teachers in this area.** In almost all countries that have received a quality education, you can see an increase in the salaries of professors, mentors and trainers in this area.

**Fourthly, the correct organization of the work of teachers** in educational institutions. Creating a background for the creative activity of students. The chaotically organized lesson process and overload based on formalities are a great obstacle to the creative activity of teachers.

**Fifth, to** reduce external interference in the activities of professors, teachers and trainers in the field, which are obstacles to the educational process. This can be seen in the experience in Japan and Singapore.

**Sixth, to** maintain a certain level of equality in the number of male and female teachers-trainers in educational institutions, especially in secondary and secondary specialized, vocational educational institutions. Since this factor is important in the upbringing of children, it is known today in pedagogy and psychology.

In addition to the above, of course, it is necessary to attract innovative innovations to the educational process, create opportunities for students,



encourage them, create objective and subjective factors for the realization of their talents.

Only in this case, the education system will be able to accurately give the expected results.

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