

Effects of Activities and Reforms in the Field of General Education

Sharopova Nigora Akbarovna

University of Economics and Pedagogy Non-state educational institution, (Uzbekistan) Ph.D.,
Associate Professor of the Department of “General Methodological Sciences”

Annotation: The article analyzes the measures and their results to strengthen the material and technical base of educational institutions over the years of independence. Many tasks have been completed to complete the qualitative and methodological renovation of the educational process, the construction of new schools, major repairs, and equipping them with modern educational and laboratory equipment.

Keywords: Reforms in the field of general education, school, education, legal and regulatory documents, material and technical base of schools, textbooks and educational literature, information and communication technologies, state educational standards, ideal generation, professional development of teachers, “Modern Schools”.

INTRODUCTION

Public education is one of the priorities of the social policy of Uzbekistan. The development of the country's society depends on quality education. It is the quality of school education that reflects the prospects for the development of the country and creates the basis for the training of highly qualified personnel. No wonder the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that school affairs are under the control of the state. As Abdullah Avlani said, “For us, education is a matter of life or death, salvation or destruction, happiness or disaster”. One of the important measures taken in the education system during the years of independence was the strengthening of the material and technical base of general education schools. Efforts were made to provide general education schools with modern technical facilities, new programs, teaching aids, textbooks, visual aids and other educational and methodological literature. The library fund of general education schools was replenished with new textbooks and periodicals.

From the first days of independence, attention was paid to creating conditions for free education and creativity of young people. The Decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 5, 1993 “On measures to encourage students in Uzbekistan” was announced [1]. According to the document, various olympiads and competitions were held among students, the winners were awarded.

Certain work has been done on the Resolution of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the procedure for implementing the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the introduction of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin alphabet” and the order of the Ministry of Public Education by decree No. 336 of December 19, 1993.

Plans were developed and presented by the regional department of public education for the gradual transition to the new alphabet in the district and city departments of public education. Experts who knew the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin alphabet were identified, and groups of speakers were formed. In the city and district departments of public education and educational institutions, corners and school boards have been created for studying the Uzbek alphabet in Latin.

METHODS AND LEVEL OF STUDY

The Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 5, 1998 “On the development and introduction of state educational standards for the system of continuous education”, “On improving the provision of the system of continuous education with textbooks and educational literature” and on measures to implement the project “Improving the system of publishing textbooks” was of great importance and educational literature for secondary schools.

The introduction of information and communication technologies into the educational process in the educational system has been accelerated. Of great importance was the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 30, 2002 “On the further development of computerization and the introduction of information and communication technologies”, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 6, 2002 “On measures for the further development of computerization and the introduction of information and communication technologies” resolution dated July 8, 2005 “On additional measures for the further development of information and communication technologies”.

Decree adopted on May 21, 2004 by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the state national program for the development of school education for 2004-2009”, served as the basis for strengthening the material and technical base of schools and served as the basis for educating a harmonious generation.

In accordance with the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 9, 2004 №331 “On measures to implement the State National Program for the Development of School Education for 2004-2009”, attention was paid to improving the quality of education and training, the use of state educational standards and advanced pedagogical technologies, strengthening the material and technical base [2]. This document served as a program for the creation and development of general education for 2004-2017.

The state national program includes a radical renovation, reconstruction, overhaul and maintenance of school buildings, equipping educational laboratories with modern equipment, computers, textbooks and teaching aids, raising educational standards and curricula, providing schools with qualified personnel, strengthening the sports base and developing sports, the creation of effective systems for retraining and advanced training of teachers, as well as strengthening incentives for their work were identified as priorities.

Under the program, more than 7,800 general education schools have been built, reconstructed and overhauled in cities and villages of the republic. About 10 thousand school buildings have acquired a modern look [3].

Positive results in this regard were the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 21, 2004 “On the program for equipping secondary schools with furniture, modern teaching and laboratory equipment, computers and sports equipment for 2005-2009”. The document played an important role in the development for the period - 2004-2017.

The Decrees of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. served to improve the quality of education in secondary schools. Karimov dated June 20, 2006 “On the organization of information and library support for the population”, on November 9 this year “On measures to implement the project to introduce information and communication technologies in secondary schools”. Information resource centers have been created at school libraries in 102 regions, leading cluster schools in 96 regions [4].

On December 10, 2012, the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued a resolution “On measures to further improve the system of learning foreign languages”. According to the document, since the 2013-2014 academic year, foreign languages have been taught in all schools of the republic from the first grade.

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

In recent years, Uzbekistan has paid special attention to improving the education system, training innovative thinkers, and educating young people as highly spiritual people. In particular, on August 23, 2019, under the chairmanship of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, a meeting was held on the development of the public education system, improving the qualifications and prestige of teachers in society, and raising the morale of the younger generation. He provided feedback on the most pressing issues in the field. Emphasizing the need to reform the school education system, President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev focused on the opinion of our great enlightened ancestor Mahmudkhodzhi Behbudi that “The school is the greatest building in the world”, and dwelled in detail on the essence and significance of this issue [5].

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 29, 2019, the Concept for the Development of the Public Education System until 2030 was developed and specific mechanisms for achieving 48 goals were identified. In particular, by 2030, Uzbekistan is expected to be among the top 30 countries in the world in the PISA international student assessment program.

Measures were taken to organize spiritual and educational work in schools on a new basis, to introduce a single subject “Education”, which united the disciplines “National Idea”, “Ethics”, “History of Religions”, “Sense of the Motherland”. There were also activities to create feature films, documentaries, plays and videos about school life and dedicated teachers.

“We need to harmoniously develop material and spiritual life. The school should be a key link in this regard. The development of school education should become a big national goal for us, a national movement” said President Mirziyoyev [6].

On November 26, 2019, the Decree of the President of Uzbekistan “On measures to create modern schools” was adopted. In accordance with the decision, the main parameters for the transformation of at least three percent of schools by 2021, 20 percent by 2025 and 50 percent by 2030 into “Modern Schools” are set. The success of educational work largely depended on the work to improve the qualifications of teachers in the spirit of modernity.

President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev held a meeting on the development of school education on March 2, 2020, at which the priorities of the public education system were discussed. Over the past three years, new buildings have been built in Uzbekistan for more than 160 secondary schools. Modern innovative educational institutions have been opened: presidential schools, specialized schools named after great scientists, schools of creativity, schools of Temurbeks [7]. During this period, the sphere of general education became one of the central directions of state policy. The state allocated financial resources for this.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that during the years of independence, a radical reform of the education system has become a requirement of the time. A legal framework has been formed for the creation of a system of general education. During this period, the Law on Education was passed several times, each of which served to solve some problems in this area during a certain period. During this period, the Law on Education was passed several times, and each of them served to

solve some problems in the field for a certain period. Based on these laws, other normative legal acts were adopted and put into effect. Based on the legal framework of the sector, the system was reformed, and as a result, the general education system was formed on the basis of completely new standards. The content of educational institutions has changed radically. Particular attention was paid to the creation of legal, scientific, methodological, financial and material conditions for reforming and developing the education system. State educational standards and new generation textbooks have been created.

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