

Educational system in Uzbekistan

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Abstract: *The legislation can be provided and other guarantees of social protection of youth. Besides it in the article 41 of the Constitution of Uzbekistan says everyone has the right to education. The State guarantees free general education. Schooling shall be under state supervision. "The main purpose of our reforms in the field of economics, politics is a human. That is why the matter of education, it's a new generation of education, able to realize the idea of national revival, will be a matter of the state, one of the priority tasks of his [1] "*

Keywords: Education, State guarantees, intellectual heritage, "National program for cadres training, reforms in education system.

I. Introduction.

From the first steps on the path of independence in the Republic of Uzbekistan attaches great importance to the revival and further development of spirituality, improving the national education system, strengthen its national foundations, raise them to the level of world standards in harmony with the requirements of the time, because truly educated person can appreciate human dignity, to preserve national values, to raise national awareness, dedication to fight to live in a free society, to our independent state has taken a worthy, authoritative place in the world community.

The main objective and driving force behind the reforms implemented in the country is a man, his harmonious development and prosperity, to create conditions and effective mechanisms to implement the interests of the individual, change outdated stereotypes of thinking and social behavior. An important condition for the development of Uzbekistan is to create the perfect training system based on the rich intellectual heritage of the people and universal values, the achievements of modern culture, economy, science, engineering and technology.

Achieving these goals, noble aspirations, renewal of society, the effect and fate of the reforms carried out in the name of progress and the future - all inextricably linked, first of all, to the problem of preparation of highly skilled, conscientious staff, specialists, meeting the requirements of the time.

The national program for training complies with the provisions of the Law "On Education", developed on the basis of the analysis of national experiences on the basis of the world's achievements in the education system and is aimed at the formation of a new generation of frames with high general and professional culture, creative and social activity, the ability to independently navigate the social and political life, can pose and solve the problem in the future[2].

The program provides for the implementation of the national model of training, the creation of socio-economic, legal, psychological, pedagogical and other conditions for the formation of fully developed personality, adapting to life in today's changing society, informed choice and the subsequent development of the educational and professional programs, education of citizens, conscious of their responsibility to society, the state and the family.

II. Discussion.

The new Law "On Education" and "National program for cadres training," August 29, 1997 at the IX session of the Oliy Majlis of Uzbekistan was adopted. They were identified following the principles of the state policy in the field of education:

- humane and democratic education and training;
- continuity and consistency of education;
- compulsory secondary, including special and vocational education;
- Free choice of secondary special and professional education - choice of study in an academic lyceum or vocational college;
- secular nature of the education system;
- accessibility for all education within the state standards;
- uniform and a differentiated approach to the choice of the educational program;
- Promoting knowledge and talent;
- harmonious combination of state and public administration with the education system.

It was determined that the formation of the Republic of Uzbekistan is carried out in the following forms:

- preschool education;
- secondary education;
- secondary technical vocational education;
- higher education;
- post-graduate education;
- training and retraining;
- non-formal education.

The purpose of the National Training Program is a radical reform of the education sector, its deliverance from ideological stamps of the past, the creation of the National model of training of qualified personnel, meeting the requirements of world-class, high spiritual and moral requirements. As envisaged in the National Programme for the training, the implementation of reforms in the sphere of education is carried out in three phases in parallel with the gradual reforms in other spheres of life of the republic.

The main components of the National Training models are:

- identity - the state and society - continuing education
- science - production.

A distinctive feature of the National model of training is to introduce as separate stages, a nine-year general secondary education and three years of specialized secondary and vocational education, which ensure the continuity of the transition from secondary to professional educational programs.

The functioning system of continuous education in Uzbekistan is provided on the basis of state educational standards, continuity of educational programs at different levels and includes the following types of education:

- preschool education;
- General secondary education;
- Specialized secondary and vocational education;
- higher education;
- Post-graduate education;
- Training and retraining;
- Non-formal education.

Secondary programs include pre-school, primary (I-IV grades), secondary education (I-IX classes), specialized secondary and vocational education.

Professional educational programs include secondary special and professional. Graduate (Bachelor, Master) and post-graduate education, training and retraining. Primary education is aimed at laying the foundations of literacy, knowledge and skills necessary for obtaining a general secondary education. In the first class of school children taken from six to seven years.

General secondary education provides the required volume of knowledge, develops skills of independent thinking, organizational skills and practical experience, and offers initial career counseling and the choice of the next stage of education.

To develop the abilities and talents of children created special schools.

In order to obtain specialized secondary and vocational education, everyone has the right on the basis of general secondary education voluntarily choose a field of study in academic lyceum or professional college.

Academic lyceums and professional colleges provide specialized secondary or vocational education that entitles persons to work in their chosen profession or to continue education at the next level.

Academic Lyceum - a three-year secondary vocational school providing intensive development of intellectual abilities, in-depth, differentiated and professionally-oriented training of students.

Professional College - a three-year secondary vocational education institution providing in-depth development of professional inclinations and skills students receive one or more specialties in selected professions.

Higher education provides training of highly qualified specialists.

Training of specialists with higher education is carried out in higher education institutions (universities, academies, colleges and other educational institutions of high school) on the basis of secondary special and professional education[3].

Higher education has two levels: undergraduate and graduate, supporting documents of the state standard of higher education.

Undergraduate - basic higher education with fundamental knowledge on one of the areas of higher education study for at least four years.

Master - degree in a particular specialty with duration of training not less than two years on the basis of a bachelor degree.

Citizens have the right to receive the second and subsequent higher education on a contractual basis.

Postgraduate education is aimed at meeting the needs of society in the scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel. Postgraduate education can be obtained at universities and research institutions (Doctorate).

The procedure for the preparation of scientific and scientific-pedagogical staff, awarding of academic degrees and titles established by law.

Further training and retraining of personnel deepening and updating professional knowledge and skills.

The procedure for training and retraining of personnel is established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan.

To meet the individual needs of children and adolescents, the organization of their free time and rest state bodies, public associations, as well as other legal and natural persons may establish after-school educational institutions and cultural-aesthetic, scientific, technical, sports and other areas.

For extracurricular educational institutions include palaces, houses, clubs and children's centers, youth art, children's and youth sport schools, art schools, music schools, studios, libraries, health and other institutions.

The establishment and activities of non-school educational institutions established by law.

Training and maintenance of orphans and children left without parents or other legal representatives, carried out on the basis of full government support in the manner determined by law.

Implement the national policy to enhance the prestige and social status of the teaching activities. The necessary conditions for training, rehabilitation and recreation of students and teachers.

Educational institutions and health authorities shall take the necessary measures to preserve and promote the health of children and youth. The conditions for the implementation of an improving orientation of the educational process, implementation of the rules of a healthy lifestyle. Improved organizational and methodological approaches to improve health and hygiene culture of students, increase their physical-sports activity and the level of physical development. It creates an adapted environment for children with disabilities and developmental disorders.

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In the Republic of Uzbekistan created the international legal base of cooperation in the field of training, implemented the priority areas for international cooperation, developing international educational structure, expanding the exchange of scientific and pedagogical staff, students and pupils. The basis for the international recognition of national documents on education. Activated work of ministries and departments, embassies of the Republic of Uzbekistan abroad on a wide attraction of direct and indirect foreign investment in training[3].

Full implementation of the National Programme for Training in the Republic of Uzbekistan carries out the construction of a democratic legal state and open civil society, ensuring respect for human rights and freedoms, the spiritual renewal of society, formation of socially oriented market economy and integration into the world community. And this, in turn, is a priority among the most important socio-political and educational objectives of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Presidential Decree "On additional measures directed to the implementation of the state youth policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated February 6, 2014 was a logical continuation of conducted gradual reforms in the years of independence and has been marked as the beginning of a new phase of work[4].

III. Conclusion.

In addition, it is reported that a special state program has been developed annually in Uzbekistan under the proclamation of the social direction of the current year. Particularly, 2008 was declared the Year of Youth, 2010 – Year of harmoniously developed generation, 2014 – Year of a healthy child, and the current 2016 – Year of a healthy mother and child. "This fact testifies to the colossal activities undertaken towards creating a brighter future for the younger generation. The scale and depth of the endeavors carried out in Uzbekistan is evidenced by the fact that more than 7 trillion soums has been allocated for the realization of the State program "Year of a healthy mother and child", – the document says.

It is also noted that our country took the highest worldwide recognition for the national model of continuous education and upbringing of harmoniously developed young generation. State educational standards, curricula and textbooks meeting the requirements of time have been developed and introduced taking into account international experience for all stages of education. Advanced educational

technology and interactive teaching methods are widely used.

During the years of independence a new type of education – the professional colleges and academic lyceums has been created which has no analogues in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States. This work allowed forming a unique unified system of lifelong learning-research education oriented in the training of highly qualified, competitive specialists for all branches of economy and social sphere, providing spiritual and moral education, and comprehensive creative development of young people.

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