

REFORMS IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND ITS PHILOSOPHICAL AND LEGAL BASIS

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ABSTRACT--*The article analyzes the reforms in the higher education system in Uzbekistan in recent years, a system of measures aimed at improving the quality of higher education. The article also examines the issues of further improving the system of training highly qualified personnel, the introduction of advanced modern technologies in the process of radical reform and modernization of the education system, the conceptual aspects of innovative educational processes.*

Keywords--*higher education system, quality of education, qualified personnel, concept of higher education development, healthy competition, professional activity, labor market.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Today, efforts to improve the quality of education around the world are gaining momentum. Because the development and prospects of society depend in many respects on personnel, therefore, there is a growing tendency to understand that education plays a key role. In this regard, it is important to achieve the quality and effectiveness of education. In recent decades, we have witnessed the intensification of various approaches to understanding the philosophical essence of the reforms being carried out in our country in recent years. Scientific research focused on cognitive analysis in particular is common.

The reforms in the higher education system implemented in our country in recent years are significant in that they are ultimately aimed at improving the quality of higher education. This, in turn, requires further improvement of the system of training highly qualified personnel to meet the high requirements of civil society formation and recognized models, the study of advanced modern technologies, innovative educational processes in deepening the process of radical reform and modernization of the education system.

It is known that the concept of quality of education received its international name in 1998 at the World Conference on Higher Education and its further improvement in Paris. It was noted at the conference that ensuring the quality of education with the participation of 29 countries is a long-term strategic task of educational institutions

There is neither a single approach nor a methodology to explain the philosophical essence of the concept of quality of education in the scientific philosophical literature. According to theoretical philosophers and practitioners who study the education system (including higher education) and the processes in it, it is very difficult to give a single definition of the quality of education, because there are a number of objective and subjective factors that affect it. Meanwhile, we all know that factors such as the specifics of each region, the mentality of the nation, its historical roots, the long-standing stages of the education system, the influence of

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cultures and civilizations do not go unnoticed. Also, taking into consideration that the world does not have an ideal education system, the ongoing reforms and the development of social relations in society, as life puts new and new demands on us, requires constant improvement of the "quality of education." The emergence of new discoveries and inventions even creates the need for social change in education.

Among the factors in ensuring the quality of education, experts include the followings: a) educational institutions; b) professors and teachers; c) students, graduates; g) parents; d) consumers, personnel customers.

In 1998, the World Conference on Higher Education, organized by UNESCO, adopted the "World Declaration of Higher Education for the XXI Century." In this declaration, the following definition of the concept of quality of education is given:

Quality is a multidisciplinary concept in the field of higher education, which includes all functions and types of activities, educational and academic programs, research and scholarships, the provision of educational institutions with mature and qualified personnel, students, buildings, structures, working independently on a regular basis and the system that includes material and technical base, equipment and facilities, and employment of graduates.

If we turn to the opinions of scientists, Jim Collins notes: "The leaders of large companies began the process of reorganization by getting the right people for their team and getting rid of unnecessary people. After that, they chose which way to go. The basic idea is that everything is decided by the staff, who is more important than what is said. Because personnel- is the strategy, the organizational structure, the tactic. Companies today need to build their foundations to move to a new level of quality. In my opinion, the fundamental answer to this question is the issue of personnel. In a word, we can say that these ideas of Jim Collins are consistent with the statement that the quality of training today should be commensurate with the quality of education. To do this, it is necessary to train highly qualified personnel capable of carrying out innovative activities in educational institutions. In short, success in any field cannot be achieved without careful training and appreciation.

The development of science, engineering and technology in modern society imposes on the higher education system to find solutions to the following tasks, including: a) quality and guaranteed training; b) ensuring the mobility of faculty and students; (g) Improving the evaluation of educational programs in the activities of higher education institutions, and so on.

Over the past three years, a number of legal and regulatory documents on the improvement of the higher education system have been developed and actively implemented in our country. One of such important strategic documents is the philosophical essence and content of the priorities set out in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 8, 2019 "On approval of the Concept of development of higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030". , and if we pay attention to it, training of highly qualified personnel with modern knowledge and high spiritual and moral qualities, independent thinking and we are witnessing that the main goal is to raise the level of education to a qualitatively new level, to modernize higher education, to develop the social sphere and the economy based on advanced educational technologies. Based on the purpose of the decree, the following tasks are to be performed on a consistent basis. That is:

"Development of public-private partnership in the field of higher education, increase of the level of coverage with higher education by 50% on the basis of organization of activities of state and non-state higher education institutions in the regions, creation of a healthy competitive environment in the field; introduction of

advanced standards of higher education based on international experience, including the gradual transition from an education system focused on the acquisition of theoretical knowledge in the curriculum to the **formation of practical skills; to raise** the content of higher education to a **qualitatively new level, to establish** a system of training **highly qualified personnel** who will make a worthy contribution to the sustainable development of the social sphere and the economy, and will be able to find their place in the labor market.”

It can be said that the active implementation of the tasks set out in the decree will not only improve the quality of the higher education system, but also serve to increase the prestige and prestige of our country in the world and the level of development of the world's leading countries. It is also known that one of the basic laws of philosophy is to increase the coverage of higher education in the country through the transition to "quantitative and qualitative change" and the development of a healthy competitive environment among the population, ultimately meeting the needs of society for quality personnel serves in a sense.

II. RESULTS

For this, it is necessary to increase the efficiency of the educational process and further improve the quality of education through the introduction of modern pedagogical technologies in the educational process. In this regard, President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev instructed: "... in my opinion, it is necessary to solve two main tasks:

- The First - the material and technical base of scientific institutions should be significantly strengthened at the level of advanced foreign centers and in accordance with the requirements of scientists. At the same time, of course, the needs of the state and its goals must be taken into account;
- The Second– is the development and implementation of specific measures for the full support of academics, including financial incentives, ”and the task was set to develop and implement a system of specific measures in this regard.

Important practical steps have been taken to expand the participation of the higher education system in the development of the higher education system, providing the country's steadily growing economy with highly qualified personnel, addressing the issues of strategically integrated development of all regions and sectors.

According to psychologist TV Volodina, "in order to improve the professional activity of a teacher, it is necessary to understand the pedagogical process as a system." Thus, the quality of personnel trained in the higher education system depends in many respects on the professional dedication of professors and teachers working in the higher education system.

If we study the existing problems in the higher education system of Uzbekistan on the basis of statistics, we will see that there are social problems that need to be addressed. If we analyze as of January 1, 2013, the coverage of students in the higher education system was 9%, which is lower than regional and international standards, which is significantly different from the situation in the primary and secondary education system of Uzbekistan (where almost 100% of school-age population covered). The centralized planning system determines both the number of students in higher education institutions (universities and institutes) and their fields of study. The number of places in higher education institutions in each direction is determined by state decisions and students are selected based on the results of national tests conducted by the State Testing Center under the

Cabinet of Ministers. With the secondary education system covering almost 100% and the higher education system 9%, 9 out of 10 school leavers cannot enter the university, the demand for higher education is high and the competition for each place offered in universities exceeds 6 people. Sixty percent of university entering belong to students who are men (in recent years, unlike other countries in the region, the proportion of women in universities has declined for a variety of reasons). While such issues have led to partial changes over the past three years, they still do not fully meet international standards. The reason for this is that a number of bureaucratic hurdles are still in place. Modernizations in 2019 also did not stop the shortage of higher education in Uzbekistan. It should be noted that graduates of the higher education system often do not work in their specialties (for example, only 57% of graduates of pedagogical universities are employed in the field of education). In the construction sector, construction accounts for three-quarters of all positions for university graduates, with the rest held by graduates of other universities). Low levels of coverage and weak relationships between employers, industry and universities also limit the economy's ability to innovate, adapt technology and create added value. There is no doubt that much needs to be done to prepare universities to meet the demands of a changing economy and to bridge the gap between supply and demand for university graduates.

III. CONCLUSION

According to international experts, the internal management of the higher education system of Uzbekistan is fragmented, while the responsibilities of many organizations involved in the management process are repeated. For example, there is a special unit under the Office of the President headed by a state adviser responsible for developing education policy. There is a special education committee in parliament that oversees the development of education policy and analyzes the results of its implementation. One of the Deputy Prime Ministers is responsible for issues related to the development of education, and the Cabinet of Ministers has a special department (Social Complex) that oversees the development of education, health and social development and higher education. The Cabinet provides general guidance to the department and approves state education standards. The Ministries of Economy and Labor are responsible for adequately providing the labor market with graduates. According to their forecasts, the Cabinet of Ministers will set quotas for admission to universities. The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education manages universities and serves as an intermediary in liaison with other ministries, such as the Ministry of Finance, which is responsible for state funding of universities, and the Academy of Sciences, which is responsible for providing strategic advice on research in higher education. I mean, it shows that it is difficult to ensure their responsibility in the higher education system. In short, the development of our country is one of the most important requirements of today, based on the task of training comprehensive, highly qualified personnel that meet the requirements of the rapidly changing times, the following conclusions can be made:

First of all, the human factor is the main source of influence on social development in educating specialists in the higher education system in accordance with today's requirements, raising the process of training highly qualified personnel with modern knowledge and high moral qualities to a qualitatively new level. should be taken into account.

Second, it is expedient to raise the content of higher education to a qualitatively new level, to establish a system of training highly qualified personnel who can make a worthy contribution to the sustainable development of the social sphere and the economy, to find a place in the labor market.

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