

Conceptual Approaches to Improving The Quality of The Educational System in Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

Objective: In the article, taking into account the fact that it is becoming urgent to improve the quality of training of highly educated specialists in New Uzbekistan, a special state program was adopted in this regard. **Method:** Within the framework of the state program, conceptual approaches and directions to the problems of improving the quality of education are analyzed. **Results:** Conclusions and suggestions on improving the quality of education are recommended. **Novelty:** Taking into account the fact that it is becoming urgent to improve the quality of training of highly educated specialists in New Uzbekistan, a special state program was adopted in this regard.

INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan is entering the new Third Renaissance era as a result of socio-economic development, through improving the quality of education and upbringing, a healthy lifestyle, science and innovation, which are considered the main pillars of our national idea.

For this reason, in the “Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis and the people of Uzbekistan. Improving the quality of education is the only and only right way for the development of New Uzbekistan” it was emphasized [1].

In this regard, the country relies on the resources of the workforce, which are constantly growing and maturing, especially the potential of the younger generation. That is why, at the initiative of the head of our state, 2023 was declared the “Year of Attention to the Person and Quality Education” in our country [2].

In the new Uzbekistan, a systematic reform of higher education, modern The goal is to raise the process of training highly qualified personnel with knowledge and high spiritual and moral qualities, independent thinking, to a qualitatively new level, to modernize higher education, to provide higher professional education that can solve the tasks of developing the social sphere and economic sectors based on advanced educational technologies [3].

Currently, higher education institutions are working to create a healthy competitive environment among higher education institutions, to raise the quality of

education to a higher level, and to include them in international rankings, in accordance with the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Measures for Further Development of the Higher Education System".

In many cases, university graduates are dissatisfied with the offered jobs, wages, and working conditions in the economic sectors, and therefore refuse jobs that match their specializations. This, in turn, leads to underutilization of the abilities of young specialists in some economic sectors, as a result of the surplus of personnel and the level of their training that does not meet demand.

In our opinion, the following obstacles prevent graduates of higher education institutions from finding a decent job in the economic sectors and quickly adapting to the laws and conditions of market relations:

1. Ineffective functioning of mechanisms that ensure strong ties between economic sectors and the educational services market;
2. In some cases, due to the rapid change in the market structure, the professional structure does not meet the requirements of jobs in the economic sectors;
3. Incompleteness of personnel policy in the economic sectors;
4. It is possible to include the fact that graduates do not have sufficient skills and knowledge to negotiate with employers.

RESEARCH METHOD

Quality is a complex philosophical, economic and social concept, which is given by many definitions.

Aristotle, who lived in the 3rd century BC, explained quality as the distinction between objects; "good-bad" signs, while Hegel (19th century) defined quality as the distinction between objects based on their real, concrete existence, and when a thing loses its quality, it loses its identity.

According to the ancient Chinese, the hieroglyph for quality consists of 2 characters: "balance" and "money" (quality = balance + money). Therefore, quality is defined as corresponding to the concepts of "highly desirable", "valuable".

Ishikawa K Quality is a property that actually satisfies a need, Juran J stated that quality should be used as a level of usability, quality should be used as a level of consumer satisfaction.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Currently, the conceptual foundations and strategic goals of the development of the higher education system have been formed, which are as follows.

First, it is to increase the level of coverage of young people with higher education, to realize their rights to education.

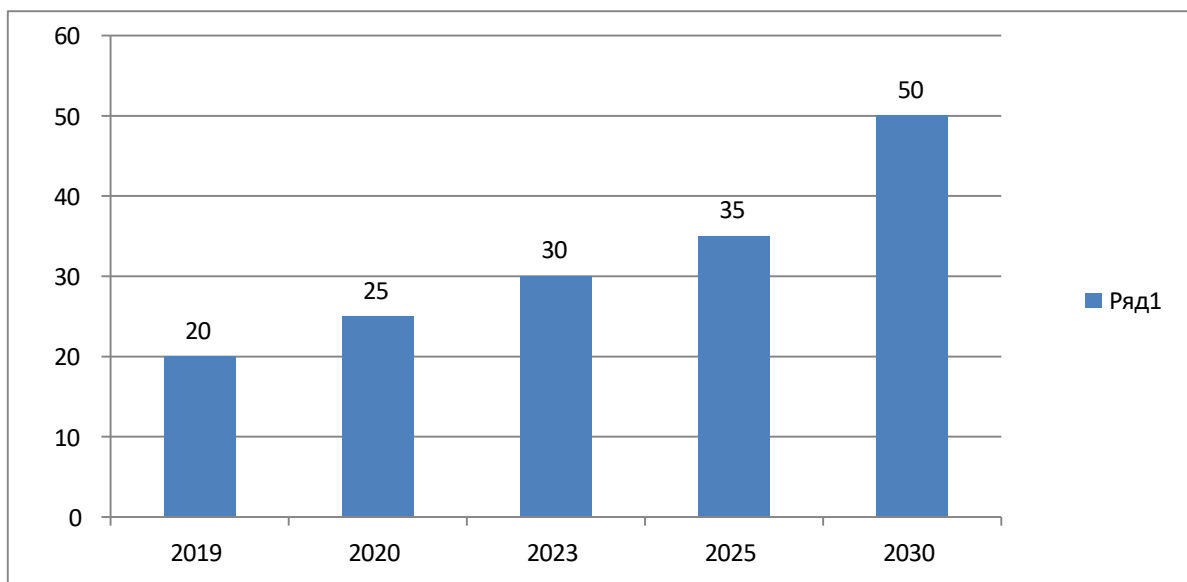


Figure 1. Level of coverage of youth with higher education in Uzbekistan (relative to the total number of graduates), %.

According to the table, the level of coverage of higher education in the country will increase by more than 2 times compared to 2019 and will reach 50% in 2030.

This, in turn, requires an increase in the number of state and non-state higher education institutions.

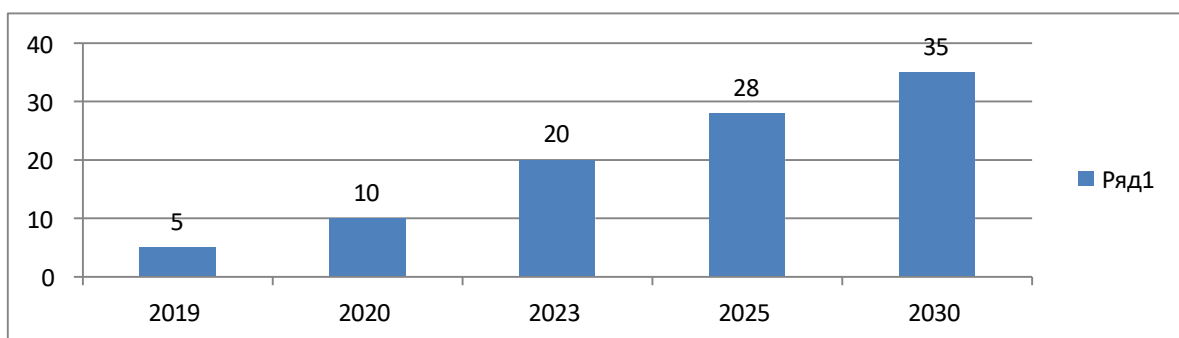


Figure 2. Number of non-governmental institutions in Uzbekistan under public-private partnership, pcs.

According to the table, the number of non-governmental higher education institutions under public-private partnership was 5 in 2019, and it is planned to increase 7 times to 35 in 2030.

Secondly, in order to improve the quality of education in higher education institutions, the “E-MINBAR” electronic platform, online, webinar, technologies have been introduced to create and improve an electronic online education management system.

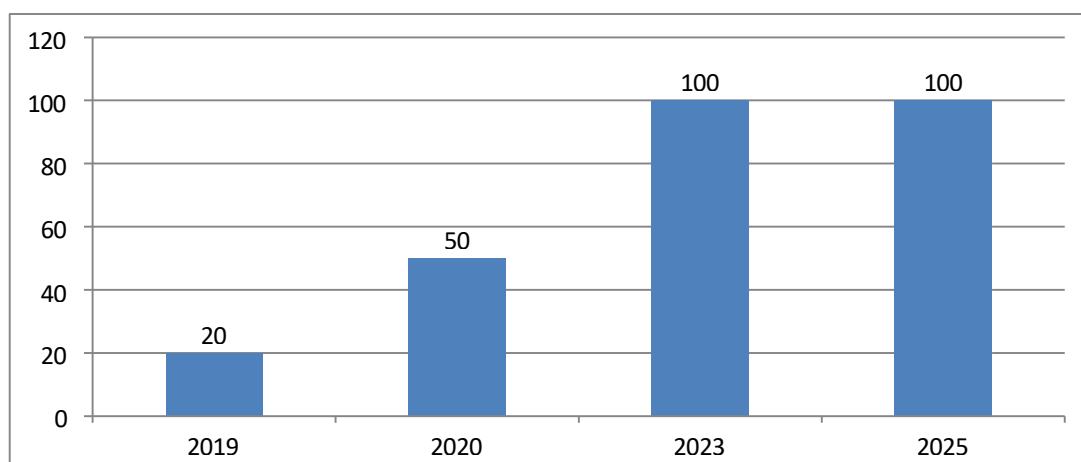


Figure 3. Electronic platform "E-MINBAR", online, webinar, diagram. Electronic platform "EMINBAR", online, webinar, higher educational institutions with the introduction of technologies,%.

If higher educational institutions with the introduction of technologies made up 20%, then in 2025 their share will be increased to 100%.

Fourthly, it is determined to increase the number of articles in journals indexed in internationally recognized publications (Scopus), "ScienceDirect", "Web of Science" and other international scientific and technical databases in higher education institutions.

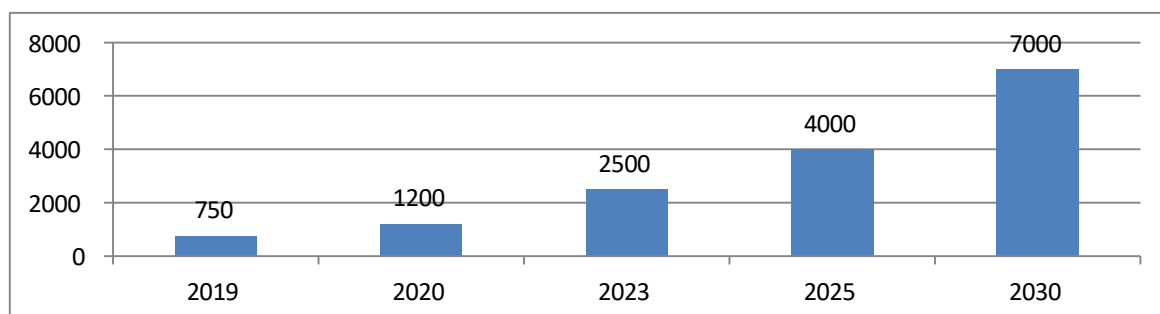


Figure 4. The number of articles in journals indexed in the international scientific and technical database, pcs.

According to the table, the number of articles in journals indexed in the international scientific and technical database is expected to increase from 750 to 7000 in 2030.

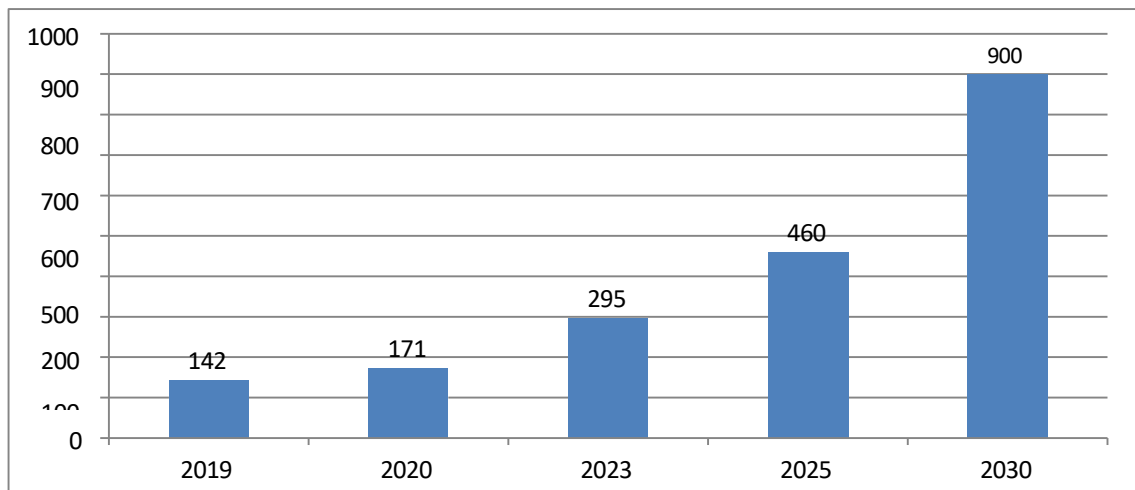


Figure 5. Working in higher education institutions Number of professors with Hirsh index (h-index) 5 and above.

According to the table, the number of professors with Hirsch index (h-index) of 5 and above working in higher education institutions is set to increase from 142 in 2019 to 900 in 2030.

Discussion

The quality of education is a broad concept, and its provision depends on a number of factors. In this regard, it is appropriate to study the different views of foreign and domestic scientists, their content, common and different aspects.

For example, according to academician A. Novikov, "The quality of education is understood as a system of indicators expressing the level of educational results that meet normative requirements, social and personal needs." Thus, according to the scientist, the components of educational quality consist of normative requirements, social and personal needs. In order to assess it, it is necessary to determine the system of indicators expressing the level of these components [4].

A.M. Katz believes that "the quality of education is a set of educational elements that express the level of satisfaction of the established requirements of the individual, society and the state" [5].

V.N. Malkova expresses the view that "the quality of education is a system of relationships that reflects the adaptation of the student to existing social conditions" [6], [7].

In recent years, scientific research on the development of the higher education system in our country has been carried out by academicians S.S. Gulomov, K.Kh. Abdurakhmonov, prof. B.Yu. Khodiev, T.Z. Teshaboev, M.Kh. Saidov and others. These scientists mainly work on the development of educational services in the higher education system, management of the higher education system through information and communication technologies, financing of the higher education system paid special attention to the issues of improving the system.

In our opinion, it is advisable to develop the higher education system not only through financial or economic research, but also to develop strategic scientific innovations and action plans for higher education institutions to enter the TOP-1000.

CONCLUSION

Fundamental Finding : Based on foreign experiences, we believe that higher education institutions should perform the following tasks in order to improve the quality of education in the future and enter the TOP-1000 list in the rating: introduction of educational programs to higher education institutions, which encourage them to study the leading foreign experience and attract innovations; on the basis of SWOT-analysis, development and implementation of analyzes on the quality of education of higher education institutions, including strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and risks. **Implication :** Establishing a mechanism for evaluation by employers, experts, students and graduates on improving the quality of education in higher education institutions based on foreign experience implies a participatory and holistic approach to quality assurance. This indicates that active stakeholder involvement is critical to aligning institutional output with global expectations. **Limitation :** Although the tasks outlined are based on valuable foreign experience, the conclusion does not specify the contextual constraints or challenges that may arise in localizing such practices. The emphasis on foreign models may overlook internal systemic issues, and the lack of detailed operational mechanisms may limit effective implementation. **Future Research :** Sending pedagogues and leaders to partner foreign higher education institutions for qualification and experience improvement based on contracts points to the need for further investigation into the long-term impact of international academic mobility. Future research could explore how such exchanges contribute to sustained educational quality enhancement and institutional development within domestic higher education contexts.

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