

**THE REFORMS IMPLEMENTED IN THE HIGHER
EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AND
THEIR ACHIEVEMENT OF FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE**

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Abstract. This article presents the changes that are being implemented in the higher education system today and their importance today. Along with this, the development of the higher education system in Uzbekistan, increasing the level of coverage of the population with higher education, the current state of financing higher education institutions at the expense of budget and non-budget financial sources, existing problems in financing higher education institutions and their elimination conclusions and recommendations have been developed.

Keywords. Higher education, education system, education, intelligence, civilization, technology.

It is natural to ask what are the most important factors that determine the requirements of modern education that meet the requirements of today. The main of these factors is the transition to the new sixth technological direction in the educational system. Until now, the world has been dominated by the fifth technological direction, that is, telecommunications, the Internet and electronics.

New technological trends include biotechnology, nanotechnology, the transition to artificial intelligence, as well as the special role of investing in people's education. This is a new stage in the development of civilization - the stage of information civilization.

Our President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, while commenting on the deficiencies in setting admission quotas for higher education institutions in our country, emphasized the following: provide information to the Ministry of Higher Education and the Ministry of Economy. Then, unthought-out proposals on the quotas for the training of specialists will be developed. As a result, the problem of the quality of personnel and their employment is increasing year by year.

"The system of higher education of the Republic of Uzbekistan 2030" was developed in order to determine the priorities of the systematic reform of higher education in our country, to modernize higher education, to develop social spheres and economic sectors based on advanced educational technologies. In the concept of development until 2030, it was set to reach 50%.

It is planned to increase the level of coverage of graduates with higher education in our country by 2.5 times within 10 years. In 2021, this indicator was 28 percent. It is planned to achieve such an indicator not only by increasing the admission quotas of existing higher education institutions, but also by opening new higher education institutions.

Currently, there are 159 higher education institutions in our country, including 30 universities, 45 institutes, 3 academies, 28 branches, 1 conservatory, 28 branches of foreign HEIs, and 24 non-state higher education institutions. . In accordance with this, the admission quota of students to higher education institutions has been increased proportionally. In particular, in 2020, compared to 2014, the number of HEIs increased by 1.9 times, the number of applicants to HEIs and the results of the admission quota increased by 3.2 and 2.6 times, respectively.

Also, in 2014-2016, despite the increase in the number of entrants who expressed their intention to study in higher education institutions, there is a decreasing trend in the results of the admission quota. decreased by 4.5 percent. By 2017, fundamental reforms were implemented in the higher education system, as well as changes in all sectors and industries. Including. the admission quota to higher education institutions increased by

35% compared to 2016. As a result of continuing these reforms in the following years, by 2020 the admission quota will increase by 2.7 times compared to 2016.

Starting from the 2018/2019 academic year, 16 higher educational institutions of the republic started training activities based on joint educational programs in cooperation with foreign higher educational institutions.

In the 2019-2020 academic year alone, personnel training in joint educational programs was launched in cooperation with 104 leading universities of the USA, Germany, France, Italy, Finland, the Netherlands, Turkey, Indonesia, Israel and 22 other countries. was placed.

Despite the measures taken to reform the higher education system in our country in recent years, a number of urgent problems and shortcomings still await the solution of the higher education system regarding the training of highly qualified personnel, including:

➤ the level of coverage of graduates with higher education remains low. This figure was 9 percent in 2016, 15 percent by 2018, and 28 percent in 2021. However, this indicator is 60-70 percent in developed countries;

➤ work on personnel training is not effectively organized in cooperation between higher education institutions and the personnel orderers. As a result of this, firstly, the harmony of theory and practice is not ensured, secondly, it creates difficulties in ensuring the employment of graduates, and thirdly, employers make investments in higher education institutions, provide sponsorships, solve existing problems in the process of practice in cooperation with scientists. activities remain low during elimination;

○ the innovative activities of higher educational institutions and the widespread implementation of research results and the commercialization of scientific developments, the effectiveness of attracting talented young scientists and students to scientific and research activities is not sufficient, and the effective integration of education, science and production is not ensured ;

➤ the capacities of student residences, libraries, sports health and social infrastructure facilities do not meet the current needs, and most of them do not have the material and technical base that meets today's requirements.

➤ the level of equipment of higher education institutions with modern educational and scientific laboratories is insufficient, the share of educational laboratory equipment that meets international standards is only 10 percent, and the educational process is not sufficiently provided with laboratory materials;

○ the main part of the funds of higher educational institutions is spent on salaries, and insufficient funds are allocated to the modernization of educational and scientific laboratories, capital and current repairs of buildings and structures. One of the main reasons for this is the lack of financial resources of higher education institutions, and in order to eliminate it, it is necessary to expand and diversify the sources of financing;

➤ sources of funding of higher education institutions are not diversified, its main source is payment-contract sums;

➤ not taking into account regional factors and not using local budget funds in the financing of higher education institutions;

➤ an effective system for calculating salaries and allowances of professors-teachers and employees of higher education institutions has not been developed, etc.

The elimination of these problems will not only increase the rating of higher education institutions and the quality of education, but also affect their financing mechanism. As a result of the analysis of advanced foreign experiences in this regard, we believe that it is appropriate to use some of them in the financing system of higher education institutions of our country.

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