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**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКИ,
ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И ВОСПИТАНИЯ**

**ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN SCIENCE,
EDUCATION AND TRAINING**



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STAGES AND FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

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Annotation. The article considers the fact that one of the most important components of the social sphere of society is the sphere of education, it directly affects the political, legal, economic and spiritual spheres, determines the normative essence and degree of perfection of social spheres. It is generally recognized that the stages of development and formation of higher education go back to the distant past in the history of our country. It is noted that in the higher education system there are problems of improving the skills of teaching and scientific personnel through the broad introduction of international best practices in the educational process, establishing close cooperation with leading foreign scientific and educational institutions.

Key words: Higher education, education system, bachelor's degree, master's degree, education indicator, scientific potential.

Аннотация. Мақолада жамият ижтимоий соҳасининг энг муҳим таркибий қисмларидан бири таълим-тарбия соҳаси эканлиги, у сиёсий-ҳуқуқий, иқтисодий ва маънавий соҳаларга бевосита таъсир этиши ҳамда ижтимоий соҳалар меъёрий моҳиятини, камолот даражасини белгилаб бериши ҳақида тўхталиб ўтилган. Олий таълимнинг ривожланиш босқичлари, тараққий топиши мамлакатимиз тарихида узоқ ўтмишга бориб тақалишини эътироф этилган. Олий таълим тизимида ўқув жараёнига илғор халқаро тажрибани кенг жорий этиш, етакчи хорижий турдош илмий-таълим муассасалари билан яқин ҳамкорлик алоқаларини йўлга қўйиш орқали педагог ва илмий кадрлар малакасини ошириш борасидаги муаммолар мавжудлиги қайд этилган.

Калит сўзлар. Олий таълим, таълим тизими, бакалаврият, магистратура, таълим кўрсаткичи, илмий салоҳият.

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается сфера образования, которое является одной из важнейших составляющих сфер социального общества, а также она непосредственно затрагивает политическую, правовую, экономическую и духовную сферы, определяет нормативную сущность и степень совершенства социальных сфер. Общеизвестно, что этапы развития, становления высшего образования уходят корнями в далекое прошлое в истории нашей страны. Отмечается, что в системе высшего образования существуют проблемы повышения квалификации педагогических и научных кадров путем широкого внедрения передового международного опыта в учебный процесс, установления тесных кооперационных связей с ведущими зарубежными научными и образовательными учреждениями.

Ключевые слова. Высшее образование, система образования, степень бакалавра, степень магистра, показатель образования, научный потенциал.

Introduction: In the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 8, 2019 “On approval of the Concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030” PF-5847 [1] It is planned to raise the process of training highly qualified independent-thinking personnel to a qualitatively new level, modernize higher education, develop the social sphere and the economy based on advanced educational technologies. For this purpose, the following tasks have been identified:

development of public-private partnership in the field of higher education, increase of the level of higher education coverage 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;

Transformation of the National University of Uzbekistan and Samarkand State University into the leader of higher education institutions of the country;

To include at least 10 higher education institutions of the country in the list of top 1000 higher education institutions in the ranking of internationally recognized organizations

(Quacquarelli Symonds World University Rankings, Times Higher Education or Academic Ranking of World Universities), to include the National University of Uzbekistan and Samarkand State University in the list of the first 500 higher education institutions;

gradual transition of the educational process in higher education institutions to the credit-module system;

introduction of advanced standards of higher education based on international experience, including the transition from a system of education focused on the acquisition of theoretical knowledge in the curriculum to the formation of practical skills step by step;

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 their place in the labor market;

ensuring the academic autonomy of higher education institutions;

Introduction of the concept of “University 3.0”, which provides an integral link between the commercialization of the results of education, science, innovation and research in higher education institutions step by step;

establishment of technoparks, foresight, technology transfer, startups, accelerators in higher education institutions at the expense of attracting foreign investment, expanding the range of paid services and other extra-budgetary funds, as well as researching and forecasting their socio-economic development of relevant sectors, industries and regions. bringing to the level of practical institutions;

Ensuring that professors, researchers, doctoral students, undergraduate and graduate students of higher education institutions publish articles in prestigious international scientific journals with a high impact factor, increase citations to articles, as well as the gradual inclusion of national scientific journals in the international scientific and technical database;

Literature review: One of the most important components of the social sphere of society is the sphere of education, which directly affects the political, legal,

economic and spiritual spheres, and determines the normative essence of the social sphere, the level of maturity.

When talking about the education system, first of all it is necessary to emphasize on the concept of "education". Education is the study of the elements of nature and society on the basis of norms firmly established by the state, and is a purposeful educational process in the interests of the individual, society and the state [2].

State policy in the field of education is an activity aimed at ensuring the formation and development of the state education system. The Law on Education guarantees equal access to quality education for all people living in our country, regardless of gender, language, age, race, nationality, religion, social origin, type of service, social status, place of residence.

The Law on Education and the National Training Program are recognized as the organizational and legal basis of the state policy in the field of education. These documents define the strategy of measures for the development and implementation of the education system. Article 3 of the Law "On Education" strengthens the basic principles of state policy in the field of education, according to which "Education is declared a priority in the field of social development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" [3].

Education should be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Education should serve mutual understanding, goodwill and friendship among all peoples, racial and religious groups, and contribute to the work of the United Nations in the field of peacekeeping. Young children, parents have a preferential right to choose the type of education. "[4]

The leading resource of any state is the people. If a person has the relevant knowledge to be able to find his place in the labor market, to earn enough money to provide a decent life for himself and his family, first himself, then his family and the state will develop.

A person should acquire such knowledge that it should enable him to live a decent life and develop freely. That is why Article 41 of the Constitution states:

“Everyone has the right to education. Free general education is guaranteed by the state. School work is under state control. ”[5] State policy in the field of education is aimed at meeting the needs of the individual and the needs of civil society, the state, the development of the family (taking into account the economic potential of the state).

“The needs of production shape the direction, level and scale of the training system, define the goals, objectives and content of vocational training, promote qualification requirements, require the choice of modern technologies and forms of education. As a result, production assesses the quality and competitiveness of personnel ”[6].

“With the steady growth of the economy and the widespread introduction of knowledge-based production, their need for skilled labor will increase. The majority of these personnel must have higher education. This, in turn, determines the level of development of the national higher education system ”[7].

Among the types of education, higher education is one of the main links in the training system. It is implemented as a priority area that ensures the socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, aimed at meeting the economic, social, scientific, technical and cultural needs of the individual, society and the state. This is because of higher education, one of the types of education, which also has its own characteristics and serves to train highly qualified specialists for the real sectors of the economy of the republic.

It should be noted that the stages of development of higher education go back a long way in the history of our country. In particular, the world-famous great scholars such as Ahmad al-Fargani, Muhammad ibn Musa al-Kharazmi, Abu Nasr Farobi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali Ibn Sino, Mirzo Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi have reached great heights in science and are important and contributed for the development of education. Also, the establishment of the Khorezm Mamun Academy, the achievements in the field of science during the reign of Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulugbek show that education in our region has deep and strong roots.

It is expedient to study and analyze the process of development of higher education in Uzbekistan from the beginning of XX century to the present day in two

stages, and to highlight their specific features. The first stage covers the period from the beginning of XX century to the years of independence, which provides information on the establishment of higher education institutions in the territory of our country during the former Soviet Union. Beginning in the 1930s, institutes in the field of pedagogy and teacher training began to be established in a number of cities in Uzbekistan. They have become major centers for teacher training for primary and secondary schools, training for research institutions. In the 1970s, there were 16 pedagogical universities in Uzbekistan. In particular, Kokand (1929), Fergana (1930), Bukhara (1930), Tashkent (1935), Khorezm (1935), Karshi (1936), Namangan (1942), Andijan (1953), Termez (1965), Syrdarya (1966), Samarkand (1967), Tashkent region (1967), Jizzakh (1974) state pedagogy and Tashkent state foreign languages (1948), Republican Russian language and literature (1963)) institutes [8].

Research methodology: The development of higher technical education in Central Asia began in 1920 with the establishment of the Faculty of Technology within the Turkestan State University [9]. In addition, at that time, the activities of higher education institutions were established in the field of medicine, culture and art. The first paramedic school was established in Tashkent in 1918, and the Higher Medical School in 1919. A year later, the Higher Medical School began to function as the medical faculty of Turkestan State University. In 1931, the Central Asian Medical Institute was established on the basis of this faculty, in 1935 it was renamed as Tashkent Medical Institute, and later higher education institutions began to operate in other areas [10].

Although the first foundations of higher education were laid before the independence of our country, in our opinion, there was no clear system of training qualified personnel for the real sectors of the economy.

PQ-1533 of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 20, 2011 "On measures to strengthen the material and technical base of higher education institutions and radically improve the quality of training of highly qualified specialists" on improving the quality of training of specialists with higher education required in industries and sectors of the economy - Andijan Institute of Engineering and

Economics - Andijan Institute of Mechanical Engineering by Resolution No. 11 [11]; Namangan Institute of Engineering and Economics - Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology; Bukhara Institute of Food and Light Industry Technology was transformed into Bukhara Institute of High Technologies Engineering and Technology (later Bukhara Institute of Engineering and Technology), their specialization was changed and reorganized.

In the last few years, the scale of establishing branches of large foreign higher education institutions in our country is expanding. In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 22 of January 16, 2002, the Umid Foundation, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, the British Council and Westminster University were established to support the study of talented young people abroad. Westminster International University was established in Tashkent at the suggestion of the United Kingdom). The main task of Westminster International University is to train undergraduate and graduate specialists in "Economics", "Management", "Information Technology" and "Law" [12].

Also, the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 5, 2002 "G.V. Resolution No. 318 "On the organization of the Tashkent branch of the Russian Academy of Economics named after Plekhanov." According to this decision, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan and G.V. At the suggestion of the Russian Academy of Economics named after Plekhanov, the Training and Research Center of the Academy, established experimentally at the Tashkent State University of Economics, was opened by G.V. The Tashkent branch of the Russian Academy of Economics named after Plekhanov has been granted the right to conduct educational activities in the field of higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In accordance with the Resolution of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-290 of February 24, 2006, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republican Center for Social Adaptation of Children and at the invitation of the Moscow State University named after M.V.

Lomonosov, a branch of the Lomonosov Moscow State University in Tashkent was established.

In addition, the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2007 in accordance with the decision No. PP-564 of January 12, Uzbekneftegaz National Holding Company, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan and at the invitation of the Russian State University of Oil and Gas named after I.M. Gubkin in Tashkent a branch of the Gubkin Russian State University of Oil and Gas was established.

PQ-564 of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 12, 2007 "On the organization of the Singapore Institute of Management Development in Tashkent" has also played a special role in the education system [15].

High-tech industries, industry and Turin Polytechnic University was established in Tashkent by the Decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 27, 2009 No PP-1106 [16] in order to further develop and improve the training of specialists with higher education at the level of advanced educational standards for the design and construction of facilities.

The resolution specifies that the Polytechnic University of Turin in Tashkent is a non-profit organization established by the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Polytechnic University of Turin (Italy), Uzavtosanoat and other interested business associations and industries.

In accordance with the educational programs adopted at the Polytechnic University of Turin (Italy) and the generally recognized international requirements for the quality of higher education, the goals and objectives of the National Training Program of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the design and construction of automotive, machinery and electrical, energy, industrial and economic facilities. The training of highly qualified specialists for organizations was the main task of the university.

It should be noted that in accordance with the Resolution of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 24, 2014 No PP-2155 "On measures to organize the activities of Inha University in Tashkent and the formation of material and technical base" [17] one of the universities, Inkha University, was established.

Analysis and results: Stating about the importance of higher education today, higher education is carried out on the basis of secondary special, vocational education in higher education institutions (universities, academies, institutes and other educational institutions of higher education) through the training of highly qualified specialists. According to the education legislation of the country, higher education has two stages: bachelor's and master's, as evidenced by the documents on higher education in the form approved by the state.

A bachelor's degree is a basic higher education degree that provides fundamental and practical knowledge in a field of specialization and lasts at least four years. Upon completion of the bachelor's program, graduates are awarded a "bachelor's degree" in the profession based on the results of state certification and are awarded a state-approved diploma, which entitles them to engage in certain activities in the profession.

A master's degree is a higher education degree that provides fundamental and practical knowledge in a specific specialty and lasts at least two years on the basis of a bachelor's degree. The state qualification attestation, which gives the degree of "Master", is the end of the master's program. Masters are awarded a diploma that entitles them to engage in certain activities in a state-approved form.

Approved by the Order of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 9 of February 9, 2003 "Regulations on Higher Education [18], management and financing of the higher education system.

Training of highly qualified personnel, directions of education and the Classifier of Higher Education Areas and Specializations for the optimization of specialties and improvement of educational standards, the number of bachelor's degrees was reduced from 228 to 165, and the master's specialties from 1,200 to 447. In accordance with the updated Classifier, a total of 882 state educational standards and curricula for undergraduate (363) and master's (519) specialties have been developed [19].

Today, 25 higher education institutions in the country train personnel for education, 18 for industry, construction, transport and communication, 9 for medicine, 6 for agriculture, 10 for economics and law, and 10 for other fields [20].

The Decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PF-4456 dated July 24, 2012 "On further improving the system of training and certification of highly qualified scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel" states that during the years of independence in Uzbekistan all types of education - Large-scale targeted work has been carried out to complete reform the system of teacher training.

According to the data, the education rate in Uzbekistan is 0.99 [21]. It is noteworthy that currently this figure is 0.77 in the world [22]. Sustainable development of education is a guarantee of rapid socio-economic development of our country. In achieving this, it is important to ensure the effective operation of educational institutions based on the improvement of economic relations in the market of educational services.

It is known that education, as an integral part of the service sector and the national economy as a whole, is directly involved in the reproduction and retraining of skilled labor, and thus contributes to the creation of gross domestic product. This can be seen in: the deepening of technological and functional ties with other sectors of the national economy as a result of the widespread introduction of information technology in education; the development of education on the basis of appropriate market relations; creation and satisfaction of human needs for educational services) and participation in the stages of consumption (active participation of education in the procurement of goods and services) and influence the formation of income of the population at the stage of distribution.

It should be noted that the effectiveness of education in developed countries, 16% of development depends on the material and technical base, 20% - on resources, 64% - on the human factor. These three factors are closely related to each other, the material and technical base of education, the rational use of available resources and opportunities serve the interests of man and determine the rational development.

The structural changes inherent in the modern stage of development of the economy are increasing the demand for higher education, requiring changes in employment and occupations. The experience of developed countries shows that even jobs that did not require high qualifications in the past are now required to be filled by highly educated

professionals. According to forecasts, given the changes taking place, the need for higher education at a new level will increase (Figure 1) and 60% of the population will be required to have higher education.

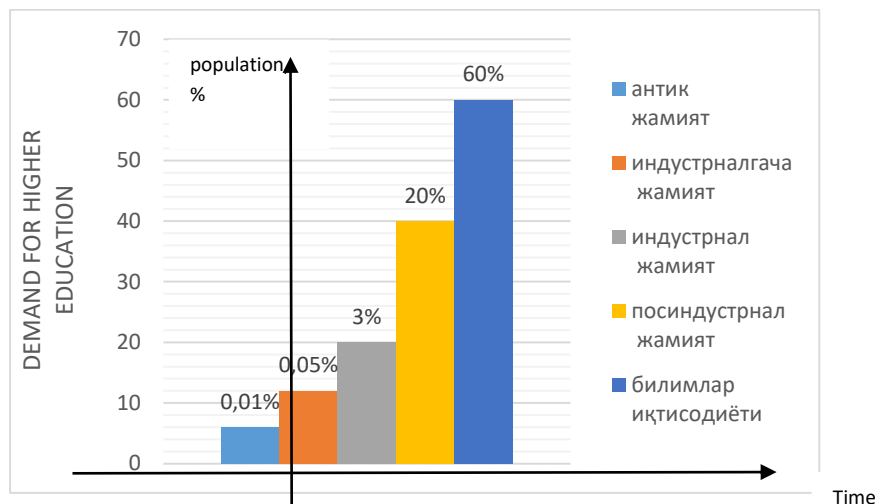


Figure 1. Dynamics of change in the need for higher education in human society [23]

At the new stage of economic development, the demand for personnel with higher education, but also higher education in several areas of specialization and corresponding qualifications, will increase. Today, all of the 20 highest-paying professions require a higher education, at least a bachelor's degree. The economies of developed countries show that professions that require a higher level of education are growing twice as fast as other professions. Also, if in the early 1980s the average difference between the monthly salaries of personnel with higher and secondary education was 38%, today it is close to 80% [24].

We will have to critically evaluate our work in this direction, develop and implement a program for further development of the higher education system in 2017-2021. In other words, the Action Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, designed to further increase the effectiveness of reforms in the country, to create conditions for the comprehensive development of the state and society, to modernize the country and liberalize all spheres of life, , ensuring a decent standard of

living and population, improving quality at all stages of education as one of the priorities.

In recent years, large-scale reforms have been carried out in our country to consistently develop the education system. The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 5, 2018 "On additional measures to improve the quality of education in higher education and ensure their active participation in comprehensive reforms in the country" [25] was a logical continuation of reforms in the education system. .

While the resolution clearly lists the painful points facing the higher education system today, the solutions to these problems are also fully outlined.

According to the document, the introduction of bachelor's and master's degrees with a minimum of three years of study in certain areas of study, starting from the 2018/2019 academic year This will allow to find solutions to the problems of qualified personnel in the regions.

Another important aspect is that there is now a new approach to monitoring and evaluating student knowledge. It envisages the introduction of modern, transparent and fair methods of automated assessment of students' knowledge, such as portfolios, tests, creative work, anti-plagiarism, taking into account the specifics of education. The application of a system that excludes the participation of teachers who teach certain subjects in the final control process also ensures openness and transparency in the education system.

The resolution of the head of state sets clear mechanisms for the introduction of the principle of "student mastery - the main criterion for assessing the performance of teachers" in higher education institutions from the 2019/2020 academic year. This will allow some teachers to blindly teach and overcome the dire consequences of stealing time, both for themselves and for the student, and, sadly, for our society, which is staring at mature young professionals. In addition, the decree of the President prohibits the involvement of professors and teachers of higher education institutions in meetings and events that are not related to their tasks and activities.

The requirements of today's period are completely different from the criteria of yesterday. Now there is a growing need to train personnel who think modern, keep pace with the latest news, and enrich their worldview day by day. In this process, a great responsibility falls, especially on the higher education system. The comprehensive measures outlined in this resolution of the President are important in that they are aimed at educating the younger generation as mature professionals.

Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures for further development of the higher education system" [26] adopted in order to create the necessary conditions for the training of qualified specialists.

During the years of independence, great work has been done in our country to modernize the higher education system based on the real needs of the economy and social life, introduction of modern forms and technologies of teaching, improvement of specialties for training.

The results of the study of the current situation in the higher education system by the Working Group established by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 8, 2016 show that the scientific and pedagogical potential of a number of higher education institutions remains low - the technical base needs to be systematically updated. The work on improving the skills of teachers and researchers through the widespread introduction of advanced international experience in the educational process in the higher education system, the establishment of close cooperation with leading foreign scientific and educational institutions is not carried out at the required level.

According to the resolution, the following are the most important tasks for the further complex development of the higher education system:

Establishing close cooperation of each higher education institution with leading research and educational institutions abroad, wide introduction of the latest pedagogical technologies, educational programs and teaching materials based on international educational standards in the educational process, highly qualified foreign scientific and pedagogical activity involvement of teachers and scientists;

formation of target criteria for training personnel with higher education, optimization of specialties and specialties in higher education institutions, taking into account the requirements and needs of the programs implemented by regions and industries, the prospects for integrated development of industries and regions;

creation of a new generation of textbooks and their widespread introduction into the higher education system, the provision of higher education institutions with modern teaching and scientific literature, including regular updating of information resource centers on the basis of the purchase and translation of the latest foreign literature;

Continuous improvement of professional qualifications and skills of teachers, the organization of internships for teachers and researchers, training of graduates of higher education institutions on the basis of PhD programs and foreign master's programs;

strengthening the scientific potential of higher education institutions, further development of scientific research in the higher education system, strengthening their integration with academic science, increasing the effectiveness of scientific activities of faculty, attracting talented students to engage in scientific activities;

to strengthen the spiritual and moral content of higher education, to fill the hearts and minds of students with the idea of national independence, devotion to the high spirituality and humanistic traditions of our people, to form a strong immunity and critical attitude to ideas that are completely foreign to us;

Further strengthening the material and technical base of higher education institutions through the construction, overhaul and reconstruction of their educational and scientific-laboratory buildings, sports facilities and socio-engineering infrastructure, modern equipment of educational and scientific laboratories in priority areas of modern science supply;

providing higher education institutions with modern information and communication technologies, expanding access of students, teachers and young researchers to electronic catalogs of the world's advanced educational resources, scientific literature and databases.

In order to ensure the effective solution of the set tasks, to improve and completely improve the level of higher education, to strengthen and modernize the material and

technical base of higher education institutions, to equip them with modern teaching and research laboratories, information and communication technologies for 2017-2021. approved integrated development program.

According to the program, in 2017-2021, construction, reconstruction and overhaul of a total of 180 educational, research and laboratory buildings, sports facilities and socio-engineering infrastructure will be carried out in 48 higher education institutions. In addition, 400 training laboratories in 53 higher education institutions will be gradually equipped with the latest teaching and laboratory equipment.

Scientific laboratories will be established in 7 higher education institutions, which will be used jointly by all higher education institutions.

The President of our country has approved targeted development programs for each higher education institution, including the following specific parameters and indicators:

developed in the higher education system based on the current and future needs of new areas of specialization and specialties, as well as integrated development of economic sectors and regions, and envisages a gradual increase in the overall enrollment of undergraduate and graduate students to 18% by 2021, 2017 - Parameters and indicators for 2021;

creation of new educational institutions through the construction, reconstruction and overhaul of educational buildings, student housing, information resource centers and other facilities, the purchase of new educational and laboratory complexes, equipping classrooms with computer equipment;

professional development of professors and teachers, training of pedagogical staff, as well as their professional development in foreign partner universities, master's and doctoral studies, as well as retraining and advanced training at the basic universities of the country.

In this program, it is very important to establish cooperation with leading higher education institutions of the country, leading research and educational institutions of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Russia, Japan, South Korea, China and other countries. On this basis, every year more than 350 highly

qualified foreign teachers and scientists are expected to be involved in the educational process of higher education institutions of our country.

The funds allocated for the implementation of the Comprehensive Development Program of Higher Education for 2017-2021 will exceed 1.7 trillion soums, including 1.2 trillion soums for the reconstruction and overhaul of educational and laboratory buildings, gyms and dormitories, 500 billion soums. The rest will be spent on the provision of educational and laboratory equipment, furniture and inventory, the establishment of laboratory complexes for general use, serving all educational institutions, as well as the development of information and communication technologies.

Conclusion: In order to introduce new principles of governance in the system of higher and secondary special education, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 11, 2019 PF-5763 "On measures to reform governance in higher and secondary special education" [27] The main tasks of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education are:

implementation of a unified state policy in the field of higher and secondary special, vocational education, aimed at training highly qualified personnel with modern knowledge and high moral and ethical qualities, independent thinking;

ensuring a high level and quality of training of personnel with deep knowledge of modern information and communication technologies and foreign languages;

coordination of the activities of all higher and secondary special, vocational education institutions, regardless of departmental affiliation, implementation of educational and pedagogical-scientific-methodological guidance, ensuring the quality of training, content and level of education in accordance with state educational standards and qualification requirements;

organization of the process of introduction of new pedagogical technologies and teaching methods in education in accordance with international practice, improvement of curricula and science programs, qualitative renewal of the educational process with the introduction of modern forms of teaching and information and communication technologies;

optimization of educational directions and specialties, organization of student internships in production and other fields, taking into account the needs of the economy, science and social sphere;

strengthening the spiritual and moral content of higher and secondary special, vocational education, educating young people in the spirit of patriotism on the basis of devotion to the ideas of independence, respect for national values, humanism and high spiritual ideas, strengthening their immunity against foreign ideas and ideologies;

effective organization of research work in higher education institutions, wide implementation of research results, commercialization of scientific developments, ensuring strong integration of higher education, science and industry, wide involvement of talented young people in research and comprehensive support;

to provide educational institutions with managers and teachers capable of performing the tasks assigned to them at a high professional level, to take measures to systematically encourage them;

organization and improvement of a continuous system of training, retraining and advanced training of managers and teachers of higher and secondary special, vocational education institutions, creation of conditions for continuous improvement of the quality and level of their professional skills, organization of advanced training and internships in foreign countries ;

expanding the access of students, teachers and young researchers to the world educational resources, electronic catalog of scientific literature and databases through the introduction of modern information and communication technologies;

expansion and strengthening of international relations, implementation of joint higher and secondary special, vocational education programs, wide coverage of achievements in the field at the international level;

organization of the development of curricula and programs for the training of specialists in high demand in the labor market in professional colleges, taking into account the needs and proposals of employers, advanced foreign experience, structural changes in the real sector of the economy;

modernization of educational and scientific laboratory bases, equipping them with modern equipment, implementation of measures in the field of sports and health and development of social infrastructure.

Higher education institutions transitioning to a self-financing system have the following rights:

- a) independent determination of the amount of bonuses and other types of financial incentives for employees in order to attract highly qualified specialists, improve the quality of educational services;
- b) financial incentives and support for gifted students, as well as those in need of social protection;
- c) maintenance costs, performance of tasks and responsibilities, introduction of innovative forms and methods of training and retraining and advanced training of staff, strengthening the material and technical base, software, modern information and communication tools, training and research laboratories and consumable laboratory materials (reagents, chemical containers, components, biological materials and other objects), including the independent spending of funds for the purchase and publication of books, magazines, textbooks;
- d) organization of outsourcing of certain types of services to the infrastructure of higher education institutions, including the use of buildings and structures, student housing, sports facilities, their cleaning, repair, maintenance of computer equipment and telecommunications networks and legal services;
- e) in coordination with the relevant ministry and agency: to determine the parameters of admission of students on a contract paid basis, taking into account the scientific and pedagogical potential of the higher education institution, its material and technical base, the opening of new bachelor's and master's specialties; determining the cost of tuition on a contract paid based on the amount of full self-financing of the higher education institution.

The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further develop the system of higher education" aims to expand the participation of the higher education system in the development of continuing education, providing the country's

growing economy with highly qualified personnel, addressing issues of strategic integrated development of all regions and sectors. is another important practical step.

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