

EDUCATION REFORM IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN: MODERN SCHOOLS AND MODERN EDUCATION.

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Note: This article describes the legal framework for reforms in the education system of the republic. The significance and goals of the reforms in the field of education implemented in the years of independence of Uzbekistan, as well as directly in modern Uzbekistan by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

Keywords: right to education, UN, UNESCO, Convention on the Rights of the Child, Law on the Rights of the Child, Schools of Creativity, Specialized Schools, Presidential Schools.

On August 31, 1991 (September 1 - "Independence Day"), a new independent Republic of Uzbekistan was formed on the world map. From the first years of independence, Uzbekistan has become a state policy to develop the education system, ensure that the younger generation acquires modern knowledge and skills at the level of world standards, and grows up as physically and spiritually mature people. Great work is being done to reveal their abilities and talents, to realize their intellectual potential, to cultivate in their hearts a sense of devotion and devotion to the motherland.

In accordance with Article 41 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted on December 8, 1992, all sexes, languages, ages, races, nationalities, beliefs, religions, social origins, types of services, education are equal in Uzbekistan. rights are available. guaranteed for everyone, regardless of social status, place of residence. On March 2, 1992, Uzbekistan became a member of the United Nations, and on October 29, 1993, it became a member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). UNESCO's core education program is the United Schools Program, which has more than 6,000

schools worldwide. The National Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for UNESCO, established on December 29, 1994, is actively working to develop this area in our country.

On December 9, 1992, Uzbekistan acceded to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. On January 7, 2008, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Guarantees of the Rights of the Child" was adopted. Article 23 of the law stipulates that every child has the right to education and that free compulsory general secondary education is guaranteed by the state.

On August 29, 1997, a new version of the Law on Education and the National Training Program were adopted.

The most important foundation of cultural and spiritual development is the education system. After all, it is impossible to raise a society without training personnel who meet the requirements of the time, advanced science and technology. Therefore, from the beginning of the XX century, the education system of Uzbekistan began to develop on the basis of modern standards. The reforms implemented by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirmonovich Mirziyoyev in the field of education were especially important.

Development of direct education and science in the IV direction of the "Strategy of actions on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021" No. PF-4947, adopted on February 7, 2017 structure The most important task of our time is to educate the younger generation, to bring them up as physically and spiritually mature people [3].

On September 19, 2017, at the 72nd session of the United Nations, President Mirziyoyev proposed the adoption of a special resolution of the UN General Assembly entitled "Enlightenment and Religious Tolerance", the main purpose of which is the right to education and the fight against illiteracy and ignorance.

In his reports, Mirziyoyev critically analyzed the state of affairs in the field of education and science, the implementation of state youth policy, the introduction of new modern methods of education, including information and communication technologies. They stressed that the implementation of urgent tasks in this area is of strategic importance for the future of our youth, our society and our country.

In order to comprehensively develop the talents and abilities of young people, to support their aspirations for science, to realize their dreams, to create a quality education system in the short term, Republican creative schools, specialized schools, Presidential schools were established.

Today in Uzbekistan modern creative and specialized schools named after Abdulla Aripov, Erkin Vahidov, Ogahiy, Ishakhon Ibrat, Halima Khudoiberdiyeva, Abdulla Qodiri, Muhammad Yusuf, Hamid Olimjon and Zulfiya, Ibrahim Yusupov, Muhammad al-Khwarizmi, Mirzo Ulugbek, Abu Ali being established. Ibn Sina is active. In accordance with the Presidential Decree No.

PP-4199 of February 20, 2019 "On measures to establish presidential schools", Presidential schools based on modern projects were built in Tashkent, Khiva, Nukus and Namangan. These schools have all the conditions for students to study in the natural and exact sciences, foreign languages, engineering and information technology.

The Presidential Schools introduce engineering and technical creativity (Arts, Mathematics and Mathematics), and the teaching process is conducted entirely in English. Highly qualified foreign specialists are involved in the educational process of the presidential schools. The Presidential School Regulations provide graduates of presidential schools with access to international higher education (certificates, diplomas) and bachelor's, professional development, or international qualification degrees at leading foreign universities. program diploma (duly approved international data by the state) [6].

The main goal of education reform in modern Uzbekistan is to introduce modern methods of teaching and assessment of students, as well as an interdisciplinary approach to integrated teaching.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 29, 2019, the Concept of Development of the Public Education System until 2030 was approved. [7]. By 2030, Uzbekistan will become the world's most is one of the top 30 countries in the world.

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