

The Importance of Improving the Education System in Uzbekistan and Developing Healthcare Based on Foreign Experience

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Abstract. *The article analyzes important reforms in the fields of education and healthcare in Uzbekistan since the years of independence, such as the study of foreign experience, the widespread teaching of foreign languages, and the strengthening of the material and technical base of educational institutions. The impact of equipping schools, vocational colleges, and technical educational institutions in Navoi, Bukhara, and Samarkand regions, providing them with educational materials, textbooks, computer classes, and international cooperation projects is studied. It is emphasized that these measures have served to improve the quality of education, ensure that students receive education in accordance with international standards, and train qualified personnel in the healthcare system.*

Keywords: *educational reforms; foreign experience; learning foreign languages; material and technical base; Law on Education; Navoi region; computerization; vocational college.*

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHOD

The works devoted to the history of international relations of Uzbekistan include books by N. Tokhliyev, A. Toqsanov, A. Rasulov and others. The essence of the selected problem is revealed using materials from republican and local state archives, periodicals and popular science publications. In the process of studying the importance of improving the education system in Uzbekistan and developing healthcare based on foreign experience, economic, logical, scientific abstraction, induction, deduction, dynamic study, comparative analysis and other methods were used.

Introduction

Since the years of independence, the education and healthcare sectors have become the most priority tasks of the state in Uzbekistan. Measures such as studying the experience of foreign countries, providing educational institutions with modern knowledge and resources, and widespread teaching of foreign languages are the main cornerstones for the qualitative development of these areas. Relevant resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Cabinet of Ministers have been adopted with this goal in mind, and special programs are being implemented.

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

Since the first years of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the relevance of establishing external relations in the education and healthcare systems, which are considered the most important links in the socio-cultural spheres, has continued. In order to develop one of the important sectors of the social sphere, namely healthcare, it is necessary, first of all, to develop the education system, and in this regard, it is important to study the experience of developed foreign countries and implement it in practice throughout the Republic. In order to study foreign experience, the development of the education system, first of all, allows for the study of foreign languages.

Based on this goal, in 1991, the Cabinet of Ministers under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution "On improving the system of large-scale teaching of foreign

languages to students and specialists of the Republic and developing its material and technical base". This resolution noted that the teaching of foreign languages in the Republic is in a deplorable state and does not meet the requirements of the time, and a number of measures were determined. Significant work has been done in the republic to develop the science and education system. In order to bring the equipment of educational institutions closer to world standards and raise the qualifications of engineering and pedagogues to the level of modern requirements, the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan has established cooperative relations with such influential organizations as the UN, the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the Asian Development Bank, and has attracted foreign projects to the republic's science and education system[1].

Based on the above-mentioned resolution, a foreign language learning center was opened in the Zarafshan oasis. The main goal of the center was to provide students and enterprise specialists in the region with thorough training in foreign languages and to go abroad. In particular, the goals were aimed at sending young people from developed countries of the world to study in countries such as Japan, Germany, France, America, England, as well as Eastern countries, studying the experience of developed enterprises abroad based on cooperation with foreign countries, sending specialists from organizations that are establishing mutual exchange of goods and conducting trade to work in foreign countries without interpreters, and conducting direct communication with partners[2].

In accordance with the Resolution "On Education" (August 29, 1997 (September 23, 2019 - this new edition introduces all stages of education, innovative laws and regional laws close to standards)) and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 20, 1997 No. 40, 1997. 89.5 million soums were allocated to provide students with 12 sets of school supplies, and children from low-income families with 4 sets of free winter clothes[3]. Of which: 21,800 first-grade students with 12 sets of school supplies worth 35.7 million soums, 11,690 children from low-income families with 4 sets of school supplies worth 53.8 million soums. were provided with winter clothes worth 2000 soums. In the region, in 2000, 4895.7 million soums were spent on reconstruction and construction of the social sphere in the budget, 3987.1 million soums were spent on the experience of existing, newly built and reconstructed vocational colleges, and 132.9 million soums were spent on the development of education. In addition, in Navoi city, Khatirchi and Tomdi districts: 3 vocational colleges for a total of 1500 students and 1 residential building in the city center were built[4]. In 2001-2002, 26.3 million soums were allocated from the budget to ensure the implementation of the above-mentioned decisions on privatization[5].

In order to further strengthen the material and technical base of schools in Navoi region, in 2003, the government of the republic provided 137 million 710 thousand soums for furniture and equipment of secondary schools through the Ministry, at the expense of centralized funds, 1427 sets of student desks, 94 blackboards, 94 teacher desks and 90 chairs[6]. In Bukhara region, under the investment program project, a total of 94 secondary schools and 74 preschool educational institutions in Romitan, Peshko', Gijduvan districts were covered, and at the initial stage, the need for educational and methodological materials and equipment for grades 1-4 was studied, and 56 educational materials worth 118 thousand US dollars were allocated for educational institutions in Romitan district on an order basis. In addition, each school was provided with a computer, a scanner, as well as various furniture and equipment. and for preschool educational institutions, a total of 61 items worth 324 thousand US dollars were allocated for each of the three districts. In particular, magnetic boards, disks, and didactic materials were delivered to educational institutions in the districts. In the first stage of the project, educational materials and equipment worth 650 thousand US dollars were delivered to the affected districts[7]. In 2000, the Samarkand regional administration and the British American Tobacco Uzbekistan jointly repaired kindergartens and schools in need of reconstruction in Samarkand city and provided them with modern educational equipment[8]. In order to create favorable conditions for minors to learn and independently increase the level of computer literacy in the Zarafshan oasis, measures were taken to computerize schools through various sources, and international cooperation was successfully established. As a result, in 2003, modern computer classes were organized in 26 schools in Navoi region with the donations of international organizations. In particular, the US AREX Center and USAID Agency installed modern computers in 4 schools in

Navoi city and 2 schools in Navoi district and connected them to the international Internet network. Since June of the 2002-2003 academic year, the US AREX organization “Tashabbus” center in the region has been providing free training to more than 800 students from 14 schools in Navoi city to organize their free time in a meaningful way. The first newspaper in the Republic, “Istiqbol Günchalari” of the Department of Public Education, in full Latin script, was published in the region for schoolchildren and children in the republic, in four thousand copies[9].

In Bukhara region, 296.6 thousand young people studied in general education schools, 11.4 thousand in secondary specialized schools, and 9.3 thousand in higher education institutions. The government has consistently allocated funds for the repair of regional educational institutions. During the 1996-1997 academic year, 16 general secondary schools, 15 preschool educational institutions, 2 vocational technical schools, and 2 boarding schools were completely renovated, and from January 1996 to March 1997, 6 million soums were spent from state funds for the reconstruction of similar educational institutions[10]. In 2000-2001, it is possible to note the construction of secondary specialized educational institutions such as academic lyceums and vocational colleges. In the 2000-2001 academic year, the number of vocational colleges in the region was 16, and the number of academic lyceums was 2. As a result of increased attention to issues of mutual cooperation and the allocation of preferential loans from abroad for the establishment of vocational colleges, by the 2004-2005 academic year, the number of academic lyceums did not increase, but the number of vocational colleges increased by 29, totaling 45 [11]. In Samarkand region, 1,181 secondary schools, 706 preschool institutions, 44 out-of-school institutions, and 12 nursing homes operated under the authority of the Department of Public Education [12]. In 2004, 375 secondary schools, 196 preschool institutions, 23 out-of-school institutions and 2 orphanages operated under the Navoi regional public education department. Of the existing secondary schools, 136 were modern, 232 were adapted and 1 was located in a dilapidated building. In 2003, 396 million 70 thousand soums were allocated from the local budget for the capital repair of educational institutions in the region, and in 2003, 29 of the existing schools were removed from capital repair and 308 from current repair. To develop the material and technical base of schools, the sponsoring organizations in the region provided textbooks worth 27 million 822 thousand soums, sports equipment worth 60 million 222 thousand soums, and 54 million soums 100 thousand soums for computer equipment, 558 million 993 thousand soums for capital repairs, 90 million 358 thousand soums for current repairs and 59 million 77 thousand soums for other purposes were provided as sponsorship assistance[13]. In addition, -217 million 936 thousand soums were planned from the budget in 2003 for the purchase of textbooks for secondary school students, but in practice 205 million 390 thousand soums were allocated, and 53 million 537 thousand were allocated for subscriptions to rural schools[14].

CONCLUSION

The reforms implemented in the education sector — improving the material and technical base, international cooperation, expanding the teaching of foreign languages, and expanding opportunities for vocational education — have significantly increased the quality of education and the level of personnel training. This makes it possible to introduce qualified personnel into the healthcare system, provide services at international standards, and develop services in accordance with current medical requirements. It is necessary to continue the reforms and expand them to all regions of the country.

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