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## CURRENT TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

## СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ РАЗВИТИЯ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

## OLIJ TA'LIM RIVOJLANISHINING ZAMONAVIY TENDENTSIYALARI

**Annotation.** The state of development of a modern state depends, first, on the intellectual potential of society, including the development of the sphere of education. The issues of the content and quality of education are considered to have priority in society. Highly qualified specialists, capable of self-learning and continuous production of knowledge, play a decisive role. Education is an important condition for creating well-being, introducing new technologies, improving living conditions, and an important condition for strengthening the role of women in society.

This article reveals the content and quality of education, which is a priority in society and an important condition for strengthening the role of women in society, the adoption of an important program to support women's education in Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** modern higher education, quality of education, highly qualified specialists, programs to support women's education.

**Аннотация.** Состояние развития современного государства зависит, прежде всего, от интеллектуального потенциала общества, в том числе от развития сферы образования. Вопросы содержания и качества образования считаются приоритетными в обществе. Решающую роль приобретает высококвалифицированные специалисты, способные к самообучению и непрерывному производству знаний. Образование – важное условие создания благополучия, внедрения новых технологий, улучшения условий жизни и важное условие к укреплению роли женщины в обществе.

В данной статье раскрываются вопросы содержания и качества образования, которые являются приоритетными в обществе и важное условие к укреплению роли женщины в обществе,

принятие в Узбекистане важной программы по поддержке женского образования.

**Ключевые слова:** современное высшее образование, качество образования, высококвалифицированные специалисты, программы по поддержке женского образования.

**Annotatsiya.** Zamonaviy davlatning rivojlanish holati, birinchi navbatda, jamiyatning intellektual salohiyatiga, jumladan, ta'lim sohasining rivojlanishiga bog'liq. Jamiyatda ta'lim mazmuni va sifati masalalari ustuvor hisoblanadi. O'z-o'zini o'rganish va bilimlarni uzluksiz ishlab chiqarishga qodir yuqori malakali mutaxassislar hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi. Ta'lim – farovonlik yaratish, yangi texnologiyalarni joriy etish, turmush sharoitini yaxshilashning muhim sharti va ayollarning jamiyatdagi rolini kuchaytirishning muhim shartidir.

Ushbu maqolada jamiyat hayotida ustuvor yo'nalish bo'lgan hamda xotin-qizlarning jamiyatdagi rolini kuchaytirishning muhim sharti bo'lgan ta'lim mazmuni va sifati masalalari, O'zbekistonda xotin-qizlar ta'limini qo'llab-quvvatlash bo'yicha muhim dastur qabul qilingani haqida so'z boradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** zamonaviy oliy ta'lim, ta'lim sifati, yuqori malakali mutaxassislar, ayollar ta'limini qo'llab-quvvatlash dasturlari.

## INTRODUCTION

The main modern trends in the development of higher education are its globalization, integration, mobility, commercialization, and the use of distance learning.

In the modern era of globalization and the explosive nature of scientific and technological progress, the constant challenges of the external environment, the state is responsible for formulating the priorities and goals of national development, the choice of ways and tools for effective achievement of the goals. However, in addition to this, the state is responsible for the production of public benefits, one of which is education. The understanding of the role and importance of education for the successful development of the country in modern conditions is increasing.

Scientists a long ago noted the influence of education on economic development. Professor D. Bogolepov of Moscow University noted the dependence between the spread of public education in Germany, and on its basis technical education, and the rapid strengthening of its economic power, which helped Germany to create one of the most powerful states and become a dangerous

competitor (rival) of the major leading countries. at the beginning of the second half of the twentieth century, a mass recognition of the decisive importance of the human factor in the economy began. The concept of "human capital", which had its origins in classical political economy, was formed and developed. Adam Smith wrote: "The acquisition of such abilities, considering also the content of their owner during his upbringing, training or apprenticeship, always requires a real expenditure, which constitutes the basic capital, as if realized in his personality. These abilities..., at the same time become part of the wealth of society as a whole...". Education is one of the components of "human capital". [13, p. 30]

### THE MAIN PART

Today it has become obvious that not physical but human capital, not machines, but people represent the driving force of economic growth. The concept of national wealth includes, along with the tangible elements of capital, financial assets, materialized knowledge and people's abilities to work. Accumulated scientific knowledge (they are materialized in new technologies), investments in human health - are considered in macroeconomic statistics as elements of national wealth, having a non-material form.

Increased attention to the development of modern higher education is associated with the understanding of the fact that it increasingly contributes to economic growth and increased labor productivity. Note that higher education can be general and professional. General education is understood as non-specialized humanitarian education.

What should modern higher education be like? Considering the crucial role of education in today's world, let us identify the educational requirements of the developed and those developing countries that wish to be competitive. First of all, we should note the fact that the role of methodological knowledge and analytical skills has increased as an important consequence of the acceleration of scientific and technological progress. Responding to modern requirements the learning process nowadays should be more and more based on the ability to find and refer to knowledge and apply it to solve arising problems [11, p. 29]. Analytical skills, i.e. the ability to seek and find information,

put questions into a clear form, formulate testable hypotheses, organize and evaluate data and solving problems are at the top of the list of requirements for graduates of higher education, future workers in the knowledge economy. Today's post-industrial society and the new economy require not so much disciplined performers as creators.

Learning how to learn, how to transform information into new knowledge, and how to turn new knowledge into concrete applications have long been more important than memorizing specific information.

Highly qualified specialists capable of self-learning and continuous knowledge production play a decisive role. Training highly qualified specialists is a new task facing the modern system of higher education. Production activity of a modern person, including a manager, is, first of all, informational work, and informational work requires a good education. The main trends in the development of human ability to perceive the world consist in increasing abstractness and logical coherence of thinking. The speed of intellectual processes is increasing, semantic blocks that operate the thinking are enlarging, and the information capacity of computing units (statements) is increasing. Young people in modern conditions in order to be competitive must develop with the help of educational institution such skills as the ability to communicate, teamwork, the ability to solve problems, adaptability and willingness to learn throughout the life. And what is more, today employers when hiring young specialists do not set as their first requirement narrow professionalism, but talent and human decency, the ability to work hard and conscientiously. In addition, from the qualification point of view, the most valued are the ability to do things that were not taught directly in the university, the ability to adapt to completely new tasks and areas of activity. At the same time, an important task of socio-humanitarian disciplines in the learning process is to convey and instill a specific interest in the intellectual impulse, search and high tension of spiritual energy. The abilities that employers value, based on knowledge, relate to oral and written communication, teamwork, mutual learning in a team, creativity, ability to foresee, resourcefulness, ability to adapt to changes [12, p. 30]. Many of these abilities involve social, personal, and intercultural skills that are not typically instilled during science and technology

disciplines education. From this inexorably follows the need for closer integration of the exact and humanity sciences. Consequently, in the age of the STR, it is crucial to enrich educational programs by including synthetic subjects in them. A harmonious intellectual complement to the work of special science and technology disciplines or vocational training programs will help expand the knowledge base and further develop students' love of learning [13, p. 30].

The following trends in the development of higher education are clearly marked in the modern world:

1. Increase in the length of time of general education.
2. The need for continuing education (lifelong learning).
3. Individualization of higher education.
4. Increased importance of methodological knowledge and analytical skills.

Let us draw attention to the importance of continuity in education these days. It is obvious that education without continuity is a perishable product. Thus, half of the knowledge of an engineer becomes obsolete in 5 years, of a doctor in 7 years. The increasing pace of change requires new approaches to the conduct of all components of business; new ideas are needed all the time. There is a contradiction between the increasing number and complexity of problems, and the ability of people to solve them. These trends can be clearly seen in the examples of countries leading the world development. The USA is a recognized leader in world development. The development of higher education is one of the main social and economic priorities of the USA nowadays. Despite cuts in public spending, public investment in science and technology, education and retraining of the workforce was constantly encouraged. The social infrastructure of a modern market economy developed. There are many different institutions of higher education in the country. One of the peculiarities of higher education in the United States is the multitude of institutions that provide general education. However, even such institutions offer students the opportunity to obtain specialized degrees in technical fields (in other words, students can major in these fields if they wish). There are also institutions that provide higher engineering education. These institutions, which provide a first-class technical education, necessarily have

humanities courses (!) in order to eliminate the one-sided training of specialists. The current goals of higher education in the U.S. are to maximize access to education for various social groups previously deprived of such an opportunity. In addition, to provide them with high-quality higher education. [10, p. 20]

Having studied international experience, expanding legal and economic opportunities, and, most importantly, in a step-by-step and planned manner, Uzbekistan is conducting works in this direction.

Today, higher education in Uzbekistan prepares qualified specialists for various spheres of social life and economic sectors - scientific, economic, technical and others. The educational process systematizes knowledge and acquired skills, guiding students to solve theoretical and practical problems in the vector of the chosen specialization with creative use of the achievements of modern scientific thought and technology. Higher education reforms in Uzbekistan are implemented in cooperation with many international organizations, including Erasmus+ (European Union program), JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency), KOICA (Korea International Cooperation Agency). As a result of the joint programs implemented, hundreds of teachers and students of Uzbekistan have the opportunity to get acquainted with advanced international experience in the education system, acquire new knowledge and skills, and improve their qualifications in leading universities of the world. The Concept of Development of Higher Education in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 Approved was approved. It defines priority areas of reforming the higher education system - raising to a new level the training of highly qualified personnel with modern knowledge and high spiritual and moral qualities, independent thinking, modernization of higher education, strategic objectives for the development of the social sphere and sectors of the economy based on advanced educational technologies.

These tasks are aimed at eliminating existing problems and organizing the sphere at the level of modern standards. In particular, it is planned to develop public-private partnerships in higher education, on the basis of the organization of the activities of state and non-state higher educational institutions in the regions until 2030 - to increase the coverage of higher education by more than 50 percent.

The concept defines strategic goals, priority areas, medium and long-term perspective stages of development of higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan. This document serves as a basis for the development of programs and comprehensive activities related to the sphere. As a result of practical implementation of planned activities in the process of reforming the education system, a solid legal, organizational, material and technical basis has been formed. This contributes to updating the content of education of the younger generation. The system of training and upbringing of a harmoniously developed generation has become one of the priority directions of state policy in the country. Based on these requirements, new conditions have been created in all educational institutions, taking into account the world standards. The requirements for training qualified specialists with a certain luggage of knowledge and skills have changed in higher education. Previously, students studied the theory and then gradually learned how to apply their knowledge in practice. Now there is an increased need for personnel who are able to apply immediately the knowledge received, who understand and are able to analyze innovative opportunities in the chosen sphere, who quickly adopt innovations and who freely use information technology.

To find his place on the modern labor market every graduate must be a highly qualified specialist, not only knowing the secrets of his profession, but also able to competently solve economic and production issues, to make the right decisions in the organization of work and to give new ideas.

Today it is important to ensure the independence of universities and the development of competition between them. In most developed countries, the reduction of state interference in the education system provides an increase in the number of non-state universities, healthy competition between universities, and as a result, the quality of higher education is improved.

In the current conditions of shrinking budget funds and increasing demand for higher education, the expansion of the non-state education sector will promote competition. In recent years, non-state educational institutions have been opened in Uzbekistan. This direction should be more actively developed...

An important step toward the realization of gender equality is the creation of educational

opportunities for girls. Because education is a direct bridge to strengthening the role of women in society. Special attention is paid to the quality of education and upbringing of girls in the country. Our great educator Abdurauf Fitrat used to say, "The merit of mothers in educating all mankind is priceless". Indeed, when a girl studies, receives higher education, and masters a modern profession, the atmosphere in her family becomes completely different. Therefore, Uzbekistan has adopted an important program to support women's education. In their lives, women and girls face many obstacles in implementing the right to education, including traditional beliefs about the role of women in the family, early marriage, pregnancy, the need to run a household, child upbringing and care. In addition, there are other objective circumstances that prevent them from receiving an education - geographical distance from the educational institution, the choice of parents to educate their boys in the family due to financial circumstances, low income, and others. That is why the education of women and girls is becoming an area that should be the focus of state attention. Over the past five years, the situation in this area has been seriously changing. For example, last academic year, 2,000 girls were admitted to higher education institutions based on a special grant. As a result, women made up 60% of the students admitted to universities last year. For the first time interest-free, loans will be given for seven years to pay for contracts, 1.8 trillion soums will be allocated for this, in the future five years this amount will be 8 trillion soums. The problem of low-income, which is a factor that influences not in favor of choosing a girl to study in the university, will be solved by paying tuition contracts to 150 female students from low-income families, as well as student orphans from each region (2100 in total) from the local budgets. In addition, 500 women with at least 5 years of work experience in their specialty, but with no higher education, will be accepted to study outside of the general parameters of admission. They will be able to study at the bachelor's level on a fee-contract basis. Another innovation, which will accelerate the formation of a class of highly qualified female specialists, is to support women and girls in continuing their education in master's degrees and deepen their scientific knowledge in doctoral studies. Starting from this year the state will compensate the amount of contracts of girls studying in magistracy - thus

about 23 thousand female students who wish to continue their education in magistracy will have the opportunity to study at the expense of the state budget. In addition, each year 50 girls will be sent to study in prestigious foreign universities for a bachelor's degree and 10 for a master's degree. Women's scientific activities will be encouraged through the allocation of an additional 300 doctoral slots specifically for women who plan to pursue science.

### CONCLUSION

These steps are certainly a great opportunity to get an education regardless of various circumstances. The main thing is to take advantage of this opportunity and increase their potential, as the state directing its efforts to the sphere of education of women and girls, thereby confirms the importance of development of women's potential for society and the state. Modernization and development of the sphere of education are important components of the process of economic, cultural and spiritual revival, creation of the New Uzbekistan and the foundation of the Third Renaissance. The country has done a lot of work in this direction. If we turn to the sphere of education, we can note that in order to train competitive personnel with profound knowledge and high qualifications the number of universities in the country increased to 141, while in 2016 there were only 77. Branches of 26 foreign higher educational institutions were opened. During the last five years, the quota of admission to universities was tripled. There are plans to increase the higher education coverage of school, lyceum and college graduates to 50 percent by 2030.

In the country, which is the heart of Central Asia, in recent years the direction of international integration in higher education is acquiring a new look and making accelerated steps. Based on the above, the following conclusions can be made: in the current environment, the competitiveness of countries depends primarily on the level of education and science. The current development of economy and society puts higher demands on the quality of professional training than ever before. The requirements for the correspondence of an employee to a certain activity are regularly changing and intensifying. Not only professional knowledge, qualification and skills, but also such

qualities as logical thinking, initiative and activity, ability to work in a group and in cooperation are of particular importance. Thus, education is an important condition for creating well-being, introducing new technologies, and improving living conditions.

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