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## **ANALYSIS OF IMPLEMENTED REFORMS IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM AND ISSUES OF IMPROVING EDUCATION MONITORING**

**Submission Date:** May 13, 2023, **Accepted Date:** May 18, 2023,

**Published Date:** May 23, 2023

**Crossref doi:** <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijp/Volume03Issue05-09>

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### **ABSTRACT**

The article presents an analysis of the reforms carried out today in the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as its place and role in society. The normative legal acts adopted in the higher education system, as well as extensive foreign experience in its improvement, are also analysed.

### **KEYWORDS**

Higher education, reforms, regulations, policy, foreign experience.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Evaluating the quality of education, monitoring it, constantly improving indicators is one of the most important directions today. The main task is to ensure the necessary level of educational quality, to form a methodological approach to the development of effective methods of educational quality management and qualimetry. In recent years, large-scale work has been carried out in our country to create a higher education system that meets the priority directions of socio-economic development and the requirements of international standards.

The establishment of new higher education institutions across our country, the opening of modern educational

directions and specialties of personnel training, correspondence and evening departments, and the increase of admission quotas to higher education institutions are important reforms in this direction.

### **THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS**

The presidential decision on additional measures to improve the quality of education in higher education institutions and ensure their active participation in comprehensive reforms implemented in the country also highlighted a number of problems, in particular:

first of all, the process of organizing teaching in the higher education system, the system of evaluating the knowledge of students receiving education does not meet today's requirements;

secondly, the absence of a modern system for evaluating the activity, knowledge and pedagogical skills of professors has a negative impact on the quality of education;

thirdly, the fact that the questions of the entrance test to higher education institutions do not allow to determine the applicant's ability to think logically, causes problems in the admission of talented young people to higher education institutions;

fourthly, the lack of effective public control over the educational process in higher education institutions is the reason for the persistence of many problems in this field, first of all, cases of corruption;

fifthly, the participation and initiative of higher education institutions in comprehensive and systematic changes implemented in the country is not felt, their activity in this direction is still unsatisfactory;

sixthly, the active participation of higher education institutions in explaining to our people and the general public the content and nature of the fundamental reforms being carried out in our republic through mass media has not been established;

Seventhly, higher education institutions have not become communication centers where innovative and technological ideas can be exchanged, but professors, teachers, and young scientists should systematically study and analyze existing problems and shortcomings in relevant fields and make suggestions for their solution. and the necessary conditions were not created for students to take initiative.

In October 2019, the concept of developing the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 was adopted in our country. This document was based on tasks such as the development of integration of science, education and production in order to accelerate intellectual development, train competitive personnel, effectively organize scientific and innovative activities, and strengthen international cooperation. The content of the concept reflects the priorities of the reform of the higher education system of our country. It includes expanding the level of coverage and improving the quality of education in higher educational institutions, introducing digital technologies and educational platforms, attracting young people to scientific activities, forming innovative structures, commercializing the results of scientific research, achieving international recognition and other improvements. Plab clearly defined directions.

Also, on June 5, 2018, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Additional measures to improve the quality of education in higher education institutions and ensure their active participation in comprehensive reforms implemented in the country on" Resolution No. PQ-3775 was adopted, and in it, the fundamental improvement of the quality of education in higher education institutions, ensuring their active participation in the comprehensive reforms implemented in the country, as well as the five priorities of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 appropriate measures were determined in order to consistently implement the tasks defined in the action strategy according to the priority direction.

The following can be cited as problems in the higher education system:

- a professor working in the higher education system to quickly receive information, analyze and sort it, process it, summarize it, summarize it, and deliver the most accurate information to the requirements - is one of the urgent problems facing teachers.
- to form a contingent of professors and teachers with a high level of mobility, to strengthen their integral connection with foreign educational and scientific institutions, the country's production enterprises;
- The lack of consistent cooperation between enterprises and organizations operating in the field of production and service provision with higher educational institutions. As a result, there are problems with students having the necessary knowledge to ensure that they can go to enterprises operating on the basis of modern technologies and work without problems and difficulties.
- the lack of material and technical base and the existing ones not meeting the requirements of the time. This, in turn, negatively affects the quality of classes, leads to students not having enough knowledge and practical skills about modern measuring devices, modern measuring devices and measuring systems, modern technical tools, etc. .

The solution to the first problem mentioned above can be solved directly by the cooperation of subject teachers and the management of HEIs. In this case, the science teacher should be constantly aware of the news on the Internet, social networks and various media, that is, the news and information related to the field of science he is teaching, analyze the information and is required to be sorted. In this regard, it will be necessary to provide appropriate practical assistance to the teacher and set appropriate requirements.

As a result of higher education reforms, the door of opportunities has been opened for any citizen who wants to get higher education in our country. Regardless of age, conditions have been created to receive higher education in the form of day, evening and intensive education. That is, every citizen, regardless of age, nationality and population, had the opportunity to fully use his constitutional rights. In addition, citizens with seniority and work experience gained the opportunity to enter a higher educational institution without an exam and on the basis of an interview with the recommendation of the higher organizations of the enterprise where they work. In particular, 71 organizations in our Republic were given the right to recommend that their employees with at least 5 years of work experience enroll in part-time and evening education at state HEIs in the 2021/2022 academic year.

According to the referral given by them, the introduction of the rule of recommending employees to study on the basis of a differentiated payment-contract without an exam, according to the results of the interview, was an unexpected news for our people. It was also noted that each organization can issue such referrals to up to 100 employees. This rule of the higher education reform was adapted to the essence of market relations.

American economist E. Denison thoroughly studied the American economy. According to Denison, the cost factor directed to human capital is not the primary factor, but their resulting quality indicators are one of the main factors of economic growth. Denison analyzes the American economy between 1929 and 1982 and emphasizes the quality of labor in the economy. According to the conclusion of Denison's research, the main factor affecting the improvement of the quality of the workforce is the education system,

that is, the education system is the main factor affecting the formation of human capital.

The trend of studying foreign experience in reforming the higher education system and implementing its optimal aspects into the education system of our country has been in force for several years. In world practice, the following models of quality assurance of higher education are distinguished: French model - internal self-evaluation of the higher education institution is given a nominal place, the main emphasis is on higher education by the state or public organizations focused on effective external assessment of the country. The "English (Anglo-Saxon)" model is used in Germany, France, and Scandinavian countries. In this model, the internal self-evaluation of the higher education institution takes a decisive place, and the expert evaluation of the quality of external professional, social education is taken into account, and it is the UK, Ireland, USA, Latin American countries, Common in the Philippines, Taiwan. The "French model" of higher education quality assurance systems, the "continental" model of educational institution management is based on the following principles:

- establishment of centralized control of the state's policy of paternalism in relation to the higher educational institution by state management bodies in regulating the development of higher education (the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Education);
- limiting the independence (financial and academic) of the higher educational institution;
- the presence of a strongly stratified system in obtaining a university education (usually free);
- the leading position of state property in education. In these cases, quality assurance of education is carried

out by official state agencies and financed by the government. Such quality assurance systems are under government control, licensed, state accredited, certified, inspected, different higher education institutions are compared, and financial resources are allocated.

## CONCLUSION

One of our main goals today is to support and develop the best traditions of our country's education system, which is aimed at the formation of citizens as perfect individuals, shows the human factor, and produces specialists who meet the requirements of the labor market.

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