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THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN OUR COUNTRY IN THE XXI CENTURY AND THE SOLUTION TO SOME PROBLEMS IN IT

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It is known that the development of any country depends on the youth. That is why it is important for them to grow up with higher education. The First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Abduganievich Karimov said: "The foundation of our future will be laid in educational institutions, in other words, the future of our people depends on how our children are educated today. "Also, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 7, 2006 "On measures to improve the coordination and management of the development of science and technology", reforms aimed at the state regulation of science management and funding in Uzbekistan are still ongoing. For example, Shavkat Mirziyoev's Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 pays great attention to the promotion of research and innovation, the implementation of scientific and innovative achievements, creation of effective mechanisms, the establishment of specialized research and experimental laboratories, high-tech centers and technology parks at universities and research institutes as one of the most important directions in the development of science.

Nowadays along with all other fields, science needs to be taken to a new level. Moreover, the XXI century is the century of technology. After all, changes in the environment are related to science. Even many issues facing all mankind are difficult to solve without the help of science. One of the priorities of our state is to provide science with full support. And also, science is inextricably linked with every field. We can see the great attention paid to science in 14 decrees and resolutions were adopted in our country.

Despite a number of reforms in our country, there are still shortcomings in education. For example, during the current quarantine period, lessons are held online. The fact that 95% of teachers in Uzbekistan have difficulty in teaching online. For this reason, interest in education has declined to some extent.

Now we are trying to find solutions to the problems in education in our country, based on the education system of other developed countries. First of all, starting with the process of admission to higher education, in several developed countries, it will be the entrance exam for higher education several times a year, as well as, it depends on the result of interview and documents submitted for admission to higher education. The most important thing in higher education is to come to class on time.

There is no university introduction process in Uzbekistan after entering higher education. For example, after entering higher education, in developed countries such as Japan, for 1-2 weeks you can know university life, its history, various clubs in it.

Moreover, in other countries, you can choose and register for which subjects you want to study. In this case, you can choose the subjects you want and study for 1 week, so you can drop subjects you do not like and you should take other subjects. There is also a website where you can find out what subjects you need to take, or when your chosen courses should be, what information you can learn in a certain period of time (namely the lesson plan will be announced in advance) and your assessment. In the universities of our country, the subjects are determined by the university itself. I think in our country, the subjects should be chosen by the students themselves. Because the student will be more productive in the chosen subject depending on their interests.

In the grading system, there will be a specific point for each student. For example, if you need to earn a total of 18 points for a semester, you can collect this score by taking six of the lessons in the 3-point system. The choice is up to you. They also do not have a rating book, in this case, they will be logged into their profile on the day the rating is announced, and after entering their login and password, it will appear how you got a rating in which subject.

It is difficult for us to enter a university in our country, but it is easy to graduate. In universities of many developed countries, on the other hand, entering university is difficult and graduate easily.

Most foreign countries do not have grand education. You will be exempted from a certain percentage of the amount of payment, it depends on the grades you take, your activity and yourself. Then you will pay the amount of remains. By introducing this system in our country, we can also encourage students studying at the expense of the state to be active. In addition, as in foreign countries, during the academic year, the university should announce various programs, grants and so on.

I reckon that private universities should be opened in our country. Because, where there is competition, there will be growth and development.

Nowadays, the basis of development of any state is innovation. Surprising news is being created in science day by day. Today's education system needs to be reformed, and most importantly, it needs to innovate. President Shavkat Mirziyoev also said: "If we do not find our own way in science that will serve the benefit of our people, tomorrow our youth will not forgive us. When will our economy be stable? If we develop science, it will not develop on its own, it will require hard work and attention at the state level."

In today's modern life, it is very important to be very knowledgeable and talented in your field. Because, such young people are always in demand. In order to increase the number of educated young people, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan signed a decree on the concept of development of the higher education system until 2030. According to it, by 2030 the following tasks have been set: the percentage of general secondary education graduates should be increased by 50% to enter higher education. This includes the development of public-private partnerships in higher education, the organization of public and non-governmental higher education institutions in the regions. These measures will increase the number of higher education by more than 50% and create a healthy competitive environment in the industry. The National University of Uzbekistan and Samarkand State University are

expected to become the top of higher education institutions of the country. Also, at least 10 higher education institutions in the country are included in the list of the first 1,000 higher education institutions in the ranking of internationally recognized organizations (Quacquarelli Symonds World University Rankings, Times Higher Education or Academic Ranking of World Universities), and also, including the inclusion of the National University of Uzbekistan and Samarkand State University in the list of top 500 higher education institutions.

References:

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2. From the speech of the First President I. A. Karimov at the International Conference "Education of a highly educated and intellectually advanced generation - the most important condition for stable development and modernization of the country." - Tashkent, February 17, 2012.

BEHBUDIY MA'RIFATI

**Fozilova Muhayyo – Namangan shahridagi 5-maktab o'qituvchisi
Ilmiy rahbar – dotsent A.Qurbonov**

Annotatsiya: *maqolada ulug' ma'rifatparvar adib Mahmudxo'ja Behbudiyning yosh avlod tarbiyasiga qo'shgan xizmatlari tahlil qilingan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Behbudiy, ma'rifat, ilm, yoshlar, mustaqillik.*

Buyuk marifatparvar M.Behbudiy adabiyot, tarix fanlari qatori siyosatshunoslik bilan ham jiddiy shug'ullandi. Gazeta va jurnallar orqali jahonda sodir bo'layotgan voqealar bilan yaqindan tanishib bordi. U Makkaga borish maqsadida arab tilini o'rganib, islom tarihi va nazariyasi bilan shug'llanadi. U 1899-yilda hajga bordi va muftiy unvoniga ega bo'lib qaytdi. Haj bahonasida Misr va Istambulda bo'ldi. Bu yerda davom etayotgan islohotlar so'zsiz uning dunyqarashida burilish yasadi.

Behbudiy 1903–1904-yillarda Moskva, Petrburgga hamda 1906-yili Qozon, Ufa, Nijniy Novgorod kabi shaharlarga safar qiladi.

Behbudiy XX asr o'zbek adabiyoti tarixida munosib o'ringa ega. Uning hayoti va ijodiy faoliyati jamiyat hayotidagi jiddiy o'zgarishlar davriga to'g'ri keldi. Behbudiy Turkistonda maktab va maoruf, matbuot va teatr, jurnalistika sohalarda faoliyat olib bordi. Behbudiy o'zlikni anglashda milliy tarbiyani juda yuqori o'ringa qo'yadi. Behbudiy o'zbek va fors-tojik tillarida 200 dan ortiq maqola va asarlar yaratgan. Jumladan: "Kitobul-atfol" ("Bolalar uchun kitob"), "Muxtasari tarixi islom" ("Qisqacha islom tarihi"), "Amaliyoti islom", "Rusiyaning qisqacha ta'rifi" kabi darslik va kitoblar yozgan.

Behbudiy adib sifatida "Padarkush" yoki o'qimagan bolaning holi" dramasini yaratgan. 1913-yilda Samarqandda nashr etilgan bu dramada u yoshlarning ilmi, madaniyatli bo'lishlari lozimligini qayd etgan.

O'zbek dramaturgiyasiga, umuman, teatriga poydevor qo'ygan bu asar o'z davrida A. Qodiriyning "Baxtsiz kuyov" dramasi, Mirmuhsin Fikriyning "Befarzand Ochildiboy", H.H.Niyoziyning "Yaangi saodat" kabi asarlarining yaratilishiga turtki bergan.

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