

**IMPROVING AND INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE SYSTEM OF
CONTINUOUS SPIRITUAL EDUCATION IN THE RENEWED UZBEKISTAN**

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Abstract: *In work is analyzed existing system of the unceasing education Uzbekistan, as well as the policy on reform spheres of education, as the key of area, conducted course of the reforms and renovations society, as necessities and obligatory condition of the democratic transformations in-the country, firm development of the economy, integrations of the republic in the world community.*

Key words: *The System of education, quality of education, types of education, unbreakable education, principles of unbreakable education, a national model.*

After gaining independence, Uzbekistan chose its path of development - the path of large-scale reforms aimed at building a democratic rule of law, a socially-oriented market economy, and a strong civil society. One of the main directions of the state policy of Uzbekistan, education, did not stand aside either. It is undeniable that cardinal changes have taken place in this area over the past years. At the 9th session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on August 29, 1997, in his report "Harmoniously developed generation - the basis of progress in Uzbekistan", the First President of Uzbekistan I. Karimov raised the issues of reforming education and training. "Caring for the younger generation, striving to bring up a healthy, harmoniously developed person is our national character. Every person living on this sacred land throughout his life fights, works, spares no effort to raise his children educated and virtuous, to see their happiness and prosperity. " And this, as you know, can be achieved only in an educated and educated society. Education has been proclaimed a priority in state policy. A vivid proof of this was the adoption in 1997 of two main documents: the Law "On Education" of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the "National Program for Personnel Training" and, thus, the development of the "Uzbek Model of Education".¹ Reforms in the field of education and upbringing are aimed: - firstly, at a positive impact on the socio-political climate; - secondly, at finding a person his place in life; - thirdly, at the formation of a free, independently thinking personality; - in - fourth, to the full realization of human potential; - fifth, to educate harmoniously developed people with general and special knowledge, modern worldview, people with high consciousness, pure thoughts, loyal to national and universal values, ready to create a strong civil society. The national model and program is a strategically thought-out, scientifically grounded model (concept) that is very sensitive to the trends and nuances of the country's socio-economic development. By the National Program for Personnel Training, education in the country is implemented in the following forms: preschool, general secondary, specialized secondary, vocational

¹ Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" // Harmoniously developed generation is the basis of progress in Uzbekistan. The main editorial office of the Shark publishing and printing concern. - Tashkent. 1997.

education, higher, postgraduate education, advanced training and retraining of personnel, out-of-school education. As you can see, the main feature of this model is the continuity of education. That is, a person has the opportunity to acquire knowledge, professional skills, and specialties throughout his life. This program creates an effective mechanism of the educational system, in which respect for the individual, disclosure of abilities, and creative potential are present as the main components; the formation of a free-thinking person, his moral, physical, and spiritual development; progressive training, obtaining professional skills and full-fledged self-realization of the individual in life.

The principles of lifelong education are priority, democratization, humanization, humanization, national orientation, the indissolubility of education and upbringing, identification of gifted and talented youth.

At present, the problem of lifelong education is relevant because: firstly, it is associated with an objective need to constantly master new technologies. And if we are not ready to accept and recognize them, very soon we will find ourselves on the sidelines of not only professional but also social life. Secondly, this is the complication of the social sphere, namely, the need to make an informed choice all the time. And the more informed and educated a person is, the more consciously he will make his choice, basing it not on the brightness of advertising and the beauty of phrases, but his convictions and knowledge.² Thirdly, the need for lifelong education is that the attention of society to the problems of fostering patriotism, observance of laws, respect for the rights and fulfillment of duties of citizens, strengthening the family, developing a healthy lifestyle, preserving the environment, etc. is increasing. For personnel training is the introduction from the system of continuous education as independent and compulsory stages, nine-year general secondary and three-year secondary specialized, vocational education, which ensure the continuity of the transition from general education to professional programs. Young people have the opportunity to voluntarily choose the directions of two types of three-year special education based on their abilities and desires: an academic lyceum or a professional college. The Academic Lyceum provides specialized secondary education by the state educational standard, provides intensive intellectual development, in-depth, specialized, differentiated, professionally-oriented training, taking into account the capabilities and interests of students. In academic lyceums, students have the opportunity in their chosen direction of study (humanitarian, exact, natural sciences, philology, and art).³ A vocational college provides secondary specialized, vocational education within the framework of the relevant state educational standard, provides an in-depth development of professional inclinations, skills, and abilities of students, the acquisition of one or several specialties in the chosen professions. Thus, conditions are created for improving the acquisition of knowledge by young people, their acquisition of a certain profession or specialty. The receipt by students of 12-year general and secondary specialized, vocational education is guaranteed by the state. This ensures their social protection in a market economy. In higher education, a complete transition to a two-tier system has been made: bachelor's and master's degrees. Bachelor's degree in one of the areas of obtaining basic higher education. Master's degree - higher specialized education in a specific specialty, which lasts for two years based on a bachelor's degree. Admission of students to higher educational institutions is carried out by determining the level of knowledge of applicants based on the results of tests and other additional creative exams, determined by the established procedure. Education in higher educational institutions is carried out at the expense of state grants and on a paid contract basis. At present, the main consumer of educational services is an individual. Personality is realized to a greater extent through the

² Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the National Program for Personnel Training".

³ I. Karimov. Harmoniously developed generation - the basis of the progress of Uzbekistan, T., 1997

flexibility of the educational sphere, its variability, adaptation to the changing educational needs of a person, state, and society. This leads to its constant improvement, renewal, and increased efficiency.

Traditional basic education, received at the beginning of life, does not keep pace with the changes in the world, fundamentally cannot provide a person for life with the knowledge, skills, abilities, and qualities necessary for him to effectively fulfill various social roles. The concept of lifelong education, adopted by almost all advanced countries, promotes adult education to a defining position in the main areas of socio-economic development of the modern world, including in Uzbekistan. At the present stage, social relations based on a market economy are being formed in the republic. Our model of transition to market relations is based on taking into account the specific conditions and characteristics of the republic: traditions, customs, way of life. The new conditions of the labor market dictated the main directions of the development of the education system in the republic. Continuity of education is an important principle introduced into the National Program for Personnel Training. It means that education begins in preschool institutions, continues in nine-year school, and then in academic lyceums and vocational colleges. Further - higher education with two levels - for bachelors and masters, postgraduate - doctoral studies. At the same time, the continuity of education means that having started working, a person can continue to study. For this, all sorts of forms of retraining, advanced training of personnel are being created.⁴

At present, high requirements are imposed on the personality of a specialist, such as the ability to be creative, quick adaptation, the ability to continuous professional growth, self-development, and self-improvement. This article in the context of the ongoing large-scale reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the need for an accelerated renewal of fixed assets, leasing is of particular importance as a form of financing the investment activities of economic entities.⁵ Based on all of the above requirements, vocational education should be aimed at creating conditions for ensuring the personal and professional growth of future specialists, developing their ability to independently solve life and professional problems. Since the development of professionalism is influenced not only by the individual characteristics of the teacher but also by the characteristics of his environment. The idea of limiting the boundaries of "civil society" and "state" was proposed by the German philosopher G. Hegel. It should be noted that society and "civil society" is generally a state term.⁶ In most cases, continuing education is seen as a condition for ensuring the quality of education. The idea of lifelong education acquires a special meaningful content in our time, and the continuity of education in modern conditions is considered as a fundamental requirement and a necessary condition for ensuring the quality of the processes and results of education. The task of providing real tests and grounds for self-determination as ensuring successful continuous education, including the choice of future professional activity, comes to the fore. The modern dynamics of life require from general education not "coaching" in mathematics, physics, languages, but the creation of conditions for the formation of key competencies that allow the graduate to quickly master new professions and subject areas in the process of obtaining higher education. These competencies include the ability to act

⁴ Begimkulov U.Sh. Some aspects of the system of continuous education in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Tashkent. 2010.

⁵ Tolibjonovich, M. T., & Rahimjon o'g'li, G. O. (2021). PREREQUISITES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A LEASING MECHANISM IN PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, 6(SP), 5-5.

⁶ Nasriddinovich, A. A. (2021). STRUCTURE, MODELS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF CIVIL SOCIETY. *STRUCTURE*, 7(4).

autonomously, communication, the ability to work with a problem, that is, "design competence" associated with isolating a problem, translating it into a task, creating and implementing a project.

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