

**EDUCATION STANDARDS IN UZBEKISTAN: CURRENT STATE,  
PROBLEMS, AND DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS**

**Xosilseitova Shaxzoda Fozilovna**

*Student of Chirchik pedagogical university Tourism faculty course 3th*

*E-mail: [xosilseitova@gmail.com](mailto:xosilseitova@gmail.com)*

**Abstract:** *This article analyzes important processes in the education system of Uzbekistan today. In addition, the development of the modern education system is also discussed.*

**Key words:** *Education, scientific, continuously, analysis.*

2020 is the "Year of Science, Enlightenment and Digital Economy Development" in our country. In the program, it is systematic in terms of the main directions of the action strategy reforms are ongoing. According to the state program established this year all areas of building a new Uzbekistan at a priority level large-scale works on development and reform were carried out. In particular, "The level of coverage of children of kindergarten age with preschool education is 60 reforms were carried out in order to reach. As a result, it is the first time in our country the system of preparing young children for school was introduced." Seeing the process of entering the educational cluster into the conditions of Uzbekistan to issue, the President of our country No. PF-5987 dated April 29, 2020 creation of educational clusters in the decree is a factor ensuring efficiency in the field was defined as Rector of Chirchik State Pedagogical Institute G.I. Muhamedov with the initiative of education in the field of education as the first experiment on the scale of our Republic implementation of the cluster was promoted. "Pedagogical improvement of the work carried out on the educational innovation cluster on the basis of order No. 01-729 based on this, projects were developed in each direction and Chirchik "school laboratory" experimental work was launched in pre-school educational institutions and secondary schools of the city[1].

Education is one of the key factors ensuring the sustainable development of any society. Since gaining independence, Uzbekistan has been paying special attention to improving its education system, aligning it with international standards, and preparing competitive professionals. This article provides a scientific and theoretical analysis of the current state, problems, and prospects for the development of education standards in Uzbekistan.

**1. General Overview of the Education System in Uzbekistan**

Uzbekistan's education system consists of the following main stages:

- Preschool education – designed for children aged 3 to 7 years.
- General secondary education – includes 9 years of compulsory schooling (primary and secondary school).
  - Secondary specialized and vocational education – provided in colleges and technical schools.
  - Higher education – includes undergraduate (bachelor's), graduate (master's), and doctoral programs.
  - Retraining and professional development system – an integral part of lifelong learning.

The main legal foundations defining the quality and content of education include the Law "On Education" (new edition adopted in 2020), the National Program for Training Specialists (1997), presidential decrees, and government resolutions.

2. Formation and Current State of Education Standards in Uzbekistan  
Education standards are a crucial part of the national education system, determining curricula and the quality of specialist training. In Uzbekistan, State Education Standards (SES) are developed and regularly updated. Key Features of Modern Education Standards:

- Competency-based approach – combining theoretical knowledge with practical skills.
- Implementation of innovative pedagogical technologies – use of distance learning and interactive teaching methods.
- Alignment with international requirements – development of curricula based on recommendations from UNESCO and other global organizations.
- Integrative teaching methods – strengthening interdisciplinary connections to enhance learning effectiveness.

### 3. Factors Affecting Education Quality and Existing Problems

Despite efforts to improve education standards in Uzbekistan, certain problems persist:

- Teacher qualification issues – not all educators have the necessary level of knowledge and skills.
- Outdated curricula – some textbooks and teaching materials need revision and updates.
- Insufficient practical training – theoretical knowledge dominates, while laboratory and hands-on lessons are lacking.
- Weak digital education infrastructure – limited internet access and modern technologies in some regions.

- Bureaucracy in the education system – excessive paperwork distracts teachers from their core responsibilities.

4. Educational Reforms Aimed at Improving Quality in Uzbekistan The government is implementing the following reforms to enhance education quality:

Teacher training and professional development – organizing local and international seminars, internships, and online courses.

- Implementation of STEAM education – promoting science, technology, engineering, arts, and mathematics.

- International cooperation – joint programs with foreign universities and introduction of dual-degree programs.

- Development of IT education – focusing on programming, artificial intelligence, and digital technologies in schools and universities.

-Modernization of vocational education – adapting training programs to meet labor market demands.

#### 5. Prospects for the Development of Education in Uzbekistan

Future improvements in education standards are expected in the following areas:

1. Rapid advancement of innovative educational technologies – development of AI-based education programs.

2. Expansion of distance and hybrid learning – increasing the number of online educational platforms.

3. Personalized learning models – designing curricula tailored to individual students' abilities and interests.

4. Development of environmental education – integrating sustainability principles into educational programs.

5. Expansion of the international accreditation system – improving the global ranking of Uzbekistan's universities.

In the program called "Year of Active Investments and Social Development", systematic reforms were continued in the main directions of the strategy. In fact, rapid economic development was achieved this year due to the active attraction of investments. Positive changes in the economy made it possible to systematically solve the accumulated problems in the social sphere [2]. This year, systematic work on the development of the social sphere, especially in the education system, was carried out on a larger scale. In particular, "4 Presidential schools, 3 creative schools of completely new content and form have started working. For the development of higher education, 19 new higher educational institutions, including 9 branches of prestigious foreign universities, were opened this year. In cooperation with leading foreign universities, personnel training has been launched under 141 joint educational programs [3].

**Conclusion:** Uzbekistan's education standards are continuously being reformed to align with modern trends and international requirements. However, challenges remain, and addressing them requires active collaboration between the government, educational institutions, and society. By improving education quality, introducing innovations, and enhancing digital infrastructure, Uzbekistan can strengthen its competitiveness in the global education arena.

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