EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN UZBEKISTAN IS THE MAIN ROOT TO EDUCATE PERFECT GENERATION

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Uzbekistan is one the Central Asian republics, it flourished as the medieval center and intellectual center of the world due in part to scholars, philosophers and cultural leaders such as Al- Farabi, Ibn Sina (also known as Avicenna), Ulugbek, Navoiy, Babur Shah and Amir Temur. Their contributions to world culture In the humanities and sciences were numerous and included such works as Avicenna's Canon of Medicine, Al-Fergan's (also known as Alfraganus) Fundamentals of Astronomy, Babur's Baburnama, and Navoi's Divans.

More than 50% of Uzbekistan's population of over 24 million are under the age of 18. Many speak two languages (Uzbek and Russian); most speak three or more languages. The study of English language has become very popular ever since independence. Many students speak it well, others, including adults, are vigorously learning it The switch from a planned to market economy after independence has triggered widespread interest in the fields of economics, business, management, international relations, medicine, law, agriculture, education, engineering, the physical sciences, language and literature.

When viewed In general, the Uzbekistan educational system includes:

- Preschool training (preprimary-from three to six years old).
- General secondary education (from 6 to 15 years old).
- Secondary vocational education (from 15 to 18 years old).
- Higher education (undergraduate and graduate-from 18 years old).

Girls and boys are legally considered equal and study in the same classes and schools. Schools are open to all ethnic groups, and minorities in schools are rarely an issue.

Because compulsory education is freely provided to all children of Uzbekistan, private schools have a difficult time justifying their existence. In fact, they were banned in 1993. In addition, since Uzbekistan Law declares the separation of education from religion, there are no religious schools. However, in 1999, the establishment of the Tashkent Islamic University was allowed. Computer technology, thanks to interna-

tional assistance, is being introduced to educational institutions and training centers. In 1994, the Central Asian Telecommunications Training Center (CATTC) was established in Uzbekistan under the Taxis Program of the European Commission. Training at the CATTC is provided using modem teaching aids, active methods, and individual and group methods by specialists and experts in different fields. The Computer Center at the University of Samarkand provides computer service to departments and research units and collaborates with other institutions and the private sector to run short training courses. At the secondary school level, computers are still rare [1].

Because of decline in funding, the printing of books, textbooks, and other publications (ace numerous difficulties. This problem is common for all NIS countries. Nevertheless, despite obvious difficulties, according to UNESCO, Uzbekistan schools supplied about 60 percent of textbooks as a whole and for some selected subjects up to 100 percent Publishing houses produced about 149 million copies of over 1700 various titles. From 1992 to 1997, some 174 textbooks with over 53,000 copies were published, including 138 original, 19 translated, 8 parallel in 2 languages, and 9 experimental textbooks. About 170 various tutorials and educational literature in 7 languages are published [1]. Teachers usually manually prepare audiovisual materials. With the high price of copying and low salaries, teachers and professors must be creative.

Finally, the European Training Foundation (ETF) established an observatory to monitor the vocational education and training in Uzbekistan. It also disseminates the language training programs and helps the European Commission with the implementation of the Tempus program [1].

Today Uzbekistan is a large scientific center in Central Asia. Almost 300 scientific institutions function in the country. There are a well-developed research basis and a wide scientific fund with over 25,000 skilled scientists and researchers. The scientists of the republic carry out fundamental research in the important trends of modem science contributing greatly in such branches like microelectronics, astronomy, biophysics, genetics and geology.

Education has and will continue to play a significant role In development. First, it increases an individual's internal potential, self-respect, and self-esteem. Second, it makes an individual a better prospect for em-

ployment Third and most importantly, an educated Individual gives more back to the society.

We are not only at the end of the 21st century, but at the beginning of the third millennium. The 21st century win soon be history, but in spite of all misfortunes, it was a serious step on the road of social progress. In its time, progress penetrated each ceil of the social programs and affected all areas of society. Considerable progress was achieved because of the rapid development of the various sciences important for modem society. The technical revolution that took place mostly In the second half of the 20th century not only became the most important factor in social progress, but also changed the meaning and role of science In the life of society [2].

Acceleration of scientific-technical progress plays a big role in social progress. Many qualitative changes in the technology of human civilization are taking place at the threshold of the 21st century. This constitutes an active process of the transition of society from the Industrial era based on the machine technologies, to the post-industrial era based on the organization of the activity of international technologies.

Here we should emphasize the growing importance of information technologies in the development of the social environment The first President of our Republic, I.A. Karimov, emphasizes, “The 21st century will be a century of informational technologies, and our country will enter it with a well-organized base in order to play an active role in the sphere of science and technology, as well as In the area of education, culture and more open humans’ relations".

At the time of independence, there were scientific schools, research groups, organizations and institutes, which now are working on the most important concrete problems of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Today Uzbekistan has a strong scientific potential, supported by more than 150 scientific research institutes and universities, projects and technical organizations. Besides the governmental research organizations, many private scientific organizations have been fanned which now compete with traditional research centers. Today we can see the successful effects of national and foreign funds. Scholars and specialists of Uzbekistan are carrying out fundamental and applied research in such promising fields of modem science as physics, mathematics, chemistry, philology, micro-

electronics, machine-building, astronomy, archeology, biology, biochemistry, biophysics, history, geology, seismology and so on.

These are first, but real, steps of our Republic's integration into the international scientific-technical community. However, in spite of the above, some difficult problems confront scientific activity due to the economic and political reorganization of the country. The financing of the scientific-technical base of science is insufficient to create normal working conditions for scholars. The biggest problem on the road to the renovation of the technical base of the industry is now industrial funding.

Without exaggeration, we can say that the changes taking place in Uzbekistan are fundamental and will change radically the destiny of the nations of our Republic, I.A. Karimov thinks that all reforms carried out in the country on the way to social progress must include spiritual training of the young, respect for the rich cultural legacy, historical traditions and general human values, in the spirit of love of the Motherland and devotion to the ideals of independence. It is very important to train youth and future generations in per during national and common values developed by our ancestors over a period of thousands of years. This focuses on the regeneration, development and formation of the whole nation and its historical memory, engaging everyone in the rich history and culture of our people. Discovering and teaching the golden legacy of our ancestors to today's scholars is an essential contribution to the social progress of our country as, in turn, it increases knowledge of our predecessors. [2]

Prominent Uzbek scientists working currently are the successors of the scientific traditions and schools, which have been set up in the republic during the previous years. A large group of world-famous scientists has been and is still working in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

References

1. Jump up to a b c d Uzbekistan country profile. Library of Congress Federal Research Division (February 2007). This article incorporates text from this source, which is in the public domain.

2. I.A. Karimov. "There Is No Future without Historical Memory / We Are Constructing Our Future with Our Own Hands" Vol.7, Tashkent: "Uzbekistan", 1999.