



EDUCATIONAL TRANSFORMATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW UZBEKISTAN: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS.

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Annotation

This article examines the ongoing transformation of the educational system in New Uzbekistan, focusing on key challenges and potential solutions. It explores how teacher development, digital infrastructure, and competency-based curricula contribute to improving education quality. Drawing on national reports, empirical studies, and UNESCO frameworks, the study argues that systematic reforms in teacher training, curriculum modernization, and digital integration are crucial for fostering an inclusive, high-quality, and competitive education system. It concludes that coordinated efforts across government, schools, and communities are essential to achieve sustainable educational development.

Keywords

Education reform, New Uzbekistan, digital literacy, teacher training, curriculum modernization, competency-based learning.

Introduction

In recent years, New Uzbekistan has undertaken extensive reforms across multiple sectors, with education emerging as a central priority. Modernizing the education system is vital for ensuring that young people develop critical thinking, practical skills, and digital competence. Rapid technological advancement, increasing global competition, and the demand for an

innovative workforce have made education reform a strategic component of national development. This article explores the current state of educational transformation, identifies key challenges, and proposes evidence-based solutions for enhancing education quality and accessibility.

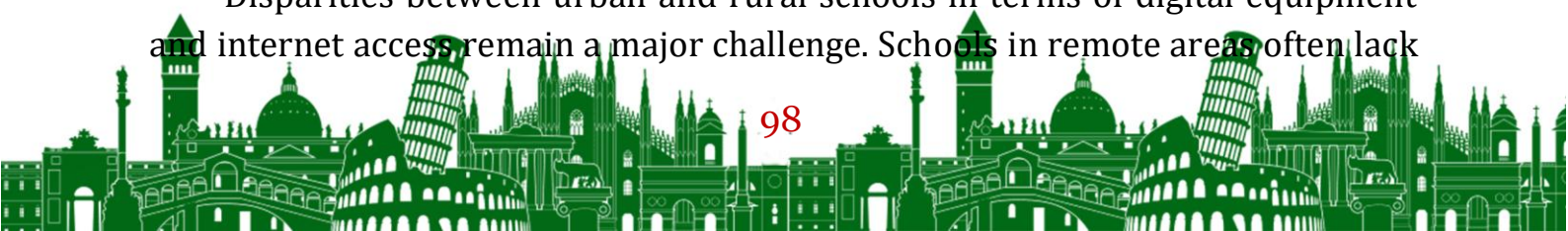
Challenges in the Education System

1. Teacher Development

While professional development programs exist, many teachers have limited opportunities to gain hands-on experience with innovative teaching methods and digital tools. This limits their ability to facilitate student-centered learning and effectively implement modern instructional strategies.

2. Digital Infrastructure

Disparities between urban and rural schools in terms of digital equipment and internet access remain a major challenge. Schools in remote areas often lack





stable connectivity, modern computers, and access to online educational resources, exacerbating educational inequality.

3. Curriculum and Competency-Based Learning

Existing curricula often emphasize theoretical knowledge over practical application, leaving students with limited opportunities to develop critical thinking, problem-solving abilities, creativity, and digital skills that are essential for the modern labor market.

Proposed Solutions and Strategies

1. Strengthening Teacher Training and Professional Development

To address challenges in teacher development, continuous professional training programs should be expanded and modernized. These programs should focus on practical application of student-centered and interactive teaching methods, integration of digital tools into lessons, and encouragement of reflective teaching practices. International cooperation and exchange programs can further enhance teachers' professional competence.

2. Improving Digital Infrastructure and Access

Ensuring equal access to quality education requires significant investment in digital infrastructure, especially in rural and remote areas. Key measures include expanding high-speed internet connectivity, providing modern technological equipment, and developing national online learning platforms aligned with curricula.

3. Curriculum Modernization and Competency-Based Learning

Curriculum reform should prioritize competency-based education that balances theory and practice. Project-based learning, real-life problem solving, and alignment with labor market needs should become central components of the learning process.

The Role of Government, Schools, and Communities

Sustainable educational reform requires coordinated efforts among government institutions, educational organizations, and local communities. Government policies should provide strategic direction and funding, schools should promote innovation, and communities should actively support the educational process.

Conclusion

Educational transformation in New Uzbekistan is a crucial foundation for long-term national development. Despite existing challenges, systematic reforms in teacher training, digital infrastructure, and curriculum design can significantly improve education quality. Through coordinated efforts and sustained





investment, Uzbekistan can build an inclusive and competitive education system that meets the demands of the 21st century.

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