



The Role and Importance of Continuous Education

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Abstract

The need for education is growing in times of global change. Because life is changing so fast. On the one hand, this will create commonalities and conveniences for different peoples in the spheres of life, and on the other hand, the information space will expand. Different ideas, views, and technologies that promote different goals and interests try to be effective by increasing their “attractiveness” in order to influence social consciousness and thinking.

Keywords: *Education; Reform; Modernization; Integration; Continuing Education; The Concept of “Continuing Education”; The System of Continuing Education; Forms of Education; Lifelong Learning; Innovative Society; “El- Country Hope” Foundation*

Introduction

In today’s society, one of the broadest areas of human activity is education. In recent years, the social role of education has increased, and attitudes toward all forms of education have changed in most parts of the world. Education is seen as a key factor in social and economic development. The reason for this attention is that the most important value and the main asset of modern society is a person who is able to seek, acquire new knowledge and make non-standard decisions. Therefore, education plays a crucial role in the development of the individual and society today.

In the context of increasing globalization and fierce competition in the world economy, it is necessary for a person to receive lifelong learning rather than lifelong learning in the previous period.

According to some sources, the first ideas about the continuity of education were found by some Western scholars even in the religious-philosophical ideas of Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, and Seneca about the constant spiritual improvement of man. and from his scientific works, and similar ideas can be found in our sacred religion of Islam. The idea of continuing education, in turn, emerged as a pedagogical concept on the one hand, and as a result of practice, on the other. In general, the development of adult education in today’s understanding is associated with the consequences of changes in science, technology, socio-economic relations as a result of the industrial revolution of the XIX century.

The concept of “lifelong learning” was first introduced at the UNESCO Forum in 1965 by the famous theorist P. Langrand and caused a significant theoretical and practical resonance, and as a result in the late 60s of the last century the term became a special subject of scientific analysis. . Priorities for the study of continuing education at the international level include continuing vocational education, continuing education, adult education, vulnerable education and economic models that ensure the continuity of the education system. covers. S.G. Vershlovsky, N.V. Vasilenko, S.M. Vishnyakova, V.I.Ilina, O.M. Nikandrov, V.I. Podobeda and others can be named.[1]

In the modern scientific literature, one can find several differing views on continuing education. The most common of them are: “Continuing education - lifelong learning”, “Continuing education - education for adults”, “Continuing education - continuing professional education” In world pedagogy, continuing education is defined by several terms, including the terms “continuing education”, “lifelong learning”, “continuous reading”.

According to the analysis, for the state, continuing education is a leading area of social policy to ensure optimal conditions for the professional and general development of each individual, while for society, continuing education is an important condition for the development of social production. , is a mechanism that accelerates the process of socio-economic development of the country and increases its professional and cultural potential. For the world community, lifelong learning is a way to preserve, develop and mutually enrich national cultures and universal values through international cooperation.

This requires, first of all, the acquisition and study of knowledge. In the report of the International Commission on Education for the XXI Century, entitled “Learning: The Treasure Within” (UNESCO), Scientific progress and new forms of economic and social activity require lifelong learning.

The Report Emphasizes that Lifelong Learning Should Be Based on Four Pillars:

1. Learning to know. This implies a deep general acquisition of knowledge in a limited field of science, a broad general culture of the individual. A person's general culture encourages learning and teaches him to constantly improve his knowledge. It also involves learning to read using the opportunities provided by continuing education.
2. Learn to work. Not only sound education but his alertness and dedication too are most required. An individual must also learn to work in a variety of social or industrial environments throughout his or her life.
3. Learn to live together. Implementing common projects, respecting the values of open-mindedness, mutual understanding and agreement, directly contributes to the resolution of conflict situations.
4. Learning to live. It means self-improvement, independent thinking, personal responsibility. Therefore, in education, all the means that develop these human qualities should be used effectively: memory, ability to observe, aesthetic taste, physical capabilities, ability to communicate, and so on.[2]

In general, lifelong learning goes hand in hand with the growth of an individual’s lifelong learning (general and professional) capacity through the appropriate needs of the individual and society through state and community institutions and the organizational support system.

Continuing education creates the necessary conditions to advance in the training of creative, socially active, creative, spiritually rich personality and highly qualified competitive personnel. Types of education can include pre-school, general secondary, secondary special, vocational, higher, postgraduate education, retraining and advanced training, and extracurricular education.

After gaining independence, Uzbekistan, as an equal subject and an integral part of the world community, has established a strong democratic state governed by the rule of law and an open civil society. is building.

The new version of the Law on Education and the National Program for Personnel Training, adopted in 1997, created a legal basis for adapting the country's education and training system to the ongoing process of modernization and development of a democratic state governed by the rule of law.

The state policy in the field of training envisages the formation of a comprehensively developed individual citizen through a system of continuous education, which is inextricably linked with the intellectual and spiritual-moral upbringing of the person. In this way, one of the most basic constitutional rights of a citizen is the right to education, creativity, intellectual development and professionalism.

The system of continuing education and training of personnel in the Republic is managed by the state through the structural transformation of state and non-state educational institutions and their gradual development.

The implementation by the Republic of Uzbekistan of treaties and conventions in the field of human rights, education, children's rights, taking into account the world best practices in the field of training is one of the factors of its development in all aspects of continuing education and training.

Over the past years, in the process of reforming the education system, a solid legal, organizational, material and technical base has been created in the country, which has helped to update the content of teaching and educating the young generation with high intellectual potential. During the years of independence, the education system of the republic and the upbringing of a harmoniously developed generation have risen to the level of the main priorities of state policy. However, the analysis shows that the effectiveness and results of the work done in the field of preschool education are insufficient⁸. At the same time, the analysis of the development of general secondary and secondary special, vocational education showed that the system does not meet today's requirements and needs radical reform.

According to the results of the study of the situation in the higher education system by the Working Group established by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 8, 2016 No F4724, a number of higher education institutions still have low scientific and pedagogical potential. It was found that the provision of educational processes with information-methodological and educational literature does not meet modern requirements, there is a need for systematic updating of their material and technical base. [3]

Establishing close cooperation in the field of higher education with the world's leading research institutions in their areas, the introduction of advanced foreign experience in the educational process, in particular, the recruitment of promising teachers and leading foreign researchers. - Insufficient work is being done on internships and professional development in educational institutions. The analysis shows that in recent years, the vast majority of teachers, educators and educators are not well prepared, their low level of knowledge and profession remains a serious problem, and there is a shortage of qualified teachers. The problem of linking the structure and stages of the educational process, that is, the organization of a system of continuous education, has not been solved. The training of specialists and the education system are not sufficiently linked to the requirements of the ongoing reforms and renewal processes in society.

Insufficient development of the system of lifelong vocational training for various segments of the population makes the majority of the adult population, as well as unemployed youth and people with disabilities, unnecessary in the labor market. At the same time, in the years of reforms, the development of general secondary, as well as secondary special, vocational education, a comprehensive analysis of the results of the transition to 12 years of compulsory education showed that the vocational education system does not meet today's requirements and needs to be radically reform. [4]

In general, the prestige of vocational education and the social status of teachers, educators and trainers, scientific and teaching staff is declining. Highly qualified personnel are not used effectively. The system of quality control and evaluation of personnel knowledge and training is not up to date.

In addition, the system of training in the higher education system of the country today does not meet the requirements of democratic changes and market reforms, insufficient material and technical and information base of the educational process, lack of highly qualified scientific and pedagogical staff, quality education. The lack of methodological and scientific literature and didactic materials, the lack of effective cooperation and mutually beneficial integration between the education system, science and industry are among the serious shortcomings of the existing system of training.

Taking into account the existing problems in the practice of the education system of the Republic and on the basis of the experience of advanced foreign countries, radically improve the system of general secondary education, create conditions for training qualified personnel, as well as the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021. in order to implement the action plans set out in the strategy of action in five priority areas. [5]

At a meeting with the heads of the education system under the President of Uzbekistan on July 17, 2018, a radical reform of the general secondary education system, which is the basis for the development of human resources, forming the basis of knowledge, worldview and spirituality in young people issues were discussed.

Today, a total of 5.2 million students study in 9.7 thousand schools in the country. It accounts for 16 percent of the population and employs more than 450,000 people in education and management. However, over the past 20 years, the focus has been on colleges and high schools, and efforts to transform secondary schools into a holistic system that meets modern requirements have been unsatisfactory. The meeting discussed the issue of school funding as a secondary issue. Noda has been sharply criticized for becoming a "free servant."

This has also led to a decline in the number of male teachers in schools, which now account for 30 per cent of male teachers in schools and 10 per cent in Tashkent. [6]

Also, instead of working on themselves and increasing children's interest in science, teachers are busy collecting money from students' parents to cover the school's shortcomings, and "calming down" the various commissions that are constantly inspecting them. There was a critical discussion about the lack of education, attendance at schools, neglect of students on the streets, and even involvement in hooliganism and various harmful currents.

During the meeting with the World Bank leadership, the President discussed the issue of increasing investment in "human capital" and noted that the policy of "foreign investment comes with cheap labor" does not meet modern requirements. and gave appropriate assignments.

The President noted that the need for low-skilled labor is declining due to the increasing level of scientific and technological development and automation of production processes in the world, including China, which is investing heavily in education based on modern technology.

The reason is that the development of economic, social and political processes and innovative changes in the world and in our country require the modernization of educational processes in society, respectively. Continuing education, as a system that shapes change throughout education, is one of the key factors in determining the development of skills and professional competencies of professionals in the labor market and enhancing the development of the economy and society as a whole. The development of continuing education is also explained by scientific and technological processes, the introduction of information technology and innovative changes.

A distinctive feature of an innovative society is a lifelong and step-by-step process that ensures the systematic replenishment and expansion of the knowledge of people of all ages. The goal of continuing education is to strengthen the ability of man to adapt to change and modernization of the economy, professional life, culture, society, etc., as an integral part of the innovative development of the knowledge economy.

In order to radically reconsider the content of training in accordance with the priorities of socio-economic development of the country, to create the necessary conditions for the training of specialists with higher education at the level of international standards, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Resolution No. PQ-2909 "On measures to further develop the system". With this decision, higher education to improve the quality of education and radically improve it, strengthen and modernize the material and technical base of higher education institutions, equip them with modern teaching and research laboratories, information and communication technologies. The program of complex development of the system for 2017-2021 was approved. [7]

Raising the quality of education to a high level in accordance with the requirements of socio-economic reforms, as well as further improving the quality control of education in the system of continuing education, control over the quality of training and objective assessment of the effectiveness of the educational process. The State Inspectorate for Quality Control in Education was established under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

At the same time, the pace of socio-economic development of the country requires a re-understanding of the essence of the experience gained in the context of a one-stage system of postgraduate education, taking into account the best practices of a number of foreign countries. In the current situation, the issues of accelerated development and improvement of the quality of training of scientific personnel, wide involvement of talented youth in science, strengthening the scientific potential of higher education and scientific institutions and their effective use in the innovative development of the republic.

Along with strengthening the material and technical base of educational institutions in the country, construction of new educational institutions, reconstruction and overhaul of existing ones, equip them with modern teaching and laboratory equipment, computer equipment, teaching aids. Extensive measures are being taken to improve. In 2016-2018 alone, more than seventy decrees, resolutions and orders of the President and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on education were adopted. These very important legal documents have become the basis for the process of radical qualitative change and modernization of the education system in our country.

It Is a Matter of Raising Education to a New Level in the Future.

The Presidential Decree Identifies the Following as the Main Directions of Reforming the Public Education System

- to raise the quality of general secondary and extracurricular education to a new level, to bring up a comprehensively developed generation, to ensure the spiritual, moral and intellectual development of students.
- Strengthen the coordinating role and responsibility of the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the implementation of a unified state policy in this area, as well as clearly define and regulate the tasks, functions and powers of ministries, departments and local executive authorities in this area.
- introduction of modern principles of personnel policy formation in the public education system through the implementation of advanced and transparent organizational and legal mechanisms for the selection, training, retraining and advanced training of leaders and teachers;
- Wide introduction of modern information and communication technologies in the management system of public educational institutions, achieving transparent and effective public control, including

ensuring the connection of all institutions to telecommunications networks, creating all available data sources, electronic rating system for evaluating their activities introduction;

- to improve the financial incentives and social protection of employees of public educational institutions, to create favorable conditions for their effective work;
- Further development of the network of legal entities engaged in the provision of non-governmental services in the field of general secondary and extracurricular education through the creation of the necessary organizational, legal and technical and economic conditions, public-private partnership in this area effective introduction of various forms;
- introduction of advanced foreign experience in the public education system, modern pedagogical technologies in the educational process, including innovative methods of teaching, creation of a new generation of educational and methodological literature, fundamental and applied scientific conduct research.

In addition, from September 1, 2018, the salaries of more than 450,000 teachers and administrators working in schools have been increased. A system of preferential loans for the purchase of housing, land, household appliances, livestock and cars has been introduced for public educators. A special state award was established for them. The practice of involving teachers in other activities and conducting unfounded inspections in schools has been curtailed.

As a result of these efforts, the public education system has been replenished with 16,000 young people with higher education this year. About 13,000 male teachers have returned to school.

In recent years, a number of measures have been taken to improve the education system and train modern personnel. The Presidential Decree adopted a program for the integrated development of the higher education system for 2017-2021. In 2018, 13 new higher education institutions, including branches of foreign universities, were established in the country. The Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Innovative Development have begun training highly qualified personnel. Of course, such attention will pay off in the near future. But at a time of rapid reforms in all areas, our country today needs advanced personnel in line with this pace. In the process of current structural changes, it has become clear that most professionals are not ready for this, and their knowledge, skills and abilities do not meet modern requirements.

For example, the initial need for doctoral and master's degree programs, advanced training and internships abroad is more than 3.5 thousand. Our country needs more than 600 of our compatriots with international scientific and practical experience. There is a need to attract about 1,000 foreign scientists and experts.

That is, today the urgent need for ordinary scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel is more than 5,000. If production demand is taken into account, this figure will increase by at least 50-100 times.

It simply came to our notice then. In terms of short-term and long-term economic development, what kind of specialists do we need? We need to think about this now, to train personnel in accordance with the requirements of the times and the pace of reforms. This issue is our future, our future, Shavkat Mirziyoyev said. It is known that in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 25, 2018¹⁷, the Fund "El-yurt umidi" under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established to train specialists abroad and communicate with compatriots.

The Foundation is committed to training talented Uzbek youth in doctoral and master's programs, improving the skills and internships of specialists in various fields, establishing regular contacts with compatriots abroad, involving them in the ongoing socio-economic reforms in our country, abroad. In cooperation with local universities and research centers, the task is to support the training of highly qualified personnel. It is planned to allocate 45 billion soums from the state budget in 2019 to achieve these goals. In accordance with the instructions of the President, these funds will be increased.

The Cabinet of Ministers, together with the El-Yurt Umidi Foundation, has been tasked with developing a roadmap for training and internships abroad in all ministries and departments. The Ministry of Higher Education has instructed the El-Yurt Umidi Foundation to identify priorities for sending staff abroad and announce a competition. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Fund, in cooperation with the Youth Union, will compile information on our compatriots with valuable experience abroad. The Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications it was noted that it needed to be launched sooner.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev stressed that any part of any foreign investment in our country should be directed to the training of qualified specialists.

Another issue discussed at the meeting was the selection of promising management staff and assistance in their continuous professional development.

Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 30, 2018 “On measures to create a modern system of selection of promising management personnel on a competitive basis” 18 The transfer was scheduled.

After the first round of the competition, 3,825 out of 8,334 applicants were recommended for the next round. In the end, 50 highly qualified personnel will be selected.

The head of state stressed the need to improve the skills of participants in the final stage of the competition through short-term courses. The winners of the competition were instructed to determine in which developed countries, in which organizations and on what criteria the internship will be held. An important document on raising the quality of education to a new level is the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers “On measures to organize international research in the field of assessing the quality of education in the public education system” .

According to the document, the State Inspectorate for Quality Control in Education under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Public Education, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance:

a) to organize international research on the following international evaluation programs:

Progress in International Reading and Literacy Study (PIRLS) - to assess the level of reading and comprehension of text in primary school students;

Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) - to assess the level of mastery of 4th and 8th grade students in mathematics and science;

The Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) - to assess the literacy of 15-year-old students in reading, mathematics and science;

The Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS) - to study the teaching and learning environment and the working conditions of teachers in general secondary education;

b) Proposed the establishment of a National Center for International Research on Education Quality Assessment under the State Inspectorate for Quality Control in Education under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The main tasks and activities of the National Center are:

to participate in the organization and coordination of international research as a representative of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- conduct research aimed at developing and introducing innovative methods for the development of literacy in education, mathematics and natural sciences in the education system;
- to establish international relations in the field of quality assessment of education, to develop and implement international projects, to participate in the organization and holding of international scientific conferences and symposiums;
- fundamental and practical in the field of education quality assessment research;
- scientific and methodological support for research on education quality assessment;
- ensure the successful participation of general secondary education institutions in international research;
- Comparison of the results of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international evaluation programs with the results of other countries;
- Systematic monitoring of the implementation of international assessment programs in the educational process, dissemination of best practices in this area and participation in the development of recommendations and guidelines for educational institutions;
- to develop teaching and methodological recommendations for professional development of teachers in reading, mathematics and natural sciences using innovative teaching methods.

From the above, it can be concluded that the competitiveness of any country today depends primarily on its level of education and science. The current state of economic and social development places more demands than ever on the level of professionalism and vocational training of human activities.

The requirements for assessing the level of suitability of a modern employee for a particular job are constantly changing and increasing. Not only sound education but his alertness and dedication too are most required.

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