

# CONCEPTUAL ISSUES OF THE TEACHER'S STATUS IN INCREASING THE INTELLECTUAL COMPETENCE OF YOUTH

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## **Abstract**

This article presents a list of well-known intellectuals who have worked in the field of intellectual activity in Uzbekistan. Thus, Freemasonry in the era of the Third Renaissance combines religious and philosophical elements, such as teaching and education, the doctrine of God, science and innovation, as well as the socio-philosophical foundations of the phenomenon of knowledge.

**Keywords:** Intellectual potential of young people, teacher status, preschool education and upbringing, school education, higher education, and research problems.

## **INTRODUCTION**

In his speech on the occasion of Teachers' and Mentors' Day (October 1, 2020), the Head of State Sh. M. Mirziyoyev emphasized that in recent years, in order to comprehensively develop our country and create a New Uzbekistan, emphasized, "We have set ourselves the main goal of creating the foundation of the New Renaissance, that is, the Third Renaissance, in Uzbekistan through large-scale democratic changes, including educational reforms. Speaking about this, first of all, each of us, our entire society, must deeply understand the meaning and essence of the Third Renaissance" [1].

As the head of our state noted, "We are raising the issue of the Third Renaissance as a strategic task and raising it to the level of a national idea" [1].

What is the concept, content and structure of the Third Renaissance? First, the Renaissance is a qualitatively new stage in the development of society. There are many relatively separate spheres and areas of social life: for example, economy, social life, education, healthcare, science, culture, recreation, sports, spiritual life and system of values, politics and law, defense and national security, including economic and environmental security, international relations and other areas.

Secondly, the country and people implementing the Renaissance must, first of all, rise to the ranks of the advanced countries and peoples of their time.

According to the well-known philosopher and senator A. Erkaev, in order to create the foundation of the Third Renaissance in Uzbekistan (not yet the Renaissance itself), the gross

domestic product (GDP) should be increased by at least 20-25 thousand dollars. It is necessary to allocate at least two and a half to three percent of GDP for scientific research. It is appropriate for us to aim to achieve these goals by 2040, and at the latest by 2050 [2].

## **MAIN PART**

Creating the foundation for a new Renaissance requires further economic growth, democratization, development of civil society institutions, strengthening openness in all spheres, and increasing the activity of the population by informing them about the real situation.

“We consider preschool and school education, the system of higher and secondary specialized education, and scientific and cultural institutions to be the four main links of the future Renaissance. We consider kindergarten education, school teachers, professors-teachers, and our scientific and creative intelligentsia to be the four pillars of the new Renaissance.

I believe that respected parents will certainly support this initiative and become the fifth link, the fifth pillar of the new Renaissance. And this will be the strongest pillar in our spiritual and educational life” [1], and this recognition showed the links “state - education - student and parents” and a reliable path to achieving a great goal.

In this process, it is necessary to take into account the requirements of the fourth industrial revolution, and first of all, the widespread introduction of artificial intelligence into life. In the future, robots and automatic devices will operate on the basis of high AI, not weak artificial intelligence (AI) as they do now. Nanotechnologies, biotechnologies, and cognitive technologies, which use high AI, will also become widespread. This will require a complete reform of the education system from kindergarten to doctoral studies, increasing the hours of exact, natural, and technical sciences. However, it is difficult to increase the number of weekly lesson hours. At what expense can this be achieved? The national consciousness, the mother tongue and literature that form the identity, the history of the Motherland, the social and humanitarian sciences related to spirituality and upbringing cannot be reduced.

We must also meet the requirements of scientific and technological progress of the time, and not only preserve, but also strengthen our national consciousness and identity.

Thus, there are economic, social, political-democratic, legal, spiritual-enlightenment and cultural foundations for creating the foundation of the Third Renaissance. Each of these foundations requires thoughtful, systematic, scientifically based work.

Let us briefly consider the four links of the Third Renaissance.

1. Preschool education and upbringing. The number of preschool educational organizations for young children increased by 5.5 times, reaching more than 28 thousand, or 60 percent. Alternative forms of preschool education in remote villages have been further expanded. In this regard, in cooperation with UNICEF and the World Bank, a model of providing preschool education at home for children with disabilities has also been introduced. Over the past six years, the level of coverage of children with preschool education has increased from 27 percent to 70 percent. As a result, today about 2 million children are attending kindergartens. The state policy in this regard was also highly recognized at the UNESCO World Conference on

Preschool Education held in Tashkent in 2022. At the same time, the task of creating 600 thousand new kindergarten places in the next five years to increase preschool education coverage to 80 percent was set. For this reason, a five-year program will be adopted to increase the number of kindergartens and radically improve the quality of education and upbringing in them. Additional conditions will be created for the private sector to expand kindergarten coverage.

1. If private education develops, a competitive environment will emerge between educational institutions. Competition, in turn, will lead to the development of the sector, and therefore to an increase in the quality of education.

2. The budget burden will decrease, and more funds will be allocated to public educational institutions. As a result, the general conditions in public educational institutions will improve, opportunities will arise such as increasing teachers' salaries and reducing the number of children in the classroom.

3. The scourge of corruption will decrease.

4. The number of knowledgeable and skilled pedagogues begins to expand. After all, the need for them in society will increase, there will be a shortage of qualified teachers, and their salary will increase depending on their rating. As a result, teachers will regain their high status in our society. After all, if the number of professional teachers increases, the number of educated people will increase.

“Following the wise saying that "education begins in childhood," we began the changes in the field of education at its lowest level, the preschool education system” [3].

In 2017, the level of coverage of children with preschool education was low. As a result of reforms in the sector in recent years, this indicator increased to 37.7 percent in 2018, 52.3 percent in 2019, 60.9 percent in 2020, and 65 percent in 2021. By 2022, out of a total of 2.7 million kindergarten-age children in the republic, 1 million 699 thousand 566 (60.9 percent) were covered by preschool education [4]. The level of coverage of children with preschool education will be increased from 63% in 2021 to 75% by the end of 2023. In 2021, 560,000 people or 82% of 6-year-old children will be covered by the free school preparation system.

At the same time, of the existing preschool educational institutions in our country, 6,197 are state organizations, 10,244 are family-type kindergartens, 788 operate on the basis of public-private partnerships, and the remaining 1,025 are private.

The number of kindergartens has increased by 4% in ten years, while the number of children in them has increased by 79%, while in 2000 there were 93 children per kindergarten, while in 2019 there were 160 children (72% more), and the number of children per kindergarten teacher has also increased by 20%. It can be said that the fact that the number of kindergartens in our republic has increased threefold in four years (from 5,200 to 14,200), and the level of child coverage has increased from 28% to 54%, is the result of such practical efforts.

Due to the introduction of the public-private partnership mechanism in the sector, 7,400 private kindergartens with more than 223,000 places have been established. For these purposes, 1 trillion 850 billion soums of preferential loans have been allocated, and about 20,000 new jobs have been created. “Currently, there are about 3 million preschool children in our country.

Without a doubt, they are our most invaluable wealth, the creators of our free and prosperous life, and our bright future” [5] said the head of our state.

This is very important, because preschool childhood is a very important and difficult period in the development of each child’s personality. If the right approaches are applied at this stage, the subsequent education and upbringing of our sons and daughters, and therefore their whole life, will be successful.

There is a wise saying among our people that “education and upbringing begin from the cradle.” That is why the head of our state emphasized the need to increase attention to human capital and mobilize all opportunities for this. Indeed, in modern conditions, it is precisely human capital that is becoming the main driving force for development. The present era itself requires investment in human capital. Because today's investor is not betting money on cheap work, as before. The reason is that long-term scientific and technological progress is sharply reducing the need for unskilled workers.

The transition to a level of decision-making based on strategic analysis and forecasting, interconnected with investments in the development of human capital, can become a powerful competitive tool for our country.

Today, more than 890 thousand children attend preschool educational institutions. The number of preschool educational institutions has increased from 5 thousand 211 to 6 thousand 607 as a result of new construction, reconstruction, the rapid development of the non-governmental sector and the introduction of the public-private partnership mechanism.

2. School education. The National Program for the Development of the Public Education System for 2022-2026 was adopted, and the National Council for the Reform of School Education and its regional branches were established.

Uzbekistan's position in international education rankings is improving, and reforms in the system are being positively assessed by international experts. According to the results of the World Bank's assessment of general secondary education, which ranked 57th out of 174 countries with a score of 474, the quality of education in our country has improved, and the capacity to assess and manage the system is being implemented at the level of international standards. It is important for the country to know what state the education system is in and what kind of personnel will be trained in the future. Currently, most of the efforts directed to the education sector are financed from the state budget. 22.6 percent of the total expenditures of the state budget developed for 2023, or in numbers, 58.4 trillion soums, are directed to the education sector [6].

Starting in 2023, elementary grades will be taught using textbooks created based on a completely new methodology. They are currently undergoing international expert testing. The new textbooks are also adapted for teaching children through games. The information in them will not bore the student. However, the quality of education and upbringing provided in higher grades, as well as the knowledge and skills of teachers, cannot be called up to the required level.

Our children should thoroughly master their native and foreign languages from school and learn to work on a computer. We need to interest our children in professions, art and culture. It

is necessary to form free, critical and creative thinking, teamwork and communication skills in students. That is why the words of our great grandfather Abdulla Avloni, “Education is a matter of life or death for us, salvation or destruction, happiness or disaster,” still serve as an important program today.

Another important document in the field of education is the UN Sustainable Development Goals, the fourth of which is to ensure inclusive, equitable and quality education for all, promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, and create opportunities for young people to receive free, quality education and vocational training.

In the school sector, three important issues are emphasized, which are, firstly, the quality of education in schools (the quality of curricula and textbooks), secondly, encouraging the work of teachers, i.e., through these measures, to uniformly improve the quality of education in all regions, and thirdly, ensuring the comprehensiveness of education, i.e., allocating state grants for education by non-state and private educational institutions.

By 2023, 70 new schools will be built, 460 will be expanded. Projects to build 100 schools with the participation of private investment have been launched, and their number will be increased to 1 thousand in the next five years.

As a result of attention aimed at improving the knowledge and professional skills of teachers, increasing the number of qualified and knowledgeable pedagogues, the number of qualified teachers increased from 220,000 to 303,000 in one year. There were about 143,000 teachers with higher and first qualification categories [7].

At the same time, based on the requirements of the time, the main attention is paid to completely new branches of education - Presidential schools, specialized schools, creative schools.

In this regard, the implementation of the “A-level” educational program, approved in 130 countries, in Presidential schools is bearing fruit. In this process, each student is trained in-depth in specific areas, depending on his abilities, and the opportunities for entering prestigious universities in the world are expanding. That is why, starting in 2023, a complete reform of school education with international educational programs is beginning.

Presidential schools were established in accordance with the resolution of the Head of State “On Measures to Establish Presidential Schools” dated February 20, 2019 [8]. Initially, they began operating in 4 regions - in the cities of Nukus, Khiva, Namangan and Tashkent. Starting from the 2021-2022 academic year, Presidential schools will be opened in 10 more regions, and now 14 institutions are operating in this system. In addition to developing the academic potential of students and providing international professional education, these educational institutions will focus on increasing their social activity, enhancing leadership skills, a sense of love for the Motherland, developing oratory skills, respecting the knowledge gained, and forming a firm belief and outlook on life. In accordance with the Decree “On expanding the network of specialized schools in the system of the Presidential Agency for Educational Institutions” [9] dated April 14, 2022, in order to form a unified approach to the organization of specialized schools, expand the network of schools, as well as improve the system for identifying and training talented young people:

- By September 1, 2022, 19 specialized boarding schools and 141 specialized schools will be established in the system of the Presidential Agency for Educational Institutions on the basis of educational institutions under the control of ministries, departments and organizations;
- By June 1, 2023 - 5 specialized boarding schools and 3 specialized schools will be established on the basis of the closed orphanages and children's towns under the Ministry of Public Education;
- In 2022-2024, 25 specialized boarding schools will be built in the Agency system;
- Starting from the 2022/2023 academic year, general secondary schools with classes for in-depth study of certain subjects will be established on the basis of specialized schools in the HTV system;
- In the future, new specialized boarding schools and specialized schools will be established only in the Agency system.

Upbringing and education cannot be separated from each other. Only when these two processes are organized on a harmonious and continuous basis will patriotic youth with high moral qualities and worldviews, who have modern professions, be raised.

In the presidential schools, all these processes are carried out in English according to curricula and programs developed based on the experience of developed countries. At the same time, qualified foreign and local teachers have been attracted to the schools, and the necessary conditions have been created for their activities.

Additional measures have been identified to encourage highly qualified, inquisitive teachers who have their own "school of skills". Fund funds are being allocated to teachers who introduce advanced pedagogical technologies and whose students have achieved high results.

The system of training pedagogical personnel is also being radically improved. For this purpose, 17 higher educational institutions in Tashkent have been permanently attached to schools.

International experience analysis shows the importance of creating a healthy competitive environment between state and non-state educational institutions in ensuring the high quality of education. In particular, there are 2,600 private and independent schools in Great Britain. In the Netherlands, two-thirds of all state schools are private schools. More than a quarter of students between the ages of 6 and 14 in India are educated in private schools. In Japan, 50% of the salary of private school teachers is paid by the government.

The number of private schools in Uzbekistan is also increasing year by year, which is a requirement of the times. Currently, 51 private schools operate in Tashkent. These private educational institutions mainly teach foreign languages and exact sciences in depth. The Decree of our President "On measures for the development of education and science in the new era of development of Uzbekistan" and the Resolution "On measures for the further development of non-governmental educational services" are aimed at creating a healthy competitive environment in the field of education, and most importantly, at raising the quality of education to world standards. In accordance with these documents, the main directions and tasks of further development of non-governmental educational services are to ensure the high quality of education by identifying and supporting talented young people, and to rapidly develop the

market for paid educational services that create alternative opportunities for obtaining education [10].

Today's teacher should be someone who thinks in a new way, who is not disconnected from the lives of young people, who can deeply analyze the future development of his field, and most importantly, who can find a way into the hearts of the younger generation.

Undoubtedly, the role of education in achieving this level of Japan, one of the developed countries, is incomparable. When it comes to Japanese education in the Uzbek media, the words of Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, "We have given teachers the salary of a minister, the immunity of a diplomat, and the status of an emperor," are often quoted. In Japan, teachers are given the status of "civil servants serving the community."

3. Higher and secondary specialized education system.

We pay special attention to raising higher education to a new qualitative level, further developing the system of higher education institutions, eliminating existing problems in the field, and ultimately turning them into major centers of science. The level of coverage of the population with higher education will be continuously increased [11].

The work of increasing the admission quota to the higher education system by 3 times is also significant. In 2021, the New Uzbekistan University, which meets the highest international requirements, in Tashkent became a model for all higher education institutions in our country. Our most educated and talented young people began their studies here.

Over the past 3 years, the number of admission places in higher education institutions has increased from 66 thousand to 181 thousand. Their material and technical base has been strengthened. Within the framework of joint educational programs with foreign countries, training of specialists in 64 new professions has been launched. The salaries of professors and teachers have been increased by 3.5 times. However, changes in quality are not yet noticeable. The issue of improving the quality of education and organizing educational work based on market needs is being ignored by the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovations and rectors. For example, today, 55% of 815 directions do not meet the requirements of the labor market. Higher education institutions are not provided with textbooks for about 2,000 subjects, and curricula are based on disciplines and areas from 40 years ago.

In addition, there are also occasional cases of corruption in the system.

In general, in surveys conducted, 65 percent of the population stated that the results of reforms in higher education are not noticeable. Therefore, on June 16, 2021, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, at a meeting dedicated to priority tasks in the higher education system, outlined 4 priority tasks in the field:

The first is to increase the role of the governing councils of higher education institutions and expand the powers of departments.

The second is to adapt the educational process to market requirements, ensure its coherence with production, and create an environment for students to work on themselves.

The third is to increase the scientific potential of higher education institutions, develop science and innovation.

Fourth - reduce paperwork for professors, teachers and students, dramatically reduce bureaucracy and corruption through digitization of the sector.

In 2022, there were 5,120 doctoral students and 379 interns-researchers in universities ("People's Voice", June 17, 2022). In 2022, more than 2.5 thousand dissertations were defended in universities and scientific organizations. We aim to further increase these figures. But the question of what will be the quality of education should make us all think. First of all, each university must work on this itself, then there will be results. Therefore, the goal was not only to increase these indicators, but also to raise the prestige of the teaching profession in society, improve the conditions of teachers, and bring the quality of education in schools and universities to the level of developed countries. In addition, the Constitution set a task to separately define the status of teachers, their honor and dignity.

Researcher U. Qudratova stated in her dissertation work on "Social-philosophical analysis of the phenomenon of the teacher in the modern education system", "The mechanism of increasing the social status of the teacher is based on the system of "Teacher-student" and the epistemological essence of achieving social activity in society has been developed for students, deterministic connection in the relationship between the teacher and the student, and raising the status of the teacher [12:22].

1. To form a reserve from among the existing scientific and pedagogical personnel and send them to leading domestic and foreign universities to participate in existing research projects in the host country.
2. To organize training and advanced training on the basis of leading, flagship universities of our republic (in educational programs and priority scientific areas necessary for the branch);
3. To organize foreign internships for young scientists (in medium and long-term programs, for example, Erasmus +, CDI, DAAD, etc.), to guarantee their return to the branch and employment as scientific and pedagogical personnel;
4. To develop a reserve of young scientific and pedagogical personnel through targeted work with promising students from graduate courses of master's and bachelor's degrees, to involve them in current scientific and research projects and to achieve their future activity in the scientific field of the branch;
5. To increase and accelerate the search for highly qualified scientific and pedagogical personnel, to develop a specialized international marketing service in order to select them based on predetermined requirements and competition.

4. Science, innovative development. Article 12 of the new edition of the Law "On Education" is called "Post-higher education" and states that it can be obtained in higher education and scientific organizations. Another of the most important tasks of the education sector is undoubtedly to educate a new generation, knowledgeable young people who are necessary for today, who have thoroughly mastered the basics of science and their specialty.

Doctoral studies are a form of postgraduate education in the specialty of highly qualified scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel, organized separately from production for candidates seeking the scientific degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD).

Doctoral studies are a form of postgraduate education in the specialty of highly qualified scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel, organized separately from production for candidates seeking the scientific degree of Doctor of Science (DSc).

Independent research is a form of postgraduate education in the specialty of highly qualified scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel, organized separately from production for candidates seeking the scientific degrees of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) or Doctor of Science (DSc).

## **CONCLUSION**

In our opinion, improving the status of teachers has been of great importance in each period of reforms in the education system of Uzbekistan. However, we have not been able to fully achieve effective results. Because the socio-economic support of teachers, their salaries, their support, educational opportunities and self- The lack of sufficient conditions for development, the monopoly of cotton, the excessive growth of bureaucracy, paperwork, and the lack of systematic education provided to students have led to an education crisis. Changing the current education system requires, first of all, a new approach to activity, critical analysis, and increased responsibility.

During our research, it became clear that gender issues in education are of urgent importance. Because as a result of a sharp decline in the proportion of male teachers in the education system, the importance of moral imperatives reflecting the physical and mental experiences of the younger generation - courage, courage, courage, loyalty, determination, responsibility - is decreasing.

Innovative education - a unique methodology that ensures a high level of spiritual and intellectual-personal development of students, creates conditions for their acquisition of scientific knowledge, and implements the goals of introducing innovations in socio-economic and professional spheres In general, the future, prosperity and stability of our country depend on specialists with the most modern innovative knowledge and high human capital. They directly ensure the formation of the Third Renaissance in our country.

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