

History of Reforms in the Education System of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Scientists and Scholars Who Contributed to Periodic and Structural Changes

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Received 12-03-2022	Abstract: The article discusses the reforms and changes in the field of education in the Republic of Karakalpakstan in the 1990-2020s, specific areas of development, increased demand for personnel with higher education in the first days of independence, the introduction of new specialties and new education, the role of the university in the field of personnel training and the reforms carried out at Karakalpak State University.	Keywords: Education, reforms, Politics, University, law on science, culture, education, personnel training
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INTRODUCTION

Today, a number of research works are being carried out in the world's largest scientific institutions on the development of the education system and the widespread implementation of its reforms in everyday life. The formation of effective approaches to the development of the education system, further strengthening the role of education in the integration process, analysis of social, economic and political changes that have a significant impact on education and the development of new strategies based on them are priorities. Their goal is to optimize the cost and quality of education, to ensure the country's global competitiveness.

The Republic of Karakalpakstan is one of the most promising regions of Uzbekistan, where its potential and natural resources are not fully used. The high rates of development of this region serve as an economic basis for the accelerated development of the education system of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The works on the education system of the Republic of Karakalpakstan are periodically and theoretically and conceptually divided into two groups:

- The first group includes research papers created by local scientists;
- The second group includes research papers published by foreign authors.

The literature of the first group is divided into two parts, including the fundamental works on the history of Karakalpakstan published during the years of independence. During the years of independence, various studies have been conducted on the political, socio-economic and

international development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan [1]. emphasized the importance of reform in the analysis. Also in the main literature on the history of independence B.A.Koshchanov, A.Djumashev, S.U. Nurjanov, R.J.Bazarbaev, A. Kalilaev and other scholars indicated the content and stages of reforms in education. The role of women in the education system and their activities are described in detail in the monographs and books of Ya.A.Abdullaeva.

There are also studies on the history of pedagogy in Karakalpakstan and the processes specific to this system [2], which provide a rich experience of the national experience in eradicating illiteracy and the formation of a national intelligentsia in Karakalpakstan. In the works of U.Aleuov, E.Yangibaeva, P.Abdimuratov, G.Jumasheva, Z.Kurbaniyazova, A.Tilegenov, P.Berdanova, R.Nurjanova, S.Romanova and others, taking into account the national mentality of our people, national education, self-awareness, issues of educating the next generation in the spiritual and moral spirit [3].

Professor Tojiboy Utebaev has conducted a number of studies. The author identifies the priorities of the development of educational ideas in Karakalpakstan in the second half of the XX century and the beginning of the XXI century. identified the main directions and comparative typology of the development of educational ideas.

Special mention should be made of R.J.Urazbaeva, who conducted significant research on the education system of Karakalpakstan.

R.Urazbaeva's doctoral dissertation and monographs provide detailed information on the formation of the education system of Karakalpakstan and its state in the years of independence [5]. The peculiarities of the national model of training in Uzbekistan were discussed, and it was noted that it is a unique phenomenon that combines world experience and our national characteristics [6].

It should be noted that the study of changes in education and training in Uzbekistan [7] also contains a lot of information about the impact of system reforms on the education system in Karakalpakstan.

The 150 year history of public education in our country is described in detail in the monograph of R.D.Urazbaeva [8]. Currently, information about the training of college and lyceum teachers abroad under the Department of Vocational Education of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is reflected in the article by R.Urazbaeva and I.Jolibekova "History of training of medical personnel in Karakalpakstan" [9]. R.Urazbaeva in the article "Interpretation and development of Karakalpak State University named after Berdakh" At present, the Laboratory of Geoinformatics Systems is working at the Department of Geography. They are working on this project.

It should be noted that the history of the development of Karakalpak culture in the second half of the twentieth century is the most occupied area of our scientists [11]. Academician J.B.Bazarbaev took an active part in the creation of scientific works on the modern history and culture of Karakalpakstan [12].

Research on the history of the education system in Karakalpakstan during the years of independence is carried out by the world's leading research centers and higher education institutions, including Heidelberg University of Education (Germany), New York University (USA), Kyoto University of Education (Japan), Korea National University of Education (Korea).) At Belgorod State University (Russia) as well as foreign researchers. In their works, the education system of Karakalpakstan began to be studied together with the education systems of Uzbekistan and Central Asia. In particular, the American researcher John Shoberlain notes that the number of researchers in Central Asia increased from 400

in 1991 to more than 3,000 in 2007. [13] At the same time, the Karakalpak education system began to be studied by Shirin Akiner et al.

These works emphasize the great contribution to the study of the history of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan.

The monograph "Kazakhs" published in 2002 also contains a comparative analysis of the Karakalpak education system on the example of Central Asian education in the guide "Central Asia" [16] by the German researcher K. Pander.

Information about the negative impact of the Aral Sea tragedy on the culture and education system in the region, the culture and art of the Karakalpaks, historical monuments in the country, including madrassas and schools, the impact of Soviet-era education policy [17] is noteworthy.

Indeed, the data in the bees of foreign and domestic researchers are of a general nature, and the history of the reform process in the education system is not studied as a separate object of study. The scientific significance of the article is that the presented analytical data, theoretical views and conclusions improve the methodological and methodological approaches to the history of education in Uzbekistan. It also serves to strengthen the regulatory framework in the field of education, the development of theoretical conclusions and methodological approaches to the training of teachers.

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