

**EFFICIENT USE OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES TO ENSURE THE COMPETITIVENESS OF YOUTH**

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**Annotation**

The article provides a comparative analysis of the national education system of Uzbekistan, its history and modern politics. It also provides information on the educational policy of developed countries, scholarships, grants and programs that allow students from all over the world to study. An example of the "El-yurt umidi" fund for the formation of the educational competitiveness of the youth of Uzbekistan is given.

**Keywords:** education system, state policy, reform, development strategy, quality education, El-yurt umidi Foundation.

**Introduction**

It is known that one of the priority ways of building a strong civil society and a prosperous life in every state is the development of the education system. Only if the state pays close attention to education and can bring the quality of the education system to the world level, it will be able to create an excellent foundation for its future.

Otto von Bismarck, known in history as the "Iron Chancellor", the founder and father of modern German statehood, said: "A state that does not allocate enough money for its education may eventually spend this money on building prisons", as well as "Attitude of the state to the teacher is a state policy that shows either the strength or weakness of the state" [2]. There is a lot of meaning in these words of a well-known politician.

Unfortunately, the education system of our country did not develop during the former Soviet Union. The national education system of Uzbekistan has not been introduced either. The existing education system was subordinated to the dominant ideological interests of the former center.

The reason for the extreme neglect of the education system, the complete erasure of nationality, history and religion from the consciousness of the people was to keep the Uzbek people in obedience as much

as possible, use more national wealth, and strengthen their imperialist power at the expense of the work of the Uzbek people.

All of the above led to the emergence in the minds of people of such "skills" as spiritual poverty, ignorance of history, godlessness. It should be noted that the "Jadids" were Muslim modernist reformers in the Russian Empire in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

These were people who called themselves "progressives", "intellectuals" or simply "youth". Although there were significant ideological divisions within the movement, the Jadids were an anti-clerical movement that sought to reform education, introduce, and develop the "usul ul-jadid" or "new method" in schools. [6]

The Jadids sent Turkestan youth to study abroad with the support of businesspersons, merchants and other wealthy people. 22 people were sent to Germany, in particular to Heidelberg University. Some left to study in Russia. By the way, the Jadids, who collaborated with the Soviet government after 1917, worked in educational and educational institutions after the October coup d'état.

The sending of young people to study abroad continued. Their services were great in this work. Not all young people sent to study were able to complete it. Among them was Ubaidulla Khodzhaev, who graduated from Saratov University with a degree in law. Other Jadids graduated from economic universities.

However, more Kazakh Jadids studied at the universities of Moscow and St. Petersburg than Jadids from Turkestan [6]. It can be seen that the Jadids also wanted to ensure the development of society through education.

After Uzbekistan gained independence, the scale of reforms in the education system expanded. Based on the priority tasks identified, in particular, in the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 8, 2019 "On approval of the Concept for the development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030", the law "On education" of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 23, 2020, in fact and the content of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 "On the new development strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026", it is necessary to consistently implement specific tasks.

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures for the further development of the higher education system", providing higher education institutions with modern information and communication technologies, expanding the access of students, teachers and young scientists to the world's advanced educational resources, scientific literature, electronic catalogs on the database, have become a topical issue of today [8].

UNESCO supports national education authorities in the development of sound and coherent policies and strategies, and effective management in the course of their implementation, within the framework of the fourth Sustainable Development Goal, which aims to "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for everyone" [1].

In many countries of the world, various reforms were carried out in the education system at different times. Using this experience, you can achieve great success. In particular, according to our research, one of the reforms that most attracted our attention is the reform of the higher education system carried out by the party led by Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, who came to power in Malaysia in 1995.

The real essence of this reform is that all educated young people who want to study in foreign countries are fully funded by the state, all their expenses (contract payment, travel, accommodation, meals, etc.) are covered and they are sent to the most prestigious foreign universities in their chosen specialties.

The purpose of this is for students to receive a quality education without unnecessary worries, and the state's requirement for young people is to return to their homeland after receiving education, proven effective methods and experience in various fields abroad and work here in their own direction (business, marketing, tourism, geology, economics, finance, jurisprudence, politics, medicine, pedagogy, philosophy, geography, computer science, mechanical engineering, IT technologies, metallurgy, electrical engineering, energy, translation, sociology), introducing proven foreign experience.

Through this system of education, it is expected to start accelerating the pace of development in every sector of government and non-government organizations, which will bring great benefits to the state, society and nation. The global community has witnessed the great success that Malaysia has achieved over the past 20 years since the implementation of this program.

### **Research Results**

We also have the opportunity to use the good experience of foreign countries and interpret it based on the conditions and situation in our country.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" outlines a number of goals, for example, training young people in prestigious higher educational institutions. In particular, as the 46th goal of "Increasing enrollment in higher education up to 50% and improving the quality of education" of youth, to double the scale of sending free and creative young people to prestigious foreign universities through "El-yurt umidi", in which 50% of young people will receive technical training in specific sciences and IT areas" as the 50th goal, "Improvement of public policy towards youth" as the 70th goal [7].

At the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev, on September 25, 2018, the El-Yurt Umidi Foundation was established to train specialists abroad and communicate with compatriots.

The purpose of the fund is to organize training and internships for young people and civil servants from all over the Republic in developed foreign countries; the formation of professional, educated and modern-minded personnel of a new generation and assistance in attracting them to the public service; establishing constant communication with compatriots living abroad, who have advanced knowledge and rich experience and are engaged in professional activities; implementation of distance learning programs, training courses and practical projects in cooperation with foreign educational and other organizations, scientists and specialists, as well as fellow citizens.

K. Kuranboev, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the El-Yurt Umidi Foundation: Over the past 4 years, the El-Yurt Umidi Foundation has trained about 1,500 young people abroad through doctoral studies, master's programs, internships, advanced training programs, and today new training is also being carried out under the undergraduate program. It goes without saying that the main activity of the foundation is related to the training of young professionals abroad" [5].

J.J. Akhmedov, Deputy Executive Director of the El-Yurt Umidi Foundation, said: "There are fellows in about 40 countries around the world, including the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Japan, Canada, Italy, Spain, South Korea, China, Russia were trained in more than 240 universities, research centers and prestigious companies in advanced countries, and today 955 of them have returned to our country and work effectively in various fields, in particular, in the field of education, research,

healthcare, public and economic management , as well as in various areas and sectors of the economy [4.4].

It is advisable to increase the number of such reforms in the education system. After all, the time has come for small countries to write a big history, and for this, it is necessary to educate a spiritual generation.

It should be especially noted that the above fund, created for the youth of our national state, is one of the examples of the realization of opportunities and there are many of such opportunities in the world education system.

To name some of them, the Erasmus Mundus grant allows you to study in European countries on a full grant basis in all areas; the Chevening Grant, one of the most prestigious scholarships in the world; KOICA, GKS grants for studying on a grant in South Korea; the Rotary Yonayema scholarship program in Japan; MEXT grant (UR); free universities in Europe and Asia, as well as the international student exchange program Global UGRAD, which allows undergraduate students to study in the US for one semester with full funding.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that comprehensive approaches based on fundamental theoretical views and systematic research, with priorities in the development of education reform strategies, must be adapted to rapidly changing economic and social conditions. A qualitative renewal of the education system is necessary in society, in turn, as a social phenomenon. This need can be achieved through the effective use of the achievements of developed countries in the education system.

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