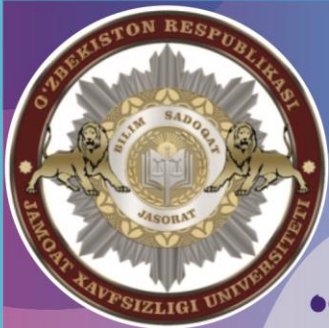




O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI JAMOAT XAVFSIZLIGI UNIVERSITETI

“ZAMONAVIY YOSHLARNING ILMIY VA INNOVATSION TASHABBUSLARI: YANGICHA YONDASHUVLAR VA TRANSFORMATSIYALAR”

I respublika talabalar
ilmiy-amaliy anjumani

**I Sho'ba: Yangi O'zbekistondagi zamonaviy
ta'lim va ilm-fan sohasidagi islohotlarda
talaba-yoshlarning o'ri va ahamiyati**

2025-yil 27-mart



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**II-TALABALAR ILMIY-AMALIY ANJUMANI
MATERIALLARI**

*I-Sho‘ba. Yangi O‘zbekistondagi zamonaviy ta’lim va ilm-
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I QISM

TOSHKENT – 2025

uchun keng imkoniyatlar yaratdi. Bu imkoniyatlardan unumli foydalanish orqali talabalar mamlakat taraqqiyoti uchun o‘z hissalarini qo‘shishadi.

Talabalar hayoti – bu faqat bilim olish jarayoni emas, balki mustaqil hayotga ilk qadamdir. Ushbu davrda talabalar nafaqat akademik bilimlarni o‘zlashtiradilar, balki ijtimoiy ko‘nikmalarni shakllantiradi, muammolarni hal qilishni o‘rganadi va kelajak kasbiga tayyorgarlik ko‘radilar. Media ta’lim talabalar hayotida muhim o‘rin tutadi, chunki zamonaviy texnologiyalar va axborot manbalaridan to‘g‘ri foydalanish ularning bilim olish jarayonini samaraliroq qiladi. Bu esa, o‘z navbatida, jamiyatda yetuk, bilimli va ongli shaxslar shakllanishiga xizmat qilib kelmoqda.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023–2024-yillardagi ta’lim islohotlari bo‘yicha qarorlari.
2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi rasmiy nashrlari.
3. "O‘zbekiston 2030" strategiyasi doirasida ta’lim va ilm-fan bo‘yicha rejalashtirilgan dasturlar.
4. Ilmiy maqolalar va akademik tadqiqotlar (O‘zbekiston Milliy universiteti va Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti nashrlari).
5. Oliy ta’lim muassasalarining rasmiy hisobotlari.

MODERN REFORMS IN EDUCATION AND SCIENCE IN THE NEW UZBEKISTAN: THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF STUDENTS AND YOUTH

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Introduction

Uzbekistan, located at the heart of Central Asia, has undergone profound changes since its independence in 1991. Under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the country has pursued significant reforms to modernize its education system, encourage scientific research, and align with global best practices. These reforms are designed not only to enhance the welfare of the citizens, but also to ready Uzbekistan for an ever-changing global environment. A key factor in these modifications is the younger generation who are a vital part of the economy in terms of new knowledge and innovative ideas needed to transform Uzbekistan's outlook and future. The enhancement in education and science in Uzbekistan focuses on building

a society with intelligent people. These sectors put a premium on education, technological advancement, and scientific endeavors that serve both local and global purposes. Students and youth, as primary actors, have had considerable participation in this processes as was the case with most of the energetic innovation, reform, and foreign relations activities. This paper investigates the role of youth in scientific and educational reforms in Uzbekistan, studying their actions as well as the opportunities and challenges that arise in these areas. [1]

1. The Role of Students and Youth in Educational Reforms

1.1. Reshaping the Education System: Emphasis on Innovation and Critical Thinking

Uzbekistan is out to transform its education policies for a more innovative, creative problem-solving curriculum. Until recently, Uzbekistan's education model was based on memorization of information with little to no emphasis on critical thinking. Nonetheless, the last few years saw a transition to a more student-centered paradigm. The government has adopted modern teaching techniques that include active learning, project-based instruction, and teaching academic subjects with practical applicability. These changes aim at enabling learners to analyze, work cooperatively, and conduct research that is socially useful. Students have become the focus of these reforms, actively participating in the development of educational policies and programs. A notable example is the establishment of “innovation hubs” at the universities where students work with faculty members, researchers, and entrepreneurs to develop strategies for real world problems. As a result, students have been able to develop new business concepts, build technological implements, and social change innovations. These hubs are like incubators which provide a platform for students to use their creative skills and apply theoretical knowledge to solve problems of the community as well as world. The move towards an active form of teaching has also had an impact on the design of courses by students. Feedback channels and advisory councils have been created by universities and other educational institutions where students can suggest changes to the curriculum and the method of teaching. This approach is effective in ensuring that educational reforms address the desires of the students while seeking change in the mode of teaching and learning.

1.2. Policy Frameworks Supporting Youth Participation

The government of Uzbekistan has understood that to succeed with the educational reforms, the youth must be brought on board. So far, there have been a number of efforts aimed at increasing the involvement of the youth in the education system. For example, the introduction of the "Youth in Education" program in 2020 focused on providing scholarships, funding, and mentorship opportunities for young

innovators.[2] This program is designed to help students pursue research and educational opportunities both within the country and abroad. The scholarship program enables students to attend prestigious global institutions and return to Uzbekistan with the knowledge and skills necessary to contribute to the nation's development. Furthermore, Uzbekistan has invested in expanding access to modern educational tools, such as digital classrooms, online platforms, and interactive e-learning systems. These digital transformations are particularly beneficial for students in rural areas, where access to quality education has traditionally been limited. Through digital learning platforms, students across the country can now access high-quality educational resources, engage in virtual classrooms with peers and instructors, and participate in international research collaborations.

2. Youth Engagement in Scientific Research and Innovation

2.1. Youth as Catalysts for Scientific and Technological Innovation

As Uzbekistan embarks on its journey to become a modern, knowledge-based economy, scientific research and technological advancement are seen as critical drivers of progress. Uzbekistan's young people have increasingly been involved in this area, contributing to the development of science and technology through innovation, research, and entrepreneurship.[3] Students and young researchers are particularly involved in fields such as renewable energy, IT, and biotechnology. One notable example is the involvement of youth in the country's burgeoning tech sector. Several young Uzbek students have been key participants in the development of software, mobile applications, and IT infrastructure. In particular, the country's government has encouraged the creation of tech start-ups by students, providing them with financial and logistical support to bring their ideas to market. These tech start-ups, many of which focus on artificial intelligence, digital health, and e-commerce, represent the intersection of academic research and practical business applications. Moreover, students have been actively involved in developing solutions to environmental challenges, particularly in the field of sustainable energy. Young scientists have played a key role in research on solar energy and the adoption of renewable energy sources in Uzbekistan's rural areas. These initiatives have been particularly important as the country seeks to diversify its energy sources and reduce its dependence on fossil fuels.

2.2. International Collaborations and Global Exposure

Youth engagement in science is not limited to national projects. Uzbekistan's youth have also gained international exposure through scientific exchange programs, scholarships, and collaborative research with global universities and institutions. Many Uzbek students are now studying abroad in fields such as engineering, medicine, and environmental sciences, gaining exposure to cutting-edge research and

technology. This international experience allows them to bring back new ideas and methodologies that are applied to Uzbekistan's unique challenges.[4] A significant example is the collaboration between Uzbek students and international research centers in Europe and Asia. Through these collaborations, Uzbek students have been involved in large-scale research projects focusing on climate change, public health, and the development of new technologies for sustainable urban development. By participating in these global initiatives, young Uzbek scientists are not only enhancing their own careers but also helping to elevate Uzbekistan's standing in the international scientific community.

3. Challenges and Opportunities for Youth in Education and Science

3.1. Barriers to Full Participation

Despite the significant strides made by Uzbekistan in educational and scientific reforms, several challenges remain that hinder the full participation of youth in these sectors. One of the major obstacles is the unequal distribution of resources. While urban universities in Tashkent and other large cities have access to state-of-the-art facilities and international networks, students in rural areas still face difficulties accessing high-quality educational resources and modern research equipment. This digital divide exacerbates inequalities in educational opportunities, limiting the potential of young people in rural regions. Another challenge is the persistence of outdated teaching methodologies in certain sectors. Despite reforms in many areas, traditional methods of teaching still prevail in some schools and universities, particularly in technical and vocational education. These outdated practices can stifle the creativity and critical thinking needed for young people to fully engage in research and innovation.

3.2. Expanding Opportunities for Youth Participation

The Uzbek government has recognized these challenges and is working to create opportunities for youth across the country to participate more fully in education and science. One of the key strategies is the expansion of digital education tools and online learning platforms, which can help bridge the gap between urban and rural students. By providing access to online courses and virtual classrooms, students in remote areas can now access the same quality of education as their peers in larger cities. [5] Additionally, the government has been increasing its investment in STEM education (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) at the secondary and tertiary levels. By focusing on these critical areas, Uzbekistan is equipping its youth with the skills necessary to thrive in the global economy. The emphasis on practical, hands-on learning and research, alongside traditional academic training, ensures that students are well-prepared for both professional careers and entrepreneurial ventures.

Conclusion

The youth of Uzbekistan are playing an increasingly important role in the country's educational and scientific transformation. Through their active participation in educational reforms, scientific research, and technological innovation, they are not only benefiting from the changes but are also leading the way in creating a modern, knowledge-driven society.[6] The government's investment in youth-centered policies, educational infrastructure, and international collaborations provides a solid foundation for the continued engagement of youth in national development. However, there remain significant challenges that need to be addressed, particularly regarding access to resources and the modernization of teaching practices. By continuing to support and empower its young people, Uzbekistan can ensure that its future is bright and full of innovation, research, and progress.

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YANGI O‘ZBEKISTONDAGI ZAMONAVIY TA’LIM VA ILM-FAN SOHASIDAGI ISLOHOTLAR: TALABA-YOSHLARNING O‘RNI VA AHAMIYATI

Maxsudjonova Xikmatxon Iqboljon qizi

Andijon davlat texnika instituti talabasi

Yangi O‘zbekiston sharoitida ta’lim va ilm-fan sohasi jadal rivojlanib, ushbu yo‘nalishda tub islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Oliy ta’lim muassasalari va ilmiy-tadqiqot markazlarining modernizatsiya qilinishi, xorijiy tajribaning keng joriy etilishi, zamonaviy texnologiyalar asosida ta’lim berishning kuchaytirilishi bugungi kunda ta’lim tizimining ustuvor yo‘nalishlaridan biriga aylangan. Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyevning tashabbusi bilan oliy ta’lim muassasalari sonining ko‘paytirilishi, xususiyl universitetlarning ochilishi va xalqaro hamkorlikning kengaytirilishi bu boradagi muhim qadamlardan hisoblanadi (Mirziyoyev, 2021).