

### **FEATURES OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM**

**Dilnavoz Khojamurodova**

Jizzakh State Pedagogical University

3rd-year student of Pedagogy

**Annotation:** This article analyzes the main characteristics of the education system, its role, and significance in the development of society. The education system is considered as a key factor in ensuring the socio-economic development of each country. The article also discusses the structural components of the education system, its close connection with state policy, quality indicators, continuity, and innovative approaches.

**Keywords:** education system, lifelong learning, education quality, innovative approach, education policy, learning process, modern technologies, international experience.

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Today, the concepts of systematic approach and systematic analysis have entered almost all areas. System analysis and a systematic approach are among the most urgent issues of our time, as they are closely related to logical and critical thinking. Achieving progress without modern education is extremely difficult nowadays. It is an unfortunate truth that today Uzbekistan's economy and education system still lag far behind those of developed countries by many years. According to general data on Uzbekistan's position in international rankings, in 2019, the country ranked 79th among 203 nations in a global database evaluating the impact of the education system. It ranked 101st in the Prosperity and Sustainable Economic Development Index, and 105th in the Human Development Index. The need to improve the quality and efficiency of education requires new approaches. Today, nearly all sectors worldwide are driven by knowledge and intellect. Humanity has made significant progress in the fields of science and education. In the information age, the prestige of intellectual professions is rapidly increasing. Fields such as genetic engineering, robotics, nanotechnology, cosmology, biotechnology, and systematic analysis applied in education aim to create and support a comprehensive and adequate education system aligned with the goals of educational development. Essentially, a relevant, functional, and complete school system contributes to the social, cultural, economic, political, and technological subsystems of society. In turn, society also influences schools in those same areas.

To identify the contribution of the school system to various social structures, we must first determine the needs of society that the school should meet. These include social, cultural, economic, political, and technological needs. Socially, schools must consider the socioeconomic mobility of graduates, their ability to address social issues, and reduce discriminatory social stratification. National security, identity, and unity should be reinforced through the curriculum.

Economically, the labor demands of the community should be linked with educational programs. For graduates to find employment, cooperation between schools, businesses, and industries is essential. There must be a balance between the quantity of educational output and labor market demand.

Politically, schools should develop students' critical, logical, and analytical thinking, particularly in choosing leaders at local, regional, and national levels. Political awareness should be cultivated in relevant subjects. Technologically, scientific and technical progress necessitates enriching curricula, reviewing educational content, and retraining teachers in these fields. In other sectors, remarkable achievements have been made, and human intellect offers enormous potential.

The synergistic methodology, based on a systematic approach, can serve as the foundation for integrated education development. Today, educational progress in the world is so advanced that developed nations can achieve high economic potential with minimal use of material or natural resources—driven only by intellect and knowledge.

For instance, if we look at the economic growth of the United States between 1980 and 2010, we see that despite increased GDP, there was almost no rise in energy consumption. This increase in prosperity was largely driven by knowledge and intelligence. Hence, establishing a well-organized education system can lead to economic growth without excessive effort or resources.

Under the initiative of the President of Uzbekistan, many educational reforms have been implemented since 2019, including the establishment of Presidential schools, specialized schools, private educational institutions, and higher education reforms.

Historically, the people and scholars of Uzbekistan have always pursued knowledge and logical reasoning. Especially during the Middle Ages, Eastern scholars mastered various social sciences. Therefore, the modern education system we advocate should include interdisciplinary integration, critical and logical thinking, continuous improvement, and an understanding of stagnation as a natural part of the process.

Primarily, the educational process must be viewed as a holistic system. The concept of a system has been discussed in many scientific and philosophical texts, and while definitions may vary, the essence is the same:

1. A system is an object or set of objects composed of elements.
2. A system is a collection of interconnected and organized elements striving toward a common goal.
3. A system consists of interrelated and controllable elements performing individual tasks to achieve a unified purpose.

This definition applies to complex systems. In society, the most complex systems are best described through human activities, and education is one such system. It is a complex system governed by synergistic principles, consisting of interdependent components: preschool, general secondary, secondary specialized, vocational, and higher education, as well as teachers and educators. These elements function in a hierarchical structure, aiming toward productivity and effectiveness.

Yet, achieving a unified national education system remains challenging. Are all elements of the current system being reformed together? Do all levels of education work collaboratively to ensure quality and effectiveness? Improving only preschool, vocational, or higher education is insufficient; every level must be enhanced in harmony.

Recent reforms—modular learning, distance education, changes in assessment—are significant. However, students often need a year to adapt and comprehend these innovations. If such innovations are introduced at every level in a consistent manner, education will become more unified, and university entrants can focus more on mastering their specialties instead of struggling with unfamiliar methodologies.

The goal is to view the educational process as a truly holistic system. Every system must possess integrity; the loss of one part may disrupt the whole. For example, when we talk about higher education, we mean a defined system for training specialists. If broken into parts—teacher, student, department, administration—it loses systemic coherence.

A system must also be interconnected. Each component must significantly influence development. The progress of the entire educational process is not solely dependent on higher or secondary education, but on the collective advancement of all levels.

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Improving the education system and carrying out reforms in line with modern requirements is a global priority. Enhancing educational quality is crucial for fostering global competitiveness, stimulating economic growth, and improving citizens' well-being. Thus, applying new methods in education is one of the most pressing issues today.

In this study, the advantages of mobile applications, distance learning platforms, and other digital tools are analyzed. It was concluded that digital technologies increase student engagement and improve learning outcomes. The authors suggest methods focused on developing creative thinking among students, such as problem-solving tasks, group discussions, and creative projects—all of which enhance learning effectiveness. The impact of these methods is also reflected in statistical data.

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