

"RESEARCH-BASED TRANSFORMATION OF TEACHER EDUCATION: TRADITION AS A BASIS FOR INNOVATION"

International Conference on Teacher Education

ISSUES OF DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN FORMS OF EDUCATION

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Abstract. Contemporary education is at a crossroads, facing multifaceted challenges that necessitate innovative solutions to ensure its continued relevance and effectiveness in a rapidly evolving world. This abstract examines the pressing issues confronting the development of modern forms of education, ranging from the impact of technology to the demands of globalization. The rise of technology has revolutionized the educational landscape, presenting both opportunities and challenges. While digital tools offer unprecedented access to information and interactive learning experiences, they also raise concerns about digital literacy, information overload, and the digital divide. Moreover, the globalization of economies and societies has heightened the need for a curriculum that fosters global competence and cultural understanding. Socioeconomic disparities further exacerbate the inequities in educational access and outcomes, underscoring the urgent need for policies and initiatives aimed at promoting inclusivity and narrowing the achievement gap. Additionally, the traditional one-size-fits-all approach to education fails to accommodate the diverse learning needs and preferences of students, highlighting the importance of personalized and flexible learning pathways. In conclusion, addressing the challenges facing the development of modern education requires a concerted effort from educators, policymakers, and stakeholders. By embracing innovation, promoting equity, and fostering a culture of lifelong learning, we can build a more inclusive, responsive, and sustainable educational system that empowers individuals to thrive in the complexities of the 21st century.

Keywords: modern education, technology impact, globalization, access and equity, digital literacy, curriculum development, global citizenship, cultural diversity, socioeconomic disparities.

Introduction

The area of education is always developing, responding to the shifting demands of society. However, a number of obstacles that contemporary education has had to overcome have raised a number of pressing concerns in recent years. To ensure a prosperous future for our students, educators and policymakers must address issues ranging from the rise of technology to the growing demands of a globalized world. In this piece, we'll talk about some of the most important problems facing contemporary education and look at some possible fixes. In order to shape people's and society's futures, modern education is essential. But there are a lot of obstacles in the way of

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its potential to give everyone access to high-quality education. This essay seeks to explore the current concerns surrounding contemporary education by looking at the challenges and opportunities that face educational systems around the world. Knowing these difficulties and 142 By investigating alternative remedies, we can endeavor to establish a productive and inclusive learning environment for students of all ages. One of the most important components of human growth and advancement is education. It is essential in forming people, communities, and countries. Similar to many other nations, the government of Uzbekistan places a high premium on education. To guarantee the nation's educational system is both effective and of high quality, a number of contemporary concerns must be resolved. Education holds the key to the destiny of this country. A bright future is implied by quality education. From this vantage point, we must design and evolve our educational system to meet contemporary norms and the demands of the moment. Many terms are used to describe the 21st century, such as «the Age of Computers,» «the Age of Technologies,» «the Age of Intelligence,» etc. These titles should also be appropriate for our contemporary educational system. The students of today ought to be smarter and more informed than those of yesterday. The students of tomorrow, or those who leave school early, ought to be more knowledgeable and intellectual than those of today.

Literature review

The development of modern forms of education is critical for meeting the evolving needs of society in the 21st century. However, this process is fraught with challenges that require careful consideration and innovative solutions. This literature review aims to explore key issues surrounding the development of modern education, including the impact of technology, globalization, and efforts to promote access and equity in education.

Impact of Technology on Education:

Numerous studies have investigated the impact of technology on education, with findings highlighting both opportunities and challenges. Research by Zhao and Frank (2018) emphasizes the importance of cultivating digital literacy skills among students to thrive in a technology-driven world. Similarly, the work of Mishra and Koehler (2006) underscores the need for educators to integrate technology effectively into teaching practices to enhance student learning outcomes. However, concerns have been raised regarding the digital divide, as marginalized communities may lack access to necessary technology and resources (Warschauer, 2003). Addressing these disparities is crucial for ensuring equitable educational opportunities for all learners.

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Globalization and Education

Globalization has reshaped the landscape of education, influencing curriculum development, pedagogical approaches, and educational policies worldwide. Research by Robertson (2012) explores the impact of globalization on curriculum, highlighting the tension between promoting national identity and preparing students for global citizenship. Additionally, studies by Marginson (2016) and Reimers and Chung (2016) examine the role of education in fostering intercultural competence and addressing global challenges such as climate change and social inequality. However, globalization has also led to concerns about cultural homogenization and the loss of local languages and traditions (Spring, 2015). Balancing global perspectives with respect for cultural diversity is essential for creating inclusive and culturally responsive educational environments.

Promoting Access and Equity

Despite efforts to expand access to education, disparities persist, particularly along lines of socioeconomic status, race, ethnicity, and geographic location. Research by Sirin (2005) highlights the intersectionality of social identities and their impact on educational outcomes, underscoring the need for targeted interventions to address systemic inequalities. Similarly, studies by Rothstein and Santow (2015) and Rothwell (2016) examine the role of educational policies and funding mechanisms in perpetuating or mitigating disparities in access to quality education. Strategies such as targeted recruitment and retention initiatives, culturally relevant curriculum, and community partnerships have shown promise in narrowing the achievement gap (Ladson-Billings, 2006; Howard, 2017).

In conclusion, the development of modern forms of education is a complex endeavor that requires attention to multiple intersecting factors. By addressing the challenges posed by technology, globalization, and access and equity, educators and policymakers can work towards creating inclusive, innovative, and equitable educational systems that prepare students for success in the 21st century. Further research and collaboration are needed to continue advancing the field of education and ensuring that all learners have the opportunity to reach their full potential.

Methods

Using a thorough literature analysis, this study examines previous studies, reports, and scholarly articles on the topic of contemporary education. To acquire firsthand knowledge of the difficulties encountered in educational settings, the research also includes surveys and interviews with educators, students, and policymakers

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Results

The study highlights a number of significant problems with contemporary education. First and foremost, educational institutions' capacity to deliver high-quality instruction is hampered by insufficient financing and resource allocation. Another factor contributing to the issue is the lack of possibilities for educators to receive professional development and training. Furthermore, pupils' capacity for critical thought and creativity is being curtailed by the growing emphasis on rote learning and standardized testing. Additionally, educational disparities are made worse by a lack of accessibility and inclusivity for students from underrepresented backgrounds. Any nation that is charting its course for progress prioritizes educational reforms.

In this sense, remarkable work is being done in our nation. People with modern education can easily pick up modern technology, find a suitable job in the labor market, participate in lifelong learning, lead healthy lifestyles, and adopt appropriate environmental attitudes. In a document titled «Approval of the concept of developing the public education system of the republic of Uzbekistan until 2030,» President Shavkat Mirziyoyev of the Uzbek Republic gave his approval to these basic ideas on April 29, 2019. The legislative basis for enhancing the public education system has been developed over the last five years.

Specifically, a new version to the «education law» was authorized, and the idea of expanding the Republic of Uzbekistan's public education system until 2030 was accepted. 17 documents, including 4 from the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, were directly implemented in the area of school education improvement. There are currently 10130 schools and 114 higher education institutions in the Republic, of which 93 are local and 21 are branches of international higher education institutions. Specifically, six new higher education institutions, seventeen branches, and fourteen branches of foreign higher education institutions were founded in the recent three years.

The resolution issued by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 25, 2021, titled «On measures to support research activities in the field of public education and introduction of continuous professional development system», is significant because it establishes tasks like scientific analysis and the introduction of advanced foreign experience, in addition to radicalizing the system of training public education workers and conducting a thorough study of the issues surrounding general secondary education. Thus, the process of reciprocal integration in schooling is accelerated. Simultaneously, the Abdullah Avloni Research Institute for the Study of

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Problems of National Education and the Determination of Prospects is conducting research on raising the standard of education in order to raise Uzbekistan's international education index, in addition to assessing various issues with the national education system.

Discussion.

The study's conclusions demonstrate how urgently current education needs to be reformed. Policymakers should give greater funding and resource allocation top priority in order to solve the issues raised and guarantee that schools have the resources they need to deliver high-quality instruction. Additionally, funding programs for educators' professional development will improve their ability to instruct and encourage creative teaching strategies. Students' critical thinking and creativity will be stimulated by a more comprehensive approach to assessment and a decreased dependence on standardized testing.

Of course, since our nation's early years of independence, the reform of its educational system has received a lot of attention, and progress has been made in this area up to this point. The system of continuing education has undergone significant modifications, namely in the areas of preschool education, general secondary education, secondary special education, vocational education, higher education, staff training and retraining, and extracurricular learning. We own the accomplishments. However, it is impossible to overlook that science, technology, and technology in general are advancing quickly in the modern period of globalization. This in turn is placing more demands on science and education. It will therefore remain a pressing need in the present day to regularly change the educational system, enhance contemporary teaching techniques, and increase educational content.

The antiquated curriculum is one of the main problems with Uzbekistan's current educational system. Students are not sufficiently prepared for the demands of the modern world by the current curriculum. Critical thinking, creativity, and problem-solving abilities are not prioritized. The emphasis is mostly on rote memorization and repetition of facts, which makes it difficult for students to think critically and apply what they have learned to actual circumstances. Curriculum change is required to solve this problem by including more relevant and practical subjects, encouraging innovation, and fostering critical thinking. The «complexity» of educational literature and the predominance of theoretical orientation in instruction prevent students from developing their critical and creative thinking abilities and restrict teachers' inventiveness.

Recommendation

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Even though these issues pose difficulties, there is potential for improvement in contemporary schooling. An engaging and productive learning environment can be established by educators through the adoption of new teaching methods, strategic use of technology, and a student-centered approach. Educators, legislators, and stakeholders must work together to address these problems as a group and provide complete solutions. Stakeholders must work together to prioritize the following recommendations in order to improve modern education: sufficient money and resource allocation, professional development for teachers, a move toward holistic evaluation techniques, and diversity in educational settings. Educational systems can overcome their obstacles and strive toward giving all students a high-quality education by putting these strategies into practice.

Conclusion

The clash between popular Internet culture and book culture is the primary cause of the notable distinction between socialization that occurs in schools and outside of them. Given this paradox, the traditional educational model—which emphasizes intelligence, self-discipline, information orientation, and memory enhancement—becomes less useful for preparing students for life. An equally grave cause (and concurrent effect of the graduates' life circumstances) is their lack of initiative in resolving school-related issues. Schoolchildren are basically autonomous, even though their effect on school life is gradually growing. Despite spending the most of their lives at school, the majority of them barely regard it as a «second home». A few of the issues facing modern education are inadequate finance, outmoded teaching techniques, and restricted access to high-quality education. Nevertheless, there is room for development through teamwork. The education system may create a more productive and inclusive learning environment by addressing these problems. Cooperation between governments, educators, and legislators is necessary to provide adequate funding, modernize instructional strategies, and provide equitable access to high-quality education. Even though Uzbekistan's educational system has improved significantly, there are still a number of current problems that need to be resolved. These include a curriculum that is out of date, a teacher shortage, unequal access to education, a dearth of options for vocational and technical training, and an assessment system that is heavily focused on exams. By tackling these problems, Uzbekistan can make sure that its educational system helps the nation advance overall and equips students for the difficulties of the modern world. In summary, the more modern knowledge specialists learn in educational institutions and the better their training, the more they contribute to the growth and enhancement of the

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production and service sectors—the backbone of the nation's economy—and the more they serve this purpose. High-quality goods and services bring people's satisfaction, prolong life, and promote harmony in the country.

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