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GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF EDUCATION REFORM IN CHINA

Shoazim I. Shazamanov

Candidate Of Political Sciences, Associate Professor Researcher Of Tashkent State University Of Oriental Studies, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: The article reveals the goals and objectives of China's education reform, trends emerging during education reform, projects being developed, HEIs' rating indicators, measures taken to improve the quality of management, and their legal basis.

KEYWORDS: Education, quality, fairness, diversification, transparency, OTM, project, rating indicators, program.

INTRODUCTION

The educational factor in the process of reforms On March 18, 1995, the laws "On Education in the PRC", "On Vocational Education in the PRC", and "On the Support of Non-State Education in the PRC" were adopted.

In the 1980s, "commercial student" funded universities emerged. In 1982, the experimental introduction of the contract-based recruitment system began, in which the employer and the graduate of OTM began to conclude an employment contract based on their choice [2]. In the decision adopted in 1985, the main task of reforms was mentioned - the task of increasing the "qualitative characteristics" of the nation [3]. By 1996, labor contracts were officially introduced throughout the country [4].

Among the major government initiatives aimed at solving the problems of unemployment among graduates of higher education institutions, there were projects adopted in 2003 and 2005: The first project was called "Volunteer Program of Graduates Sent to the Western Regions", which by 2006 had gathered about 200 thousand students, who were the poor of the country. and went to work in the less developed western regions. The second project was called the "Lower Graduate Service Program" and was aimed at sending skilled labor to the districts, villages and small towns [5].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

For the 211 Project (the name of the "211 Project" means the following: the first two digits (21) are the period of implementation (XXI century), the last digit (1) means the hundred selected HEIs). The former president of the People's Republic of China, Jiang Zemin, in his speech at the celebratory event dedicated to the centenary of Peking University, proposed to choose a limited

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number of universities that could enter the number of world leaders. As a result, the central and provincial budgets and the Ministry of Education jointly implemented a program of increased financing of several HEIs known as "Project 985" [6].

Peking University and Tsinghua University were selected for primary funding. These universities were at the top of the list of 1st category universities of the country's two famous HEIs, which are among the first according to the HEI ranking of Project 985. Each of these received 1.8 billion yuan annually for 3 years for research and development [7].

The distribution according to priorities was carried out in the following order. Universities can belong to several projects at the same time. HEIs, which are among the 9 higher education institutions, are directly included in 985 and 211 projects. According to the new government plan, by 2020, several universities will achieve world class. By 2030, to become the best country in the world in a number of universities and disciplines, and by 2050 to have the best system of higher education in the world. By the way, according to the 13th annual ranking of the QS World University Rankings compiled by QS (Quacquarelli Symonds), 4 Chinese universities entered the Top-100 of the world's best HEIs (24th place - Tsinghua University in Beijing, 39th place - Peking University , in 43rd place - Fudan University, Shanghai, in 61st place - Shanghai Transport University entered) [8].

1) Universities of the first category (9);
2) 985 educational institutions included in the project (about 35);
3) 211 educational institutions included in the project (about 100);
4) universities controlled by local authorities (about 600);
5) Institutes, colleges, professional and technical educational institutions are located in the next row.

By the end of 2008, the "Thousand Talents Program" was implemented. He encouraged the attraction of specialists and talented young people from abroad who are capable of carrying out development in basic technologies or who want to increase their potential in the high-tech sectors of the PRC" [9]. The program includes several small programs. They are aimed at different specialist groups - famous scientists, entrepreneurs, young professional experts.

In order to build a state that meets the requirements of innovation, the Chinese government has developed special scientific and technical national plans called "863 Plan" and "973 Plan". According to the data of the Ministry of Science and Technology of China, there are 120 high and new technology development zones of various levels in the country, 53 of which are of national significance. About 14-16 and a half thousand enterprises are working in such technological parks. Microelectronics, telecommunications, bio-engineering and new materials technology can be mentioned as priority directions of enterprises. Development of new technologies The Beijing Experimental Zone started working as China's first technology park (1988). The area is 100 sq km. Dozens of educational institutions, 130 scientific research institutes and laboratories operate in this area. More than 100,000 specialists are engaged in scientific research.

The second largest "Nanhu Technopark"[10] is located in Shenyang. There are 12 higher educational institutions, 30 scientific research institutes, 210 multidisciplinary research

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laboratories, 220 enterprises based on high and new technologies, including 30 enterprises with foreign investment.

Diversification, high quality, adherence to the principles of justice are set as the main criteria for Chinese higher education institutions. Justice ensures the right of every citizen to education. Quality is, as Confucius, the first teacher of China, said two thousand years ago, the teacher's task is only to spread the truth widely, to explain new ideas and those who do not understand. Diversification is the joint development of public and private educational institutions, content enrichment, study methods, types of specialization, different channels of work distribution. Today, China's higher education institutions are moving from institutional change to innovation system. By 2010, more than 1,000 higher education institutions in the country were reduced to 300 [11].

The sources of financing are the financial income of the central and local authorities. 2. Increasing the level of scientific and technical innovation and ability to serve society. These include increasing the level of scientific research, increasing the level of turning scientific research results into a real power of production, and strengthening financing of industrialization of scientific research. 3. Deepening of higher education system reforms. 4. Specializations are directed to the needs of the market, the relations of the technical and professional education system with the producer and small and medium business entities are strengthened. 5. Integration into the world system of higher education, introduction of a credit system with leading foreign higher education institutions, development of doctoral programs (PhD) with a duration of 2 to 4 years and an optimal balance between study and research activities, implementation of international exchanges.

The PRC ranks first in the world in terms of the number of professionals with bachelor's degrees in natural sciences and engineering. This field accounts for 49% of all undergraduate students in China (33% in the US). In 2012, China accounted for 23% of natural science engineering bachelors, 12% for the European Union, and 9% for the United States [12].

The government of the People's Republic of China went on the path of fundamental reform of education in the country and carried out significant work in the Autonomous Regions. "According to the notice No. 5 of the Secretariat of the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China of 2014 on the "2015 plan for the admission of people belonging to small nationalities to the post-high school education stage", it is stated that the number of people admitted to study in 2015 should be 5000, of which 1000 should be doctoral students and 4000 master's students. and this quota of 5,000 people is distributed among 142 HEIs...» [13]. By 2020, the level of education in the national territory and its main indicators should approach or be equal to the average level in the country. To achieve the set goals, the following measures to improve the management quality of educational institutions are defined:

1) Acceleration of preschool education.
2) Balancing the compulsory education system.
3) Improving the quality of teaching in comprehensive high school.
4) Accelerating the development of secondary professional education.
5) Improving the order and structure of higher education.

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6) Active development of continuous education.
7) Emphasis on special education support.

The PRC is also a leader in the education of young students abroad:

In the middle of 2005, the number of Chinese students studying in more than 100 countries of the world was approximately 400,000.

The number of young people from China going to study in the USA and Canada. In 1989 alone, the number of Chinese students in the USA was 43,000, and the number of Chinese students studying in Canadian universities was 5,000 [14], In 2008, about 30,000 Chinese students studied in Australia [15]. Every year, the number of Chinese studying abroad is increasing by 13%. In some cities and regions of China, such as Beijing, Shanghai, Guangdong, Liaoning and Sichuan provinces, this indicator is even higher - 20%. The government is implementing policies aimed at supporting study abroad and encouraging students to return hom [16]. "Currently, about 120,000 Chinese are studying abroad, on average they spend 2.2 billion per year outside of China. spend dollars. It is promising to open a branch of leading universities in China' [17].

One of the important elements of increasing China's "soft power" is the program of establishing Confucius Institutes.

The assessment of the advantages and disadvantages of the United States and China by the world community depends not only on the efforts of Washington and Beijing to create a positive image of themselves, but also on other components of their "hard power" and "soft power', including their specific foreign policies in different regions of the globe. remains.

China's political elite also uses official channels, i.e. education and training in the West, access to the mechanism of global governance and international economic cooperation, and through personal (sometimes illegal) channels (business interests, banking and financial transactions, ownership of real estate across the border, education of children abroad etc.) are becoming globalized [18].

China's scientific ties with the United States are higher than any other international cooperation. An analysis of 68 high-quality journals included in the Nature Index shows that American and Chinese researchers actively collaborate in advanced journals more than any other foreign partner. American scholar Richard Satmayer, professor emeritus of Oregon State University, and his colleagues found that there is cooperation between the vast diaspora of Chinese researchers in the United States and their compatriots in China. As a result, a quarter of the 400,000 foreign-born PhD holders in science and engineering in the US come from China. According to "Science and engineering Indicators 2016', in 2013, '190,000 Chinese students are studying in the United States, and 20,000 American students are studying in the PRC" [19]. According to 2014 data, 31% of foreign students enrolled in US universities and colleges were Chinese. Two more elements should be added to this. First, the number of children of central and provincial Chinese leaders studying in the United States leads the way. Second, in 2000, an educational program for Chinese middle managers began to be implemented. American management was chosen as the main training course for them. Today, the total number of Chinese students studying in the United States is 360,000. According to the 2011 report of the company "Bain & Co", more than 60% of the Chinese rich (their net income is 1.5 million US dollars) have left or are about to leave China. The

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report of the Academy of Chinese Society Studies on "International Politics and Security" also confirms this opinion: China remains one of the largest exporters of emigrants. In addition, China occupies a leading position in the world in terms of emigration of highly qualified specialists [20]. «Between 1.5 and 2 million Chinese have been educated in developed countries » [21]. According to the 'Blue Book" of the PRC Ministry of Education, in 2015, more than half a million Chinese students went abroad for education [22].

'Since the beginning of the course of reform and openness in 1978, 4 million citizens of the People's Republic of China have studied abroad. 97% of them studied at their own expense" [23]. "According to the indicators of 2017-2018, 30,000 citizens of the PRC studied at Russian higher education institutions" [24]

CONCLUSION

According to data released by the Ministry of Education, the total number of Chinese students studying abroad in 2018 was 662,100. Among them, 30,200 people were sent by the state, 35,600 people were sent by enterprises, and 596,300 people studied abroad at their own expense.

According to statistics, the total number of students studying abroad from 1978 to the end of 2018 reached 5.8571 million. Among them, 1.5339 million people are studying and conducting research at relevant levels abroad; 4.3232 million people graduated and 3.6514 million chose to return home after graduation.

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