

# The Transformation Of Changes In Uzbekistan's Education System

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**Abstract:** This article provides a scholarly and theoretical analysis of the education system and labour market architecture issues put forward in the Addresses of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, to the Oliy Majlis and the people. The interdependence between modernising the education system, developing human capital, and training competitive personnel aligned with labour market demands is revealed.

**Keywords:** Education system, labour market, human capital, Presidential Address, personnel training, integration.

**Introduction:** In the context of modern socio-economic development, the interconnection between education and the labour market is considered one of the priority areas of state policy (Mirziyoyev, 2017). In the Addresses of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, to the Oliy Majlis and the people, particular attention is paid to this issue, and the development of the education system in accordance with labour market needs is defined as a strategic task.

In recent years, the Presidential Addresses of Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis and the people have emerged as significant political and legal documents defining the strategic directions of the country's socio-economic development. These Addresses prioritise reforming the education system, developing human capital, and training specialists aligned with labour market requirements. The harmony between education and the labour market is recognised as one of the main factors of modern development.

In the Presidential Addresses, the education sector is interpreted as the foundation of social development (Mirziyoyev, 2020). The continuous education system, from pre-school education to higher education, is being improved, and the quality and content of education are being aligned with international standards. For example, Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute has been transferred to the management of Hungary's

prestigious Óbuda University, and a new higher education institution in the field of exact sciences has been established in Uzbekistan in cooperation with Tsukuba University.

Expanding higher education coverage, developing non-state educational institutions, and introducing dual education mechanisms have strengthened the integration of education with the real sector (OECD, 2021). The Presidential Addresses interpret education as the foundation of social development. Projects aimed at improving the continuous education system and aligning education quality and content with international standards are being implemented. In particular, the expansion of higher education coverage, support for non-state educational institutions, and the introduction of dual and practice-oriented education mechanisms deserve special attention.

In addition, special emphasis is placed on training specialists in digital technologies, artificial intelligence, engineering, and technical fields. This indicates a transition in education architecture from a traditional knowledge-transfer model to a competency-based, flexible, and innovative model. Educational programmes from countries such as Germany, Switzerland, the USA, and Japan are also being introduced. In cooperation with the UK-based Pearson company, nurses are being trained in one technical college in each region.

Technical colleges, which constitute the most important link in vocational education, are being elevated to a new qualitative level. Each year, at least 100 technical colleges are renovated and equipped. In seven regions, and in all remaining regions by 2027, advanced vocational skills colleges and “Skills Cities” are being established. For the first time, students studying under the dual education system in technical colleges are provided with stipends.

The integration of education with the real sector continues to be strengthened. Labour market modernisation is consistently addressed as a pressing issue in the Presidential Addresses. Ensuring employment, particularly among youth and women, is one of the key directions of state policy (Abdurahmonov, 2019). Training and retraining specialists in high-demand professions and establishing professional development systems ensure balance between education and labour market needs.

Experience shows that the education system cannot develop effectively in isolation from the labour market (Jalolov, 2012). Therefore, strengthening cooperation between employers, educational institutions, and the state is defined as a priority task in the Presidential Addresses. The participation of employers in curriculum development, student internships, and monitoring graduate employment mechanisms are integral components of education and labour market architecture. As emphasised by the President, the education system cannot develop independently of the labour market. Accordingly, creating a digital ecosystem that serves as a “bridge” between graduates and employers is envisaged.

As a result of this integration, graduate competitiveness increases, labour market skills shortages decrease, and sustainable economic development is ensured.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Addresses of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, to the people and the Oliy Majlis interpret education and labour market architecture as a unified, interconnected, and strategic system. Through learning from advanced foreign experience and modernising the education system, human capital is developed, while labour market reforms ensure its effective employment. Strengthening cooperation between the state, educational institutions, and employers is a crucial factor in training competitive personnel under modern economic conditions. This approach plays an important role in Uzbekistan’s sustainable socio-economic development and integration into the global labour market.

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