

International Cooperation and Integration Directions of Uzbekistan's Higher Education

Umarova Feruza Roziboyevna

Teacher of the Department of "Social and
Humanities" of Tashkent State Agrarian University

Rakhimova Saida Durdiyevna

Teacher of the Department of "Social and
Humanities" of Tashkent State Agrarian University



Abstract

This article analyzes the process of integration of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan into the international educational space, forms of international cooperation, existing problems and promising directions. Also, important aspects of the development of the higher education system of Uzbekistan based on world best practices are highlighted.

Keywords: Higher education, international cooperation, integration, academic mobility, international ratings, quality of education.

Introduction

In the 21st century, education is rapidly developing as an integral part of global processes. The role of education, in particular higher education, in the formation of a competitive and innovative economy is incomparable. Today, Uzbekistan is also implementing large-scale measures aimed at deepening reforms in this area, bringing the higher education system into line with international standards and integrating it into the global educational arena. There are such turning points in the history of every society when it becomes a vital necessity to identify extremely important strategic goals and priority principles specific to a particular stage of development for the fate of developing nations. In this regard, the gradual changes and renewals taking place in all spheres of our country's life today clearly reflect this reality of life and the requirements of the present era. This is also evidenced by the large-scale reforms being implemented by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, which have ushered in a new era in the development of our society, especially the creative work based on the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021.

At the same time, the works of the President of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev focus on the achievements and results that our people are achieving in developing an open democratic state and civil society based on a socially oriented market economy, how the consciousness and thinking of

the population are changing, including the goals and objectives of reforms in the fields of spirituality, science and education, summing up the great achievements and results achieved in all areas, and emphasizing the need not to be complacent about the achievements made in our country in this era of increasing globalization and competition, not to give in to complacency, and to objectively and critically assess our place in the process of changes taking place in the world, to meet the demands of life, to keep pace with the times, to clearly define priority tasks for the future and to take consistent measures to implement them.

As is known, one of the most priority strategic directions of the activity of the state of Uzbekistan during the years of independence has been the issue of raising a harmonious generation. The strategic goal of this activity is to implement a wide range of clearly targeted measures to create the necessary conditions and opportunities for raising a healthy and harmonious generation in our country, for young people to realize their creative and intellectual potential, and for our country's young men and women to grow up as comprehensively developed harmonious individuals who fully meet the requirements of the 21st century. In this regard, it is inextricably linked with the goals of further deepening reforms along with the modernization of our country, democratization of society and liberalization of governance, and it is not for nothing that youth education and educational reforms are an important component of this process and are among the urgent tasks of our state.

According to the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as of November 1, 2017, in addition to higher military educational institutions, there were 72 higher educational institutions and 19 branches in the country, including 4 academies, 7 branches of foreign higher educational institutions, 27 universities and 4 higher religious educational institutions and branches. In the last two years, there have been further major changes in the education system, and according to the Ministry of Secondary Specialized Education, the number of higher educational institutions increased by 102 during the 2018-2019 academic year. Of these, 85 are local higher educational institutions and their branches, 17 are foreign higher educational institutions and their branches. 288,471 students are studying at the bachelor's level in these higher educational institutions, and 9,218 students are studying at the master's level. Unlike every year, in 2017, the admission quota was increased and a total of 80,822 students were admitted to the bachelor's degree, which is no exaggeration to say that this is one of the manifestations of reforms aimed at providing all sectors with highly educated personnel. Today, a total of 25,107 qualified professors and teachers work in higher education institutions of Uzbekistan. Of these, 1,470 are doctors of science and 6,011 are candidates of science. Unfortunately, the number of people with scientific degrees in the higher education system has decreased from 52 percent to 35 percent in 20 years. We think these indicators are sad.

METHODS

Therefore, in order to develop the education system and further increase the scientific potential of the country, amendments and additions were made to a number of regulatory documents. The goal is to provide the country with highly qualified personnel and ensure the integration of education and production sectors. On December 22, 2017, for the first time in the history of our country, the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan reflected the results of the main work carried out in 2017 and the

priority areas of socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2018. Taking into account the numerous appeals and letters received by the President's People's Reception Rooms and Virtual Reception Rooms, state agencies, and all the proposals and recommendations made at meetings held on the ground, 2018 was declared the "Year of Support for Active Entrepreneurship, Innovative Ideas and Technologies" in our country.

This Address set out tasks such as further improving the quality of education in the country, updating the modern material and technical base of educational institutions, improving communication networks, and developing the activities of modern libraries.

As we noted above, it is certainly gratifying that the fundamental basis of the comprehensive reforms being carried out in the country is the development of the country, the well-being of the people, and the interests of the people.

As a result of comprehensive educational reforms, our country has overcome a complex path of change, great work has been done to improve the education system, and great experience has been accumulated.

Today, increasing the rating of higher education institutions (HEIs) is one of the important tasks and a very important social need. The implementation of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of December 29, 2012 No. 371 "On the introduction of the rating assessment system of higher education institutions of the republic" is currently ongoing. It is noteworthy that the requirements listed in the appendix to this resolution were developed using foreign experience, and the process of its further improvement is ongoing. From this point of view, it is advisable to study international experience in determining the rating and, if necessary, discuss their aspects that are suitable or not suitable for us. The rating can be domestic and international. In both cases, there is a commonality in the requirements for the rating. One of the most important requirements is the level and potential of existing international relations in the HEI. In HEIs of foreign countries, this is widely called internationalization. Internationalization is one of the important strategic goals and missions of every higher education institution.

Globalization is considered in the scientific literature as the integration of education through the creation of educational programs in cooperation. It is believed that its most important manifestation at the present time is the Bologna process. In general, globalization is a phenomenon for higher education, and no higher education institution in the world can avoid its influence.

The development of science and technology and the growth of the economy lead to further integration between the countries of the world and the strengthening of international relations. A special place is given to international cooperation in the field of education and personnel training. In particular, the popularization of information and telecommunications is automatically bringing the peoples of the world closer together and opening up new opportunities. The emergence of concepts such as globalization, internationalization, regionalization, and Europeanization, which are now often found in science, is also associated with the above factors. Higher education and its activities certainly play an important role in global and international changes in the world.

Regarding the increase in the number of foreign students, it should be noted that, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the number of students studying abroad around the world has increased at an unprecedented rate over the past three decades. As illustrated below, in 1975, the number of students studying abroad was 0.6 million, but by 2005 this number had reached 2.7 million, and by 2015 it was expected to exceed 5 million. If we

analyze the figures in UNESCO reports, it is estimated that in 2007 it was close to 2.9 million, and by 2020 this number is expected to exceed 7 million. In this, North America and Western Europe remain the main destinations for students studying abroad. In 2000, there were about 1.3 million foreign students in these regions, and in 2007, it exceeded 1.8 million. At the same time, the East Asia and Pacific regions are experiencing a sharp increase in their indicators of foreign student admission. Thus, the number of student mobility is increasing year by year, which is an important impetus for the internationalization of higher education and the development of global processes.

In conclusion, it can be said that the higher education system of Uzbekistan is entering the international arena in the process of rapid reforms. The country's adaptation to international educational standards, the expansion of academic freedom, the strengthening of cooperation with foreign universities - all this serves to improve the quality of education. At the same time, the elimination of existing obstacles, the training of qualified personnel and the deepening of international cooperation remain priorities.

REFERENCES

1. Ш.Мирзиёев. Миллий тараққиёт йўлимизни қатъият билан давом эттириб, янги босқичга кўтарамиз. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон”, 2017. – Б.35. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг 2021 йил 5 июлдаги янги таҳрирдаги “Виждон эркинлиги ва диний ташқилотлар тўғрисида” ги Қонуни Тошкент ш., 2021 йил 5 июль, ЎРҚ- 699-сон.
2. Karimov Sh.M. Yangi O‘zbekiston – taraqqiyot va islohotlar yo‘li. – Toshkent: “O‘zbekiston” nashriyoti, 2022. – 256 b.
3. Bobonazarov Z. T. Xalqaro hamkorlik – O‘zbekiston oliy ta’limining strategik yo‘nalishi // “Pedagogik mahorat” ilmiy-amaliy jurnali. – 2023. – №2. – B. 37–42.
4. Kaipbergenova, D. (2017). THE IMPORTANCE OF MATERIAL DESIGNING IN LANGUAGE TEACHING. ВЕСТНИК КАРАКАЛПАКСКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА ИМЕНИ БЕРДАХА, 33(3), 62-63.
5. Kaipbergenova, D. (2016). СНЕТ ТИЛИ О‘QITUVCHILARINING KASBIY VAZIFALARI VA PEDAGOGIC MAHORATI HAQIDA. ВЕСТНИК КАРАКАЛПАКСКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА ИМЕНИ БЕРДАХА, 33(4), 48-50.
6. Каипбергенова, Д. О. (2020). СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ПРАКТИКИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ СИСТЕМЫ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ НА ОСНОВЕ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ. In Инновационное развитие: потенциал науки и современного образования (pp. 211-213).
7. Каипбергенова, Д. О. (2016). The role of language learning strategies in learning foreign languages. Молодой ученый, (12-4), 83-85.
8. АЙТБАЙЕВ, М. (2024). МАХМУД ЗАМАХШАРИЙНИНГ БОРЛИҚ ҲАҚИДАГИ ҚАРАШЛАРИ. О‘ЗМУ yangiliklari , 1 (1,9), 44-46.
9. Aytbayev, M. (2024). МАХМУД ЗАМАХШАРИЙНИНГ “АТВОҚ УЗ-ЗАҲАБ” АСАРИДА ФАЛСАФИЙ-АХЛОҚИЙ МАСАЛАЛАР YECHIMI. TAMADDUN NURI JURNALI, 7(58), 198-202.

10. Muhiddinova, N., Qodirova, Z., Aytbayev, M., & Rustamova, N. (2024). Otchilik, seleksiya va biotexnologiyada inson fanlarining roli. BIO Web of Conferences da (149-jild, 01012-bet). EDP fanlari.
11. Yusupovich, A. M. (2024). MAHMUD ZAMAHSARIYNING ADOLATLI JAMIYAT TO'G'RISIDAGI QARASHLARI. Science and innovation, 3(Special Issue 20), 456-458.
12. Айтбаев, М. Ю. (2023). ЗАМАХШАРИЙНИНГ АХЛОҚИЙ-ФАЛСАФИЙ ҚАРАШЛАРИ. IMRAS, 6(8), 77-80.
13. Markaev, Z., Aytboev, M., & Xaydarova, D. (2021). Qishloq jamiyatini modernizatsiya qilishda ijtimoiy himoya tizimining xususiyatlari: siyosiy yondashuv. E3S Web of Conferences da (258-jild, 05042-bet). EDP fanlari.
14. Aytboyev, MY (2019). DEMOKRATIYA VA DEMOKRATIK RIVOJLANISHNING IJTIMOY-FALSAFIY TAHLILI. Nauchno-metodicheskiy va teoreticheskiy jurnal , 69.