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## **THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL INTEGRATION OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM IN OUR COUNTRY**

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### **Abstract**

This article analyzes the importance of the international integration of the higher education system in our country and the problems and solutions of the reforms being carried out in the field of higher education in our country today. In addition, extensive foreign experience in improving the education system and its quality is studied.

**Keywords:** Higher education, education policy, education export, public education, virtual education, education, teacher, youth, reforms, financial independence, quality of education, education and science.

### **Introduction**

In the history of any society, there are such turning points when, for the fate of a developing nation, it becomes a vital necessity to define important strategic goals and guiding principles for a certain stage of development. In this regard, the process of change and renewal that is taking place in all spheres of life in our country today clearly reflects this reality and the requirements of the present time. The large-scale reforms, especially the innovative work in the field of systematization, which President Shavkat Mirziyoyev is implementing and which have ushered in a new era in the development of our society, are evidence of this.

In today's world, where globalization and competition are increasing, we must be fascinated by the achievements we have made, we must not be attracted to the spirit of cooperation and the demands of life. Special attention is paid to the ability to be responsive, keep pace with the environment, clearly define future goals, and take consistent action to achieve goals.



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One of the most important reforms being carried out in our country is the upbringing of a healthy and mature generation, which is aimed at promoting the activities of young people in all spheres. In our opinion, the freedom given to young people leads to the further development of their creativity, and this is the strategic goal of the activities aimed at them.

Today, a number of world powers, including our country, are finally paying attention to young people. Therefore, the proposal to develop and adopt the "UN International Convention on the Rights of the Child", which was put forward at the meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on June 10, 2018, certainly serves to solve this problem. The importance of such a factor is emphasized by the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Youth Policy" (September 14, 2016) and "On the Celebration of the Youth Day of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (August 25, 2017), the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Measures to Further Improve the Higher Education System", "On the Integration of Economic Sectors and Industries in Improving the Quality of Training of Highly Educated Specialists" "On measures to further expand participation", "On the organization of specialized external departments in the pedagogical direction in higher educational institutions", "On further improving the system of targeted training of candidates for admission to higher educational institutions", "On the Strategy of Action for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "On increasing the effectiveness of state youth policy and to support the activities of the Uzbek youth union, to further improve the activities of the fundraiser "Icte'dod" to improve the skills of promising young pedagogues and scientific students Fapmonlapi is a clear manifestation of this concept.

These days, Uzbekistan is taking its place among the countries that are entering a new stage of development in the economic, political and social spheres. Today, the worldview and thinking of the country's population have changed, and the people are expressing their attitude to the reforms that are being implemented. The response of state officials to any proposal or question that comes to the fore is a guarantee of important results. This is a positive result of the reforms being implemented in Uzbekistan to implement democratic principles. In particular, Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasized in a solemn speech dedicated to the 24th anniversary of the adoption of



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the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 7, 2016: "The people should serve not state idols, but state idols should serve our people, and this truth must first be well understood by all leaders at all levels." The received form and package is organized by the trinity of public welfare and the interests of the people. In particular, the priority tasks set out in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 4947 dated February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Reform of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and the Resolution No. PP-2909 dated April 20, 2017 "On Measures to Further Reform the Higher Education System" further support and strengthen our above-mentioned opinion. The scope of the project, which is expected to be implemented in a short period of time, is not only for teachers, but also for teachers working in higher education. It requires such qualities as professionalism, competence, awareness of the modern information technology system, a creative approach to one's own style, an objective assessment of the Japanese language, and self-sacrifice. Zepo, we say that the bapcha has enough opportunities for this. Based on the information of the State Committee on Investments, Uzbekistan will have 18.5 million educated (primary and higher) students in the future. serving on the way.

According to the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "as of November 1, 2017, there were 72 higher educational institutions and 19 branches of higher military education in the country, including 4 academies, 7 branches of foreign higher educational institutions, 27 universities, and 4 higher religious educational institutions and branches." "During the 2018-2019 academic year, the number of OTMlap increased to 102. Among them, 85 branches of local higher education institutions and Ulap, 17 branches of regional higher education institutions and Ulap are included. 288,471 undergraduate students and 9,218 postgraduate students are studying in this higher education program. It is no exaggeration to say that in 2017, the admission quota was increased, and a total of 80,822 students were admitted to the bachelor's degree program, which is a reflection of the reforms aimed at providing all regions with highly qualified personnel. Today, a total of 25,107 qualified professors and teachers work in higher education institutions of Uzbekistan. 1,470 of them are Doctor of Science, 6,011 are Candidates of Science. The sad fact is that in the last 20 years, the scientific level in the higher education



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system has decreased from 52 percent to 35 percent.

Today, increasing the rating of higher education institutions (HEIs) is considered an important task and a very important social need. The implementation of the Resolution No. 371 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 29, 2012 “On the introduction of the system for assessing the rating of higher education institutions in the Republic” has yielded the expected results. The important thing is that the requirements set out in this document were developed using the experience of the military, which further improved it. From this point of view, it is appropriate to study the international experience of defining a passport and, if necessary, discuss the aspects of the passport that are or are not suitable for us. Passports can be domestic and international. In both cases, there is a commonality in the requirements for admission. One of the most important requirements is the level and quality of international relations at the university. In universities of developing countries, this is called "internationalization". Internationalization is considered one of the important strategic goals and missions of each university.

In this regard, when considering the features of globalization, it is impossible to ignore the direct impact of the globalization process on higher education. Because the development of education and science cannot be considered separately from globalization processes. It should be emphasized that the globalization of higher education and the global process require that it be in line with development. Globalization is considered in the scientific literature as the development of educational programs in cooperation with the educational community, the integration of education. 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 escape its influence.

In education and training, the public has been assigned a special role. In particular, the convergence of internet and telecommunication is bringing the people of the world closer to each other and opening the way to new opportunities. The appearance of such concepts as globalization, globalization, regionalization, and integration, which often appear in modern science, is also connected with the



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current situation. In global and international changes in the world, of course, higher education and its activities play an important role. Higher education is directly affected by the influence of globalization, especially through internationalization movements. Therefore, it can be said that the internationalization and globalization of higher education are different concepts.

In foreign sources, it is emphasized that the processes of "globalization" and "globalization" are the result of continuous changes and transformations in higher education. "Inclusion in higher education is a systematic and supportive process that responds to the needs and demands that exist as a result of the globalization of society, economy, and labor "Tlovchi is understood in the quality of life". So, it can be seen as a means of responding to the pressure of globalization. Regionalization or integration is also a tool for globalization, where regional integration is understood as a result of local, geographic and economic convenience.

The concept of "internationalization" in higher education is widely interpreted. As Jane Knight, a professor at the University of Toronto, emphasizes, "education is a product of personnel exchange." In fact, the current classical formulation of the concept of internationalization was developed in the mid-1990s. This is attributed to Jane Knight, who defines internationalization as "the process of introducing an international dimension to functions such as teaching, research and service in order to enhance the quality of university activities."

Regarding the increase in the number of foreign students, it is worth noting that, according to data from 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. In 1975, the number of students studying abroad was 0.6 million. This figure reached 2.7 million in 2005 and is expected to exceed 5 million by 2015. 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 figure is expected to exceed 7 million. In this regard, North America and Western Europe are becoming the main destinations for students from around the world to study abroad. While there were about 1.3 million foreign students in these regions in 2000, in 2007 they exceeded 1.8 million. At the same time, the East Asia and Pacific regions are experiencing a sharp increase in the number of foreign students.



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Thus, the increase in the number of students is a constant concern and systematic activity, which is an important driver for the development of global processes in the educational environment.

The world's leading higher education institutions are opening branches in other countries, establishing distance learning or organizing training courses and educational programs in collaboration with local higher education institutions. This form of internationalization of higher education is called transnational education. As the education sector is a source of development, efforts to increase the number of foreign students and strengthen the education market in higher education institutions are intensifying. In the Asia-Pacific region, competition in this regard has reached its peak. Australia is considered a leader in transnational education in Southeast Asia, where education has become a "growth industry". Currently, there is a growing number of branches, joint educational institutions, and distance learning centers established in collaboration with Australian universities in countries such as Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, India, and China. Strong competition for transnational education is emerging in these countries. Given that most higher education institutions in these countries offer education in English, it is not difficult to understand the growing interest in foreign students and their future studies. For example, increasing the number of foreign students admitted to state and private higher education institutions in Malaysia is a state policy. This, in turn, requires strengthening the market in foreign countries, expanding the range of "sending" countries and discovering new "markets". In recent years, the educational fairs in Tashkent, Almaty, Oskemen and Baku, which are being organized by the Malaysian Ministry of Higher Education, can be said to be an attempt to discover new "markets".

In conclusion, it can be said that the introduction of the concept of "internationalization" into Uzbek universities will contribute to or cause an increase in the quality of education and the achievement of higher education institutions in the rankings. According to the Luccabon Convention, the Copbonna and Bologna Declarations, education and employment opportunities for European citizens and students from other countries He admitted that it was a relief from the swelling.





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