



**ANALYSIS OF THE DYNAMICS OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS IN
THE LAST 10 YEARS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS OF
KASHKADARYA REGION**

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Annotatsiya:

This article analyzes the reforms carried out in the field of higher education of Uzbekistan, in particular the Kashkadarya region on the basis of statistical data. It sets out the main goal of training qualified specialists in accordance with modern requirements and bringing the quality of education to the international level. The need to develop and implement strategic measures to improve the quality of the educational process, further increase the scientific and potential level of professors and students and introduce an individual approach to students is highlighted.

Keywords: Higher education institutions, number of students, professors and teachers, personnel with academic degrees, quality of education, personnel potential. Great attention is paid to the development of management of innovative activities in order to completely update the system of higher education in our country, reshape the process of training in accordance with modern needs, grow competitive and highly qualified specialists, and raise the industry to the level of international standards. President Sh.Mirziyoyev speaking about the third Renaissance, notes that the pillars of the new third renaissance are definitely qualified personnel and professors of the higher category who prepare them, as well as the OTMs in which they operate, are the foundations of the new society that we want to build.

Reforms in the field of higher education in all regions of our country, in particular, in our oasis, significant changes are observed. In this table, in The Last 10 years, student coverage, number of HEI(Higher education institution)s and the quality of education in them were studied in the Kashkadarya region.



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During 2014-2024, the activities of higher education institutions in the Kashkadarya region and their significant changes in the educational process

Indicators	measurement	2014 y	2015 y	2016 y	2017 y	2018 y	2019 y	2020 y	2021 y	2022 y	2023 y	2024 y
Higher education institutions	birlik	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	6	6	9	9
The number of students in them	thousand people	11,8	12,6	13,3	14,1	15,9	18,1	22,4	27,8	44,2	57,4	57,4
Total number of teachers	in numbers	858	984	1044	1086	1154	1196	1404	1455	1797	2031	2031
Number of teachers per 5 students	person	0,36	0,39	0,39	0,39	0,36	0,33	0,31	0,26	0,20	0,18	0,18
Number of doctors of science	in numbers	25	23	25	28	28	34	87	47	55	70	70
Number of PhD science	in numbers	272	263	259	254	269	288	253	255	256	240	240
Number of faculty members with academic degrees per 10 students	in numbers	0,25	0,23	0,21	0,20	0,19	0,18	0,15	0,11	0,07	0,05	0,05
Number of university students per 10,000 population	in numbers	40,8	42,6	44,0	45,6	50,5	56,3	68,3	83,3	129,7	164,8	161,2
Number of university graduates per 10,000 population	in numbers	8,44	8,59	9,37	9,68	9,88	11,08	11,71	11,72	15,24	16,97	16,56
Applications submitted to higher education institutions	in numbers	27639	32239	40093	44704	49873	62484	62156	83805	100860	63389	90702
Number of admissions to higher education institutions	in numbers	2836	2868	3169	3161	3177	4096	5072	5875	7541	10369	14177



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From the table given below, we can clearly see that **the number of students** has grown steadily from year to year. If in 2014 there were 11.8 thousand students enrolled in higher education institutions, in 2020 this figure reached 22.4 thousand, in 2022-44.2 thousand, and in 2023 and 2024 this numbers rose to 57.4 thousand. About five times the increase in the number of students reflects the increase in the population's demand for higher education and the expansion of the opportunities of educational institutions.

The number of faculty members is also increasing in a balanced manner. In 2014, the number of teachers, which is 858, reached 1,404 in 2020, and 2,031 by 2024. Nevertheless, since the number of students has grown at a much faster rate, the number of teachers per 5 students has dropped from 0.36 in 2014 to 0.18 in 2024. That is, if in 2014 there were an average of 14 students per 1 teacher, then in 2024 this figure reached 28 students. This situation seriously threatens the quality of education, since the load capacity of each teacher increases sharply, and this limits the content of education and the possibilities of an individual approach.

The shortage of qualified personnel is also a significant problem for the quality of education. The number of doctors of science increased from 25 in 2014 to 87 in 2020, but has since declined to 70 in 2024. And in the number of candidates of science, there was no significant change in the period 2014-2024 — a decrease from 272 to 240. The ratio of faculty to students with academic degrees is decreasing year by year: in 2014, there were 0.25 academic degree teachers per 10 students, while in 2024 the rate fell to 0.05. Although the normative documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan set an increase in the level of coverage of graduates with higher education and the scientific potential of professors and teachers in their HEI, due to the complex process of increasing scientific potential in the indicators of increasing the level of coverage, there is no consistent increase in these indicators. This in turn can also adversely affect the quality of education, citing the risk of decline in the science and analytical justification of the educational process.

The percentage of students and graduates per 10,000 residents is also an important indicator in assessing the quality of Education. The student population for every 10,000 residents was 40.8 in 2014, 68.3 in 2020, up from 129.7 in 2022, up from 161.2 in 2024. The fact that this indicator among the HEI of the Kashkadarya



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region has increased by 400 times in the last 10 years is explained by the expansion of access to higher education institutions in the region, the relative quality of education in pre-higher education institutions, the implementation of the requirements for this subject at the national level. In addition, there has been a significant increase in the number of students admitted to universities in the years following 2020. For example, in 2014, 2,836 students were admitted, while in 2024, this figure increased to 14,177. According to the analysis of the percentage of graduates per 10,000 residents, in the years of research, that is, in 2014, this figure is 8.44, in 2020-11.71, and in 2024-16.56, which is almost 200 times higher than in 2014. However, when the difference between applicants and those admitted to higher education institutions of the Kashkadarya region is analyzed, it can be seen that the level of competition is very high. According to the statistical data analysis, 2,836 applicants (10.3%) out of 27,639 applicants who expressed a desire to study at the regional universities in 2014, 5,072 (8.2%) out of 62,156 applicants in 2020, and 14,177 (15.6%) out of 90,702 applicants in 2024. Although it shows a decrease in the level of competition compared to previous years in 2024, the issue of adequate personnel and material and technical base remains important in managing the provision of educational quality to students in total.

In conclusion, the higher education system in the Kashkadarya region has achieved significant growth in terms of structure and numbers. However, in order for this growth to be qualitatively ensured — in particular, serious measures are required in terms of the number of professors, their qualifications and scientific potential, an individual approach to the educational process and the content richness of Education. Reforms directed by agencies and institutions on the basis of strategic planning to increase the capacity of personnel and ensure the quality of education, the formation of critical and scientific thinking abilities of students can bring the current growth rates in a stable and effective direction.

Source:

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