

Restructuring the system of higher education of Uzbekistan in the conditions of increasing the competitiveness of the economy

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Abstract: In this scientific article explored the questions connected with high educational system in Uzbekistan with the international experience view. There are demonstrated the structures of high education of Uzbekistan and it's evolution and there are given some information in charts & diagrams. By learning innovative and progressive methods of education of the foreign countries there are given some suggestions and recommendations to improve and develop of intellectual potential, educational sector and academies of republic of Uzbekistan in international arena.

Keywords: Academies, international experiences, the quality of education, decrees of the president, intellectual potential, the innovations in educational system, retraining the skilled specialists, the system of education, diagrams and tables.

Introduction

A country that aspires to progress and wants to become competitive must pay attention to science. Uzbekistan must develop as a progressive and innovative country.

Education begins from the family and nurture, and every child, every person has the right to it, because the future of any country depends on a new, educated generation. No one rules out that our country has created all the opportunities and conditions for obtaining high-quality and modern education. One of the main tasks of higher education institutions in our country is the training and retraining of qualified personnel that meet the requirements and technologies of today. The creation of new and innovative higher education institutions, the opening of correspondence and evening forms of education, and new methodologies for training and retraining of young

professionals, as well as the increase in quotas for admission to higher education institutions in the regions are progressive reforms in our country.

The main part

In recent years, Uzbekistan has been working to improve the socio-economic situation and create higher education institutions that meet international standards of education. In improving the quality of training and retraining of specialists, the role of higher education institutions is great. The quality of knowledge obtained in higher education institutions is associated with the level of competence of students, the intellectual potential of the teaching staff and the highest level of teaching methods. New programs, attracted faculty, category of students, modern technologies and others of this kind, ensure the perfection and attractiveness of higher education institutions. In order to improve the system of higher education the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan signed several decrees:

S Presidential decree PP-2909 of April 20, 2017 "on improving the system of higher education»;

S Presidential decree PP-3151 of July 27, 2017 " on increasing the role of the economy by sectors and spheres in the training and retraining of specialists with higher education»;

S Presidential decree PP-3182 of August 8, 2017. "on improving the socio-economic situation of the regions»;

S Presidential decree PP-3775 of June 5, 2018 "on improving the quality of education in higher education institutions and providing young professionals with higher education, participation in progressive reforms carried out in the country»¹

In Uzbekistan, higher education institutions have legal status. There are the following types of higher education institutions:

- > Universities
- > Academies
- > Institutes

The legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan allows to open non-state (private) higher education institutions taking into account the laws and regulations of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Ministry of higher and secondary special education.

In total, there are 99 higher education institutions in our country, 24 branches of local institutes and universities and 14 branches of foreign higher education institutions. And the quantity of institutes in our country is 33, the quantity of universities is 24, academies - 2, 1 higher school and 1 Conservatory. If we look at the history, at the beginning of 1991, when the country only gained

¹ From the decrees of the president of Uzbekistan.

independence, the quantity of higher education institutions was 46 in the country. By 2019, This figure has grown almost 2 times and left 99. However, if in 1991/1992 academic years the number of students enrolled in higher education was about 337,4 thousand people, then by 2018/2019 academic year statistics has grown imperceptibly, only 337,9 thousand people. One of the main reasons for a slight increase in the quantity of students in higher education can be called the collapse of the USSR, then many nationalities, especially Russians, have left the country and moved to the current Russian Federation, and the number of people living in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan was sharply reduced and was lower than in 1991/1992 academic year. Currently, if we compare the approximate number of students enrolled in higher education institutions with the indicator of the end of the last century, is about 337.9 we can say that today we have caught up and are ahead of the statistics of 1991.

Table №1.

The quantity of students, that entered to academies from 2000/2001 to 2018/2019²

Regions	School year						2018/2019
	2000/ 2001	2005/ 2006	2010/ 2011	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2018/ 2019	2000/2001 relatively
Uzbekistan	44711	53915	64113	63933	63065	108745	2,4 times
Republic of Karakalpakstan	2257	3616	3710	3993	4066	6767	3,0 times
Regions:							
Andijan	2760	2958	3195	3395	3877	5529	2,0 times
Bukhara	2647	2942	3348	3389	3472	6581	2,5 times
Jizzakh	1066	1335	1866	2022	2052	4788	4,5 times
Kashkadarya	1696	1744	2690	2945	2954	5072	3,0 times
Navai	1202	1642	2107	2238	2093	3358	2,8 times
Namangan	1761	2278	2830	2772	2721	5741	3,3 times
Samarkand	3308	4455	5362	5884	5998	9870	3,0 times
Surkhandarya	1403	1490	1616	1644	1724	5485	4,1 times
Syrdarya	680	692	964	1042	916	2705	4,0 times

² edu.uz; stat.uz

Tashkent region	1949	2592	3169	1957	1517	4662	2,4 times
Fergana	2699	3784	4533	4550	4604	9318	3,4 times
Khorezm	1023	1819	1922	2050	1956	4390	4,3 times
Tashkent	20260	22568	26801	26052	25115	34479	1,7 times

If we consider and correlate the quotas of students admitted to higher education institutions in Uzbekistan in 2000/2001 and 2018/2019 academic years, we can see that in 2000/2001 academic years, the quantity of accepted students according to statistics was 44711 thousand people. In the period to 2016/2017 academic years this figure has gradually increased to 63065, due to higher quotas in educational institutions, open correspondence and evening offices quantity of enrolled students in higher education increased almost 2 times and amounted to 108745 thousand. And if to correlate 2018/2019 academic year with 2000/2001 that is, the figure exceeded 2.4 times. From this we can conclude that every year the quota and the quantity of students enrolled in higher education institutions will grow.

Table №2.

The distribution of students graduated the academies from 2000/2017 to 2017/2018 school year³.

Regions	School year						2017/2018 2000/2001 relatively.,in %, times
	2000/ 2001	2005/ 2006	2010/ 2011	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	
Uzbekistan	31568	57845	76379	66300	64100	68494	2.2
Republic of Karakalpakstan	1796	3059	4974	3900	3900	4358	2.4
Regions:							
Andijan	2034	3586	4511	3700	4000	4209	2.1
Bukhara	1381	2628	4417	3400	3400	3409	2.5
Jizzakh	630	1410	2549	2500	2300	2732	4.3
Kashkadarya	1295	1882	3639	3000	3100	3559	2.7
Navai	956	1779	3088	2200	2100	2197	2.3

³ edu.uz, stat.uz

Namangan	1199	2690	3914	2700	2700	2948	2.5
Samarkand	2911	4680	5971	5900	6000	6417	2.2
Surkhandarya	908	1846	1995	1700	1700	1891	2.1
Syrdarya	391	785	1228	1000	1000	986	2.5
Tashkent region	1382	2564	3604	1800	1800	1745	126.3
Fergana	2068	4158	5588	4800	4600	4769	2.3
Khorezm	850	1711	2181	2000	2000	2163	2.5
Tashkent	13767	25067	28720	27700	25500	27111	2.0

In the academic year 2000/2001, 31568 students across the country were honored with higher education. At the same time, the largest share comes to the city of Tashkent, where the quantity of graduates turned out to be 13767. And the smallest number was revealed in the Syrdarya region, where the quantity of graduates of higher educational institutions was only 391 people. In other regions, the indicators differed slightly from each other. By 2010/2011 academic year across the country the number of graduates of higher educational institutions has become the maximum 76379 thousand people for the entire period of time according to the current. Over the following years, the figure gradually fell and by the 2017/2018 academic year amounted to 68494 thousand people and it is relatively higher than the figure of the 2000s by 2.2 times.

Now let's consider the ratio of students of higher educational institutions by specialties (in%).

In the academic year 2010/2011 the percentage of students in the humanitarian sphere was 50%, in the spheres of industry and machinery - 18%, in services - 4%, in Economics, law and social fields - 15%, agriculture and water management - 6% health care and social assistance - 7%. In the period 2018/2019 academic years this figure was as follows:

- The humanitarian sphere is 46.6%;
- Industry and technology-27.3%;
- The service sector was 4.1%;
- Economics, law and social sphere-8.7%;
- Agriculture and water resources - 6,8%;
- Health and social security-6.5%.

From this, we can say that in 10 years the quantity of students studying in the humanitarian sphere has quietly dropped by 4%, and despite this, the humanitarian direction is leading to this day. In second place is the sphere of industry and technology with 27.3%. It can be noted that the number of applicants enrolled in the field of industry and technology for 10 years increased by almost 10% and amounted to 27.3%. If we do not consider the economy, law and social sphere which from 2010/2011 academic

year to 2018/2019 grew from 8.7 to 15%, almost 2 times, we can say that in other areas for 10 years, no special changes have occurred.

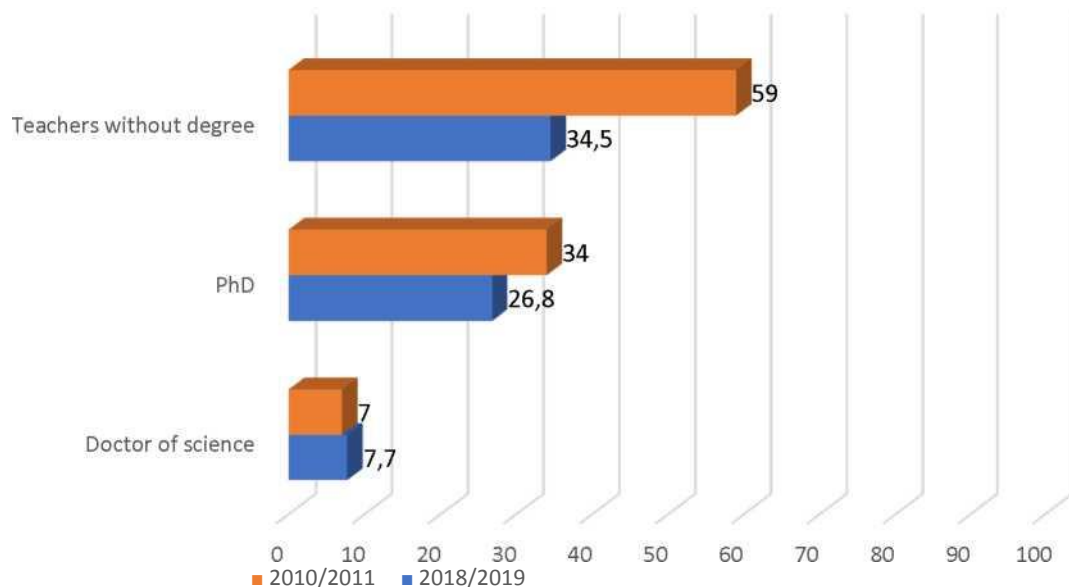


Diagramm №1. The qualitative structure of faculty system of academies in Uzbekistan².

According to the chart and statistics, during the academic year 2010/2011, the percentage of faculty was as follows:

- > teachers without academic degrees-59%
- > candidates of science-33%
- > doctor of science-7%

In the period 2018/2019 the indicator was:

- > teachers without academic degrees-32%
- > candidates of science-23%
- > doctor of science-8%

As we can see, the quantity of people engaged in scientific activities every year is becoming smaller, proof of this could be called the above figures. Over 10 years, i.e. from 2010 to 2019, the figure of people engaged in scientific activities (PhD) fell by 10%, the percentage of doctoral protections since 2010 increased by a slight 1%, and teachers without scientific degrees at all fell by almost 30%. Fewer and fewer people want to be a teacher in our country.

To improve the quality of training of qualified personnel and improve the system of higher education will require a lot of effort. First of all, taking into account the international experience, the reforms

² The diagram created with information in stat.uz and edu.uz

carried out in our country, the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the training of qualified personnel in all areas to ensure cooperation of industrial companies, ministries and institutions with higher education institutions in order for students to escape from theories and merge with practice in different institutions, in a competitive environment to form special educational programs and documents for effective management of the higher education system, to form and develop a mechanism of competitive environment in higher education institutions, to restructure the financing of higher education to improve the quality of knowledge.

Conclusion

Summing up the results of this brief study, it should be noted that preserving the state supervision to create a system of decentralization of higher education management, that is:

- S Increase the number of foreign educational institutions on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- S Gradually move to a system where higher education institutions will independently determine the amount of contracts;
- S To solve problems in industrial enterprises and production to form a number of scientific research, for the effectiveness of production to introduce technical, innovative projects, master's and doctoral dissertations in practice, to reclassify higher education institutions in the centers of scientific research to improve the efficiency and competitiveness of industrial enterprises;
- S Maintaining, for example, cooperation between higher education institutions and the labour market. In a competitive environment, increase quotas for those specialties where the requirements for them are much higher. Carry out some extrapolation and expert assessments (personnel planning) to predict the requirements for qualified personnel for individual regions;
- S Taking into account the international experience to open new directions in bachelor's and master's degrees, to improve the system of financing of higher education institutions.

All in all, in a competitive and market-based system, the above proposals will be able to give impetus to the development and maintenance of higher education and raise the ranking of local higher education institutions in the international arena.

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