

SYSTEM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF JOINT EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS OF UZBEK UNIVERSITIES

Mukumova Nargis Nuriddinovna,

Senior Lecturer Samarkand State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering,

Olimova Lola Erkinovna

Teacher, Samarkand State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering.

Abstract:

The article analyzes the current state and problems of development of joint educational programs of universities, provides both the results of analytical studies and statistical data. The problems associated with the state of creation and implementation of joint programs by universities are systematically presented, and ways to solve them are outlined.

Key points: higher education, joint educational programs, international educational cooperation, international cooperation between universities.

Introduction

The current stage of development of society is characterized by the ever-increasing role of education, which is becoming one of the most important mechanisms for maintaining the competitiveness and leading position of the state in the world, and also, to a certain extent, becoming a guarantor of national security. This is dictated by a new social model based on knowledge and its use, innovation, and highly efficient technologies; in fact, knowledge is becoming an increasingly important factor in economic development.

Only countries with a competitive economy, which directly depends on a competitive workforce, which can be provided by a competitive national education system, can be successful today and in the future. The understanding of this thesis by the countries of the world is manifested in the desire for interstate integration of educational systems in order to eliminate the segmentation of education, which, as recognized by experts and research, is an obstacle to the development of both education and science. The creation of joint educational programs by universities is a practice that dates back more than a decade and a half.

From the practice of exchanging students for a short period (from a month to three) universities are increasingly moving to the practice of joint programs. And if before the beginning of the new millennium the creation of such programs was an initiative of universities, now it is already a direction of policy in education, for which programs are created and financial resources are allocated.

Joint educational programs are the main educational programs of higher education, which are implemented by two or more educational organizations, and involve joint participation in the design and implementation of the curriculum.

Main part. Educational programs are considered joint if they meet the following characteristics:

- ✓ programs are created and approved jointly by several universities;
- ✓ students from each university undergo part of their studies at other universities;
- ✓ the terms of study for students at participating universities are comparable in duration;
- ✓ terms of study and exams passed at partner universities are fully and automatically recognized;
- ✓ teachers from each university also teach at other universities, jointly develop curricula and create joint commissions for admission and examinations;
- ✓ on completion of the full program, students either receive state degrees from each of the participating institutions, or a degree (in reality this is usually an unofficial “certificate” or “diploma”) awarded jointly.

Back in 2006, the problem of a unified definition and typology of interuniversity programs was resolved. A joint educational program is a program implemented by two or more universities in the following forms:

- ✓ accredited and validated programs (recognition by one university of the equivalence of another university’s program to its own educational program with the possible issuance of its own diploma to graduates of the partner university);
- ✓ franchising programs (transfer from one university to another the right to implement its educational program while retaining the right to control the quality of training);
- ✓ double and joint diploma programs (coordination of curricula and programs, teaching methods and assessment of students’ knowledge, mutual recognition of learning results at partner universities, the presence of common program management structures, issuance of a joint diploma).

According to the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in recent years the number of educational institutions that have established relations with foreign universities, including joint educational programs, is growing (Table 1).

Table 1. Number of joint educational programs and educational institutions implemented with foreign universities in Uzbekistan

	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2011	
	joint educational programs	total number	joint educational programs	total number	joint educational programs	total number
Number of local higher educational institutions	39	90	45	93	58	99
The total number of joint educational programs	256		298		387	

From the table data we can conclude, in the 2018/2019 academic year, 39 out of 90 local universities in Uzbekistan implement joint educational programs, and in the 2019/2020 academic year, this number increased by 6 units and reached 45 out of 93 local universities, 2020/2021 academic year – 58 of 99 local universities implemented bilateral diploma programs (which is 58%).

It can be argued that the share of universities participating in joint educational programs is growing from year to year, which indicates that this area is one of the priorities of state educational policy and strengthening government support measures. As a result, the total number of joint educational programs increased from 256 to 387 units.

The main directions of organizing educational activities on the basis of joint educational programs implemented in accordance with the agreement concluded between the Republic of Uzbekistan and foreign partner organizations of higher education can be called:

1. At the level of training highly qualified personnel capable of solving important problems in the development of sectors of the republic's economy at the level of international education standards;

2. Development of a system for training specialists and scientific and pedagogical personnel through integration and continuity of education and science, as well as expansion into the global educational community;

3. Development and implementation of new educational programs and forms of training aimed at improving and modernizing the personnel training system;

4. Organization of practice for students studying under joint educational programs in foreign partner organizations of higher education, in the countries of their location and in organizations of other countries;

5. Support for the development of pedagogical potential, active improvement of pedagogical technologies and teaching methods;

6. Development and strengthening of long-term relations with leading educational organizations, research centers and business communities of foreign countries in the field of education and science, increasing the potential of higher education organizations of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

7. Joint holding of scientific conferences and seminars, organization of internships and implementation of international scientific and educational projects.

Conclusion. Globalization influences the course of scientific research and the work of universities, deepens their integration, and changes methods in order to improve the educational process. At the same time, it creates more opportunities for the academic community. The experience of developed foreign countries shows how justified investments in education and training of qualified personnel are.

Speaking about interaction in the field of education and science, it is worth noting the results of Uzbek-Russian cooperation. 14 branches of prestigious universities of the Russian Federation successfully operate in the republic. Currently, in 34 universities of Uzbekistan, education is conducted on the basis of 45 joint educational programs with Russian universities. NUUZ alone has more than a hundred contracts and agreements with Russian higher educational institutions. Implementing academic mobility programs, hundreds of professors have visited research and educational centers of the Russian Federation over the past two years.

Thus, the experience of implementing joint educational programs confirms that these programs contribute to increasing the competitiveness of domestic universities in the educational services market. They have a significant impact on the entire educational process at the university. As a rule, the positive effect of their implementation is the updating of existing "regular" educational programs, taking into account the experience of foreign partner universities. There is an adaptation

of curricula to the standards of foreign universities and, accordingly, international recognition of Uzbek educational programs.

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