

DEVELOPMENT TRENDS AND TRANSFORMATION PROCESSES IN ACADEMIC MOBILITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN AND THE WORLD

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the study of trends in the development of higher education in the world in a period of globalization. On the basis of UNESCO documents, the changes that have occurred as a result of the influence of globalization on the processes in the global higher education area are analyzed. The role of integration and internationalization of higher education in the development of mass character is studied, the importance of information and communication technologies in the training of highly qualified personnel, as well as in improving the quality of "human capital" is shown.

Keywords: Globalization, higher education, integration and internationalization, unification, popularization of higher education, student mobility, pedagogical relations, scientific-research universities, commercialization, information and communication technologies, distance learning.

INTRODUCTION

For the first time the issues of transformation of higher education have been studying independently in our national education. The role of previously created research in studying the scientific aspect of such a complex process in comparable.

Today, no state can ensure its political, economic independence and level of cultural development without a modern higher education system. Therefore, in the era of globalization, all countries are focusing on the formation and development of a modern higher education system.

At the end of the 20th century, as a result of globalization in the world, changes also took place in the field of higher education and the "academic revolution" began in higher education [1].

The growth of economic integration processes in the world, the creation of new information and communication technologies, economic development based on innovative discoveries in science, innovative knowledge put demands on higher education.

It should be noted that globalization, as a reality of the 21st century, is having an impact on all levels of higher education. As a result of the process of integrated development and internationalization in all areas of the world, changes of education have begun to form a modern unified model of education in the world. Based on these considerations, to be aware of the changes of higher education in the world, to modernize the higher education system of Uzbekistan and develop future plans based on the main trends in its development, to exclude the general trend of the development of human civilization is a guarantee of not staying.

Materials and methods

The determinant influence of higher education on social development has been based on researches by many scholars in this field. The form of scientific research varies and these sources are formalized in the form of dissertations, monographs, textbooks, scientific articles and theses. In the process of studying them, we decided to classify them according to the specific characteristics, aspiration of each region, based not their shape, but on the ideas in them.

The first series of sources includes works on the study of higher education in Uzbekistan. . These sources are not only philosophical sciences, but also scientific research in the field of pedagogy, history and economics. According to the integration function of philosophy, we decided to use these resources as well.

Researcher P.M.Lutfullayev reflected on new trends in the development of higher education in his doctoral dissertation for the degree of Doctor Philosophy in Pedagogy in 2018 on “Ways to ensure quality and competitiveness in foreign higher education institutions “ in the field of pedagogical sciences [2,158]. It should be noted that just as the activities of higher education institutions are diverse in the world, so they are concepts in its scientific study. The activities of higher education institutions have historically been based on the economic conditions and political system of each state. Lutfullayev said: «The process of internationalization is actively entering to higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Examples of these are international cooperation, exchange of students professors, achievements in scientific cooperation and exchange of experience, and the increase in the number of foreign branches of higher education in our country»[2,134]. The most important aspect of the transformation of higher education is the process of internationalization in Uzbekistan. The transformation of higher education is diverse in the world. Internationalization in the form of a branch of a foreign higher education institution, a joint faculty and a joint program provides an opportunity to test foreign experience in practice.

Researcher P.M. Lutfullayev focused on another important point : « More elective subjects will be allowed abroad. This contributes to the exclusivity of the labor market in a country where private property is on the rise»[2,134]. The success of economic reforms in society with the transformation of higher education is thought to be inextricably linked with the diversification of forms of ownership. The neoliberal approach to higher education is leading to an intensification of education modernization and a pragmatic approach to education management. It should be noted that the direction of the transformation of higher education has changed not only the way of economic development, but also the essence of the political system of the country. In the process of education, as a result of the teaching of social sciences and humanities, the number of grants and the system of education will have formed culture world-view of graduates. For example, the formation of a liberal-democratic world-view as a result of the choice of subjects and teachers formed in the credit-module system of the ECTS model, as well as the opportunity for independent learning.

Professor SH. Madayev studied the transformation of students' world-view in the higher education system, the formation of democratic thinking. He said: «It is necessary to develop ideological programs for the formation of democratic thinking in young people in the higher education system. The high education system is characterized by programs that teach thoroughly human rights, democratic principles and the principles of integration development».[3,248]. In the process of transformation of higher education, there are challenges such as the manifestation of national mentality, the preservation of national identity,

the successful implementation of the Western model, the reduction of intergenerational conflict. Therefore, the transformation of higher education leads not only to the life of universities and the educational process there, but also the transformation of society and public administration as a whole. That is, when we study personnel in Western model, it is necessary to create conditions for them to start their activities in the sectors of the economy or in management.

The higher education system, as a social institutions of society, plays an important role in creating, preserving and passing on traditions to the next generation This is what the scholar Kahorova, who has studied the spiritual and moral issues of society, wrote: «It is necessary to establish a radio and tele-center in order to create, develop and constantly integrate a healthy spiritual and moral environment of society in territories of higher education institutions and student dormitories. Curricula of the higher education system should include such courses as “Professional ethics”, “Spiritual education”, “Healthy environment--stable society”»[4,249].

The philosopher Yuldasheva, who deals with the impact of globalization on social development, wrote: “The system that can withstand the negative effects of globalization is the education system. The education system is important for developing countries and should be based on the requirements of globalization and national needs. Through the education system, a person has opportunity to receive both scientific and spiritual education, to develop their potential and to realize it properly»[5,134]. The disappearance of national culture under the influence of globalization will undoubtedly undermine the foundations of statehood and independence. In the process of globalization, an effective education system must play a protective role in preserving the spiritual image of the nation. But the transformation of education based on the Western model, it is difficult to do such a difficult job. The main direction of the current transformation of higher education is neoliberalism, in which conservative ideas have no place.

Result and Discussion

Nowadays, the development of the higher education system can be divided into global and regional-national trends. Global trends are the processes that manifest themselves regardless of the level of development of the state , political and socio-economic situation.

Regional-national trend refers to the development of an industry at the level of a particular region or state. As a result of the globalization of countries and universities, great attention is paid to the development of a new strategies and programs, international student exchange and the establishment of branches of higher education institutions abroad.

It is known that the world’s leading universities have always developed academic and scientific links. One of the important aspects of globalization is that in all areas of international communication, English has become the language of communication.

In the internationalization of the higher education system, information and communication technologies and the Internet have become a universal and fast means of communication, reducing the problems in academic and scientific development. As a result, universities with high scientific potential in developed countries, transnational companies have accumulated a database and resources based on innovations in the field.

On the other hand, the impact of globalization on higher education has created opportunities for education and research anywhere in the world, and on the other hand, it is considered a

threat to national cultural identity in developing countries. Nevertheless, students, many scholars and international education programs are entering other countries of the world.

In turn, internationalization is manifesting both globally and regionally. An example of this is the Bologna process, which began in the European Union in 1999, resulting in a single European Higher Education Area including 48 countries[6].

Cooperation in the field of education is growing on other continents. A similar process is spread in Latin America, The African Union, Asia and South-East Asia. The economically rich countries of the world pay great attention to the internationalization of higher education in Singapore, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. Branches of leading foreign universities are being opened in these countries and foreign scientists are being involved in the educational process [1:3].

At the same time, it should be noted that the gap in national education systems between rich and poor countries is growing in the world. Due to the commercialization of higher education and increasing competition in world education, as well as the financial constraints of poor countries on the possibility of internationalization in that area, their academic performance remains low.

One of the changing trends in global higher education is its popularity. This process plays an important role in the innovative development of states due to the transition of advanced states to post-industrial economies and the establishment of knowledge based economies. It should be noted that today the number of students in higher education institutions is constantly growing around the world. From 2000 to 2014, the number of students increased from 100 million to 207 million. Especially in Asia, Latin America, Africa and the United Arab Emirates, this figure has grown rapidly. During this period, the global coefficient of higher education has increased from 19% to 34%. At that time, there is a big difference between the regions behind the global numbers. In developed countries in North America, Europa and Asia, about 75 % of young people are studying in higher education, in southern Africa the figure is only 8 %.

Increasing student mobility around the world is one of the trends in higher education in the era of globalization. The growing demand for quality higher education in the world over the last decade has led to the commercialization of education and the transformation of education services into a lucrative industry by leading countries in the international educational space. According to information of UNESCO, from 2010 to 2019 , the number of international students increased by 80 percent. More than 5 million students study abroad around the world. Leading universities in North America, Western Europe and Australia are attracting students from Asian and African countries with high quality of education. These countries offer various programs at their universities to foreign students in the era of globalization. Some universities are entering the market of educational services in developing by opening their branches in another country.

A noteworthy aspect of the past decade has been the increase in the number of private universities as a result diversification to satisfy the needs of higher education. Today, the number of private universities is 30% of all universities in the world. In Latin America, the figure reached 49 percent. The same trend can be seen Asian countries [10:2].

An important reason for the popularity of private universities is that students who do not pass the exams of public universities, they will have the opportunity to receive alternative education.

Competition between public universities and private universities also has a positive impact on quality of studying.

Currently, there is a growing trend towards the privatization of higher education institutions and ensuring their economic independence. Universities in developed countries, along with educational services, also try to generate income from research on the basis of grants from transnational companies. This, in turn, will further strengthen the commercialization of higher education and lead universities to operate outside of traditional responsibilities.

The application of information and communication technologies in all fields of the world has also affected the system of higher education. The fact that most countries are connected to the Internet has led to emergence and development of distance learning system based on innovative technologies. Distance learning has created endless opportunities for students. There are conditions for people who living in the most remote areas of the world to study in higher education. The historical model of higher education is expected to change in the future. Today, millions of student use the services of educational providers by using digital technologies. It was due to the proliferation of mass courses of MOOCs (Massive Open Online Courses) over the Internet. The platform has covered 25 million students, 149 partner universities, more than 2000 studying courses over 5 years. The Edx has more than 10 million customers, 109 partner universities and more than 1300 courses[10:8-9]. As a result of the introduction of information and communication technologies in the higher education system, many developing countries have started personnel in correspondence courses.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the growing demand for higher education over the past period has led to the creation and popularization of access to higher education for all many countries. In developed countries the majority of students are women, while in developing countries their share has increased. The emergence of the paradigm of “lifelong learning” in world education has led to the acceleration of international relations, the spread distance learning, diversification of student environment and composition at the expense of correspondence learners. Despite the widespread internationalization and integration and deepening of the unification process in world higher education , there are the academic, scientific and economic difference between rich and poor countries.

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