

THE STATUS OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND ITS COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

Pardaev Mamayunus Karshibaevich

Professor of Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service

Doctor of Economics, e-mail: Pardaev_mk@mail.ru.

Address: 104000 Samarkand city, A.Temur street 9.

Babanazarova Sevara Abdinazarovna

teacher of Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service

E-mail: Babanazarova_sevar@mail.ru.

Address: 104000 Samarkand, A.Temur street 9

Annotation: The article presents the state of education development in different countries, especially in countries with Islamic and other religions, the share of scholars in the population of these countries, the publication of books per capita and their comparative analysis.

Keywords: human capital, education system, educational standards, Islamic world, International Organization of Islamic Cooperation, social network, talented youth, literacy, welfare of the population, world ranking.

I. Introduction.

Educational services are one of the important factors in ensuring the development of society, the improvement of human capital, the development of economic and social life. Where education dies, the nation dies, progress ceases, ignorance grows in society, and people's faith diminishes. However, the current education system in our country does not fully meet today's requirements. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan noted, "Current educational standards and curricula are mainly aimed at preparing students for the next stage of education,

and the issue of preparing them for free thinking and independent living is neglected."¹.

This does not fully ensure the effectiveness of educational services. It is no secret that this situation persists in other countries.

In order to ensure the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 11, 2019 No PP-4391 "On measures to introduce new principles of governance in higher and secondary special education" developed "Concept of development of higher education in Uzbekistan until 2030".² The concept emphasizes that today the higher education system still has a number of pressing problems and shortcomings that need to be addressed. These include:

a) in the field of higher education coverage and quality assurance;

b) in the field of research and innovation;

c) in the field of strengthening the material and technical base of higher education institutions. Much work is being done to address the shortcomings in this area, but:

- the level of coverage with higher education remains low;
- Current qualification requirements, curricula and programs are not focused on the formation of practical skills in graduates in terms of content, the share of non-specialty subjects in the curriculum remains high;
- the work on training in cooperation with higher education institutions and personnel customers is not carried out effectively, the participation of employers in the formation of the content of higher education is insufficient;
- students do not have the skills of critical thinking, independent search and analysis of information;

¹ Speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the Day of Teachers and Coaches on "Teachers and coaches - a great strength, support and backbone in building a new Uzbekistan." // 22:04 30 September 2020.

<http://xs.uz/uzkr/post/ozbekiston-respublikasi-prezidenti-shavkat-mirziyoevning-oqituvchi-va-murabbiylar-kuniga-bagishlangan-tantanali-marosimdagi-nutqi>.

² Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PF-5847 "On approval of the Concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" adopted on October 8, 2019

- practical training at production enterprises is not effectively organized, the qualification level of trained specialists does not meet the modern requirements of the labor market;;

- due to the low level of proficiency of professors and teachers in foreign languages and information and communication technologies, their professional skills lag behind today's requirements;

- the shortage of textbooks remains, most of the existing ones do not meet modern requirements, the work on improving the quality of textbooks, the use of foreign literature as additional or alternative textbooks is not sufficiently organized;

- transparent mechanisms for conducting science olympiads in higher education institutions have not been introduced, work with Olympiad winners has not been systematically established;

- there are no mechanisms for the selection of talented young people for higher education;

- the system of in-service training of pedagogical staff is not effectively organized, including the involvement of highly qualified professors and teachers in training institutions, the potential of trainees is not taken into account in the training;

- There is a need to strengthen the spiritual and moral content of higher education, to educate young people in the spirit of respect for national values, humanism and patriotism on the basis of high spiritual ideas, to further strengthen their immunity against foreign ideas and ideologies..

In order to draw the right conclusions on a global scale, we found it expedient to bring up this topic with a comparative analysis of the education system of countries with Muslim and other religions. Because no one can deny that it was Muslim countries that laid the foundations of world civilization and shook the cradle of development. But what is the state of education in the Muslim world today? What stands out in comparison to other religions? In answering this

question, we will focus on the views of international experts and some world scientists today..

Discussions on the topic. A comparative analysis of the state of education in the Islamic world and other religions by Farrukh Salim, a professor at Islamabad University, was recently published on the Internet. It contains very important analytical data. Based on that, we want to share some of our thoughts on this.

Today, the Muslims of the Islamic world are 1 billion. 476 mln. 250.0 thousand people. Of these, 1.0 billion (67.7%) are in Asia, 400.0 million (27.1%) are in Africa, 44.0 million (3.0%) are in Europe, and 6.0 million (0.4%) are in America. The remaining 26,250.0 thousand (1.8%) live in other regions. Apparently, Muslims live mainly in Asia. In fact, it has been so in history³.

Today, there is 1 Muslim for every 5 people in the world. There are 2 Muslims for every Buddhist, 2 for every Hindu, and 100 Muslims for every Jew. These data also show that one out of every five major inventions in the world should belong to Muslims.⁴

But it is unfortunate that the situation is not approaching this figure. This is mainly due to shortcomings in education. Muslims, who once rocked the cradle of world civilization, have declined significantly in education in recent centuries.

The Organization of Islamic Cooperation has 57 member states, with a total of 500 universities. This means that for every three million Muslims there is one university ($1476250/500 = 2952.5$ thousand). This figure is 4-5 times higher in other countries. For example, there are 5,578 universities in the United States. There is one university for every 57,000 people⁵. Today, one higher education institution in the country has a population of 330,000. Three years ago, this figure was 550.0 thousand. In this regard, we are 5-6 times behind developed countries. But our situation is 9.1 times better than in Muslim countries. Our President has

³ Pardaev and others. Educational services and issues of increasing their efficiency. Monograph. T.: "Innovative development publishing house", 2020. - 25 pages, Pardaev M., Babanazarova S. Science saves the world. XXI-ASR newspaper. June 11, 2020. - 7 pages.

Pardaev and others. Educational services and issues of increasing their efficiency. Monograph. T.: "Innovative development publishing house", 2020. - pages 25-26.

⁵ Pardaev M., Babanazarova S. Science saves the world. XXI-ASR newspaper. June 11, 2020. - 7 pages.

repeatedly stressed the need to join the ranks of developed countries in the field of education⁶.

So I think everyone should feel that we still have a lot of work to do in this area. According to the world ranking, all 500 leading universities are universities of Christian and other religious countries. It is a matter of concern that, according to Professor Farrukh Salim, this does not include any universities in Muslim countries.

Analysis and results. In Christian-majority countries, the average literacy rate is 90 percent. In Muslim countries, the figure averages 40 percent. In 15 countries with a predominantly Christian population, the literacy rate is 100 percent. None of the predominantly Muslim countries has a 100 percent literacy rate. The result is clear. In Muslim countries, especially Pakistan, the share of high-tech goods in exports is 1%. In countries such as Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Kuwait, Algeria, Morocco, the figure is 0.3 percent. It should be noted that in the main Muslim countries the main part of exports is 60-65% of agricultural products, while in Christian countries the same amount of industrial products.⁷

In Christian-majority countries, 98 percent of the population graduates from high school, compared to 50 percent in Muslim countries. In Christian countries, 40 percent of school leavers go on to higher education. In Muslim countries, the figure is only 2.0 percent⁸.

As a result, it is possible to compare scientists per million population. There are now 230 scientists for every million people worldwide. This figure is 4,000 in the United States and 5,000 in Japan. In Western countries, 5.0 percent of the country's GDP is spent on education. In Muslim countries, only 2.0 percent is directed to this area⁹.

⁶Pardaev and others. Educational services and issues of increasing their efficiency. Monograph. T.: "Innovative development publishing house", 2020. - pages 25-26.

⁷Raxmatov L. Countries of the world: from Australia to India. - T.: "Yangi kitob" publishing house, 2019. - 848 pages.

⁸Pardaev M., Babanazarova S. Science saves the world. XXI-ASR newspaper. June 11, 2020. - 7 pages.

⁹Pardaev and others. Educational services and issues of increasing their efficiency. Monograph. T.: "Innovative development publishing house", 2020. - 27 pages,

It is also clear that the focus on education is relatively low in Muslim countries.

Muslim countries are also lagging behind in terms of publishing books per capita. In one example, the UK has a population of 65 million. 173,000 new books are published annually¹⁰. 1 mln. the population has 2.7 thousand (173 thousand / 65.0 million) books. 339,000 types of books are published annually in the United States¹¹. Its population is 330.0 million. constitutes a person¹². 1 mln. 1027 books (339 thousand / 330 thousand) will be published for the population. In Egypt, the figure is only 20. We have not published this information, but our situation is, logically, much better than in Egypt. However, we are still far behind the developed countries. This also shows that we still have a lot of work to do to produce and disseminate knowledge. Many of our books are published in 100 copies. This is also done at the expense of the author. For this population of 36 million, one book per 360,000 people. With this, how can knowledge be inculcated in the minds of our people. It also published a list of 20 countries that have published the most books¹³.

Of course, Uzbekistan is not on this list.

Neighboring Kazakhstan has a population of 18.5 million in 2019. The annual GDP is 175.0 billion soums. USD.¹⁴The population is \$ 9.5 thousand (175.0 / 18.5) per capita. In Uzbekistan, this figure is slightly lower. The number of scientists with academic degrees in Kazakhstan is 16,000. The population of 1156 is one scientist (18.5 million people / 16 thousand). There are a total of 129 higher education institutions in the country, 2/3 of which are private universities¹⁵.

There are 6 higher education institutions (129 / 18.5 million) or 143.4 thousand (18.5 / 129) per one million population. In this regard, we are far behind

¹⁰ <https://t.me/joinchat/AAAAAENdI7qUbae2syJx-g>

¹¹ <https://t.me/joinchat/AAAAAENdI7qUbae2syJx-g>

¹² Raxmatov L. Countries of the world: from Australia to India. - T.: New Book Publishing House, 2019.

¹³ <https://t.me/joinchat/AAAAAENdI7qUbae2syJx-g>

¹⁴ Raxmatov L. Countries of the world: from Australia to India. - T.: "Yangi Kitob" Publishing House, 2019. - Pages 814-817..

¹⁵ <https://kursiv.kz/news/obrazovanie/2020-02/v-kazakhstane-rastet-kolichestvo-studentov>

our neighbor Kazakhstan, which is twice as much, and we were told that each university has a population of 330,000.

It should be noted that our people also read very little of the book nowadays. Because everyone was busy with the information on the social network on the phone. It is no coincidence that the President has raised the issue of reading development in one of the five initiatives. Without knowledge, knowledge cannot be acquired, and without knowledge, no technology can be updated. Development cannot be achieved without new technology. It is possible to ensure the well-being of the underdeveloped population, if the population is not prosperous, there is no possibility to increase its living standards and quality. If you do not achieve this, the population will not be satisfied with the state, even with their own lives. Success cannot be achieved without consent. Where there is no success, the nation, the people will decline. Living in such conditions becomes complicated in itself.

Where science is highly developed, the economic power of a country will also be high. A glance at the Organization of Islamic Cooperation can reveal a lot. The organization includes 57 countries. Their annual GDP is estimated at \$ 3.0 trillion. This is \$ 2,032.2 per capita ($\$ 3.0 \text{ trillion} / \$ 1,476,250$). The United States produces \$ 19.0 trillion in GDP a year. The population in 2018 was 330.0 million. constitutes a person. At the same time, the GDP per capita is 57.6 thousand US dollars ($19.0 \text{ trillion US dollars} / 330.0 \text{ million people}$). 1430 million in China. population lives. The country's GDP in 2018 will reach \$ 13.6 trillion. This is equivalent to \$ 9.5 thousand per capita ($\$ 13.6 \text{ trillion} / \$ 1430 \text{ million}$).¹⁶.

At a time when the Organization of Islamic Cooperation's annual GDP of 57 countries is \$ 3.0 trillion, Germany alone has an annual GDP of \$ 3.5 trillion.¹⁷.

What does this indicate? It shows that modern science is far behind in Muslim countries today. Due to this, the GDP here is mainly created by manual

¹⁶ Pardaev M., Babanazarova S. Science saves the world. XXI-ASR newspaper. June 11, 2020. - 7 pages.

¹⁷ Pardaev and others. Educational services and issues of increasing their efficiency. Monograph. T.: "Innovative development publishing house", 2020. – 29 бер.

labor and mechanized labor. It would not be that low if it was produced with technology that has a high level of advanced science.

Another comparative analysis. In the Muslim countries that are members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, there are 230 scholars for every million people. This figure is 4.0 thousand in the United States and 5.0 thousand in Japan.

The reforms that have taken place in our country in recent years, especially in the last four years, in the field of education, are commendable. In our opinion, it is not a mistake to say that the attention paid to education is much higher than all the work done. Reforms in the sector began, first of all, with pre-school education, which is the foundation of our children's future. The management of the sector was transferred from the Ministry of Public Education to the Ministry of Preschool Education. Changes in the secondary special education system are also commendable. the attachment itself is a big event..

Conclusion

In short, in a society striving for rapid development, there is no greater wealth than the human intellect and intellectual potential. Without them, it is difficult for any country to have its rightful place. If we look at the development path of developed countries, we can see that most of them have reached this level with the development of science and talented youth. Today, the situation is such that it is not the countries with enormous material wealth, but only the countries with talented and potential youth that are achieving rapid development and real prosperity.

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