



DEVELOPMENT OF THE MECHANISM FOR FORMING ACADEMIC MOBILITY OF STUDENTS.

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ABSTRACT

The article reflects on the principles, methods and pedagogical conditions of mobility in the pedagogical process by forming the rules of academic mobility among students and gives recommendations.

One of the important factors of training qualified personnel is to increase the quality and efficiency of education. Modern methods, forms and tools of education, game technologies, problem-based teaching, in particular, non-traditional methods of independent education, student exchange play an important role in improving the quality and efficiency of education. This requires conducting scientific-pedagogical research on popularizing and improving advanced foreign experiences on organizing academic mobility in higher education institutions.

• Academic mobility means that students or teachers study or teach for a certain period of time at HEIs in the country or abroad based on an agreement.

- Mobile students are mainly divided into 2 groups:
 - free movers - students of this type go to other regions for education on their own initiative and desire;
 - students within the framework of the program - in this case, the higher education institution itself or one of its faculties implements exchange programs for students in agreement with other higher education institutions. Programs can be national or international.

For example, the Erasmus program is one of the popular programs that allow student exchange.

Educational migration

In fact, moving from one region to another for education is a process with a very long history. People migrate from the countryside to the city, from the city to the capital, from the capital to the countries with advanced education and economy to get knowledge.

The number of students going to other countries to study is also increasing every year. In 2017, the number of international students worldwide reached 5.7 million. This indicator was around 2 million in 2000.

The countries that attracted the most foreign students in 2021:

- USA – more than 1 million foreign students;
- Great Britain - 496,500 students;
- China - 492 thousand students;
- Canada – 435 thousand students.

According to recently published information, 5,100 foreign students study in Uzbekistan.

The short conclusion is that students try to study in countries with good education. In fact, the transfer of studies has the same meaning: a student tries to study at a better university (mainly from a regional higher education institution to the capital) without being satisfied with the education provided by the higher education institution he entered.

Useful aspects

Through exchange programs, students can get acquainted with the culture and lifestyle of other countries, and improve their language skills. There will also be an opportunity to expand the worldview. For example, a student who came to Tashkent from some region and studied for 2 semesters may start working more on himself, and his thirst for news may increase. Yangi atmosferani ko'rgan talabalarning o'ziga bo'lgan ishonchi va o'z-o'zini mustaqil boshqarish qobiliyatlari ham oshadi.

In addition, if internal migration occurs through student exchange programs, service coverage in the regions can also increase. Of course, for this, the number of students who want to study should increase not only from the regions to the capital, but also from the capital to the regions, from one region to another.

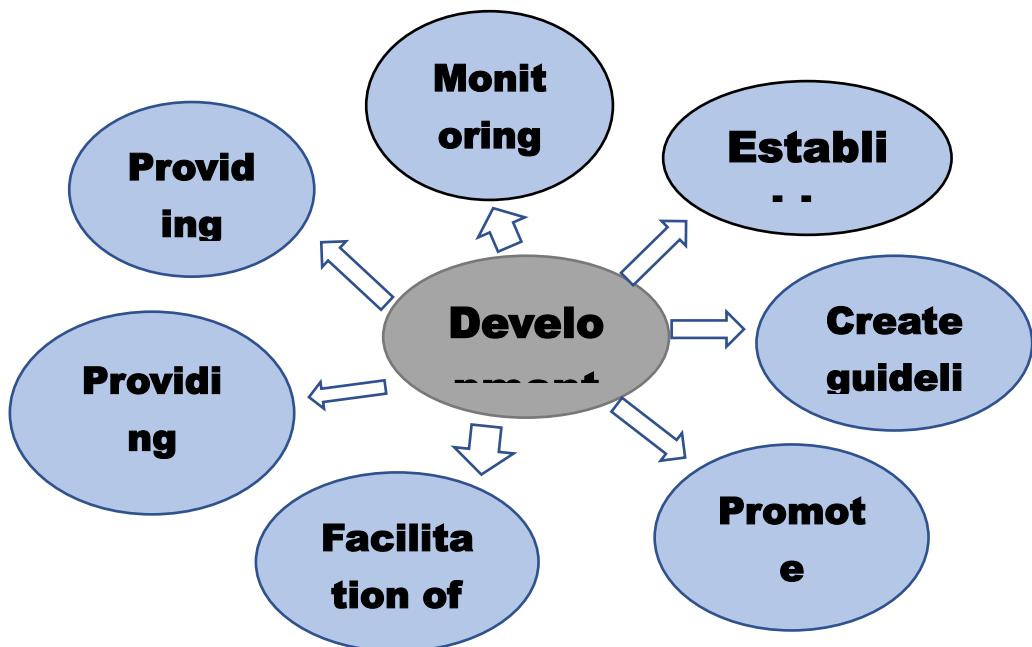
Limiting factors

A student's options may be limited due to financial problems, lack of full compatibility of study hours with the desired higher education institution. If there is a foreign program, lack of knowledge of the language is also a reason for not being able to participate in exchange programs.

Also, exchange programs can be difficult for students who work outside of school and are financially self-sufficient. The reason is that a 6-month study can separate a student from a job. Academic is the problem of students of the higher education system studying for a period of higher education in the republic or abroad;

mobility program - an academic mobility program established on the basis of an agreement on mutual education between two or more higher education institutions;

The development of mechanisms for the formation of academic mobility of students includes the implementation of systems and processes that facilitate the exchange of students between different educational institutions. These mechanisms are aimed at improving the educational experience of students and promoting cultural exchange. Some key steps to developing academic mobility include:



By developing comprehensive mechanisms of academic mobility, educational institutions can develop international cooperation, enrich students' educational paths and prepare them for a globalized world.

Academic mobility refers to the opportunity for students to visit one of the schools or universities where they want to study. It gives students the opportunity to study, research, train and learn abroad. Academic mobility allows students to have more comprehensive, global, distance and work-related experiences at the same institution or university. Knowing about it correctly has a significant impact on future career development and personal growth. Academic mobility enhances productivity and cultural exchange between people, broadens horizons, increases cooperation and understanding.

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