



## Challenges in the Management of Higher Education in Uzbekistan and Prospective Solutions

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes the existing problems in managing the higher education system in Uzbekistan, their underlying causes, and possible future solutions. It examines the ongoing reforms in higher education, the introduction of modern management mechanisms, and the effective use of international experience. Special attention is given to improving the quality of training specialists, the application of digital technologies in the educational process, and the democratization of education management.

**Keywords:** Higher education system, management challenges, reforms, human capital development, digital education, international experience, democratization, quality and efficiency, innovative management.

**Introduction.** In today's context of globalization and competition, the development of every nation is directly linked to the efficiency of its higher education system. In recent years, the Republic of Uzbekistan has been carrying out profound reforms in the sphere of higher education. In particular, the increase in the number of higher education institutions, the introduction of the credit-modular system into the educational process, the establishment of branches of foreign universities, and the wide application of digital technologies are among the major achievements in this regard.

Nevertheless, a number of challenges remain in the management of the higher education system. These include disparities in the quality of education, insufficient development of research activities, the persistence of bureaucracy in management processes, and difficulties in fully adapting to international standards. Addressing these issues requires the reorganization of higher education institutions based on modern management principles, effective use of international experience, and the application of innovative approaches.

This article analyzes the existing problems in the management of higher education in Uzbekistan and explores prospective solutions. In doing so, it provides recommendations for training competitive specialists, aligning higher education with international standards, and strengthening the integration of science, education, and industry.



**Relevance of the Topic.** In recent years, the radical reform of the higher education system has become one of the priority directions of state policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan. This is because the sustainable development of the country and its competitiveness in the global arena primarily depend on the training of highly qualified specialists equipped with modern knowledge and skills. International experience shows that effective management of the higher education system not only improves the quality of education but also plays a crucial role in developing human capital, building an innovative economy, and ensuring socio-economic stability.

Currently, Uzbekistan is witnessing positive developments such as an increase in the number of higher education institutions, the strengthening of international cooperation, the expansion of the credit-modular system, and the introduction of digital learning opportunities. At the same time, challenges in the management system remain unresolved, including the gap between education and practice, inefficiency in management processes, insufficient development of scientific activity, and difficulties in fully adapting to international standards.

Therefore, an in-depth analysis of the problems of higher education management and the development of prospective solutions represent an urgent scientific and practical task. Research in this area serves to improve the quality of education, accelerate innovative development, and strengthen Uzbekistan's position in the global educational space.

**Research Methodology.** This study applies a comprehensive approach to examining the problems of higher education management in Uzbekistan and their prospective solutions. The methodology of the research includes the following key directions:

- **Theoretical analysis methods** – Scientific works of local and foreign scholars, regulatory and legal documents, as well as state decrees and resolutions related to higher education management were studied. This enabled an analysis of the theoretical foundations and developmental stages of the management system.
- **Comparative analysis** – The management of higher education in Uzbekistan was compared with international experience, particularly the educational management systems of developed countries such as the USA, Germany, South Korea, and Russia. Similarities and differences were identified, and prospective solutions adapted to national conditions were developed.
- **Statistical and empirical analysis** – Official data (reports of the State Committee on Statistics and the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation) were used to examine indicators such as higher education coverage, faculty composition, quality of education, and efficiency.



- **Elements of sociological research** – Opinions of students, faculty members, and education sector specialists were studied to identify existing problems and needs in higher education management.
- **Scientific generalization and prognostic approach** – Based on the results obtained, prospective directions for improving higher education management were forecast, and scientific conclusions and practical recommendations were developed. Thus, the research methodology made it possible to comprehensively study the theoretical foundations, practical problems, and future development prospects of higher education management.

**Analysis and Results.** The United States of America (USA) is a large federal republic consisting of 50 states and one federal district. In addition, several islands located in the Pacific Ocean are also part of the country. With an area of 9.36 million km<sup>2</sup>, it is one of the largest countries in the world. The capital is Washington, D.C., and the official language is English.

The USA is widely known as the “land of unlimited opportunities.” It is famous for its stable economy and highly developed education system. International students who graduate from American higher education institutions are granted the right to stay and work in the country. During their studies, students benefit from high-quality education, medical services, and social protection. U.S. educational programs are considered among the strongest in the world, with the government spending more on education than most other countries, placing its education system among the global leaders.

The USA consistently ranks first in the list of countries with the best education systems, followed by the United Kingdom, Germany, Canada, France, Switzerland, Japan, Australia, Sweden, and the Netherlands.

The American education system provides broad opportunities for international students. Applicants are advised to become familiar with the structure, stages, and outcomes of the education system in advance. The undergraduate program usually lasts four years and concludes with the awarding of a diploma. Master’s programs typically last 1.5 to 2 years, while doctoral programs span 2 to 4 years. Universities offer a wide range of fields of study, though international students most often choose areas such as business, management, engineering, and mathematics. One of the key features of American higher education is that students usually choose their major after the first or second year, following completion of general courses.

Application requirements vary depending on whether the student applies to a university, college, or preparatory program. All international students must confirm their English proficiency through IELTS or TOEFL certificates. Another unique



feature of U.S. higher education is the flexibility for students to change their specialization multiple times during their studies, allowing them to pursue areas of interest as they evolve.

Teaching methods are diverse, ranging from large lectures with hundreds of students to small-group seminars and discussions. A culture of academic freedom prevails, encouraging students to express their views, defend their positions, participate in debates, and deliver presentations—features that often impress international students.

The grading system is also distinctive:

- Each professor sets specific requirements, making participation in lectures and seminars highly important.
- Midterm exams are held during the semester.
- Students are required to submit essays or laboratory work.
- Short quizzes and surprise tests may be administered to encourage continuous learning.
- Final exams take place at the end of the course.

The credit system assigns a certain number of credit hours to each course, usually corresponding to weekly class hours. Typically, a course is worth 3–5 credits, and students earn 12–15 credits (3–5 subjects) per semester. To graduate, students must accumulate the required number of credits.

**Living Conditions:** Most students reside in dormitories or on-campus housing, which are generally cheaper than private accommodations. Dormitories are fully equipped, with shared kitchens and bathrooms, as well as social areas where students can relax, interact, and participate in events. Average living expenses are about \$600 per month.

**International Students:** The USA is one of the leading destinations for international education. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of foreign students sharply declined in the 2020–2021 academic year. Chinese students accounted for the largest share (34.6%), followed by Indian students (18%). Other countries represented included South Korea, Saudi Arabia, Canada, Vietnam, Taiwan, Japan, Brazil, and Mexico. In 2020, a total of 1,095,299 international students studied in the USA.

**Prominent Universities:** Each year, tens of thousands of young people travel to the USA to pursue education. Prestigious institutions such as Harvard, Stanford, Princeton, Cambridge, and others are recognized worldwide for their academic excellence. Graduates of these universities often go on to build highly successful careers.

**Distinctive Features:** In the U.S. education system, not only students but also professors are required to engage in lifelong learning. They constantly stay updated with new books and research in their fields, ensuring that students receive the latest



knowledge. This commitment to continuous professional development distinguishes the American education system from many others.

**Conclusion.** The effective management of higher education in Uzbekistan has become a pressing issue today. Reforms carried out in recent years have strengthened the material and technical base of higher education, expanded international cooperation, and introduced modern technologies into the educational process. However, persistent challenges—such as uneven quality of education, insufficient research activity, the gap between theory and practice, and bureaucratic barriers—continue to hinder the rapid development of the system.

The research findings indicate that further improvement of higher education management in Uzbekistan requires special attention to the following directions:

- Broad introduction of modern, innovative, and digital technologies into management processes;
- Enhancing education quality and strengthening the accreditation system in line with international standards;
- Developing integration between science, education, and industry;
- Improving the qualifications of faculty and supporting young researchers;
- Democratizing the governance of higher education institutions and expanding their financial and organizational autonomy.

Thus, effective management of the higher education system not only improves the quality of human capital development but also enhances the country's intellectual potential, contributes to building an innovative economy, and ensures Uzbekistan's worthy place in the global educational space.

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