

**UZBEKISTAN AND CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES HAVE RECOGNIZED  
COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TOURISM**

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**Annotation:** mazkur Ilmi ish Uzbekistan and the countries of Central Asia, in cooperation with the Ministry of Higher Education and Tourism, highly appreciated the importance of tourism development. The Research center for Regional state educational integration, the didactic academic building, academician mobilik, researcher and staff member of tizimidaga Yangilanishlar Kamrab olingan. Shu Bilan Birga, Regional partner for tourism development, modernization of tourist infrastructure, trans-coastal tourism and cultural heritage sites, analyzes the factors of tourism competence of Oshirish kabi. The study is the result of in-depth strategic cooperation between the Uzbek-Central Asian state on education, higher education and tourism, aimed at developing the economy and social sphere along with regional integration, which is an important qualitatively noticeable factor.

**Keywords:** Uzbekistan, Central Asia, Uzbek soarlik, higher education, akademik mobilik, Kushma dasturlar, tourism, tourism infrastructure, cultural heritage, regional integration, strategy, economic development.

International cooperation is carried out in the following areas: the establishment of joint higher education institutions; the involvement of foreign teachers and scholars in the educational process of national higher education institutions; the promotion of academic mobility; the encouragement of joint scientific research activities; the organization of international conferences on pressing issues in higher education, innovative technologies, resource and energy efficiency; and the attraction of foreign investments[1].

From the early years of independence, Uzbekistan signed intergovernmental agreements with neighboring countries in the field of education. Historical documents such as the Agreement on Cooperation between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan in the fields of culture, healthcare, science, education, tourism, and sports (Bishkek, 16 January 1994); the Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Education between Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan (Chorjow, 16 January 1996); and the Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Education between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan (Tashkent, 10 January 1997; renewed in March 2018) were signed during this period[2].

In 2019, there were 114 higher education institutions (HEIs) in Uzbekistan, of which 93 were domestic institutions and 21 were foreign universities or their branches. In particular, over the last three years, 6 new HEIs, 17 branches, and 14 foreign university branches have been established[3].

The region has higher education institutions in all foreign countries, including in the foreign countries of Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. It is literally the state of the Birinchilardan region (since 1993 - Kyrgyz Central Asian American University of Ochilgan) England, Turkey, and Russia as part of Tizimin Zhorja Etishgan's higher education states[4].

In April 1998, the Minister of Education, Culture and Special Education of Kyrgyzstan,

Yildirim Khatib, occupied Kyrgyzstan on the territory of 400,000 Uzbek ethnic Yashoids. 70,000 Uzbek students study in 130 schools in the region, and 2,000 students study in each school. In Kazakhstan, the Minister of the Uzbek People's Democratic Republic, Cope, petitioned kelib chikib, and in Shymkent, Uzbekistan, birinchi Otmlaridan at the Tashkent branch of the Tashkent State University. ochish masalasina in Kurib Chikishni Suraidi[5].

On March 17, 2016, the Uzbek National University and the Kazakh Pedagogical University named after Zhanubi signed a cooperation agreement [5]. Kazakhstan 2018 Yale Uzbekistan Yale deb announced the holding of an intergovernmental meeting under the leadership of the University of the Eurasian Nation in Astana, Shahrid Alisher Navoi, to create a center for Uzbek literature and culture[7].

In 2019, from May 10 to May 21, Tashkent will host the International Holocaust Remembrance Day, which will be attended by about 40,000 people [8].

As of 2008, 334 out of 9461 schools in Uzbekistan attend classes in the Tajik language[9]. There are faculties of Tajik language and literature in the pedagogical institutes of Samarkand, Bukhara and Tashkent viloyats. In 2009-2010, 45 numbered albums were released in Tajik, 7 of which were released in the Netherlands. In 2008-2009, 96.8% of Tajik-language schools were recognized as Darwinian and Uzbek [10].

The Faculty of Uzbek Language and Literature of the Hejaz State University, which is one of the leading universities in Tajikistan, is active in Asia, Europe and the United States of America. In April 2018, a memorandum of understanding was signed between Samara State University and Samara Polytechnic Institute.

In August 1998, the President of Turkmenistan signed a decree on the establishment of 40 universities for international students from 13 foreign universities, and all of them became part of the Turkmen State Pedagogical University. In 1999, Uzbekistan participated in 5 of the 19 qualifying rounds from Turkmenistan[11]. In 2018, 720 people from Turkmenistan arrived in Uzbekistan[12].

The cooperation Agreement between the two countries was signed in 1996. In this regard, Uzbeks and the Uzbek language play an important role in the preservation and development of the Uzbek language [13].

Due to the fact that a number of countries, including Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Russia and Saudi Arabia, did not agree with the proposal to extend the treaty of friendship and cooperation, the Russian Foreign Ministry did not renew it. Subsequently, due to the fact that Uzbekistan has recently seen a downward trend in living standards, there is a downward trend in living standards in Uzbekistan. "Tourism soxasidagi uzaro alokalari bilan Mintaka davlat" deb nomlangan ikkinchi saloiyati bilan Uzbekiston Republikasining Markazi Osieh paragraph in davlat tourism, ecotourism, agrotourism, tourism zi, gastronomy of agriculture, tourism, mazkur khalkaro, dudlarga touristlaring tashrif by masalalar by ochi from berylg.

Today, the tourism industry is one of the most dynamically developing sectors of the Azerbaijani economy. National tourism is one of the most important aspects of the development

and development of tourism in the country.

According to statistics, if there was a decline in tourism in Uzbekistan in 2002-2003, then in 2004-2005 there was a decline in the International Tourist Movement. In 2017-2019, Uzbekistan saw a sharp increase in the number of tourists: according to Jumla, 2.7 million people visited them in 2017, 5.3 million (99%) in 2018, and 6.7 million (26% like) in 2019[14].

Uzbekistan has developed historical cities such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shakhrisabz, which are included in the UNESCO World Heritage List, as well as areas such as ecotourism, agrotourism, gazing tourism, and gastronomic tourism by I. Vavilov.

President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev announced that the Ipak Yuli International University of Tourism will be opened in Samara in 2018 [15]. According to Schubert, Mazkur tourism is one of the most important areas for the development of tourism in the country. On December 13-14, 2018, President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev took part in the opening of one of the country's largest tourist centers in Tashkent, calling it the "Shavkat Mirziyoyev Festival." In this regard, there is a regime of events and festivals in Tehran[16], which are held in accordance with the principles of wazirlik and Ijtihad.

One of the most active and developed areas of tourism is gazing tourism. Since ziggurats (ziggurats) are part of the ziggurat, pools and tours are used to perform them, as a result of which ziggurats become part of the ziggurat. In Bukhara, where they say "Islam kuvvati", thousands of saehats come to us from different parts of the Danube[17].

Uzbekistan and Uzbekistan have introduced the Silk Visa tourist visa system, similar to the Yil Haritasi visa. This led to Loyola being forced to give up her claim to the throne. The Silk Visa, issued in June 2018, turned out to be the most expensive in the world. Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Tajikistan are members of the Commonwealth of Independent States. This visa is issued to foreign tourists in order to obtain additional information about the whereabouts of the Janissaries, as well as to obtain additional information about their whereabouts.

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