

# Russian experience and modern approaches in educating foreign students

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**Received:** 04 December 2024; **Accepted:** 06 January 2025; **Published:** 08 February 2025

**Abstract:** This article discusses the fact that foreign students are a unique indicator in determining the status of states at the international level and the importance of conducting research in this regard, as well as historical facts about the visit of foreign students to Russia for educational purposes, statistical data on the growth of the number of foreign students over the years, research and experiments dedicated to the issues of education in Russian universities, socio-cultural adaptation.

**Keywords:** Foreign students, adaptation, social adaptation, internationalization of education, training programs, free education, freedom of religion, Bologna declaration.

**Introduction:** In the Russian Federation, one of the most important directions in the internationalization of education is the creation of favorable conditions for a significant increase in the number of foreign students in local universities and colleges. Work in this direction will significantly increase extra-budgetary sources of financing of educational institutions in the country, maintain the teaching staff, and attract additional foreign exchange funds for the development of regions. It should be noted that Russia has been using its rich experience in training foreign specialists with higher education for many years.

The education of foreign students in Russian universities has its own history, and initially, the Ministry of Public Education of the Russian Empire decided to allow foreign citizens to study in these state educational institutions in 1865. The government of Emperor Alexander II allocated state scholarships to foreign students, and they were exempted from tuition fees.

In the early 1920s, the government of VI Ulyanov-Lenin, guided by political motives, continued the practice of free education for foreign students.

After the end of World War II, students from Eastern Europe and Asia, and later from Africa, began to come to Russia to study. Over the 40 years (from 1950 to 1990), the number of foreign students in Russia

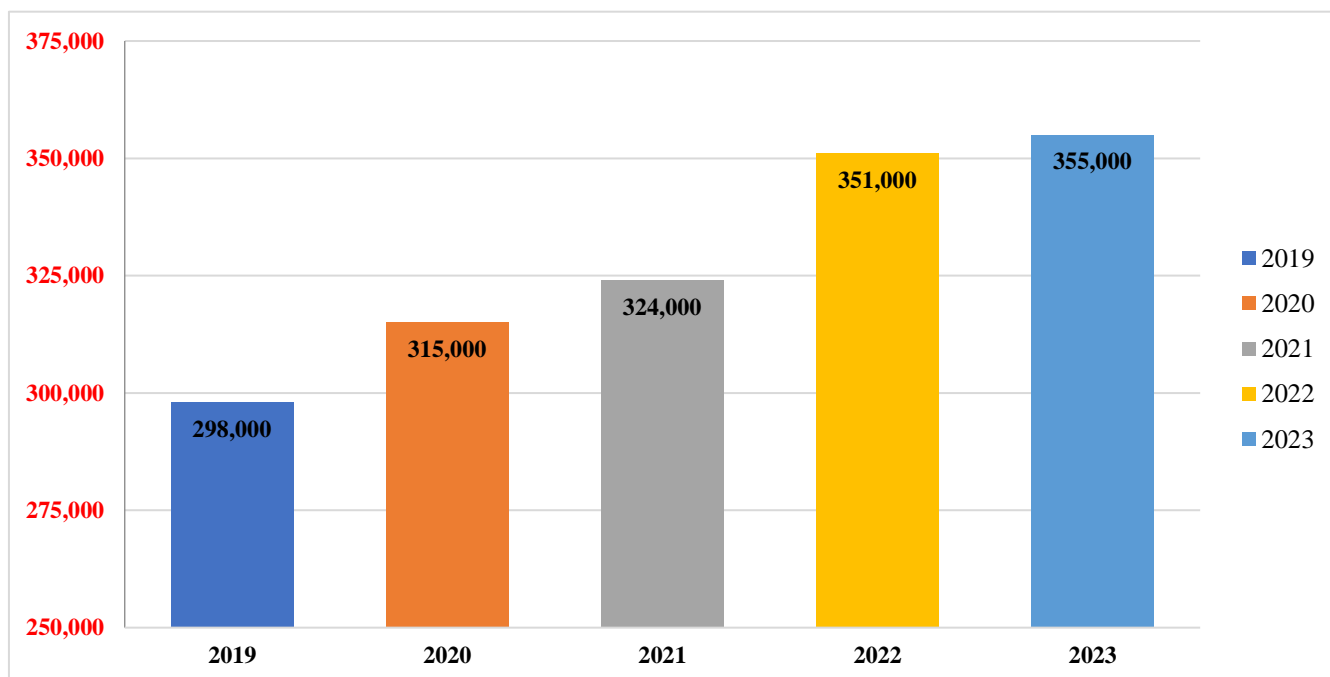
increased by more than 20 percent and reached 126,500, which was 10.8 percent of the global number of foreign students. According to statistics for the 1990s, Russia ranked third in the world in terms of the number of foreign students, after the United States and France.

## MAIN BODY

In 1990, foreign students studied at 700 educational institutions in more than 120 cities of the USSR, almost 80% of which were from Asia, Africa and Latin America. Students from Africa made up 24% of foreign students studying at Soviet universities in 1988. After the collapse of the USSR, the number of students from abroad in Russian universities decreased by 2-3 times, and instead the number of students from the CIS and Baltic countries increased. During this period, about 112 thousand students from the former Soviet republics studied at higher educational institutions, including 8 thousand from the Baltic states and 104 thousand from the CIS countries.

According to the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation, the total number of foreign students in the 2023-2024 academic year will reach 355 thousand people, ranking 6th in the world and attracting 6% of the total number of "mobile students". In 2019, 298 thousand foreign students studied in Russian higher education institutions, in

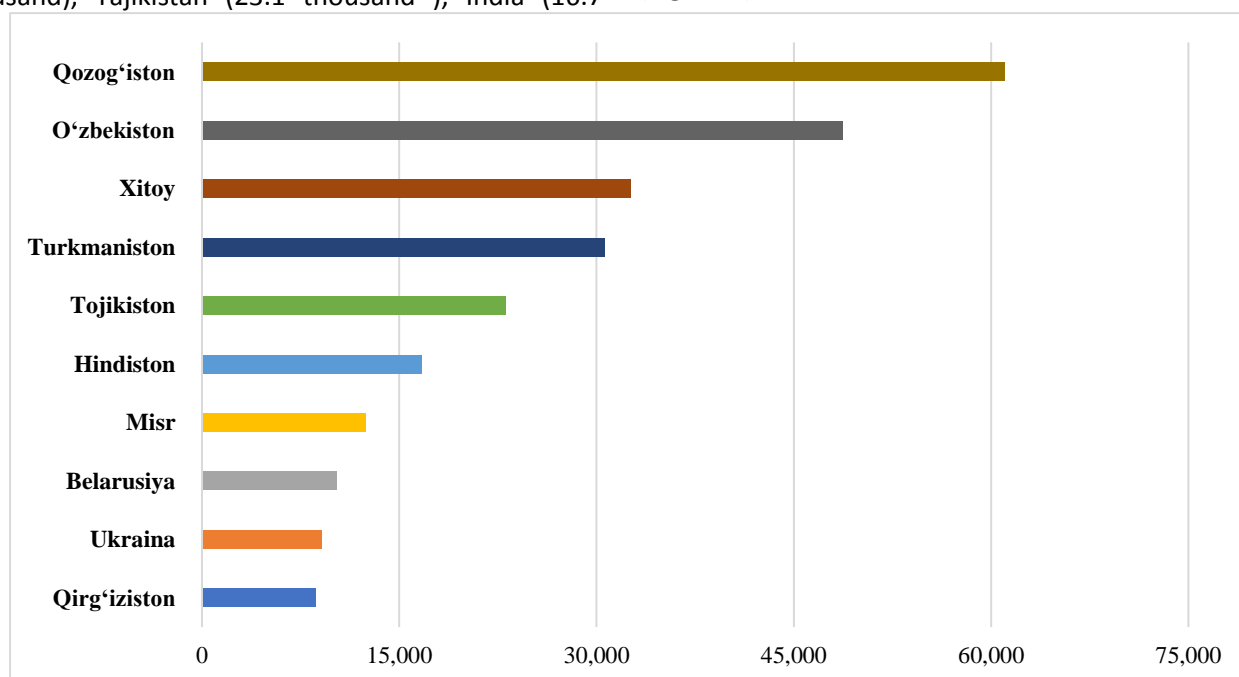
2020 - 315 thousand, in 2021 - 324 thousand, and in 2022 - 351,127 (Figure 1).



**Figure 1. Dynamics of foreign students studying in Russia [15]**

The main countries for higher education are Kazakhstan (61 thousand), Uzbekistan (48.7 thousand), China (32.6 thousand), Turkmenistan (30.6 thousand), Tajikistan (23.1 thousand), India (16.7

thousand), Egypt (12.4 thousand), Belarus (10.2 thousand), Ukraine (9.1 thousand) and Like Kyrgyzstan (8.6 thousand) from countries youth visit is ordering (Figure 2).



**Figure 2. Studying in Russia foreign students in the countries share [15]**

Foreign students in the middle the most many selectable education from directions one - medicine field is, above all from countries arrived applicants this in the direction to the faculties They try to enter. Also,

from medicine besides, economy and management such as directions Kazakh and Uzbek student youth between high on demand has [13].

Russian Supreme education system to cover the floor

has this is 741 universities in the world there is and universities - from Kaliningrad To Vladivostok in 82 regions where Russian mathematicians, physicists, chemists, geologists, engineers, programmers, doctors and other natural sciences according to experts recognized in preparation of the world leader from the countries one Russian universities foreign to students to university preparation programs (bachelor, specialist and to the magistracy preparation ), short programs ( summer university, in Russia semester, summer schools), Russian language edge language as study

programs, professional again preparation and qualification increase programs offer does.

Russian state foreign to students free education give can less numerical from countries one is considered and every year government foreign students for at universities one how many thousand budget places allocates (15 000 places in 2020) separated). From this outside, foreign students some categories from quota outside from the budget funded to the seats local students with equal accordingly application with appeal they do It is also possible to students university at the Olympics participation possibility, to the winners Russia's leader to universities entrance for benefits to be given such as to bring opportunities necessary.

The Russian government plans to host Bologna in 2023 declaration signed and participant countries for general education space create within one row obligations own on behalf of Also, this document based on many Russian universities foreign education institutions with joint education programs done increase and to graduates two one-sided diploma to give to the possibility has They were divided.

Here again one something separately highlight It is necessary that Russia many national ethnic composition of life all facades diversity, cultural from life from daily to to life until various diversity defines and this more than 100 on the ground language and in dialects more than 200 to talk to people The Russian constitution guarantees freedom of religion. guarantees and representatives of different religions in the country residence Russian universities foreign students preparation and adaptation according to many annual to experience based without they for brotherhood, tolerance to increase aimed at programs working have come out [14].

First times L.P.Buevoy, T.G.Dichev, I.S.Kon, G.I.Dsaregorodtsev [3] by In Russia biological knowledge in the field working issued adaptation from the concept social processes in learning use opportunity issue research Sociological to research as for this problem I.V.Shiryaeva, Y.A.Aleksandrovsky , D.A.Andreyeva, N.N. Berezovnin in the 1970 s-1980 s

and others surrounding studied [2].

The study of social adaptation problems in Russian sociological and socio-psychological literature was observed in the late 1970s - early 1980 s. Studies were carried out (works by V.Y.Blmeev, A.J.Yurevits, N.A.Sviridov etc.), which included the development of measures to create stable production teams and introduce social conditions that were consistent with increasing labor productivity at enterprises, in connection with the development of social planning.

Today, we can note that the priorities of the development of the Russian higher education system have changed radically. Because the fundamentalization and humanization of education have become the main priority, which implies the training of highly qualified specialists who will receive knowledge in a humanized environment. This reorientation forced researchers (V.B.Antonova, D.A.Andreeva, A.I.Bukharinov, L.D.Demina, A.L.Kovoleva, T.K.Fomina, I.V.Shiryaeva etc.) to take a new look at the process of social adaptation and socialization in education.

It should be noted that in recent years, Russian scientists have actively developed various aspects of the problem of social adaptation. E.S.Balabanova [1], O.N.Dudchenko [4], M.G.Kdzhanyan [7], L.M.Rastova [11] and others have identified approaches to considering the essence of social adaptation, studied the stages of adaptation and factors affecting its effectiveness.

The achievement of the social sciences can be explained by the justification of the position on the complex nature of the problem of social adaptation, which is rightly attributed to the adaptation characteristics of foreign students. The complexity of the content of this problem is due to the combination of a number of aspects in it, the most important of which are closely interconnected sociological, psychological and pedagogical. At the same time, in modern social science, interest in the development of pedagogical and psychological aspects of the adaptation process clearly prevails. M.A.Ivanova [5], V.I.Zhukov [6], A.V.Zinkovskiy [12], T.P.Pastovolova [9] and others study the objective and subjective difficulties that students encounter during their studies at the university. N.N.Berezovnin [3], V.I.Petrov [10], L.M.Lebedeva [8] have studied the psychological aspects of the adaptation process.

The problem of social adaptation management is one of the least studied and urgent problems by Russian researchers (E.V.Osipova, D.M.Ivansevich). It is clear that there are no unified theoretical and methodological positions on the content of the main

categories that characterize social adaptation as a process and play a special role in the formation of the principles of managing this process. There are few scientific studies devoted to the problems of social adaptation of foreign students (N.M.Lebedeva, T.T.Stefanenko, T.K.Fomina, G.A.Shurevich), and most of them are devoted to the study of adaptation at the pre-university stages of education.

## **CONCLUSION**

The issue of increasing the number of foreign students in Russia is important not only in the field of education, but also in terms of economic, social and cultural development. Universities offer scholarships and other opportunities for foreign students, as well as implement training programs for foreign students to master the Russian language before studying. Society supports social and cultural interests and helps foreign students to enter an integrated environment. In addition, foreign students return to their countries and use the knowledge and experience they have gained in the development of their country. Therefore, increasing the number of foreign students can be beneficial for Russia.

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