

Reducing the frequency of IDA in children and adolescents is possible only with the joint work and efforts of pediatricians, parents, social services workers, which will allow timely prevention of ID in high-risk groups. This is an important point for being taught to medical students internationally.

Literature

1. Adamyan J. B., Kulakov I. I., Andreeva E. N. Endometriosis. M.: Medicine 2006, 124-135.
2. Afanasyev I. B., Korkina L. G. Diagnostic methods for determining oxidative stress. Method, recommendations. Moscow: RSMU, 2000.
3. Baranov A. A., Yakovleva T. V., V Albitsky.Yu. et al. Reduction of preventable health losses of the child population is a strategy of social pediatrics. Vopr. modern pediatrics. 2008; 7(4): 4-11.
4. Ardalan V. R., Tubbs R. S. and Shoja M. M. The combined addition of vitamin E and selenium weakens oxidative stress in patients on hemodialysis receiving intradialysis iron infusion. Nephrol transplantation for dialysis, 2007 22(3):973-975.
5. Ballard, J. L., Kuri, J. K., Wedig, K., et al. Ballard's new assessment has expanded to include extremely premature babies. J Pediatrics 1991; 119: 417-423.
6. Ballin A, Berar M, Rubinstein U, et al. The iron index in adolescent girls. Am J Dis Child, 1992; 146: 803-805.
7. Bannister SP, Bannister W. H., Rotilio G. Aspects of the structure, function and application of superoxide dismutase. Clin Rev Biochem, 1987; 22: 111-120.
8. Bartal M., Mazor D., Dvilansky A, Meierstein N. Iron deficiency anemia: recovery after oxidative stress in vitro. Aktagematol, 1993; 90(2): 94-98.
9. Morgan, J. (1980) The pre-school child: diet, growth and obesity. J Hum Nutr, Vol. 34, No. 2, pp. 117-130, ISSN 0308-4329
10. Kornienko, I.A. & Son'kin, V.D. (1999) "Biological Reliability," Ontogeny, and Age-Related Dynamics of Muscular Efficiency. Human Physiology, Vol.25, No.1, pp.83-92, ISSN 0362-1197

ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL ADAPTATION OF FOREIGN STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

D.U. Ermekova, A.D. Muratalieva, T.S. Sabirova

Department of Pharmacognosy and Chemistry of Medicines,

KSMA named after I.K. Akhunbaeva, Bishkek

Annotation. The article discusses the results of a sociological study on the study of the adaptation of foreign students to a new educational system, a new socio-cultural environment, adaptation to new climatic conditions, to a new language of communication. The data were obtained during a prospective random non-repeated survey of respondents in the incognito variant. In total, 215 foreign students from 18 to 32 years old from the first to the fifth year, studying at the universities of the Kyrgyz Republic, took part in the study. The questionnaire included a number of open-ended questions, thanks to which the respondents could give not only direct answers to the questions, but also additional comments and express their emotional attitude.

Key words: foreign students, education, sociological research, adaptation.

Introduction. The relevance of this study is determined by the deepening of international, including educational, contacts of universities in Kyrgyzstan. Cooperation in the field of education is the most important and urgent task, as it allows preparing highly qualified specialists for many countries. In addition, the relevance of studying the adaptation of foreign students to learning is due to the need to increase the competitiveness of Kyrgyz universities

in the field of international educational services, and the education of foreign students is an important indicator of the status of an educational institution [1].

Currently, 30.5% (70 thousand 524) students - foreign citizens study at the universities of Kyrgyzstan, of which students from neighboring countries (CIS, Georgia, the Baltic states, etc.) make up 44 thousand 732 students, from far abroad (India, Pakistan, China, etc.) - 25 thousand 792 students. The largest number of students come to our country to receive higher professional education from India, Pakistan and Uzbekistan, and most of them study in medical programs. Today, higher education is regarded as a high-tech, intellectual-intensive sector of the country's economy, as a way of producing intellectual capital. In total, on average, 4 billion 771 million 610 thousand soms enter the universities of Kyrgyzstan only from students from these three countries per year [2].

The effectiveness of teaching a foreign student directly depends on how successfully she adapts to a new environment. The problem of studying the features of adaptation of foreign students to the conditions of life and education in our country is especially relevant in the current conditions of the formation of the international educational system. Kyrgyzstan can become an educational cluster in the region, which is possible in the ecosystem of a free-thinking society. Thus, the adaptation of foreign students, their “infusion” into the cultural, educational, domestic and psychological atmosphere of any educational institution requires assistance from both the administrative and student communities. It is also necessary to carefully study the factors that are of key importance for the effective adaptation of students and their successful learning [3, 4].

Methodology, results. To conduct the survey, questionnaires were developed containing both closed and open test questions intended for foreign students. The study was conducted in the design of a prospective random non-repeated survey of respondents in the incognito variant. 215 foreign students studying in Kyrgyzstan from different countries took part in the survey. Among the study participants, 74.9% were men, 25.1% were women. The vast majority of respondents were from Pakistan - 146 people), from India - 46 people, Ukraine - 6 people, 17 respondents mentioned another country. The study included students studying at public and private universities in the Kyrgyz Republic. In the course of the study, sociological methods (questionnaires, interviews) were used. Statistical data processing was carried out using the SPSS package and Microsoft Excel 2016.

Among the reasons for choosing Kyrgyzstan as a state of education, the leading positions were occupied by the answer options “The cost of education in Kyrgyzstan is lower” - 44%, and the second position was occupied by the answer “There is high competition at home” - 29%, the third most popular answer was the answer “Other” - 25.2% (Fig. 1).

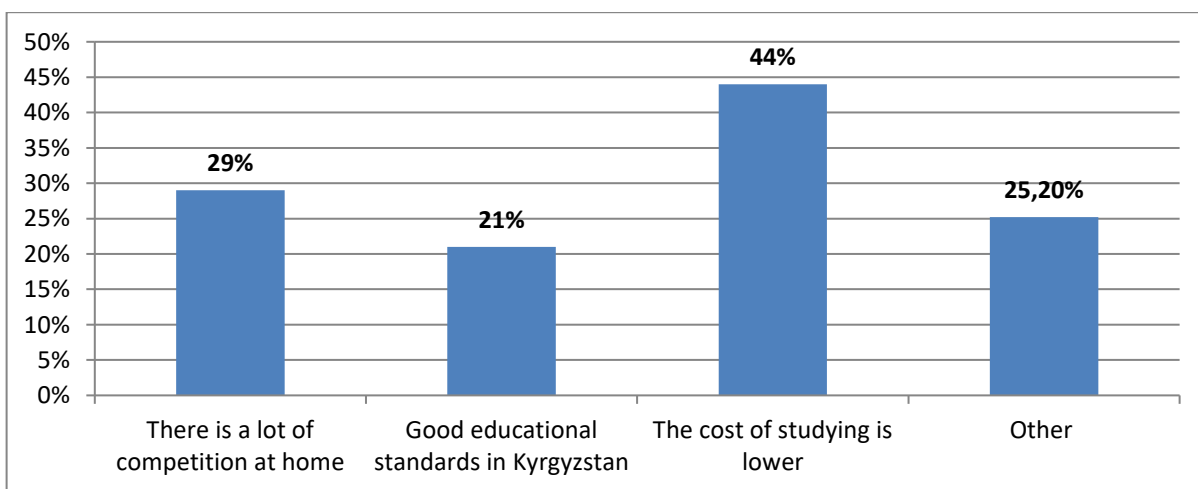


Fig. 1. Answers to the question “Why did you decide to study in Kyrgyzstan?”

For the majority of respondents, it took 6 months (47.9%) to adapt to life in Kyrgyzstan, 32.1% marked the option “more than a year” and 20% - a year. This is due to the pres-

ence of specific ethnic and psychological characteristics, foreign students have to overcome various kinds of psychological, social, moral, religious barriers, master new activities and forms of behavior, i.e. undergo sociocultural adaptation - a complex multifaceted process of interaction between the individual and the new sociocultural environment. Personal adaptation, as a socio-pedagogical process, is aimed at removing the traumatic effects of the external environment and the inclusion of the individual in the changed social environment (Fig. 2).

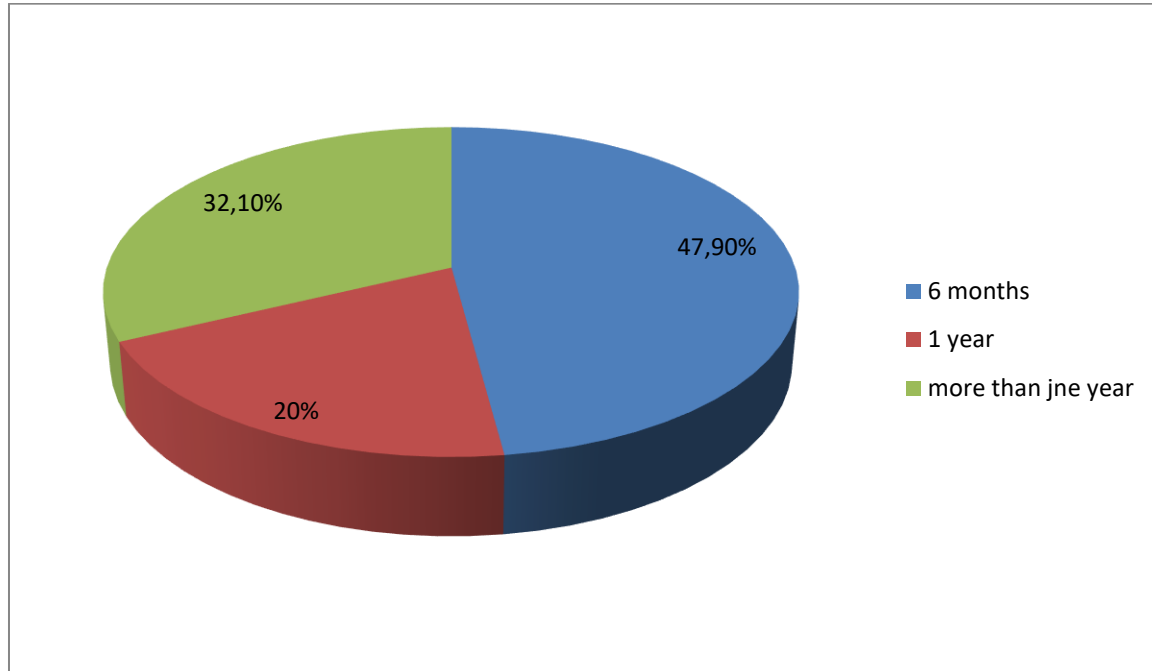


Fig.2. Answers to the question "How long did it take you to adapt to life in Kyrgyzstan?"

Answering the question "What was the most difficult thing during your studies in Kyrgyzstan?" The vast majority of foreign students in their interviews noted the most difficult thing in learning is the language barrier (73%) Fig.3.

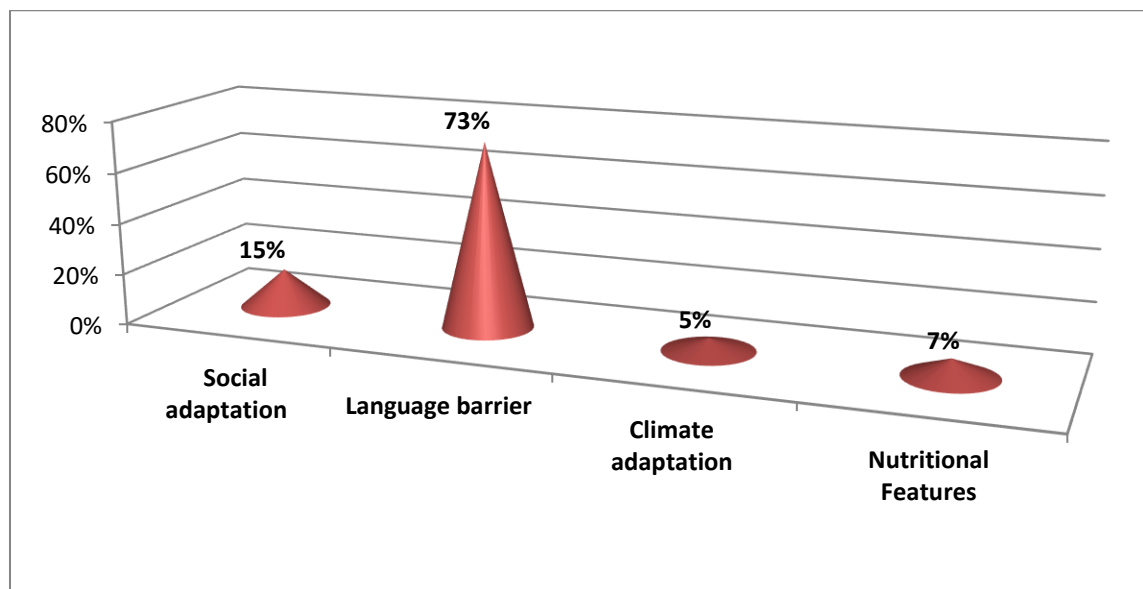


Fig.3. Respondents' answers regarding difficult moments during training

The second place is occupied by social adaptation (15%) and the third place is occupied by dietary habits (7%). You can comment on the latter, this is due to the fact that, for example, in India, a ban on beef has been introduced at the state level, since the cow is revered as a sacred animal in Hinduism. And in those parts of the country where Islam has a strong

influence, they do not eat pork. The majority of respondents to the question “Do you think that after graduation will you be able to take the exam in your home country”, 66% of students answered yes, 24.2% are not sure and 9.8% believe that they will not pass the exam in their country after finishing studies.

We also received different answers to the question “What, in your opinion, needs to be improved in the educational process”. The majority of respondents (46%) noted that they are completely satisfied with the educational process. Some students want to reduce general education disciplines like Manas, Physical Education, Biology, and Chemistry. When collecting an anamnesis from patients, they face a language problem that almost many patients do not know English, and the students themselves do not know Russian. This causes difficulties in communicating with patients, which causes low assimilation of the material.

Based on the results of the survey, it was revealed how much, on average, foreign students spend per month on living in the Kyrgyz Republic. 38.6% of respondents chose the option of more than twenty thousand soms, 27% took the second place from 10-15 thousand soms, the third place was taken by 24.7% from 15-20 thousand soms.

Conclusions and future prospects. Thus, the motivating factors for the arrival of foreign students to study in Kyrgyzstan are the affordable cost of education (44%). The majority of foreign students face certain difficulties, which are of a physiological and socio-psychological nature. Among the difficulties of a physiological nature, the main ones are getting used to the climate and national cuisine. It is more difficult to adapt to the language environment. According to the answers of foreign students, many respondents are confident that after graduation they will be able to take the exam in their home country (66%). In general, the education of foreign citizens in the Kyrgyz university is quite effective and is still attractive to students from a number of countries.

Literature

1. Mazitova, L. T. Social adaptation of foreign students: on the example of universities in Bashkortostan: author. dis. ... cand. social Sciences [Text] / L. T. Mazitova. - Ufa, 2002
2. National Statistical Committee [Electronic resource]. URL: <http://www.stat.kg/ru/news/bole-35-procentov-obuchavshih-sya-v-vysshih-uchebnyh-zavedeniyah-respubliki-sostavili-inostrannye-studenty> (accessed 17.02.2023).
3. Masyuk M.R., Suvorova E.G. Sociocultural adaptation and educational motivation in the process of teaching the Russian language. Bulletin of the Moscow Peoples' Friendship University. Series 22. 2013; No.
4. Fedotova, N. & L. Miller (2018). Features of adaptation of foreign students to the Russian linguo-cultural and educational environment. RUDN Journal of Russian and Foreign Languages Research and Teaching, 16(2): 191-206.

APPROACHES TO INTERNATIONALIZATION OF MEDICAL EDUCATION IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING THE SPECIALTY "PEDIATRICS" TO FOREIGN STUDENTS

*E.I. Etkina, L.I. Babenkova, G.D. Sakaeva
Bashkir State Medical University
Department of childhood diseases*

Annotation: Since ancient times, the Russian principles of medical education have been characterized by fundamentality and deep traditions. Therefore, it is not surprising that the training of foreign students in this discipline takes place at the Department of Pediatric Diseases – the oldest pediatric department of the university. In this article, the staff of the department will share the main problems they face during classes with foreign students and some approaches to solving them.