



## THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STATE YOUTH POLICY IN THE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL ASIA AND THE REFORMS BEING IMPLEMENTED IN THIS DIRECTION.

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Article history:	Abstract:
<b>Received:</b> 26 <sup>th</sup> April 2024 <b>Accepted:</b> 24 <sup>th</sup> May 2024	The article examines and analyzes the ongoing reforms in the field of state youth policy and the priorities of state policy, their essence, necessity and significance. The role of the education system in the implementation of state youth policy and reforms implemented in this direction is comparatively analyzed.
<b>Keywords:</b> State policy on youth, youth, youth education, priority directions of state policy, education system, ongoing reforms, legislation.	

Central Asia is the youngest region in the world, the average age of its population is 27.6 years. More than 67 percent of the population of Central Asian countries are young people. This means increasing the coverage of preschool education in these countries, solving problems in the public education system and taking measures to improve the quality of education, deepening reforms in the higher education system, bringing higher education to a higher level in quality, eliminating problems in the post-higher education system, giving young people a career - improvement of vocational training system, creation of new jobs for young people in general, etc.

The fact that the population of this region is increasing every year requires finding systematic and quick solutions to these issues.

Currently, about 50 percent of the population of the region belongs to the Republic of Uzbekistan. Quality education of this population is divided into several types.

It is divided into pre-school education, general secondary and secondary special education, professional education, higher education, post-higher education, personnel retraining and improvement of their qualifications, extracurricular education, and education is gradually provided to minors and young people.

In the last seven years, the level of coverage of preschool education in our country has increased from 27% to 72%, and in higher education from 9% to 42%. indicates a step-by-step solution.

Modern life today cannot be imagined without the progress of science and education. It is not for nothing that the development of education in the leading countries of the world is defined as the first task.

After all, the future development of the country is closely related to its achievements in this field.

At this point, quality education of minors and young people is evaluated first of all by the conditions created for them, i.e. the level of provision of student accommodation and dormitories.

In order to solve such problems, 261 new secondary educational institutions were built on the basis of the programs adopted in the field of education, and additional 700 thousand student places were created due to the expansion of 2.5 thousand schools.

Also, in our country, the optimal methods of financing projects have been established in the construction of student residences on the basis of public-private partnership. In 2022, 47 student residences with 18,800 beds were built, and by 2026, as a result of the construction of 181 student residences with 72,400 beds. it is planned to increase the level of provision of bedrooms from 60 percent.

*For information: today there are 18,254 pre-school educational institutions, 10,289 general educational institutions, and 207 higher educational institutions.*

Today, the current development of the educational system in the field of youth policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan includes several stages, like that of our country.

The education system of the Republic of Kazakhstan is based on the principle of continuity and continuity of general education and educational programs and includes the following levels of education:

family education, preschool education, general secondary education, extracurricular education and training, vocational education, secondary special education, higher education, - post-university education



(postgraduate studies, doctoral studies, etc.), personnel training and retraining, additional education levels is divided.

Today, there are 11,104 preschool educational institutions operating in the country, their contingent is more than 1,115 thousand people.

Coverage of 2-6-year-old children is 89 percent.

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, admission to higher education institutions was only 62 percent, while in Russia and Belarus this figure exceeds 80 percent. From year to year, the development and financing of the education sector in the country remains in a very sad state.

According to the concept adopted in the country for 2023-2029, it is aimed to expand the coverage of higher education by 75%.

*(2023 - 63%, 2024 - 64%, 2025 - 66%, 2026 - 68%, 2027 - 71%, 2028 - 73%, 2029 - 75%)*

Today, there are 11,308 pre-school educational institutions, 8,290 general educational institutions, and 118 higher educational institutions.

In the neighboring Kyrgyz Republic, a number of works are being carried out in this direction as well.

Education in the Kyrgyz Republic is carried out through the following stages:

pre-school education, general (primary, basic and secondary) education, vocational (primary, secondary, tertiary and post-tertiary) education, further education (children, adults and further vocational education).

Preschool education is the first and most important stage of the education system and covers the period from birth to seven years. It is during this period that the basic qualities of a person, such as thinking, attention, memory, imagination, and speech, are formed, and the most important neural connections that allow the child to develop in the next stages of education are formed. How successful further development is depends directly on the knowledge and skills acquired during preschool education. Many governments have recognized the importance of pre-school education, making it almost universal for children aged 3 and above. Only 25.4 percent of children in Kyrgyzstan are enrolled in pre-school educational institutions.

At the same time, the level of coverage of youth with higher education in the country is 45%.

For information: today there are 1,648 pre-school educational institutions, 2,533 general education institutions, and 57 higher educational institutions.

International experience and the experience of developing countries show that education is the main source of rapid socio-economic development of the country.

In the modern conditions of the development of the knowledge-based economy, education is becoming one of the factors of the economic success of the state. The development of society, ensuring the security of society and the state, the quality of life of people, the achievement of a world-class economy, new technological opportunities and social progress in general are directly related to the level of education, the organization of a systematic and quality process of teaching and educating pupils and students, in a word, the level of literacy of the people.

Thus, the role and responsibility of education in the world socio-economic development, democratic reorganization, the formation of fair social systems and the national success of the state.

In the Republic of Tajikistan, it is carried out in accordance with the state educational standards developed for all stages of education:

It is divided into pre-school education, general education, vocational education, higher education, post-higher education.

Coverage of the population with pre-school educational programs, including preparing children for school and other forms, is more than 10 percent, including 6.5 percent in pre-school educational institutions (1-6 years old).

Currently, there are 37,476 general education schools in the Republic of Tajikistan (including 6 correspondence schools).

There are 549 elementary schools, 702 primary schools, 2,490 secondary schools, 89 gymnasiums, 58 lyceums, 21 boarding schools for orphans, and 11 boarding schools for children with mental and physical disabilities.

In 2023, the Republic of Tajikistan developed and approved its concept of transition to digital education until 2024.

It was determined that the transition to digital education will be carried out in three stages in 2023-2026, 2027-2030 and 2030-2040.

Today, the coverage of preschool education in this country is 32.4%, while the coverage of higher education is only 29%.

This is a very low indicator compared to the number of the country's population.

In the Republic of Turkmenistan, which is considered one of the countries of Central Asia, the stage of education of young people is slightly different



from that of the countries of Central Asia, and it is carried out in accordance with the requirements of educational standards.

Only general education programs are implemented in several stages.

Preschool education is three academic years, primary education is at least four academic years, basic secondary education is up to six academic years, and the total period of study at a general education institution is up to ten academic years, including primary education. Full secondary education - duration of study is two years. The duration of full secondary education is 12 years, including primary and basic secondary education.

Also, professional education programs include several stages.

Vocational and technical education - the duration of education is from one to one and a half academic years, secondary vocational education - the duration of development is from two to four academic years, higher professional education - (bachelor's degree - four academic years; master's degree - from one academic year to two academic years; specialty program - from five to six academic years). It is divided into programs such as post-secondary professional education, as well as training and retraining of personnel.

Currently, in the Republic of Turkmenistan, the level of children's enrollment in pre-school educational institutions is 46 percent, and the level of youth enrollment in higher education is 15 percent.

There are 23 higher educational institutions in Turkmenistan. 18 of them are civilian and 5 are military higher educational institutions.

In conclusion, it can be noted that in all of the Republics of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan, which are Central Asian countries, education and training are similar to each other and are carried out in accordance with educational standards.

Also, compulsory and free general secondary education of young people in all these countries is guaranteed by regulatory legal documents.

In addition, the level of educational coverage of minors and young people is implemented taking into account the economic and social situation of these countries.

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