

EDUCATION SYSTEM IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: This article analyzes the current state of the education system of Uzbekistan, its stages of development, existing problems and their solutions. The process from preschool education to higher education, recent reforms and changes related to international experience are covered. The article discusses the quality of education, the personnel training system and the introduction of information technologies.

Keywords: Education system of Uzbekistan, continuing education, higher education, educational reforms, quality of education, vocational education, modern education.

The development of any country depends on the level of development of its education system. After gaining independence, Uzbekistan has been implementing large-scale reforms to reform its education system and bring it into line with international standards. In recent years, state programs adopted in the field of education, expansion of cooperation with foreign educational institutions, and the introduction of information technologies are bringing the country's education system to a new level. This article provides a detailed analysis of the stages of the Uzbek education system, the reforms being implemented, current problems and their solutions.

1. Structure and main stages of the Uzbek education system

The education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of the following stages:

Preschool education (3–7 years old) - aimed at the intellectual, physical and psychological development of children. In recent years, the number of kindergartens has increased on the basis of public-private partnerships, and the coverage of children has significantly improved.

General secondary education (9 years) – is considered compulsory in Uzbekistan, with grades 1–4 being primary, and grades 5–9 being general secondary. Currently, curricula are being updated, textbooks are being adapted to modern requirements, and special attention is being paid to STEM subjects.

Secondary specialized and vocational education – 9th grade graduates have the opportunity to study at academic lyceums or vocational schools. Currently, the vocational education system is being reformed, and programs are being developed that meet the real requirements of employers.

Higher education – includes bachelor's (4 years), master's (2 years) and doctoral levels. In recent years, the number of higher education institutions has increased, and private universities have been established.

2. Reforms in the education system in recent years

The government of Uzbekistan is implementing the following measures to reform the education sector:

Expanding international cooperation - Uzbekistan is strengthening cooperation with leading universities in the world. Currently, branches of the Turin Polytechnic University, the University of Westminster, INHA University and other major foreign universities are operating in the country.

Introduction of information technologies - distance learning platforms are being developed, electronic textbooks and online courses are being widely introduced.

Distance learning opportunities are being increased through educational platforms such as "Bilimland", "UzEDU".

Updating curricula - textbooks and subject programs are being adapted to modern market requirements. In particular, emphasis is placed on mathematics, IT, engineering and natural sciences.

Teacher training - trainings are organized for teachers based on modern methods, and methodologies based on international experience are being implemented

3. Changes and current problems in the higher education system

The higher education system plays a significant role in forming the intellectual potential of the country. The number of higher education institutions in Uzbekistan is increasing, but there are still problems that need to be solved:

Competition in entering higher education - due to the increasing number of applicants every year, there is a problem of insufficient state grants and contract places.

Lack of specialists meeting the requirements of employers - many university graduates have theoretical knowledge, but do not have practical skills. Therefore, strengthening cooperation between universities and enterprises is of great importance.

Problems of financial and material and technical base - some universities lack modern laboratories and equipment.

Insufficient development of scientific research - it is necessary to commercialize scientific innovations in leading universities and strengthen international scientific cooperation.

4. Development of vocational education and current issues

Vocational education is an important part of the country's economy. In recent years, the following changes have been made to the vocational education system:

Vocationally oriented curricula - vocational schools in IT, engineering, agriculture and service sectors have been established.

Cooperation with employers - large industrial enterprises are directing young people to practice through cooperation with vocational education institutions.

Integration of practical education and production - production laboratories have been established in many colleges and technical schools, allowing students to gain practical knowledge and skills.

5. Current problems in the education system and their solutions

The current problems in the education system of Uzbekistan can be summarized as follows:

Regional differences - there are significant differences in the quality of education between urban and rural schools. Improving the material and technical base of schools in remote areas is one of the important issues.

Shortage of teachers and lack of qualifications

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