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АКШНЫН УЛУТТУК САЯСАТЫН КАЛЫПТАЛУУДА БИЛИМДИН РОЛУ
РОЛЬ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ
США

THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN THE FORMATION OF US NATIONAL POLICY

Аннотациясы: Бул макалада АКШнын улуттук саясатын калыптандыруу жана өнүктүрүүнүн негизги куралы катары АКШдагы билим берүүнүн ролунун мааниси изилденип, бала бакчалардан баштап университеттерге чейин АКШ жарандарынын арасында жарандык иденттүүлүк жана патриотизмди калыптандыруу маселелери каралат. Жарандык иденттүүлүктүн түзүлүшүнө жана өнүгүшүнө салым кошкон Кыргыз Республикасы менен АКШнын билим берүү системаларына жана окуу материалдарына салыштырмалуу талдоо да жүргүзүлөт.

Негизги сөздөр: билим берүү системасы, улуттук саясат, жарандык сабаттуулук, жарандык жоопкерчилик, жарандык иденттүүлүк.

Аннотация: В данной статье исследуется важность роли образования в США как ключевого инструмента для формирования и развития национальной политики США затрагивая вопросы формирования гражданской идентичности и патриотизма у граждан США начиная с детских садов и заканчивая университетами. Также проводится сравнительный анализ образовательных систем и учебных материалов КР и США, которые способствуют построению и развитию гражданской идентичности.

Ключевые слова: образовательная система, национальная политика, гражданская грамотность, гражданская ответственность, гражданская идентичность.

Abstract: This article examines the importance of the role of education in the United States as a key tool for the formation and development of US national policy, addressing the issues of formation of civic identity and patriotism among US citizens from kindergartens to universities. A comparative analysis of the educational systems and educational materials of the Kyrgyz Re-

public and the United States, which contribute to the construction and development of civic identity, is also carried out.

Key words: *educational system, national policy, civic literacy, civic responsibility, civic identity.*

Education in the USA is not just a system of knowledge transfer, but also a powerful means of forming national identity, civic responsibility and patriotism. Over time, it has become a key tool that contributes to the formation of a common American identity and the transmission of national values to the next generations. One of the most important roles of education in the United States has always been civic education. From the moment when children first come to kindergarten to the completion of their education at the university, they not only receive knowledge, but are also brought up as citizens and patriots of America. This process begins from the earliest years and permeates all levels of education.

In the 17th century, when the first colonists arrived on the American continent, education in North America was private and religiously oriented. Each colony developed its own education system and it was connected with religious denominations. Education was limited and not always available to the general public. At the end of the 18th century, with the advent of independence and the founding of the United States, education began to acquire a new meaning. The importance of education in the formation of civic virtues was emphasized by the founders of the United States, such as John Adams, who stated: «The education of citizens should be the main concern of the state» In the 19th century, the movement for compulsory education led to the creation of public schools that educated children of all social strata. Education has become a factor uniting diverse cultures and nations, forming a common American identity. Since the beginning of the 20th century and up to the present day, education continues to play an important role in shaping national policy. National education standards and courses of study are developed taking into account the values and history of the United States, and educational institutions focus on patriotism and education of citizens. Schools and universities include national symbols and songs in their programs, contributing to the formation of national identity. [1, 117 p.]

The education system in the United States of America is characterized by a high degree of decentralization. Each state has its own educational standards and policies. Education in the USA is compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 16. Children begin their education with pre-school institutions such as kindergartens and preschool classes, and gradually move on to primary school, secondary school and eventually universities or colleges. An important feature of education in the United States is the variety of curricula and courses. Students have the opportunity to choose subjects that match their interests and future professional goals. Education in the USA is based on the principle of free learning and allows students to form their own curriculum within the framework of general requirements.

Educational materials in the United States vary by state and educational institution. The main textbook is a textbook for reading and mathematics. It is important to note that the United States pays great attention to the development of critical thinking and information analysis skills. Textbooks contain a variety of texts and assignments that contribute to the development of students as individuals who are able to analyze information and draw informed conclusions. Additional learning materials may include online resources, multimedia applications, laboratory work, and research projects. This helps students gain broader experience and apply their knowledge in practice.[2, 86-95 pages.]

The first steps in the formation of citizenship and patriotism in the United States begin in kindergartens. Here, young children learn basic concepts about their country, its history and symbols. They also learn respect for neighbors and cooperation. As children grow up, they move on to elementary schools, where they learn more about the history of the United States and its fundamental documents, such as the Declaration of Independence and the US Constitution. Education in the USA pays special attention to the concept of home, street, kindergarten, school and university as elements of the environment and society. Children learn to understand that each of

these aspects plays an important role in their lives and in the life of society as a whole. This helps them develop a sense of belonging and responsibility for their surroundings. Special attention in civic education in the United States is paid to national symbols such as the flag and the anthem. Students are taught about the meaning of the US flag, its history and what it symbolizes. Children learn how to raise and lower the flag correctly, treat it respectfully and take part in festive events related to state symbols. [3, 58-62 p.] Today, education plays an important role in shaping US national policy at various levels, including federal, state and local levels.

The US national anthem «The Star-Spangled Banner» also occupies an important place in civic education. The words of the anthem and its history are explained to the students. School events often include the performance of the anthem, which helps to strengthen patriotic feelings and pride in their country.

The educational system in the United States not only transmits knowledge, but also educates the younger generation as active citizens and patriots. Children learn to value their rights and freedoms, understand the importance of participating in public life and take responsibility for their contribution to the future of the country. It is important to note that civic education in the United States is not limited to school classes. It permeates all aspects of society. Political activity, participation in elections and public events are stimulated and encouraged from a young age. Many young Americans participate in volunteer activities and non-educational civic initiatives, which shapes them as active citizens and leaders.

Civic education in the United States continues to evolve and adapt to the changing conditions and challenges of modern society. In the era of information technology and globalization, it also includes training in media literacy, critical thinking and understanding complex social issues. The education system, starting from kindergartens and ending with universities, not only forms mental skills, but also helps to develop civic consciousness, activity and dedication to common values. Civic education remains a fundamental tool in building the future of the United States and in maintaining a national policy based on values and democratic principles.

Significant changes in education occurred at the beginning of the 21st century with the adoption of the federal law «No Child Left Behind Act», which required states to develop and implement standards and assessments for educational levels. One of the key aspects of national standards is their emphasis on achieving common educational goals. National standards define what knowledge, skills and abilities should be acquired by students at different stages of learning. The main area that national standards have an impact on is the content of curricula. They determine which topics and subjects should be included in the curriculum, and which key concepts and skills should be highlighted. For example, in the field of mathematics, national standards can determine which mathematical concepts and operations should be mastered at a certain level of education. This provides a unified approach to teaching mathematics, regardless of state or school. Another important function of national standards is to assess the level of educational achievement. The standards define how students' knowledge and skills will be assessed, and what standards must be achieved for successful assessment. This helps to ensure the objectivity and fairness of the assessment of educational results, and to improve the quality of education. [4, 154-171 p.]

Higher education plays a key role in the training of future professionals and leaders, and national standards also extend to the level of colleges and universities. They determine what knowledge and skills graduates of higher educational institutions should possess in order to be ready to perform demanding professional tasks. National standards in education play an important role in ensuring the quality of education and achieving common educational goals. They contribute to the standardization of knowledge and skills, provide a framework for evaluating educational achievements and contribute to the formation of higher standards in the educational system.

Education and political activism are closely linked and play an important role in shaping civil society and democracy. In the United States and other countries, education has a huge impact on the ability of citizens to actively participate in political life, understand complex issues

and make informed decisions. Education serves as a fundamental tool for the formation of informed and critically minded citizens. The first step towards understanding political issues is to master the basic skills of reading, writing and mathematics. Without them, citizens may face difficulties in analyzing information, understanding laws, and participating in elections. Education, starting from primary school, ensures the acquisition of these skills, which is the foundation for active participation in political life. The next stage is the study of social sciences such as history, political science and economics. These subjects allow students to understand the historical contexts in which the political system develops, as well as the principles on which it is based. Knowledge of history and politics helps citizens evaluate government actions, understand how political decisions are made, and analyze the consequences of these decisions. An important aspect of education is the teaching of civic literacy. Civic literacy means that citizens understand how the political system works, what rights and responsibilities they have, and how they can influence government processes. This includes knowledge of the structure of government, the electoral system, the rights of freedom of speech and assembly, as well as the ability to express their opinions and act within the law.

One of the important points in the formation of civic education is the training of civic responsibility and active participation. Students learn that citizens have rights and responsibilities, including the right to vote in elections and participate in public actions. They also learn how the electoral system works, how to choose candidates and how to influence political processes. Education encourages active participation in political life, starting with participation in elections. Citizens with a good education tend to have a higher turnout in elections and to vote more consciously. They have a better understanding of the candidates' political platforms and can make more informed choices. In addition, educated citizens actively participate in social movements, petitions, rallies and discussions of political issues. They can be members of political parties, non-profit organizations and civic initiatives, which contributes to an active civil society and influence the political process.

Education also contributes to the formation of an active civic position. Teaching civic responsibility and informed citizenship is becoming part of educational programs. Citizens are taught that they have rights and responsibilities within their political system. They will learn how to vote, participate in public events, write petitions and contact their representatives. These skills and knowledge make citizens more active participants in political life. This helps to expand access to information about political processes and current events. With the development of the Internet and digital technologies, citizens can easily receive news and information about political events. Education helps them distinguish reliable and verified sources of information from a variety of untested and fake news. This is important for the development of critical thinking and the ability to analyze information. However, despite the many positive aspects, there are also challenges associated with the role of education in active participation in political life. In some cases, education may be unevenly accessible, and inequality in educational opportunities may lead to unequal participation in political life. This can exacerbate existing social and political inequalities. [5, 92-102 p.]

There are many educational programs and initiatives in the United States that specifically aim to encourage civic engagement. These programs offer a variety of opportunities for citizens, including youth, adults and local communities, to develop the skills and knowledge necessary to participate in political life and public activities. Here are some examples of such programs in the USA: [6].

1. American Civic Education Association: This organization promotes civic education and civic engagement among students and teachers. They provide resources, educational materials and programs that promote civic literacy and activism in schools and universities.
2. The Young Leaders of America Program: This program is designed for young people and provides them with the opportunity to participate in seminars, trainings and projects aimed at developing leadership skills and participating in social activities.

3. The Voice of youth: This initiative focuses on youth participation in political and social processes. It provides resources and training to young people so that they can actively express their opinions and influence politics.
4. The City Engagement Program: Many cities and municipalities in the United States offer programs and training on civic engagement and participation in local politics. These programs are designed for residents who want to participate in the development and implementation of urban projects and initiatives.
5. Public Service Leadership Program: Many universities and colleges offer programs aimed at training leaders in the field of public service. These programs teach students leadership skills and provide experience in working with community organizations and government agencies.
6. The Students for Voting Program: This initiative aims to mobilize students to participate in elections and voting. It provides information on registration, the importance of participating in elections and opportunities for volunteering in campaigns to stimulate electoral activity.

Let's compare this with the educational system in Kyrgyzstan. Education in Kyrgyzstan is also mandatory, but it has its own characteristics. The education system in Kyrgyzstan is more centralized than in the United States. Curricula and standards are determined at the national level, and then implemented at the level of schools, colleges and universities.

Educational materials used in Kyrgyzstan may include textbooks developed by national educational publishers. Some of them include textbooks «Meken Taanuu», «Adam zhana Koom», which are used to teach subjects such as history and social studies. These textbooks cover various aspects of the history, culture and society of Kyrgyzstan. However, despite the use of traditional textbooks, Kyrgyzstan is also paying attention to the development of information technologies and online resources in education. In recent years, steps have been taken to integrate information technology into the educational process, which allows students to access additional educational materials and resources. [7].

Let's compare educational materials in Kyrgyzstan and the USA. The textbooks «Adam zhana Koom», «Meken Taanuu», «History of Kyrgyzstan», «Manas Studies» and «Kyrgyz language and culture of speech» are focused on the study of the history and culture of Kyrgyzstan. They convey knowledge about the cultural heritage, history and traditions of Kyrgyzstan. The American education system is committed to a wider range of educational materials and subjects. Textbooks covering various fields of knowledge, including history, literature, science, mathematics, art, and more, are widely used in the United States. This contributes to a more comprehensive education and the development of students' interests. Education in the USA also emphasizes the importance of critical thinking and information analysis. Training materials often contain tasks and exercises aimed at developing these skills. This allows students to understand information more deeply and develop the ability to make informed decisions.

In conclusion, education plays an important role in shaping future citizens and contributes to the development of society. The educational systems of Kyrgyzstan and the United States have their own characteristics and principles, but both approaches have their strengths. It is important to understand that education is a dynamic process and it can evolve and improve over time. It is important to strive to ensure the accessibility and quality of education so that every citizen has the opportunity to gain the knowledge and skills necessary for active participation in society and shaping the future.

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