

# COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE WORLD EDUCATION SYSTEM

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**Abstract:**

This article provides information about the educational system of the USA, Germany, Italy, India, Turkey, France and Finland.

**Keywords:**

USA, Germany, Educational process, educational stages, higher education, primary education, secondary education, master's degree, college, educational process, etc.

Education system in the United States of America.

The structure of the country's education system is as follows:

— preschool education institutions where children aged from three to five years old are educated;

— Primary schools up to grades 1-8 (children study in such schools from 6 to 13 years old);

— Secondary schools with grades 9-12 (children up to 14-17 years of age study in these schools). It consists of a lower and upper stage.

The next level of education in the United States of America is higher education, which is carried out in colleges and universities for 2 or 4 years. are doctoral studies. Compulsory education in the United States is valid until the age of 16. In educational institutions in this country, it can be at the disposal of the public community, private institutions and religious institutions. It is noteworthy that all students, except for the students of the graduating class of the US schools, are mostly busy with work during the holidays. The academic year in US schools is 180 days. One hour of class is 45-50 minutes. In accordance with the American constitution, the educational system of the states is at the discretion of the administrative institutions. Until 1979, the Ministry of Health, Social Security and Education was responsible for providing funds for education, implementing the state policy in education, and coordinating the activities of educational institutions. In 1979, the Ministry of Education became independent. The United States is one of the leading countries in terms of funding for education systems. The rate of development of the US education system is very high, 99.9% of the children who need to study in the primary education level, 94.5% of the middle school. takes lim. 46 percent of the total number of students enter colleges and universities after finishing high school. 58 million young people study in educational institutions of all categories, including 12 million young men and women at the higher level of education. In the USA, there are 307 students per 10,000 people. This is one of the highest indicators in the world. In addition, 33 million people in the USA receive knowledge in continuing education and professional development systems every year. A million teachers work in the country. Every year, 3 million students complete secondary school, 932 thousand people complete bachelor's level of higher education, 300 thousand people complete master's level, 30 thousand people receive doctoral degrees annually. Education system of Germany: The school system in Germany includes primary and secondary education, i.e. primary schools

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(grades 1-4/6) first and second secondary schools. In the latter, students of different ability levels are taught grouply (Gesamtschule, grades 5–12) or individually (Hauptschule, grades 5–9; Realschule, 5–10; Gymnasium, 5–12/13). In addition, many federal states have special types of schools. Unlike the school system of many other countries, all students take the same state exams, regardless of their results.

In Germany, the school system includes vocational schools in addition to general secondary schools.

In Germany, schooling is compulsory for students.

In federal states, the school system is defined by their own school laws. The Conference of Ministers of Education (1949) and the Federal-State Commission (1970) were established to coordinate the educational activities of the federal states. Schooling in Germany is compulsory (students must attend a public or officially recognized school).

Finnish education system;

The main goal of the Finnish education system is to provide equal opportunities for quality education to all citizens. Education focuses on learning more than tests or exams. There are no national tests for primary school students. A single general education exam is held at the end of secondary school. Usually, admission to higher education institutions is based on the results of these exams and entrance tests. Education in Finland is one of the most successful in the world, where there are no tuition fees and meals are fully subsidized. Finland's strategy for achieving equity and excellence in education was based on building a publicly funded universal school system. Part of the strategy was to spread the school network in order to be a school nearer to students' homes. If this is not possible, free transportation will be provided. Inclusive special education in the classroom and instruction to minimize underachievement are also typical of Northern education systems. spend their free time. At first glance, if we look at its structure, it can be similar to any other country, but what sets it apart from others is the way it is conceived in the student and teaching staff. .Italian education system:

Children must be 6 years old to study in Italy. They start studying in primary school. All basic subjects in primary school - reading, writing, drawing, mathematics, etc. - are compulsory. Children learn religion only according to their own will. Students from other countries can learn Italian during their studies. The Italian school curriculum often includes the teaching of one foreign language. The academic week consists of five days (about 30 hours). At the end of each stage, students are tested. In this case, instead of the numbers we learn, a grading system is used to evaluate ("good", "excellent", etc.) In public schools, classes include a large number of students. There are fewer of them in independent schools, where about 5 percent of students study. The educational program is exactly the same as the state, but they are not awarded certificates. Graduates of such schools pass state exams to get a certificate. Applicants pass oral and written exams after completing the 5-year study period (first 2 stages). According to the results of the examinations, students receive certificates of primary schools and then study in secondary school, which lasts fourteen years. At this stage, applicants are taught Italian language, history, geography, arithmetic and natural sciences, foreign language, art, music. At the end of each academic year, students take exams that are graded as "pass or fail." After the student graduates from high school, he/she takes a written exam in arithmetic and a foreign language, and an oral exam in other subjects. After receiving the certificate, applicants can go to various educational institutions that are part of the higher secondary

school system. These are vocational schools (technical institutes, technical schools, art schools) and lyceums. They study there from 14 to 19 years old. French education system: Education in France is highly centralized with many departments. It is divided into three levels: primary education (enseignement primaire), secondary education (enseignement secondaire) and higher education (enseignement supérieur). In France, the basic age for a child to enter school is 2 years. Two-year-olds don't start primary school, they start preschool. Then, at age six, a child in France starts primary school.

In French higher education, the following degrees are recognized by the Bologna process (recognition of the European Union): Licentiate and Licentiate Professionnelle (bachelor degrees) and similarly titled master's and doctoral degrees.

Schooling in France is not compulsory (although there are guidelines). Because French law requires only education, not school attendance, families can provide their own education, provided they meet statutory educational standards and are supervised by the state.

Compulsory middle and high school subjects include French language and literature, history and geography, foreign language, arts and crafts, music education, civics, mathematics, physics, chemistry, technology and physical education. it is not possible to teach the native language of any other foreign country to people belonging to the Urk nation. Turkish education system:

The general structure of Turkish national education systems is as follows: the education system in this country is divided into two main parts. The first part of them is school education, which includes pre-school education, primary education, secondary and higher education. Its composition is as follows:

1. Admission of children under school age to the stage of preschool education is optional. The purpose of pre-school education is to ensure the physical, mental and moral development of children, prepare them thoroughly for the school stage, create conditions for low-income students, and teach them to speak Turkish correctly and beautifully. consists of

2. In primary school, children are educated from 6 to 14 years old. The school at this stage serves to realize the following goals and tasks;

3. for every Turkish child to grow up to be a good person, to be educated, him educating and teaching thinking in the spirit of national pride;

1. education for every Turkish child according to his interests, abilities and talents to give, to thoroughly prepare them for life, for the next stages of study.

After the pre-school stage, primary educational institutions are divided into two parts: 5-year primary and 3-year secondary schools. Students are given a certificate of completion of both levels of school.

These two levels can be organized in one school base or in two separate schools, depending on school conditions.

In sparsely populated and scattered villages, the school is opened in one of the central villages, and in districts where grouping is not possible, this stage of education is carried out in the form of educational institutions of the boarding school type.

3. Secondary education is based on primary education and includes general, professional and technical educational institutions providing at least three years of education.

Its main goal is to teach general secondary education and, accordingly, general culture, human and social problems to all students, to prepare them for higher education, life, and professional fields.

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These goals are implemented in lyceums of secondary general education, vocational training, technical construction, agriculture in various programs.

There are separate programs for each stage of education. These programs are:

- the program of preparation for the Higher stage of education;
- vocational and higher education training program;
- life, production preparation program, etc.Indian Education System:

The public education system in India is divided into three levels: central, state and local. According to various articles of the Constitution of India and the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, free and compulsory education is provided as a fundamental right for children between the ages of 6 and 14 years. The approximate ratio of public schools to private schools in India is 7:5. In India, students study in schools from 1-8th grade - primary, 8th-10th grade, and 11th-12th grade. Upper grades take an exam once a month based on the lessons they have passed. Students of 10-12th grade take the state exam at the end of the school year. Urdu, English and French are taught from 1st to 8th grade, Urdu and English from 9th to 10th grade, and only English is taught in 11th and 12th grade. English is also the official language here. For this reason, this language is taught more deeply than local languages. There are 35 classes in the school, and 35-40 students study in each class. Classes last from 7:00 am to 4:00 pm. Pupils are examined by doctors every day at school. The school is private and tuition is paid. Parents pay 3000 rupees per month for their children's education.

It is important that the administration created an opportunity for the children of low-income families to study in this school. Twenty percent of the students are sons and daughters of low-income families. They are educated at the expense of the school. The students study general education subjects in the school until the 10th grade. In the 11th-12th grades, they study the specialty of their choice based on a certain direction. In schools, lessons are given on the basis of social, humanitarian and natural directions. Most of the graduates study in a certain field in colleges and universities and get a bachelor's degree. The majority of personnel in the country are bachelors. If a student has studied three years at the bachelor's degree, he must study at the master's degree to enter the Ph.D. The system is adequately supplied with quality textbooks, books and study guides. A group of the best scientists has been formed to create textbooks, and they are engaged only in this work. Here, one academic year is defined as 220 days. Pupils are taught five hours a day. In one academic year, 1000 hours of classes and 200 hours of independent study are planned, and one academic hour is 45 minutes. 5-6 subjects are taught in one academic year. For example, mathematics, social (history, geography, humanities), physics, information technology, chemistry, language are taught in the 7th grade. Five of them are mandatory, and the rest are chosen by the student.

In developed countries, attention to gifted children is increasing. In the following periods, there are many children who have advanced several times in their abilities compared to their peers. They start school very early and achieve great success in mastering educational courses. Such a talent school appeared in the West in the 1960s. The educational programs of such schools are complex to ensure the full realization of children's abilities and opportunities. Programs for working with gifted children are widespread in the United States. By studying the implementation of education and training in schools in the highly developed countries of the world, we, our independent republic, have become obsolete in the process of reorganizing the national education systems, in education and training, and in the organization of school work. we will have additional rich resources to quickly get rid of the forms and methods of activity that are

losing their relevance, and to renew them in a proper way. Indeed, the needs and interests of the state and society should be reflected in modern education.

To train members of society who can successfully operate in the conditions of scientific and technical development, the new technological revolution, to direct the young generation to professions, and to introduce the multi-variant third stage of secondary education, education- world experiences such as using the most advanced pedagogical tools in education, opening a wide path to initiative and creativity in education, and creating the most optimal systems are in line with the goal.

This is of great importance for our education, which is undergoing large-scale reforms today. In the following years, many articles, brochures, manuals on international education were published, seminars, conferences, readings and meetings were held dedicated to it. This is a sign of the start of educational work in our educational system and abroad.

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