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EDUCATION SYSTEM IN GERMANY AND UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: *This article discusses a comparative analysis: prestigious universities and Uzbek national universities.*

Key words: *university, Uzbekistan, system, primary, student, school, Germany, Gymnasium and others*

The school system in Germany includes primary and secondary education, i.e. elementary schools (grades 1-4/6) and upper and lower secondary schools. In the latter, students of different ability levels are taught in groups (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. In Germany, schooling is compulsory (students must attend a public or officially recognized school). The first schools on German soil were medieval Latin schools named after the main subject taught. By the second half of the Middle Ages, the first German-speaking schools were established. Unlike church schools, municipal schools were paid for by citizens and municipal authorities. However, teachers' salaries there were tied to tax revenues. Therefore, only common schools are allowed in financially weak areas or Cities. Humboldt's educational reforms in the early 19th century had a lasting impact on 19th-century Prussian German

grammar, particularly with educational theory. Compulsory education was introduced in Prussia in 1810, these schools were not entirely free, so the number of free students to be admitted per payer was later determined. Schools often had one room. Since the schools were owned by the community, they were called "community schools". After the unification of the German Empire at the end of the 19th century, and the demands for modern education brought about by world trade and new technical advances, Wilhelm von Humboldt brought the ideals of classical education into science. In 1924, with the constitution of the German Reich, public schools were called "Volksschule".

Until the 1960s, primary school lasted eight years. In addition to the special school, the Federal Republic of Germany has a three-level school system: elementary school, middle school, and gymnasium, which includes three schools. In most federal states, elementary school lasts four years, after which the division into different types of schools begins. There were six cohorts in Berlin (West). Since the 1970s, other types of schools have been added in several federal states: comprehensive school, general secondary school, and other partially integrated systems combining Realschule. In Lower Saxony, orientation levels existed as a general school type for 5-6 years from 1981 until 2004, only then did the split begin. Vocational schools have gained the same status as the upper level of the gymnasium.

Since the 1980s, there has been a debate about the equality of vocational and general education. This idea was taken into account by vocational schools. With the establishment of vocational schools and their transformation into vocational colleges (NRW), a step was taken to document this equivalence in the form of school levels for the first time: vocational colleges provide both general higher education entrance qualifications and can work in their own direction depending on their professional field.

In Uzbekistan, everyone is guaranteed equal rights to education, regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, faith, personal and social status. Schooling is compulsory in Uzbekistan. The education system is uniform and continuous and consists of the following types of education:

preschool education and upbringing;

general secondary and secondary special education;

professional education;

higher education;

post-secondary education;

personnel retraining and improving their qualifications; General secondary and secondary special education is aimed at mastering general educational programs, necessary knowledge, skills and abilities.

The stages of general secondary education (grades I-XI) are as follows:

primary education (grades I - IV);

basic secondary education (grades V - IX);

secondary education (grades X - XI).

Children are admitted to the first grade of general secondary education in the year they turn seven years old.

Primary education is aimed at forming the foundations of literacy, knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for students to continue general secondary education. The procedure for organizing pre-school education and training is determined by the Law "On Education" and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Pre-school Education and Training".

Preschool education and training is a type of education aimed at teaching and educating children, developing them intellectually, morally, ethically, aesthetically and physically, as well as preparing children for general secondary education. Preschool education and upbringing also includes one-year compulsory preparation of children aged six to seven years for primary education. Professional education includes the following levels in the profession and specialty:

primary professional education;

secondary professional education;

secondary special professional education.

Primary professional education is carried out in vocational schools on the basis of IX grade graduates on a free basis on the basis of two-year integrated programs of general education subjects and specialized subjects in the form of full-time education. Higher education ensures the training of

highly qualified personnel in the areas of bachelor's education and master's degrees.

Training of highly educated personnel is carried out in higher education organizations (universities, academies, institutes, higher schools). General secondary (eleven years of education), secondary special (nine years of basic secondary and two years of secondary special education), primary professional education (full persons who have received nine years of basic secondary and two years of primary professional education), as well as secondary special, vocational education (nine years of general secondary and three years of Persons who have received secondary special, vocational education) have the right to receive higher education.

Higher education has two levels - undergraduate and master's level. Secondary professional education is provided in colleges on the basis of a state order or a payment contract, based on the complexity of professions and specialties. rta is implemented on the basis of special education and primary professional education.

Secondary specialized professional education in technical schools on the basis of general secondary, secondary specialized, primary professional and secondary professional education based on a state order or payment contract, depending on the complexity of professions and specialties, duration at least two years of full-time, evening and part-time education .Post-graduate education can be obtained in higher education and scientific organizations.

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