

HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the educational process in developed countries. In this article, the educational system in the USA, Germany and Japan will provide information about the educational process that is changing day by day.

Keywords: education, innovation, education, pedagogy, modernization.

INTRODUCTION

In the developed countries of the world, the problem of educating a person who is developed in all aspects is the main demand of today. Because the revolutionary changes taking place in the society cannot be implemented without changing the person himself. However, raising a new person is not done by itself, but in the process of renewing social relations. In this process, the school system plays an important role. Nowadays, when information technology has taken the leading place, it has become necessary to update the school system and the content of education in developed countries. The old methods and methods of teaching have become obsolete, and the need for methods and forms of education based on advanced pedagogical technologies has increased. From this point of view, in the developed countries of the present time, it is obvious that the human being is a product of nature, a part of the world, and he is obsessed with one-sidedness. Through our independent republic, we can quickly get rid of outdated forms and methods of activities that are losing their relevance in the reorganization of the national education systems, in education, and in the organization of school work, and we will have additional rich resources to update it in a proper way. Lick Already, the demands and interests of the state and society should be reflected in the current education. Cultivating members of society who can successfully operate in the conditions of scientific and technical development, new technological revolution, directing the young generation to professions and introducing the multi-variant third stage of secondary education, using the most advanced pedagogical tools in training. It is desirable to study world experiences such as education, opening a wide path to initiative and creativity in education, and creating the most optimal systems. This is of great importance for our education, which is undergoing large-scale reforms today. In the following years, many articles, brochures, manuals on world education were

published, seminars, conferences, readings, and meetings dedicated to it were held. This is a sign of the rapid growth of attention and interest in the implementation of educational work in our educational system and abroad. Institutions engaged in the study of the world education system are also being established in the national education systems. In educating our experts from world education systems, the UN office in Uzbekistan, embassies, US Peace Corps experts, the German International Development Fund, the AKSELS Center, the Adenauer Foundation, the French Cultural Center, the British Council, the Goethe Institute, the representative offices of UNESCO and UNICEF and other organizations Many organizations are helping closely. In fact, it is a recognized fact that education in developed foreign countries is a social process that actively affects the internal politics of the country. Because of this, the amount of funds allocated for the economic provision of school needs in foreign countries is increasing year by year. There are a large number of scientific institutions that carry out pedagogical research in developed countries. There are more than 2,000 of them in Germany. Hundreds of state and private organizations, universities, pedagogical research centers are dealing with the problems of educational theory in France, USA, and Japan. Their activities are coordinated by international training centers, for example, the International Training Institute in the USA. The activities of most of them are aimed at improving and restructuring the educational program.

MAIN PART

Since the 1980s, the range of compulsory subjects has expanded in Great Britain, as in the United States. English language and literature, mathematics and natural sciences formed the core of the curriculum. It is up to students and parents to choose the remaining subjects. Pedagogical ideas of the “New World” have a significant impact on the education of France and Germany. Along with the main subjects, optional chemistry, physics, and foreign languages are also implemented in German part-time secondary schools. This curriculum is more and more part of the lower secondary school and includes secondary schools and gymnasiums.

In French primary schools, the educational content is divided into the main subjects, which include mother tongue and literature, and mathematics, history, geography, population studies, natural sciences, labor education, physical and aesthetic education.

Japanese schools followed the path of American education later in World War II. However, there are many differences in the curricula of these two countries. In Japan, the set of basic subjects, with seriously complicated curricula, is much wider, and a number of new special and educational optional courses have been introduced.

The main problem in German education is to bring the education of the former GDR to the same national standard. The main task is to reduce the educational structure of the former

GDR to a new standard and measure, to transfer it to the educational system of the FRG in a simple way. However, this also has its own problems. The first is the question of funds, and the second is the attitude of the participants of the training process in the former GDR to this change. In Germany, education is a field respected by the state and society, and it contributes to the economic and social development of the country.

Preschool education is an important stage in the German education system, which has more than 100 years of history. In Germany, kindergartens are considered a lower level of education, but they are not part of the state education system. Funding of more than 24,000 kindergartens in old lands (lands not included in the former GDR) is the responsibility of various public organizations, charitable associations, enterprises, private individuals, and religious institutions. Parents also pay part of the money. 80% of children aged 3 to 6 attend kindergarten. Education in kindergartens is carried out by stratification. In Germany, children are usually educated in kindergartens until noon. In the afternoon, they are at home, with their family. There are also extended day groups.

Education system in the United States In the United States, children from the age of 6 to 17 go to school for 12 years. The educational system is organized as follows: from 3 to 5 years old in pre-school education institutions. Primary school. This stage includes grades 1-5. Incomplete secondary school. This stage consists of grades 6-8. High school. This stage will be grades 9-11. This High School and Higher Education should not be confused. In American schools, up to the 9th grade, the main focus is not on mathematics, but on natural sciences, and there are no single programs approved above. There are no single, mandatory textbooks or manuals for students. American schools are technically well-equipped, classrooms are computerized. Each school has special buses, stadiums, and various laboratories that transport elementary school students. Most of America's schools are state owned and funded by the state. But there are also many private schools. Self-sufficient parents living in big cities try to send their children to private schools. Education is free in public schools, and paid in private schools. To educate a child in a private school in the city of Washington, it is necessary to pay about ten thousand dollars a year. Children of rich families study in such schools. Each of the private schools has its own characteristics, special programs, and special teachers. In such schools, the number of students studying in the class is small. In private schools, special attention is paid to aesthetic education and art from the elementary grades. There are two types of tests for admission to American universities: SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test); ICT (American College Test) tests. SAT tests are more complicated. To enter famous universities, it is necessary to pass SAT tests. In addition to these, there is also an Advanced test. Not all students entering higher

schools have to pass this test. If a student passes these complicated tests and enters the university, that student will be given a special scholarship. America’s greatest asset is intelligence. Intelligence is valued in this country, smart students are specially rewarded. Smart and excellent students are considered the pride of educational institutions, so they try to keep them in educational institutions by helping them in various ways and awarding scholarships. The list of students achieving success in their chosen field is published in a separate book every year. The purpose of this is to draw the attention of companies interested in this field to future scientists.

Education system in Japan Compulsory education. The stage of education includes children from 6 to 15 years old. 6 years of primary education and 3 years of junior high school make up 9 years of compulsory education, and it is free, with free textbooks. Children of needy families are provided with free breakfast, school supplies, and medical services. If necessary, financial assistance will be provided to their families. There are also private schools. Upper secondary school includes 10th, 11th, 12th grades, there are day, part-time and evening sections of such schools. 95% of students study in day schools. The school year in Japan is 240 days (US 180). The academic year starts from April 1 and ends in March. Summer vacation starts at the end of June and ends in August. Classes are held for 7 hours. Students who have completed senior high school or 12-year normal school are accepted for Dorilfunun. There are 460 universities, 95 of them are state-owned, 34 are municipal, 331 are private, 1st category universities have 8 students for each teacher, and 2nd category universities have 20 students. Admission to universities is divided into two stages: the 1st stage is held at the residence: for this, they pass tests on Japanese, old Japanese language, mathematics, physics, chemistry, social studies, and history. Students who pass these tests will be admitted to universities and will be tested again. Private universities are given a direct test. A number of private universities have their own continuous branch (covering all stages starting from kindergarten). Students cannot be expelled from the university. But the study period can be extended (4-year study can be extended to 5-6 years). COLLEGES: 1st small college; 2nd technical college is divided into 3rd special colleges. Students who graduate from it receive a bachelor’s degree and are admitted to the 3rd or 4th year of the university.

Education system in France The French education system also has an ancient and rich history. In this country, the Law “On Education” was first adopted in 1955, and in 1975 a number of amendments were made to it. The current French Law “On Education” was adopted on July 10, 1989. Conditions, introduction of best practices in foreign pedagogy into the country’s educational systems, integration of educational subjects, etc. Financial support is

provided to the trainees during the period of training in advanced training courses. In general, the unemployed use more opportunities to improve their skills and find a job faster. 75% of the workers who have improved their skills for half a year will be employed. Churches also take an active part in raising the level of knowledge of citizens. The main direction of research of higher educational institutions is fundamental practical research, which is closely supported by other research institutes and industrial laboratories. German education has its own direction and a very complex system. At the same time, new research is being conducted in Germany to reform the education system.

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