

GERMAN EDUCATION SYSTEM AND ITS PEDAGOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE IN THE WORLD EDUCATION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

This article provides an overview of German education system and its unique features in the world educational system. German education differs from other countries in the pedagogy with its own features.

Keywords: Basic school, real school, gymnasium, united school.

INTRODUCTION

Germany is a country of education and career guidance, science and research. Germany is a state with many Nobel laureates, a country which has achievements in high-level scientific research and providing financial support to many projects, a country which is teaching students from different countries.

According to the German Constitution, school education is under state control. There are 16 federal lands in the country and each of them has its own education law. Therefore there are some differences in school education in federal lands.

- German education system
- Kindergarten, Primary school, Basic school, Real school, Gymnasium, United school, Higher education, Professional development and retraining.

In Germany, school education is compulsory and free. Citizens between 6 and 18 years are required to receive compulsory education. The school education system is divided into the following stages:

- primary (primarstufe),
- medium (sekundarstufe I)
- high (sekundarstufe II)

In Germany, preschools are not part of the state system. The kindergarten operates under the charitable foundations, local authorities and the church guardianship. At the same time, enterprises and organizations may have its own kindergartens. The pre-school education system (elementarbereich) covers children from 3 to 6 years. Kindergartens play an important role in developing the ability to express themselves, communicate with peers and adults, and prepare them for primary education in children who have not yet mastered their minds.

That is why Germans call kindergartens as " thinking workshop "

Children are admitted to primary school from 6 years. The study lasts mainly 4 years, and in Berlin and Brandenburg 6 years. Students will not be assessed for the first 2 years. Instead of assessment, teachers prepare a report on the child's individual developmental status and give a mastery description. Students will be assessed from 3rd grade.

5-6 grades are an important stage in children's development. At this stage, children will be monitored to be directed to the next education type. Which school type the child will continue to attend after primary school depends on the primary school recommendation, his or her mastery form wishes of the parents.

In Germany, a 6-point grading system has been adopted. Students must master subjects at least "4". At the primary stage, children are taught mathematics, German, natural sciences, music and aesthetics. Almost 20%

children continue their education in primary schools (Hauptschule). This school provides basic general education. Successful completion of primary school often serves as the basis for the transition to a dual vocational education system and paves the way for many trades study. Here children are taught up to 9th grade. In primary schools, students who do not intend to study in higher education institutions, who intend to pursue a career, are educated. In this school type, basic knowledge is provided and the main focus is on practical training. Adolescents who graduate from high school receive an incomplete secondary education certificate. With this document you can enter vocational schools (Berufsschule or Berufsschule). In these schools, which are similar to our vocational colleges, the student increases the knowledge and experience in a particular profession.

Students study for five years in grades 5-13 at the gymnasium, which is the most important part of secondary education. Youth who have completed the 10th grade of a real school will study in a gymnasium for 3 years. Humanities, natural sciences and foreign languages are taught in depth at this educational institution. Depending on the direction they choose from 11th grade, students spend most of their time studying in depth in several subjects. Gymnasium is a crucial stage of preparation for higher education.

After all, the maturity certificate (Abitur) on graduation from the gymnasium gives the right to enter the university without an exam. But getting a maturity certificate is not easy. When issuing this document to the student, his results for thirteen years, as well as final exam grades in 4 subjects are taken into account. To enter a university in Germany, one must study for thirteen years with good results. Only then the roads will open to the university.

There are also general schools (Gesamtschule) in the education system. The the above-mentioned schools curriculum will be taught in accordance with it for ten years, i.e., students receive knowledge in both the humanities and technical sciences. General school graduates will also continue their compulsory education for the last 3 years at the gymnasium.

United school is another school type that is held after elementary school. Completion certificates of basic and real schools are issued at this school. If it contains the upper grades of the gymnasium, then a maturity certificate is issued.

In Germany, along with public schools, there are also private educational institutions. Private schools make up 2 percent of secondary schools. Private schools which curricula different from traditional schools are overseen by the Federal ministry of education and culture. Private schools provide education in specialized areas such as industry, language, cosmetics, gymnastics, and household. Non-governmental educational institutions have merged into the Private schools association (Bundesverband Deutscher Privatschulen) to support each other.

Special schools have also been opened for children with disabilities and intellectual disabilities.

Foreign citizens can also study in German schools. Preparatory courses are organized for foreigners to adapt to local conditions and master the German language.

German educators believe that there is no an untalented student. Accordingly, they seek to discover the undiscovered aspects of the student, to educate them in the spirit of novelty and invention. "I'm thinking, so I'm living!" says the famous philosopher Rene Descartes. In German schools, this quote is accepted as a golden rule. Educators primarily aim to get the student to have an independent opinion, even if it is a mistake. The educational process is based on close cooperation between parents and teachers.

Germany has more opportunities for free higher education than other European countries. Foreigners can also study at German universities on the basis of non-governmental funds and government grants.

As mentioned above, youth who have graduated from local gymnasiums and received a maturity certificate enter universities without an exam. (But some majors, such as entrance exams in medicine, may also be held). Foreigners take a German language test (DSH - Prüfung) to enter the university.

In universities, the bachelor's degree lasts four and a half years, the master's degree from one to four years, and the doctoral degree from two to five years. Typically, undergraduate and graduate students take a state exam (Staatsprüfung) at the end of their studies and defend their thesis. The student has the right to choose the winter or summer school season to study. The summer season is April-September and the winter is October-March.

Germany is home to such ancient universities as Heidelberg, Cologne, Freiburg, Tübingen. The University of Heidelberg which was founded in 1386 includes in the list of the most prestigious higher education

institutions of the ancient continent. From the Middle Ages, access to this university was the dream of European nobles. The university is located in the small German town of Heidelberg and still has a high reputation. From here grew world-renowned scientists such as Gegel, Jaspers, about a dozen Nobel Prize winners. The university prepares strong personnel in the fields of jurisprudence, biology, chemistry, medicine. Out of the 25,000 students studying here, 12 percent are foreigners.

The Ludwig-Maximillan University in Munich provides Europe with advanced medical professionals. The five-century-old educational institution currently has 44,000 students.

Vocational schools or institutes provide engineers, economists, designers, specialists in mechanical engineering, manufacturing, information technology and healthcare as specific links in German education system.

Universities such as Aachen, Bremen, Bonn, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Cologne, Marburg are also in high demand. According to the data, about 2 million students, including 246,000 foreigners, study at more than 370 higher education institutions in Germany. Germany ranks second in the world in the number of foreign students after the United States and the United Kingdom.

From various interactive methods in the formation of competence in German schools, for example: they use many techniques such as feedback, team teaching, collaborative learning, group work, interview, independent reading, I-you-this method, traffic light.

- In Germany, teachers have the opportunity to improve their skills and teach in many areas.
In Germany, the education system is decentralized.

- There are no general education standards.

Peculiarities of the advanced training and retraining system in Germany

- It has the status of the Institute of “Vocational education and retraining”;
- 3 stages: course start period, intermediate period, finishing part, but the term was extended from 6 months to 9 months;
- There are 3 types of teacher training system:
 - Correspondence;
 - Distance learning;
 - Direct training.
- Achievements:
 - There is information on correspondence and distance learning and their comparative analysis;
 - Providing new knowledge about the roles and responsibilities of a tutor, author, consultant;
 - Working in groups, listening to and supporting each group presentation.
- External evolutionary process in quality improvement;
- Internal evolutionary process;
- Emphasis is placed on education management.
- A friendly relationship is established between teacher and student;
- A creative environment is created;
- The exams are chosen by the students themselves.
- Extracurricular activities are interestingly organized;
- The enterprises provide opportunities for students to work on a contract basis;
- Distribute handouts to each student for the next lesson;
- Students who cannot answer can also be politely directed correctly by the teacher;
- Individualization of educational goals;

The focus is on upbringing as a person who can think independently.

In Berlin, each school will have its own developmental program and curriculum independently.

These programs are produced by a special commission based on standards. The commission will consist of the school principal, 2 science teachers and 2 parents working at the school. This commission determines whether a school is strong, moderate, or weak through questionnaire questions. Based on the main goal, a school development program will be developed. This program validity is 5 years. Every three years, the school's internal control commission inspects the current program activities (by teachers and parents) and changes can be made. External control is carried out every 5 years.

The purpose of the school program:

- language development from the subjects taught (English, Spanish, French)- developing the teachers and students' knowledge level - development of teaching system methods for teaching (will be presented by each teacher at the beginning of the academic year)

- ensuring the subjects diversity based on the school students' wishes (is done at the beginning of the academic year)

If the school inspection reveals deficiencies, it is given 6 months and will be eliminated within this period.

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