

Comparative Analysis of the Education Systems of Uzbekistan and Turkey: Generalization of the Study Experience

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Abstract: Education plays a crucial role in the modern world, and its development is one of the priorities in many countries. Building a highly effective and high-quality general education system will contribute to the progress of various fields of activity throughout the state. The purpose of the research in the article is to conduct a comparative analysis of the general education systems of Turkey and Uzbekistan; to identify strengths and weaknesses, principles of construction and functioning of these systems, as well as their common and various features. The article used research methods such as analysis (an analysis of each general education system of a particular country was carried out, a certain set of characteristic features and traits was identified).

Keywords: education system, Uzbekistan, Turkey, types, preschool education, school, vocational education, college, lyceum, university, student, grant.

Introduction. Nowadays, education is one of the key areas of development of the entire state. For example, in countries such as Finland, Estonia, South Korea, China and Singapore, education is a national treasure. The development of education will lead to the prosperity of the country. Building an effective and high-quality system of general education is one of the fundamental tasks of the state, the solution of which will determine the further development and progress of this state. After all, the general education system is the foundation not only for further education in secondary vocational institutions or universities, but also the basis for the education of individuals and citizens in the state.

The role of education in the development of each country is incomparable. We can see by the example of many countries where the education sector is at the peak of development, of course, both socially and economically.

To this end, we will consider from the Turkic-speaking countries some aspects of the education system of Uzbekistan with the Turkish education system.

Methodology and methods of research. In this article, research methods such as analysis were used (the analysis of the general education system of a particular country was carried out, a certain set of characteristic features and traits was identified), the analogy method (the fundamental features of each general education system were identified), the comparison method (a direct comparison of the education systems of different countries was carried out according to the main indicators).

Over the past few years, large-scale reforms of the educational system have been carried out in Uzbekistan. Educational institutions have been reconstructed. As a result, new schools have

appeared in the country, old ones have been expanded and updated. Pre-school, secondary (basic) education continues to be provided free of charge. In the universities of the republic, citizens have the opportunity to study for free under state grants and receive a scholarship.

The education systems that currently operate in the Republic of Turkey were founded by Kemal Atatürk. Turkey's education systems are comprehensively detailed in the country's Constitution and laws "on the structure and tasks of the Ministry of National Education", as well as in government programs.

Article 42 of the Constitution of the Republic states that "all people have the right to education" and guarantees the rights of citizens to education. In the Republic of Turkey, all types of education are under the full control of the State, and it is impossible to open educational institutions that do not fall under such control. Private schools are also required to meet the requirements of state educational standards and fully implement state programs. Primary education is compulsory for all, and is taught free of charge in public schools. Children from low-income families who have expressed a desire to continue their education at later stages after compulsory education are provided with scholarships by the State, and other appropriate benefits are also established for them.

In educational institutions, they perform only educational work, tasks related to its improvement. Activities outside of it are not allowed.

Persons of Turkish nationality may not be taught any other foreign official language as their native language. The general structure of Turkey's national education systems is as follows: the education system in this country is divided into two main parts. The first of them is school education, which includes pre-school education, primary education, secondary and higher education.

Its composition is such that:

1. Admission of preschool children to the preschool level is voluntary. The purpose of preschool education is to ensure the physical, mental and moral development of children, carefully prepare them for the school stage, create conditions for low-income students, and teach correct and beautiful speech in Turkish.

2. And in primary school, children receive education between the ages of 6 and 14. At this stage, the school serves the implementation of the following goals and objectives;

To every Turkish child, in order to grow up, become a good person, be educated, educate and teach him to think in the spirit of national pride; the education of every Turkish child according to interests, abilities and talents, the return lies in carefully preparing them for life, for further stages of education.

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

These two stages can be organized on the basis of one school or separately as part of two schools, depending on school conditions.

In sparsely populated and scattered villages, a school opens in one of the central villages, and in areas where there is no possibility of grouping, this stage of education is carried out in the form of boarding schools.

3. Secondary education includes general education, vocational and technical educational institutions offering at least three years of study based on primary education.

Its main goal is to teach all students general secondary education and, accordingly, the problems of general culture, man and society, to prepare them for the stage of higher education, life, and professional activity.

These goals are being implemented in lyciums with secondary general education, vocational and agricultural areas according to various programs.

There are individual programs for each stage of training. These programs are:

- the program of preparation for higher education;
- Professional and higher education training program;
- a program of preparation for life, production, etc

Lyceums, according to their type and needs of the republic, specialize in:

- general education schools – prepare students for higher education, 3 years of study;
- scientific lyceums – improve the knowledge and abilities of gifted and creative students in certain subjects, training lasts 5 years;
- Junior secondary schools-for those who do not have the opportunity to study in full-time lyceums, the tuition is 4 years;
- professional lyceums-teach students various professions in accordance with their interests, the duration of study is 3 years;
- Lyceum of Fine Arts – has sections such as native language and literature, painting, music; – pedagogical lyceums – train primary education teachers. The term of study is 1 year, taking into account the preparatory course of 4 years;
- higher educational institutions of commercial and tourism education – train specialists for consumer services, trade, catering and other industries;
- Religious schools-train Imam khatib and teachers of religion;
- Special education schools are correctional schools designed for children with physical and mental disabilities;
- Technical secondary schools — provide students with industrial vocational education, as well as general subjects.

In addition, Turkey has a vocational lyceum for girls, a technical lyceum for girls, secondary schools for girls, private schools for girls and boys.

Basic education in Uzbekistan is provided for children aged 6-16 years. Professional, specialized training is also provided free of charge.

In Uzbekistan, the updated education system (according to the Law on Education of Uzbekistan dated 23.09. 2020) looks like this:

pre-school education and upbringing;

general secondary and specialized secondary education;

professional education;

higher education;

postgraduate education;

retraining and advanced training of personnel;

extracurricular education.

Special attention is paid to preschool education in Uzbekistan today. The main task is the proper upbringing of the new generation. Programs in educational institutions are designed in such a way as to reveal the child's abilities, increase interest in learning and gaining new knowledge.

The following types of preschool institutions operate in the country:

kindergartens (pre-school educational organization);

preschool narrow-profile organizations;

institutions that provide assistance to weakened children in need of supervision;

non-governmental pre-organization, PRE-based on public-private partnership, private pre-organization.

Preschool organizations accept children from 3 years old and teach up to seven. In kindergartens, the child is looked after, educated, and prepared for school.

You can go to a secondary school in Uzbekistan from the age of seven.

Features of education in the Uzbek secondary school:

The classes are mixed — they consist of boys and girls;

The academic year begins on September 02 and ends on May 25;

in the year of the fourth quarter;

if the number of students exceeds the capacity of schools, 2 shifts are organized in schools — the first and the second;

The duration of the lessons is 45 minutes;

classes start at 08.00;

lessons are conducted in Uzbek;

First-graders are given free textbooks and stationery, this is called a "Gift from the President";

From the second grade, educational materials are rented for a fee.

School education is two—stage - primary, secondary. The first lasts from the first to the fourth grade; the average lasts from grades 5-9 to 11.

The number of educational institutions at the beginning of the 2022/2023 academic year was 10,522. Over the past 5 years, the number of educational institutions has increased to 748.

For the first four years, children are taught literacy, writing, reading, and the necessary skills. State exams are taken at the end of 9 years or 11 years of study. In the 1990s, to obtain a secondary education certificate, students had to graduate from grades 9. After the reforms, the system has changed. Students can now, after graduating from grades 9, enroll in college, technical school or vocational school to receive professional technical and vocational education. Or he studies until the 11th grade of secondary school.

In vocational education, institutions of the type: vocational schools, technical schools, colleges. The number of professional schools in Uzbekistan is 333, technical schools – 266, colleges -134.

And now let's compare higher education in Turkey and Uzbekistan.

Higher education in Turkey educates highly qualified specialists of various professions who are capable of conducting research work.

There are currently 235 universities and higher technological institutes working in such specialties in Turkey. 2 of these universities are under the jurisdiction of religious courts.

People of Turkish nationality living outside the country (2.5 million of them) Great importance is also attached to education and upbringing. Currently, the Turkish Government has allocated 1,236 teachers to train such categories of people. All of them are paid for by the state.

Higher education in Uzbekistan has its own specifics. The academic year begins in universities on September 2. Lasts until the end of June. In the year of 2 semesters, starting from the 2020/2021 academic year, the procedure for the phased transition of the educational process to a credit-modular system has been introduced in higher educational institutions of the republic. The republic has a two-stage education system: bachelor's and master's degrees. The duration of the bachelor's degree is 4 years; the master's degree is 2 years. After completing the second stage, you can enter the doctoral program.

You can apply for a second higher education in Uzbekistan.

Higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan can be obtained by studying full-time, part-time, evening, distance learning. The training is free, paid (contractual).

Currently, there are 210 universities in the country.

Among them:

Number of state universities: 115;

Number of non-governmental universities: 65;

Foreign universities – 30.

The system of higher education institutions includes universities, institutes, academies, scientific institutions; bodies that manage subordinate educational institutions.

In Turkey, the Government pays great attention to extracurricular education in the “basic law on national education”.

The main requirement for extracurricular education is to teach adults to read and write; provide them with general and professional knowledge; eliminate deficiencies in literacy, as well as the fact that such institutions create conditions for the full adaptation of citizens, primarily young people, to the scientific, technological, economic, and cultural life of society. In addition, extracurricular institutions provide an opportunity for people working in various industries to improve their professional skills on the job. Extracurricular education in the Republic of Turkey is provided through two sources. One of them is a school, and the other is a mentoring direction.

Their programs by industry are as follows:

1. General education programs;
2. Professional and technical education programs;
3. Apprenticeship and Mastery programs;
4. Open educational programs, etc.

In addition to these, extracurricular educational institutions also include schools of applied arts, schools of applied arts for girls, institutes of maturity and centers of technical education for adults.

The Republican Children's school "Barkamol avlod" has been established under the Ministry of Public Education of Uzbekistan on the basis of the Republican Children's Centers for Technical creativity, artistic creativity, local history and ecology "Barkamol Avlod". Network circles of children's schools "Barkamol avlod" have been created in secondary schools based on the interests of students. In the education system of Uzbekistan, "Additional education" is called "The system of extracurricular education" and is so designated in all regulatory documents. The "System of extracurricular education" is the Barkamol Avlod children's schools.

The Center provides children between the ages of 6 and 18 with ample opportunities for their comprehensive development and meaningful leisure. When organizing activities, the centers rely on the following priority principles: the child's free choice of types and fields of activity; orientation to the personal interests, needs, abilities of the child; the possibility of free self-determination and self-realization of the child; unity of learning, upbringing, development; the practical and activity basis of the educational process; the formation of a child-adult community.

The centers are organized and operate independently in a separate building or in separate educational blocks of buildings of secondary schools, provided with a separate entrance and do not interfere with the learning process at school.

It is impossible to unambiguously determine which of the systems is the best and most effective, since each has its own positive and negative sides. Useful experience and effective practices can be borrowed from each of the systems considered in the article to improve the systems of both Uzbekistan and Turkey.

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