

ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE  
GERMAN EDUCATION SYSTEM IN OUR COUNTRY

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**Abstract:** This article provides for the creation of a German education system, the efficiency of work in the German education system and opportunities for students. In addition, the effectiveness of the German higher education system in the relationship between theory and practice is shown.

**Key words:** Science, education system, bachelor's degree, higher education, dual education system, practical activity, independent thinking

Germany is one of the centers of world science and culture. The history of this state spans several centuries. Scientific schools are known to the world by many scientists and scientists, such as Goethe, Hegel, Beethoven, Nietzsche, Einstein. Particular attention will be paid to the formation of independent thinking and a large-scale worldview in German educational circles recognized in international circles. The use of new methods introduced in the education system creates problems for students who do not know new information switching systems in education. A strict order characteristic of Germans, a one-word character is also formed in the education system.[1,2,3,4]

In Germany, pre-school education institutions are not part of the state system. The kindergarten operates under the care of charitable foundations, local authorities and churches. At the same time, enterprises and organizations can also have their own kindergarten. The preschool education system covers children aged 3 to 6 years. Children who have not yet had time to learn the mind play a large role in shaping the ability to express their opinions, communicate with peers and adults, and prepare them for primary education.[5,6]

According to the German constitution, school education is a state control. If there are 16 federal regions in the country, each of them has its own law in the education system. In this regard, there are differences in the school education system of federal regions.

For example, in most regions, the primary education system is 4 years. In the capital - Berlin - 6 years. However, in Germany, at 6, they are required to receive compulsory education before the age of 18.[7,8,9]

Children attend school from the age of 5-6. The primary school period is divided into four phases. Instead of an assessment, the teacher prepares a report on the state of the individual, psychological development of the child. Students begin to be assessed in the 3rd grade. [1] A 6-point grading system has been implemented in the German education system. Accordingly: 1st excellent, 2-good, 3-satisfactory, 4-sufficient, 5-insufficient, 6-unsatisfactory.[10,11,12]

At the initial stage, children will be given mathematics, German, science, music, aesthetics, 4.

German preschool education system. The main school - here the children will continue their studies until the ninth grade. The main schools teach students who have no intention of studying in higher educational institutions, who are trying to get into any profession. Graduates of the main school receive a certificate of unfinished secondary education. With this document you can enter professional schools.

Real school - In schools of this type, students are trained, prone to mathematics and science, wishing in the future to become specialists with higher education. Students who graduated from a real school will continue their studies at the gymnasium.

Gymnasium - the most important element of secondary education "has been studying at this educational institution for nine years - from the 5th to the 13th grade. In Germany, along with public schools, there are private educational institutions. Private schools make up 2% of secondary schools. Private schools will teach in specialties such as industry, language, cosmetics, gymnastics, household.

The use of the German education system in our country leads to complete efficiency. The uniform distribution of theoretical and practical studies leads to the fact that frames become high-quality, educated.

The dual educational system is a specialized type of education, while the student provides the opportunity to obtain theoretical knowledge directly in the educational institution, and practical skills directly in the workplace, that is, in the organization. [13] The main goal of dual learning is to combine the efforts of the educational institution and employers as the main factor in practical training and to improve the quality of professional training of students.

The concept of the vocational dual education system is based on strengthening the practical direction of training specialists by combining educational and production processes, which will significantly increase the professional mobility of graduates of educational institutions. The dual education system is an effective and flexible mechanism, allows enterprises in various fields to train qualified specialists in demand in modern conditions of the market economy.[14,15,16]

In a dual system, education includes not only educational institutions, but also industrial enterprises, firms, organizations. The content of the changes is that students receive practical education simultaneously in two educational institutions: universities

and institutes - in the theoretical part, and in production - in the practical part. The dual system involves the exchange of theories and practices throughout the educational period, which leads to the effectiveness and effectiveness of the application of the knowledge and skills gained.

Unlike the dual education system, most of the school week is devoted to practice at the enterprise, and a small part (1-2 days) to the university, as a rule, the dual education system is used in the technical and socio-economic spheres, construction, engineering, instructions. The dual system has proven itself well in social management, tourism management. Profit Direct assessment of the faculty by a potential employer Large percentage of employment Maximum approximation to production requirements Practical skills to solve production problems Motivation of a high level for obtaining knowledge Reducing the burden on the budget Thanks to the constant improvement of training of highly qualified specialists over the past decades, the system of bilateral education has become acceptable in the field of information technology.[17,18,19,20]

Practical experience in the implementation of the dual education system in Germany shows that many areas of training of future specialists are regulated by an agreement between social partners, regions and the state. The training of specialists of a certain orientation is based on the requirements and requirements of the personnel market to ensure youth professional mobility and competitiveness. The term of study varies up to 3 years. Trainees (students) who have completed practical classes at the enterprise are paid. The system is funded by the state and enterprises. The powers of the state include training at a given enterprise, and the powers of the region include training at a professional university.

The company fully provides the educational process with modern equipment that meets the requirements of the technology. Large enterprises and organizations have the opportunity to study in their laboratories and workshops, and in small places - in workplaces. The initial stage of training is directly related to the passage of industrial practice, and as a result, a university graduate can demonstrate to a potential employer many years of practical experience in the chosen area of the profession. The student in the facial system is the most financially independent, as he has a salary, although small during the study period. However, it should be noted that he devoted less time to the study of theory than those who studied in the system of traditional vocational education.[21,22,23,24]

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