



TEACHING SYSTEM AND TECHNOLOGIES IN GERMANY

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Annotation:

The German educational model places emphasis on developing independence in children, encourages critical thinking, supports children taking ownership for their learning process, and stresses the development of creative problem-solving skills.

Keywords: Support, encourage, alumni, language, social behavior, achievement, US or Canadian schools, aim, Cultural Affairs, German educational standards, 18% of students, 50% of students, the main advantages that Germany has to offer.

Аннотация:

Немецкая образовательная модель делает акцент на развитии самостоятельности у детей, поощряет критическое мышление, поддерживает детей, которые берут на себя ответственность за свой учебный процесс, и делает упор на развитие навыков творческого решения проблем.

Ключевые слова: Поддержка, поощрение, выпускники, язык, социальное поведение, достижения, школы в США или Канаде, цель, вопросы культуры, немецкие образовательные стандарты, 18% учащихся, 50% учащихся, основные преимущества, которые может предложить Германия.

Annotatsiya:

Nemis ta'lim modeli bolalarning mustaqil rivojlanishiga e'tibor beradi, tanqidiy fikrlashni rag'batlantiradi, o'z ta'lim jarayoniga ega bo'lgan bolalarni qo'llab-quvvatlaydi va ijodiy muammolarni hal qilish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishga urg'u beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Bitiruvchilarni qo'llab-quvvatlash, rag'batlantirish, til, ijtimoiy xulq-atvor, yutuq, AQSh yoki Kanada maktablari, maqsad, Madaniy ishlar, nemis ta'lim standartlari, talabalarning 18%, talabalarning 50%, Germaniya taklif qiladigan asosiy afzalliklar.



A characteristic feature of German schools is that students stay in the same groups as they move through the grades. A group of students in the class will be together in the following years. It creates community just as it does in adulthood - and requires learning how to support and encourage each other, how to resolve interpersonal differences, and build strong bonds throughout school and beyond. This creates a global network of well-connected alumni. Classes are balanced for language, social behavior, achievement, and gender. Because we typically have a more transient community than US or Canadian schools, we aim to balance classes as students come and go. Compulsory studies in Germany is based on the rules and regulations of the Grundgesetz (the German basic or fundamental national law). The federal government, with its departments of Education, Cultural Affairs, and Science has come together to create comprehensive education guidelines regarding basic general studies, administrative regulations for school attendance, management of higher education, and foundations for public and private schools.

German educational standards at local schools and also at higher education institutions are relatively high. In fact, precisely because the German school system is so well structured and rigorous, it produces some of the most accomplished students in the world. In a 2015 OECD/PISA study, Germany ranked 16th in mathematics as well as in science, and students attending ranked 11th in reading.

Students are thoroughly tested and evaluated at each stage of schooling. If a student fails to achieve the required minimum grades in two or more classes - for example, in a foreign language, and in religious studies- they have to repeat the whole year to ensure that they are always meeting the requirements to move up.

Only 18% of students at most German schools have to repeat the year once, and more than 50% of students report attending post-secondary and higher studies in Germany.

Compulsory education in Germany dictates that all students from the age of six to 15 years old need to attend school consistently. However, students usually stay in school until 18 years of age and then start a university education at a German university or a continuing vocational education at a full-time vocational school or technical school.



While parents can choose to put their kids in a private school or even an international school for preschool education, primary education, or secondary education, the curriculum in public schools and the secondary education in Germany is sufficient enough to allow their students to aim confidently for university-level education and obtain a university entrance qualification after the final examination at the Gymnasium (high school).

The German school week runs from Monday to Friday. Students at elementary school start pretty early, from 8 a.m., and stay on until 1 or 2 p.m. For older kids in lower secondary education, these hours may be extended until about 4 p.m. German students in upper secondary education might even stay until 5 p.m. during their last school year. Primary school or elementary school in Germany is known as *Grundschule*. The very first term in German primary education starts around the beginning of September. From ages six to ten, children go through four years of school at a primary level. However, some primary schools and private institutions run for six years; that means your 5th-grade age would be 11 and a 6th-year student would be 12 years old.

Educational Technology is the field of study that investigates the process of analyzing, designing, developing, implementing, and evaluating the instructional environment, learning materials, learners, and the learning process in order to improve teaching and learning. Educational technology in education is important because it helps today's teachers to integrate new technologies and tools into their classroom. Teachers are able to upgrade and improve the learner-centeredness of their classroom. It enables teachers to engage their students in unique, innovative, and equitable ways. Teachers are also able to expand their network and connect with other teachers and educators nationally and globally. Many teachers pursue a Master's degree in Educational Technology because they want to improve their use of educational technology—they want to learn how to more effectively integrate the use of 1:1 devices, or how to teach in a hybrid or fully online setting, or how to improve student engagement and achievement with technology. Not only do they learn all of these skills and more, they also learn how to integrate research-supported strategies to improve their teaching and how to coach their peers to do the same.

Graduates of a Master's in Educational Technology degree have gone on to become:
National Board-Certified Teachers



School Administrators

Technology Facilitators and Coordinators

Personnel at Ed Tech Start Ups

Instructional Designers (both within and outside of education)

Online preK-12 Teachers

STEM Teachers and Coordinators

Professional Learning Leaders and Liaisons

Curriculum Developers

Whilst 99.4% of German school students have a computer at home and spend 114 min on average weekdays using technology, only 14 min is spent using technology at school per day, which is lower than the OECD average (OECD, 2015b).

Germany is among the most popular destinations for studying abroad. The number of international students in Germany has been growing steadily over the years. From 2014 to 2021, the numbers have increased by nearly 40%.

Here are the top advantages Germany offers that draw students from all over the world:

1. Low or No Cost of Education

For Bachelor's or Master's degree level, international students can enjoy free tuition in German public universities. International Students only need to pay a small administrative fee or semester fee. This is why so many Indian students choose to study abroad in Germany.

2. Choose From Top Ranked Universities

Get world-class education, almost for free, at German universities which rank among the world's best. Germans believe everyone should have free access to higher education and contribute to the economic growth of the country. A degree from a reputable German university will open doors for career growth for you internationally.

3. Scholarships for International students

Several scholarship providers like DAAD offer financial support to needy students in Germany.

4. Affordable Living



The cost of living is relatively affordable in Germany, with accommodation and airfare constituting the bulk of the cost. Students have many options to handle accommodation costs like living in a dorm, student halls, renting a room, sharing an apartment with friends, etc.

5. Endless Work Opportunities

There are plenty of work opportunities in Germany, and they want international students to stay after completing their education and keep working in Germany. Giant companies like Daimler, BMW, Audi, Adidas, Siemens, and Bosch are among the top recruiters.

6. Extensive Focus on Research

Top German universities enjoy partnerships with local and international research institutes and offer state-of-the-art research facilities and laboratories for students.

7. Travel Europe on Student Visa

Travel anywhere within the EU with your student visa in Germany.

In this article, I have given information about the German education system and technology in the teaching system. Germany has a unique method and I really liked it.