

Ways to Achieve Success in Education: a Comparative Study of the Experience of the Educational Systems of Uzbekistan and South Korea

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Abstract: This article comprehensively analyzes the differences and similarities between the educational systems of Uzbekistan and South Korea. The influence of state policies and socio-cultural factors on the education system of the two countries is studied. Also, the quality of education, the content of educational programs, the use of innovative technologies, and the adaptation processes to international standards will be discussed. The success factors of the South Korean education system and the possibilities of implementing these experiences in Uzbekistan are considered. The article also provides in-depth information about modern approaches to student training, state support measures, and the role of education in the future. Through this comparison, opportunities for further improvement of the educational system of Uzbekistan are determined.

Keywords: Far East, education, personnel, innovative, structure, private higher education, law, material, province, artificial intelligence, exact sciences, modern technologies.

Education in Uzbekistan. After the Republic of Uzbekistan gained political independence, fundamental reforms began to be implemented in all spheres of our social life. In July 1992, independent Uzbekistan's first "Law on Education" was adopted. However, by 1997, when analyzing the implementation of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" and the ideas put forward in its content, it was found that certain shortcomings were allowed in this regard. According to the results of the analysis, it became clear that most of the carried out reforms did not have a deep scientific basis and it was necessary to reform the personnel training system. Therefore, at the 9th session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a new version of the Law "On Education" and "National Personnel Training Program" was adopted.

According to the Law of the Republic "On Education", education in Uzbekistan is divided into:

1. Pre-school education - from 3 to 7 years (compulsory school preparation period from 6 to 7 years)
2. General secondary education, in which it is divided into:
 - a) Primary education 1-4 grades;
 - b) Basic education - grades 5-9;
 - c) Secondary education - 10-11 grades.
3. Professional education. It is also divided into three parts:
 - a) Primary professional education - ninth-grade graduates are accepted;
 - b) Secondary professional education is taught for up to two years, depending on the difficulty, based on a state order or payment contract;
 - c) Secondary special professional education - technical schools are included.
4. Higher education consists of a bachelor's degree and master's degree;
5. Post-graduate education - Doctor of Philosophy (PhD), Doctor of Science (DSc).

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6. Retraining of personnel and increasing their skills;
7. Out-of-school education - Out-of-school educational organizations include palaces, houses, clubs, and centers of children's and teenagers' creativity, "Barkamol Avlod" children's schools, children's and teenagers' sports schools, children's music and art schools, studios, information- includes a library and health facilities. [1]

In Article 7 of the Law "On Education", the procedure for determining the content of education is carried out as follows:

"State educational standards determine the requirements for the content and quality of general secondary, secondary special, vocational, and higher education. Fulfillment of state educational standards is mandatory for all educational institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan."

Founders of DTS:

1. Minimum requirements for students' knowledge, skills and qualifications;
2. Curriculum;
3. Curriculum;
4. Evaluation criteria. [2]

When defining the concept of "lesson structure" in the conditions of advanced education, it is divided into three: didactic (Greek "didactics" means teaching, learning . Didactic pedagogy produces the theory of education and training), logical, psychological, and methodical (Greek "research, method, the way to the goal"). consideration is recommended on a case-by-case basis. TA Ilina recommends a type of lesson that takes all the main elements into its structure, that is, a general or mixed lesson :

- This part usually includes greetings, students, classroom equipment, and students' readiness for class;
- written homework with different methods, regardless of the goal;
- Oral testing of students' knowledge;
- Explaining new material through the teacher's explanation or students' independent analysis;
- Homework assignment;
- Consolidation of new material, that is, reinforcement that is carried out when the material is presented in the first place or on the way;
- It consists of completing the lesson, which is done in an organized manner. [2]

In 2024, the Republic of Uzbekistan was selected as one of the 6 champion countries participating in the UNICEF Learning Pioneers program, funded by the UNICEF Global Innovation Center. Learning Pioneers is a two-year program aimed at introducing innovative approaches and world-class digital learning technologies to help transform the education system. The Ministry of Preschool and School Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan is working together with UNICEF and the Global Education Innovation Center in Helsinki, Finland, to identify, adapt, and test high-impact digital solutions in the field of education. This can be scaled up nationally to achieve better learning outcomes and student development. As part of the implementation of the "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy, schools were equipped with computer laboratories and digital devices. Eduten is Finland's largest research initiative, combining Finnish educational excellence with gamified learning and artificial intelligence. Currently, Uzbekistan is among 50 countries that use Eduten. More than 1.3 million teachers and students use this platform worldwide. [3]

Education in South Korea. According to South Korea's Law No. 20251 (On Basic Education/교육기본법 (kyuyukgi bon bop)), which came into force in 2024, all citizens are not discriminated against because of gender, religion, race, social status, economic status or physical condition, etc. Compulsory 6-year primary education and 3-year secondary education. A school will be



established for kindergarten, primary, secondary, and higher. [4] In South Korea, a child goes to grade 1 from the age of 7 (going to school from the age of 6 is under discussion next year) and receives 6 years of primary school education, 3 years of secondary school education (grades 7, 8 and 9) are compulsory. However, another 3 years (grades 10, 11, and 12) are paid and are called higher education, which is optional. Nowadays, many people use this money to educate their children. After the division of Korea, the situation of the population became difficult, so families did not send their children to higher education. Bachelor's education is 4 years and a master's is 2 years. In South Korea, a person can study trades and sciences until death. That is, a person has the right to learn the science of baking or the science of playing musical instruments.

In primary education (초등학교), students learn their mother tongue (한국어hanguko), physical sciences, social studies, languages, visual arts, and music. Since the 20th century, English has been taught in high school, but nowadays English is taught in the third grade. In order for young children not to get bored and tired of the lesson, their lesson time is 40 minutes. The number of subjects is 9, so there is no pressure on the child and it allows them to quickly acquire new knowledge.

In high school (중학교) at the age of 13. Physical education, history, science, ethics, home economics, informatics, and Chinese 한자 (from 8th grade) are taught as additional subjects at school. At this age, children have learned a lot about school and have realized how important it is to learn, so the lesson time is 45 minutes. 13 subjects will be taught in the secondary school, these subjects are treated according to world standards.

They enter high school (고등학교) at the age of 16 and graduate at the age of 19. They continue these 3 years in the specialty of their choice, that is, those who are interested in foreign languages study at the school of foreign languages, there are also art and physical education schools. Why exactly do they study the last 3 years in such depth? The reason is that they will apply to college in the future, the college entrance exam is also important for getting high scores and good school grades (school grades are for getting into higher education). They are the oldest in the school, and the lessons are in-depth and 50 minutes long to prepare them for college and higher education.

attention is also paid to the issue of teacher training for schools. 6.5% of all students in Korea are future teachers. There are 11 teacher training colleges in the country. Each province has its own college. It takes 2 years to become a teacher of elementary grades. Science teachers read somewhat more. [5] There are more than 100 universities in Korea, 80% of which are private HEIs. Among them are the most famous in the world, such as "Yonsei University", "Songang University", and "Hanyang University". The number of students receiving higher education in the Republic of Korea increased from 100,000 in 1960 to 1.3 million in 1987, according to which the country ranked second in the world after the United States. [6] All higher education institutions in South Korea use the latest technology, which can be attributed to the large number of higher education institutions in the country. They improve all their conditions year by year to attract more applicants. Seoul National University is the most famous and modern institution of higher education in Korea. It has 15 courses and 28,000 students study there. Today, the world technologies of artificial intelligence are developing widely, and in the same way, a number of works on creating artificial intelligence are being carried out in South Korea. By 2024, 12 large artificial intelligence systems have been developed. South Korea ranks 49th in the world in English proficiency.[7] Uzbekistan is in 93rd place.[8] So we can know how important it is to learn the language and the latest technologies. In South Korea, it is somewhat difficult to get a job after graduating with a master's degree, because companies have to raise the salary for this level of staff, but companies do not want to pay a lot. Mostly, college and undergraduate graduates are accepted quickly.

Summary. If we look at the data presented above, South Korea has been in the top ten in terms of education system and number of students in the world for several decades. Since our country is one of the developing countries, we should study the Korean education system and apply it to the current educational reform. The result of the survey conducted among the students of the 4th stage of Korean language philology of the Namangan branch of the Tashkent International University of Chemistry



was as follows: they were taught for 2 weeks in the South Korean education system, and the mastered the previous lesson was 60-70% among students, while in the Korean system it was 85-90% increased to In Uzbekistan, the educational system of South Korea is studied and efforts are being made to apply it to our own education. We can learn from the opening of various higher education institutions in cooperation with the Republic of Korea in Uzbekistan. As a result, students are strengthening their knowledge and skills in South Korea, implementing their knowledge and experience in our country, and contributing to the development of our country.

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