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**THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN THE USA AND UZBEKISTAN: A COMPARATIVE
ANALYSIS OF MODERN EDUCATIONAL APPROACHES**

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ANNOTATION (Uzbek)

Ushbu ilmiy tezisda Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari va O'zbekiston Respublikasi ta'lim tizimlarining zamonaviy rivojlanish tendensiyalari qiyosiy jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot davomida ta'limni boshqarish modeli, baholash tizimi, kredit-modul tizimi, innovatsion pedagogik yondashuvlar hamda tanqidiy fikrlashni rivojlantirish masalalari ilmiy asosda o'rganilgan. AQSH ta'lim tizimining pragmatik va talabaga yo'naltirilgan modeli hamda O'zbekistonda olib borilayotgan modernizatsiya jarayonlari qiyosiy ravishda yoritiladi. Shuningdek, raqamli texnologiyalar, akademik erkinlik va xalqaro integratsiyaning oliy ta'limdagi ahamiyati ko'rsatib beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: ta'lim tizimi, qiyosiy tahlil, kredit-modul tizimi, tanqidiy fikrlash, akademik erkinlik, innovatsion ta'lim, AQSH, O'zbekiston.

АННОТАЦИЯ (Russian)

В данной научной работе проводится сравнительный анализ современных тенденций развития систем образования Соединенных Штатов Америки и Республики Узбекистан. Исследуются модели управления образованием, методики преподавания, системы оценивания, кредитно-модульная система и инновационные подходы в образовательном процессе. Особое внимание уделяется прагматической и ориентированной на студента модели образования США, а также реформам модернизации образования в Узбекистане.

Ключевые слова: система образования, сравнительный анализ, инновационное образование, кредитно-модульная система, академическая свобода, США, Узбекистан.

ABSTRACT (English)

This scientific thesis presents a comparative analysis of modern educational systems in the United States of America and the Republic of Uzbekistan. The research examines educational governance, teaching methodologies, assessment systems, credit-module implementation, critical thinking development, and innovative pedagogical approaches. Particular attention is devoted to the pragmatic and student-centered model of American education as well as the modernization reforms currently being implemented in Uzbekistan. Furthermore, the article highlights the significance of digital technologies, academic freedom, and international integration in higher education.

Keywords: educational system, comparative analysis, innovative education, credit-module system, academic freedom, critical thinking, USA, Uzbekistan.

INTRODUCTION

Education is considered one of the most important strategic sectors influencing the economic, political, and cultural development of nations in the twenty-first century. In the era of globalization, countries seek to modernize their educational systems in order to improve competitiveness and prepare qualified specialists for the international labor market. Consequently, comparative studies of educational systems have become increasingly important for identifying effective pedagogical practices and academic reforms.

The educational systems of the United States and Uzbekistan represent two distinct approaches to educational development. The American educational system is characterized by decentralization, flexibility, academic freedom, and student-centered learning. In contrast, Uzbekistan has historically maintained a centralized educational structure based on state standards and theoretical instruction. However, recent reforms in Uzbekistan demonstrate a transition toward international educational standards and innovative teaching methodologies [1].

MAIN PART / ANALYSIS

One of the major differences between the educational systems of the USA and Uzbekistan is the governance structure. In the United States, educational institutions possess significant autonomy in curriculum development, assessment methods, and academic management. Educational policies are mainly regulated at the state and local levels rather than by a centralized ministry [2]. Such flexibility allows universities and schools to adapt quickly to social and technological changes.

Conversely, the educational system of Uzbekistan has traditionally functioned

under centralized governmental control. The Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation determines academic standards, curricula, and assessment criteria for educational institutions throughout the country. Nevertheless, modern educational reforms aim to provide universities with greater academic independence and institutional flexibility.

Another important distinction concerns teaching methodologies and classroom interaction. American education focuses heavily on critical thinking, creativity, discussion-based learning, and practical problem-solving. Students are encouraged to participate actively in classroom discussions, express independent opinions, and conduct research projects. Such pedagogical approaches help learners develop analytical and communicative skills required in the modern workforce [3].

In contrast, traditional Uzbek education has historically emphasized theoretical knowledge and memorization. Despite this, the implementation of modern pedagogical technologies and interactive methods is gradually transforming the educational environment. Universities increasingly apply student-centered learning approaches and encourage independent learning activities.

Assessment systems also reveal significant differences between the two countries. The United States commonly uses GPA and letter-grade systems based on continuous assessment, participation, coursework, and projects. This holistic model motivates students to maintain consistent academic performance throughout the semester. Uzbekistan traditionally used a five-point grading system, but many universities are now implementing GPA and credit-module systems through digital platforms such as HEMIS [4].

The integration of technology into education is another crucial aspect of modern educational development. American universities actively incorporate artificial intelligence, online learning platforms, and digital research tools into the academic process. In Uzbekistan, digital transformation is rapidly progressing through online education systems, electronic libraries, and modern IT infrastructure.

Furthermore, both countries prioritize international cooperation in higher education. American universities maintain strong partnerships with research institutions and industries through the “Triple Helix” model involving universities, government agencies, and private companies. Similarly, Uzbekistan has

established international partnerships and technoparks to improve educational quality and scientific innovation.

Despite these achievements, both educational systems face serious challenges. The United States struggles with rising tuition fees and student loan debt, while Uzbekistan continues addressing issues related to teacher retraining and adaptation to modern pedagogical standards. Nevertheless, educational reforms in both countries demonstrate a strong commitment to improving academic quality and preparing globally competitive specialists [5].

CONCLUSION

The comparative analysis of the educational systems of the United States and Uzbekistan demonstrates that both countries possess unique educational strengths and developmental priorities. The American system provides a model of academic flexibility, creativity, and student-centered learning, whereas Uzbekistan focuses on systematic modernization and the integration of international standards into national education.

Recent educational reforms in Uzbekistan indicate a strong commitment toward building a competitive educational environment based on innovation, digital transformation, and academic independence. The transition to credit-module education and modern pedagogical technologies reflects the country's efforts to combine national traditions with global educational practices. Ultimately, international cooperation, technological advancement, and the development of critical thinking skills will continue to shape the future of education worldwide. Comparative studies such as this contribute to the improvement of educational quality and the exchange of effective pedagogical experiences between nations.

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