

# PROSPECTS FOR THE USE OF THE EXPERIENCE OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION (ON THE EXAMPLE OF JAPAN)

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## ANNOTATION

This article examines the factors of organization and management of the education system in developed foreign countries. Also, the achievements and factors achieved in the education system of foreign countries (on the example of Japan) were studied and practical proposals and recommendations were developed on the use of these experiences in the general secondary and higher education system.

One of the areas most focused after the independence of our country remains the field of Education. The stability of its economy, the ability to compete with developed countries in all areas, in turn, depends on the competitiveness of graduates of higher educational institutions in the world. The reason for the Presidential Republic of Uzbekistan 2018 yil June 5 "Oli education effectively training quality oshirish and ularning amalga oshirilayotgan keng kyrovli reformatlard foccia participation in providing buzycha keprim measure-measure throughout life PQ-3775-...socio-economic development of sustainable development of all countries in standard ways are the task is set "to create a suitable system of Higher Education". Hence, the quality education system serves as the basis for the training of quality personnel, and quality personnel as the basis for the construction of a developed, rich society <sup>1</sup>.

In Particular, Our President On October 30, 2020, Sh.Mirziyoev emphasized that "today's modernization processes, reform and change results go to school education and the issue of growing new generation of personnel" in the video "on the discussion of issues of improving the educational system in our country, accelerating the development of the field of science". Today, Education Reform has become one of the priority tasks in the state. In particular, over the past two years, the monthly salary of teachers has been increased by 1.5 times, a number of measures have been taken to increase the prestige of teachers in society, presidential schools, schools of creativity, specialized schools have been established in all regions of the country, and the most qualified specialists have been involved in these educational institutions.

Before carrying out reforms in all areas, of course, it is important to study international experiences, analyze and monitor the results. To what extent the educational policy pursued in countries is effective is reflected in international ratings. Today, theoretical, scientific and scientific-practical cooperation has been established with many developed countries in the field of Education. An example of this is the establishment of

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<sup>1</sup>Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 5, 2018 No. 3775 "On additional measures to improve the quality of education in higher educational institutions and ensure their active participation in comprehensive reforms carried out in the country".

cooperation in the field of education with such educational countries as Germany, South Korea, China, Singapore, Italy, Russia, Turkey.

Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 8, 2019 no PF-5847 "On approval of the concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030";

- To analyze the results of international relations, assess the effectiveness of joint programs, develop new forms of cooperation, prepare proposals for attracting foreign professors and compatriots abroad to the higher education system;
- Development of academic mobility programs of professors and doctoral students within the framework of cooperation with foreign higher educational institutions;
- To develop international cooperation in the field of science, to establish active cooperation of leading domestic higher education institutions with relevant institutes of the academy of sciences of the republic of uzbekistan and prestigious foreign higher education and scientific research institutions, to widely use the mentoring model;
- Development of joint degree programs in cooperation with foreign higher education institutions;
- To expand cooperation in the field of education with foreign countries on the development of export of educational services and improve their regulatory framework;
- The organization of international joint scientific journals, as well as educational forums, conferences of rectors and other conferences in cooperation with higher educational institutions and research centers of developed foreign countries has been defined<sup>2</sup>.

Today, in Asia, the leadership of the Japanese education system is being neglected. The Japanese education system is distinguished by the fact that, unlike other Asian countries, great importance is attached to the preservation of national traditions and values along with the introduction of Western technologies. It is this aspect that also adapts to our militatem and values, increasing the attractiveness of the Japanese educational system.

As the legal basis for the work of educational cooperation with Japan, we can cite the decisions of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 2602 "On the establishment of the Uzbek-Japanese Youth Innovation Center under the Tashkent State Technical University named after Islam Karimov" dated September 19, 2016, No. 4550 "On measures to further improve the activities of the Uzbek-Japanese Youth Innovation Center". On December 18, 2019, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev's official visit to Japan, a number of agreements were reached on cooperation in the field of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and technology. In accordance with the resolution of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to

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<sup>2</sup>Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 8, 2019 no PF-5847 "On approval of the concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030"

further expand and strengthen bilateral cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and Japan" dated December 28, 2019 No. 762 of December 2, 2020, the Japanese digital university was established in Tashkent 3.

Many experts around the world are conducting scientific research work on the study and analysis of the modern Japanese educational system. Of the researchers of the CIS countries in different years, M.L.Rodionov on the topic "Japanese Secondary Schools after the Second World War", V.T.Nanivskie on the topic "moral education in Japanese schools", g.V.Stepenko "ways to modernize mathematical education in Japanese schools", yu.V.Boyarchuk conducted research work on the topic "Comprehensive School of modern Japan". In addition, the Japanese education system V.A.Pronikov and I.D.Named after the ladanov "Japanese", A.I.Sokolov's "Japan. In the Monographs" economics and education", S. Ch.Lim" the development of the public education system in Japan and the political struggle for its democratization", we can see that scientific research on the Japanese education system has also been carried out. This is the case of MDX and foreign scientists N.M.Vaskresenskie, B.L.Wolfson, A.N.Djurinskie, Z.A.Malkov, N.D.Nikandrov, N.P.Abukhov, V.Ya.Pilipavskie, D.R.Sabirov, M.S.Sunsav, T.M.Tregubov, Szin Imin, T.V.The zirlins also used data on the Japanese educational system to compare the problem in their scientific research. As an example of the scientific and prohibition work carried out in the Republic in this area, D.X. Djalalova "We can cite the research work of dzhalalova on the topic osnovnie trend razvitiya sovremennoy yaponskoy scale"<sup>4</sup>.

In conclusion, today, a huge number of countries are interested in the Japanese education system. It is not for nothing of course, because it is precisely the transformation of this state, whose natural resources are very limited, into the second economic leader of the world, that is recognized as the fruit of the attention shown to the field of Education. Another unique aspect of the Japanese educational system is that the most advanced Western experiments were introduced into the educational process, while the national traditions were kept complete. The focus on nationality is also prominent in the system of disciplines defined in education. Even students are taught traditional Japanese arts such as shodo (calligraphy) and haiku. It was this aspect that ensured that Japanese students were the most disciplined and responsible students. Diligence and a conscientious approach to a given task are one of the qualities inherent in Japanese students. The introduction of advanced information technologies into the field of education remains one of the factors in the development of the Japanese educational system. We can see the effect of these works on the example of the achievements of Japan in the field of electrical engineering, automation and robotics.

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<sup>3</sup>Resolution of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 28, 2019 "on measures to further expand and strengthen bilateral cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and Japan" PQ-4553.

<sup>4</sup>D.H. Jalalova. "The main trends in the development of the modern Japanese school" Abstract dis.k.p.n. 2004.P.-7Д.X.

Even in terms of the continuity of education and the level of coverage of educators, the experience of Japan is considered worthy of praise. Even non-compulsory upper (secondary) schools are attended by 96% of students. Attention is paid to the fact that no student is left out of the field of Education. At almost all stages of education, special attention is also paid to students with disabilities.

Vocational education in Japan is also very well established. In vocational education, 90% of Japanese student girls receive education. The areas of vocational education were chosen based on vital needs. For example, a medical nurse, a kindergarten educator, an elementary school educator, a home worker, a programmer, an auto mechanic, a cook, a seamstress, etc.k.

The high quality of education is the rating of many Nobel laureates who have grown in the country, mainly in the field of chemistry and physics, leading scientists and graduates in the ranking of the world. For graduates of Japanese universities, the door of almost any large international company is open.

Public policy in the field of Education. In Japan, in 2020, 3.5% of the gross domestic product was allocated to the education system. Japanese authorities annually allocate \$ 130 billion in scientific research.

At the same time, there are a number of mummies in the field of education, in the summer of 2021, the chronic lack of low-skilled labor forced the Japanese government to revise the Migration Policy. This circumstance is due to the excessive saturation of the domestic market with highly qualified personnel.

In general, we believe that the appropriate use of advanced experience in the Japanese education system in our national education system, the introduction of Japanese experience into all stages of Education will have a good effect.

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