

## JAPANESE EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN

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**Abstract:** *In recent years, education play crucial role in every country, also a lot of work is being carried out in the field of education, in particular, experience has been exchange with other countries. the purpose of this article is to further improve the education system at the same time to promote Japanese education in Uzbekistan to use their qualified and modern experiences among young people. In contrast, compare the competitiveness of vocational system of Uzbekistan and Japan methods and qualitatively as well as then gives some suggestions on Uzbekistan's to improve the quality of education.*

**Key word:** *teaching technology, Uzbekistan education system, Japanese knowledge, up-date methods*

### Education system of Uzbekistan

The education system in Uzbekistan consists of the following stages:

- Preschool education: for children aged 3-6 years.
- Primary school: for students aged 6-15 years. General subjects are taught at this stage.
- Secondary school: After completing year 9, students can optionally continue to college, academic lyceum or comprehensive schools.
- Higher education: University and institute level. At this stage, students are taught specialized subjects.

A number of reforms are also being implemented in the education system of Uzbekistan. Many new programs are being planned in order to improve the quality of education, introduce modern technologies and adapt to international standard

### About Uzbekistan

as the German philosopher said

In order for one person to develop the society, the state must invest for the development of the whole society

it is worth saying that Uzbekistan spends a lot of money on infrastructure in many cases

this in turn causes a low level of education.

With the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, work was carried out on the basis of five priorities during the years 2017-2021, and many educational reforms were implemented.

The goal of the strategy is to fundamentally increase the effectiveness of reforms, to create conditions for the comprehensive development of society and the state, and to modernize the country.

Persistent implementation of modernization of the country and liberalization in all spheres of life

In Uzbekistan, everyone is guaranteed equal rights to education, regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, faith, personal and social status. Schooling is compulsory in Uzbekistan.

Reforms in the higher education system constitute the main part of the reforms implemented in the field of education. In particular, to determine the priority directions of the systematic reform of higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, to raise the process of training independent thinking highly qualified personnel to a new level in terms of quality, to modernize higher education, based on advanced educational technologies In order to develop the social sphere and economic sectors, the Concept of the development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, approved by the decree of the head of our state on October 8, 2019, serves as a prelude to new reforms in the field.

As our President noted: "The more educated our children are, the faster the economic sectors based on high technologies will develop, the more social problems will be solved." Therefore, if I say that the threshold of New Uzbekistan starts from the school, I think that our entire nation will support this idea."

In our country, in October 2019, the concept for the development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 was adopted. The following tasks were established in this document:

- Accelerating intellectual progress
- Preparing competitive personnel
- Effectively organizing scientific and innovative activities
- Strengthening international cooperation
- Developing the integration of science, education, and production

#### Priority Directions

The concept reflects the priority directions for reforming the higher education system of our country:

- Expanding the coverage in higher educational institutions and improving the quality of education

- Introducing digital technologies and educational platforms
- Engaging youth in scientific activities
- Forming innovative structures
- Commercializing the results of scientific research
- Achieving international recognition

#### Reforms in Higher Education

The speech of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the Day of Teachers and Mentors supports these reforms. As the state leader emphasized, we aim to create a new Renaissance era — the third Renaissance foundation through broad democratic changes, including educational reforms.

#### **Innovative Development**

Today, it is necessary for the scientific and educational sphere to apply the latest technologies for innovative development. Our institute has accumulated significant experience in this regard, specifically in identifying itself as a higher educational institution with an innovative development vector. These include:

- Creating innovative infrastructure: technoparks, clusters, technopolises, and business incubators.

- Macro-economic integration of education, science, and production: leading to the establishment of a specialized scientific-technical and economic area filled with cluster structures around the institution.

- Organizing a conducive educational process: creating conditions that enhance the innovative activity of scientific research, education, and science, involving teachers, doctoral students, master's students, and undergraduates in scientific developments, and improving the quality of specialist training.

- Preparing highly qualified personnel: measures for training capable individuals in the innovative field of science and technology and the economy.

The indicators related to the modern scientific and educational activities of the institute indicate our aspirations and potential in this field. They not only provide an honest assessment of the development stages we have gone through but also open the way to become a research university in the future.

#### **Conclusion**

The effective tasks being carried out in the education sector are certainly not lagging behind reforms in other areas in terms of their relevance and practical significance. Continuing reforms in this sector on a wider scale is a demand of the time.

Information Technology Era. In the 21st century, developing science and creating innovations have become a vital necessity to achieve significant progress in all spheres of life - industry, construction, chemistry, agriculture, textile, engineering, and other sectors.

Global Processes. This process is now being recognized in all countries that are on the path of development worldwide. Special attention is being given to this process in our republic as well.

Country President. The President of our country has started his activities as a leader with meetings with the academicians, leading scientists, and generally scholars of our nation, which is not in vain, as he aims to harmonize the development of science with industrial progress in our country.

#### **ABOUT JAPANESE EDUCATION**

How Japanese's education system builds their character education culture and economy

# "PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH"

#1 character before academic knowledge

Until a student is 10 years old they are not given any exams instead their characters are honed.

#2 character is the foundation of learning International schools in Tokyo offer a range of curriculums that are based on educational standards from many countries including to students ranging from preschooler to high schooler. Meanwhile schools that solely cater to early learner are not constrained by educational standards and have more freedom to integrate the concepts into their programs. Thus, for example, GG International school's full-time students are aged zero six and the school offers experiential learning through a comprehensive art to science education. As Jesus Estrada program coordinator at the school, explained art plays a strong role in the school's curricular.

They believe that when the student has the right attitude it is easier for them to learn things.

#3 Japanese school days are longest in the world

Starting and finishing times vary from school to school but most kids have to be at school for registration by 8.30 am and the last class of the day actually finishes around 3.00pm.

However, this is not the end of the short days for most kids, who stay at school to take part in sport and other club activities.

#4 Teachers are highly respected in Japan

#5 A teacher's job is to teach

#6 there is no prom in Japan.

#7 there are not school buses in Japan

#8 there are no janitors in Japanese schools

#9 Summer vacation is long

Most Japanese schools do not employ janitors or custodians when cleaning students are divided into small groups and assigned tasks they rotate throughout the year.

The Japanese education system believes that requiring students to clean up after themselves. Teachers them to work in a team and help each other. Besides spending their own time and effort sweeping mopping and wiping makes kids respect their work and the work of others. The Japanese education system does its best to ensure that the standard eat healthy and balanced meals. Japanese student have an 8 hour school day. But apart from that they study even during the holidays and on weekends.

Students have to wear a school uniforms almost all junior high school require their students to wear school uniforms. Some school have their attire traditional Japanese school uniforms consist of a military style for boy and a sailor outfit for girls. Wearing uniforms helps to promote a sense of community among the children. The school attendance rate is about 99.99%.

## **Conclude**

Benchmarking can help education reflect on the overall goals, structures and direction of their system and help understand some of their limitations as well as potential

improvement variables that affect the effectiveness of vocational education system can be defined, their ability to from skills financing methods fairness of access and results and responsiveness of demand.

The use of Japanese experience in the domestic system of training highly qualified personal will give a positive effect only if the specifics of uzbek education and vocational education and preserved.

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