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PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UZBEKISTAN-JAPANESE EDUCATION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information about the education system of Uzbekistan and Japan, its achievements and problems, as well as about future development.

Key words: education, modernization, personnel, university, improvement, training, specialization.

INTRODUCTION

In order to eliminate all major problems in the education system of the country, resulting in the development of the country, the development of the country, strengthening independence, development of the economy, ensuring the well-being of our people in Uzbekistan on August 29, 1997 the Law "On Education" and the Law "National Training Program" accepted. Speaking about the process, role and significance of the formation of the "National Training Program", which has a unique role in determining the future of the country, the implementation of the tasks set out in the Program will bring up a harmoniously developed person. leads to. There will be an opportunity to bring up people who understand the dignity of Uzbekistan, have a strong will, full faith and a clear purpose in life.

MAIN PART

On October 8, 2019, setting priorities for the systemic reform of higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, raising the process of training highly qualified personnel with modern knowledge and high moral qualities, modernization of higher education, social sphere based on advanced educational technologies and decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the Concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" for the development of sectors of the economy. The above normative documents serve as a basis for improving the quality of education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the creation of a competitive education system.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this regard, it would be useful to study the experience of Japan, a country with high results in education and other fields, and apply it in relevant fields [1-3]. In Japan, only universities can be seen as institutions of higher education. Graduates of large high schools or schools operating on a 12-year regular program are admitted to universities. According to the data, there are 460 universities in the country, of which 95 are state-owned, 34 are municipal and 331 are private. 1 million 843 thousand students study there. 77.4% of students are boys and 22.6% are girls. In Japan, it is possible to enter public universities after graduating from high school. Admission is held in 2 stages.

In the first stage, entrants take the "General Test of the First Phase of Achievement", which is held at the National Centers for Admission to Universities in a centralized manner. Those who successfully pass the test

will be admitted to the entrance exams held at the university. Those who score high on the test take an entrance exam to the state's most prestigious universities.

Some private universities conduct entrance exams independently. Prestigious private universities include kindergartens, primary, lower and upper secondary schools. If an applicant successfully passes the path from kindergarten to high school, he / she will be admitted to this university without an entrance exam.

Only 12.9 percent of graduate students are women, mainly in the humanities, arts, education, and medicine. In small colleges, the opposite is true, with 10.1 percent of men and 89.9 percent of women. percent. In general, women are also educated in all faculties except agriculture and engineering. Universities are divided into two categories depending on their technical equipment, fluffy material base. At a Category 1 university, there are 8 students per teacher, and at a Category 2 university, there are 20 students. Category 1 universities are superior to Category 2 universities in all respects.

The departments mainly consist of professors, associate professors and teachers. The department is responsible for preparing 4 senior students in the bachelor's program, 4 in the master's program and 3 in the doctoral program. Students who are attached to the departments in the same way work as in research groups.

To enter Japanese universities, you need to go through two important stages. The first stage is held at the entrant's residence, where they take tests in Japanese, Old Japanese, mathematics, physics, chemistry, sociology, history and other subjects. Based on the test results, it will be determined which university they are eligible for. Applicants with the highest results will be referred to the University of Tokyo, Kyoto, Osako, Sapporo to take entrance exams.

Private universities, on the other hand, take entrance exams independently. Entrance exams are held in the form of conversations, in addition to knowledge of the subjects indicated in it, the skills of quick thinking, ingenuity, ingenuity are tested.

A number of private dorilfuns also include preschools. At the same time, students go through all stages of education at the same university, and eventually are admitted to the university without an entrance exam.

The ratio of students studying at universities is as follows: Social sciences 40%; Technical sciences 20 percent; Humanities 1-4 percent; Psychological sciences 8 percent; Agriculture, medicine, natural sciences 3 percent; Art, household 2 percent.

It is not possible to expel students from the university. Because, firstly, students who have passed the exam of highly qualified specialists can study, and secondly, students pay a large amount of money for studying in dorilfuns. 4 years of study at universities can last up to 5 or even 6 years for some students. In Japanese universities, students take 140-150 test units during the study process. The evaluation criteria are "excellent", "good", "satisfactory", "unsatisfactory". Japanese universities mainly train highly qualified specialists. However, in Japan, it is believed that "the university only directs a person to knowledge and profession, its improvement depends on the individual."

The first criterion in choosing a university is its prestige. Young people who have graduated from such a prestigious university will be hired immediately. A distinctive feature of the organization of the educational process in Japanese universities is that general and special subjects are clearly taught. In the first two years, all students receive general education preparation. There are general sciences: history, philosophy, literature, sociology, foreign languages, as well as special courses on the future profession. In the first two years, students have the opportunity to gain a deeper insight into the essence of their chosen profession, and teachers - to make sure that the student has chosen the right profession and to determine their scientific potential.

In Japan, the higher education system is elite because it relies on public and private educational institutions. While non-state universities train highly qualified personnel in the socio-economic and humanitarian spheres, state universities train specialists in engineering, technical sciences and natural sciences. The state plays a leading role in the training of highly qualified personnel in higher education.

There are many lessons to be learned from the education system in Japan. You don't have to reinvent the wheel. There is no doubt that studying the development of the world education system and applying the necessary features will help to raise the education system of the Republic to a higher level. In order to positively address the issue of improving the quality of education, it is necessary to work with a creative approach, initiative and organization, based on local conditions.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, in order to improve the quality of the education system in Uzbekistan, we need to make the following recommendations:

1. It is expedient to establish a single Ministry of Education on the basis of the Ministries of Primary Education, Public Education, Higher and Secondary Special Education. This restructuring can be a low-cost but effective means of improving the quality of education. As a result, educational institutions are managed in a single, vertical system, from raw materials (schoolchildren) to the final product (bachelors ..) in a single system of quality and quantity management.

2. Each educational institution must carry out the process of attestation of all employees in the categories developed by it. As a result of hiring, extending contracts, setting salaries and bonuses based on scores, teachers may be forced to work on themselves, resulting in an increase in the quality of education.

3. Higher education institutions should develop external and internal certification mechanisms. Based on the results, it is possible to improve the quality of higher education institutions by financing them and making operational changes to future development plans.

4. It is necessary to emphasize once again the corporate cooperation of local businesses, manufacturers and universities, the integration of research centers and universities, the strengthening of real practical work will lead to an improvement in the quality of universities.

5. In the positive demographic process of our country, the previous quotas do not correspond to reality, so it is necessary to take measures to increase the number of university students by at least 10% annually, at least 40% of the population in a developing country must have higher education.

6. The government should pay attention to the compact construction of new higher education institutions, taking into account their future development. As a result, students are provided with a high level of security, they live on guarded campuses, it is easier to attract foreign students, educational buildings, laboratories, libraries, dormitories, sports fields, etc., all infrastructure is integrated into a single system. increase is achieved.

By applying the most optimal, best and most useful forms and directions of the highly developed Japanese education system in the world to our national education system, abandoning the stereotypes that are alien, alien and harmful to our spirituality and mentality, our country has developed its education system. joining the ranks should be the duty and responsibility of everyone.

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