

### Improving the Education Process in Higher Education Institutions on the Basis of Foreign Experience (Japanese Higher Education System as an Example)

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#### Article Information

**Received:** January 02, 2022

**Accepted:** February 03, 2023

**Published:** March 04, 2023

**Keywords:** *Japan, HEIs, education, university, institute, educational system.*

#### ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the successful aspects and problems of the Japanese higher education system. Based on the experience of this country, there was talk about the development of the educational process in HEIs in our country.

It is no exaggeration to say that in today's rapidly developing age, the development of education and training serves as a foundation for the development of other areas. In order to develop the education system, it is necessary to learn from the experiences of foreign countries. Below we will discuss and analyze the development of the educational process in the higher education system of our country and the Japanese higher education system.

Japan is a country with high scientific power. It ranks second in the world in spending money on the development of education after the United States. In the country, including the private sector, four-fifths of the funds allocated to the development of general science are allocated to scientific research. In the next 10-15 years, natural science and higher educational institutions in the field of technology have been developed, about 60 percent of the total funds intended for scientific research are being spent on this work. Scientific-research centers are established at universities, where scientists conduct independent scientific-research work. 32 percent of the country's scientific and research work is contributed by university scientists.

If we include institutes and universities in the system of higher education in our country, in the country called "Kunchikar Yurt" the system of higher education is made up of medical schools, small colleges, technical colleges, specially specialized colleges, lyceums and vocational schools are accepted, while universities in Japan accept graduates from senior high schools or schools with a 12-year normal program. According to the data, there are 460 universities in this 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, 22.6% are girls. Only 12.9 percent of graduate students are women, and they mainly conduct research in the fields of humanities, arts, education, and medicine. Japan is one of the leading countries in the world in terms of the above

indicators. .

We believe that it is necessary to use the experience of Japan in order to raise the quality of education in higher education institutions of our republic. In Japan, universities are divided into two categories depending on the quality of their technical equipment and material base. In a university of category 1, there are 8 students for each teacher, and in a university of category 2, 20 students. Universities of category 1 are superior to universities of category 2 in all respects.

Departments mainly include professors, associate professors and teachers. The department is responsible for training 4 senior students in the bachelor's program, 4 in the master's program, and 3 in the doctoral program. Students assigned to the departments in this way work in the same way as in scientific research groups.

In order to enter Japanese universities, it is necessary to pass two important stages. The first stage is held at the residence of applicants, and they pass tests in Japanese, Old Japanese language, mathematics, physics, chemistry, social studies, history and other subjects. Applicants who have achieved the highest results will be given tickets to take entrance exams at the University of Tokyo, Kyoto, Osako, and Sapporo.

Private universities are also increasing in our country, and this is a very gratifying situation. Because, if we look at the experience of developed countries, private universities conduct entrance exams independently. The entrance exams are conducted in the form of an interview, and in addition to knowledge of the specified subjects, quick thinking, resourcefulness, and intelligence skills are also tested. A number of private schools also have pre-school education institutions. they pass at the university itself, and ultimately they are admitted to the university without an entrance exam. The ratio of professions among students studying in universities is as follows:

- Sociology 40 percent;
- Technical sciences 20 percent;
- Humanities 1-4 percent;
- Pedagogical sciences 8 percent;
- Agriculture, medicine, natural sciences 3 percent;
- Art, economics 2 percent.

Students cannot be expelled from the university. Because, firstly, students who have passed the examination of highly qualified specialists can study, and secondly, students pay a large amount of money for studying in medical schools. 4-year studies in universities can be extended to 5 or even 6 years for some students.

In Japanese universities, students pass 140-150 test units during the course of their studies. Their evaluation criteria are "excellent", "good", "satisfactory", "unsatisfactory". Japanese universities mainly train highly qualified specialists. Nevertheless, in Japan, they believe that "the university only directs a person to knowledge and profession, it is up to the person to improve and perfect it." The vast majority of graduates work effectively in various sectors of the national economy. In terms of the number of highly educated specialists, Japan ranks second in the world. There are 190 highly educated specialists per thousand workers. This figure is 294 per thousand people in the USA, 138 in Great Britain, and 115 in France. Graduates are paid the highest. Compared to men, women are paid 10 percent less for the same work performed.

Japan has made great progress in the development of the economy and the introduction of new production technologies. The reason for this is the high level of education of the population. The main purpose and content of Japanese education is to adapt the population to work effectively in

the modern industry equipped with modern technical and technological processes. In the country, the school is regarded as an institution that fulfills an important social task, ensures the progress of the society, and is respected by the people. If we talk about the problems in Japanese education, it is first of all the competition and struggle between educational institutions for high category, grade, rating. Only the children of wealthy families study in higher educational institutions. Since the 1960s, protests and conflicts around these problems have intensified. Citizens are demanding the reduction of private educational institutions and the increase of state-owned educational institutions.

In 1984, the Japanese government established a temporary committee of education. In the same year, the Council of Teachers of Japan established its own council for educational reform. The reform project consists of:

- ✓ peace and international solidarity;
- ✓ human rights and social equality;
- ✓ lifelong legal guarantee of education;
- ✓ independence in education, exchange of experience, communication;
- ✓ to ensure wide participation of the people in the implementation of the reform.

According to the supporters of this council, education is not compulsory, it should be legal, those who seek education should unite and fight for its development. In any case, it is expected that there will be changes in the concept of Japanese education in the near future.

In conclusion, the education system in Japan has achieved high harmony both in form and content. There are many aspects that are worth learning. Another important aspect is that in Japan, not only national traditions are used, but the advanced pedagogical practices of developed countries such as America, France, and Germany have also been creatively adopted. Such an experience will undoubtedly be useful in raising the education system of our independent Republic, which is undergoing a renewal process, to a higher level. It's all about creative approach to the issue based on local conditions, initiative and organization.

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