



The Role of Advanced Foreign Experiences in Increasing the Efficiency of the Educational Process

Qobilova Madina

Termiz State Pedagogical Institute Faculty of primary education Primary education 2nd stage student

Abstract: *In this article, it is mentioned about the education of citizens in Japan - the system of "moral education", "education aimed at the formation of character", "activities aimed at educating moral qualities acceptable for the state", "education of the basics of civic ethics".*

Keywords: *Moral education, innovation, organizational-structural model, system, integrated system, stages of education, emperor.*

Date of Submission: 29-10-2022

Date of Acceptance: 30-11-2022

In the current conditions, innovative activity is directly related to the redevelopment of higher education in terms of content and organizational structure. The basis of these processes was the rapid development of the theory of pedagogical education in the last three decades. In accordance with the Law "On Education" adopted in 1997, a multi-level system of higher education was launched. The production and implementation of a multi-level system of higher education can be defined as a powerful innovative process. In this matter, the experience of Western European countries was comprehensively analyzed and assessed, and based on our own mentality in the conditions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the unique multi-level content of higher education is a two-level model in our conditions:

- It is implemented in the form of general (basic-bachelor's and full-time (master's)), each of which is autonomous;
- Has a comprehensive system view; fully meets the requirements of the market economy;
- Allows to acquire education through many ways;
- Encourages students to pursue academic and professional orientation;
- Creates opportunities for personal development based on self-awareness, determining its valuable directions and lifestyle. Educational and professional programs are the basis of training, which consist of five block-model principles;
- Consists of a system of socio-economic and humanitarian sciences, mathematical and natural sciences, general professional sciences, specialized sciences and additional sciences. From the technological point of view, it is directly related to the cultural approach to choosing the content, methods and methodology of professional education.

In Japan, the system of educating a citizen - "moral education" is "education focused on character formation".

The main thing in Japanese society is tradition. Here, traditions accompany a person from birth. Although the influence of the West is present in the modern social structure of Japan, it does not extend to the deep structures of society, but is manifested only in an external adherence to fashion trends and tendencies. Raising children in Japan begins with a clear separation of their gender. Boys and girls are brought up very differently. From birth, men are forbidden to enter the kitchen or participate in other household chores. A son is the support of the family, an heir, a samurai, he can bravely face difficulties. In schools, after school, boys attend clubs, where they get additional knowledge and continue their studies; girls sit in cafes after school and talk about women's work.

Japanese families do not have words like "brother" and "sister", they have words like "elder" and "younger", as well as "elder sister" and "younger". Even if there is only one child (which doesn't happen often in Japanese families, where there are two children on average) - he is still called "elder". The idea of greatness and, along with it, the idea of respect for age, family status, is strengthened in the child's mind as soon as it is born.

A Japanese mother never asserts her authority over her children, as this can lead to alienation. In our country, on the contrary, the child respects the decision of his parents until the end of his life. A mother never disputes the child's will and wishes, if she expresses displeasure with any action of her son or daughter, she does it indirectly.

In Japan, it is not uncommon for children to help their mothers wash dishes and clean the room. A Japanese housewife does all the work around the house herself. If a woman asks for help from someone, it means that she cannot fulfill her main task - to be a mother and keep the house in order. Even close friends do not help each other with household chores.

In Japan, the main task of a woman is motherhood above all else. When addressing each other, Japanese women rarely use their names, but indicate their marital status - "hello, so-and-so's mother, how are you?"

Three stages of Japanese education.

Traditional education in the Land of the Rising Sun divides a child's age into three stages:

- From age 0 to 5, during this period, a Japanese child is considered an "emperor";
- From 5 to 15 years of age, during these Ten years, a child is considered a "slave";
- And age after 15, children is called "equal".

In recent decades, much attention has been paid to the early development and upbringing of children in this country. This trend was described more than half a century ago, and the reason for this is the book "It's Too Late After Three" by Masaru Ibuki, the theoretical teacher and founder of Sony.

The main idea of the book is that the foundations of human personality are laid at the age of three, when children's sensitivity and ability to learn are very high. The goal of education on the Ibuki method:

- Creating all the conditions for children to fully understand themselves in the period up to the age of three;
- Stimulate knowledge by arousing the baby's natural interest in new things;
- Laying the foundations of character and strong personality in the child;
- Helps to develop children's creative potential.

In short, a crying child is rare in this country. The mother tries to do everything so that there is no reason for the baby to cry. In the first year of life, the baby is still a part of the mother's body, she wears it on her back or on her chest. Japanese clothing stores even sell special jackets with femurs for children. At night, the baby always sleeps next to the mother. It shows that attention to Japanese children is very strong.

References:

1. "Uzluksiz ma'naviy tarbiya Konsepsiyasi"
2. Nishonova S. Komil inson tarbiyasi- T.: Istiqlol, 2003.
3. Niyozov G`. Axmedova M. Pedagogika tarixidan seminar mashg`ulotlari.- T.:NOSHIR, 2011.
4. R.Norqobilova, M.To'rayeva Importance of talent in child development. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal. ISSN: 2776-0979, VOLUME 3, ISSUE 7, July. 2022 57-61.
5. R.D.Norqobilova, P.Nazarova. "Pedagogical Possibilities of education of young generation at Abu Rayhan Beruni teaching". Web of Scientific Research Journal. ISSN: 2776-0979, Volume 3, Issue 6, June 2022. 1908-1911.
6. R.D.Norqobilova. "Methods of Forming Beautiful Writing Skills in Primary School Students". International Journal of Development and Public Policy. |e-ISSN: 2792-3991| www.openaccessjournals.eu| Volume: 1 Issue: 7 181-183.
7. R.D.Norqobilova, S.Xoliyeva. "Eastern Scientists Views on Speech". Web of Scientific Research Journal. ISSN: 2776-0979, Volume 3, Issue 6, June 2022. 1434-1437.
8. R.D.Norqobilova, S.Xoliyeva, M.Mamatmurodova. "The importance of people's oral creativity in the development of spech by primary school students". European Journal of Humanities and Educational Advancements. <https://www.scholarzest.com> Vol.3 No.06, June 2022 2660-5589. 84-86
9. R.D.Norqobilova, S.Ibrohimova, M.Mamatmurodova. "Pedagogical and Psychological Factors of using the heritage of asian thinkers in the formation of cological thinking in primary school science". European Journal of Humanities and Educational Advancements. <https://www.scholarzest.com> Vol.3 No.06, June 2022 2660-5589. 81-83
10. R.D.Norqobilova, S.K.Zoirova, B.M.Tajimirzayeva. "Nigh spiritual generation-third renaissance builders". Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities. ISSN: 2249-7315 Vol.12, Issue 05, May 2022.
11. R.D.Norqobilova. "Pedagogical basis of interdisciplinary communication in the educational process". International Journal on orange technologies. www.journalsresarchparks.org/index.php/IJOT e-ISSN: 2615-140|p-ISSN: 2615-7071 Volume: 02 Issue: 10|OCT 2020. 108-111.
12. R.D.Norqobilova. "Determining and developing students' mother language ability as a social-pedagogical problem". JournalNX- A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal. Volume 8, Issue 10, Oct., 2022, Published by Novateur Publication, M.S. India. 7-10.