

## UNIQUE FEATURES OF UTILIZING FOREIGN EXPERIENCES TO ENHANCE THE QUALITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUCATION

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### Abstract

This article discusses higher education, the quality of education, higher education institutions, and the role and significance of modern approaches. It briefly analyzes the experiences of developed countries in improving educational quality, focusing on advanced foreign education systems such as those of Japan, Germany, the United States, Finland, and Singapore, as well as contemporary educational programs. Conclusions and recommendations are provided based on the research findings.

**Keywords:** country, education, upbringing, foreign experience, pedagogical skills, methodology, PIRLS, TIMSS

Our country's education system has undergone and is currently experiencing a complex process of comprehensive reforms and restructuring in various advanced sectors. The goals set forth aim to develop activities in any educational direction, promote humanitarian principles, and thereby renew and further enhance the content, forms, and methods of educational work. A reformed education signifies a new way of thinking and healthy perspectives. Nowadays, the value, reputation, and prestige of education in our country are steadily increasing.

Since ancient times, acquiring knowledge has been valued among us, and knowledgeable individuals have always held a respected place in society. Therefore, pursuing knowledge and using that knowledge in the service of our country is our highest moral duty. One of the key conditions for successfully addressing these tasks is to study the pedagogical experiences of foreign education systems.

By diligently and thoroughly examining international experiences, we can not only rid ourselves of outdated and increasingly irrelevant educational methodologies but also enrich and renew our education in a meaningful way. In his address to the Oliy Majlis in January 2022, our President emphasized the need to improve school curricula based on advanced foreign experiences, review the academic load and subjects to align them with international standards, and enhance the quality of textbooks and literature. In our country, only 10% of classes in mathematics, chemistry, physics, and biology are allocated for practical activities, whereas in developed countries, this figure ranges from 30% to 50%.

Today, Uzbekistan is establishing its position within the global community. Every sector in the country is being developed and renewed in a contemporary manner. The activity of non-state higher education institutions is being organized based on a public-private partnership system, enabling young people to acquire modern knowledge and vocational skills that meet global standards, thereby revealing their abilities and talents.

Scholars point out that the first international university ranking system began in 1997 when "Asia Week" magazine developed a ranking of the largest universities in the Asia-Pacific region.

It should also be emphasized that the level of development of any state and society is primarily measured by its human capital and the attention given to the advancement of humanity through efforts in this area. Today, the focus on the content of education is reaching the standards of developed countries. As evidence of this, we will analyze some education systems in foreign countries.

**Japan's Education System.** In Japan, there is no concept of a "gifted student," as every student is considered to have their own unique talents. It is known that among advanced countries, Japan's education system holds a leading position due to its distinctive approach.

From the early grades, children are taught to think critically, learning to criticize the shortcomings of their society and schools. In Japan, the role and responsibility of mothers in children's upbringing are particularly significant. Japan has a 100% enrollment rate in compulsory education, and it is home to one of the most educated populations in the world, with a literacy rate of virtually zero. Japan's success in the education sector is largely attributed to a standardized and demanding curriculum that encourages effective teaching approaches and emphasizes the importance of communication between school and home. It is the only developed country where teachers' salaries are among the highest compared to state leaders.

In the United States, the education system primarily consists of public schools, funded by state and local budgets. Each year, 7.5% of the gross domestic product is spent on education. The U.S. education system is governed at both federal and state levels, which means that students' learning processes and standards vary by state. American educators focus on fostering open communication among students and teaching them to overcome shyness, encouraging free expression in class discussions.

Germany is one of the world's centers of knowledge and culture. In this country, every citizen can choose a school, area of study, and profession based on their abilities and interests. The German education system places strong emphasis on vocational training and enhancing teachers' expertise in this area.

Among other developed nations, the education systems of emerging countries are also recognized globally. For example, the uniqueness of Finland's education system lies in its later start for children compared to other countries. Children are admitted to

school at the age of seven. The Finnish system asserts that "enrolling children in school too early is scientifically unfounded." Schools in Finland are not ranked; there is no comparison between schools, regions, teachers, or even students. They believe that collaboration, rather than competition, is the key to success. Teachers in Finland hold a status similar to that of doctors and lawyers, enjoying a very high social standing. There are no private schools in Finland, and students learn multiple languages. They start learning Finnish from the very first day of school. At age 9, they begin learning Swedish, along with English and other languages. Finland's national curriculum serves as a broad guideline, allowing teachers to use their own styles and ideas in the classroom. This reflects the education system's trust in its teachers. In Finland, a minimum of a master's degree is required to become a teacher.

Singapore's education system. Education is not about preparing for life, but is built on the principle of life itself. Each cluster typically includes 12-14 primary and secondary schools. In the PIRLS study (Progress in International Reading Literacy Study), Singapore's literacy rate ranks among the highest in the world. Since 1995, students in Singapore schools have consistently achieved top results in international TIMSS exams (Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study) in math and science. The most talented students in Singapore have the opportunity to pursue an integrated educational program.

After studying the development dynamics of the education systems in advanced countries, we have reached the following conclusion. The social issues in Uzbekistan's education system require addressing educational, universal, national, and individual factors by using the achievements of developed countries' education systems. It is essential to adopt the global best practices in the theory and practice of education, select and develop modern pedagogical ideas, and apply technologies that allow us to recognize the advantages of our country's educational progress and forecast its future development. This also involves acquiring skills in working with pedagogical literature, conducting effective educational research, using comparative analysis methods, and considering the unique features of global development trends in the process.

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