

STUDY OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCES OF EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM BASED ON EDUCATIONAL CLUSTERS

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Abstract: The article briefly analyzes the structure, experience and modern educational Programs of the advanced foreign education system such as Japan, Germany, France, USA..Also achievements in the education system, educational standards are monitored. The achievements of Uzbekistan at the same time are recognized.

Keywords: country, education, experience, foreign experience, education structure, international evaluation.

The education sector of our country has undergone and is undergoing a complex process of extensive reforms and restructuring. Their goal is to democratize school activities, develop humanistic principles, and on this basis, update and further improve the content, form, and style of educational work. denotes an empty thought. In the present era, unning performers must have initiative, selflessness, business acumen, equal to the value, prestige and influence of education.

Success in education is mostly on the side of those who act boldly. Bold action is due to courage. School can give knowledge and enlightenment to a person, as stated by Abdulla Avloni, the classic representative of Uzbek national pedagogy. Learning has been valued in our country since ancient times. Knowledgeable people are the pride of the country. That is why it is our highest human duty to acquire knowledge and use the acquired knowledge in the service of our country. One of the important conditions for successfully solving these tasks is to study the experiences of foreign schools and pedagogy. By carefully and diligently studying the international experiences, we will get rid of the work forms and methods that have become frozen in education and are losing their relevance, and we will have additional rich resources for updating it in a proper way.

As a proof of this, we will analyze the education system of foreign countries.

Japanese education system: There is no concept of "gifted student" in Japanese education. because every student has a special talent. Among advanced countries, Japan's unique direction of education occupies a leading place. In particular, the structure of the Japanese education system is as follows: preschool education, primary school, junior high school, senior high school, higher educational institutions included in the family education system.

In primary school, teachers teach children to criticize, that is, to criticize the bad aspects of their behavior and shortcomings in school. It is clear from this that the teacher is not limited to teaching, but affects the child's all-round development. Japan is the only country among developed countries where the salary of a teacher is high even among the heads of state. Compulsory

educational environment. This level of education includes children from 6 to 15 years old. Financial assistance is provided to children of needy families.

In Japan, the role and responsibility of mothers in raising children is especially great. They consider themselves responsible to the family dynasty and the state for their children to grow up smart, wise and hardworking. In Japan, many methodical manuals and recommendations on family education are published, many pedagogical tips are given on radio and television. Home desks in Japanese families are remarkable. It is a perfect, side-protected device, with a bookshelf, a lamp, a clock, a pen, paper, a microcalculator and other essentials installed on the desk, as well as alarm buttons to call parents if necessary.

The level of Japanese high schools is slightly higher than the level of American high schools. As can be seen from the above, the education system in Japan has achieved a high degree of harmony both in form and content. There are many aspects worth learning from. Another important aspect is that in Japan, not only national traditions, but also advanced pedagogical work experiences of advanced countries such as the USA, France, and Germany have been creatively adopted. It will definitely come in handy when lifting.

The education system of the United States of America: Secondary education in the United States is divided into 12 years of elementary and junior high schools. Most of them are public schools, and 88% of students study in them. Educational institutions are financed by the state and municipal budgets. In the United States, 7.5% of the gross domestic product is spent on education every year. 12% of students go to private schools, their material resources are formed at the expense of parents, various funds and donations.

In countries, educational institutions do not have numbers, but they are named after regions or famous people. Usually, every classroom has a television and a computer. Computer classrooms are connected to high speed internet. There are a lot of photocopiers in America. Because the teacher gives almost all the tasks to the students in printed form. In primary school, the class teacher changes every year. The amount of mathematical knowledge in primary grades is a little lighter compared to the level of Russian and English schools. The multiplication table starts from the 3rd grade.

German education system: Germany is one of the centers of world enlightenment and culture. In this country, every citizen has the right to freely develop his personality, to choose a school, place of study and profession depending on his talents and abilities. The school education system consists of primary and secondary educational institutions. Studying in all public schools is free.

School education in Germany is divided into the following school types: primary school; vocational schools; primary school; real school; gymnasium; general school; special school. Primary school is the foundation of the education system. After primary school, students go to secondary school. Basic or comprehensive public school is compulsory for all students who have completed primary school and have not attended real school or gymnasium. Primary school teachers feel that they are not teachers, but social pedagogues. But the students in the main school are forced to receive vocational education despite their poor learning. Real schools belong to the second stage and usually include grades 5-10. The Real School provides a high-level extended general education and prepares

students for vocational training courses to become holders of professions that require high demands on independent thinking, responsibility, and people management skills.

In conclusion, Uzbekistan is scheduled to participate in the PISA and PIRLS international assessment systems in 2021. Everyone should prepare for this test. That is, our 3rd graders this year will be 4th graders in 2021. In order to prepare students for this process, it is necessary to share the international experiences of developed countries participating in the international evaluation system.

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