



INFORMATION ON THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

A. A. Jalilov

Navoi State University

Abstract

The education system in Japan The formation of Japanese education began in 1867-1868. Japan set itself two tasks: the first - enrichment, the second - the introduction of Western technology into Japanese production, and in order to achieve this, it was stated that, first of all, the education system needed to be radically changed. In 1872, the "Law on Education" was adopted. In this, Japanese education was harmonized with Western education. In 1908, primary education in Japan was made compulsory for 6 years. In 1893, the first vocational college appeared. The Constitution adopted in 1946 defined the rights and duties of citizens in the field of education. It stipulated that all children should receive free general education.

The current education system in Japan consists of the following: kindergartens, elementary schools, junior high schools, senior high schools, and higher education institutions. Kindergartens. Children aged 3 to 5 are admitted to this stage of education. Children are enrolled in 3, 2, and 1-year education courses according to their age. Compulsory education. Children aged 6 to 15 are enrolled in this stage of education, and they complete 6 years of elementary school and 3 years of junior high school during this period. This 9-year education is compulsory, and all children are educated free of charge and use free textbooks. Senior high school. These schools include grades 10, 11, and 12 of the educational program. In Japan, there are daytime, evening, and correspondence schools of this level. The duration of study in full-time upper secondary schools is 3 years. 95% of students study in full-time schools. Studying in such schools is voluntary. It accepts young people aged 16 to 18 who have graduated from lower secondary schools and successfully passed the entrance exams for upper secondary schools. It provides general education (academic) subjects, technical knowledge, commerce, local industry, agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, shipbuilding



***Modern American Journal of Linguistics,
Education, and Pedagogy***

ISSN (E): 3067-7874

Volume 01, Issue 07, October, 2025

Website: usajournals.org

***This work is Licensed under CC BY 4.0 a Creative Commons Attribution
4.0 International License.***

and other schools, including public and private sectors, and 95 percent of young people receive education. Colleges, junior colleges, technical colleges, and specialized colleges make up the higher education system in Japan. In addition to primary and secondary schools, Japan also has "Specialty Schools" and "various" schools that differ from each other. Most of them are private and provide short-term courses for various companies, concerns, and syndicates, where tailors, cooks, accountants, typists, auto technicians, programmers for electronic computers, and other necessary professions are trained.

In Japan, there are also schools specializing in teaching various foreign languages. Unlike other schools, Japanese schools start on April 1 and end on March 31 of the following year. In elementary and junior high schools, the school year is divided into three semesters: April - July, September - December, and January - March. In senior high schools, the school year is divided into 2 or 3 semesters. The school year in Japan is 240 days long, or 60 days longer than in the United States. Classes are 7 hours long. In most schools, classes start at eight thirty in the morning and end after three. Students spend 2-3 hours a week in extracurricular club activities, 7 hours in specialized classes or at the disposal of tutors. In senior high schools, students take 80 tests throughout the entire study process. In addition to compulsory core subjects, students are involved in English language technical education and special tests according to their wishes.

In Japan, there are also schools specializing in teaching various foreign languages. Unlike other schools, Japanese schools start on April 1 and end on March 31 of the following year. In elementary and junior high schools, the school year is divided into three semesters: April - July, September - December, and January - March. In senior high schools, the school year is divided into 2 or 3 semesters. The school year in Japan is 240 days long, or 60 days longer than in the United States. Classes are 7 hours long. In most schools, classes start at eight thirty in the morning and end after three. Students spend 2-3 hours a week in extracurricular club activities, 7 hours in specialized classes or at the disposal of tutors. In senior high schools, students take 80 tests throughout the entire study process. In addition to compulsory core subjects, students are involved in English language technical education and special tests according to their wishes.



***Modern American Journal of Linguistics,
Education, and Pedagogy***

ISSN (E): 3067-7874

Volume 01, Issue 07, October, 2025

Website: usajournals.org

***This work is Licensed under CC BY 4.0 a Creative Commons Attribution
4.0 International License.***

The US education system the structure of the education system in the United States is as follows:

- preschool institutions where children are educated from 3 to 5 years old;
- primary schools from 1 to 8 grades (children from 6 to 13 years old study in such schools);
- secondary schools from 9 to 12 grades (children from 14 to 17 years old study in these schools). It consists of a lower and upper level. The next level of education in the United States is higher education, which is a 2- or 4-year college, as well as postgraduate or doctoral programs organized within the framework of medical schools and other higher educational institutions. Compulsory education in the United States is valid until the age of 16. Educational institutions in this country can be state, community, private, and religious institutions. In America, mothers are responsible for raising children up to the age of 3, but they are not given any benefits. From the age of three to five, private or public daycare is available, but the daycare centers are small and the system is underdeveloped. Hiring a nanny costs \$200 a week. There is no single program for children. Parents bring all the necessary equipment and daily meals. From the age of 5, education begins in preparatory institutions called "Kinder garde". Primary school covers children from 6 to 13-15 years old. In these primary schools, the tasks of general literacy and vocational orientation are solved. Moving from grade to grade depends on the student's level of mastery. Primary education is defined differently in different states (4, 5, 6, 8 years). Various clubs, meetings, shows and trips are organized in schools, but all of them must be paid for. Secondary schools consist of lower and upper levels. Students who have completed grade 9 are admitted to secondary school on a competitive basis. In secondary schools, vocational training is provided in four areas.

1 - vocational education, 2 - business education, 3 - trade and industrial education and 4 - construction education. Higher education is carried out in 4 main stages. 1 - junior specialist - is carried out in 2-year colleges. 2 - bachelor's degree in 4-year colleges, graduates of 4-year colleges or medicine can continue the 3rd stage. This is a 1-2-year master's school. The 4th stage is postgraduate study, doctoral study. The use of educational television, electronic language laboratories, video equipment, computers, etc. has been established in schools. Schools also operate



***Modern American Journal of Linguistics,
Education, and Pedagogy***

ISSN (E): 3067-7874

Volume 01, **Issue** 07, **October**, 2025

Website: usajournals.org

This work is Licensed under CC BY 4.0 a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

during vacations. Retraining is carried out in circles. There are two directions in higher education: 1 - individualization of education; 2 - implementation of independent work of students.

The teacher plays a guiding role. The main goal is to train the student's intellect and teach logical thinking. Based on the above, it can be concluded that in US high schools, they provide their students with knowledge in three areas: academic, professional, and general. Currently, students are taught in four areas: agricultural, business, trade, and industrial construction, and vocational training. In the US, each student is given certificates summarizing the knowledge gained in the subjects. Teachers who apply for college are given entrance tests based on their knowledge of the last two years of high school. The suitability and ability of boys and girls for their chosen profession are also determined.

The tools that can be used in schools include electronic writing devices (devices that help improve calligraphy and writing rules), educational television, hand-held electronic language laboratories, slides, video equipment, computers, etc. On the eve of the 21st century, the United States announced the newly adopted "America's Education Strategy for 2000". This program, which set out the main goals in various areas, included: that by 2000, all American children should come to school ready: that 90 percent of the population should have a higher education; that students should be able to demonstrate their talents to the world in English, mathematics, natural sciences, history, and geography; that students should be among the world's leading in their mastery of natural and mathematical sciences; that every American teenager should be able to compete with all the young people of the world in the field of economics; It is intended to eliminate drug abuse and violence in schools and create all the conditions for studying. This is an important program that determines the prospects for education in the United States. The United States occupies one of the leading places among the countries of the world in terms of conducting scientific research in higher education institutions. In this country, 48% of the funds allocated for scientific research are collected by the state, 50% are collected from corporate syndicates, and the rest are organized by the resources of higher education institutions.



References

1. A. A. Djalilov TRAINING BASED ON INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS'COMPETENCE// Uzbek Scholar Journal Volume- 25, February, 2024 www.uzbekscholar.com
2. Jalilov Anvar Abdulloyevich, Rustamov Anvar Normamatovich MATEMATIKA FANINI O'QITISHDA KASBIY MAZMUNLI MASALALARNING SIFATLI TA'LIMDAGI AHAMIYATI // "UMUMIY O'RTA TA'LIM MAKTABLARIDA MADANIY MUHITNI YARATISHNING PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYALARI: MUAMMO VA YECHIMLAR" MAVZUSIDAGI RESPUBLIKA ILMIY-AMALIY ANJUMANI, MAY 15-16, 2023
3. Jalilov Anvar Abdulloyevich, Rustamov Anvar Normamatovich MAKTAB DARSlikLARIDA FAZOViy SHAKLLARNI O'RGANISHDA KASBIY KONTEKSTDAGI MASALALAR// PEDAGOGY OF COOPERATION IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE AND MODERN APPROACHES International scientific-practical conference, November 13, 2023
4. Жалилов А. А. ЯНГИ АХБОРОТ-ТАЪЛИМ МУНИТИ ЗАМОНАВИЙ ТАЪЛИМ ЖАРАЁНИНИНГ ИННОВАТСIОН ТАВСИФИ СИФАТИДА// Uzbek Scholar Journal Volume- 25, February, 2024 www.uzbekscholar.com
5. Хакимов А., Турсунова Э.М., Кодирова Ш.Т. Об одном методе вычислений нестандартных, несобственных интегралов//ВЕСТНИК НАУКИ И ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ № 7 (110). Част 3. 2021.
6. Хакимов А. , Боймуродов Ж.Х. , Кадирова Ш.Т. , Олтиев А.Б. Плоская задача об аэродинамическом взаимодействии встречных скоростных поездов прямоугольной формы в безграничной жидкости// ВЕСТНИК НАУКИ И ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ № 9(87). Част 2. 2020.
7. А. А. Жалилов, Ш. Т. Кодирова // Математика о'қитишни ташкил этиш. математика дарси // E Conference Zone, 2024
8. А. А. Жалилов, Ш. Т. Кодирова // Математика о'қитиш воситалари// Conferencea, 2024



-
9. A. A. Jalilov, Sh. T. Kadirova // Fundamental theorem of circular geometry// Academia Repository, 2024
 10. A. A. Jalilov, Sh. T. Kadirova // Solving geometric problems related to making only with the help of a circle// Academia Repository, 2024
 11. A. A. Jalilov, Sh. T. Kadirova // CONCEPT OF VECTOR// Academia Repository, 2024
 12. A. A. Jalilov, Sh. T. Qodirova // TALABALARDA AXBOROTLI–INTELEKTUAL KO ‘NIKMALARNI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA ZAMONAVIY YONDASHUVLAR// Uzbek Scholar Journal, 2024
 13. A. A. Jalilov, Sh. T. Kadirova // SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO VECTORS AND ITS PROPERTIES// Academia Repository, 2024
 14. A. A. Jalilov, Sh. T. Qodirova // ZAMONAVIY BO ‘LAJAK MUTAXASSISLARNI TAYYORLASH HOLATI VA MUAMMOLAR TAHLILI// Uzbek Scholar Journal, 2024
 15. A. A. Жалилов, Ш.Т. Кодирова // МАТЕМАТИКА О‘ҚИТИШ ПРИНЦИПЛАРИ// E Global Congress, 2024.