

Education System in Finland and Uzbekistan: Similarities, Differences and Characteristics

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ABSTRACT: This article discusses the similarities, differences and peculiarities of the education systems of Uzbekistan and Finland.

KEYWORD: “Education Act”, PISA, PIRLS, Family-Neighborhood-School concept, individual approach.

When we analyze the education system of developed countries, we see how the system corresponds to their national values and national psyche. Because every nation has its own way of development, its own psyche and its own national values. When we look not only at the education system, but also at the public administration system, the health care system, etc., the national spirit is reflected in every city, on every front. That is, the system of government is just as important as the psyche of the state. Today, we will jointly analyze the education system of Finland and the education system of our country, which has its own place in the world education system with its own education system. Finnish education system.

According to an international survey conducted every three years by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Finnish school students demonstrate the highest level of knowledge in the world. They are also the most read children in the world. Finnish students rank second in the world in science and fifth in mathematics. Surprisingly, despite the high rates in the world, Finnish schoolchildren do not spend much time on lessons.

We have: Since the election of Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev by the people to lead our country, great changes have taken place in the field of education. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 997 of December 8, 2018 "On measures to organize international research in the field of assessing the quality of education in the public education system." The Progress in International Reading and Literacy Study (PIRLS) is now being introduced to assess the reading and comprehension of text by primary 4th graders. The Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) is preparing for an international assessment program in our country to assess the literacy of 15-year-old students in reading, mathematics and science.

In Finland, the average compulsory general education system consists of two levels:

- lower (alakoulu), grades 1-6;
- high (yläkoulu), 7-9 grades.

In the 10th grade, students can improve their grades. Then the children either go to a professional college or continue their education in a lyceum.

We have: Adopted by the Legislative Chamber on May 19, 2020. According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education", approved by the Senate on August 7, 2020, the stages of general secondary education (grades I - XI) are as follows:

primary education (grades I-IV);

basic secondary education (grades V - IX);

secondary education (grades X-XI).

Children are admitted to the first grade of general secondary education in the year they reach the age of seven.

Principles of "secondary" education in Finland:

Equality

There are no elite or "loose" schools in the country. The largest school in Finland has 960 students. The smallest - 11 people (2019). All schools are equally equipped, have equal opportunities and are equally funded. Almost all schools are public and there are dozens of private schools. As a rule, these are specific "pedagogical" laboratories: Montessori, French, Mortan and Waldorf schools. English, German and French language schools are also private.

We have: Financing of public educational institutions from the republican budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the budget of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, local budgets of regions and the city of Tashkent, budgets of districts and cities, at the expense of customers, as well as extra-budgetary funds and legislation at the expense of other sources.

Some schools have 3,000 or more children, 250 or less. Schools are graded according to how students find their place in society.

All sciences

It is advisable to teach one subject more deeply than another it's not. There, for example, mathematics is no more important than art. On the contrary, the organization of separate classes for gifted children the only reason is their interest in fine arts, music and sports it can.

We have: The practice of organizing varied classes in the education system of the Republic is divided into classes according to the interests of students. Additional extracurricular activities allow students to work on themselves on a regular basis. In all areas, teachers are required to improve their skills, so that the teacher is constantly working on himself.

Parents

The teacher only knows who the student's parents are, and only when the need arises. Teachers are not allowed to ask questions about parents' workplaces.

We have: The concept of "Family-Neighborhood-School" based on our national values, created a permanent partnership of parents, teachers and the community.

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Learners

Finns do not classify students according to their characteristics or preferences. There are no "good" or "bad" students. It is forbidden to compare students. Both genius children and mentally retarded children are considered "unique" and study together. In general, children with disabilities are educated in the community.

We have: Special assignments for gifted children, special assignments for idle children are developed and used by teachers. Activities are organized according to the child's potential and abilities. Inclusive education is established in our country.

Teachers

Teachers also love children, and "favorites" are inseparable. Any deviation from the rules will result in termination of the contract with such a teacher. Finnish teachers should only act as educators. All the teachers in the team are the same - physicists, writers and labor teachers.

We have: Assignments are the same for everyone, because the separation of "favorites" in the learning process does not lead to positive results. In general, in our country, depending on the potential of the child, the teacher plays the most important role in directing him to a profession or education.

Equality of rights for adults (teachers, parents) and children

The Finns call this principle "respect for the learner." This encourages Finnish parents to understand that their child is an independent person and that they cannot be harmed by words or "whips".

We have: It has been many years since it was realized that the quality of education in schools cannot be improved by inflicting bodily injury. Instead, building the capacity of the educator and adhering to the school's internal rules will lead to optimization of the process. The group has the opportunity to take lessons from any teacher.

Respect

Under Finnish labor law, a teacher has no right to discriminate against a student on the basis of his or her profession. All teachers sign a one-year contract, which can be extended or suspended.

We have: It is strictly forbidden to injure children in the school environment. The contract is also valid for one year.

Salary

Teachers are paid very well: a science teacher - up to 5,000 euros, an assistant - up to 2,500 euros.

We have: Currently, the average salary of a school teacher is \$ 150-200 to \$ 550-600 (depending on the category and level). But the attention paid by our head of state is growing day by day, and the amount will increase significantly in the future.

Correction

Correctional education is associated with general sustained problems in learning the material. For example, this may be due to a lack of comprehension or memory of the Finnish language being taught, poor math skills, or the antisocial behavior of some children. Correctional education is conducted in small groups or individually.

We have: The teacher, the class teacher, the deputy head of academic affairs and the school psychologist constantly analyze the child's potential and study the problems of mastering. Through

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training provided by school psychologists, the child is directed to either a profession or an educational process (depending on his / her desires and abilities).

Practice

"Either we prepare for life or for exams. We will choose the first one, "said the Finns. Therefore, there are no exams in Finnish schools. Tests and midterms are determined by the teacher. There is only one mandatory standardized test for high school graduation. It is noteworthy that teachers do not care about his results, do not answer to anyone for the test results, and children do not prepare for it: it is a blessing.

We have: According to the new draft decision, the student's grades in school will allow him to enter higher education. Within the framework of basic secondary education (after VII grade), measures are taken to provide students with professional diagnosis and vocational guidance in order to form basic knowledge and skills in the professions.

When and for how long?

In Finland, the school year begins in August, which means there is no single day from August 8 to August 16. The school year ends in late May. There is a 3-4 day holiday in the fall semester, as well as a 2 week holiday for Christmas. The spring semester also includes a "ski" holiday in February, when Finnish families, as a rule, go on family skis. There is also an Easter holiday in the spring semester.

We have: The educational process begins on September 2, the day after Independence Day. There are 4 quarters throughout the year, with 1 week of rest in each. New Year's Eve is a little longer. The school year ends in May.

In conclusion, we can say that each country has its own path, its own path to success, and this is unique to this nation, this state. It took decades for the Finnish education system to take shape. It has been only 30 years since we became independent. The main thing is that we are on track and will definitely create a unique education system for our people!

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