



IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD EDUCATION SYSTEM - THE FINNISH EDUCATION SYSTEM

Ph.D. Umarova M.Kh

Associate Professor of the "Pedagogy" Department of Nizomiy TSPU,
Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies,

Po'latova M.S

International relations and world politics II year masters student

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 6 th October 2022 Accepted: 8 th November 2022 Published: 14 th December 2022	The education system is changing in Finland and elsewhere. We will not be able to meet educational needs in the future using old models, even if these models have worked well in the past. Finland is a country of innovation. It is an open society with many opportunities to implement even the most ridiculous ideas. Therefore, it is clear that Finland is the perfect place to explore new directions in education, and the article on the development of the world education system - the Finnish education system.

Keywords: education system, integrity, opportunity, teaching method, innovation, competition, equality, respect

The development of education to solve the problems of today and tomorrow is the main key to the success of mankind

They are paying more and more attention to the Finnish education system, which shows good results in contrast to the education system of other countries. The principle of the superiority of education, which ensures the success of the country, was implemented in Finland at the end of the 19th century. This was due to a strong awakening of national consciousness, and the nation needed enlightened and literate citizens. It was at this time that elementary schools appeared. Recently, there has been a lot of talk about the Finnish experience of education in Uzbekistan. First, during his visit to Syrdarya region, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev announced that textbooks for primary schools will be developed based on "Finnish standards" and explained this decision by saying that "Finnish public education is competitive in Europe and in the world in general." Later, at a meeting with the president on the issues of development of Kashkadarya region, an instruction was given to implement the Finnish education system in 48 schools of the region starting from the next school year. The State Inspectorate for Quality Control of Education reported that this issue was discussed with a Finnish expert. What is the "Finnish experience"? Is copying the Finnish experience really a "magic pill" that can fix all the problems in our education system? According to the website of the Finnish Ministry of Education and Culture, the education system in the country consists of several stages. Preschool education is paid and its price is determined based on the financial well-being of the family. After that, there is a one-year compulsory pre-school stage, which is free. For comparison, in Uzbekistan, according to the Law "On Education", one year of compulsory pre-school preparation is provided. In Finland, children are admitted to school from the age of 7. Primary education lasts six years. From the 7th grade, children go to the first stage of secondary education, which lasts for three years. In primary school and in the first stage of secondary education, everyone should receive the same education: children cannot be separated according to their abilities and interests, unlike the practice in our specialized schools. In primary school, only one teacher works with children, while in secondary school, a separate teacher teaches each subject. The academic year is 38 weeks, each lesson lasts 45 minutes. Children's language (native language and literature, second language, foreign language), mathematics, science and health, religion and ethics, history and social studies, art (music, visual arts, crafts), business and physical education, as well as , studies other subjects of his choice. In addition, special hours are allocated for functional and metacognitive skills (the ability to control one's own learning process) and career counseling. The weekly load given to the student is low compared to other European countries: the minimum load in the 1st and 2nd grades is 20 hours, and it increases to 27 hours in the older classes (for comparison: in Uzbekistan, this load reaches from 22 to 34 hours per week). The schools have a relaxing atmosphere, there are no dress codes, textbooks and lunches are provided free of charge, and long breaks between classes allow children to play and relax. Those who want to acquire a profession with someone will become the holder of the appropriate certificate after choosing a professional direction and completing their studies. In the academic direction, which is carried out through entrance exams, children are prepared to enter higher education institutions and can study specific subjects in depth. At the end of three years of education, students participate in national examinations, whose results decide whether to enter higher education institutions. Higher education can be obtained at universities that focus on scientific research or at universities of applied sciences that are more practice-

based. Higher and post-university education is divided into bachelor's, master's, licentiate (licensure is an intermediate stage between master's and doctorate) and doctorate. "Finnish miracle in education" was first mentioned in 2000, when the first results of PISA, an international program for evaluating the performance of students in education, were announced. In the decree, the task of studying the experience of advanced countries in school education, in particular, the specific features of the Finnish education system, was assigned. It is not for nothing that Finland was shown as an example by the head of our state. This country is distinguished by its success in international studies on the evaluation of the quality of education. Finnish students achieved the best results in literacy and educational equity in all areas of the PISA study. The Program for International Student Assessment (PISA - The Program for International Student Assessment) is the most common of such research programs. Literacy is defined as "students' ability to apply knowledge and skills on key topics, to analyze, reason, and communicate effectively in identifying, interpreting, and solving problems in a variety of situations." Within the framework of the PISA program, students' literacy in mathematics, natural sciences and reading are evaluated in repeated cycles every 3 years.

The main reasons why the Finnish education system differs from other education systems are:

Equality - All schools in Finland provide students with the same conditions and the same education system.

Free Education – Along with providing free education, students are also provided with all school supplies and lunch for free.

Individualization – students who struggle to master lessons are taught individually by teachers or students who master well. In Finland, students are not suspended for extra classes.

Practicality – preparing students for life, not for exams. In the classes, students are involved in practical activities such as how to use a visa card, draw up contracts, create websites, sew, cook, and deal with marketing and sales.

Credibility and teacher capacity – teachers in all schools are required to have a master's degree. Students are given almost no homework, parents do not engage with their children at home, and teachers are fully trusted to prepare students for life.

Voluntary – the extent to which students participate in the learning process is up to them. If the teachers fail to keep the students interested in the lesson, the students may leave the class or engage in some other activity they like.

Independence – in the Finnish education system, teachers guide students to acquire knowledge and skills on their own as much as possible. The skills of how to apply knowledge in life are formed with the help of practical training. Any opinions of readers are taken into account and supported.

Another important feature of Finnish education is that it provides completely free education at all levels, from pre-school to higher education. Also, all learning materials, textbooks, health services and transportation to school are provided free of charge, and free school lunches are provided to all students in primary and secondary education. In Finland, there is no national exam during ten years of compulsory education. All schools provide the same education, students are not grouped into different schools based on performance, and almost all students attend a school near their home. The success of the Finnish education system relies on the qualifications of teachers. The Finnish Center for Educational Evaluation conducts educational evaluation throughout the country. The primary purpose of evaluations is to provide relevant feedback to educational stakeholders and does not include inspection visits to teachers. The success of the Finnish education system is made up of several factors, and the capacity of teachers is the most important factor in this system. Equal opportunities in education, a long-term education policy, a culture of trust and an emphasis on self-directed learning are other reasons for this success. A high level of cooperation between teachers and students contributes to the smooth functioning of the education system. Finland has been carrying out extensive and long-term education reform for more than four decades. Finland's success is closely linked to consistent and long-term education reform. Second, many researchers studying the reasons for Finland's success argue that it is based on a variety of interrelated factors. They can be divided into three groups: teacher capacity, education policy and factors related to Finnish culture. The high potential of teachers depends primarily on teacher training programs. The best high school graduates are selected as future teachers. Highly qualified teachers can be said to be the main factor affecting the success of the Finnish education system. Separate training schools are designated for future teachers, and they usually spend 10-15 percent of their training time in these schools. Educational schools provide students-teachers with a separate room equipped with all necessary educational materials. Student-teachers actively participate in the educational process along with observing the lesson processes and gain a lot of experience, and the school team and students also get very useful help from them. The flexibility and independence of teachers in the educational system also plays an important role in ensuring the quality of education. The administration always supports the teachers if they want to join the refresher course. Teachers are only asked to share what they have learned in the in-service program with other teachers in the school. Four important aspects of the Finnish education policy should be noted as the second group. These include consistent and long-term policies, a commitment to a knowledge-based society, educational equity and the empowerment of local authorities in education. These four aspects have formed the basis of successful education reform since the 1970s, resulting in a strong education system.

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