

Peculiarities of the Finnish Education System

Sh. R. Akramov

Associate Professor of the Faculty of Foreign Languages, Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami

O. A. Mashrabbaeva

Student of the Faculty of Foreign Languages, Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami

***Abstract:** In Finland, the main focus at the moment is on the quality of education. The educational process is always closely linked to the needs of the country's manufacturing sector. In this article we tried to define the most important features of Finnish education system.*

***Key words:** education system, success, quality of education.*

The success of the Finland in educational area is mainly due to the introduction of educational standards and curricula aimed at developing the practical skills that students will need in life, the fact that the requirements are the same for everyone and the existence of an excellent system of teacher training. The foundation of the Finnish education system is based on the principle that “Any student can achieve high results, and any school should provide quality education no matter where it is located”. The focus is not on gifted students in the learning process, but on students who are lagging behind in mastering. Because, according to the Finns, it is not difficult for an excellent, talented student to find his place in life. But students who are difficult to master need full support.

That is, Finland has achieved these results by changing its approach to the educational process and preparing students for life, not for exams.

We should also acknowledge the success of this country in international research on the quality of education. Finnish students are at the forefront in terms of literacy and education equality in all areas of international research.

These studies assess students' ability to apply their knowledge in real-life situations, logical and creative thinking, rather than their ability to remember information. From this point of view, it is important to study and apply the Finnish experience in the field of education in the introduction of teaching methods that teach students to think, not to memorize.

Researchers divide the success factors achieved by Finns into three groups: teacher capacity, public policy in education, and Finnish culture.

The first factor, i.e. the potential of teachers, depends primarily on the curriculum. The best high school graduates will be selected as prospective teachers. A separate school will be set up for them and future teachers will spend 10-15% of their teaching time in these schools. Students and teachers will be provided with all the necessary teaching materials in schools, they will be allocated a separate room. In this way, they both observe the lesson process and participate directly in school activities, gaining certain experience and skills.

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The flexibility and independence of teachers play an important role in ensuring the quality of education. If they want to improve their skills, the administration will always support them. It is recommended that the teacher share the knowledge and skills gained in the refresher course with other colleagues.

The second factor, i.e., public policy in the field of education, is a consistent and long-term strategy, based on knowledge, explained by loyalty to society, equal opportunities in education and the breadth of authority of local authorities in the field of education. As a result of these factors, which have been successfully implemented since 1970, a strong education system has been created.

Another important aspect of education policy is the balance of central and local government with educational institutions. Local authorities, schools and teachers have the power to make or make decisions independently. This, in turn, gives them both a great opportunity and a responsibility to effectively organize the learning process. The third factor, namely Finnish culture, is related to the high level of trust in educational institutions and teachers in society, and the high status and prestige of the teacher. Teacher capacity is one of the important factors in the success of educational institutions. Both the class teacher and the science teacher are very familiar with the subject they teach, using a variety of teaching methods to keep students active in the classroom. In addition, the culture of reading in Finnish society is very high. This, in turn, has a direct impact on student achievement. Libraries are many and always crowded. The principle of reliability and teacher capacity means that all school teachers must have a master's degree. In Finland, parents have high confidence in teachers. Teachers are respected. Their high potential is a key factor in the success of the Finnish education system. The school administration and parents believe that teachers approach their duties with sincerity and responsibility. Volunteering means that it is up to the students to decide whether or not to participate in the lesson. If the teacher is unable to engage the student, the student may leave the classroom or engage in another activity of their choice.

Independence is about giving students as much freedom as possible in the acquisition of knowledge and skills. The ability to apply the acquired knowledge in practice is formed through practical training. Any feedback from the reader is taken into account and supported.

The Finnish education system has undergone extensive reforms in this area. Many authorities in decision-making in education have been delegated to the lower levels. Systematic work is being carried out in cooperation with the State Inspectorate for Quality Control in Education and relevant ministries to study the advanced aspects of the country's education system. Studies of their education system show that the curricula of Finnish schools are aimed at teaching children how and where to apply any knowledge imparted in practice, encouraging them to think creatively and freely.

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