

THE FINLAND EDUCATION SYSTEM.

Akramova Charos Jo'shqin qizi

Foreign language department in preschool
and primary education, 540-20-group student

Annotation

This article provides information about the structure of the Finland education system, its achievements, as well as the specific characteristics of studying in Finland schools, their types, and the reforms that are being carried out in this system in our country.

Keywords: Educational system, educational content, higher education, purpose, types of education, exams.

Аннотация

В данной статье представлена информация о структуре финской системы образования, ее достижениях, а также о специфике обучения в финских школах, их типах и реформах, которые проводятся в этой системе в нашей стране.

Ключевые слова: Система образования, содержание образования, высшее образование, цель, виды образования, экзамены.

Finland education ranks among the best in the world. In addition, according to the research of the international organization PISA, Finnish schoolchildren showed the highest level of knowledge in the world. Finnish schoolchildren are also recognized as the most literate children on the planet, ranking 2nd in science and 5th in mathematics. But the secret of such a high result is more complicated, because according to the same studies, Finnish children spend the least time in school, and the Finland state spends very moderately on quality and free education compared to many other countries. In Finland, the school year starts in August instead of September 8 to 16 at the discretion of each school. The course ends at the end of May. Children attend school five days a week, only during the day and on Fridays with a shortened school day. As for holidays, there are 3-4 days off in autumn, two weeks of Christmas holidays, one week of children's ski holidays in spring and one week at Easter.



CHARACTERISTICS OF EDUCATION IN FINLAND SCHOOL

1. Equality in everything. There are no better or worse schools, students, teachers, parents, subjects. The largest school in the country has 960 students. At the smallest - 11. All have exactly the same equipment, facilities and proportional funding. Almost all schools are public, there are dozens of private-public schools. There are also kindergartens, schools, universities in various international languages.

2. School subjects are equally important. Teachers do not have information about parents' social status and profession. Questions of teachers, questionnaires about the workplace of parents are prohibited.

3. Here, all children, both brilliant and retarded, are considered special. They all study together and do not single out anyone.

Children with disabilities are taught in common classes together with everyone else, classes for children with hearing and visual impairments can be organized in a regular school. Teachers are also equal and do not distinguish any "favorites" or "their class". Any deviations from compliance will result in the termination of the contract with such a teacher. Finnish teachers should only do their job as coaches. Teachers have a contract for only 1 academic year, possible (or not) extension, and they also receive high salaries (from 2500 euros - assistant, up to 5000 - subject teacher).

4. The "principle of respect for the student" applies here. Therefore, starting from the first grade, the child is explained his rights, including the right to "complain" to the social worker about adults.

5. Schools are absolutely free in Finland. In addition, lunches, excursions, school taxis, textbooks, stationery, appliances and even tablets are free.

6. Every child in a Finland school follows an individual curriculum. Each child has their own number and complexity of textbooks, tasks, exercises, etc. In a lesson, children perform each "own" task and are evaluated individually, it is forbidden to compare children with each other.

7. Children are not prepared for exams, but for life. In Finnish schools, they teach only things that are useful in life. Children do not learn the principle of a blast furnace, but they can create a business card website, calculate the future inheritance tax or salary percentage, calculate the price of a product after several discounts, or "wind flower" in a certain area. draw .. There are no exams here, there are a few tests, but they are not taken too seriously.

8. Absolute confidence. No checks, RONO, Methodists teach how to teach, etc. The educational program in the country is unified, but these are only general recommendations, and each teacher uses the teaching method that he considers suitable.

9. Voluntary training. No one is forced or coerced to study here. Teachers try to attract the student's attention, but if he has absolutely no interest or ability to study, the child will be directed to a practical useful, "normal" profession in the future and will not be bombarded with "two". Not everyone builds airplanes, someone has to be good at driving buses.

10. Independence in everything. Finns believe that school should teach a child the main thing - an independent future successful life.

It has a policy of equalizing its system, which means that education should be the same everywhere and for everyone, both in terms of content and accessibility. The policy of equalization confronts the geographical problem. The fact is that according to this educational paradigm, the density of schools should be the same throughout the country. This creates certain difficulties in sparsely populated areas of the country - for example, in the north - in Lapland. It seems that the population is less and the schools should not be less than in the more densely populated central part of the country. An interesting fact: it turns out that school buildings in Finland are designed by the country's leading architects, taking into account the opinion of students (high school) and their parents, so Finland schools do not look like barracks or hospitals. As in any other European school, the approach to classes is individual in nature, i.e. Every child has to find his own way.



Two teachers work in the same class at the same time - this eases the burden on each of them and significantly simplifies and speeds up the decision-making process. After each lesson, students can say what they understood and what they didn't understand. In addition, the misunderstanding of the subject is not considered the child's fault, but is recognized as a flaw in the design of the teacher's educational system. In Finland, there is a tradition of sending children to the nearest school. Previously, parents were forbidden to choose a school for their child independently, and only in recent years this ban was lifted. However, most parents do not hesitate to search, preferring to send their children to a school closer to where they live. And only in the third stage of education, Finns have the right to choose - who do they actually study and, most importantly, where? The choice is small: vocational school or gymnasium. Currently, there are 441 gymnasiums (130,000 students) and 334 vocational schools (160,000 students) in Finland. As in the case of students, the state takes care of the full provision of students: they are paid for food, textbooks and transportation home. Gymnasiums and vocational schools are the essence of secondary school. At the age of 19, schooling in Finland ends completely. After completing it, students of yesterday's school will pass the first, only and last - national exam. It is difficult to assess its importance, since it plays almost no role in university admissions. Admission is guaranteed only by successfully passing the entrance exams at the university itself.

In addition, the organization of entrance exams is entirely the responsibility of the universities. At this stage, the difference between gymnasiums and vocational schools becomes clear. Graduates of the first, as a rule, go to universities, and graduates of the second - to institutes. This does not mean that graduates of

vocational schools cannot enter higher education institutions - there are no official restrictions on this - statistics are such. If we talk about statistics, only more than a third of school graduates continue their studies at higher educational institutions.

Higher education in Finland has its own characteristics. First, unlike Russia, there is no private sector. The few commercial universities in the country are under the full control of the Finnish Ministry of Education and receive state subsidies. There is no secondary education in Finland. This will greatly facilitate Finland's transition to the Bologna model of unifying the status of higher education institutions. Although there used to be secondary special educational institutions here, now most of them (if not all) have the same status as higher educational institutions. In general, the higher education system in Finland is very unique. As we mentioned earlier, there are 29 universities in Finland. In addition to them, there is the Higher Defense School, although it operates outside the Ministry of Education, but has the status of a university. Finnish polytechnics, like their counterparts in Germany and France, have a practical bent.

The educational process in them includes professional and work practice. Do not confuse universities and professional universities. The first conducts basic scientific research, has the right to award bachelor's and master's degrees. Here you can also defend your doctoral thesis, and before that you can get a licentiate title - an intermediate scientific title between a master's and a doctor (it is not known in any other country in the world, it can be taken into account at first glance). analogue of the candidate of the Russian doctor of science). Professional universities (often called polytechnics or polytechnics) do not provide all of these. This was not the case before, except recently when polytechnics began to offer master's degrees. But earlier - in 2002, they were allowed to train specialists after postgraduate studies.

The only thing that unites both vocational universities and universities in Finland is their uniform location throughout the country. Currently, the following fields of study are most popular among Finnish polytechnic students: technology and transport, management and business, and health. Higher education in the field of tourism and culture is also attractive for young people. Polytechnic education lasts 3.5-4 years. Higher education in Finland is mainly conducted in Swedish and Finnish, but now there is an English-language education program - mainly for foreign students. If you plan to study higher education in English in Finland, it is clear that you need to master it perfectly - otherwise you will not be allowed to study. To confirm your knowledge of the English language, you must pass one of

two possible tests: IELTS (International English Language Testing System) or TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language).

It is worth noting that the latter is more often used when an international student enters an educational institution in the United States or Canada, while the former is the standard test for any student whose native language is not English. In order to enter a Finland university, a foreigner must not only successfully pass entrance exams, but also confirm his financial status, successfully pass exams in one of the accepted languages - Finnish or Swedish (for English). access to international programs). Also, foreigners must have a secondary education. Some Finland universities introduce quotas for the admission of foreign students. About 6-7 thousand international students study in Finland every year (about 250-300 thousand). Universities are the most popular among both foreign and local students - they accept 60 to 70 percent of students. Accordingly, 30-40% of students study in polytechnics. In addition, foreign students choose more universities than Finns.

In conclusion, It's not hard to see how complex and complicated the Finnish education system is. Surprisingly, this Nordic country takes care of foreign students - after all, higher education for them in Finland remains free. It is almost impossible to say which countries have the best schools in the world. However, there is one country whose students score highly on the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA), which includes tests in math, reading and science. It may come as a surprise to many, but with a population of 5.5 million, Finland consistently ranks in the top 5 education systems in the world, second only to Asian countries.

References and websites:

- 1.http://www.stat.fi/til/kou_en.html
- 2.https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/national-policies/eurydice/content/recommended-annual-instruction-time-full-time-compulsory-education-europe-%E2%80%93-201718_en
- 3.<https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Raisa-Ahtiainen>
- 4.https://www.researchgate.net/publication/280562723_Finnish_reform_of_the_funding_and_provision_of_special_education_the_views_of_principals_and_municipal_education_administrators
- 5.https://www.researchgate.net/publication/347493364_Life_in_Schools_An_Introduction_to_Critical_Pedagogy_in_the_Foundations_of_Education