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## EDUCATION SYSTEM AND ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATION IN THE CASE OF UZBEKISTAN AND FINLAND

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**Abstract:** this article sheds light on education, educational systems, and the educational system of Uzbekistan and Finland, a unique tool, and what factors need to be paid attention to in the organization of education.

**Keywords:** education, education system, Uzbekistan, Finland, Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Law "On Education", State Education Standard (SES).

### **A moment can change a day, a day can change a life, and a life can change the whole world. Confucius**

Education has a great influence on the personal development of each person, social development and the development of the state. Education is related to the ideological, spiritual and physical position of a person [1]. For this reason, education is associated with an important place in human life. Education allows a person to think independently, solve problems, acquire new knowledge and skills. It also helps a person to meet work requirements, acquire new professions and increase interests in social development [2]. The development of education corresponds to the development of the state, because educated citizens help to create innovations based on new knowledge and skills and lead to the development of the state in industry, economy and other areas. Today, it is no secret that every country that pays good attention to education, carries out positive and effective reforms in the field of education, occupies the top one after another [3]. The organization of education is based on its own system and rules in each country and society. Educational systems are designed to enable students to learn, learn, and develop personally. The main parts of educational systems are organized by educational centers, institutions, curricula and teachers. The structure of educational systems depends on the educational policy of the state, its national and economic situation. The important tasks of educational systems are to ensure the mastery of students, the development of educational programs and the implementation of the educational process, to allow students to acquire knowledge and skills at a high level. In educational systems, educational programs, number of students, teaching staff, teaching methods and other aspects are defined. Decentralized education can also be implemented in educational systems, and this will have special additional rules for the organization of decentralized education [4].

After our independence, the education system in Uzbekistan is the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Law "On Education", the State Education Standard (DTS) and other normative legal documents in the field of education. organized and controlled based on Article 50 of the new version of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "everyone has the right to education." The state ensures the development of the continuous education system, its various types and forms, state and non-state educational organizations. The state creates conditions for the development of preschool education and upbringing. The state guarantees free general secondary education and primary professional education [5]. General secondary education is compulsory. Pre-school education and upbringing, general secondary education are under state control. Educational organizations provide inclusive education and training for children with special

educational needs. The education system in Uzbekistan is uniform and continuous, and it includes 7 stages:

- Pre-school education and training;
- General secondary and secondary special education;
- Professional education;
- Higher education;
- Education after higher education;
- Staff retraining and qualification improvement;
- Extracurricular education.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Analysis and results. The educational policy of the state is important in the organization of education. Education policy focuses on students' learning, personal development and meeting social requirements. In Uzbekistan, education and training are organized in educational institutions, in particular, preschool educational institutions, schools, specialized schools, technical schools, institutes, universities, academies, and these institutions are public, private, joint and on the basis of partnership with the state. is made. As of 2022, the number of preschool education organizations in Uzbekistan is 8,412, the number of general secondary education organizations is 10,522, the number of secondary special and vocational education institutions is 827, higher the number of educational organizations was precisely calculated by our statisticians to be 154 [6]. Favorable conditions and qualified personnel are required for the organization of education in educational institutions. If we pay attention to the educational system of developed countries, the qualifications of personnel, the facilities created for students, the achievements and new ideas achieved by pupils and students in them inspire a person to envy. Let's take a look at the example of Finland, which has achieved great heights in the field of education. Education is one of the foundations of a prosperous Finnish society, and they pride themselves on an education system that provides equal educational opportunities for all. Education in Finland is free from pre-school to higher education.

The Finnish education system includes:

- early childhood education and care provided to children before the start of compulsory education (usually at the age of seven);
- preschool education given to children in the year before the beginning of compulsory education;
- nine years of primary and upper secondary education (comprehensive school), which is compulsory
- complete secondary education, i.e. general complete secondary education or vocational education;
- higher education provided by universities and universities of applied sciences.

In addition, adult education is available at all levels. Liberal adult education offers informal learning. A major in art is a goal-oriented education in various fields of art.

Early childhood education and care (EBPT) integrates teaching and care in a systematic and goal-oriented manner. The goal of EBPT is to promote children's development, health and well-being, and to improve children's learning opportunities. The Finnish National Core Curriculum for Early Childhood Education and Care, approved by the Finnish National Education Agency, guides the planning and implementation of EBPT content and provides a basis for the development of local EBPT curricula.

Preschool education aims to provide children with good opportunities for learning and development. Pre-school education plays an important role in the continuum from early childhood education and training to primary and upper secondary education. Pre-school education is free and compulsory for all children in Finland since 2015. Parents and other guardians must ensure that their child participates in preschool education or other appropriate activities that meet the goals of preschool education [7].

Comprehensive school education (primary and upper secondary education) consists of the school years from 1st to 9th grade, and ages 7 to 17 (all age groups) intended for all children. Compulsory education usually begins when children turn seven. All children living permanently in Finland must attend compulsory education. Primary and upper secondary education (general secondary school) is free. Secondary schools are provided by local authorities (municipalities) and other

educational institutions. Less than two percent of elementary and middle school students attend private or public school [8]. After completing secondary school, every student must apply for post-secondary education. Compulsory education ends when the student turns 18 or completes upper secondary education (general secondary or vocational qualification).

After comprehensive school, students continue their full secondary education and choose between general education and vocational education and training. General secondary education (lukio in Finnish) provides general education, as the name suggests. It does not tailor students to any profession. After completing general secondary school, students take a national school-leaving examination known as the Finnish examinations. Those who successfully passed the exam can apply for further studies at universities, universities of applied sciences and vocational institutes. General secondary education usually lasts three years [9].

The mission of universities is to conduct scientific research and to provide education based on it. Universities of applied sciences offer a more practical education aimed at meeting the needs of the labor market. Universities of higher scientific and artistic education offer bachelor's and master's degrees, as well as postgraduate degrees, i.e. bachelor's and doctoral degrees. Universities of applied sciences award bachelor's and master's degrees. The standard period of study at the university for a bachelor's degree is three years and one year. A master's degree is an additional two years. Completing a degree at a university of applied sciences usually takes 3.5 to 4.5 years. The requirement for a master's degree at a university of applied sciences is a bachelor's degree or other relevant degree and at least two years of work experience after completing a previous degree [10].

Adult education includes upskilling, degree studies, competence-based skills training, apprenticeships, further and continuing education providing upskilling and reskilling, citizenship skills, work includes life skills and community-related subjects, and studies in a variety of crafts and disciplines on a leisure basis. Adult education may be paid for by the students themselves, or it may consist of apprenticeships, employment policy training or staff development, and other training provided or received by employers. Various educational institutions that mainly provide education for young people, educational institutions that provide only adult education, private companies and workplaces (employee development) provide education and training for adults.

Liberal adult education offers informal learning. Promotes personal growth, health and well-being by providing courses in a variety of crafts and disciplines based on civic skills and community-related research and recreation. Liberal adult education institutions include adult education centers, public high schools, training centers, sports training centers, and summer universities. An important aspect of adult liberal education is that anyone has the right to apply to participate. These studies do not award degrees or qualifications, and their content is not regulated by law.

Basic education in art is a goal-oriented education that progresses from one level to another in various areas of art. It teaches children and young people the self-expression skills needed in vocational education and higher education, as well as skills in their chosen art form.

The above-mentioned education system in Uzbekistan and Finland and its organization have a number of similarities and differences.

In Finland, teacher training is a five-year university degree that focuses on didactics and pedagogy, in other words, the art and science of teaching. Teacher education students focus their research on how learning works and how to teach specific subjects. Having extensive training means that teachers experience less supervision once they are in school. They are given a higher level of trust and freedom than other education systems, which in turn empowers teachers. This gives them a sense of creativity and ownership of their work that is rare in the teaching profession. The relationship between teachers and students is also much looser and may be a point of contention for those in other countries with stricter systems. Teachers are informally called by name, and physical touching is not prohibited. In Finland, if a child is upset and needs comfort, teachers can pick up and hug the child. This is in stark contrast to other countries where physical touching is prohibited for protective reasons. This controversial distinction highlights the level of trust Finland has in its teachers.

The Finnish National Core Curriculum has recently seen an update to include modern approaches and interests in education. The curriculum is designed to improve operational culture, leadership and community in schools and redefines core values emphasizing the right of each student to

individual, holistic learning and well-being. Emphasis is placed on students actively playing with their knowledge and using interaction to stimulate learning.

School lunches, supplies and transportation are free to make education an equal opportunity for all. It opens doors to all walks of life, making schooling and education as accessible as possible. Likewise, the Finnish national curriculum is equally covered in all schools. Education in Finland offers equal opportunities that are rare elsewhere.

In conclusion, we can say that regardless of which country it is, it is important to pay attention to education, to carry out a lot of renewal and reforms in the field of education, to have an effective and positive impact on all sectors of this country. The secret will not be revealed, of course. The main reason why Finland's educational system, which is recognized globally, is the most successful part is the attention of the state to education and the attitudes and worldviews of its people. If the spirit, mentality and attention of the whole nation is directed to education, then any country can achieve such successful results

## CONCLUSION

Education influences social, individual and state development. Education helps people learn more, solve problems, and think independently. Uzbekistan's constitution, laws, and educational standards govern the country's education system. However, when compared with the education system in Finland, several significant differences can be seen. Some of these are free education from preschool to college, five years of teacher training, and a more relaxed approach between teachers and students. This country is successful because of the country's attention to education and its people's views on the importance of education. So, proper investment and attention to education can have a positive impact on a country's development.

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