

EDUCATION SYSTEMS IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

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Abstract: *Education systems worldwide vary significantly, reflecting the cultural, economic, political contexts of each country. Despite these differences, most systems share a common goal: to equip individuals with the knowledge, skills and values necessary for personal development and societal contribution.*

Keywords: *Japanese education system, Indian education system, Finland education system, German education system, South Korea education system, China education system, USA education system.*

Introduction

This article explores the key features of global education systems, including structure (primary, secondary and tertiary levels), curriculum design and access to education. Each state has its own rules and regulations that affect the system. In addition to differences, there are common similarities: the development of individuality, purposefulness and inclusiveness.

Methods.

Followings include overview of different education systems around the world

Finland

Finland's education system is considered one of the best globally, consistently ranking among the top five. There is no distinction between weak or elite schools - all students are treated equally. Education is entirely free, covering everything from school meals to learning materials. Instead of formal titles, teachers are addressed by their first names, promoting a sense of equality. Finland has excelled in nurturing the individual potential of nearly every child, a strategy that has led to remarkable success in international standardized assessments".

South Korea

Over the past fifty years, South Korea has transformed its education system into one of the world's best. Students go through six years of primary schools, followed by three years of middle school and three years of high school. The final three years, before entering university, require tuition fees. Additionally, after school hours, most students attend tutoring sessions. High scores in subjects like mathematics and English particularly achieving a perfect score are often seen as more valuable than proficiency in their native language.

USA

The United States has consistently worked to improve its PISA scores over recent decades. However, a gender gap remains, with boys generally excelling in the maths section of the test, while girls tend to perform better in reading. Today, basic education is viewed as both a right and a responsibility for all citizens. The United Nations recognizes education as a fundamental human right in its Universal Declaration of Human Rights, emphasizing that education should be free and accessible to everyone.

India

India's education system encompasses various levels and types of learning, including early childhood education, primary and secondary schooling, higher education, and vocational training. It differs greatly based on factors such as location, gender, caste, region, language and disability. The system is diverse, combining both traditional methods and modern educational approaches. There is a strong focus on rote learning, competitive exams, and STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) subjects. The country has an extensive network of schools, consisting of both government - run and private institutions.

Japan

Education in Japan is highly respected, focusing on discipline and hard work. Japanese students consistently perform well in reading, math, and science, as shown by OECD assessments. The curriculum is demanding, and many students attend extra tutoring or cram schools. Respect for teachers and authority is deeply rooted in Japanese culture.

Germany

Germany is internationally recognized for its vocational training system, known as "Ausbildung", with around 50% of school graduates pursuing vocational education. The system follows a perfect dual approach, blending classroom-based learning with hands-on vocational training. Students have the option to pursue either academic or vocational paths, offering them a broad range of career possibilities.

China

China's education system includes both private and public schools, as well as educational boarding facilities. There is a strong focus on mathematics, and Chinese English is exclusively taught by teachers from Europe. In cases of student disobedience, teachers are permitted to use physical punishment. China is the leading destination for international students in Asia and ranks third globally.

Result

Emphasize teacher training and respect for the profession. Use student - centered learning rather than just test- based outcomes. Achieve high literacy, math, and science scores in international assessments like PISA(Programme for International Student Assessment). Increasing focus on STEM and technology integration.

Discussion

Every year, the OECD ranks education systems around the world from best to worst. These findings, we are confronted with how schools are succeeding and failing to educate our country's young people.

Conclusion

Education systems across different countries vary not only in quality but also in the methods used to deliver lessons. Each system is shaped by the nation's values and culture, resulting in unique educational programs for their students. Although learning approaches may differ, the ultimate goal remains the same - ensuring that children gain the knowledge and experience they need".

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