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EDUCATION SYSTEMS OF COUNTRIES IN COMPARISON

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Abstract: This article compares education systems in different countries around the world. This work analyzes the educational processes of developed and developing countries, the factors affecting the quality of education, and the main differences between these systems. The possibility of learning from international experience is considered by studying the differences in education systems between countries. Research education knee.

Key words: education system, comparison, developed countries, developing countries, educational process, reforms, international experience, educational quality, financial factors, individual approach, PISA ratings, educational resources, cultural factors, public administration, global competition.

Introduction

Educational systems play an important role in the development of society and the formation of the intellectual potential of the next generation. Educational systems of different countries have their own characteristics, which are formed depending on national culture, economic opportunities, social structure and political management. This article compares the educational systems of developed and developing countries, examines their strengths and weaknesses, as well as the impact of these systems on the development of society. The experience of countries that have implemented effective approaches and reforms in the educational process, as well as the educational system of countries that are facing difficulties due to economic and social limitations, are analyzed. These analyzes are important for studying international experience and prospective reforms.

Main part

Comparison of the education system of countries is necessary to achieve more effective results in the field of education. Because every country has formed an educational system suitable for its historical, cultural and economic conditions. For example, in developed countries, great attention is paid to the quality of education, and students are directed to develop their independent thinking and creative abilities. This is clearly observed in the Finnish education system. In this country, students are free to discover their abilities, and they are given a strong foundation of knowledge. At the same time, the Japanese education system is focused on strict discipline and deepening of technological knowledge. In Japan, students learn mathematical and scientific fields in their future. In developing countries, the education system faces a number of limitations. For example, financial and infrastructural deficiencies can derail the educational process. In some African countries, the lack of material resources in educational institutions hinders students' opportunities to learn. This encourages international organizations to provide assistance to such countries.

Also, public administration and political decisions are of great importance in the development of the education system. An example is Singapore. The education system in this country has been developed with the help of extensive reforms, and great attention has been paid to the training of teachers and their professional development. As a result, Singaporean students

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occupy high places in international rankings. This experience shows that each country can further develop its education system by studying international experience. At the same time, differences in educational opportunities are observed between regions and social groups in some countries. For example, in the United States, there are differences between private and public schools, which affects the quality of education for students. Parents can send their children to private or public schools depending on their economic means, which leads to educational inequality.

Studying the differences in the educational system is important not only to organize the educational process more effectively, but also to increase the adaptability of students to the cultural and social environment. By in-depth analysis of the similarities and differences of educational systems, countries will have the opportunity to introduce new reforms in the field of education and become competitive at the international level. In particular, in the conditions of global economic and technological development, it is important for countries to revise their education systems. By learning from international experience, each country will be able to provide the highest quality education for its students.

Conclusion

In conclusion, comparing the education systems of countries helps to identify their positive and negative aspects. Each system has its own advantages, which are aimed at developing the intellectual and social potential of students. By using the educational experience of developed countries, each country can improve its system and increase the quality of education. At the same time, international cooperation and exchange of experience in education serves to ensure global competitiveness. In this way, each country forms a high-quality education system in accordance with its national culture and provides a sustainable development path for the future generation.

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