

THE CREATIVITY OF THE FINNISH EDUCATION SYSTEM AND THE INTEGRATION OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

Improvement of creativity, problem-solving skills, and critical thinking give opportunities to create their future and encourage more deserving generations to government. The importance of creativity in the Finnish educational system and its possible application in Uzbekistan. The Finnish educational system is well-known around the world for its cutting-edge methodology, which fosters and values creativity in addition to academic success.

The purpose of this paper is to examine, how the Finnish education system works, how it can affect other countries, and the role of creativity in two countries. The Finnish education system is one of the most popular systems in the world and it is not fully similar to one country. Here, similarities, and differences between the two countries Uzbekistan and Finland have been given with five objectives. The most important aim of the government is to develop skills in children which can be useful in the future.

Keywords

Problem-solving skills, creativity, critical thinking, Finnish education system, methodology, academic success.

Introduction

Currently, developing countries are paying a lot of attention to the education system. The academic system and culture of the country influence its development. The Nordic countries are distinguished by the excellence and creativity of the educational system on a global scale, and many countries consider the Finnish educational system to be effective. Finland's educational system has undergone continuous development since the last century and is currently entering a new phase of growth and transformation. Finland has been able to upgrade its human

capital by transforming its education system from mediocre to one of the best international performers in a relatively short period (Franko Anja, 2011).

The Finnish academic system includes a high degree of educational equality and equity to foster critical thinking among primary school students. The majority of countries are using Finland's manuals to promote creativity, reading literacy, mathematics, and science among young people. It is a priority of countries to introduce the Finnish academic model into their education system. The instructional system of Finland differentiates with pedagogical methods of teachers and a conducive learning environment from other developing countries. Finnish teaching has the objective of getting every student to learn as well as possible and igniting a love for lifelong learning. The creativity and equality of Finnish teachers are reflected in their teaching process and they have a high degree of autonomy in their work, a climate of trust in academic teacher education (Toirov, Rahimberdiyev, Nasriddinov, 2023).

According to José Carlos Camposano (Camposano, 2017), the quality of Finnish education is not only a matter of perception, but it is also statistically proven by the results of well-established international evaluations such as the Programme for International Students Assessment (PISA). PISA- a test for schoolchildren to calculate their reading literacy, mathematics, and abilities of creativity. The majority of countries of the world are using Finnish assessments to check and compare schoolers' knowledge. Since the year 2000, the PISA International Test, which was held among 9th graders, Finnish youth presented a high reading literacy performance (Lee Kuusiehto-Awale, 2014).

A large number of educators and scientists support that Finland's educational system is more complex and methods do not resemble other countries' models. In the context of Finland, the teaching profession, along with the value placed on learning and education, has consistently enjoyed a prominent and esteemed position within society.

Finland successfully achieves top educational outcomes on a global scale, making it a leader in the field of education. The Finnish educational system includes four main factors to improve creativity, high-quality teaching, and sustainable leadership among primary school students.

I. Finnish schools are characterized by a well-balanced and child-centered learning environment. The government and educators' concentration is dedicated to establishing an inclusive and supportive atmosphere for students where they can participate actively and lessons should be intelligible for learners.

II. The Finnish government emphasizes the qualification of educators. In Finland, teachers are required to have high qualifications or master's degrees to teach schoolers (Lee Clare, 2018). The rigorous training ensures that teachers are well-prepared to meet the demands of professional learning.

III. The leadership of middle school education should be in the hands of experienced and qualified educators.

IV. Young people were allowed to use social networks and actively participate in social events (Marlina, Zulfatmi, 2023).

These factors collectively contribute to the establishment of a successful point in the Finnish academic system, where students are encouraged to be active learners, develop their creativity, and achieve their full potential (Kirsi Tirri, 2017).

Today's cultures, driven by globalization, technological advancement, and information expansion, require imaginative and purposeful citizens capable of balancing morality with greatness. Creativity is the main source of improving educational, logical, and moral skills among school children. The primary factor that can lead to a development in academic skills inside the school system is creativity. The function of creativity in the educational system is paramount. According to Taru (Taru Konst, 2017), creativity requires a free and open environment to flourish children's skills. There are worries, meanwhile, that the existing structure frequently stifles originality. This is mostly because rote learning and test scores are prioritized, making errors and taking risks are stigmatized, and there aren't enough possibilities for self-expression and problem-solving. Creativity is one of the key factors of success among schoolers.

Creativity in the educational system has several advantages.

1. **Motivation and engagement.** Motivation and engagement are critical components of creativity in education. When students are motivated, they are more likely to be engaged in the creative process, which leads to better outcomes. Here are some ways that motivation and engagement can be fostered in creative education: Create a positive and supportive environment; provide challenging yet achievable tasks; offer incentives and rewards; incorporate hands-on activities; and use multimedia resources.

2. **Enhanced problem-solving skills.** By offering fresh and original approaches to challenges, creativity can significantly improve one's ability to solve problems. Here are some ways that creativity might improve one's ability to solve problems: stimulate creativity; adaptability; experimentation; critical evaluation of thinking; and inspiration in an unconventional way.

3. **Emotional development.** Creativity may be very helpful for emotional growth since it allows people to express and analyze their emotions. Creativity can enhance emotional development by providing a healthy outlet for people to express their feelings, promote self-expression, develop self-awareness, strengthen problem-solving skills, and boost self-esteem.

4. **Preparation for the future.** Being creative is a crucial trait for future readiness because it enables people to tackle complex issues, think creatively, and adapt to change. The following are some ways that creativity might assist people in becoming ready for the following: Critical thinking, creativity, flexibility, entrepreneurial endeavors, and communicating.

Methodology

The research involves the analysis and statistical overview of literary data, theoretical research methods, the study and analysis of philosophical, sociological, pedagogical, and psychological literature on the research problem, the approaches of scientists to the problem under study, and a comparison of two countries' education systems.

DISCUSSION

Improving children's skills is the goal of implementing an innovative Finnish education system in Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan aims to raise children's general academic achievement as well as their talents and capacities. Furthermore, student-centered learning – which encourages pupils to actively participate in their learning experience and pursue their passions and interests – is emphasized in the Finnish educational system. This method can support kids in developing a lifetime love of learning and dedication to school.

The education systems of Finland and Uzbekistan differ in several ways. Namely their teaching methods, learning environment, and acceptance of children's brains.

1. The Finnish educational system emphasizes creativity in all grade levels, including grades 1-6. The national curriculum of Finland places a great emphasis on creative and artistic areas, including musical theater, drama, and the arts of visualization. These courses have been considered crucial for helping pupils grow in their capacity for imagination, creativity, and self-expression. Inquiry-based teaching strategies and project-based educational methods are further utilized to inspire children's original thought processes and problem-solving abilities.

Uzbekistan emphasizes creativity in primary education, which covers levels 1-4. Literature, music, and the visual arts are just a few of the areas that are part of the national curriculum that encourages creativity. Pupils have the opportunity to use a

variety of artistic mediums, including narrative storytelling, creating art, singing, and sketching, to express themselves. Additionally, educators encourage students to think creatively and solve problems on their own by utilizing a variety of instructional strategies, including inquiry-based learning and project-based education.

2. Finland's "secondary" educational tenet is equality. The nation does not have any "loose" or privileged schools. Each pupil in Finland's primary school system is given the assistance and tools they require to thrive both psychologically and intellectually thanks to the system's approach which values equity and tailored learning. In Finland, there are 11 pupils in the smallest school and 960 in the largest (2019). Each school receives the same amount of funding, resources, and opportunity.

The goal of Uzbekistan's primary schooling system is to equip all children with the understanding as well as abilities necessary to excel in their professional and personal lives in the future. In Uzbekistan, there are 250 students in certain schools and 3,000 in others. Schools are ranked based on how well their pupils integrate into the community.

3. In Finland, until there is a compelling need to do so, a teacher is not required to know the work or occupation of a student's parents. It is forbidden for educators to inquire about the occupations of their parents. In the Finnish educational system, teachers are supposed to protect the private lives of their pupils and their families as well. However, in cases when a pupil's family circumstances—for example, if a parent is unwell or a family member is having budgetary difficulties—have an impact on their learning or general well-being, an educator may collaborate with the family to offer assistance and guidance.

Respecting Uzbek national ideals, the "Family-Neighborhood-School" model established a long-lasting collaboration between parents, educators, and community members. This concept views families as the children's primary and most valuable teachers. Parents are urged to participate fully in the schooling of their kids by helping out at the school, having meetings with parents and teachers, and encouraging their child's learning at home.

Additionally, communities are viewed as crucial educational collaborators. Leaders, companies, and neighborhood associations are urged to assist schools and offer services to families as well as children.

4. The Finnish academic system does not categorize pupils based on personal traits or inclinations. "Good" and "bad" pupils do not exist. Learners may not be compared. Students who are mentally challenged and geniuses are regarded as

"special" and attend classes together. Students with impairments typically receive their education in society.

Educators create and utilize unique responsibilities for students who are gifted and special assignments for inactive youngsters. Exercises are planned based on the student's skills and abilities. In the Uzbek nation, comprehensive schools are well established.

5. Pupils in the Finnish educational system usually get multiple vacations every year. The precise number of vacations may differ depending on the Finnish area and educational attainment; however, the following general requirements should be followed: Fall break, typically occurs in October or November for one week. Christmas break often occurs at the end of December or the beginning of January for two weeks. Winter break, in February or March, often lasts a week. Easter vacation is a weeklong period in April Springtime vacation typically lasts a week in early June or late May.

The educational system in Uzbekistan usually gives pupils many holidays per year. The precise number of vacations may differ depending on Uzbekistan's geography and educational attainment; however, the following basic criteria should be followed: Winter vacation, typically occurs in late December or early January for two weeks. Spring break typically occurs in March or April for one week. Summertime vacation, June, July, and August are typically the three months from the end of May to the beginning of June.

IN CONCLUSION

The Finnish education system is one of the most effective and most used education systems in the world. According to Todd A. Education system of Finland appears so different and so unique. Exchanging two governments' education manuals provides flourishing young critical brain skills and worldview. The government of Uzbekistan accepted the Finnish education system in Uzbekistan and combine teaching methods with creativity. Methods of teachers are changed to other presentations which include problem-solving, creativity, and critical thinking skills. When children are motivated, they will be full of strength. The problem solving, creativity, and critical thinking skills are the main power of children.

It is possible to argue that every nation or state has a distinct route, one that leads to prosperity. The development of the Finnish educational system took several decades. We have barely been autonomous for thirty years. The important thing is that we are moving forward and will undoubtedly design a special educational program for our community!

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