



EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES: AN ANALYTICAL APPROACH

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Abstract: This article provides detailed views on the implementation of educational issues in European countries: an analytical approach.

Keywords: education, upbringing, human capital, development, European school, educational principles, technology, academic mobility, knowledge, spiritual growth.

Introduction. In today's global world, a quality education system is recognized as the main factor in the development of each country. By investing in human capital, introducing curricula based on advanced technologies and modern methodologies, countries are striving to secure their future. In particular, the reforms, innovative approaches and strategies based on social equality being carried out in the field of education in European countries can serve as an example for other countries. This article provides an in-depth analysis of the direction in which educational issues are being implemented in European countries, successful experiences, problems and their solutions.

Discussion.

1. Basic principles of the education system in Europe

Although the education system in European countries is adapted to the national culture of each country, it operates on the basis of common principles within the European Union. These include:

- Lifelong learning;
- Digital competence and the use of technologies;
- Inclusion and social justice;
- Academic mobility (through Erasmus +, the Bologna process).

These principles are supported within the framework of the European Union's "European Education Area 2025" program. For example, countries such as Estonia, the Netherlands, and Finland are effectively using artificial intelligence, digital platforms, and open educational resources.

2. Experience of Finland, Germany and France

Finland

The Finnish education system ranks highest in the PISA ranking. This system is distinguished by the following features:

- High professional training of teachers;
- The assessment system is built on a step-by-step and individual approach;
- The amount of homework is small, practice-based learning is widespread;
- The educational process is based on school culture, equality, environmental awareness and personal responsibility.

Germany

In Germany, great attention is paid to the social, cultural and sports development of children through the concept of “Ganztagsschule” (full-day school). In addition:

- Through the dual education system, students receive both professional and theoretical knowledge at the same time;
- Civic education among young people is strongly established;
- Each region has its own educational program, but it is coordinated with federal standards.

France

The education system in France is centralized and strictly controlled by the state. Educational work:

- Is based on secular (worldly) values;
- Is carried out on the basis of European citizenship and human rights;
- The “Republican Values” Week is held annually.

3. Approach to educational issues

In European countries, education is considered an integral part of education. The main areas are as follows:

- Education based on democratic values: developing in students such qualities as freedom of thought, tolerance, and responsibility.
- Intercultural education: forming respect for representatives of different cultures, especially in multinational societies.
- Ecological education: responsible attitude to the environment through the “green schools” project.
- Digital safety and moral education: teaching young people to use the Internet wisely.

For example, in Denmark, from primary school, children learn about media and information literacy and ethical behavior on social networks.

4. Current problems and their solutions

Despite positive achievements in the field of education in Europe, there are a number of problems:

| Problem | Solution |
|---|--|
| Language and cultural barriers due to migration | Integration classes, language learning centers |
| Social inequality | Financial aid programs, free meals, transportation |
| Digital inequality | Free internet and tablets, IT infrastructure |
| Psychological problems and stress | School psychologists, healthy lifestyle programs |

Also, within the European Union, **Erasmus+**, which encourages student mobility, **Etwinning**, which improves teacher training, and **Eco-Schools**, which develops environmental education, are operating effectively.

Types (structure) of the education system in Europe

In most European countries, the education system is divided into the following stages:

| | Duration | Description |
|---------------------|--------------|---|
| Preschool | 3–6 age | Supported by the state; children are prepared for school. |
| Primary education | 6–10 age | Compulsory and free; basic literacy skills are taught. |
| Secondary education | 11–16/18 age | Academic or vocational; in Germany, the system is divided into three parts: Hauptschule, Realschule, Gymnasium. |
| Higher education | 18+ age | Taught at universities and colleges; assessment based on the Bologna system (ECTS credits). |

Statistics on digital education

As of 2023, 100% of schools in **Estonia** are connected to the digital education system.

In **Finland**, 96% of students can complete tests and assignments on electronic platforms.

Every year, more than 600,000 pupils and students will have the opportunity to study or do internships in other countries through the Erasmus+ program.

Measures to ensure social equality in education

European countries pay great attention to ensuring social equality:

In **France**, subsidies are provided to low-income families - for school uniforms, food, books.

In **Sweden**, free lunches, medical care and psychological counseling are guaranteed for every child.

In **Norway**, the right to equal education for every child is enshrined in the Constitution.

Psychological and social support in education

European schools have a well-established system for monitoring the psychological state of students:

In **Dutch** and **Swiss** schools, a school psychologist works in each classroom.

In **Austria**, “Schulsozialarbeit” (school social work) addresses students’ family, social and psychological problems.

In **Italy**, there are adapted educational programs for children with special needs.

Innovative programs and project examples

ECO-SCHOOLS (Green Schools): Education is provided on topics such as environmental protection, waste recycling, energy saving.

eTwinning: Students from different countries work together on online projects.

Digital Education Action Plan 2021–2027: European strategy for improving digital skills, introducing artificial intelligence into education.

Conclusion. The education system in European countries is a well-thought-out, modern, based on human values and combined with digital innovations. In these countries, the child is sought to be formed not only as a possessor of knowledge, but also as a full member of society. For developing countries like Uzbekistan, European experience is of great importance. The key to success is not to copy them directly, but to introduce them in harmony with national traditions.

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