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# Comparative analysis of educational development in the world

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## ABSTRACT

The article provides a comparative analysis of the development trends of regional education systems in the modern world. The examples of the USA, South Korea, India, Finland and Uzbekistan reveal the distinctive aspects of the systems in five main groups (West, East Asia, developing countries, Scandinavia, Middle East and Central Asia). The analysis identifies economic resources, cultural principles, policies and innovations, and social equality as factors influencing the development of education. The conclusion highlights the reasons for the differences in global education and the lessons learned from interregional experiences. The article serves to understand changes in world education and create an empirical basis for national reforms.

## Keywords:

Education system, Comparative analysis, Regional models, Educational reform, Innovative technologies, Economic factors, Educational trends, Educational quality assessment, Global educational disparities,

## Educational policy

Education is one of the main foundations of every society, and its development is of great importance in the economic, social and cultural development of countries. In recent decades, the education system and its development in different countries have changed significantly. Depending on the social, political and economic conditions of each region, the development trends of education have been different. This article provides a comparative analysis of the development of education systems around the world and highlights their specific aspects.

### 1. Development of education in Western countries

In Western countries, in particular, in countries such as the USA, Canada, Great Britain and Germany, the education system is highly developed and formed on the basis of

innovative technologies. These countries have allocated a large amount of funds for education and introduced digital education systems.

The US education system is based on freedom and choice, and students are given the opportunity to choose a direction that suits their interests and talents. Various grants, scholarships and other forms of financial support are widely used in this.

In the countries of the European Union, education is developed based on the principles of social justice and equality. Education is open to everyone and in many cases is free, in particular, in Germany and Sweden, higher education is free. Specialized educational programs in ecology, technology and scientific research are leading in these countries.

### 2. The education model in East Asian countries

East Asian countries, especially South Korea, Japan and China, pay great attention to education, and education in this region has high global ratings. The population of these countries considers education to be the basis of their societies and economic growth.

The South Korean education system is famous for its demanding nature. Competition among students is very high, and interdisciplinary integration and innovation are of great importance in the education system.

China, on the other hand, has one of the largest education systems in the world, and in the last decade it has made great progress in providing high-quality higher education programs, especially in the STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) fields. As part of its state policy, China is striving to become a global leader by integrating education with innovation and technology.

### 3. Development of education in developing countries

In Africa, South Asia and Latin America, the development of education is slower than in other regions. The reasons for this are economic difficulties, political instability and lack of infrastructure. Despite this, some countries are making significant progress in the field of education.

The Indian education system is one of the largest in the world and has been growing along with technological development in recent years. India has made great progress in training specialists in the IT sector. Distance learning and online platforms are also being widely used.

In Africa, the education system faces a number of challenges, but in recent years, access to primary and secondary education has been expanded with the help of international organizations. For example, in countries such as Rwanda and Kenya, digital education has been introduced and online platforms are being created for pupils and students.

### 4. Education model in the Scandinavian countries

Scandinavian countries (Sweden, Norway, Denmark) are distinguished by their innovative approaches and high performance in the field of education. In these countries, education is

not only free, but also places great emphasis on human rights, ecology and equality.

The Finnish education system is recognized as the most effective in the world. In this country, the student assessment system is very flexible, and the main emphasis is on the individual development of students and their social skills. Also, the high qualification of teachers is of great importance in the education system.

### 5. Education in the Middle East and Central Asia

Education in the Middle East has been developing significantly in recent years. The education system in these countries is being modernized through reforms. In particular, in countries such as Qatar and the UAE, branches of international universities are being opened, and great attention is paid to training highly qualified personnel.

Central Asian countries, including Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Tajikistan, are also taking major steps toward reforming their education systems. In recent years, Uzbekistan has introduced educational programs that meet international standards and widely implemented innovative educational technologies.

### Conclusion

The development of education systems around the world depends on various factors, including economic conditions, cultural values, and political systems. While high-tech education is developing in Western countries, much attention is paid to science and technology in East Asia. Developing countries, on the other hand, still face various obstacles, but are implementing educational reforms taking into account global trends.

By studying and analyzing the experience of different countries, each society can learn important lessons for developing its own education system.

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