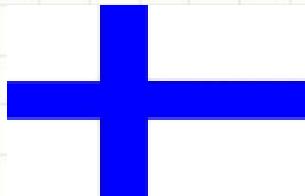
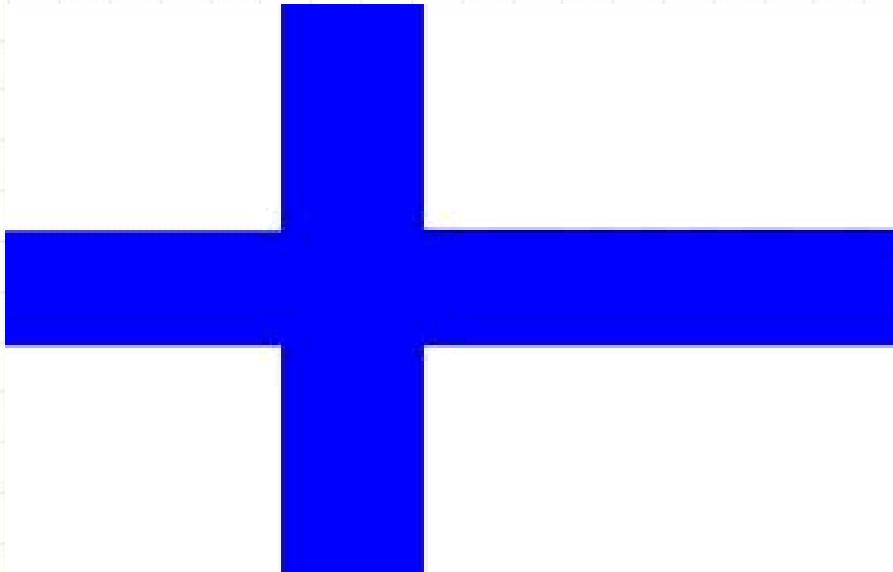


Neka obilježja Finske i njena usporedba s Hrvatskom



Marijan Biruš, OŠ Sesvetska Sopnica

FINSKA

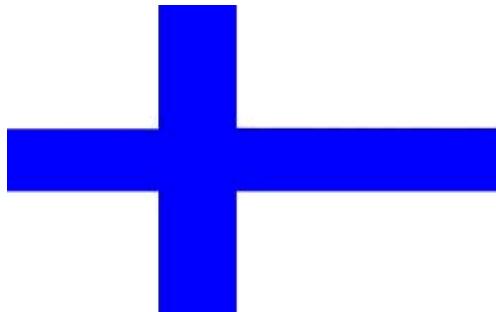


Geografija





Br. stanovnika (population):	5 200 000	4 440 000
Gustoća naseljenosti: (population density)	15 st./km ²	83 st./km ²
Prosječna starost (median age):	42.5 g.	41.4 g.
Prirodna promjena (birth and death rate):	$10.4\% - 10.2\% = 0.2\%$	$9.6\% - 11.9\% = -2.3\%$
Službeni jezici (official languages):	finski i švedski	hrvatski



BDP (GDP):	35 400 \$/st.	17 400 \$/st.
Ulaganje u obrazovanje (education expenditures, % of GDP):	5.9% BDP-a	4.6% BDP-a
Ulaganje u zdravstvo (health expenditures, % of GDP):	11.7% BDP-a	7.8% BDP-a
Javni dug (public debt, % of GDP):	48.4% BDP-a	58.2% BDP-a
Nezaposlenost 2010 (unemployment rate):	8.4%	17.6%
Nezaposlenost mladih 15-24 g. (unemployment, youth ages 15-24; male, female)	20.5% M: 22% Ž: 18.8%	21.9% M: 18.5% Ž: 27.2%
Udio učenika koji završe osnovno školovanje (percentage of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary):	99.5%	99%

Korupcija?

Rankings of Nordic countries in Corruption Perception Indices 2000–2007

Table 1

	Rank 2000	Rank 2001	Rank 2002	Rank 2003	Rank 2004	Rank 2005	Rank 2006	Rank 2007
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Denmark	2	2	2	3	3	4	2	1
Iceland	6	4	4	2	4	1	1	6
Norway	7	10	12	9	8	8	6	9
Sweden	4	6	6	6	6	6	3	4

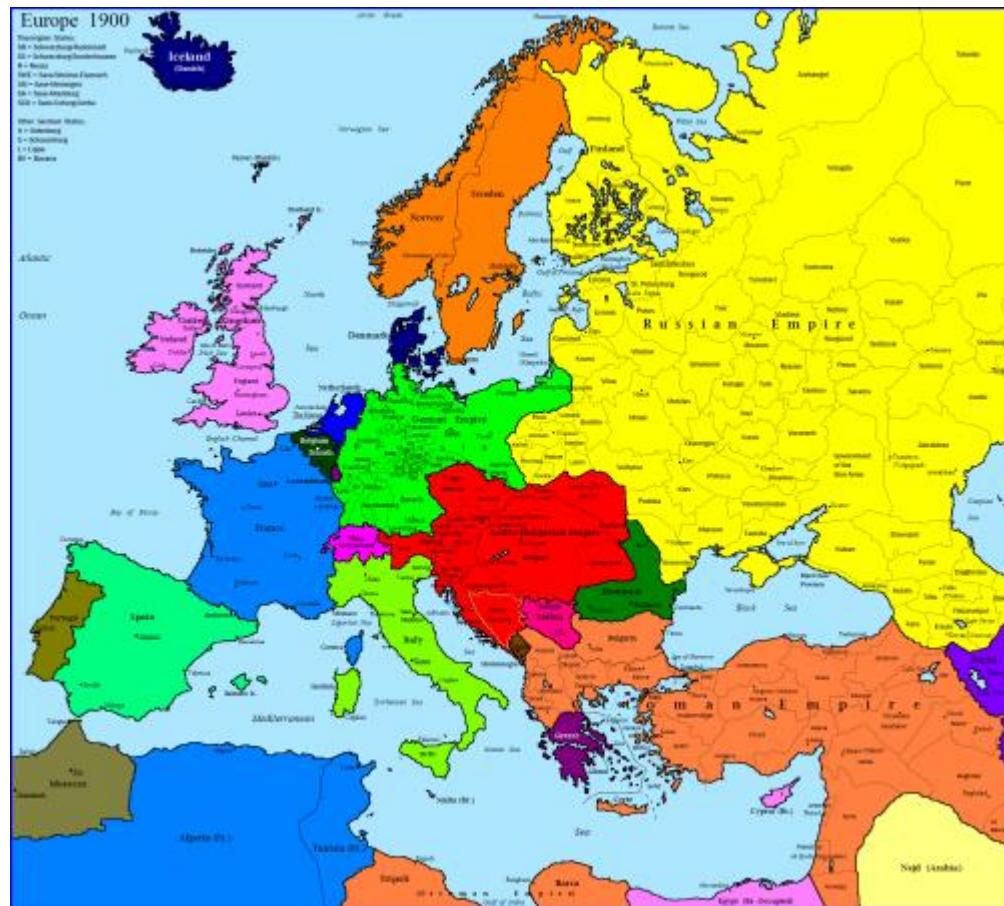
(Source: Transparency International 2000–2007)

Rangiranje Nordijskih zemalja prema suzbijenosti korupcije u svijetu 2000.-2007.



Europa 1000.

Povijest



DENOYER-GEPPERT

EUROPE 1918-1937

Depth of countries indicated.
Former and continental names of cities in light letters
in brackets.

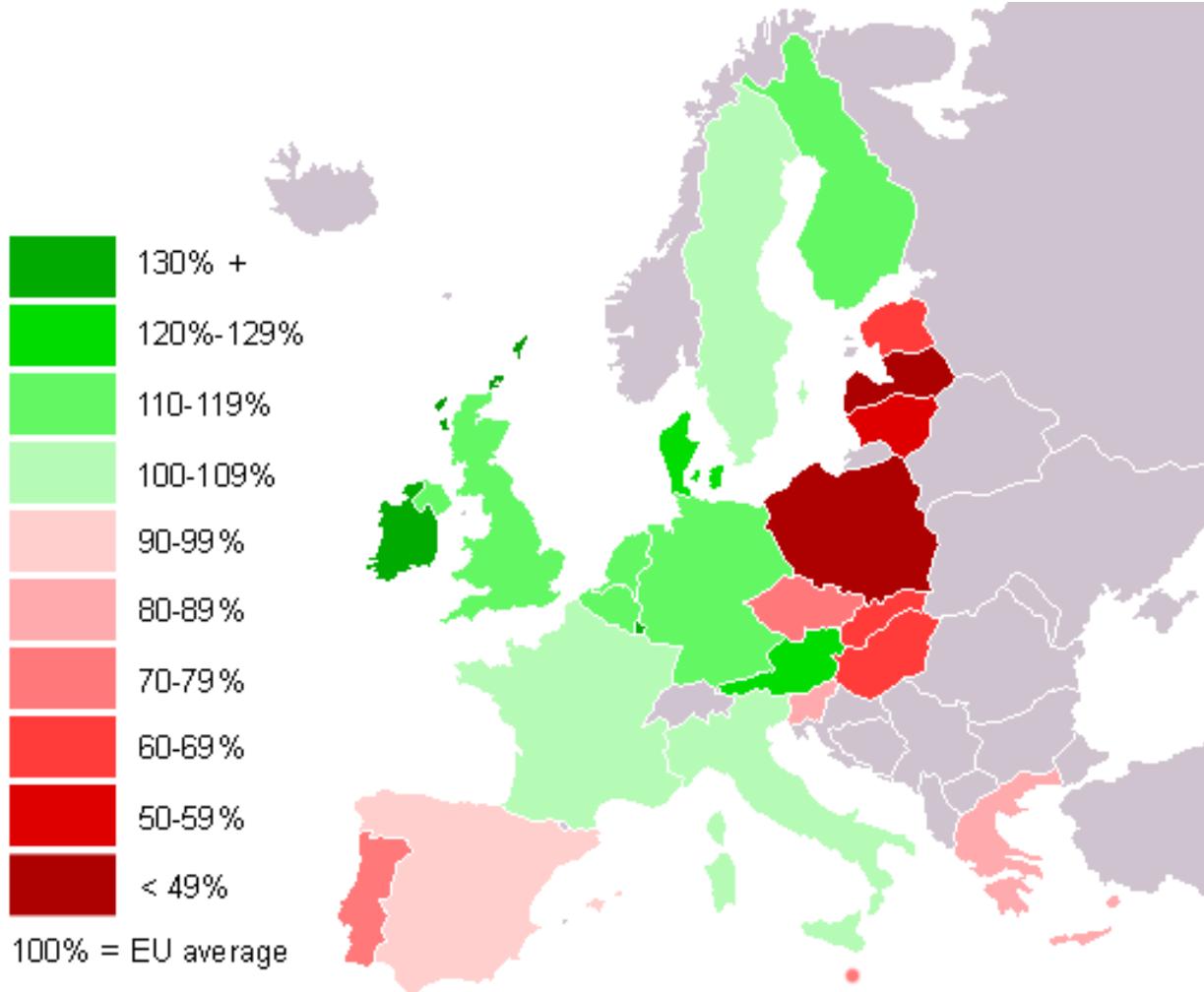
Scale 1:6,000,000 or 1 mile = 96 miles.



EUROPE, 1918-1937

By Louis A. Hassenfeld, Ph.D.
University of Minnesota

© Denoyer-Geppert Co., Chicago
HISTORY MAP 20447



BDP u EU-u, Wikipedija

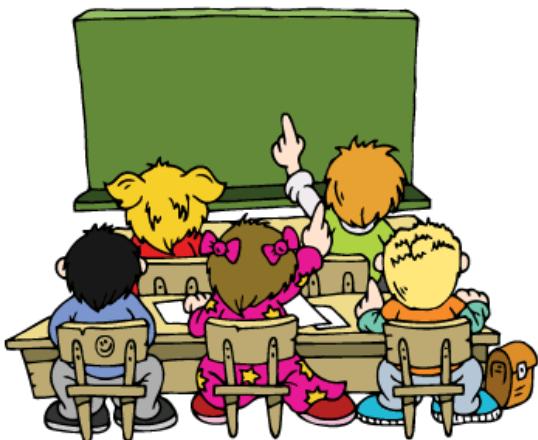
Dodatna literatura

- [Uspješno finsko iskustvo u borbi protiv korupcije \(eng.\)](#)

Finski obrazovni sustav

Finnish School System

Nea Viljakainen, Marijan Biruš



Prijevod: Noemi Ajduković, Marijan Biruš
Lektura: Noemi Ajduković

PISA

- *Programme for International Student Assessment*
(Program za međunarodnu procjenu učenika)
- 15-godišnjaci: matematika, prirodne znanosti i rad na tekstu



Rezultati 2006.:

	Matematika	Prirodoslovje	Čitalačka pismenost
1.	Tajvan	Finska	Južna Koreja
2.	Finska	Hong Kong	Finska
3.	Hong Kong	Kanada	Hong Kong
4.	Južna Koreja	Tajvan	Kanada
5.	Nizozemska	Estonija	Novi Zeland
6.	Švicarska	Japan	Irska
7.	Kanada	Novi Zeland	Australija
8.	Macao	Australija	Lihtenštajn
9.	Lihtenštajn	Nizozemska	Poljska
10.	Japan	Lihtenštajn	Švicarska
11.	Novi Zeland	Južna Koreja	Nizozemska
12.	Belgija	Slovenija	Belgija
13.	Australija	Njemačka	Estonija
14.	Estonija	Ujedinjeno Kraljevstvo	Švicarska
15.	Danska	Češka	Japan
16.	Češka	Švicarska	Tajvan
17.	Island	Macao	Ujedinjeno Kraljevstvo
18.	Austrija	Austrija	Njemačka
19.	Slovenija	Belgija	Danska
20.	Njemačka	Irska	Slovenija

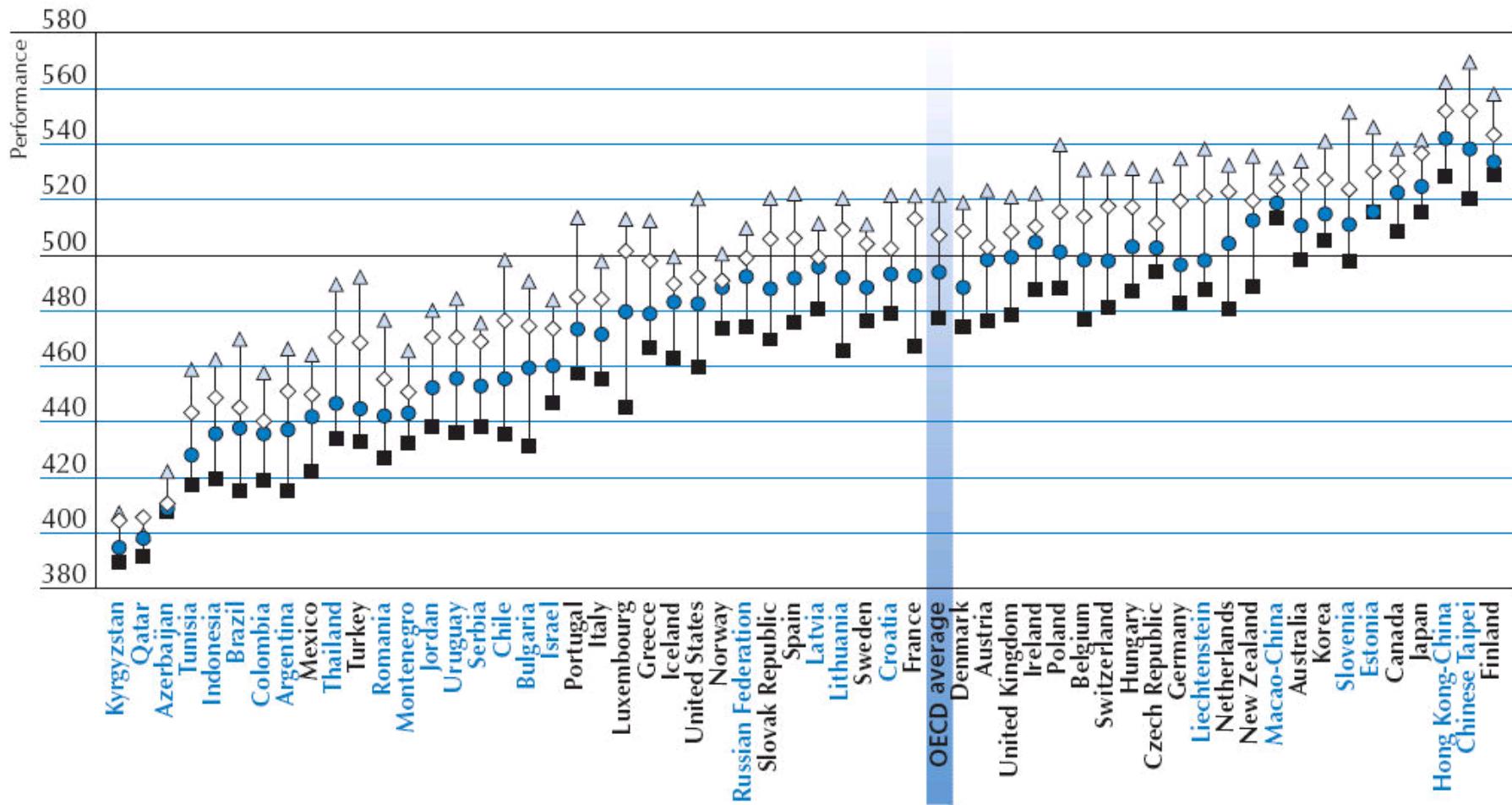
Mala razlika među školama u Finskoj
Finnland: Variation between schools is minimal

Izvor: [Wikipedia](#)

Performance on the environmental science index by quarters of the PISA index of social, economic and cultural status (ESCS)

ESCS distribution in OECD countries:

- △ Fourth quarter
- ◇ Third quarter
- Second quarter
- Bottom quarter



Countries ranked in ascending order of country average performance on the environmental science index.
Source: OECD PISA 2006 Database, Table A2.5.

Činitelji uspjeha:

- obvezno i unificirano 9-godišnje školovanje
- besplatno školovanje
- školovanje se cjeni
- autonomija škola i učitelja
- školovanost učitelja
- knjižnice
- inovacije (praćene sa sveučilišta)
- obrazovanje usmjereni na posao
- tehnička opremljenost škola
- utjecajni sindikati učitelja
- zajedništvo političara, škola i stanovništva

Obrazovanje

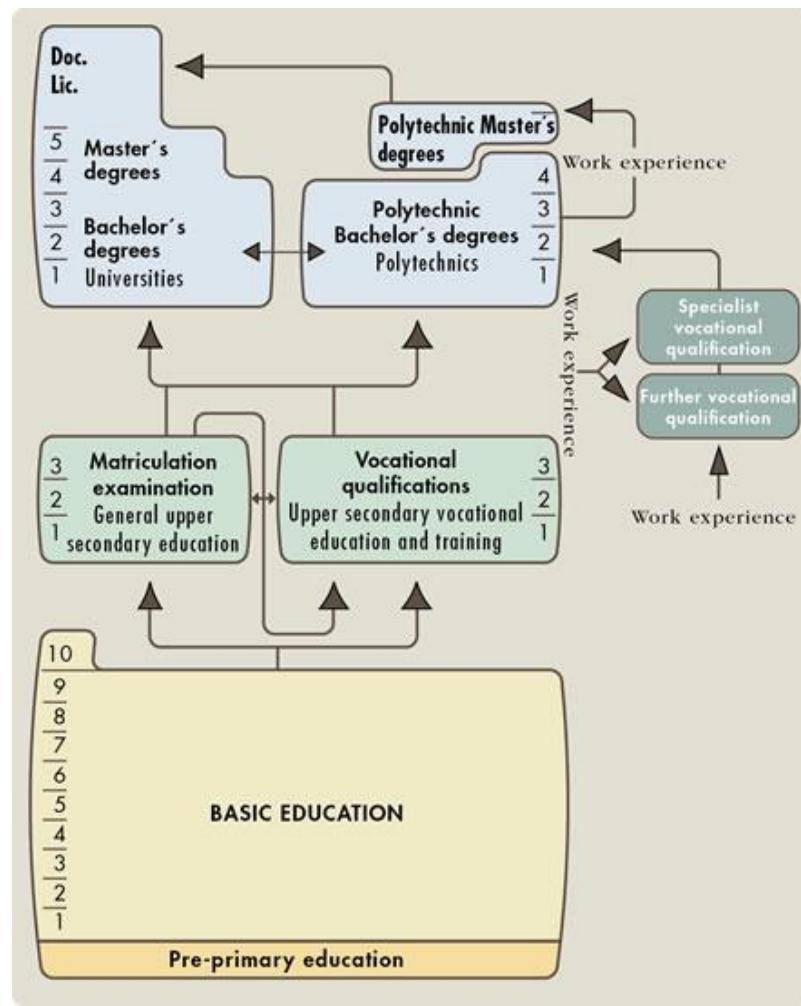
Education

- **jednakost**

A central objective of Finnish education policy is to provide all citizens with equal opportunities to receive education, irrespective of their age, domicile, financial situation, sex or native language

- **temeljno pravo**

Education is considered to be one of the fundamental rights of all citizens



Povijest History

- uvođenje devetogodišnjeg osnovnog obrazovanja

Between 1964 and 1968 it was decided that parallel school system would be replaced by national nine-year basic education

- The renewal was realized step by step between 1972 and 1977 starting from the north and ending up in the south

- obrazovanje učitelja premješta se na sveučilišta

The teacher education was transferred from earlier teacher colleges or seminaries to universities

- odgovornost je na školama

At the same time responsibility for basic education was given almost exclusively to the providers of education

- Only a few special schools and university training schools remained as state maintained schools

Povijest

History

- matematika i jezici – grupiranje prema sposobnostima

Ability grouping in teaching mathematics and languages

- inspekcija

School inspection system

- 1985. ukidanje grupiranja prema sposobnostima

In 1985 the ability group system was abolished so that eligibility to further studies would be open to everyone

- 1994. još veća decentralizacija i sloboda

In 1994 diminishing the role of central administration continues

- The Finnish National Board of Education gave only very broad aims and contents for the teaching of different subjects

Povijest History

- **ukidanje kontrole nastavnog materijala...**

At the beginning of the 1990s the system of inspecting textbooks was discontinued

- Free competition of teaching materials and their development to correspond to the curricula

- **...i ukidanje inspekcije**

By the beginning of the 1990s the system of school inspection was discontinued

- The realization of national goals was instead systematically evaluated by national and international surveys of learning results

Povijest History

- **više sati matematike i materinskog jezika**

2001 the Finnish Government adopted the new allocation of lessons for basic education

- Minimum number of lesson hours in mathematics and mother tongue were increased by one and two hours

- **novi kriteriji za prelazak u viši razred (dobar)**

The new final assessment criteria for basic education specify the level of competence required for grade 8 (good)

- **jačanje državne kontrole i smanjenje ovlasti škola**

In 2004 the new core curriculum reinforced anew state control by narrowing the licence of municipalities and schools in planning their respective curricula

Školovanje Schools

- mala škola

"Pre-school" at the age of 6

— voluntary

- osnovna škola

School starts at the age of 7

Lasts for 9 years

razredna nastava: 6 godina

predmetna nastava: 3 godine

First 6 years with a special class teacher

Last 3 years with different subject teachers

- strukovna ili viša škola

After elementary school usually either vocational school or highschool (3 years)

— Over 90 per cent attend

Osnovna škola

Elementary School

- **3200 škola**

Approx. 3200 schools provide elementary education

- **osnovno školovanje je obavezno...**

Is compulsory

- **...i besplatno za sve učenike**

(školarina, udžbenici i pribor, hrana, prijevoz, zdravstveno osiguranje)

Is completely free for every student:

- tuition, study equipment (books, notebooks, etc.), meals, traveling to school and health and dental care

Tko organizira nastavu?

Who organizes teaching?

- Vlada određuje opće ciljeve i broj nastavnih sati

The government determines the general objectives of education and the division of classroom hours between different subjects

- Ministarstvo obrazovanja predlaže zakone koji se tiču školstva

The Ministry of Education drafts legislation and government decisions pertaining to education

- Nacionalna uprava za obrazovanje određuje konkretne ciljeve i ključne sadržaje te donosi nacionalni kurikulum

The National Board of Education lays out the concrete objectives and core contents of instruction in the different subjects and is responsible for the national core curriculum with its directive norms for good achievement in each

Tko organizira nastavu?

Who organizes teaching?

- **lokalna samouprava**

Local authorities are responsible for the practical arrangement of schooling and for composing the municipal curriculum based on the national core curriculum

- **škole**

Each school writes its own curriculum based on both the national core curriculum and the municipal document

Tko organizira nastavu? Who organizes teaching?

- **gradska uprava**

Responsibility of organizing teaching and reaching the goals is on municipalities

- **škole**

- autonomija i sloboda:

- slobodan izbor nastavnog materijala i nastavnih metoda
 - nema inspekcije
 - školski kurikul baziran na nacionalnom

Organizing teaching is quite free

- Schools and teachers have the right to choose the teaching materials and methods
 - There are no school inspections
 - There is a special school curricula that teachers make (according to the outlines of the national curricula that is pretty loose)

Nastavni predmeti po satima u školskoj godini:

Predmet/razred	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	
Materinji jezik i književnost	266	266	177	177	177	133	133	133	133	
Strani jezik A	-	-	76	76	76	76	101	101	101	
Strani jezik B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	228	
Matematika	114	114	152	152	152	133	133	133	133	
Biologija i geografija	85	85	85	85	57	57	88	88	88	
Fizika i kemija	85	85	85	85	38	38	88	88	88	
Zdravlje	85	85	85	85	38	38	38	38	38	
Povijest i društveno područje	-	-	-	-	57	57	88	88	88	
Vjerouauk ili etika	45	45	45	45	45	47	47	47	47	
Glazbena k.	247 ($\phi=61$)								228 ($\phi=57$)	
Likovna k.										
Tehnička k.										
Tjel.-zdr. k.										
Domaćinstvo	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	38	38	
Obrazovno i strukovno vođenje	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	25	
Fakultativni predmeti	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	
Strani jezik A (fakultativno)	-	-	57	57	57	57	76	76	76	

“-”: predmet se ne predaje osim ako školskim kurikulom nije drugačije određeno

Dnevni raspored

Structure of the Schoolday

- **nastava:** 8:00 – 15:00

School is usually between 8am and 3pm

- **odmori:** 5-20 minuta

The breaks vary between 5 and 15 minutes,
the lunch break is 20 minutes

- Pupils of lower grades have to go out during the breaks, older can

Primjer slobode u školama: trajanje nastavnog sata

Example of Freedom in Schools: the Length of Lessons

- **75 minuta**

In some schools instead of 45-minute lessons we have 75-minute lessons

- **Kako utječe?**

How do you think it effects on pupils, and learning and teaching methods?

- **Kako funkcionira?**

How do you think it works?

Program podrške

General Support for Studies

- **suradnja škole i obitelji**

Cooperation between home and school

- **plan učenja**

The learning plan

- **omogućavanje obrazovne i profesionalne orijentacije**

Provision of educational and vocational guidance

- **dopunska nastava**

Remedial teaching

- Form of differentiation characterized by individualized tasks, individualized use of time, and guidance and counselling

- **dobrobit učenika**

Pupil welfare

- **izvannastavne aktivnosti**

Club activities



KiVassa koulussa ei kiusata

KiVa skola utan mobbning

Učenici s posebnim potrebama

Pupils with special needs

- **svi učenici imaju pravo na prilagođeno obrazovanje**

All pupils are entitled to special-needs education when necessary

- **rano uočavanje**

Already before school age and especially during the lower grades, at-risk children and students are screened for possible learning problems to allow for early intervention

- **svi učenici s teškoćama u učenju ili prilagođavanju imaju pravo na dopunsку nastavu**

Any student with learning or adjustment problems is entitled to remedial teaching in or on side of regular classroom education or to be transferred to special-needs education

- **uključeni u redovnu nastavu ako je izvedivo**

When feasible, this is realised by inclusion but can also be arranged in special education class in regular schools or in a school for special-needs students

- **individualizirani program**

An individual teaching and learning plan is made for each student with special needs

Razgovor

Group task

How is special education and general support
for studies organized in Croatia?

Kako je u Hrvatskoj organizirano školovanje
učenika s posebnim potrebama?

Kakav plan podrške u učenju provode hrvatske
škole?

Prednosti i slabosti

Think about three strengths and one weakness of Croatian school system.

Koje su jake strane hrvatskog obrazovnog sustava?

Koja je njegova slabost?