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**“COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS
IN CANADA, FINLAND AND NORWAY”.**

by the 6th grade student

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INTRODUCTION

Education is the most important part of our life, it is the key to the success of our young generation. Therefore, **the relevance of the study** is undeniable. Now education is called a social lift, it gives each person the opportunity to rise to the place that he deserves, in accordance with his level of education and personal qualities. Many foreign and domestic scientists say that the modern education system does not correspond to the development of modern society. But the ideal school does not exist in any country on the planet. It seems incredible to us that there are countries where children are not given homework at all, and it is not a shame to stay for the second year.

The purpose of the study is to find a country with a better education system.

The object of the research is the education system.

The subject of the research is the education system of Canada, Finland, Norway.

The main objectives of the study:

- to look at the level of education in these countries;
- to look into the possibilities of getting an education in Canada, Finland and Norway;
- to find their similarities and differences.

The research hypothesis: the education system in Canada is deservedly considered one of the highest quality, prestigious and efficient in the world, and schools in Canada are highly developed educational institutions with a complex infrastructure.

I. EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS IN CANADA, FINLAND AND NORWAY

1. CANADA

Canada takes the first place in terms of financing educational processes among developed countries. The second factor that provide the quality of Canadian education at different levels (school, college, university) is the compulsory testing of teachers when they get a job. The education system in Canada like the Russian education system has preschool foundation (kindergartens), primary and secondary schools, colleges and technical institutes and universities.

Preschool education

The pre-school education system in Canada offer the beginning of children's studies at three age, and in some provinces - at four age. Preschool education is not unlimited in Canada. However, in each province there are many kindergartens, they are free for Canadian citizens and immigrants.

Parents can choose one of the visiting systems: full (6-8 hours) or not full (3 hours at different times of the day at their choice). In the first year of the study, the main attention is given to the adaptation of the child to the classmates and teachers, the skill to find contact with another people, listen to the teacher and do his wishes. Children get basic knowledge, get a communication skills, take part in a meeting, do sports. The educational plan is compiled by each kindergarten individually and gives to parents.

Except public kindergartens, which are free for all children, private preschool work in Canada. Their services are paid about \$ 400, though they do not differ in quality. [1]

School education

School education in Canada is mandatory and free until the high school. Moreover, the children until the age of 15 must visit school and the polity provides

them. Schools have everything for studying: laboratories and classrooms, sports hall and playgrounds, computers and internet.

Elementary School

The study at school starts at 6 or 7 years old, depending on the province, and education lasts 12 years. Primary school often includes grades from 1 to 6 in different regions. In provinces where there is no secondary school, primary education continues to the grade 8.

In elementary school, a lesson lasts 40 minutes long. The day is arranged like this: in the morning there are 3 lessons, then a 20-minute break (usually a short snack) then 2 more lessons, then an hour break for lunch and a walk. If the weather isn't good, the children do sports. And then they have 3 more lessons. [20; 22]

The main features of the school education

Canada does not have a national education system for children and young people. Each province solves this issue in its own way, taking into account national and cultural characteristics, and its own history. Most of the schools are state-owned; 93% of schoolchildren study in them. The smaller part is private fee-paying schools or boarding schools in which children study and live.

In Canada, schools can be secular and religious (Christian, Catholic, and so on). In practical terms, the main difference between Catholic and non-Catholic schools is that the former will include at least some religious studies as part of their compulsory curriculum. Public educational institutions offer training in a joint format (boys and girls together), and Catholic schools in a separate format. [12]

Historically, Canada has developed two areas of higher education - colleges and universities.

The college education system

College is not a preparation for a university, as it is sometimes believed, but a real higher education. Colleges provide professional knowledge, and universities - theoretical training. Colleges offer different levels of programs in many in-demand specialties: beauticians, web programmers, medical technicians, legal assistants, and so on. Training can last from 1 to 3 years. Programs are divided into regular, bachelor's or postgraduate programs.

A distinctive feature of all colleges is a large number of internships. Graduates have relevant work experience in their chosen profession, which allows them a well-paid position immediately after graduation.

Education system at universities

Not every profession can be mastered in college. They are focused on applied specialties. If you plan to study science or stay teaching, then you are on the road to university. In addition, not all, even very pragmatic, areas fit into college programs. To become a doctor or lawyer, you must definitely graduate from a university.

Universities have advantages over colleges:

- They can give the degree of Doctor of Science, Master of Science.
- Universities are research-oriented.
- Conduct various scientific research.

The universities of Canada

The universities in Canada are divided into private and public. Just like educational processes in schools, education in universities is regulated and controlled not by centralized state bodies, but locally - in provincial governments.

The most prestigious areas of education are medicine and law.

The medical education in Canada is one of the longest. The students study four years at the university, then 4 years in medical school and 3 to 5 years in internship. Legal education in Canada is also possible only after three years of study at a university with a mandatory high GPA.

At Canadian universities, you can get one of the following degrees:

1. Bachelor. It takes about 3-4 years to get it with some exceptions. After 3 years, a bachelor's degree is awarded, after which the student must take another year to earn an honors bachelor's degree. All such programs require high marks and concentration in the chosen subjects.
2. Master. Acquisition takes 1 to 3 years of full-time study. The learning process may include writing a dissertation, doing an internship, or writing a research paper.
3. Degree of Doctor of Science (PhD). Higher academic degree. To obtain, you must study for 2-3 years after receiving a master's degree, as well as writing a dissertation. [21; 5]

The cost of higher education in Canada is significantly lower than in other developed countries. The minimum cost of training is regulated in the range of 10 thousand Canadian dollars per year. Free higher education in Canada for foreign students is possible with special success and achievements. There are free training programs for foreigners with sports achievements. At the same time, the university pays the student for accommodation and tuition in exchange for his sports participation in the university team.

Educational process

First of all, Canada has two official languages. For this reason, education at any level in Canada can be obtained in both English and French. Basically, all schools in Canada teach in English.

Classes begin at 8-9 am and end at 15.00-16.00. There is no second shift. School days are from Monday to Friday, no one studies on Saturday. Holidays are

also much stricter. The academic year consists of 2 semesters: from September to December and from January to April. There are no autumn ones at all, in winter schoolchildren do not study for a little more than a week - a few days before and after Christmas, there is a break in studies for 5 days at the end of March. Summer holidays start on July 1st. Summer classes are also possible. Children are not particularly busy with homework, homework is not given in primary grades (again, depending on the province).

Subjects are divided into compulsory (mathematics, history, geography, English and French, physical education and vocational guidance) and optional (at the choice of the student and his parents, guardians).

With full government support, education in Canada is fun. There are a large number of laboratories, classrooms equipped according to modern technology requirements, professional teachers who know how to make the learning process interesting and visual, how to captivate the student with the subject of study. In universities, discussions and discussions are encouraged at lectures. [twenty]

Children are not forced to learn. The issue of motivation for learning is decided within the family by the parents independently.

Due to the large number of immigrants in Canada, there are Russian schools. In general, there are a lot of Russian-language schools. In almost every city, you can organize your child the opportunity to communicate with peers in Russian.

A small proportion of Canadian parents refuse to educate their children in both public and private schools. They educate them at home. This is perfectly legal, although homeschooled children must eventually pass mandatory state exams for their education to be officially recognized.[12]

Free schooling is guaranteed only to a Canadian child. For foreign children, tuition is paid, the estimated level of payment is 25,000 Canadian dollars per year. [7; 5]

Exams

In high school, students take exams during and at the end of each course. Also, in the final grade for the course, other options for acquiring knowledge are taken into account - independent work, group and individual projects, presentations, etc.

Exams are conducted in writing. Each one is given 1.5-2 hours. The topics of the exam questions can be announced in advance so that students can prepare. However, you are not allowed to bring anything to the exam itself. Cheating is severely punished. [23]

Work

Most students want to be able to work at the same time as the learning process. If a student succeeds in getting a job directly related to the education they receive, such a student will have a significant advantage in the labor market. After all, he will already have practical experience of working in Canada, in this particular area.

In accordance with Canadian law, international students have the right to work from the very beginning of their studies. However, this right has some limitations, the purpose of which is to provide the student with the opportunity to fulfill his main function - to study.

You can earn money, for example, on the campus. The choice of vacancies is large: from simple positions (a seller in a bookstore, a librarian assistant, a cleaning service employee, but such work is not paid very generously), to more serious ones that require some experience. During their studies, students can earn up to 20 hours a week. During vacations, you can work full time.

It is possible to work outside the campus only after training for six months. To do this, you need to obtain a special work permit. At the same time, the maximum working time, as in the previous case, cannot exceed 20 hours per week.

Opportunity to work outside school hours is directly related to the student's academic performance. That is, in case of low academic performance, a student may be expelled. For this reason, everyone should be able to correctly distribute their forces and resources for the most optimal solution to both problems: learning and earning extra money. [21; eight; 2]

School uniform

In Canada, the school uniform is adopted in Catholic and private boarding schools. The reason is obvious - your corporate identity fosters corporate identity and pride in your educational institution. The girl's uniform is made up of a set of high-quality, non-creasing materials - a plaid skirt, a white blouse and a jacket with the school's logo. Boys wear elegant, classic suits. Boys are often required to wear a tie as part of the dress code. Also a common thing is a patch on the form of the school's corporate emblem. Schoolchildren have to carry changeable shoes with them. In private schools, the colors of shoes, socks and socks are regulated. State educational institutions can be visited in comfortable everyday clothes.

In Canada, there is an ongoing debate over school uniforms. Advocates of the emphasis on the freedom of the student's personality defend the right of students to have their own style, while their opponents insist that uniforms are conducive to learning and discipline. [15; 16]

Grading system

There are no grades in various subjects that we are accustomed to in Canada. Homework is not graded either. Only their fulfillment is checked and the answers are sorted out. At the same time, the student is not in constant stress because of thoughts about what grade he will receive, because he understands that the task is not done for the sake of assessment, but for the sake of improving knowledge. Accordingly, the mistake in the homework must be taken into account and understand why it has arisen.

But despite this, there are diaries in Canada. Teachers use them as a means of communication with parents. All important information is entered there - about the behavior of the student, a reminder of some events or warnings about planned excursions.

Grades are given only for control and independent work, as well as for completed projects. Tests are conducted regularly and in various subjects.

Students receive a progress report two to three times a year. It is handed out in a sealed envelope to the student personally in the hands. You can open it and discuss the results with classmates, but nevertheless, children are strongly advised not to do this and carry the envelope home to their parents. Discussing your grades and comparing with others' grades in Canadian schools is frowned upon.

In the first part of the envelope, such characteristics of a student as organization, ability to work independently, cooperation with classmates, initiative, self-education, and diligence are assessed separately.

It contains the teacher's thoughts about the benefits and problems of the student, how confident the student is in demonstrating their knowledge, as well as recommendations for what needs to be done to improve the results. [4]

2. FINLAND

Finnish education is one of the most widely discussed in the world and is also considered one of the best. According to international studies, Finnish schoolchildren showed the highest level of knowledge in the world. With such high results, students spend the least amount of time studying.

School education in Finland consists of two stages: lower - from grades 1 to 6 and upper - from 7 to 9 grades. In the 10th grade, students can improve their grades. Then the students go to a professional college or continue their studies at the lyceum - grades 11-12.

Preschool education

From 9 months, parents can send their child to a Finnish kindergarten. Groups are formed there, in which from 12 to 21 people can go. The number of educators depends on the number of children. There are no teaching sessions in kindergartens. The main focus is on the upbringing of the child.

Kindergartens in Finland are paid. How much you will have to pay for a visit depends on the salary of the parents. Even so, there are not enough kindergartens in the country. In order to somehow solve the problem, the state pays an allowance to parents if they sit with a child at home.

From the age of 6, visiting kindergartens, for the whole day or for half a day, is mandatory, as preparation for school begins. Classes are held with children, where they are given in a playful way the necessary knowledge that will be required at school.

School education

Unlike kindergartens, school attendance is free. Moreover, students do not have to buy textbooks, notebooks, stationery, tablets, pay for meals - all this is also provided free of charge. If necessary, they are brought to school and home by bus. Primary school attendance starts at age 7.

From the first to the second grade, they study their native (Finnish) language and reading, mathematics, natural history, religion or understanding of life (for those who do not care about religion), music, fine arts, labor (which is not separated separately for boys and girls, all together learn to cook soups and cut with a jigsaw) and exercise.

Learning English begins from the third grade. In grade 4 - one more foreign language to choose from: French, Swedish, German or Russian. Additional disciplines are introduced - optional subjects, in each school they are different: the speed of typing on the keyboard, computer literacy, the ability to work with wood,

choral singing. In almost all schools - playing musical instruments, for 9 years of study, children will try everything.

In the 5th grade, biology, geography, physics, chemistry, history are added. From 1 to 6 grades, one teacher is teaching in almost all subjects. A physical education lesson is any sport you play 1-3 times a week, depending on the school. After the lesson, a shower is required. Subject teachers only appear in grade 7.

From the seventh to the ninth grades are added: literature, Swedish, basic health and electives. Since Finland has 2 official languages, Swedish and Finnish, both are used in educational institutions. In the Sami regions, where the Sami language is widely spoken, it is also taught in schools and universities. Also, in the classroom, several disciplines can be studied at once. Gradually, the number of disciplines studied is growing. By the end of grade 6, children should have acquired basic knowledge of basic subjects, including Finnish, Swedish and 2 foreign languages.

At this stage of learning, different subjects are taught by different teachers. In the lesson, they are assisted by an assistant tutor. The teacher and his assistant control the correctness of assignments. In the 9th grade, much attention is paid to the study of professions. Students themselves can choose the place where they would like to work in the future. At the enterprise, they will be told about the chosen profession, the specifics of the work. After graduating from secondary school, graduates can continue their studies or get a job.

Higher education system

Higher education in Finland can be obtained at universities with an emphasis on scientific and research activities, or at polytechnics with a focus on practical training. Studying at universities, students can obtain 3 scientific degrees:

Bachelor. A student can be awarded after 3-4 years of study. In some specialties, to get it, you need to take an advanced course or defend your graduate work.

Master. To obtain this degree, you will need to study at the university for another 2 years. And for students of polytechnic universities, it is compulsory to work in their specialty for 3 years. Only after that they are awarded the title of Master.

Ph.D. To obtain this degree, you must complete a doctorate. This will take an additional 4 years. The title of Doctor of Science is awarded after the defense of the dissertation. After 2 years of study in doctoral studies, a licentiate degree is awarded.

To study in Finnish universities, you will need knowledge of the Finnish or Swedish language in which the studies are conducted. For foreign students, there are courses where English can be used as the language of instruction.

Higher education is free. Moreover, citizens of the country and foreign students who have chosen Finnish universities have equal rights. They will not be charged money for training either. To enter a university, you must pass entrance exams. How they will be held, which disciplines to include, each university determines independently.

Special education

The next step after general education is secondary specialized institutions, which include lyceums and vocational colleges. You don't have to pass exams to get there. At admission, the average school score in the subjects is taken into account. Colleges are considered less prestigious. They include students with a lower GPA. Depending on the chosen specialty, training here lasts from 1 to 4 years. The focus is on practice. After graduating from college, graduates can apply for jobs. At the Lyceum, training lasts 3 years. After listening to the entire course, students must pass exams in 4 main disciplines: mother tongue, second state language, foreign language, mathematical or humanitarian disciplines to choose from.

If the exam is passed successfully, graduates become applicants. In the future, they have the opportunity to get higher education by passing the entrance exams to the university. [11]

Educational process

The academic year lasts 10 months, from August to May. Specific dates are determined by the administration of a particular school. During the school year, schoolchildren can take three vacations on vacation. In the autumn half of the year there are 3-4 days of autumn holidays and 2 weeks of Christmas. Training - five days, only on the day shift. Friday is a short day. Usually children study from 9 to 16. Collecting money from parents is strictly prohibited. Questions from teachers, questionnaires for parents and so on are also prohibited.

The territory of schools is not fenced, there is no security at the entrance. Most schools have an automatic locking system on their front doors. You can only enter the building according to the schedule.

There are no elite or "weak" schools. All have exactly the same equipment, capabilities and proportional funding.

Teachers try to attract the attention of the student, but if he has no interest or ability to learn, the child will be guided to a practically useful in the future, "uncomplicated" profession. Not everyone builds airplanes, someone has to drive buses well. Both the one and the other way in the country are equally appreciated.

The process of education in a Finnish school is soft, delicate, but this does not mean that you can "forget" about the school. Control of the school regime is mandatory. All missed lessons will be "served". For example, for a 6th grade student, the teacher can find a "window" in the schedule and put him in a lesson in grade 2: sit, be bored and think about life. If you interfere with the younger ones, the hour will not be counted. If you do not follow the instructions given by the teacher, do not work in the classroom - no one will call the parents, threaten, insult.

If the parents are also not concerned with their child's studies, he simply will not advance to the next grade.

It is not shameful to stay in Finland for the second year, especially after the 9th grade. You need to prepare seriously for adulthood.

Teachers do not stick with their souls to their class, do not single out "favorites" and vice versa. Any deviations from harmony lead to the termination of the contract with the teacher. Finnish teachers only have to do their job as a mentor. [11; 3]

The rights of adults and children

Children from the 1st grade are explained their rights, including the right to “complain” about adults to a social worker. It is impossible for teachers to humiliate students due to the peculiarities of the teaching profession, adopted in Finnish labor legislation. The main feature is that all teachers conclude a contract for only 1 academic year, with a possible (or not) extension, and also receive a high salary (from 2,500 euros - an assistant, up to 5,000 - a subject teacher).

In Finnish schools there is no definite uniform, students can even come in pajamas. Very few homework assignments are given. All material is studied in the lesson. Finnish teenagers do not spend many hours on cramming, their nerves and the nerves of loved ones, but enjoy the unique time of childhood, while having time to study well. Students don't answer at the blackboard. The teacher and his assistant supervise the correctness of assignments in the classroom. Studying in Finland gives children basic knowledge that can really be useful to them in life. There are no exams in schools. But there are control and intermediate tests - at the discretion of the teacher. There is only one compulsory standard test at the end of secondary school, and teachers do not care about its results, they do not report to anyone for it, and they do not specially prepare children - what is, is good. [3]

Grading system

The country has adopted a 10-point grading system, but up to grade 7 verbal assessment is used: mediocre, satisfactory, good, excellent. There are no marks from 1 to 3 class in any variants. In high school, there are assessments of knowledge, but students do not have diaries. Parents can monitor their children's academic progress through an electronic journal. Also, once a month, the class curator gives the parents a report card with grades. The students themselves do not know what grade their classmate received, which reduces stress. If a student received a low final grade - 4 points - at the beginning of the school year, he must demonstrate that the knowledge gaps have been eliminated.

Immigrants

So that the children of Russian immigrants can adapt faster, some of the subjects are taught here in Russian. In addition, there is a Russian-speaking tutor in the classroom, when classes are in Finnish. He helps students if they do not understand something. Russian pupils attend additional Finnish language classes.

In addition to all this, education in Finland has its drawbacks:

One of the main shortcomings can be considered that the Finnish school is focused primarily on lagging children to the detriment of the gifted. They receive much less attention. Even if the material is too simple for the student, there is no complicated program for him. The only thing that a teacher can do in such a situation is to give an additional task. But this is not provided for by the program and remains the teacher's personal initiative.

In the Finnish school, there is no control over homework, the repetition of the material studied and the development of skills. Pupils gain more independence, but this is not suitable for everyone.

3. NORWAY

This cold Scandinavian country is amazing. The standard of living in Norway is considered one of the highest in the world. Everything that the locals do is of high quality. The Norwegian education system is considered one of the best in Europe. The first, second and fourth stages are considered mandatory. A teenager enters a public school if he has not completely decided on the choice of a profession. [10]

Preschool education

Children in kindergartens in Norway are accepted from the age of one year. To get a place there, parents have to wait from a month to five to complete the paperwork. If there is no room in the chosen garden, the state can pay compensation.

Kindergartens in Norway are not free. For both private and public, parents will have to pay approximately 3,000 kroons per month. This is about 25,000 rubles. Kids here play, sleep, go in for sports, swim in the pool. Educators conduct classes on the development of the child's speech and thinking. Norwegian.

Educators teach children motor skills, Norwegian language, group communication, basic rules of decency. Separately, there is an emphasis on the development of creative abilities. They go for a walk once a day in any weather. [10]

Rarely in which kindergarten is nutrition that is correct from our point of view. Children are fed sandwiches, fruits and vegetables. Then, when he wanted, but in small quantities. The child is not forced to sleep in the daytime; he is put to bed only when he wants to. And nothing - they live and even grow up healthy, without many diseases of the digestive tract. [17]

Kindergarten opening times, including public holidays and summer breaks, are subject to decision by the kindergarten management. Most of the Norwegian

kindergartens can work full day - from 7 to 17 hours (10 hours) or shortened, opening 5-7 hours. The teachers' work schedule is floating - some come, just like here, in the morning, others - closer to lunchtime.

The teacher can have an assistant. At the same time, the educator must have a completed higher education in the specialty, and the assistants may not have it at all, the main thing is that they easily find a common language with the children.

Children are not left alone for a second, but the kindergarten workers can quietly dine and relax. The responsibilities of educators include regular conversations with parents about the condition, education and development of the child, discussion of emerging problems, as well as constant analysis and evaluation of their methods and practices. [19]

School education

In public schools, education for citizens is free, and immigrants must fully pay for their tuition. At the age of 6, children enter primary school, where learning is in the form of developmental games. In elementary school, the program is compulsory for everyone. Children perceive the basic skills of reading, writing, counting, and begin to learn English. Particular attention is paid to labor training. If the teacher is puzzled by the student's behavior or progress, then he writes a note to the parents asking them to pay attention to the problem.

Monday is a short day. There are additional classes in schools. Extended day groups are paid. Pupils adore the extended program even in the early hours. Here, not only will they give you tea, children with educators bake cookies, learn carving - the art of carving all kinds of figures out of vegetables. Playrooms are open with a lot of games, and sports games are organized in the courtyard. Prolongation ends at 16:30

Starting from the second grade, subjects such as mathematics, history, geography, and the basics of natural sciences are introduced into the program. Primary school has 20 teaching hours per week: Maths – 4, Norwegian - 6, Natural

history - 1, English language - 1, and visual activity, labor, physical education, music - 1-2 hours and religion - 2 hours. In the fifth grade, the teaching of social disciplines begins.

Secondary school

In high school, the curriculum gets a little more complicated. New subjects are starting to be added: economics, ecology, basics of housekeeping, accounting. Vocational-oriented subjects are considered an important component. It is important for a child under the age of 15-16 to decide on the choice of a future profession. [10]

Compulsory education is divided into complete and incomplete. Full education is high school, in which students study from 16 to 19 years old. In Norway, classes are held not only in Norwegian but also in English. If a child does not cope with the school curriculum, a special commission is created that observes the child, identifies learning problems, and then helps him cope with them.

High school

At 16, Norwegians go to high school. The duration is 3 years. In high school, subjects are added to help in choosing a profession in the future. Children can independently choose subjects for deeper study in order to be able to enter the country's universities. After graduating from high school, the student can be considered complete secondary education.

Exams

Exams are not passed by all students, but only by some. They are selected by a special council that does not have any information about the students. Usually they are examined in one or two subjects, the list of disciplines is stable: computer science, mathematics (orally or in writing), economics, English. In the final grade, they include their native language (Norwegian) and a specialized subject. [9]

Folk schools

If during the years spent in middle and high school, the student has not been able to decide on a profession, then you can go to a public school. You can study in it only for a year. There are about 80 such educational institutions in Norway. Schools are located away from cities so that their noise does not interfere with learning. And each of them specializes in a different direction. For example, music, philology, pedagogy or sports.

Graduation from a public school does not mean that a teenager has received a profession and can go to work. The diploma gives additional points for admission to the university. [6]

Colleges

After graduating from high school, the student can continue their education in college. In Norway, in terms of their status, they are equated to a university. In colleges, 2-year diploma programs are common, after which you can safely transfer to the university. Moreover, immediately on the 3rd course.

There are 4 types of colleges in total:
medical; technical; economic; pedagogical.

It is important to note that public colleges are more popular in Norway, where you can study for free. All expenses are borne by the government of the country. Therefore, the competition for admission is very strong.

There are also private educational institutions, but they are not very popular with either local students or foreigners. Training can cost up to 700,000 rubles.

Colleges in Norway are considered the basis for university admission.

Higher education

There are no entrance examinations for colleges and universities in Norway, but there is a school certificate competition for admission to a university.

Higher education can be obtained at universities and polytechnic institutes, colleges. Both private and public universities are popular in the country. They can be specialized or general education. Sessions are rented 2 times a year.

You do not need to pay for studying at public universities and universities, they pay mainly for accommodation, food and textbooks, but students have to make small contributions that go to support the institution itself. Usually the amount of the contribution does not exceed 60 euros.

There are 3 levels of Norwegian higher education in total:

1. Bachelor's degree, lasts 3-4 years.
2. Master's degree, 2 years. In Norway, it is perceived as a logical continuation of the bachelor's degree, so there are no exams for admission. The selection is based on the average score;
3. Doctor of Science. The standard length is 3 years. In rare cases, it can reach 4 years. Almost all subjects are taught in English, which must be at the C1 level. However, there are a couple of exceptions for those wishing to plunge into the history of Norwegian culture, literature and language.

The Norwegian government issues loans for studies. This is mainly done when entering a college or university. If suddenly a student does not have enough money or he is a foreigner, then the bank issues a loan for 10 years. If a person decides to leave Norway for any other country, he will have to repay the loan balance on an expedited basis, in some cases it does not even need to be paid.

At all universities and institutes in Norway, upon graduation, students, in addition to defending a diploma, also take an exam in philosophy.

Educational process

The school year usually lasts 10 months, from mid-August to mid-June. Holidays for Norwegian students are much shorter than in many European countries, but this does not affect the complexity of the study.

There are no homework assignments, as well as school uniforms, but the set of clothes must include rubber boots and a waterproof raincoat. Children spend all their big breaks outside of school, no matter if it's heavy rain, snow or heat outside. [9]

Complete and incomplete public education education in Norwegian schools is completely free. Primary, middle and senior classes study in separate buildings. In Norway, you will not find a school in which first graders and high school students study together.

The high level of knowledge of Norwegian schoolchildren is evidenced by the fact that almost all of them go to study at universities.

Class meetings are usually held at the beginning of the year to discuss upcoming educational activities in the school year and their number. In the future, if necessary, parents are summoned to school individually.

Work

Students cannot work in the country. The only opportunity they have is a small part-time job for 20 hours a week. There are many opportunities for students to work part-time, but international students are prohibited from working.

Each university has a special department that monitors how the student lives and rests. Great attention is paid to each student. There are a large number of discounts for students: on medical care, transport, visits to theaters, museums and exhibition halls. In schools, students are given free or for a small fee equipment: tablets, laptops. Disabled children can study with everyone, or they can study in special departments. [6]

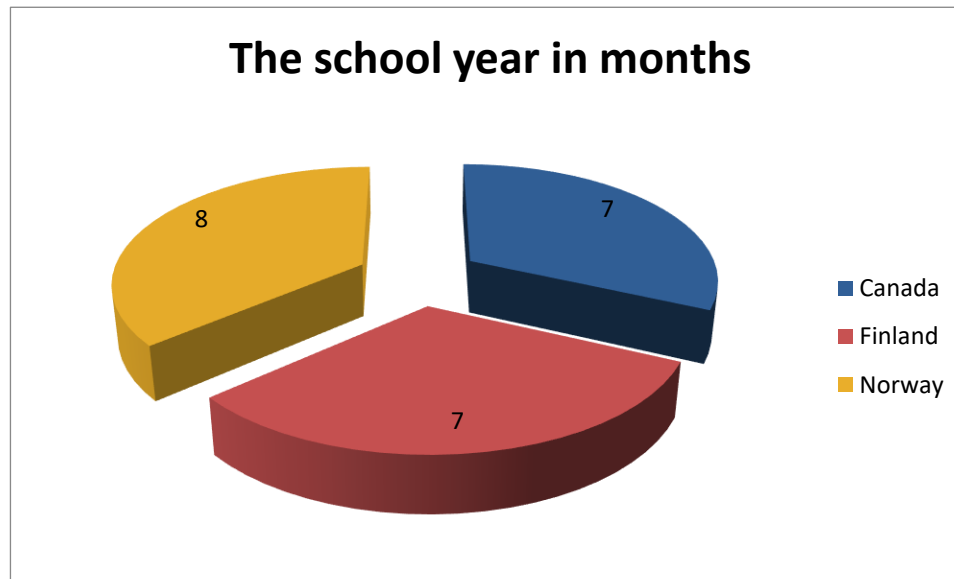
II. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF EDUCATION SYSTEMS IN THE COUNTRIES OF CANADA, NORWAY, FINLAND.

Comparing all the tables, I came to the conclusion that in Finland and Norway, preschool education starts from one year, in Canada from three years. In Canada and Norway, children start school from the age of six, in contrast to Finland, where children start school from the age of seven. Preschool education is free only in Canada. School education in Canada and Norway is free only for citizens, Finland is free for everyone.

Age	Name of grade			Name of level			Fee		
	Canada	Finland	Norway	Canada	Finland	Norway	Canada	Finland	Norway
1		esiopetus				Barnehage	free	fee-based	fee-based
2									
3					<u>Varhaiskasvatus</u>				
4	Junior Kindergarten			Early Education					
5	Kindergarten								
6	Grade 1		1. klasse	Elementary Education		Barneskole		free	free
7	Grade 2	luokka 1	2. klasse		alakoulu				
8	Grade 3	luokka 2	3. klasse						
9	Grade 4	luokka 3	4. klasse						
10	Grade 5	luokka 4	5. klasse						
11	Grade 6	luokka 5	6. klasse						

12	Grade 7	luokka 6	7. klasse	Junior high		Ungdomsskole			
13	Grade 8	luokka 7	8. klasse						
14	Grade 9	luokka 8	9. klasse						
15	Grade 10	luokka 9	10. klasse	High school		Videregående skole			
16	Grade 11	luokka 10	11. klasse		lukio				
17	Grade 12	luokka 11	12. klasse						
18		luokka 12	13. klasse						
19			14. klasse						

The academic year in Canada lasts 11 months, in Finland 9 months, and in Norway it lasts 10 months, the holidays are



about 3 times in all countries.

The school week lasts five days, starting from 8-9 in the morning. In these countries, there are no grades in the primary grades, in Finland they start to be given only from the seventh grade, in Norway from the eighth grade. In contrast, in Canada, grades are usually given only for control or independent work. Exams are present in Canada and Norway, but they differ in that not everyone in Norway takes them, only a few students choose to take exams. There are no exams in Finland. Whether or not to assign homework to children in Canada, each province determines independently, while in Finland and Norway, homework is not asked. In these countries, there is no school uniform in government institutions. Part-time work is possible, in Canada and Norway no more than 20 hours a week, in Finland no more than 25 hours. At the same time, work should not interfere with students in their studies, otherwise they may be expelled.

Country	School year	School week	Marks	Exams	Homework	School uniform	Part-time job
Canada	From September to July. Holidays are 3 times a year	Five-day week. From 8-9 to 15-16.	Absent in primary school.	yes	Depending on the province.	Absent in state institutions.	Perhaps up to 20 hours a week.
Finland	From August to May. Holidays are 3 times a year	Five-day week. From 9 to 16	Absent to the 7 th grade	no	no	Absent	Perhaps up to 25 hours a week.
Norway	From August to June. Holidays are 3 times a year	Five-day week. From 8 to 14	Absent to the 8 th grade	not all students	no	Absent	Perhaps up to 20 hours a week.

Most of the children go to public schools, but of course there are those who prefer private or religious schools. This percentage is quite small. And only 1% of those who study at home. There are a lot of public schools, in Finland there are about 4300 general education schools.

State and private schools in Canada, Finland and Norway

Country	state schools	private schools
Canada	92%	8%
Finland	97%	3%
Norway	93%	7%

The main pros and cons of studying in these countries.

Canada.

Main advantages:

1. While studying in Canada, each student learns at least two foreign languages;
2. Certificate of complete secondary education of any school in Canada, highly valued in many countries;
3. The cost of school education in private educational institutions with a high level and the offered living and learning conditions is somewhat lower than in some other countries;
4. Immigrants have the opportunity to obtain citizenship, work and move to Canada for permanent residence.

There are very few cons:

1. Large amount of independent work;
2. Relatively high accommodation fees in student dormitories.

Finland.

The advantages of studying here are the following:

1. Equality between schools;
2. Equality between pupils;
3. Lack of cash fees;
4. Individual approach to each student;
5. Ability to study in English;
6. Self-education and voluntariness.

But there are also disadvantages.

1. You need to know Finnish in order to take an active part in student life;
2. There is no desire to improve the level of knowledge among lagging students;
3. The school enters into a contract with teachers for a year, risking getting an unskilled worker instead of an experienced teacher.

Norway.

Among the main advantages are:

1. the credibility of the diploma, thanks to which you can get a high-paying job anywhere in the world;
2. practice of knowledge and skills both in the country and abroad;
3. grants that the country gives out to active and intelligent students.

But there are also disadvantages. This is especially true for foreign students:

1. high requirements for proficiency in the Norwegian language;
2. strict selection criteria based on the average score;
3. a long and difficult way of obtaining a student visa and residence permit.

CONCLUSION

I found out that these countries are very similar. Basically, education is free everywhere and available to anyone. All countries provide excellent education, but each system uses its own approaches, and each of them has its own advantages and disadvantages. Therefore, everyone must choose for himself where he would like to receive education. I really enjoyed studying the Canadian education system, and I consider it one of the perfect ones.

Today "Canada Educational" successfully competes with other countries and Russian students increasingly prefer the "Canadian version". The first advantage is two state languages: English and French. The second is affordable cost, and the third is a variety of study options, ranging from regular secondary education in public schools, private boarding schools or colleges to higher education in universities. A separate "article" is Canadian language courses, which are also distinguished by an advantageous price / quality ratio and therefore are very popular. The quality of education and living in Canada is higher than that of many Swiss and British training centers, and prices are significantly lower. Thanks to this attractive combination, the country welcomes a huge number of students from all over the world every year.

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