

## Features of Education in Canada

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**Annotation:** The report discusses the features of primary, secondary, higher education in Canada. Canada is a leader in the field of high technologies, aerospace industry and microelectronics. The strength of Canadian higher education is the close connection between science and practice.

**Keywords:** science, practice, financing, local authorities, college, lyceum, university, education, high technologies.

Today there are about 100 universities and university colleges in Canada. And the very first Canadian university (University Laval) was founded in 1663. Most universities are located in the provinces of Ontario and British Columbia, and this is understandable due to the fact that most of the population lives in these provinces. The strength of Canadian higher education is the close connection between science and practice.

Education in Canada is provided by the state, funded and supervised by federal, provincial, and local governments. Education is within provincial jurisdiction, so the curriculum is overseen by the provincial government. Education in Canada is broadly divided into: primary education, further secondary education and higher education. Within the oblasts, under the Ministry of Education, there are district school boards managing educational programs. Education is compulsory up to the age of sixteen in every province of Canada, with the exception of Ontario and New Brunswick, where the compulsory age is eighteen. Also in some areas, early release can be granted under certain circumstances at 14 years of age. In Canada, there are only 190 school days a year, officially starting from September to the end of June. Elementary, secondary, and tertiary education in Canada is the responsibility of the province. There are also many differences between regions. Some educational areas are supported at various levels by federal departments. The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada is responsible for the formation of "Aboriginal Nations". Apprenticeships may be funded by Human Resources or Skills Development Canada (a federal department).

Kindergarten is available in each province but is funded separately by each province and the number of paid hours varies considerably. Schooling begins in the first grade at age six or seven, and is fully funded up to the twelfth grade. The age of entry to school depends on the region and ranges from 4-7 years. Children are required to attend school until the age of sixteen (eighteen in Ontario and New Brunswick).

About one in ten Canadians do not have a high school diploma, but one in seven have a university degree, the adult population that does not have a high school diploma is predominantly immigrant. In many places, publicly funded high school courses are available to the adult population. The percentage of high school graduates relative to "no graduates" is changing rapidly, partly due to changes in the labor market that require a person to have a high school diploma and in many cases, a university degree.

Canada spends about 7% of its GDP on education. Since the passage of Section 23 of the Constitution Act, 1982, education in English and French has been made available in most places in Canada (subject to a certain population of children who speak a minority language), although education in a second official French language is available

to English-speaking students throughout Canada. According to an announcement by the Canadian Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, Canada is introducing a new rapid transfer system to allow international students and graduates with Canadian work experience to become permanent, eligible residents of Canada.

Most schools have introduced one or more innovations such as programs in national self-knowledge, anti-racism, indigenous cultures and crafts; visits by elders and other members of the community; and content in areas like local languages, aboriginal spirituality, local knowledge of nature, and tours to local heritage sites. Although these classes exist, most of them are limited to the area in which the students live. "The curriculum is designed to show the development and improvement of the knowledge of people by placing them in their future environment and adapting them to a changing social order." Finally, "some scholars see academics as a form of 'soft power' to help educate and create positive relationships." In addition, "subjects that are typically assessed (i.e., language arts, mathematics, and science) are becoming more important than non-evaluated subjects (i.e., music, visual arts, and physical education) or aspects of the curriculum (i.e., reading and writing). against talking and hearing)."

Students in the Canadian school system study a variety of subjects from a list of subjects. The system is designed to meet the diverse needs of each student.

Most Canadian education systems (differentiated by provinces) continue through the twelfth grade (ages seventeen to eighteen). In Quebec, the usual high school graduation is the so-called "V/Grade" (equivalent to grade 11, ages sixteen to seventeen); after that, students who want to continue their studies at the university level must graduate from college.

Usually, for each type of publicly funded school (such as Public English or Public French), the area is divided into districts (or divisions). For each district, board members (trustees) are elected only by its supporters in the district (voters receive a ballot for only one of the boards in their area). Generally, all publicly funded schools are under the control of their local district school board. These school boards develop the general curriculum established by the area in which the board is located. Only Alberta permits public private schools that are independent of any district government. Instead, they each have their own board, which reports directly to the area.

### University preparation

Primary education and secondary education are sometimes abbreviated "K 12" (Kindergarten to Grade 12). It should be noted that this structure may vary depending on the school and region. For example, Prince Edward Island is the only area that does not provide Kindergarten. In contrast, Ontario is the only region that provides two Kindergarten groups (junior and preschool).

In Canada, the secondary school differs depending on the area in which it is located. Also, the structure of the classroom curriculum can vary within a region and even within school divisions. Education is compulsory until age 16 in every province in Canada, with the exception of Ontario and New Brunswick (where compulsory ages are 18). Students can continue to attend high school until ages 19 to 21 (the graduation age for high school varies by region). Those over 19 can attend an adult school.

### Higher education

Higher education in Canada is also under the responsibility of individual regional governments. These governments provide the majority of funding to higher education institutions, with the remainder of the funding coming from tuition fees, the federal government, and research grants. Compared to other countries last year, Canada had the highest enrollment, which is an indicator of the education of the population. To enter a Canadian university, you must provide a certificate or diploma with an application. Applicants who want to get admission to educational programs starting in September are advised to send an application to the university as early as

possible. It is best to do this before the end of January. Applicants whose applications are successfully accepted will receive confirmation from the institution and documentation describing the institution's policy regarding fees.

To successfully study at universities in Canada, you must have a sufficient level of language training in reading, writing, listening and speaking. Applicants from countries where the common language is not only English must meet any of the following requirements:

- Submit a certificate of English proficiency indicating the number of points earned on generally recognized tests.
- Successfully complete a language course offered by the college.

Nearly all higher education institutions in Canada have the authority to issue diplomas (that is, degrees). In general, universities graduate students with various academic degrees (such as bachelor's, master's, or doctoral degrees), while colleges, which typically offer career-oriented programs, provide diplomas and certificates. However, some of the colleges award applied arts degrees upon graduation, which are identified with university degrees. For private colleges, there are statutes in each area. For example, in British Columbia training, providers will be registered and accredited with the Private Career Training Institutions Agency (PCTIA), regulated under the Private Career Training Institutions Act (SBC 2003). Each area with their own correlation agency. Unlike the United States, there is no "accreditation body" that oversees universities in Canada. Universities in Canada have a degree-granting authority through law or Ministerial Consent from the Ministry of Education of a particular area.

Higher education in Quebec begins with college after completing Grade 11 (or Secondary V). Students complete a two- or three-year general program, eventually ending with university admission, or a vocational program that completes their studies and takes the student directly into the ranks of wage earners. In most cases, bachelor's degree programs in Quebec are three years instead of the usual four; however, in many cases, students at the University of Quebec who did not graduate from college must complete an additional year and defend coursework. When Ontario had five years of high school, a three-year bachelor's degree was common, but these degrees are now being phased out in favor of a four-year.

The main difference between regions, with respect to universities, is the amount of funding they receive. Universities in Quebec receive the most funding but have the lowest tuition. Universities in Atlantic Canada generally receive the least amount of funding, and some, like the University of Acadia, are almost entirely privately funded.

The Royal Military College of Canada (RMC), is the military academy of the Canadian Forces and is a fully graduate university. The RMC is the only federal institution with degree-granting authority.

### Private schools

Approximately 8% of students are in private schools. A minority of them are elite private schools. These schools have only a small proportion of students, but they do have great prestige and prominence. It is not uncommon for wealthy people in Canada to send their children to public schools, especially in the lower grades. A much larger proportion of private schools are religious-based institutions. Private schools are also used for distance learning. For example, Canadian College, Italy has an Ontario curriculum, and students study in Italy.

Private schools have historically been less common on the Canadian Prairies and have often been banned under municipal and provincial statutes mandated to ensure equality of education for students regardless of family income. This is especially true in Alberta, where the government's consistent Social Credit (or populist conservative) government has denounced the notion of private education as a major reason for debunking the

possibility of poor jobs for children. These rules have lasted longer than Social Credit; it was only in 1989 that a private K-12 school was allowed to operate within the boundaries of the City of Calgary.

### **Private universities**

In the past, private universities in Canada maintained a religious history or foundation. Although since 1999, the Province of New Brunswick has passed the Degree Granting Law [1] allowing private universities to be located in the Province. [31] [32] The University of Fredericton is the newest university to seek accreditation in New Brunswick.

Trinity Western University, in Langley, British Columbia, was founded in 1962 as a junior college and received full accreditation in 1985. In 2002, Quest University of British Columbia became the first privately funded liberal arts university (although it is not the first private liberal arts university). Many provinces, including Ontario and Alberta, have passed legislation allowing private higher education institutions (not necessarily universities) to operate in the provinces.

Many Canadians remain divided over the admission of private universities to the Canadian education market. On the one hand, the best universities in Canada find it difficult to compete with private American colleges due to funding, but on the other hand, the fact that the price of private universities reduces the demand for education within their walls, so a significant part of the Canadian population refuses the opportunity to study in these schools.

### **Vocational education and preparation for universities**

**College:** In Canada, the term college usually refers to a college or technical, applied arts, or school of applied sciences. They are top institutions granting certificates, diplomas, associates' degree, and bachelor's degrees.

**University:** A university is an institution of higher education and research that grants degrees in a variety of subjects. The university is a corporation that provides both undergraduate and postgraduate education.

**Graduate School:** Graduate School is a school that awards advanced academic degrees (is master's degree, Ph.D.).

### **Conclusion**

Canadian immigration policy is focused on the current needs for specialists in the labor market. Therefore, a foreigner who graduated from a Canadian university has a good chance of finding a job in his specialty and gaining invaluable professional experience necessary in later life.

Students with a Canadian degree may be eligible for a work permit if they have been a full-time student for at least 8 months of study. The validity of the work permit cannot be longer than the duration of your studies. Further, everyone decides for himself - you can return to your homeland with a high qualification and a diploma, recommendations, or stay in Canada.

Every year more than 7% of GDP is allocated from the country's budget for the needs of education. This is more than the other most developed countries of the world allocate for education. Not surprisingly, the quality of education in Canada is almost at a height unattainable for other countries. Canada is a leader in the field of high technologies, aerospace industry and microelectronics.

Such a significant attention paid to the educational sphere will ensure the country's continued prosperity, as the percentage of education in Canada's population is growing steadily, and an educated population is the key to the country's constant development.

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