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COMPARISON OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEMS IN UKRAINE AND IN EUROPE ON THE EXAMPLE OF ITALY

There are many foreign students in Italy, most of them are from the Third World, but also more than 12000 Europeans (most of them Greeks) study there. The places for foreigners are reserved both in universities with free admission and with admission through competitive exams.

A “laurea” diploma requires four to six years of study (depending on the specialty). The next degree corresponding to the Master's degree is called “Diploma universitario”. The course lasts three years. After completion of the course at any level, students defend their thesis. The basis for thesis assessment is the arithmetic average of the results of all passed exams. Depending on the defense, the commission may lower or increase the final score.

The academic year begins on October 1 and ends on May 31. There are three sessions throughout the year. As long as students are eligible for their individual curriculum, each student decides when and what exams to take (except for some required by each faculty). A very important difference if to compare with Ukrainian system is the absence of any examination papers.

Exams can be both written and oral. Each exam requires 99.9% self-study, since lectures provide only a small part of the material you need to know about the subject.

After three years of internship, a university graduate can enter a doctorate. This requires passing the entrance test. Those who successfully cope with it receive a scholarship to study in Italy. PhD students usually do research at various universities in Italy and abroad. Those who have defended their research work receive a doctorate.

Universities with educational and scientific programs are under the control of the Ministry of Universities and Scientific and Technological Research. The task of the Ministry is to: plan and implement the development of scientific research; draw up three-year university development plans; distribute funds between institutions in accordance with the law.

The positive trends of education in Italy are that it is a member of most international conventions on recognition of the Council of Europe and UNESCO, Italy recognizes and accepts International and European bachelors. Agreements with France, Belgium and Spain provide for automatic recognition of university admission certificates. Credit transfer process is already underway with France and Spain, as well as bilateral agreements on diploma recognition with universities in France, Germany and Spain, which greatly enhance students' ability to continue their studies and employment. Foreign students have also certain admission privileges. They are given 50 % of the available number for study acceptance. An important

positive aspect of education in Italy is setting each university a tuition fee based on several criteria, such as family income and student's achievement.

Negative trends in Italian education system are the multistage hypertrophied level of education, and most institutions are state. Higher education in Italy is represented mainly by universities.

Foreign students can also get education in Italy. An applicant should start some procedures one year before the beginning of studies in Italy by contacting the nearest Italian Embassy.

The development of the education system in Italy is in many ways ahead of the development of education in Ukraine, but, first of all, it is related to the facilities and resources, as well as the level of the country development. For these reasons, some of the positive aspects of the educational process in Italy will not be able to be borrowed and implemented.