

Krasniuk S.
Senior Lecturer in English
Foreign Languages Department
Kyiv National University of Technologies and Design
(Kyiv, Ukraine)

EDUCATIONAL TRADITIONS OF SCOTLAND

Introduction. Relevance of socio-economic processes in higher education at the beginning of XXI century increases interest in the national system of university education. Their development should take into account the characteristics of globalization, knowledge of an economy, European integration, innovative development model, joining the Bologna process, which requires improving financial and motivational mechanisms of educational and research activities in modern universities.

The purpose and objective. Determination of the twenty-first century the new role of university education is inseparable from theoretical and applied research in a line with the trends of the post-industrial development. With an ever-growing body of knowledges, information, innovations, new technologies the university education requires systemic changes. The main purpose of the article is the analysis of the higher education system and to observe educational traditions in Scotland.

Presentation of the basic material. Scotland is proud of its higher education. For many countries the Scottish higher education structure has served as a model to create their own systems. About accumulated Scottish experience of universities is the fact that four of the first six UK universities were opened in Scotland. The first Scottish university was founded in 1411 year. In a small country whose population is 5.1 million people there are 13 universities and 9 colleges that represent higher education.

The key element of the Scottish higher education system is the breadth of acquired knowledge that helps students self-education and flexible approach to knowledges. Training programs after high school or college in Scotland are flexible, that is a choice and form of training courses (even consist of individual programs).

Basic training lasts 4 years, after which the student is assigned a bachelor's degree. Next year is going to get a bachelor's degree with honors. By the way, some universities provided the production form of training, which involves intensive practice, which is particularly valued by many employers as a unique experience. The enrollment of students in Scotland is multinational. Most students here are locals and visitors from the UK, but also many foreigners (about 10-15%). The admissions for foreigners are democratic because as a part of the preliminary documents are often accepted diplomas of colleges and schools. Foreign students should take courses Foundation or A-Level - these programs are offered by most colleges. Some universities also ready to provide their own training courses, but often an indispensable condition is further entry exactly at this educational institution. Programs of higher education are always paid both for citizens of Scotland and for foreigners. Some universities offer to local residents do an educational course on deferred payment, that means that student will pay for his education after release if his salary is above 21,000 pounds (per year). If the salary of a bachelor is less then the pay for training is not necessary. By this universities emphasize their "status" the quality of education (because it is regarded by largest companies).

Enrollment to Scottish universities. Entrance requirements are high. Usually, baseline for applicants is 550 points of TOEFL or 5.5 points of IELTS. Some university departments require not below than 600 or 6 points. A medical and law departments require at least 7 points. The surest way to joining the Scottish University is to study the last two years in the Scottish school or college or to complete the program Foundation. During these courses foreign students are prepared for the Scottish certificate of completion of secondary school. After the completion of the program students take the state exams required for admission to universities in Scotland.

The procedure of entry into Scottish universities is no different from entry into British schools and is performed by national service UCAS. Admission to higher education institutions in Scotland both the Bachelor (Undergraduate), and the Master (Postgraduate), is as flexible as the entire higher education system in Scotland that

allows students to receive such evaluation system which is credited to them during the transition from one institution to another. If a student wants to change the faculty or institution of higher education then these evaluations are counted according to the chosen institution.

Bachelor's degree. Basic Course of Higher Education (Undergraduate) in the Scottish university lasts 4 years. Some professions, such as medicine, law, dentistry require more extensive training. Very often young people having studied several semesters realize that they would like to adjust something in their chosen program of study to get another profession. In the Scottish Universities this is possible until the end of the second year. For students who have a good level of training is possible the entry directly to the second year. Last year allows students to obtain a bachelor's degree with honour (Bachelor with Honours). Scottish universities inherent in flexibility of the curriculum. Students have the opportunity to study a variety of subjects, even if they are taught at different faculties. Graduates can assign dual degree (Joint Degree), for example, in accounting and economics. Some institutions offer so-called Scotland (Sandwich Course), giving students the opportunity to gain practical experience during training.

Magistracy. Postgraduate education (Postgraduate) is available to anyone who has a diploma of completion of recognized schools. If you face the problem that your future career requires more skill and you have no time for two or three years of graduate school there, then you need to look towards the Scottish universities. In them you will likely find an intensive summer program for a master's degree in a necessary field. And if you are interested in basic research, the universities will offer you in-depth three-year program for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD / DPhil) [1].

In Scotland is used a CAT system of Scotland (SCOT CATS) (the credit system CATS (Credit Accumulation and Transfer System – the system of accumulation and transfer of credits), which aims are to streamline and unify the system of qualifying areas by establishing for each of them a certain number of credits), based on CATS, in which unlike all other parts of the UK the study at Bachelor has a duration of no 3

but 4 years. This is the first in the UK national system used in Universities of Scotland. Some researchers, for example, indicate that systems such as CATS even received a special name of loans, "a la carte" – "portioned" as allow students unlimited "mix" loans of various types and levels and further without additional conditions to claim on the appropriation of qualifications. In the CATS system also exist:

- a unified system of credits and qualifications for England, Wales and Northern Ireland (EWNI), developed in 2001 by the Agency for Quality Assurance (QAA);

- the CQF W system (system of credits and qualifications of Wales);

- the system of credits and qualifications of Scotland (SCQF) and Derby County regional system DRN.

Conclusions. University education represents a structured set of functionally related subsystems (education and research, basic and applied research), coordinated combination of which achieves the strategic objectives of the University. As the important function of university activities the university education combines fundamental and applied research with professional training of specialists, with establishing a system of continuous education, preservation of national traditions in accordance with the interests of the state and region.

LITERATURE

1. Мещанінов О.П. Сталий розвиток університетської системи освіти // Теорія і практика управління соціальними системами: Щоквартальний науково-практичний журнал. – Харків: НТУ "ХПІ", 2002. – № 3. – С. 46-5

2. Ходикіна І.Ю. Трансформація університетської системи в концепції університету XXI сторіччя // Соціально-економічні дослідження в перехідний період. Конкурентний потенціал і євро інтеграція (регіональні аспекти) (Збірник наукових праць) / НАН України, Інститут регіональних досліджень; Редкол.: Відп. ред. акад. НАН України М.І. Долішній. – Львів, 2006. – Вип. 1 (57). - С.207-215

3. Lindsay Paterson .Does Scottish education need traditions? **Journal Discourse: Studies in the Cultural Politics of Education** Pages: 269-281Published online: 30 Jun 2009.Volume 30, 200.Режим доступа [<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cdis20/30/3>]

4. Educational History: The Democratic Intellect; Scotland's Pedagogical Tradition Режим доступа [<https://www.raggeduniversity.co.uk/2014/07/07/educational-history-democratic-intellect-scotlands-pedagogical-tradition/>]