

## **FEATURES OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN NORWAY**

**Introduction.** Education is one of the many indicators by which the level of development of individual countries, nations, and communities is measured. Among the social institutions of the society of modern civilization, education occupies one of the leading places.

**The purpose of the work is** to reveal the features of modern higher education in Norway in the context of pan-European trends.

**Presenting main material.** Higher education in modern Scandinavian countries, which is a part of the European educational space, is the carrier of its the main characteristics that are being studied by domestic and foreign scientists: A. Kulikova, O. Ohienko, R. Lappen, R. Lungstad, J. Peterson, R. Rasmussen, S. Yuliusdotir, D. Jacobson and others.

Higher education in Sweden, Denmark, and Norway is characterized by the state level of management. Few private higher education institutions receive subsidies from the state. States show a high level of responsibility for the state of higher education at various levels: legislative, implementation of financing, participation in international associations, and ensuring the cooperation of higher education and business structures in scientific and research activities.

The higher education systems of the Scandinavian countries are based on their structure on two bases: unitary and binary. A unitary system of higher education mainly consists of universities. More common is the binary system, which includes university and non-university sectors. In this system, universities offer programs with an in-depth theoretical course aimed at thorough scientific research, rather than university institutions offering high-level professional training programs. In recent years, these differences have become less noticeable due to the fact that, on the one hand, there is a strengthening of the academic

development of the non-university sector, and on the other hand, greater participation of universities in professionally oriented activities.

The system of higher education in Norway is defined as binary and has a high level of development and ranks high in a number of indicators among the countries of Europe and the world. The system includes 6 universities, 28 university colleges, 2 national academies of arts, and 29 private higher education institutions. The Norwegian system of higher education has a wide range of educational programs, participation in international cooperation, and high quality.

Almost all higher education institutions (except private ones) are under state jurisprudence and receive state funding. Education, as a rule, is free (with some minor exceptions in the payment of a number of programs of a specialized profile). Students have the opportunity to receive loans for the necessary educational needs. Teaching is mainly in Norwegian, but there are also English-language programs. Norway was one of the first to join the Bologna Convention and carries out the educational process in accordance with its requirements.

Norway is consistently among the leading countries in the world in terms of quality of life, safety, and clean environment. Many applicants from different countries of the world, including Ukraine, wish to study at Norwegian universities. However, not everyone is familiar with the education system, rules, and conditions for admission to higher educational institutions in this country. Let's consider the issues related to studying in Norway.

The main advantage of studying in Norway is the high quality of education. The reasons why students want to come to Norway are primarily the quality training and excellent curricula.

Teachers are passionate about their work, and studying often takes place in groups. Students are interested in programs in English and the high level of international language proficiency in society makes it easier to study and live in Norway, so you shouldn't worry about learning the Norwegian language.

It should be noted that higher education institutions receive funds through

the Ministry of Education and Science, they do not charge tuition fees. That means, students and postgraduates, local and international students study for free, which is a great advantage.

Those who wish to get higher education in a private institution may need to cover the costs of education. However, as a rule, they are cheaper than in the UK and Europe.

Looking into history, it should be noted that the oldest university in Norway is the University of Oslo, founded in 1811. About 33,000 people study at its eight faculties, including 2,000 foreigners. The remaining three universities opened in the middle of the 20th century in the cities of Bergen (University of Bergen), Tromsø (University of Tromsø), and Trondheim (University of Trondheim). The universities almost completely provide training for doctors, dentists, engineers, and scientists. The Oslo University Library is the largest national library.

**Conclusion.** In summary, we can say that Norway has good indicators of higher education institutions in the world, thanks to free education, the Bologna evaluation system, the right approach of teachers, and learning and practicing foreign languages. The level of development of the education system in Norway achieved today is an important factor in its intellectual, economic, social, innovative, technological, and cultural development, which to a large extent provides the country with stability, allows to improve the life system, as well as a gradual increase in the spiritual and material level of the peaceful, creative life of the population, the main purpose of the progressive development of person and society.

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