

Advantages and disadvantages of the higher education system in the Netherlands

Education at the present stage requires academic flexibility and mobility. The constant acquisition of new knowledge and skills, as well as the preservation of existing competencies, has become the most important task of education than ever before. There is a need for sufficient opportunities for lifelong learning for all, including those who seek self-improvement, already having their own professional background and work.

The problem of the development of educational processes in the Netherlands was studied by many Dutch scientists A.T.A. van Bergen, D.F. H. Bont, S. Charlotte van Oyen-Witvliet, and others. Christiaan van den Berg and Margo Keizer, in the long-term development of Dutch education, outlined the main areas that need to be improved. The policy of promoting harmonization in education contributes to raising the quality of the culture of higher education. Among the priority areas, particular attention will be focused on:

- increase the intensity of education;
- raising the culture of learning;
- selection at the entrance;
- definition of rating programs.

It is common knowledge that success in student learning is increasing if he is studying in a small group of students. In addition, training in small groups stimulates students to systematic training, and to more intensive work.

Another advantage of studying in the target group is the opportunity to choose a time-course that is convenient for the course, which is divided into separate time intervals. This approach to organizing learning allows participants in

the respective groups to coordinate their work schedule and private life with learning, saving time and learning even when working.

Increasing the level of learning culture depends on combining the efforts of both the structures providing educational services and the users of such services, that is, students. A significant initiative was taken from the Erasmus University Rotterdam (EUR) 'Nominal = normal' program, which emphasizes the need to compare student capacities and learning objectives.

For further development, the selection of entrants should be carried out more thoroughly than now. The purpose of such a selection is to harmonize the level with the profile of the program, on the one hand, and the ability and motivation of students from another. Against this backdrop, it is suggested that programs be able to set their own selection requirements in order to maintain a clear educational or professional profile. Selection criteria can be related to previous educational achievements (for example, the minimum score, for the subjects of general education or secondary vocational education that have been identified) or abilities or motivation. The selection method should include a combination of criteria.

Recourses

1. Education system. The Netherlands / Nuffic / 2nd edition January 2011 / version 4, January 2015, - 36 p. Available URL: <https://www.nuffic.nl/en/publications/find-a-publication/education-system-the-netherlands.pdf> [accessed 10 May 2018].