

Higher education in FRANCE



Higher education

Higher education Historically, France has two types of higher education institutions: universities and higher schools (Grandes Ecoles). The universities train teachers, doctors, lawyers, scientists. In the Higher Schools, specialists are trained in the field of economy, administration, military affairs, education and culture. To enter the Higher School is possible only after two or three years of training in preparatory classes in the chosen direction.



Types of Higher Education

1. Short higher education. Training lasts two to three years, after which the graduates receive DUT (Diplome universitaire de technologie) or BTS (Brevet de technicien superieur). This kind of higher education is prepared mainly by specialists in the field of industry or in the service sector.
2. Long-term higher education. This type of higher education is given in universities and in Higher Schools. Students of each university must undergo three cycles of training and receive diplomas of a unified state sample at each stage of training.

Organization of educational process

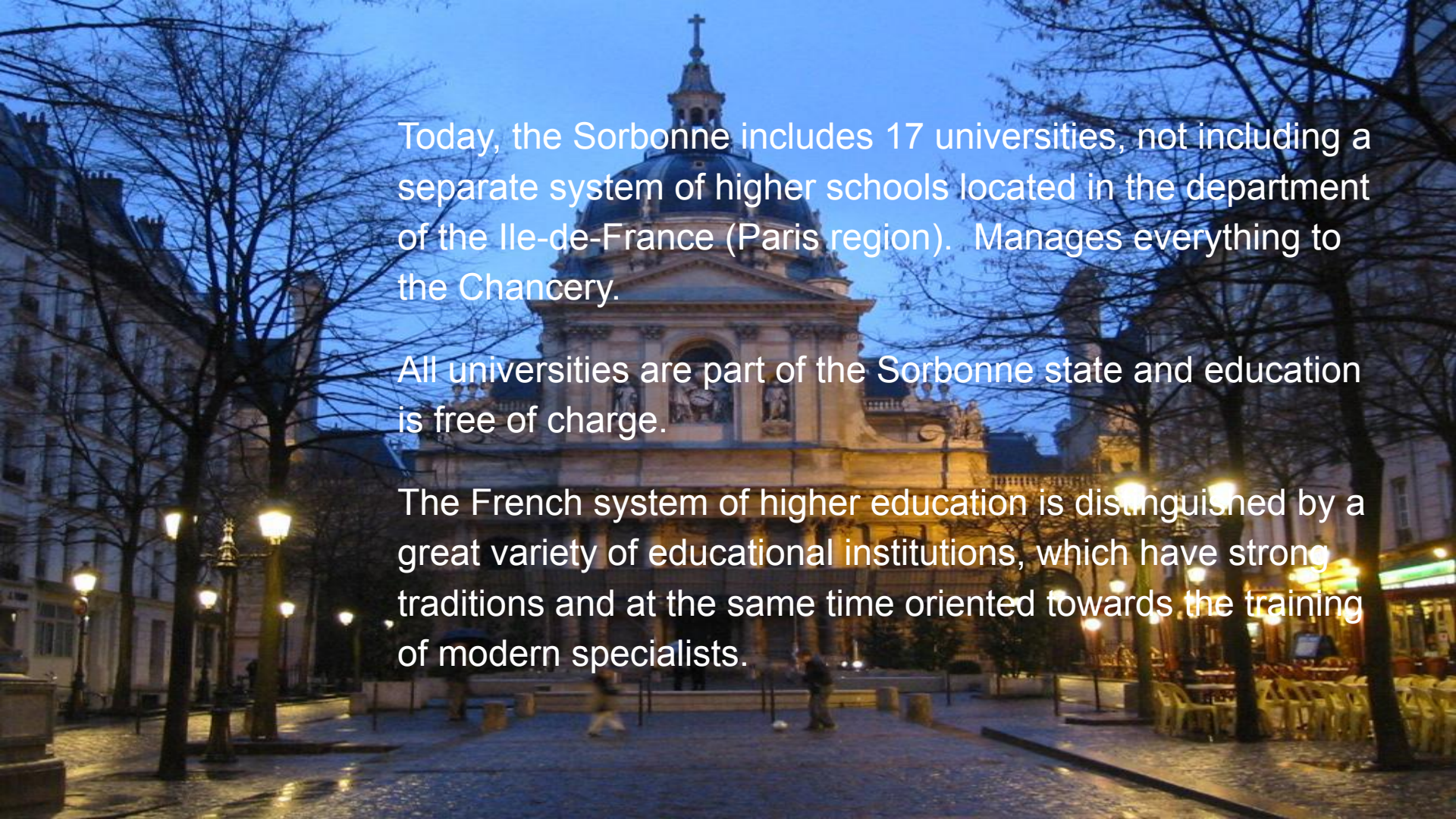


1. The school year in France begins in September and ends in July. It includes 16 weeks of vacation, which is more than in other European countries.
2. Examinations are usually held in June. Sessions as such in the French do not. There are courses of lectures in 6-45 study hours, after which immediately follows the exam. Examinations are mostly written. The marks are 20 points.
3. Teaching in universities is usually conducted in French, although in some business schools, instruction can be in English. In the last few years, many Master's programs in English have appeared in many higher education institutions, especially private ones. They are oriented to foreigners and offer 1-2 years of study.



Sorbonne

Sorbonne University of Paris, the world-famous Sorbonne - the largest and most prestigious in France. It was founded in 1215 and is the oldest in Europe. In those days, at the University of Paris, there were four faculties: theology, medicine, canon law and free arts. Forty years later, the confessor of Louis XIV, the monk Robber de Sorbon founded the theological faculty here and began to be called the Sorbonne. Subsequently, there were significant changes in the University of Paris, resulting in a giant university was divided into parts that received the status of autonomous universities.



Today, the Sorbonne includes 17 universities, not including a separate system of higher schools located in the department of the Ile-de-France (Paris region). Manages everything to the Chancery.

All universities are part of the Sorbonne state and education is free of charge.

The French system of higher education is distinguished by a great variety of educational institutions, which have strong traditions and at the same time oriented towards the training of modern specialists.

