

землей, стандартными нормами о праве собственности.

Итак среди прав человека необходимо различать права индивидуальные и права коллективные по своей юридической природе. Иной подход может препятствовать осуществлению отдельных прав, закрепленных нормативными документами. Существование коллективных прав подтверждается как международными документами в области защиты прав человека, так и национальным законодательством различных государств. Коллективные права принадлежат группе лиц, объединенных какими-либо объективными характеристиками. Коллективные права принадлежат группе в целом, поэтому отдельные ее члены не могут ни осуществлять, ни защищать эти права, если только не уполномочены на то самой группой.

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PATHWAYS OF EDUCATION SYSTEM IN LITHUANIA

The purpose of this thesis is to analyze the pathways of education system in Lithuania.

The formal higher education system in Lithuania consists of three main levels: Universities offer university level degree granting studies and award Bachelor's, Master's, Doctoral degrees and also offer non-degree granting studies.

Bachelor degree study programmes are oriented to expand one's general education and provide knowledge in certain field of science or art and offer the background necessary for further study or professional activity. The programmes require completion of 210-240 credits. After completion of the studies Bachelor's Diploma is awarded. Master degree study programmes are designed to prepare for independent research activity or any other activity the performance of which requires scientific knowledge and analytical competence. The programmes require completion of 90-120 credits. After completion of the studies Master's diploma is awarded. The purpose of doctoral studies of science

is to prepare scientists who would be able to independently conduct research and experimental (social, cultural) development work, and to solve scientific problems.

In 2010 Lithuanian Qualification Framework was adopted by the Government. It includes 8 qualifications levels. In 2012, a report of referencing the Lithuanian qualifications framework (LTKS) to the EQF (and self-certification of the LTKS against the QF-EHEA) was drafted, translated into English and announced publicly http://ec.europa.eu/education/lifelong-learning-policy/eqf_en.htm.

About 50% of all students are studying in the field of social sciences, 20 % - technological sciences, 16% biomedical sciences, 5% and 5% humanities and physical sciences, only 4% study arts.

Mosta (Research and Higher Education Monitoring and Analysis Centre) made the analysis of Doctoral studies perspectives in Lithuania (2017). Survey of 995 PhD graduated in 2005-2015 was conducted. Data were collected in 2016 July – October. The goals were (1) to analyze the career pathways of PhD, (2) to explore the main factors affected the choice of PhD studies, (3) to explore the attitudes of PhD about studies.

The results showed that the main factors affected the decision to choose PhD studies in Lithuania were: Family factors – 47%, Prefer to live and work in Lithuania – 46%, Possibility to study in Lithuania free of charge – 28%, Possibility to study and work – 26%, Quality of studies – 22%, Expectation were satisfied – 21%, Lithuanian language – 15%, High level of research – 12%. The possibility to work during doctoral studies were evaluated very high: full-time job had 84% of respondents, 9% had part-time job, only 5% didn't work during studies. 60% of respondents worked at the same institution during their doctoral studies. After defense respondents usually stay work at universities (64%), 40% of them work in the research field as researchers. The average of salary is 1202 eur. Salary differs in male (1301 eur) and female (954 eur).

Conclusions. The higher education system in Lithuania belong to Bologna recommendation and have three main levels: Bachelor, Master, and Doctoral level. It is important to guarantee the possibilities to work for doctoral students in research institutions and to make high quality research. The national (institutional, business) and international cooperation between institutions and individuals is necessary for developing the education system in Lithuania.