



Republic of Serbia

# Institute for Improvement of Education

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# SERBIA

## System of education in Serbia (1945-2015) and the possibility of influencing the Korean system in Serbian



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# CONTEST

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**Society and Education in the Republic of Serbia**

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**The development of education in Serbia (1945-2015)**

**Current (nowdays) images Serbian education**

**Possible impact of the Korean education system in Serbian?**

4

**Cultural cooperation**

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# 1 Society and Education in the Republic of Serbia

## Serbian Society in trouble

### Economic problems

The legacy of the Yugoslav economy - growth with loans

The legacy of the wars 1991-1995, 10 years of sanctions, NATO bombing in 1999

Transition- from social to private ownership

Deficit of investment

The imbalance between public and private sectors.

Expensive state administration

High external debt

Unemployment

Depopulation 2010 - natural increase - 35,000

### The political problem

The legacy of the wars in Yugoslavia

Between the EU and Russia

The Kosovo problem

### Cultural images

The rich cultural heritage

The diverse artistic creativity

Religion, Orthodox 80%; other religions 20%



## **Society and Education in the Republic of Serbia**

### **Economic and social development and educational policies (1945-1990)**

- 1. 1945-1992. SFR Yugoslavia**
- 2. 1991-1995. wars in Yugoslavia**
- 3. NATO bombing of Serbia (and Montenegro) 1999**
- 4. 1992- 2015. Republic of Serbia**

# 1 Society and Education in the Republic of Serbia

## Економско друштвени развој и образовна политика ( 1945-1990.)

### 1. 1945-1992. SFR Yugoslavia

From 1945 to 1990, strict ideological and state control of education. The monopoly power of the Communist Party.

Marxist education in Yugoslavia (Republic of Serbia) 1945-1990.

The main function of socialist education in Yugoslavia was the adoption of Marxist ideology.

#### **Aims of education:**

- (1) a one-party system (the leadership role of the Communist Party),
- (2) social ownership of the means of production and planned economy,
- (3) social equality and the fight against exploitation,
- (4) internationalism (brotherhood and unity),
- (5) atheism.

# 1 Society and Education in the Republic of Serbia

## Economic and social development and educational policies (1945-1990)

### 2. 1991-1995 . wars in Yugoslavia

- (1) Political elite want to option for the nation-state and anti-Yugoslav,
- (2) new geopolitical orientation of the Western powers and NATO a.
- (3) Paradox: parliament elections in the republics held in 1990 (before the outbreak of war).

# 1 Society and Education in the Republic of Serbia

**Economic and social development and educational policies (1945-1990)**

## **3. NATO bombing of Serbia (and Montenegro) 1999**

**An essential reason for the NATO aggression: the separation of Kosovo and Metohija from Serbia left political, financial, health, mental consequences: umiliation, lies, insults,.**





## **Society and Education in the Republic of Serbia**

**Economic and social development and educational policies (1945-1990)**

### **4. 1992- 2015. Republic of Serbia**

#### **The first phase 1990-2000**

**The institutionalization of the multiparty system, from the standpoint of education, means:**

- (1) the possibility of regulating relations with different countries and education,**
- (2) the expansion of private education.**

#### **The second phase 2000-2015**

- (1) Penetration of civic initiatives in education - alternative educational institutions,**
- (2) impacts of EU integration (standards).**

# 1 Society and Education in the Republic of Serbia

## Education Reform from 1945-2015

- (1) Conceptual reorientation (1945-1958) -from imitation of the Soviet system to a self-management**
- (2) A unique system of schools (1958-1974) - primary, secondary, higher**
- (3) Vocational education (1974-1990) - the reform of secondary education (two classes general directed the other two tried to workr routing)**
- (4) Government (multi) transition (1991-2000) - the weakening of the ideological and political elements in education**
- (5) Civic Education (2000-2015) - accessibility, efficiency, quality**

## The development of education in Serbia (1945-2015)

### Educational-pedagogical comparison

Indicators	Yugoslavia (1945-1990)	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (1990-2000)	Serbia 2000- 2015 (2006)
The educational infrastructure	The number of schools, of teachers, students	Decreases of number of schools, teachers, pupils	The number of students (depopulation)
Resources	Under control party state	State (and alternative)	State, foreign ngos
Finance	Budget	Budget (with participation)	Budget and self-financing
Legislation	Uniparty	Multiparty	Multiparty participatory
Management	Centralized management (pcs. Par.)	( Dec) centralization (government)	Ministry, councils IIE, ZVKOV
Subjects (knowledge)	Disciplinary (marxism)	Disciplinary (constitution and citizens' rights)	Disciplinary (Civics and religious education)
Curricula	Uniformity	Flexibility	Flexibility
Textbooks	Without competition	Without competition,	Competition, market, publishers 79
Teachers	Position of the object	Subject position	Subject position
Evaluation	Implementation of the education program	Impact analysis	ZVKOV (IIE and from 2004 to 2009)
Teaching methods	Frontal	Frontal lecturing and active	Active teaching
Didactic means of work	Equipment of growth	Stagnation	Promotion agents (IT sector)
Education	Self-governing socialist orientation	Individualistic- patriotic orientation	Individualistic orientation
Students position	Object-subjective	Object- subject position	Positions subject position
Reform of education	Context of systematic vocational education	Strengthening the availability of professional institutions	Availability, efficiency, quality

## 2

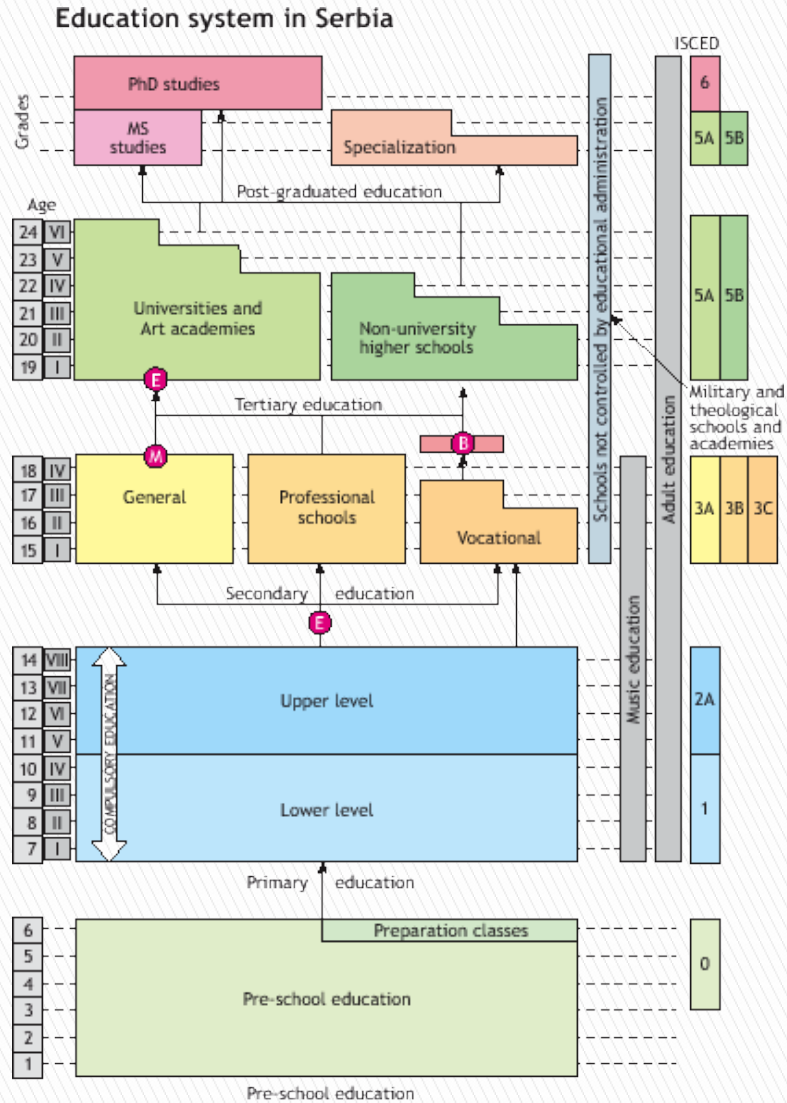
## The development of education in Serbia (1945-2015)

### Political and social educational comparisons

Indicators	SFR Yugoslavia (1945-1990)	Federal republic of yugoslavia (republic of serbia) 1990-2000	Serbia from 2000 to 2015 (From 2006)
The political system	One party	Multiparty	Multiparty
Socialist ideology	Marxism	Socialist (with the strengthening of capitalism) National, civic	Capitalism
Foreign factor of cooperation	Openness	War, sanctions, isolation, NATO bombings	EU integration,
Social equality students	Playing layers but also openness vertical mobility	Increased self-reproduction	Self-reproduction of families layers
Ownership	Party-state government	Private, state,	State,private, foreign institutions
Educational level	Reducing illiteracy	Raising the level of literacy	Increase in highly educated (10%)
Formal education and reall	Difference	Retained difference	Slightly decrease
The labor market	Tighter links between education and market	Weak coordination	Disharmony education and labor market
Adult education	Lack of systemic solutions	Without concepts	Introduced in the system
Education-power	Supremacy of the political function of education	Strengthens the power ministries	Experts combining profession
Education policy	Socialism, internationalism	Nation, citizen, equality of chances	EU models, standard setting

# 3 Current (nowdays) images Serbian education

Today's photo Serbian education



Source: Ministry of Education, 2000. E Entrance exam M Matriculation exam B Bridging exams

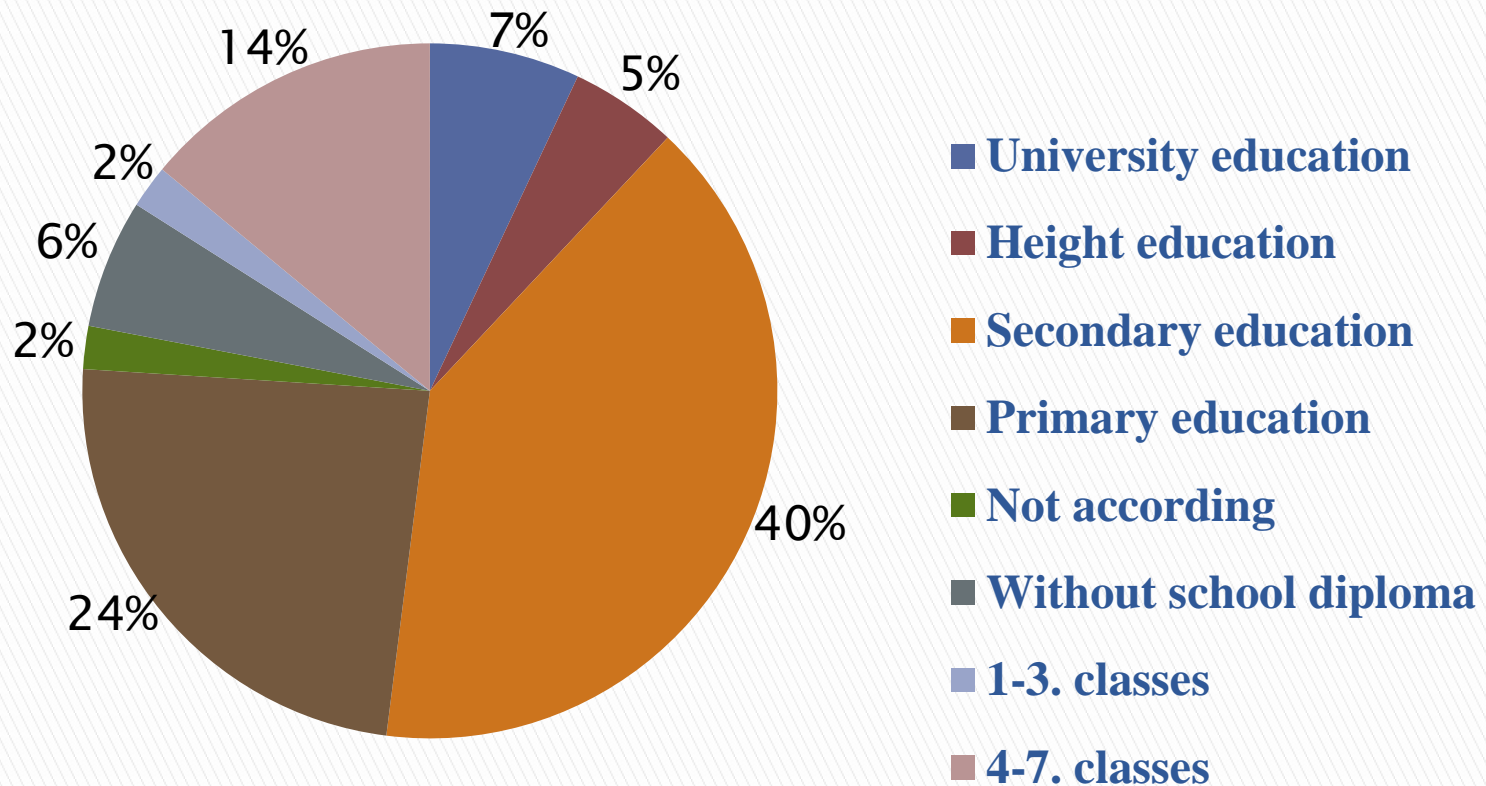
### 3 Current (nowdays) images Serbian education

The development of schools, teachers and students in the last two centuries

1804	The first Serbian Uprising	Reconstruction of the state	Church school	
1813	40 schools	150 students	State school	
2015	1250 schools	108 gymnasium	291 vocational	6 artss
2015	71.039 teachers	46.568 P.S.	24.471 S.S	
2015	Students 855.811	589.716 P.S	266.095 S.S	

### 3 Current (nowdays) images Serbian education

#### The structure of the educated classes



## 3 Current (nowdays) images Serbian education

### International competitions

<b>TIMSS 2011</b>		<b>Serbia</b>
<b>Math</b>	<b>52 states</b>	<b>18 position</b>
<b>Science</b>	<b>52 states</b>	<b>24 position</b>
<b>PISA TEST</b>		
<b>First classes of second grade</b>	<b>65 states</b>	<b>43 position</b>



## ③ Current (nowdays) images Serbian education

### Financing Education

#### **Four sources of financing of the education system:**

- 1. Republika Serbia: a) the budget,**
- 2. The Republic of Serbia b) municipalities (cover utility costs, construction work on schools, vocational training)**
- 3. Parents - private schools and universities**
- 4. Donations from abroad**

## ③ Current (nowdays) images Serbian education

### The budget for education (school science)

4.5% of GDP budgetary spending

1. The teachers' salaries 95% of the total educational budget
2. Other: investment projects, pupils and student standard, experts training

Average expenditure per pupil in primary schools in Serbia, from the Republican budget amounted to **712 USD**, and the world is about **5,000 USD** per year.

## ③ Current (nowdays) images Serbian education

### Management Education

#### Ministry –

Provides the conditions for the exercise of the rights of children, students and adults

Provides functioning of the system

School Administration, 16 in Serbia (offices of the Ministry)

School directors are elected

Decision making triangles MP- Council – Departments

#### Council

- The National Education Council for preschool, primary and secondary general and artistic education
- The Council for Vocational and Adult Education

#### Departments

- Institute for the Improvement Serbian Education
- The Institute for Education Quality and Evaluation

### ③ Current (nowdays) images Serbian education

## CHALLENGES OF EDUCATION

- 1. The quality of education is decreasing (better achievement in primary school)**
- 2. Justice is reduced (increase in the number of private lessons)**
- 3. The number of children and increases the number of teachers**
- 4. The educational role of the school is neglected**
- 5. Problems of final examination (baccalaureate)**
- 6. Unclear policy**



### ③ Current (nowdays) images Serbian education

#### Problems of modernization of education in Serbia

- 1) Harmonization of the labor market and educational system
- 2) The establishment of a rational relationship between society and education (means-ends, finance-credit, decision-evaluation)
- 3) Consolidation of links between the education system and national identity (tradition-European standards)
- 4) Establishing stricter accreditation system
- 5) The "brain drain" from the Republic of Serbia

## 4

### THE POSSIBILITY OF INFLUENCE KOREAN SYSTEM ON SERBIAN?

	 <b>SERBIA</b>	 <b>KOREA</b>
<b>Educational culture - the status of education in the society differences</b>	<p>Not cult Not every family to sacrifice for the child</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Parents do not have a great impact</li> <li>- Strong influence of political parties</li> </ul>	<p><b>Tradition of the best education</b></p>
<b>Spending on education</b>	<b>4.6% of GDP</b>	<b>20% of GDP</b>
<b>Social status and position of teachers</b>	Otherwise	<p>King = teacher = father</p> <p>The system of teacher certification qualifications at university level (3% of the best students in high school he enrolled at the Pedagogical University)</p>
<b>The reception of teachers to school</b>	the best students do not enroll in the Teacher Education Faculty	<p>Evaluation of teachers in several steps (2013 ~):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. dissertation: subject and curriculum / subject area</li> <li>2. Keeping time</li> <li>3. talk</li> </ol> <p>- Civil servants (teachers in public schools)</p>
<b>Rewarding teachers</b>	There are 4 titles, but without reward system	<p>Salary in accordance with the payment level → additional reward system in performance (school evaluation 10% +<sup>22</sup></p>

## 5 Cultural cooperation

### SERBIA AND KOREA

**In Serbian culture poles are Orthodox religion and literature in Korean as the thought of man and society.**

**The advantage of the Serbian-Korean cultural exchange - have never been at war and in conflict, as European culture is not the case.**



## 5 Cultural cooperation

### WAYS OF COOPERATION

**The agents of cultural exchange are the state, personalities, institutions (organizations), cultural community, cultural, economic, political cooperation.**

**Diplomacy relations were established in 1989.**

**In 2006 an agreement was signed between the Council of Ministers of Serbia and Montenegro and the Government of the Republic of Korea on cooperation in the fields of culture, art and education through: the exchange of scholarship, professors, researchers, students and professionals in the field of education; exchange and distribution of movies, books, magazines and other publications; encourage cooperation between universities and other scientific and educational institutions, as well as mutual learning of language, culture and literature of the two countries.**



## 5 Cultural cooperation

### WAYS OF COOPERATION

**In March 2013, the Republic of Korea, a parliamentary friendship group with Serbia, which is the same year received a counterpart in our Parliament.**

**The Korean National TV network in the period from 5th to 8th May 2014 broadcast in prime evening, four stories each lasting 35 minutes which showed the cultural and tourism potentials of Serbia.**



감사

THANK YOU

