

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN BULGARIA

Accessible to everyone

Sliven, 11-15 November 2013

A look at Bulgaria :

Form of government: Republic

Area: 110 992 km²

Population: 7,351,234

Official language: Bulgarian

Religion:

- 82% belong to the Orthodox Church;

- 12% are Muslims;

- 6%: Protestants, Catholics, Jews;

Member of the EU since January 2007



The capital Sofia

“getting bigger but not older”

- Capital since 1879
- One of the oldest cities in Europe, created about 8,000 years ago as a Stone Age settlement
- Sofia university “St.Kliment Ohridski” founded in 1888





Sliven

101 307 -inhabitants.
Situating at the foot of the
south-eastern Balkan.
Famous natural park- Blue
Stones

Sliven is a textile centre of the
country.

Known under the name
-"City of Winds". The
geographical location meets
here northerly winds from
several Balkan passes
together.

"the city of 100 outlaws" since
many freedom fighters and
commanders came from here.

The old elm tree a symbol of Sliven



Our organisation: Regional Inspectorate of Education- Sliven

- Specialized administration
- General administration
- Staff: 21
- 28 Inspectorates in Bulgaria
- Subordinated to the Ministry of Education and Science

The Regional Inspectorate of Education
- a regional authority, territorial structure of the Ministry
of Education and Science

Main tasks:

- Management, control and support of the educational system, schools and kindergartens in the application of National Education requirements (standards);
- Organization and implementation of external evaluation of education in 4, 7, 8 class (language schools);
- Advice and support of the teachers in the application of new pedagogical practices and creative methods in the teaching process;
- Integration of children and pupils with special educational needs;
- Educational integration of children and students from the ethnic minorities.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA

- ◆ determines everyone's right to education as a supreme right of the citizens of Republic of Bulgaria

THE PUBLIC EDUCATION ACT

- ◆ regulates the structure, functions and governing of the public educational system

THE LAW FOR THE DEGREE OF EDUCATION, THE GENERAL EDUCATION MINIMUM, AND THE EDUCATION PLAN

- ◆ determines the conditions and rules for the acquisition of an educational degree

according to laws:

- Citizens have the right to education.
- - Citizens can continuously improve their education and training.
- - Education is secular.
- - Education in state and municipal schools is free.
- - School education up to the age of 16 is obligatory.

Bulgarian Educational system



Primary education

Second stage of Primary
(age 11-14) 5-8 class

First stage of Primary
(age 7-10) 1-4 class



Secondary
(15-18/19) 9-12 class



Higher education
over 18/19 years old

Pre-school education
(age 3-6)

Pre-school education and training

- Children attend kindergarten from the age of 3; they have compulsory two years before entering the first grade. The children attend preparatory groups at kindergartens or schools.
- All children who are 5 and 6 years old, receive free textbooks from the state. The families pay a certain amount for the pre-school education and training of their children.



- Preparation groups are opened with children from different ethnic groups. The focus is Bulgarian education, socialization and communication.
- Purpose of preschool education is to enable children to be physically, mentally and individually prepared for primary school.



Fist stage of Primary education 1- 4 class

- Training takes place in primary schools, general secondary schools, art schools and special schools.



- Daily organization of the educational and training process is provided.
- it includes recreational and self-interest activities

Second stage of Primary education 5 - 8 class

- Training is conducted in primary schools, general secondary schools, art schools, sports and special schools.



- След завършен VII клас учениците полагат изпити.

Secondary education 9 -12 class

- Training is conducted in general secondary schools, profile-oriented schools, vocational schools, sports schools, art schools and special schools.



Admission to the school

- After 7 class with the results from examinations.
- After 8 class: with documents.
- Opportunities for continuing education:
 - non-profiled training
 - Profiled training – natural sciences and maths, Foreign languages, humanitarian, technology etc.
- Vocational education.

RATING SYSTEM / EVALUATION (6 STAGES):

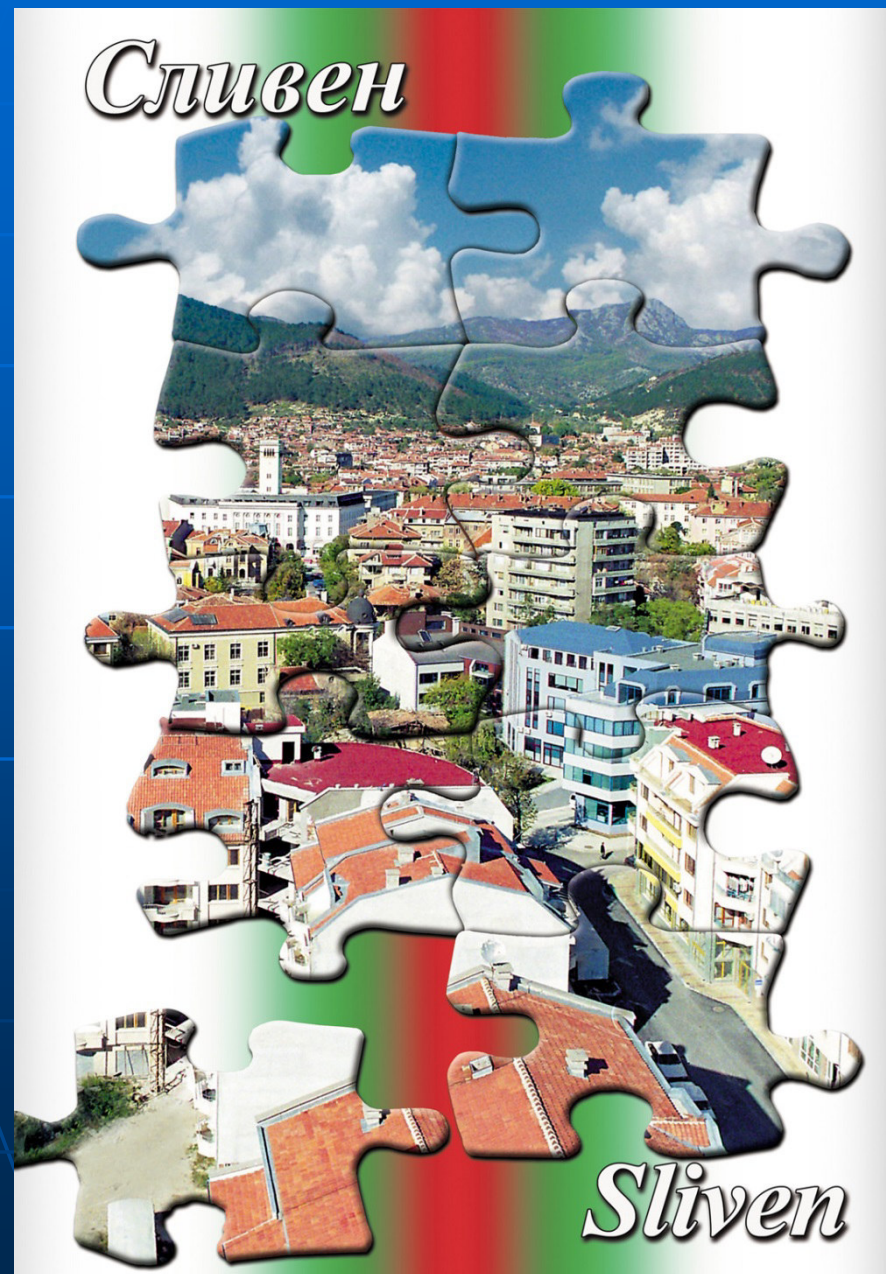
- Excellent (6)
- Very good (5)
- Good (4)
- Average (3)
- Weak (2)
- Bad (1 - copy)

NATIONAL EXTERNAL EVALUATION - at the end
of the 4th, 7th 8th, 12th Classes - TEST -
ANALYSIS

Mature exams

- First obligatory test- Bulgarian language and literature
 - second obligatory exam - by choice
- Third (optional) - choice exam
- Access to universities

School system in the region of Sliven



School system in the region of Sliven

Children who are 5 years old, have compulsory education and attend preparatory groups at kindergartens or schools.

63 kindergartens (full-time), 60 kindergartens (half-day)

9 elementary schools (1-4 grade)

41 Secondary (5-8 class)

9 Secondary general. Comprehensive school (SOU called 1-12 class)

4 Profile oriented. Specialized secondary school with foreign languages

8 vocational technical schools

1 Resource Center for support of disabled children

2 special schools

1 National school for folk music

1 National School for Art and Design

V E T

- Beginning:
- in 1883 was opened the first trade school in carpentry and blacksmiths.

Today:

- VET is regulated by Law for vocational guidance, vocational education and training aiming the purpose to meet the needs for a skilled workforce.

VET is implemented according to list of professions approved by the Minister of Education and Science and the Minister of Social Policy.

LIST OF PROFESSIONS FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

is prepared in accordance with:

- International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)
- National Classification of fields of education and training
- National Classification of professions and occupations

THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING ACT

- ◆ regulates public relations concerning:

provision of the right for vocational guidance, education and training satisfying the demands for qualifying the workforce

- ◆ providing conditions for functioning and development of the VET-system.

THE EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION AC

regulates public relations concerning:

promotion and support of employment;

RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS

- THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
- MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE
- THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE
- THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SUPPLIES
- THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL POLICY
- THE BRANCH MINISTRIES
- THE NATIONAL AGENCY FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING
- REGIONAL AND LOCAL STRUCTURES / DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION, REGIONAL EDUCATIONAL INSPECTORATES, "REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT OFFICE" DIRECTORATES, SCHOOLS /

Vocation education and training institutions

- Vocational Schools
- Vocational High Schools
- Arts Schools
- Vocational Colleges
- Vocational Training Centres
- Information and Professional Guidance Centres
- Trainer Qualification Centres

VET schools in Bulgaria

Totally - 494

416 – vocational schools

22 – art schools

19 – sport schools

37 – vocational colleges

59 of the schools are private

VET schools in Sliven

Total number of vocational schools - 18

Among them:

8 - vocational schools

1 - sport school

2 - vocational colleges - private

2 - general schools with vocational classes

2 - special schools for the education of children with special educational needs

2 - art schools of the Ministry of Culture

1 - prison school

Levels of vocational qualification



European Qualifications Framework

NEW POLICIES IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN BULGARIA

- Work-based learning for young people who dropped out of school. The idea is they will work and study at the same time. The practical training will be their real job and theoretical training will be conducted in a professional school.
- Introduction of protected professions that are necessary for the economy.
- Building a system of validation of knowledge and competencies acquired informally.
- Strengthening partnerships with business.

VET problem or not??



Thank you for your attention!