



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND SPORT

Higher Education System in Slovenia and the University of Maribor

Valery Romanovski
Brigita Ferčec

Yanka Kupala State University of Grodno
3.12.2014

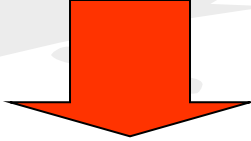
□ ***Educational system in Slovenia***

□ ***University of Maribor***



EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN SLOVENIA

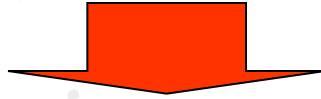
INTRODUCTION

- **Population:** 2,013,597
 - **The evolution of Slovene education** from its beginnings in monastic schools in the 12th century through today has been marked by numerous reforms.
- 
- **The most recent major reform**
 - 1995 definition of basic theoretical reference points in the White paper on education in the Republic of Slovenia
 - curricular revision encompassing both primary and secondary education.
 - The curricular reform was conceived extensively and introduced numerous changes in the areas of organization, goals, contents, planning and carrying out the educational process as well as concerning the teacher and pupil/student role.

Many factors have affected the reform of the educational system

- ❑ the lengthening of the **duration** of obligatory education and
- ❑ the integration of an ever larger number of youth into secondary education;
- ❑ the widening of differences between students as regarding their **cultural background, interests and abilities** and
- ❑ the integration of **children with special needs** into regular schooling;
- ❑ the growing and ever more **demanding curriculum** due to new knowledge and founding of new areas of study as the result of social and technological development;
- ❑ new information and **communication technologies**;
- ❑ the **integration of school into its environment** and the pluralism of values accompanying the disintegration of traditional values (Bela knjiga - White book 1995, p 121).

The basic goals of the curricular reform



- ❖ to increase the autonomy and professional responsibility of schools and teachers;
- ❖ to attain better cooperation between different disciplines;
- ❖ to encourage a balanced mental and physical growth of the individual;
- ❖ to increase the importance of school in social integration;
- ❖ to prepare pupils for quality life, for education for life and for a given profession and to develop abilities for an independent, creative and critical thinking and judgment;
- ❖ to qualify pupils in order to be able to face and solve problems with confidence;
- ❖ to prevent overtaxing and dropping out pupils.

(The starting points of the Curricular Reform, 1997, p 18).

Education population

At the end of the school year 2006/07:



- number of **elementary schools: 855**
 - These schools were attended by **166,101 pupils**, of which 1,624 pupils with special needs; taught by **14,125 teachers**.
- **142 secondary schools** (attendance is not obligatory), included 96,310 students (98 % of the population aged between 15 and 19 years)
- Tertiary education:** 51 colleges and 4 universities, included 115,944 students. (in 2006 tertiary education included 48.2 % of the population aged between 19 to 23 years)

Public vs. private sector schools

- The majority of elementary and upper secondary school pupils attend **public-sector schools** (99.1 %), which are set up and funded entirely by the State and the municipalities.
- **Private-sector schools**, which are set up by the non-public bodies and carry out state-approved programmes, are subsidised by the State (by 85 % to 100 %).



- In the school year 2006/07 there were 854 public compulsory schools and 1 private school (Waldorf), and 136 public and 6 private upper secondary schools for youth.

- Since 2007/08: private Catholic primary school.

Structure of the educational system

Pre-school education in public and private kindergartens.

- Children aged from one year to the age where primary education begins are included in kindergartens.
- Pre-school education is not obligatory, but at present 80.1 % of children aged from 3 to 6 years attend kindergartens.
- The Ministry of Education's strategic goal is to increase this rate to 90 %

Compulsory school education

- ❑ lasts for 9 years and begins when the child reaches the age of 6 and ends when he/she successfully completes the education programme or after 9 years of schooling.
- ❑ Compulsory nine-year elementary school falls into three-year cycles:
 - first cycle 1-3 (age 6-8),
 - second cycle (age 9-11) and
 - third cycle (age 12-14).

Secondary education is divided into vocational and technical education, and general secondary education.

- ❑ Vocational and technical education is the most diversified part of the educational system.
- ❑ Student can receive:
 - **short-term vocational education** (normally lasting two and a half years),
 - **secondary vocational education** (normally three years in school or, in the dual system, alternately in school and the place of employment) or
 - **secondary technical education** (four-year programme, or two years after completing a three-year programme, or one-year vocational course after completing gimnazija).

General secondary education is carried out by

- **gimnazije** (general secondary schools)
 - general gimnazija (including the classical variant with Latin and Greek) and
 - gimnazija with specialisation (technical, economics and art).

Gimnazija finishes with the matura examination, which is a general condition for admission to university and also allows enrolment in post-secondary and higher education

Higher education comprises three levels:

1. the first level includes higher professional programmes and academic (university) programmes,
2. the second level master's programmes and
3. the third doctoral programmes.

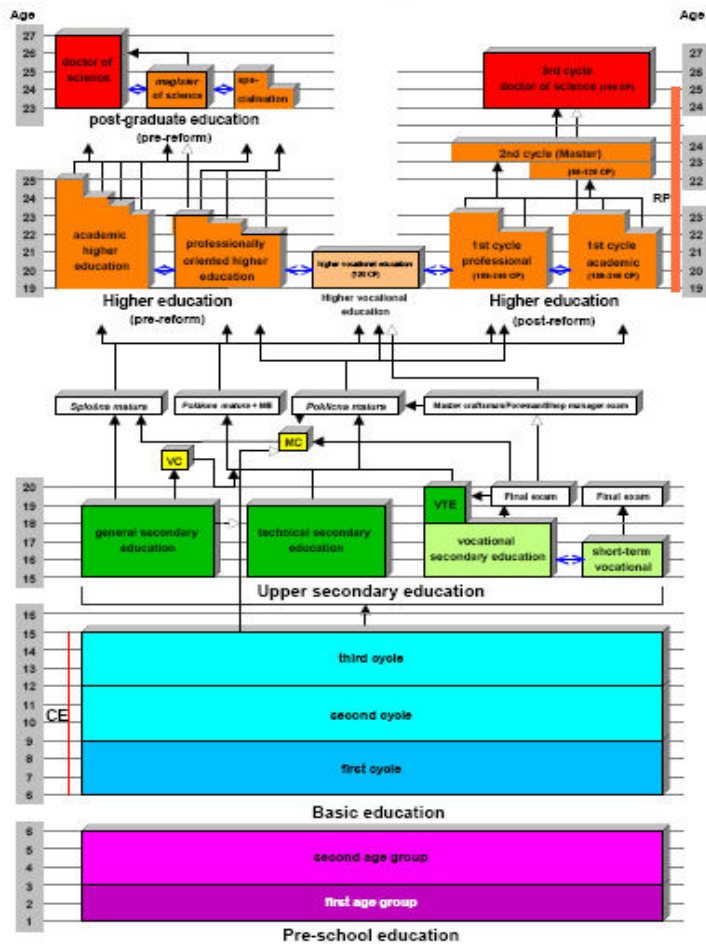
Until the Higher Education Act was changed in 2004, there were two levels of higher education, undergraduate and postgraduate level (pre-Bologna Declaration programmes).

This change laid the foundation for the reform of programmes and their execution according to Bologna principles.

In the academic year 2006/07 first time were offered parallel undergraduate and postgraduate programmes adjusted to the Bologna Declaration.

Adults can be educated in special educational programmes for adults or in programmes for young people.

The Republic of Slovenia has a network of peoples' universities, public educational organisations for adults, as well as a varied range of public schools and private organisations for adult education



Legend: CE - compulsory education RP - study programmes according to EU directives (regulated professions) CP - credit points
 ← general access ← access under certain conditions VTE - vocational-technical education VC - vocational course
 ↔ transfer BEC - mature course BEZ - additional exam in one mature subject



University of Maribor



www.um.si

Europe → Slovenia → Maribor





Maribor-Piramida



Pohorje



OLDEST VINTAGE GRAPEVINE

Planted over 400 years ago, it has been authenticated by genetic experts and verified in paintings of Maribor dating from 1657. In 2004 the Old Vine was entered into the Guinness Book of Records as the oldest vintage grapevine in the world.



Overview

- 1859 beginnings of higher education in Maribor
- 1959 - 1961 Association of Higher Education Institutions in Maribor
- 1975 University of Maribor established



University of Maribor

- year of establishment: 1975
- number of students:
BSc: 15.294, MSc: 3497, PhD: 577
- 1739 staff (1038 teaching, 701 administration and technical support)
- number of study programs: 191



University of Maribor



Students dormitories



17 faculties



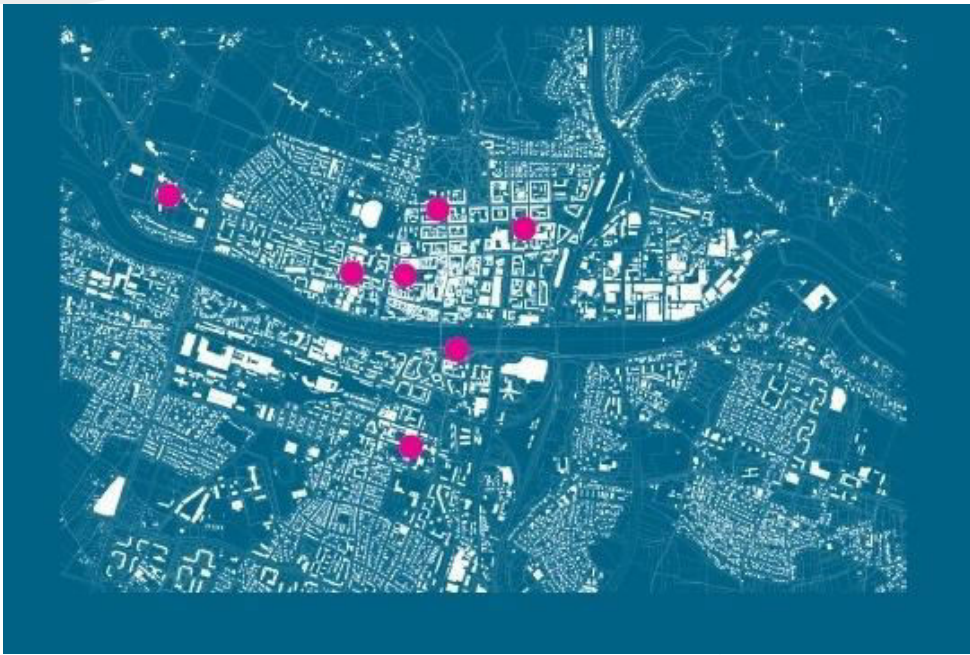
University of Maribor
Library



out of Maribor



in Maribor



Faculty of Education

- education of teachers, sports trainers, kindergarden teachers
- arts
- Educational Sciences



www.pef.um.si

Faculty of Arts

- Humanities, Social and Educational Sciences
- culture of dialogue, tolerance, scientific initiative
- honest life, scientific and research the truth



www.ff.uni-mb.si

Faculty of Law

- Various types of law
- European Studies and EU external relations



Faculty of Economics and Business

- Economic and Business Research and Education
- development of the economy and the community
- holistic development of individuals
- ethics
- personal and social responsibility



Faculty of Mechanical Engineering

- Mechanical and Industrial Engineering
- mechatronics
- product planning
- design and textile engineering
- environmental Engineering

www.fs.uni-mb.si



Faculty of Civil Engineering

- construction
- transport planning and industrial engineering
- architecture
- Sustainable Research and Development



Faculty of Chemistry and Chemical Technology

- professional excellence
- international comparability
- creativity, autonomy and solidarity
- involvement in the development of various branches of industry and the wider economy

www.fkkt.uni-mb.si



Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science

- Electrical Engineering
- Computer Science
- information Technology
- telecommunications
- mechatronics
- communication
- media

www.feri.uni-mb.si



Faculty of Medicine

- medicine
- biomedical technology
- clinical knowledge and skills
- development of clinical learning
the basics of telemedicine,
simulation, objective structured
clinical exam, problem-based
learning
- early
involvement
in clinical
work

www.mf.uni-mb.si



Faculty of Health Sciences

www.fzv.uni-mb.si

- health Care
- bioinformatics
- public Health
- simulation center
- health promotion
- clinical training, care and safety
in health care
- health informatics
- gerontological nursing



Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics

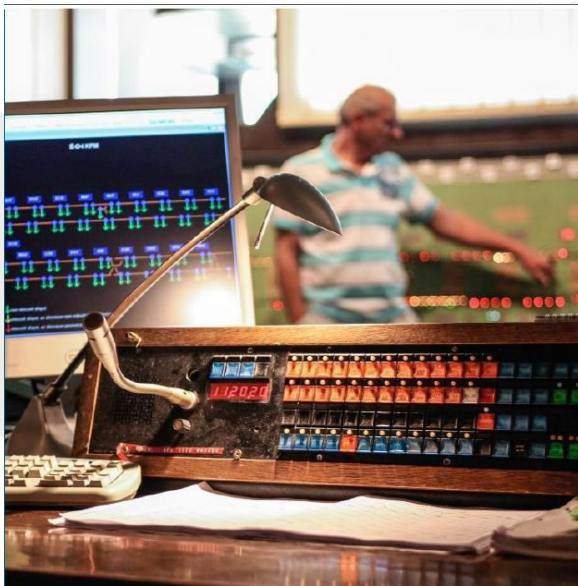
- mathematics
- physics
- biology
- ecology
- nature Conservation
- science Education

www.fnm.uni-mb.si



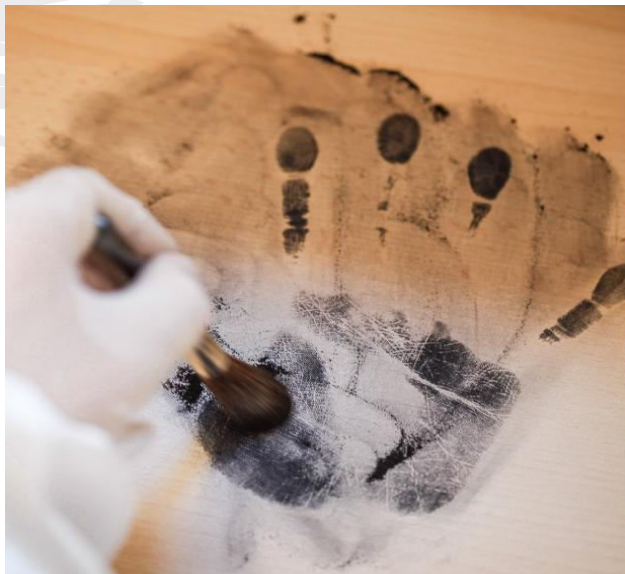
Successes of students and staff:

- articles published in one of the most important journals (Nature Chemical Biology)
- awards for hard work students (physics, mathematics,...)
- profesor dr. Matjaž Perc among the most cited scientists in the world



Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security

LJUBLJANA www.fvv.uni-mb.si



Faculty of Logistics

CELJE, KRŠKO

www.fl.uni-mb.si



Faculty of Energy Technology

KRŠKO, VELENJE

www.fe.uni-mb.si



Faculty of Tourism

BREŽICE

www.ft.uni-mb.si



Faculty of Organisational Sciences

KRANJ

www.fov.uni-mb.si

Faculty of Agriculture and Life Sciences

HOČE

www.fk.uni-mb.si



taken care for the SPORTING and SOCIAL events

- Support and promote the realization of the ideas of researchers and the transfer of scientific knowledge in the economy and the social environment
- connect research groups with the appropriate corporate or. research environment



=Research and Art Zone UM

ERASMUS → Europe

<http://www.esn.si>

<http://www.um.si/en/international/erasmus/Pages/Erasmus-exchange-at-UM.aspx>



=career center

- a variety of activities for students, graduates and employers; from consulting to giving information on available busiest places, work practice and employment opportunities

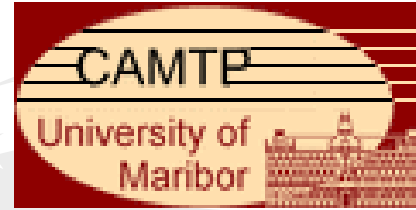


VISION

The University of Maribor will be a globally recognized ecosystem of INNOVATION in which the students and staff will be enthusiastically engage in creative activity.



CAMTP



=Center for applied mathematics and theoretical physics

- founded: 1990 by the founding director Prof. Marko Robnik
- purpose: carry out research in theoretical physics and applied mathematics, mainly in nonlinear dynamics; educate young researchers, PhD students; organize scientific meetings (mainly international, but also elite national meetings with strong international participation)
- members of CAMTP: 7; 3 mathematicians, 4 physicists (from 3 countries)
- collaboration with researchers from all over the world (Spain, China, Brazil, Belarus, Russia, USA,...)

**LET'S FACE CHAOS
THROUGH NONLINEAR
DYNAMICS**

at the University of Maribor,
Slovenia

22 June - 6 July 2014

University of Maribor- UM

Each student, researcher, is very welcome to learn about the beauty of Maribor firsthand and learn something new in their field from experts at that field of research in Maribor.



informations:<http://ssum.um.si/en/>

Thank you for listening!