

Is Soviet Legacy a Hindrance? Advancement of Bologna Process in Armenia, Georgia and Ukraine

Nino Javakhishvili

Tbilisi State University, Georgia

Armenia, Georgia and Ukraine



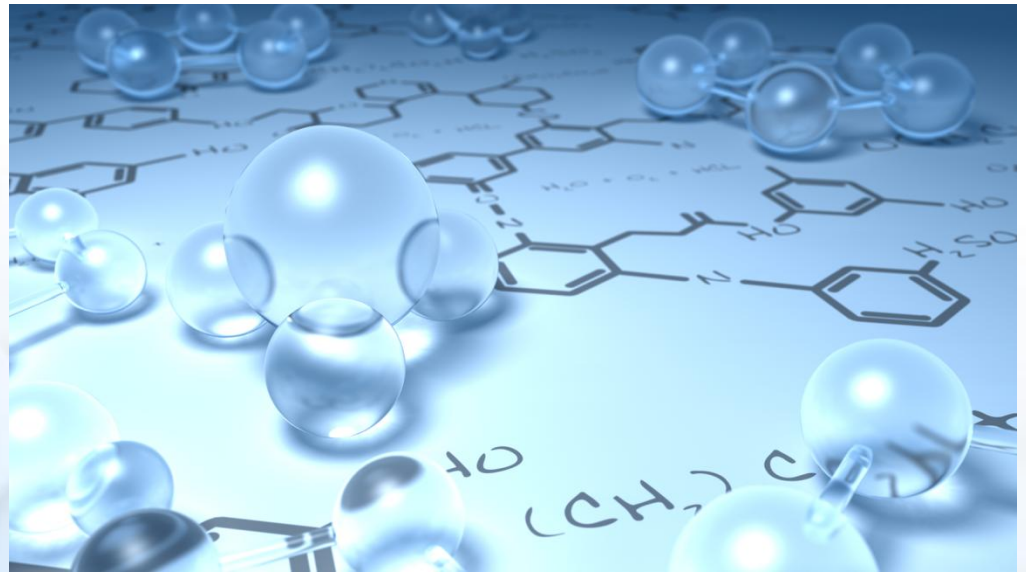
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HE system in Georgia

The three cycle education system

240 credits for bachelor

120 credits for master and

180 credits for PhD

Higher professional education (VET) – **120, or
180** credits.

Total **61** universities

21 public, **40** – private

HE system in Georgia

In total, **102 700** students for the population of **4 million** with **624 500** school graduates
16% of graduates - HE institutions

2009 data of Geostat.

http://www.geostat.ge/?action=page&p_id=205&lang=geo

HE system in Georgia

Three types of HE institutions:

research universities – authorized to award all three academic degrees (Bachelor, Master and PhD);

teaching universities – without a notable research function, implementing first and second cycles of higher education;

colleges – higher professional and Bachelor programs

HE system in Georgia

70% of public HEIs income is from student tuition fees,
30% from the state subsidies

Private HEIs get state financing indirectly, from the state student tuition grants (merit based)

The total education budget amounts to 3.2% of GDP, and 13% of it is directed towards HE.

The World Factbook, 2009

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2206rank.html>

The state budget law of Georgia, 2010

http://www.pbo.parliament.ge/index.php?lang_id=GEO&sec_id=59&info_id=444

HE system in Georgia

Ministry of Education and Science (MoES):

implements a unified HE policy; develops basic documents reflecting HE system indicators; proposes the amount of state education grants; implements licensing procedures.

Ministry of Culture, Monument Protection and

Sport: decides the normative acts in the sphere of fine arts and sports higher education and finances fine arts and sports higher education

HEIs are free to develop and approve study, research and creative work policies, develop and approve rules for personnel recruitment, their internal regulations, elect their management bodies and officials and manage their finances and property.

HE system in Georgia

Admission exams are carried nationwide, by the **National Assessment and Examination Centre**, associated to the MoES, top **25%** of candidates receive state financing (at varying percentage levels) of the tuition fees

A school certificate has not played any role until recently. In 2011 the pass/fail nationwide graduation exams were carried out, but its score does not count for an admission.

Nationwide exams are carried out for master level.

HE system in Armenia

The three cycle education system

240 credits for bachelor

120 credits for master and

180 credits for PhD, but parallel to that:

**Postgraduate – aspirantura (candidate) and
doctorantura (doctor)**

HE system in Armenia

In total, **114629** students for the population of **3.25** million with **414 800** school graduates

28% of graduates -HE institutions

2009 <http://www.armstat.am/en/>

Total, 93 HEIs

Public - 26, private – 67

HE system in Armenia

Three types of HE institutions:

University: providing higher, and postgraduate education, as well as providing opportunities for scientific research and study.

Institute: higher education institution, conducting specialized and postgraduate academic programs and scientific research

Academy - the development of education, science, technology and culture in an individual sphere; it conducts programs preparing and retraining qualified specialists in an individual field, as well as postgraduate academic programs.

The main difference is the scope and diversified nature of studies, university covers wide range of disciplines and all levels, institutes are of narrow nature, academy as a rule has one or two related fields.

HE system in Armenia

**State institutions receive state financing, 30%.
72% of financing - tuition fees.**

**Private institutions - 93% of financing comes
from tuition fees.**

**The total education budget amounts to 3.0% of
GDP and 12% of it is directed towards HE.**

The World Factbook, 2007

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2206rank.html>

HE system in Armenia

The Ministry of Education defines state educational standards, issues licenses and state credentials; draws up the list of the specialties provided; develops the state order for colleges and universities; approves the admission rules for state and private accredited vocational and higher education institutions and supervises their implementation; conducts state accreditation according to the institutions and their specialties (with no regard to the organizational-juridical and ownership forms of the institutions).

Higher education institutions and the state seem to share governance of the system, but responsibilities seem tangled and sometimes unclear. The Government issues a state seats order for enrolment by specialty and by institutions as well as appropriate funding.

HE system in Armenia

The Law on Education and the Law on Higher and Postgraduate Professional Education envisaged some significant changes in the admission and selection procedures by introducing **unified secondary school final examinations**, which are held at “knowledge assessment centers” set up to replace centralized admission exams. It is expected that this system will ensure relatively fair and more transparent selection conditions.

HE system in Ukraine

The two cycle education system

Junior specialist – 2 and a half, or 3 years, no credits

Bachelor – 240 ECTS

Specialist – 60 ECTS

Master – 60-90 ECTS

Postgraduate studies – no ECTS

HE system in Ukraine

In total, **2,600 million** students for the population of **46 million** with **6 million** school graduates

43% of graduates - HE institutions

Total – **861** HEIs

Public - **674** and private - **187**

2009 Ukrstat <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/>

HE system in Ukraine

Five types of HEIs in Ukraine:

Universities – leading research and methodological centers in research.

Academies – concentrated on a specific area of knowledge in which they also act as leading research and methodological centers in both fundamental and applied research

Institutes – excluding postgraduate research

Colleges – junior specialists and bachelors

Technical and vocational schools – junior specialists

HE system in Ukraine

Public HEIs are funded from the state budget via the **Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.**

The total education budget amounts to 6.5% of GDP and 30% of it is directed towards HE.

(the best value for the three countries)

The World Factbook 2007

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2206rank.html>

HE system in Ukraine

The Ministry of Education and Science sets standards for higher education, develops qualifications, conducts licensing and accreditation processes, and monitors educational processes and governance of HEIs. It develops qualification requirements for the staff, and determines recommendations for their workload.

The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine approves the statutes and admission rules of HEIs, drafted according to the Ministry's guidelines. In elections of heads of HEIs, it **appoints and dismisses the nominees.** It also awards academic status (Docent or Professor) to academic staff.

HE system in Ukraine

For Bachelor level, it is a compulsory prerequisite to pass the Independent External Assessment (IEA) conducted by the MoES.

Admission policy also takes into account an average mark of school Certificate.

For the next level (specialist, Master), students must pass admission exams.

The Bologna Process

Armenia, Georgia and Ukraine joined Bologna process in 2005, thus expressing their wish to belong to European educational space.

However, the reforms in the higher education system develop differently in these three countries.

The Bologna Process

Georgia

**A three cycle structure, ECTS fully implemented
NQF; QA services**

Armenia

**A three cycle structure not fully implemented
75% or less institutions and/or 75% or less
programs use ECTS. Various references are used
to define the credits.**

QA services

The Bologna Process

Ukraine

A three cycle structure not fully implemented
Over 75% of institutions and programs are on the way to introduce ECTS, among them 5% have introduced ECTS for both transfer and accumulation purposes completely.

No NQF

Labor markets

Unemployment rate – high in Georgia and Armenia, however, only 2% in Ukraine

“Unemployment and underemployment are common features, with particularly high youth unemployment rates indicating the difficulties young people experience when entering the labor market”.

Recommendation: to develop VET and strengthen links between VET and labor market.

EC. Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion, 2011

Labor market Georgia

A small scale analysis of Georgian and Armenian labor markets showed that:

The skills required by employers are very general and show that employers do not well understand what they want from their future employees

Recommendations Armenia

- Promoting a system of credits (such as the ECTS);**
- Establishing a National Qualification Framework;**
- Developing the internal and external mechanisms for quality assurance;**
- Reforming the financing mechanisms for higher education;**
- Establishing links between the HE sector and the labor market;**
- Setting up career centers at universities**

Recommendations Georgia

Internationalization of the accreditation Process

Establishment of joint programs and joint research projects

Establishing student career centers at HEIs

Overview of the Higher Education Systems in the TEMPUS partner countries Eastern Europe, 2011.

Recommendations Ukraine

promotion of university autonomy, students' self-governance and public involvement with university governance;

Development of academic and financial autonomy of HEIs

development of a legal-regulatory basis and implementation of measures to increase the employability of university

Completion of a three-cycle system;

alignment of university curricula with the Bologna structure;

curricula reform with a view to employers;

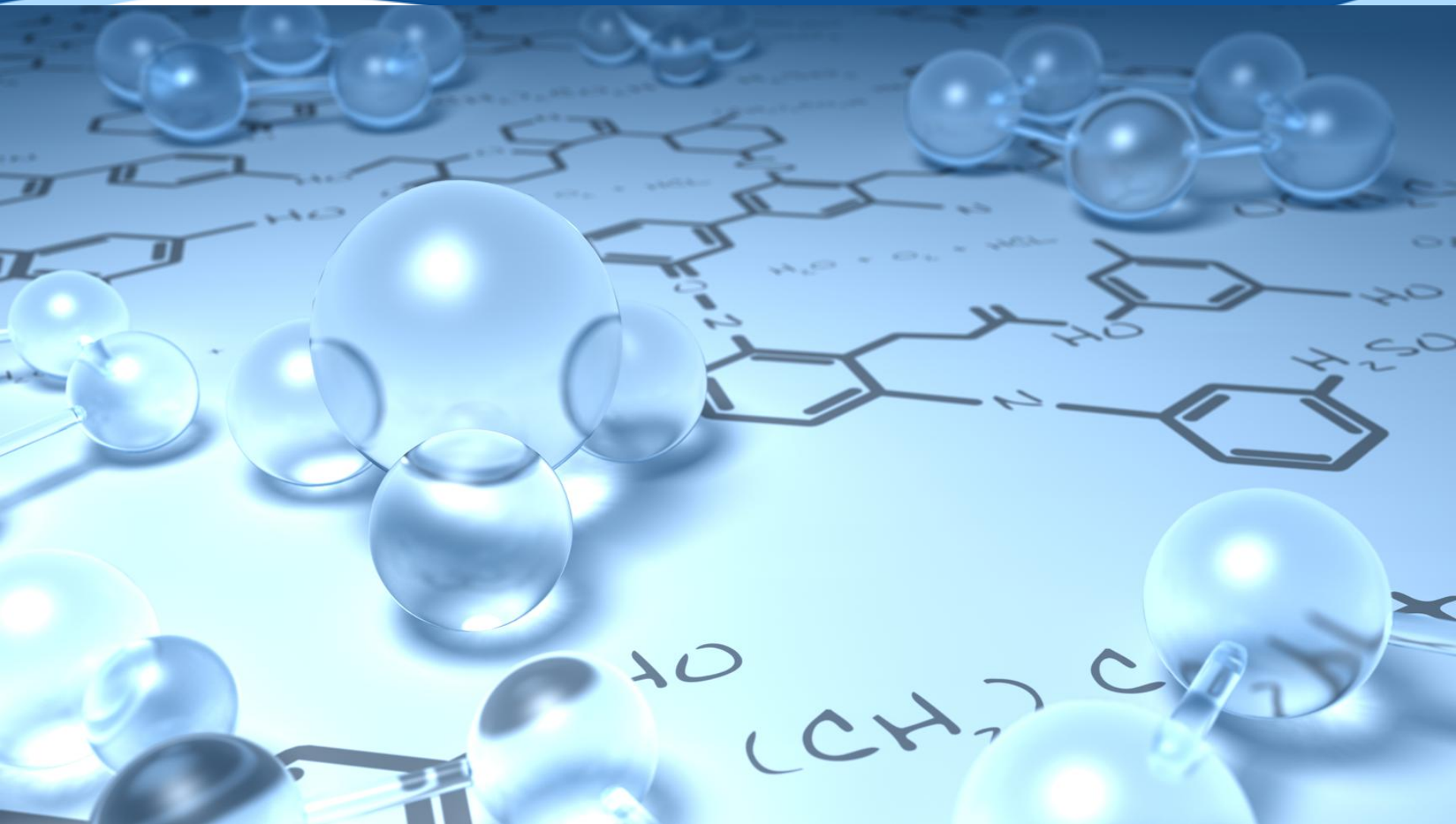
The Bologna Process

The analysis of these systems, based on document review, shows that Ukrainian model of higher education is the closest to that of the former Soviet Union, followed by Armenia. Georgia's model is closest to the European understanding of how higher education has to be organized: minimum involvement and regulations from the state, relative freedom of universities, unified European space.

Conclusion

In terms of employment and financing of the Higher education, Ukraine is more advanced than Georgia and Armenia

In terms of the HE system development and combating corruption, Georgia is more advanced than Ukraine and Armenia



Thank you!

Questions, Comments?