

Incentives Supporting Higher Participation of People in  
Lifelong Learning – Good Practice Examples  
24-25 November, Prague, Czech Republic

# Republic of Serbia: Educational Standards

## The Formal Path of Lifelong Learning

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# Educational standards (1)

- Defining educational standards of all school subjects for compulsory education in 2006. (accepted by National Education Council)
- Defining educational standards of three school subjects for first cycle of compulsory education in 2011. (accepted by National Education Council)
- Development of educational standards for general secondary education – gymnasium and general subjects (in progress)
- Development of educational standards of all school subjects for functional adult compulsory education (has just begun)

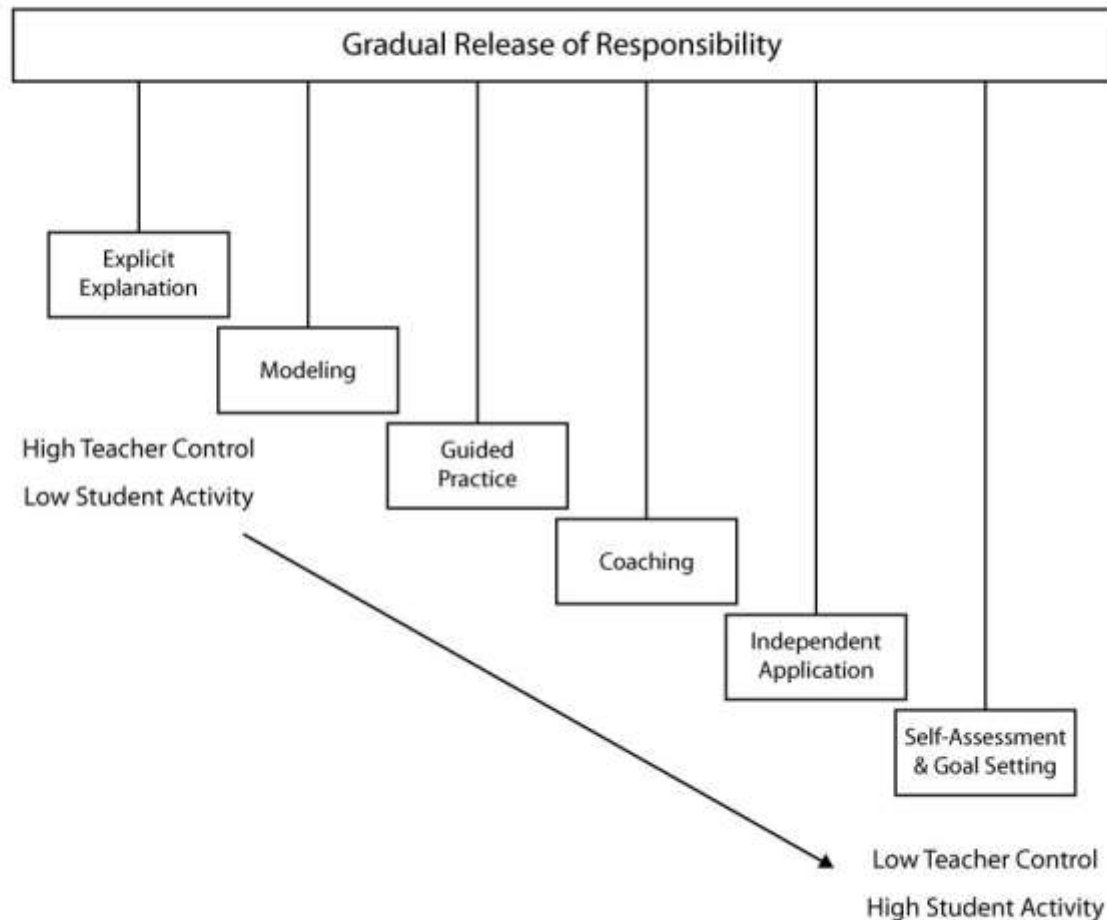
# Example 1: Serbian Language (1)

- Key competences for lifelong learning (ERF):
  1. Communication in the mother tongue
- Question: What does it mean to be competent in a certain field of learning?
- e.g. Domain: Reading Comprehension
- Four aspects: mapping/retrieving information, making inferences (reading response), text evaluation and reader's self-reflection.
- Document (standards): List of knowledge, skills and attitudes at three levels of difficulty.

## Example 1: Serbian Language (2)

[illegible]

# Example 2: Serbian Language (3)



*Gradual Release Model* (Raphael, Highfield & Au, 2006)

# Example 3: Geographical skills (1)

- Orientation in space is one of the basic skills of pupils which provides support for lifelong learning.
- Orientation in space is developed gradually within the formal educational system, from the first grade.
- Educational standards for Nature and Social science and Geography related to the student's orientation in space, are very similarly stated, but show the complexity of the same skill compared to the pupil's age.

## Example 3: Geographical skills (2)

NSS: Pupil knows how people orient themselves in space: left and right hand side, cardinal points, address, distinctive objects.

GEO: Pupil understands the concept of orientation and lists ways how to orient

NSS: Pupil knows how to set cardinal points using the sun

GEO: Pupil determine cardinal points in space and on the geographic map

GEO: Student knows how to orient using Global Positioning System (GPS)

# Concerns/Challenges

- Main concern: Schools do not have the capacity to absorb so many innovations.

- Probable solution:

Enhance teaching staff quality (e.g. permanent teachers' training)

e.g. "Developing and assessing reading competencies"  
(Institute for Education Quality and Evaluation, 2009)

e.g. "Teaching Reading in Europe: Contexts, Policies and Practices" (European Commission, 2011)

Applying documents, such as: Standards of Teachers' Competences and Quality Standards of Educational Institutions



# Important Links:

- National Education Council
- [www.nps.gov.rs](http://www.nps.gov.rs)
- National Council for Higher Education
- [www.nsvo.etf.rs](http://www.nsvo.etf.rs)
- Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Serbia
- [www.mps.gov.rs](http://www.mps.gov.rs)
- Institute for Education Improvement
- [www.zuov.edu.rs](http://www.zuov.edu.rs)
- Institute for Education Quality and Evaluation
- [www.ceo.edu.rs](http://www.ceo.edu.rs).