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QUALITY STANDARDS IN NON-FORMAL EDUCATION AS A CHALLENGE IN RAPID EVOLUTION OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

OUR EXPERIANCE RELATED TO EDUCATION

My emphases will be on **our experience**, experience from Serbian public University, due to the fact that I strongly believe that I can mostly contribute to this conference if I share with you what we have done to improve education and what are the issues we had to deal with.

I hope that I will open some questions that could be important for you and thus get some answers in the future







OUR STARTING POINT



EDUCATION

IS THE MOST POWERFUL WEAPON
WHICH YOU CAN USE TO CHANGE THE WORLD
- NELSON MANDELA





OUR STARTING POINT

EDUCATION (educatus, educate, educere-izneti; ducere-voditi)

Different meanings

upbringing

general education

learning

professional education

"Harmonic upbringing of the individuals" German's idealistic philosophy

Training for life using knowledge, skills and habits.

Process of changes of individuals in wanted directions by adoption of different contents depend of age and needs of individuals

Learning of different skills and general knowledge, good reasoning and wisdoms.

The result of organizing or by chance learning in the function of development of different cognitive abilities, as well as obtaining different knowledges, skills, habits.

Tremendous increase of scientific and professional information

General education ----- Professional skills

TYPES OF EDUCATION

Formal education

In-formal education

Non-formal education

TYPES OF EDUCATION

Formal education defined as education obtained in hierarchically structured educational systems (from preschool to higher education). In numerous countries, formal educational system is supported by states and legally regulated, and may be private or state. This type of education is conscious, on purpose and with clear goals and outcomes.

Preschool education

High school education (general/professional)

Elementary school education

Higher education







TEACHER



FORMAL EDUCATION

Formal education is followed by three basic categories of standards:

Standards for certain professions – job description and competition needed for doing the job
WHERE WE GO-GOAL

Education standards - specifikcation of learning, meaning what a person should learn in order to be in the position to obtain a job (income of demands, subjects that should be learned, time needed for subject to be learned...)

HOW TO ACHIEVE A GOAL - PROCESS OF LEARNING

Standards estimations - description of testing procedures, how the individual competitions are applied and measures related to previously defined goals of learning (number of exams, way of grading)

HOW TO KNOW THAT SOMEONE HAVE ACCHIEVED THE GOAL - CHECKING OF HOW WE KNOW THAT SOMEONE HAVE ACHIEVED GOAL - CHECKING IF THE RESULTS OF LEARNING HAVE ACHIEVED

Recommendations and standards in higher education









Specificity of veterinary profession Regulated profession

Reguliated profession are professions in which obtaining the profession is conditioned by possessing serten professional qualifications

European directives











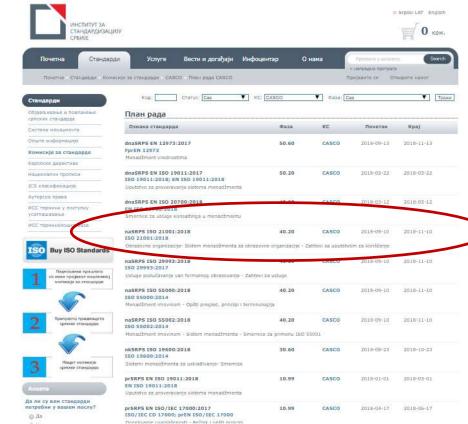


manual

EDUCATION

- Quality management system ISO 9001
- Standard ISO 21001:2018 Educational institutions Management system for educational institutions Demands with user

Social responsibility of educational organisations is recognised



FORMAL EDUCATION

Final goal - obtaining TITLE and DIPLOMA



IN-FORMAL EDUCATION

In-formal education is life long process indeed in which all opinions, skills, values and knowledge obtained on daily based experiences and educational impact of surroundings, mass media, family and professional surroundings are included. Usually it is defined as spontaneous education.

Without clear attend to adopt some knoledge













ISCED -International Standard Classification of Education does not treat in-formal education as a form of education but exclusively as a type of learning, that can be only oral, family based and socially directed or with no purpose.

REGIONAL NOT GLOBAL APPROACH

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

Formal education can not follow rapid development of science and technique as well and social end economic changes

Non-formal education is on purpose and with intend educational activity that can be organized out of frame of formal educational institutions.

There are no strict rules how it should be obtained because its clear defined goals and tasks, in majority, can adapt to the target group. It is attended by persons of different age, level of education and obtained experience. Due to different previous experience, from the participant of this type of education is expected to be actively involved in learning process.

TEACHER - STUDENT





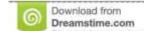


LIFE LONG LEARNING



Quality is the level up to which group of certain characteristics fulfill demands.







NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

In order to ensure better position of non-formal education in entire segment of education and society in general, it is essential to include certain criteria or quality standards by which will be guaranteed to wider community and all groups of interest that this kind of education make sense, i.e. that is relevant for individual and society, is obtained professionally and obtaining certain competitions that can be measerd by certain standards (Raonić, 2007)

LIFE LONG LEARNING In Higher education institutions

The Bologna processes



Center for continual education University of Belgrade Center for continual education FVM



It isn't what we don't know that gives us trouble, it's what we know that ain't so.

— Will Rogers —

AZ QUOTES

(November 4th, 1879 – August 15th, 1935)



NON-FORMAL EDUCATION



Veterinary continual education in Europe

Accredited body for continual education programs in Europe Provide quality, harmonisation and recognition

vi) Teachers should have appropriate professional skills and sufficient international experience within the teaching team.

In addition the program team should include at least one member with a qualification in Education or proven relevant teaching experience such that appropriate pedagogical knowledge can be demonstrated. The course provider should provide inductions and training of an appropriate nature in teaching and assessment for those involved in delivery of the programmes. The quality assurance system must be one that is recognised within the European Higher Education community and/or veterinary professional bodies. Existing recognised systems such as accreditation of the provider by the European Association of Establishments for Veterinary Education (EAEVE) or a quality assurance system that is approved by the European Association for Quality Assurance in Higher Education (ENQA), or a body that is recognised as an authority for awarding higher education qualifications at EQF level 7 or above is a minimum requirement.

Standard ISO 29990:2010 Learning services for non-formal education and training — Basic requirements for service providers





