

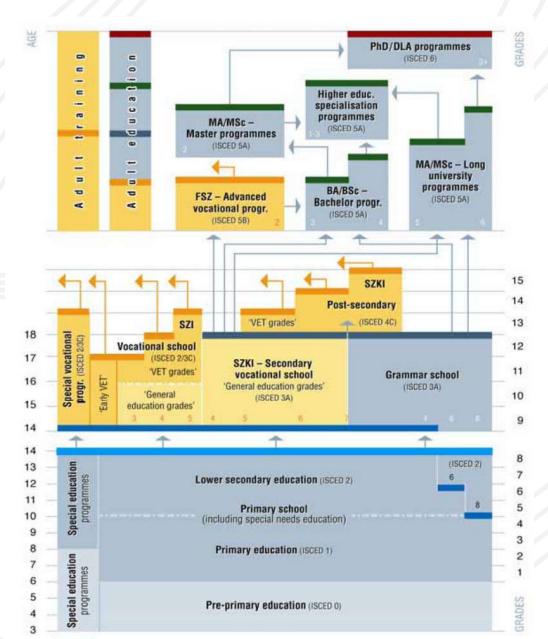
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN HUNGARY

Dr. László ODROBINA Head of Department Department of Vocational Education and Adult Training



THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN HUNGARY

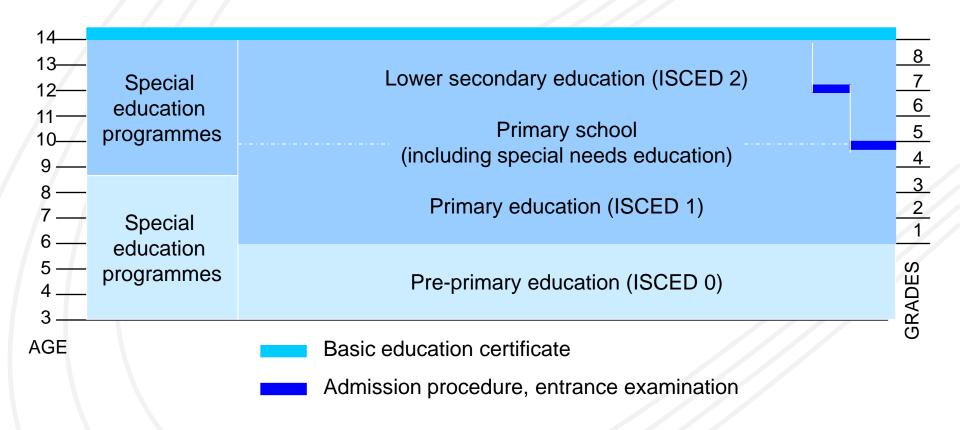








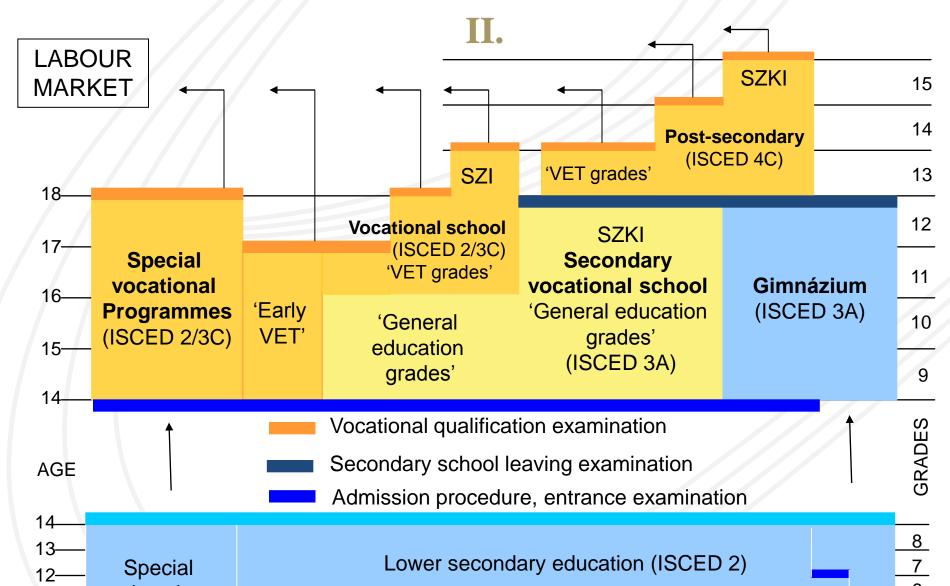
THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN HUNGARY I.







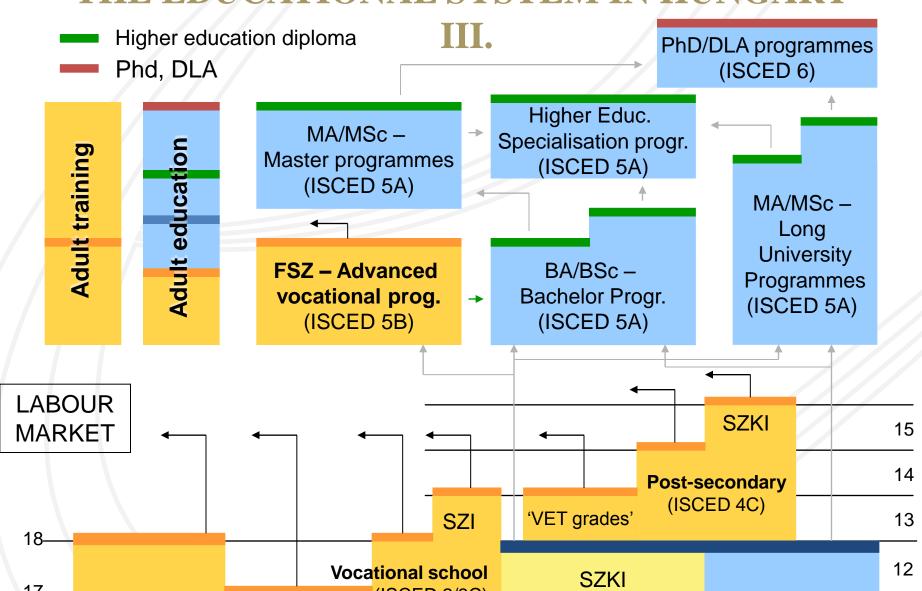
THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN HUNGARY







THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN HUNGARY







VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING GOVERNANCE AND LEGAL BACKGROUND

Governance:

Ministers responsible for Education (Ministry of National Resources) and Vocational Education and Training (Ministry for National Economy)

+ Ministers responsible for VET Qualifications Legal background:

Acts (on General Education, VET, VET contributions and support for VET development, Higher Education, Adult Education, Chamber of Commerce)
Decrees (issued by the Governement or Ministers responsible for VET and VET Qualifications)







BASIC DOCUMENTS IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Centrally issued documents:

National Curriculum

Framework Curricula

National Qualifications Register

Vocational and examination requirements

Central programmes

Documents to be prepared at institutional level:

Pedagogical programmes

Local curricula

Vocational programmes







INSTITUTIONS IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Creation of Regional Integrated Training Centres (abbreviated as TISZK): 2005-2008.

Causes: large number of vocational schools (app. 1200) lacking coordination and not driven by market needs difficulties in financing the system

At present: 85 TISZKs grouping 709 schools and 350,000 students

Responsibilities of the Regional Development and Training Boards





FINANCING IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Resources:

- 1. Central budget as included in the annual Budget Act
- 2. Institution maintainers supplementary funding
- 3. Funding for development: Training Subfund of the Labour Market Fund + ESF





APPRENTICESHIP CONTRACTS

Proportion of theoretical/practical training in VET is defined in legal acts (vocational and examination requirements); at present, training is made up of practice up to 60 to 70%

Practical training can be provided in workshops or on premises of economic entities (apprenticeship contracts, cooperation agreements)

Role of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry





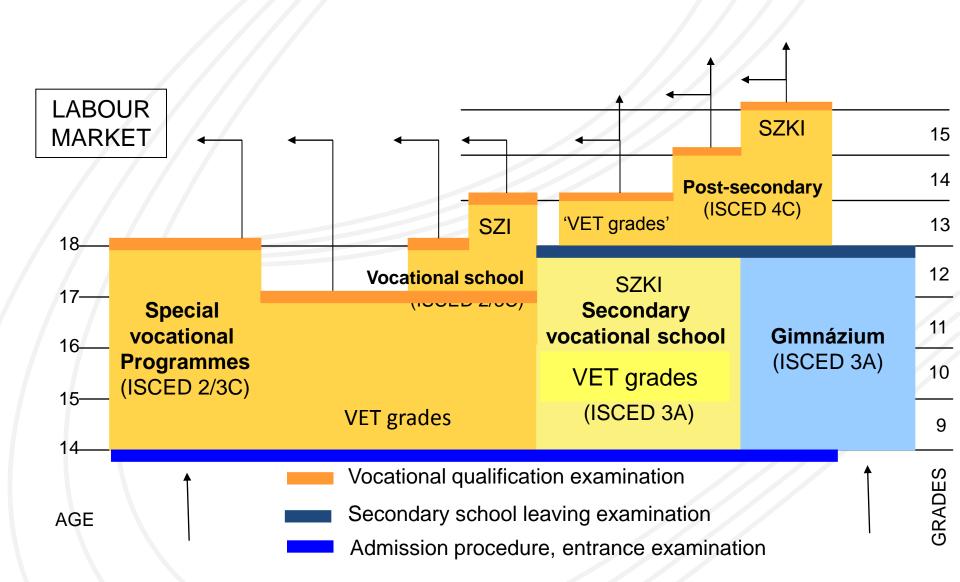
THE REFORM OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Main objectives:

to better match the needs of national and global economy in terms of skilled workforce and to enhance employability by transforming the VET system and reinforcing apprenticeship









THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION!

laszlo.odrobina@ngm.gov.hu