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Education in Lithuania



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Aydin

* Education governance (1)

- * National institutions, municipalities and educational institutions all share responsibility for the quality of the education provided
- * Education policy is formed at the national level by the Seimas (Parliament), adopting laws and declarations on policy changes



* Education governance (2)

* The Government in corpore and the Ministry of Education and Science (and other related ministries) also formulate and implement education policy and adopt and implement legal acts other than laws and declarations



* The municipalities are responsible for ensuring formal education up until the age of 16, organizing non-formal education, transportation to educational institutions and other aspects

* Education governance (3)

- * The school organizes the education process - for example, teachers are able to adapt the core curriculum to individual children's needs
- * However, private sector education providers are recognised and regulated by national legal acts



*Funding principles



- * Education is free at all stages, with one exception - higher education
- * There, around half of students have to finance their own studies according to their achievements
- * Private schools can raise the money by charging tuition fees, obtaining it through private sponsorship, etc.

* Organisation and structures(1)

- * A child must start attending pre-primary education on turning 6 years of age during the calendar year (pre-primary education is obligatory)
- * Education is compulsory until the age of 16, meaning that primary and lower secondary education is mandatory



* Organisation and structures (2)

- * Students' progress and achievements are measured through standardized testing in the 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th grades
- * The development of test items, assessment instructions and recommendations on how to interpret the results of the standardized tests are centralized
- * Schools are responsible for test administration and assessment procedures

* Organisation and structures (3)

- * The assessment of lower secondary education achievements in grade 10 (grade II in gymnasium schools) is mandatory
- * Upper secondary education is concluded by mandatory Matura examinations, which are used both to evaluate pupils' achievements and to enter higher education institutions
- * Learners are granted some freedom in choosing study subjects in the two final years of their lower secondary education

*Key challenges



- * PISA 2015 results revealed that the achievements of 15-year-olds in Lithuania are below the average of OECD countries' results
- * the teaching community is aging and is not easily being renewed with younger teachers (Almost 40% of teachers are between the ages of 50 and 59)
- * The main reasons why the teaching profession is not attractive are the salaries (among the lowest in the EU), the possibility to upgrade professional qualifications and the unattractive image of the teacher's profession in society

*Key features related to the teaching profession (1)

- *On 14 September 2017, the new Teacher Training Model (Model) (Pedagogų rengimo modelis) was approved
- *Firstly, it is aimed at attracting truly motivated future teachers to pedagogical studies
- *It has started to use a complex admission system, assessing the candidates' learning achievements, values, motivations and personal characteristics

* Key features related to the teaching profession (2)

* Teaching qualifications can also be obtained after completing professional studies and in alternative ways, for example through programmes such as ‘I Choose to Teach!’ (Renkuosi mokyti!)



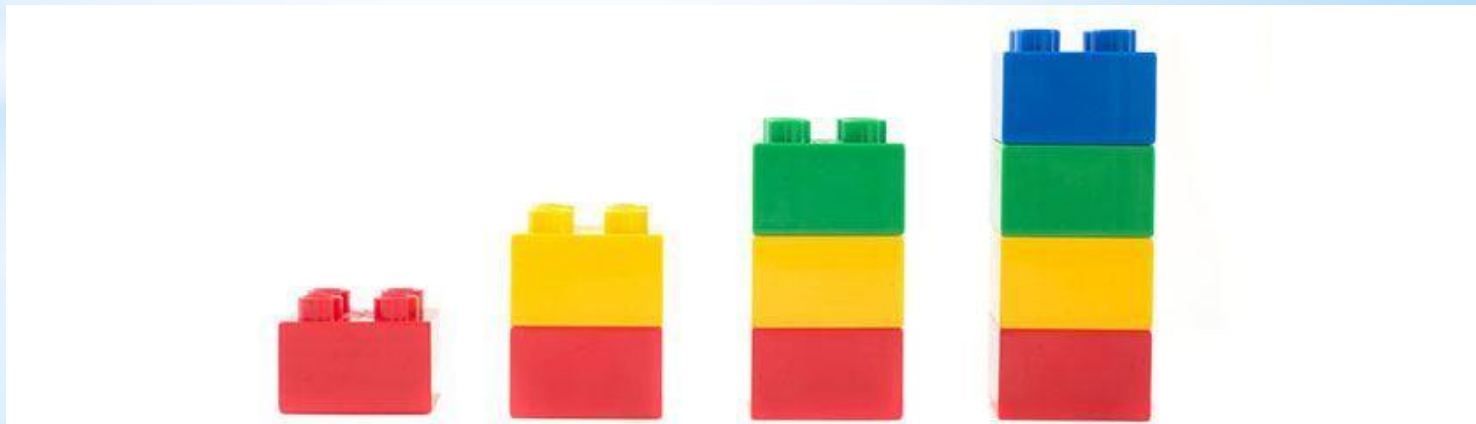
* According to the legal acts, teachers are provided with conditions for continuing professional development

* Stages of the education system (1)

- * Early childhood education and care. In Lithuania, early childhood education and care is composed of pre-school (ikimokyklinis ugdymas) and pre-primary (priešmokyklinis ugdymas) education and is attributed to the type of non-formal education
- * Pre-school education is not compulsory. At the request of the parents, the child can be educated according to the pre-school curriculum. Pre-school education is provided for children from birth to pre-primary education

* Stages of the education system (2)

- * Attendance is compulsory for pre-primary education when a child turns 6 years of age in the calendar year
- * Pre-school and pre-primary educational institutions fall under the authority of local governments



* Primary and basic education (1)

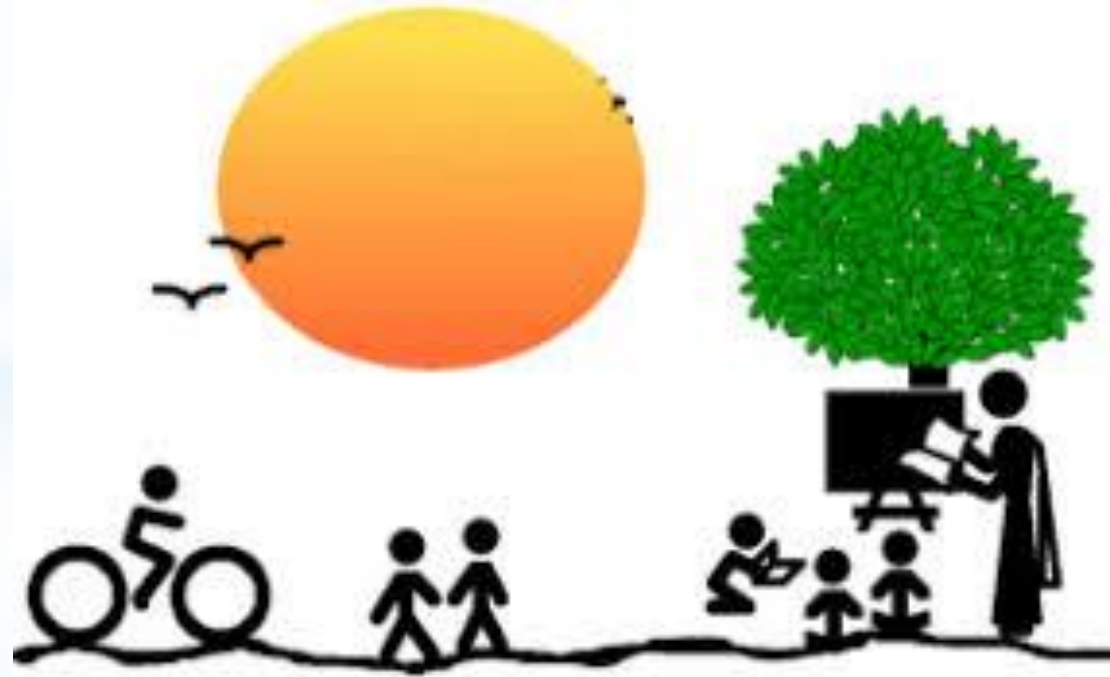
- * Children must start attending primary schools when they turn 7 years of age during the calendar year
- * Primary and lower secondary education is free of charge in public educational institutions
- * Primary education lasts for 4 years, providing children with the fundamentals of learning, literature and social and cultural skills

* It is delivered by...

- * primary schools (pradinė mokykla, an institution that provides education for grades 1 to 4)
- * progymnasium schools (progimnazija, a general education institution that provides education for grades 1 to 8) or school-multifunctional centres (daugiafunkcis centras, an institution that provides early childhood education and care, education from grades 1 to 12, and other formal and non-formal education, cultural and social services)

* Primary and basic education (2)

- * Education is compulsory until 16 years of age and by that time the learner will have usually finished the course of lower secondary education (10 grades)



* Upper-secondary and post-secondary level

The two-year upper-secondary curriculum is implemented by gymnasiums, secondary, vocational and other (e.g., The International Baccalaureate) schools for students typically aged from 17 to 19



* Higher education

- * Higher education comprises two types of institutions: universities (universitetas) and colleges (kolegija)
- * Learners can begin their higher education after gaining an upper secondary general education
- * The degree structure follows a three-cycle structure: Bachelor's, Master's and Doctoral-level studies. The first cycle of studies (Bachelor's) usually lasts 4 academic years, the second cycle (Master's) 2 years and the third cycle (Doctoral) 4 years

* Grading/ evaluation system in Lithuania

- * Prie-school children are not evaluated (do not get any marks)
- * Primary school pupils are reted by levels
- * Secondary school pupils are assessed in ten point scale

Result Grade

- Pass 10
- Pass 9
- Pass 8
- Pass 7
- Pass 6
- Pass 5
- Pass 4
- Fail 3
- Fail 2
- Fail 1

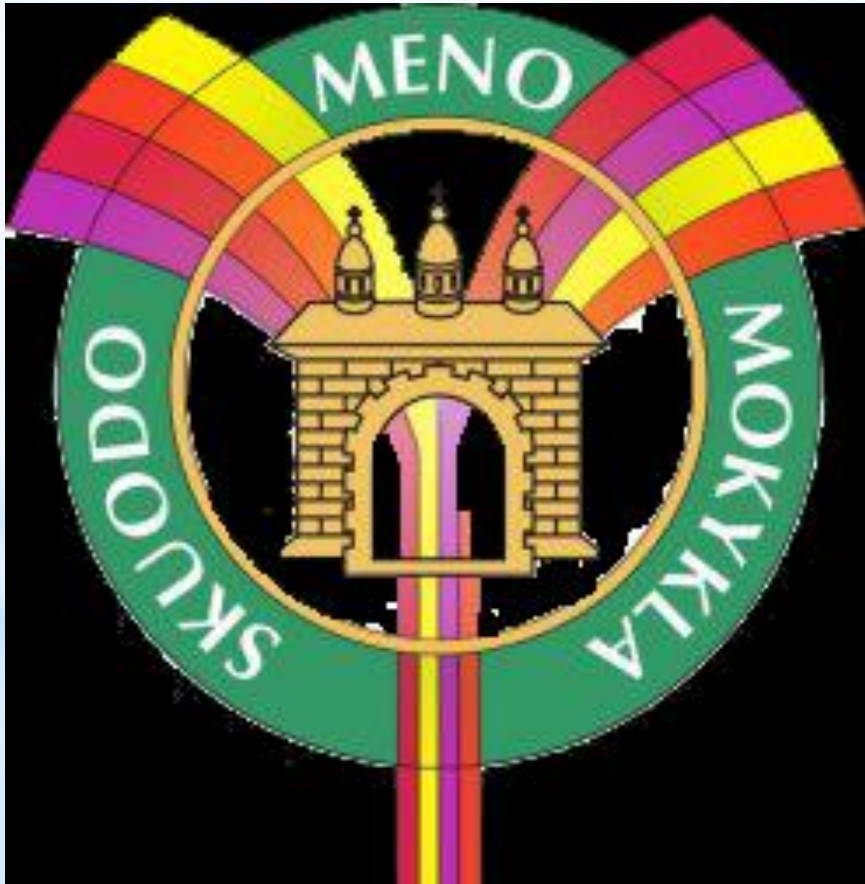
Short description in English

- excellent
- very good
- good
- good enough
- satisfactory
- satisfactory enough
- weak
- bad
- very bad
- nothing answered, task was not completed

*YLAKIAI GYMNASIUM



*There is Skuodas Art School
department in Ylakai
Gymnasium



* After school activities/ non formal education

- * drama,
- * robotics,
- * line dances,
- * safe cycling,
- * basketball and etc.



*There are...

- *268 pupils,
- *31 teacher,
- *19 other staff
in Ylakai
gymnasium.



* Do you know that...

- * Pupils in Ylakiai Gymnasium learn from the 1st to 12th grade
- * More than 50 percent of pupils are from near villages
- * The residents living around are mainly Catholic
- * Pupils with special needs learn together with the peers. There are specialists to help them: psychologist (once a week), teachers assistant, speech therapist, health specialist.

*Ylakiai Gymnasium has got experience in European partnership

- *The school staff participated in two Comenius multilateral school partnership projects (2010-2012, 2013-2015)
- *Coordinated the Nordplus Junior project "The Beauties of the Baltic Sea"(2013-2015),
- *Erasmus+ KA229 - School Exchange Partnerships "We - the children of Mother Earth" (2018 - 2020)
- *Erasmus+ KA101 „WE LEARN - WE USE - WE SHARE“ (2018-2020)
- *School is active in e-twinning

*Ylakiai gymnasium initiatives are known across the region

- *The School Environmental Education Programme which is operated under the Foundation for Environmental Education- 8 GREEN FLAGS
- *The European Parliament Ambassadors Schools Programme. In 2017 a group of activists won a trip to European Parliament

*Ylakai
gymnasium is
open to new
opportunities



THANK
YOU

