



TÁMOP-4.2.2/B-10/1-2010-0012 projekt



SZÉCHENYI TERV

EDUCATION AS THE KEY FACTOR OF SMART AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH THE CHANGING EDUCATION POLICY OF HUNGARY COMPARED TO EUROPE 2020 STRATEGY

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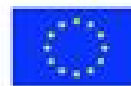
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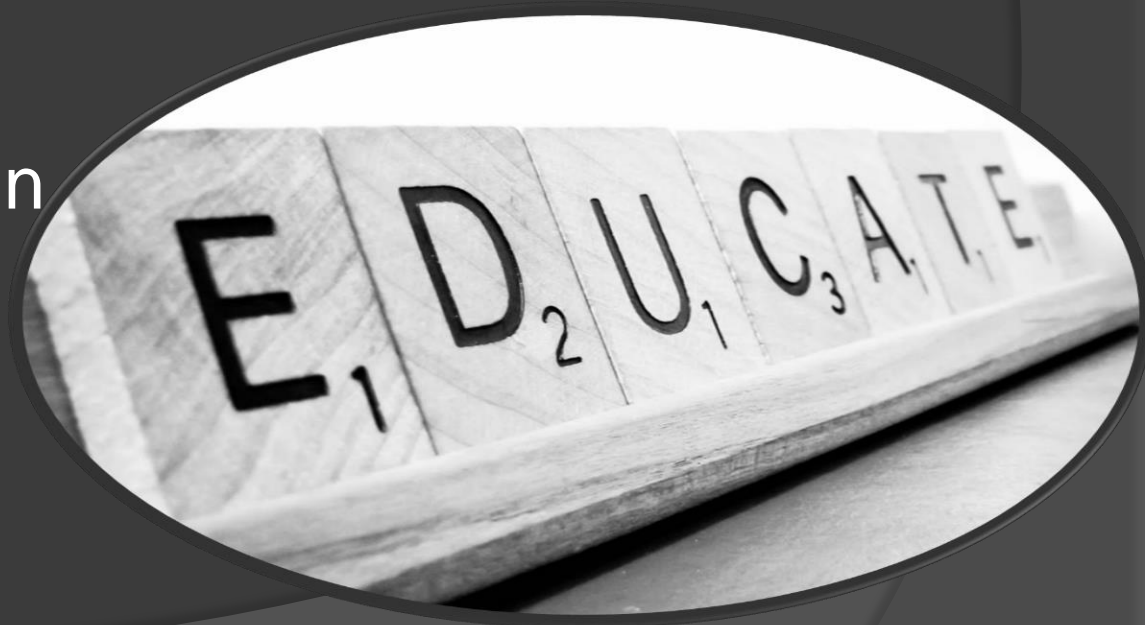
MAGYARORSZÁG MEGÚJUL



A projekt az Európai Unió támogatásával, az Európai Szociális Alap társfinanszírozásával valósul meg.

STRUCTURE

- ◉ **Why** does Europe need smart and inclusive growth?
- ◉ The relevant **elements** of Europe 2020
- ◉ Education, knowledge and their economic **results**
- ◉ Boosting **education**
- ◉ **Hungary's** position in education policy
- ◉ Conclusions



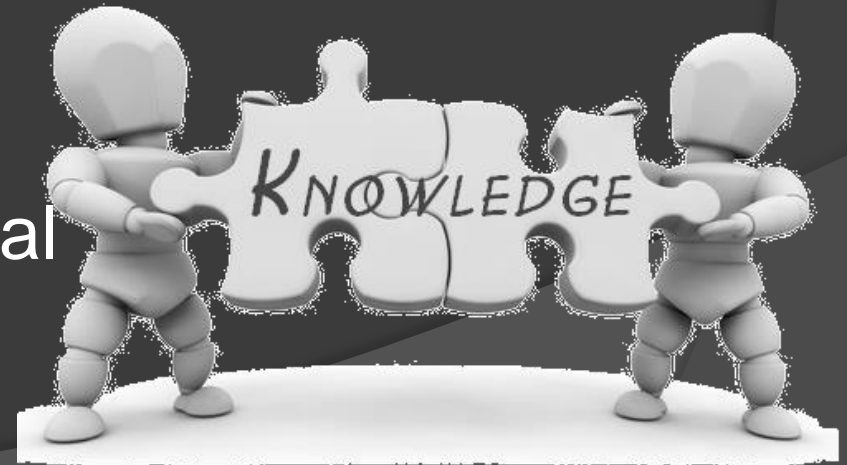
WHY DOES EUROPE NEED SMART AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH?

- ◉ Lisbon Strategy expired while suffering from the financial and economic **crisis**
- ◉ New development **strategy** needed → Europe 2020
- ◉ Productivity gap – low R&D&I investment, insufficient use of ICT
- ◉ Qualifications not in line with labour market needs
- ◉ Importance of acquiring and developing **new skills**



WHAT DOES SMART AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH MEAN?

- ◉ Confident knowledge and innovation **basis** for EU
- ◉ Smart growth
 - ◉ Innovation Union – knowledge partnerships
 - ◉ Youth on the Move – performance of education systems
 - ◉ A digital agenda for Europe – internet for all
- ◉ Inclusive growth
 - ◉ Modernizing labour markets
 - high employment rate, social and regional cohesion



HOW COULD THOSE AIMS BE ATTAINABLE?

- ◉ Knowledge → succeed, possess, occupy
 - ◉ Main source of economy and power
- ◉ Complex **modern lifestyle** → people need ever-higher qualifications
- ◉ A country's economic growth comes from **human capital**
- ◉ People are dominant resources in the organizations – **knowledge workers**
- ◉ Education = investing in human capital

BOOSTING EDUCATION

- ⦿ Efficient **investments** in education
- ⦿ Improvement of educational outcomes
- ⦿ Encouraging **openness** of educational systems
- ⦿ Helping young people entering the labour market
- ⦿ Facing challenges: globalization, competition, demographic changes
- ⦿ Pre-school education – socialization
- ⦿ Primary/secondary education – basic skills for all
- ⦿ Higher education – key element for knowledge-based society
- ⦿ Stronger **link** between education and labour market

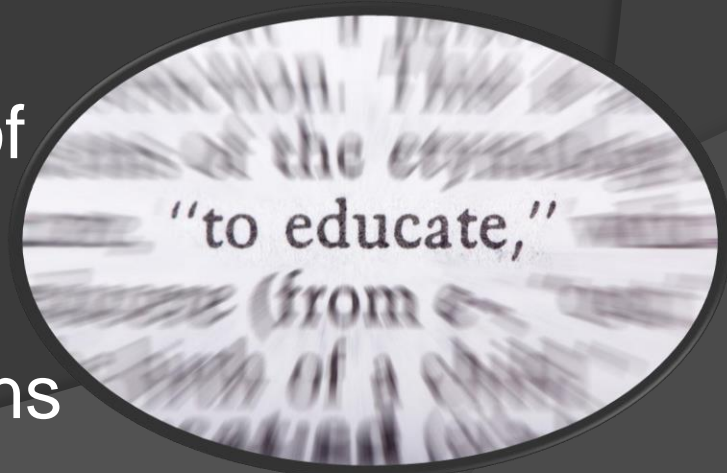
HUNGARY'S POSITION IN EDUCATION POLICY



- At stage of **significant changes**
- Exceptionally important task for all nations
- State **intervention** in many areas (management, organization)
- State ensures the economic institutional **framework**
- State creates the **conditions** for participants of education

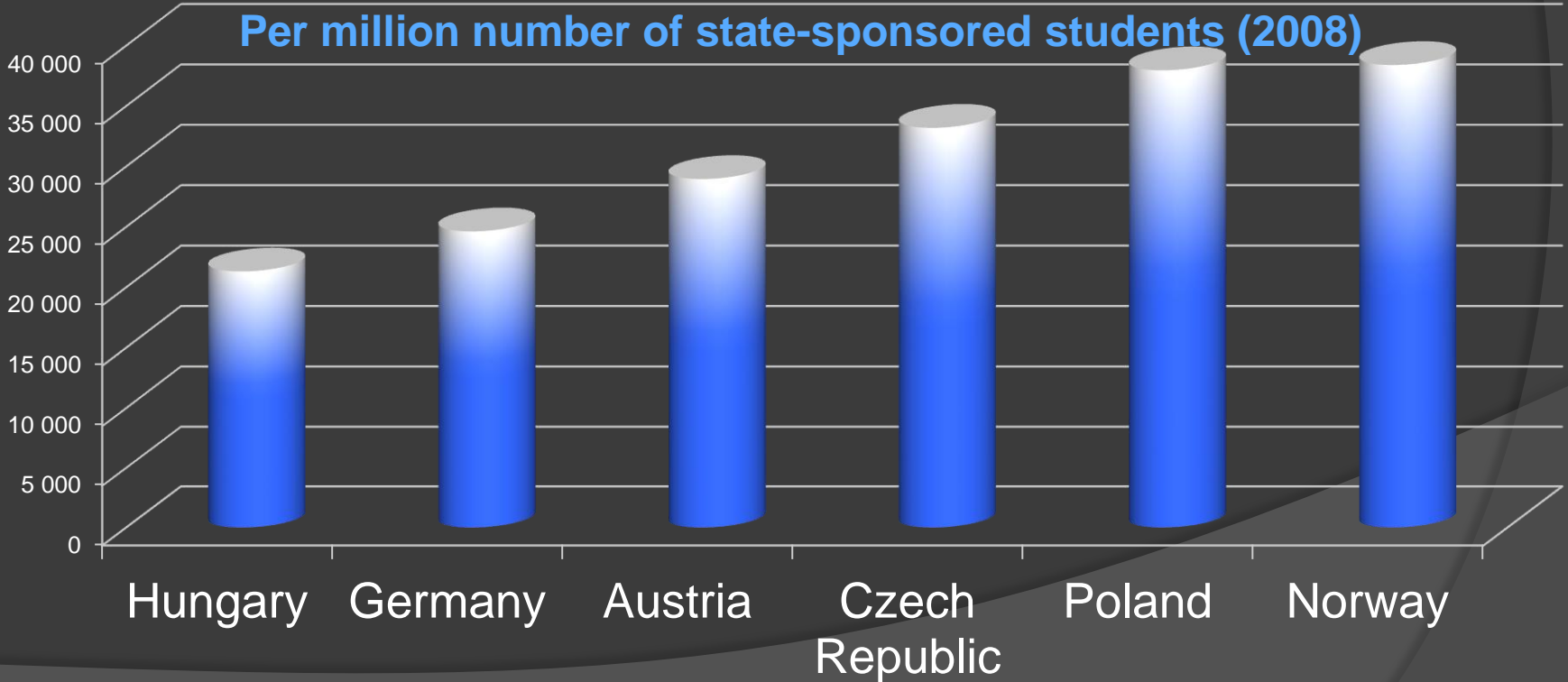
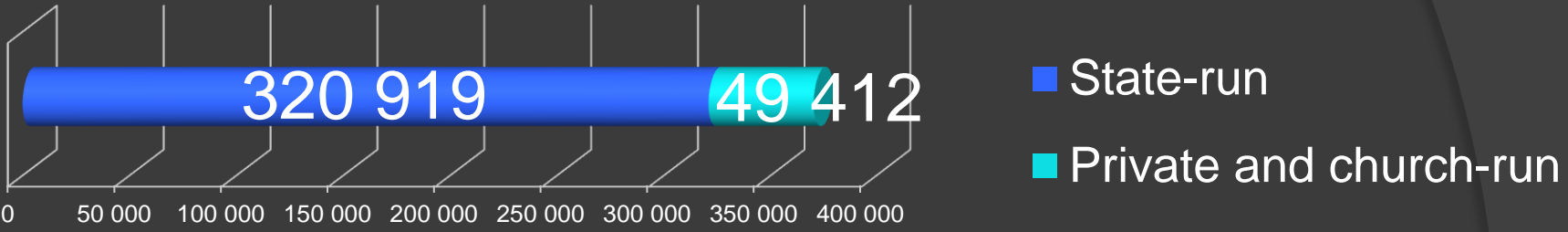
HUNGARY'S POSITION IN EDUCATION POLICY – HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- First universities – education of the **elite**
- 19th-20th century - social, economic, political changes
→ education available for **wider** scale (*Barakonyi, 2004*)
- 1993. Higher Education Act – participation of **not only public** or state institutions
- 2000. reduction of the number of higher education institutions → **no** institutional **closures**
- Some says - too much institutions



HUNGARY'S HIGHER EDUCATION TODAY

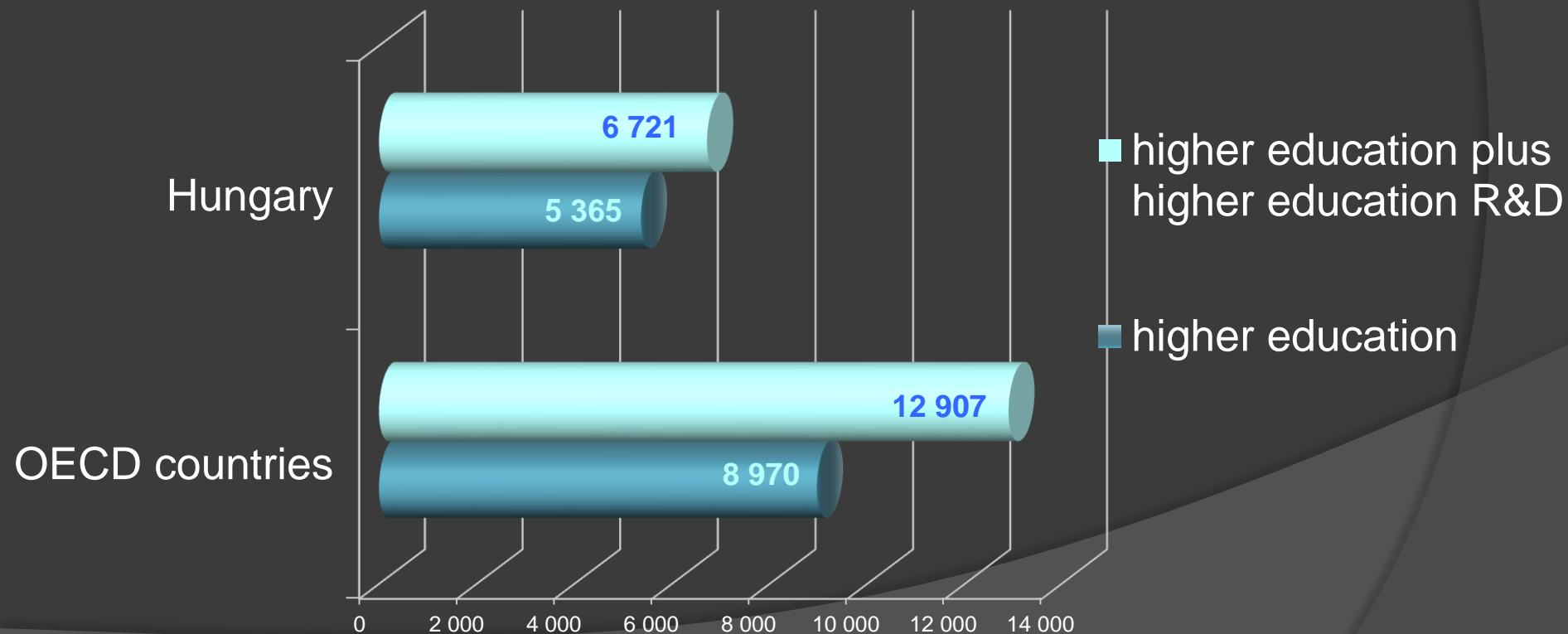
2009-2010 academic year



SPENDING ON HIGHER EDUCATION

- 1% of GDP on higher education
- Private sector's contribution = 0,1% of GDP

Dollars per student expenditures in higher education



CONCLUSION

- ⦿ Economic, social, environmental challenges
- ⦿ Lisbon Strategy: education and competitiveness are closely related
- ⦿ Success of Europe 2020 depends on reforms
- ⦿ Establishment and maintenance of knowledge capital
- ⦿ Knowledge creates value

KNOWLEDGE IS
POWER

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



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