

**EUROPE BUILDING POLICY IN  
GERMANY:**

**THE BOLOGNA PROCESS**

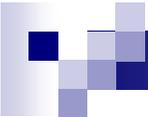
**Ten years after the Bologna:  
Not Bologna has failed, but  
Berlin and Munich!**



The beginning .....

***The Bologna Declaration of 19 June 1999  
committed 29 European nations,  
including Germany.***

**On 25 May 1998, the Ministers in charge of higher education in France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom signed the Sorbonne declaration on harmonisation of the architecture of the European higher education system, a document preceding the Bologna declaration.**



## According to the Bologna Declaration, the following objectives have to be attained by 2010 in order to establish the European area of higher education and to promote the European system of higher education world-wide

- **Adoption of a system of easily readable and comparable degrees**, also through the implementation of the **Diploma Supplement**;
- **Adoption of a system essentially based on two main cycles, undergraduate and graduate:**  
Access to the second cycle shall require successful completion of first cycle studies, lasting a minimum of three years. The degree awarded after the first cycle shall also be relevant to the European labour market as an appropriate level of qualification. The second cycle should lead to the master and/or doctorate degree;
- **Establishment of a system of credits** - such as in the **ECTS system** - as a proper means of promoting the most widespread student mobility. Credits could also be acquired in non-higher education contexts, including lifelong learning, provided they are recognised by the receiving universities concerned;
- **Promotion of mobility** by overcoming obstacles to the effective exercise of free movement. Students should get easier access to study and training opportunities outside their home country. Teachers, researchers and administrative staff should get recognition and valorisation of periods spent in a European context researching, teaching and training, without prejudicing their statutory rights;
- **Promotion of European cooperation in quality assurance** with a view to developing comparable criteria and methodologies;
- **Promotion of the necessary European dimensions in higher education**, particularly with regards to curricular development, interinstitutional cooperation, mobility schemes and integrated programmes of study, training and research.



## The Bologna process in Germany

- **In Germany, the Bologna process as an opportunity:** the higher education system not only internationally comparable qualifications to convert and to facilitate the (international) mobility of students through the introduction of the ECTS, but also the largest study reform of the post-war time.
- **Core element of the German implementation of the Bologna process** was introduced and a Masters accreditation procedures for US-style-Bachelor's and Master's degree programs can be established at universities and at colleges . The standard period for bachelor programs is 6-8 semesters for master's courses 2-4 semester.
- **For accreditation, a bachelor's or master's degree program** is evidence that the program is modularized and equipped with an achievement point system .
- **It was the awarding of graduate degrees with a few exceptions abolished.**
- **Students have to spend 1800 hours a year for their studies.**
- **Students have to spend 40 hours per week for their studies**
- **Of the fact follows that per semestre 30 achievement points ECTS** are to be acquired and that per achievement point 30 Working hours are to be used which split themselves on presence times, exam times, selfstudy and training periods.



## The Bologna process in Germany

- **Seventy-six percent of the study programmes offered in Germany lead to bachelor's or master's degrees.**
- **After taking the German university-entrance examination (Abitur), school-leavers in Germany can choose from more than 5,000 bachelor's degree programmes.**
- **German students are extremely mobile compared with those in other countries like the USA, France or the United Kingdom.**
- **Only 15 per cent of all bachelor students go abroad, a situation that experts call "low horizontal mobility". By contrast, "vertical mobility" has increased with the introduction of the new degrees.**
- **A growing number of students are opting to pursue a master's degree abroad after completing their first degree in Germany.**
- **This doubles the number of students electing to study abroad while taking a master's programme, to 30 percent.**



# Bologna's problems

- Critics of Bologna say it will damage the special character of the German university and abolish the Humboldtian ideals. Furthermore, the Bologna goals are yet to be attained. The movement of students has declined considerably owing to obstacles imposed by various study programmes.



## Bologna's problems

- **Only 15 percent of bachelor's students go to other countries as against 30 percent of students who went abroad earlier.** Yet one of the goals of Bologna is to enhance the mobility of students, teachers and researchers.
- **It is also questionable whether the process has increased the international competitiveness of the European higher education system and enhanced employability.** German engineers who studied in the old system are still much sought after.
- **Students with bachelor's degrees complain that those from the old system do better in the German job market,** where the new system is yet to gain full acceptance. The small and medium-scale sectors have hardly noticed the new system.

# Bologna's problems

- Some study ways are overloaded. **Too much material, too many check** and now and again a **strict presence** duty put under pressure the students.
- » We have with ourselves in the Bachelor in chemistry **nine check per semestre**, so a total of 54 marked check.«, says the Bologna representative of the **Ludwig's Maximilians university of Munich**

Oliver Jahraus



*The students' demands include the abolition of tuition fees, more money and professors for the universities as well as a review of studies*

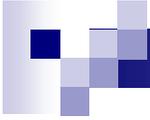
**Germany's biggest complaint list for Studis**





## Receivables catalog of German students

- The reform of the "Bologna reforms" to the new three-year bachelor's degree programs, which have almost the same size as the old material degree programs to clear out " .
- The freedom of research and teaching contrary to the influence of business and politics, and contrary to the plans of the upcoming Bavarian university policy.
- A reclassification of all decision making bodies of the universities where the students, in addition to professors, the central building and other employees are also equal share of the vote from her, called the district parity.
- The reintroduction of the Senate as the highest decision making body and the abolition of the university council.
- The abolition of tuition fees, the core and starting point of the protests.



Thank you for attention

