

# STAGES OF EDUCATION SYSTEM IN ROMANIA

# The national education system includes the following levels:

- Early education
- Primary education
- Secondary education
- The tertiary non-university education
- The higher education

# Early education

**Early education consisting of:**

- **the before preschool level (0 – 3 years)**
- **the preschool education (3 – 6 years), which includes: the small group, the middle group and the big group.**

# Primary education

Primary education includes:

- the preparatory grade
- grades 1 – 4.
- In the primary school they study school subjects for their general knowledge, such as Romanian, Mathematics, Arts, Music, History, Geography, a foreign language, P.E., R.E. etc.

# Primary education

They have approximately 4 classes per day, 20-22 classes per week. Students receive grades: very good, good, sufficient, etc.

Physical education, religion and foreign language classes are taught by a specialist teacher, the rest of the subjects by a primary school teacher.

In the second and fourth grade students take national assessments in language and communication and mathematics.

# Secondary education

## Secondary lower education or gymnasium

- Secondary lower education or gymnasium includes grades 5–8. The access to the higher level is achieved by a national evaluation examination and distribution in upper secondary education units.
- They study school subjects for their general knowledge, such as Romanian, Mathematics, History, Geography, Arts, Music, English, French, Chemistry, Physics, P.E., R.E.

# Secondary education

They have approximately 26-32 classes per week. Students receive marks from 1 to 10.

Each class has a head teacher.

In the sixth grade students take national assessments in language (Romanian language and their first foreign language) and communication and sciences (Mathematics, Physics, Biology).

# Secondary education

The secondary superior education

The secondary superior education can be

- **high school education**, which includes the high school grades 9-12/13, with the following pathways: theoretical, aptitude-based (vocational) and technological
- Grades ninth and tenth are part of compulsory education.
- Students have an average of 32 classes/week. They have a head teacher. It is the same grading system with marks from 1 to 10.



# Secondary education

According to the chosen pathway they study Romanian, foreign languages, Latin, Mathematics, physics, Chemistry, Biology, ICT, History, Geography, P.E., R.E, etc.

At the end of the twelfth grade students take the baccalaureate exam.

# Secondary education

a minimum 3-year professional education. The graduates of the professional education promoting the certification examination of the professional qualification may attend the high school education courses.

- In addition to the classes, students also do practical training.
- They have a head teacher. It is the same grading system with marks from 1 to 10.

# Secondary education

There is also dual education: a partnership between economic agents and learning units for various economic activities.

After the three years, students who wish to continue their secondary education can repeat the 11th grade.

# Teachers in pre-university education

The teaching norm is 18 teaching hours/week + training up to 40 hours/week. In general, the teacher has a specialisation and teaches one subject - but there are also double specialisations or professional conversions - teachers can teach more than one subject.

To be able to teach, the teacher must pass the tenure exam, after which he/she can obtain the final teaching certificate and teaching grades (the 2<sup>nd</sup> degree, the 1<sup>st</sup> degree) and doctorate.

# Teachers in pre-university education

Depending on the period of the employment contract, there are permanent teachers (indefinite period) and substitute teachers (one year).

Every year there is a substitution exam and a calendar of teacher movements including secondments, transfers, continuity, fixed-term contracts, etc.

Each class has a head teacher who coordinates the work of that class.

# Teachers in pre-university education

Salaries vary according to seniority, teaching grade, other bonuses, overtime between approximately 500e-1000e.

Teachers are granted 62 days leave in a year.

Teachers attend further training courses in the field of discipline, methodology, psychopedagogy, etc.

# The education system and educational partners

The education system is organised and coordinated at national level by the Ministry of National Education on the basis of specific legislation and with the help of institutions and agencies (ARACIP, etc.).

At county level the activity is coordinated and monitored by the County School Inspectorates - representing the MNE in the territory.

Romanian education is facing a number of systemic problems such as underfunding, legislative inconsistency, lack of vision, predictability and legislative stability.

# The education system and educational partners

In order to continuously improve the teaching staff, there is a Teaching Staff House at county level.

The management at the level of the educational units is ensured by the Board of Trustees of the school and the principal, respectively the deputy principal.



# The education system and educational partners

The educational partners are: students (National Council of Students), parents (National Parents Association), education unions, local authorities, various NGOs, institutions, and last but not least the local community.

There is a double financing in the Romanian educational system - one through MNE and another through the local authorities as the Principal Credit Officer - the school being the Secondary Credit Officer.

# County School Inspectorates and School management

The County School Inspectorates are coordinated by the Board of Trustees of the County School Inspectorate and by the Inspector General and one or two Deputy Inspectors General.

There are specialist inspectors who coordinate the activity for a specific school subject at county level and various departments such as human resources, institutional management, accounting, planning, legal who provide advice, guidance and control at county level.

# County School Inspectorates and School management

There are several types of school inspections such as: general inspection, specialized inspections and thematic inspections.

The management of educational units is ensured by the Board of Trustees (which operates according to a specific methodology), the principal and one or more deputy principals (in some cases).

The principal / deputy principal is hired following a national competition for a period of 4 years.

# County School Inspectorates and School management

The principal concludes an educational management contract with the County School Inspectorate and a financial management contract with the Local Authority.

The principal is assisted in his/her work by the specialist departments at school level (accounting, secretariat, etc.), by the committees set up at school level and by the educational partners.

The evaluation of principals is carried out annually, according to a specific methodology by the County School Inspectorate.

# The tertiary non-university education

The tertiary non-university education includes the post secondary education.

**The professional and technical education is composed of:**

- professional education
- technical education
- post secondary education.

# The higher education

The higher education is organized in universities, study academies, institutes, higher studies schools, referred to as higher education institutions or universities, temporarily authorized or certified. The high school graduates with high school diploma can enrol in the higher education. The admission conditions are different from one institution to another.

# The higher education

The structure of the higher education reflects the principles of the Bologna process:

- Bachelor studies
- Master studies
- PhD studies.