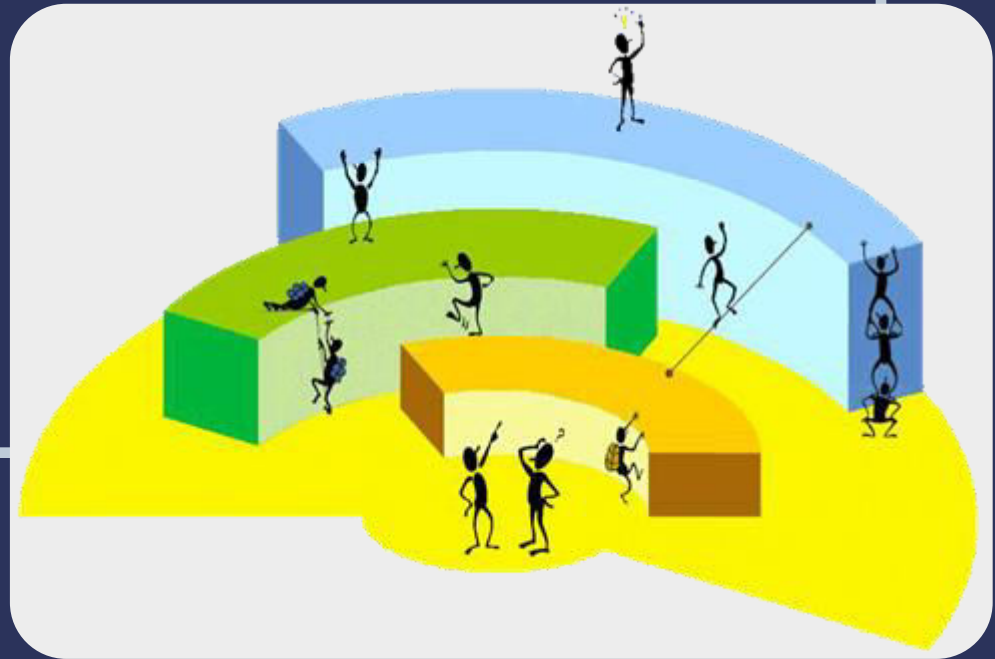
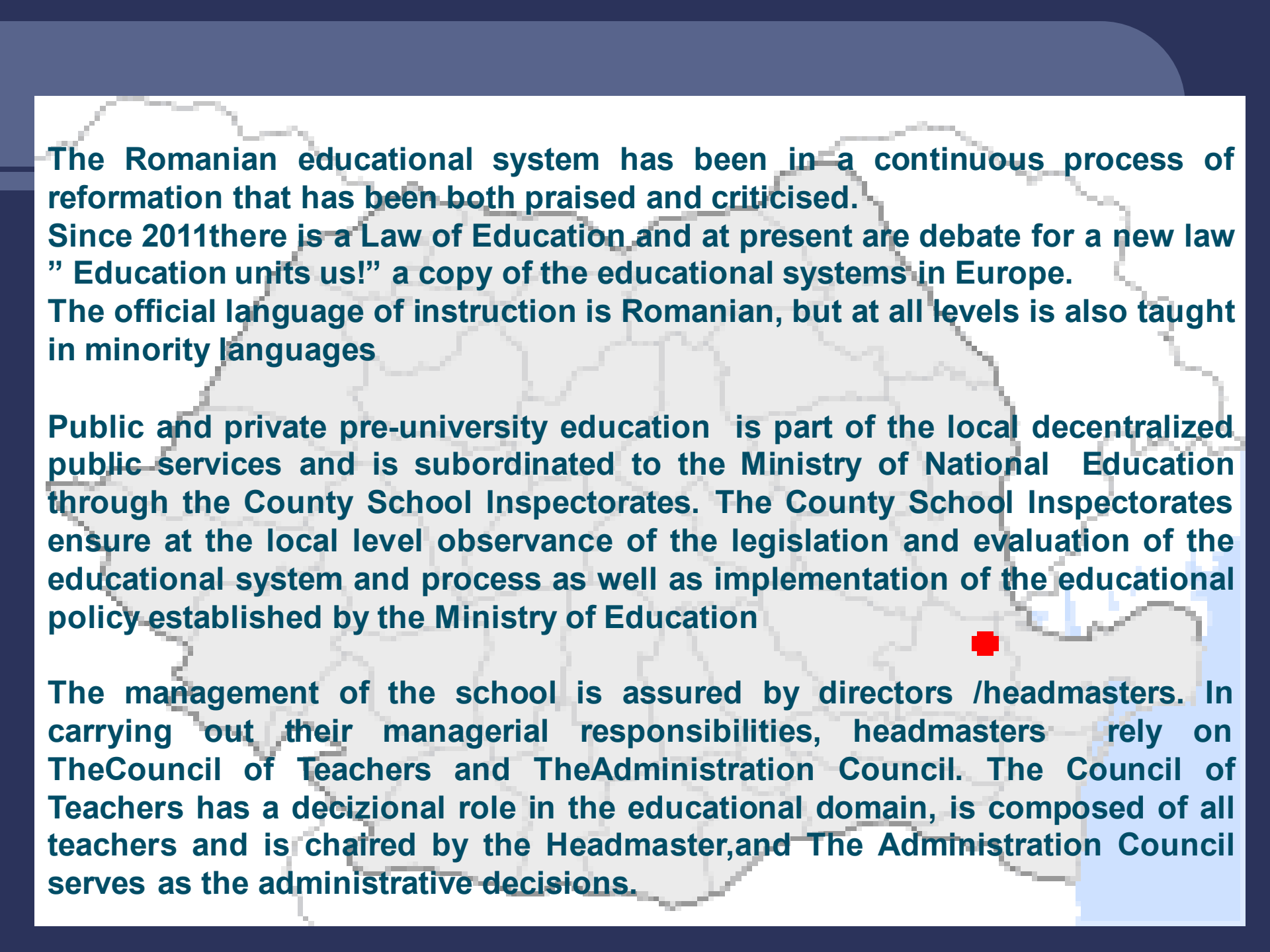




# Romanian Educational System





**The Romanian educational system has been in a continuous process of reformation that has been both praised and criticised.**

**Since 2011 there is a Law of Education and at present are debate for a new law " Education units us!" a copy of the educational systems in Europe.**

**The official language of instruction is Romanian, but at all levels is also taught in minority languages**

**Public and private pre-university education is part of the local decentralized public services and is subordinated to the Ministry of National Education through the County School Inspectorates. The County School Inspectorates ensure at the local level observance of the legislation and evaluation of the educational system and process as well as implementation of the educational policy established by the Ministry of Education**

**The management of the school is assured by directors /headmasters. In carrying out their managerial responsibilities, headmasters rely on The Council of Teachers and The Administration Council. The Council of Teachers has a decizional role in the educational domain, is composed of all teachers and is chaired by the Headmaster, and The Administration Council serves as the administrative decisions.**

# Main Principles

**Education and training are based on the following main principles:**

- **Education is a national priority;**
- **School must promote a democratic, open and humanistic education;**
- **The education system should offer equal opportunities for all citizens;**
- **Education provided by state institutions is free of charge;**
- **Members of ethnic minorities can learn in their mother tongue;**



# Romanian Educational System

The **main purpose of the education** and vocational training of children, young people and adults is to develop competences, in the form of a multifunctional and transferable set of knowledge, skills/abilities and aptitudes, necessary for:

- (a) **Personal accomplishment** and development by achieving personal life objectives, according to one's personal interests and aspirations, and to the desire to learn throughout the whole life;
- (b) **Social integration and active civic participation to the society;**
- (c) **Holding a job** and taking part into the functioning and development of a sustainable economy;
- (d) **Forming an outlook on life**, based on human and scientific values, national and universal culture and stimulation of intercultural dialogue;
- (e) **Education based on dignity, tolerance and observance of human fundamental rights and freedom;**
- (f) **Cultivation of sensibility** towards human problems, the moral and civic values and respect for nature and natural, social and cultural environment.

# Romanian Educational System

Compulsory education is a 10-year education and includes primary and secondary education. The obligation to attend the 10-year daytime education ceases at 18 years old. In order to fulfill the objectives of education and vocational training through the national education system, state high school education is generalized and free.

The national curriculum for education is structured in two parts: core curriculum and school decision for curriculum. The core curriculum is providing common and compulsory education for all students, established at national level, consisting of the same school subjects, the same allocation zones - corresponding to a year of study - for which the same curricula

# The Romanian Educational System

- **The Romanian Educational System** is regulated by the Minister of National Education. Each level has its own form of organization and is subject to different legislation.
- Kindergarten is part of general education between 3 and 6 years old.
- School starts at age 6, and is **compulsory** until the 10th grade (which usually corresponds to the age of 16 or 17).
- The compulsory education is free for all the children.

# Basic organization

The Romanian Educational System is divided along two main levels:

- 1. Pre-University Level
- 2. Higher education



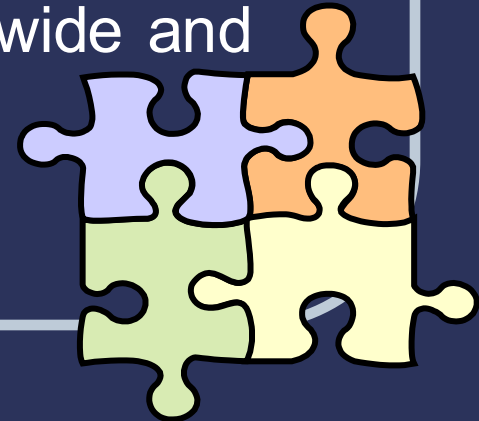
# 1. Pre-University Level is structured in 4 cycles:

- **Kindergarten** — composed of three grades (*Small group, Middle Group and Big Group*)
- **Primary school** it starts with 1 year of preparatory class and continues with grades I to IV and **Gymnasium** — grades V to VIII
- **High school** — four grades (grades IX to XII )
- **Vocational education** which can continue or supplant High School to prepare students for careers that are based in manual or practical activities)



# Compulsory Education

- **Primary school** is compulsory for five years, from age 6 till 10 being known as "primary education", while age 11 through 14 is known as "**gymnasium** education". Most elementary schools are part of the public school system.
- Education in Romania is compulsory until the age of 16. In practice, given that most Romanians start school at the age of 6, the first ten years have been made compulsory by the ministry, starting with 2002. The educational system is identical nationwide and very centralized.



# Kindergarten

- Children can start as early as three years old and can stay until they are six or seven years old. Kindergarten is obligatory and typically lasts for 3 or 4 forms –
  - "Small Group" for children aged 3-4,
  - "Middle Group" for children aged 4-5,
  - "Big Group" for children aged 5-6
- Services include initiation in foreign languages (typically English or German), introduction in computer studies, dancing, swimming as optional classe. All kindergartens will provide at least one meal or one snack during the day.



After the Education Law in 2011, "School Preparation Class" for children aged 6–7 was taken from kindergarten and was included at primary school starting with 2012.

Most kindergartens offer parents three types of programs, in order to better suit the parents' schedules:

- a short schedule –standard (typically 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., with one snack provide by the government program),
- a long schedule -extend (typically 6 a.m.to 5-6 p.m., with two snacks, in morning and afternoon and one meal-lunch, and almost always including after lunch sleeping periods payed by parents).
- weekly schedule



# Curriculum-Educational plan

Categories and learning activities in kindergarten		I st level/3-5 Low and Middle group	II nd level/5-6 Elder group
<b>Experiential activities on areas</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>
Language & Comunication area		1	2
Science area	<i>Mathematics activities</i>	1	2
	<i>Knowledge of the environment</i>	1	1
Human & social	<i>Social education</i>	1	1
	<i>Practical and home activities</i>		1
Aesthetic Area	<i>Musical education</i>	1	1
	<i>Plastic education</i>	1	1
Psihomotric area		1	1
<b>Chosen activities, playing and other activities</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Personal development activities</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Min. Lessons /week</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>26</b>

# Primary school

- Primary school contains 5 grades:

Preparatory class – 6 years old

1st grade

2nd grade

**EVALUATION** (standardized testing - assessment of cognitive skills)

3rd grade

4th grade

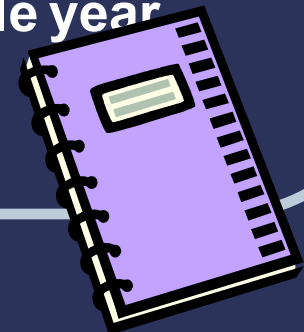
**EVALUATION** (standardized testing -assessment of cognitive skills)

**Subjects:** Romanian Language  
Science  
Mathematics  
Arts  
Sports  
Religion  
Foreign language



# Primary School

- The first **five years** are taught by a single teacher for the most subjects. Additional teachers are assigned only for a few specialized subjects (Foreign Languages, Religion, Sports, etc.).
- For the first five years a scoring system similar to E-S-N-U is used, **rating grades**, known as the “*calificative*”. These are (FB) — Excellent, (B) — Good, (S) — Satisfactory, actually meaning (**barely**) passing, *Unsufficient* (N/I) — **Failed**.
- Students who get an N/I must take an exam in the summer with a special assembly of teachers, and if the situation is not improved, the student will repeat the whole year.



# Curriculum in primary schools

- At the end of primary school, curriculum starts to become congested. For instance, a 4th grade student (9-10 years of age) may have on a weekly basis

3-4 classes of math  
4 classes of Romanian Language  
1 class of history  
1 class of geography  
1-2 classes of science  
2 classes of art  
1-3 classes of a foreign language (Usually English, French \*)  
1 of music

1 or 2 classes of Introduction to computers\*\*  
1 class of Civic Education (a subject teaching everything from personal hygiene to the Constitution to manners in society)  
1 of religion\* (optional; parents can withdraw children from these classes)  
2 of physical education

- \*These subjects may or may not have teachers other than the main teacher.  
\*\* These subjects almost always have teachers other than the main teacher.

# Gymnasium school

- Gymnasium contains four levels:

5th grade

6th grade

**EVALUATION**(standardized testing - assessment of cognitive skills)

7th grade

8th grade

## **NATIONAL EXAM**

- Starting with the 5th grade, students have a different teacher for each subject. Furthermore, each class has a teacher designated to be class principal, besides teaching his or her usual subject. Additional counseling may be provided by a special counselor (counselor on educational issues) or by a school psychologist.
- For grade V to XII, a 1 to 10 grading/score system is used with 10 being the best and 1 being the worst and 5 is the minimum passing grade.



# Curriculum in gymnasium schools

- An 8th grade schedule may contain up to 29-30 hours weekly, or 5-6 hours daily, thus making it quite intensive, for instance

4 classes of math

4-5 classes of Romanian language

1 (2 in the 8th grade) class of history

2 (1 in the 7th grade) classes of geography

2 (1 in the 8th grade) class of biology

4 classes of a foreign language

(2 of French and 2 of English)

2 classes of physics

2 classes of chemistry

1 class of Latin

1 class of art and music

1 class of religion (optional)

1 class of civic education

1 class of technology (may be optional).

2 classes of physical education

# High school

- Contains four levels:

9th grade

10th grade

11th grade

12th grade

NATIONAL EXAMINATION

# Type of high-school / academic programs .

These are:

## Theoretical which includes:

- **Science** — ("mathematics and computer programming" or "earth studies") — this is the most demanding of all the academic programs, and the most sought-after as it offers the best chance for university admission;
- **Humanistic** — ("social studies" or "languages") — 3 or 4 modern languages, 4 years of Latin or Ancient Greek, literature (both Romanian and foreign), two years of each of the studied social sciences, more history and geography than in the case of real studies, but almost no mathematics, chemistry, physics or biology;

# Type of high-school

•**Technical programs** — will give a qualification in a technical field such as electrician, industrial machine operator, train driver and mechanic etc. A lot of subjects are technically based (e.g. Calibration of Technical Measurement Machines, Locomotive Mechanics) with some math, physics and chemistry and almost no humanities.

•**Vocational programs** — will give a qualification in a non-technical field, such as kindergarten educator, assistant architect, or pedagogue. A lot of subjects are based on humanities, with specifics based on qualification (such as Teaching) and almost no math, physics or chemistry. Art, sport, music and design high schools are grouped here. High schools belonging to religious cults are also included. Usually, admission in these high schools is done by a special exam besides the National Tests in music or art.



At the end of the Upper Secondary Education, high school students must take the national Baccalaureate Exam (colloquially known as the *BAC*).

# Post high school Education

•Post High School Education is organized by the Ministry Of Education or at the suit of companies. Depending on the complexity of the job, the length of studies may vary between 1 and 3 years. An “admission exam” is given to attend this type of school.

## 2.Higher Education

Higher Education is offered in both public and private institutions. University education comprises:

- short university education offered by university colleges(3 years),
- long university education (4 to 6 years) and
- postgraduate university education(1-2 years)

There is also one type of Doctorate and last for 3-4 years.

# The school year

- School starts in the middle of September and ends in the middle of June the following year.
- It is divided into two semesters:
  - I. September to January
  - II. February to June.
- There are four holiday periods (Christmas — 2/3 weeks in December; Inter-Semestrial — 1 week in February; Easter (either Orthodox or Catholic in April or May — 1 week; and Summer or The Great Holiday, starting from middle of June to September 15), with an additional fifth holiday in November for pre-primary and primary school.





# School timetable

- School starts for some groups (usually years I to IV) at 8:00 and ends at 12:00-13:00 while other groups (years V-VII) start at 13:00 and end at 17:00-18.
- Normally, **a class lasts 50 minutes**, followed by a **10 minute break** (and sometimes one 20 minute break). From November until March, some schools reduce classes to 45 minutes and breaks to 5 minutes, for fear that 6:30 or 7:30 in the evening is too late and too dangerous an hour to leave school during the dark.
- School days are Monday to Friday.



# SCHOOL SYSTEM ORGANIZATION

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

COUNTY SCHOOL  
INSPECTORATE

SCHOOLS