



ROMANIAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Erasmus+ 2018-2020
Green Alliance



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

ROMANIAN SCHOOL SYSTEM

- ▶ According to the Law on Education adopted in 2011, the **Romanian Educational System** is regulated by the Ministry of Education
- ▶ Each level has its own form of organization and is subject to different legislation:
- ▶ Kindergarten is optional between 3 and 6/7 years old.
- ▶ Schooling starts at age 6 (sometimes 7), and is compulsory until the 10th grade (which usually corresponds to the age of 17 or 16)

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- ▶ **Primary school** (*Școala Primară*) – grades I to IV
- ▶ **Gymnasium** (*Gimnaziu*) – grades V to VIII
- ▶ **High school** (*Liceu*) – four or five grades (grades IX to XII/XIII)
- ▶ **Vocational education** (*Învățământ profesional și tehnic*), which can prepare students for careers that are based in manual or practical activities.

Age	Grade	ISCED	Education levels		Qual.	Type		
>19		6	University - master		Tertiary education - university	5	Non compulsory	
		5	University - bachelor			4		
		4	Post high school		Tertiary education - non university	3	Non compulsory	
18	XIII	3		High school - upper cycle -	Upper secondary	3		
17	XII		High school -upper cycle-	Completion year		2		
16	XI			Arts and trades school		1		
15	X	2	High school -lower cycle-	General school		Lower secondary	Compulsory	
14	IX		Primary school					
13	VIII							
12	VII							
11	VI	1	Primary school		Primary education			
10	V							
9	IV							
8	III							
7	II	0	Kindergarten		Pre school education			
6	I							
5-6/7	Preparatory group for school							
4-5	Middle group							
3-4	Beginners					Non compulsory		

MINORITY , RELIGIOUS, AND PRIVATE EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

- ▶ In districts where a linguistically-defined ethnic minority exceeds 10% of the total population, free public schooling is provided in that language: some of the classes are taught in that language, and the language and literature of the ethnic group is "the main language studied", although Romanian remains compulsory. There are classes (or whole schools, depending on the existing population) for different linguistic minorities: Hungarian, German, Rromani, Polish, Ukrainian, Serbian, Greek, Bulgarian, Czech, Turkish, Slovak, Ukrainian and Russian.

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- ▶ Teacher-student relations are quite formal, but this formalism has evolved in the past few years to a friendly, but respectful relationship. This is due to the difference of mentality between generations. While elder teachers usually demand respect and are exigent, some younger ones, who better understand what it is like to be in school, are friendly and understanding, rather than strict.
- ▶ Teacher-Parent relations are also formal, with teachers calling parents to school only for administrative issues at the beginning of the semester, and for reading the marks at the end of the semester.

Those teachers able to break the formalism and reach out to the students are very highly regarded both by officials and by students.

HIGH SCHOOL

- ▶ There are five types of high schools in Romania allowing access to university, based on the type of education offered and their academic performance. All of these allow for a high school diploma, access to the *Bacalaureate* exam and therefore access to University studies. The choice of high school curriculum does not limit the choices for university. For example, a graduate of a Mathematics-Computer Programming (Real) Department of a National College may apply to a Language Department of a University without any problem.

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High school enrolment is conditioned on passing the National Test and participating in the National Computerized Repartition.

High school studies are four years in length, two compulsory (9th and 10th year), two non-compulsory (11th and 12th year). There are no exams between the 10th and the 11 years. There is also a lower frequency program taking 5 years for those wishing to attend high school after abandoning at an earlier age.

Curriculum

The curricular framework includes:

- ▶ The core curriculum (common core and differentiated curriculum), containing the compulsory subjects and the number of allocated hours, designed and approved at national level
- ▶ The school based curriculum, designed at the level of the school

The syllabus

- ▶ for the core curriculum subjects, the syllabus is elaborated by commissions of specialists, it is endorsed by the National Board for Curriculum and approved by the minister of education
- ▶ For school based curriculum, the syllabus is designed at the level of the school and approved by the specialty inspector of each county

Text books

- ▶ Alternative textbooks can be elaborated for the same syllabus
- ▶ The ministry approves the textbooks which can be used in schools
- ▶ The teachers have the right to choose the appropriate textbook, from the approved list

Teacher guidelines are usually elaborated by the National Board for Curriculum

The National Bacalaureate Exam certifies the pupil's capacities at the end of high-school and allows access to HIGHER education system.

OTHER ACCESS WAYS TO EDUCATION:

- ▶ *Second chance schools (compulsory education and professional qualification, 3.5 years);*
- ▶ *Professional education (professional qualification in art and craft schools, 2 or 3 years studies for students with a low rate of school performances);*
- ▶ *Post-high schools (eg. pedagogical, sanitary, economic profiles, 3 years studies, after Upper Secondary Education).*

The process Education and Training

Romania has adopted and explicitly mentioned in the curriculum the 8 domains of key competences:

- Communication in the mother tongue
- Communication in foreign languages
- Mathematical literacy and basic competences in science and technology
- ICT skills
- Learning to learn
- Interpersonal and social competences
- Entrepreneurship
- Cultural awareness

Thank you for your attention!