



ROMANIAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM





Erasmus project "Dealing with gifted education"

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Colegio Calasanz. Fundación Escolapias Montal
Özel Izmir Amerikan Koleji (Izmir - Turkey)
Pirita Majandusgümnaasium (Tallin- Estonia)
9dnioniasmagnhsias(Volos- Greece)
Școala Gimnazială SfântulApostolAndrei (Buzau- Romania)
107 Primary school "Khan Krum" (Sofia-Bulgary)

ADMINISTRATION:

The education system is administered at:

- ❑ **national level** by the Ministry of National Education (MEN)
- ❑ **central level**, in cooperation with other ministries (e.g. Ministry of Public Finance for financing schools) and institutional structures subordinated to the Government
- ❑ **local level** by the county school inspectorates, as subordinated local institutions.

Ministry of National Education organizes and leads the national education system, education, scientific research, technological development and innovation in partnership with both subordinate institutions and institutions under the coordination. The Ministry of National Education ensures the **relationship with the Parliament, Economic and Social Council and the representatives of the civil society** in matters specific to its field of activity.



LEGISLATION:

The general legal framework for the organization, administration and functioning of the education in Romania is established by:

- ☐ the Constitution
- ☐ the Law of National Education – organic law
- ☐ ordinary laws and Government ordinances.

The specific procedures and regulations are established by Government Decisions and orders of the Ministry of National Education.

FEATURES:

- ❑ **The national educational system**

- **Has an open character**, allowing the mobility of pupils, by transfer from a school unit to another school unit, from a class to another class, from a field of study to another field of study and from a pathway to another pathway.
- **Has a pluralistic character** (public or private schools, in educational alternative system) and it provides schooling methods in the official state language (the Romanian language), in the native languages of the pupils belonging to the national minorities or in languages of international circulation.

- ❑ The national educational system includes authorized or certified public, private and confessional education units. The education institutions are managed by the local authorities.
- ❑ The public school education is free.
- ❑ The general mandatory education has 11 grades and includes the primary education, the lower secondary education and the first 2 years of the upper secondary education.
- ❑ The forms of organization of the pre-university education are: frequency education and reduced frequency education.

STAGES OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM:

The national education system includes the following levels:

1. Early education (0—6 years)
2. Primary education
3. Secondary education
 - 3.2. Secondary lower education or gymnasium
 - 3.1. Secondary superior education
4. Non-university tertiary education
5. Higher education
6. Adult education

EARLY EDUCATION (0—6 YEARS):

- 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.
- In public institutions it is free.
- The types of activities performed with children in the units that offer early pre-school education services, according to specific curriculum are:
 - playing with toy, symbolic play, sensorial game, playing with sand and water, construction game, didactic game;
 - artistic and skill activities: drawing, painting, modelling, practical and household activities;
 - music and movement activities: auditions, musical games, text games and singing, songs, eurhythmy;
 - communication and creative activities: stories, memorization, working with books, reading images;
 - awareness activities: observations, readings by pictures, mathematical activities, talks, didactic games, experiments;
 - outdoor activities: walks, sand games, games and sports competitions, using playground equipment.
- Evaluation of the children is continuous and is not determined by the structure of the school year. Continuous evaluation is performed by the teacher through various means, including observation, conversation, small projects, etc. and aims at establishing the progress of the children during the school year.

PRIMARY EDUCATION:

- Primary education includes:
 - **the preparatory grade**
 - **grades 1- 4.**
- A class of any grade in primary education works with one teacher and comprises in average 20 pupils (aged 6-11).
- During primary education, each evaluation (continuous, formative or summative) of the pupils' performances for each subject is materialised in a qualitative mark on a 4-level scale: **insufficient, sufficient, good and very good.**

SECONDARY EDUCATION:

3.1 SECONDARY LOWER EDUCATION OR GYMNASIUM

- Lower secondary education/ gymnasium covers grades 5 – 8 and is targeted at children aged between 10/11 and 14/15.

3.2 SECONDARY SUPERIOR EDUCATION

Upper secondary education may be:

- **high-school education**, which covers the high-school grades 9 - 12/13, with the following routes:
 - ✓ theoretical
 - ✓ aptitude-based
 - ✓ Technological

High-school education is organised in two successive cycles:

- ✓ **the lower cycle of high-school**, which covers grades 9 and 10
 - ✓ **the upper cycle of high-school**, which covers grades 11 - 12/13.
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- **vocational education**, including dual vocational education, with the duration of at least 3 years.

SECONDARY EDUCATION:

- ❑ In upper secondary education, the assessment results are expressed as **marks from 1 to 10** (where 10 is the maximum mark).
- ❑ **The assessment tools** are chosen based on the age and the psychological and pedagogical particularities of the primary beneficiaries of education, and on the specificity of each subject. These are:
 - oral questioning
 - tests, written works
 - experiments and practical activities
 - papers
 - projects
 - interviews
 - portfolios
 - practical tests
 - other tools chosen by the methodological committees and approved by the head teacher or developed by the Ministry of National Education/School Inspectorates in compliance with the national legislation.


NON-UNIVERSITY TERTIARY EDUCATION:

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

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 structure of the higher education reflects the principles of the Bologna process:
 - ✓Bachelor studies
 - ✓Master studies
 - ✓PhD studies.

ADULT EDUCATION:

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- ❑ Adult education includes training programmes at all qualification levels, organized in the public or private sector.
 - ❑ At public level, the Institute of Education Sciences provides training courses by which it promotes education reforms.
 - ❑ The Teaching-Staff Resource Center offers professional development courses with regard to the system of professional and transversal skills necessary to the teacher and to the national and European policies and strategies in the education field.

CURRICULUM, SUBJECTS, NUMBER OF HOURS:

- ❑ The content of education at secondary level is provided for in the **National Curriculum**, which is defined by the Law of National Education 1/2011, with its subsequent changes and additions, as a coherent set of framework curricula and subject curricula in school education.
- ❑ **The Framework Curriculum** includes the school subjects, the obligatory and optional areas of study, as well as the minimum and the maximum number of hours dedicated to them.
- ❑ The Framework Curricula and the curricula for obligatory subjects/areas of study in school education are developed by the institutions and bodies authorised by the Ministry of National Education and are approved by an Order of the Education Minister.

CURRICULUM, SUBJECTS, NUMBER OF HOURS:

- ❑ The Framework Curricula in primary, secondary and tertiary non-university education group the subjects across ~~seven~~ curricular areas:
 - Language and Communication;
 - Mathematics and Sciences;
 - Man and Society;
 - Arts;
 - Physical Education, Sport and Health;
 - Technologies;
 - Guidance and Counselling.

CURRICULUM, SUBJECTS, NUMBER OF HOURS:


- ❑ The curricula for optional subjects/areas of study are developed at school level, through consultation with the Teacher Council, the Student Consultative Council, the parents' association structure, as well as with the representatives of the local community. The curricula are approved by the board of the school.
- ❑ The share of compulsory subjects in the National Curriculum and that of optional subjects are determined in the Framework Curricula, so as to observe both the principle of equal opportunities and fairness, and the principle of relevance and decentralisation.

CERTIFICATION:

- ❑ All students who complete gimnaziu education receive a **completion certificate** and the **transcript of marks**, which is a part of **the educational portfolio**. The transcript is issued by the school and lists all the subjects studied in grades 5 - 8 with the corresponding annual average marks, as well as the general annual average marks for each grade.
- ❑ The students who complete grade 8 participate in **the National Evaluation**, a national examination which is used as a summative assessment of competences acquired throughout gimnaziu education. The results at the National Evaluation are recorded in the student's educational portfolio. The organisation procedures, the timetable, the subjects assessed at the National Evaluation and the curricula on which the development of the assessment items is based are all decided by the Ministry of National Education through an Order of Minister. The average general mark obtained at the National Evaluation is one of the criteria for admission to public high-school education.
- ❑ The students who complete high-school education receive the graduation diploma and the transcript, a component of the educational portfolio, which certify the completion of high-school studies and confer the right of access, under the law, to tertiary non-university education, as well as the right to take the Baccalaureate Examination.

CERTIFICATION:

- ❑ In order to pass **the Baccalaureate Examination**, the candidates must obtain at least the mark 5 for each test, and the final average mark must be minimum 6. The success at this examination is certified by the Baccalaureate Diploma, which is issued by the school and shows the marks obtained at each test, as well as the final average mark of the examination. The Baccalaureate Diploma confers to the high-school graduates the right to continue their studies in higher education, according to the criteria defined by the Ministry of National Education and the higher education institutions.
- ❑ The students who completed vocational education and pass the examination for the certification of a vocational qualification acquire **a Vocational Qualification Certificate** and the descriptive Certificate Supplement, based on the Europass model. The students who complete vocational education may continue their studies in high-school education.

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- *This presentation was prepared by the team of Romanian teachers participating in Erasmus project "Dealing with gifted education" 2018-2020 :*

- ❖ *IORDACHE CĂTĂLIN*
- ❖ *COJANU ELENA*
- ❖ *POȘIRCĂ GINA*
- ❖ *MĂRUNȚIȘ CARMEN*