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# Local Event – European Impact: Local History in European Context

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**Bucharest, Romania**  
**Școala Gimnazială Nr. 28**

# THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN ROMANIA



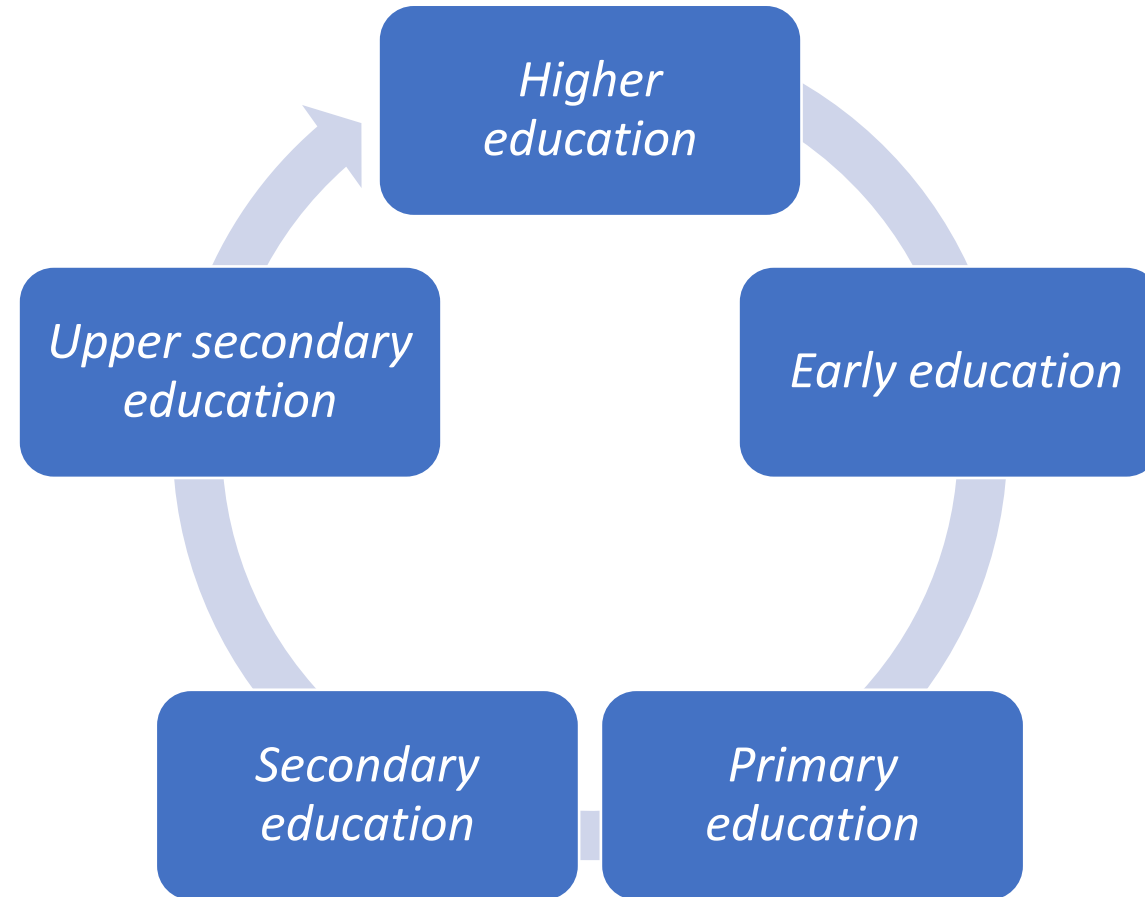
- Education in Romania follows an egalitarian system and is free. Education in Romania is administered and implemented by the Ministry of Education. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs collaborates with the Ministry of Education to enable exchange programs in the field of education, as well as the rights and conditions for foreign citizens to study in Romania.

# VALUES THAT ARE THE BASIS OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

- **PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIZATION**

- • *Equity* – respecting the right of each primary beneficiary to have equal chances of access and participation
- • *Inclusion* – respect for every child's right to education
- • *Transparency* – ensuring an open educational system
- • *Collaboration* – developing educational partnerships with family, community, economic partners
- • *Diversity* – recognition and promotion of diversity, prevention of discrimination
- • *Relevance* – education meets the needs of personal and social-economic development;
- • *Centering on the child* – through appropriate curriculum and the involvement of students in the decision-making process

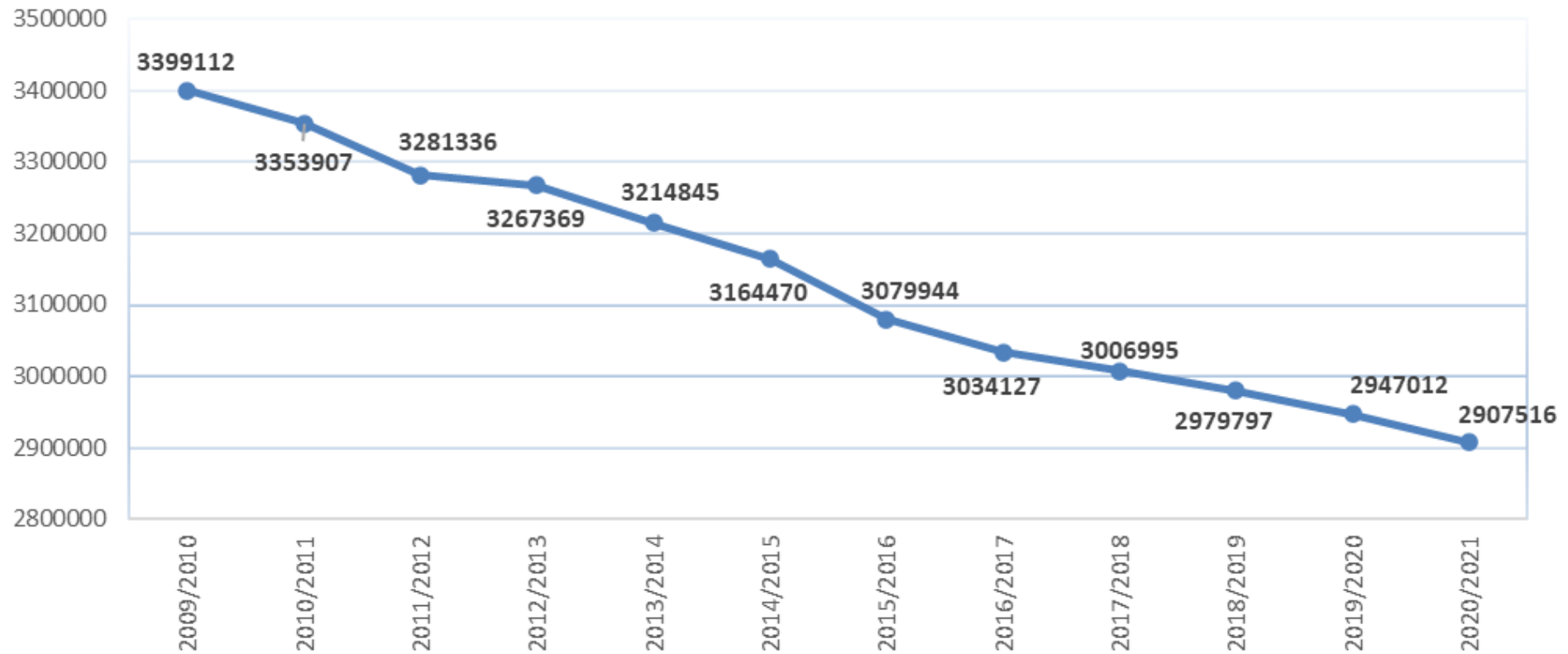
# LEVELS OF EDUCATION



# NUMBER OF STUDENTS

Total	Total	2903424
Pre-school	Total	505179
	Urban	292910
	Rural	212269
Primary	Total	873118
	Urban	497715
	Rural	375403
Secondary	Total	707201
	Urban	409428
	Rural	297773
High school	Total	616533
Professional	Total	109636
Higher Education	Total	91757

# The evolution of the numbers of students in pre-university education



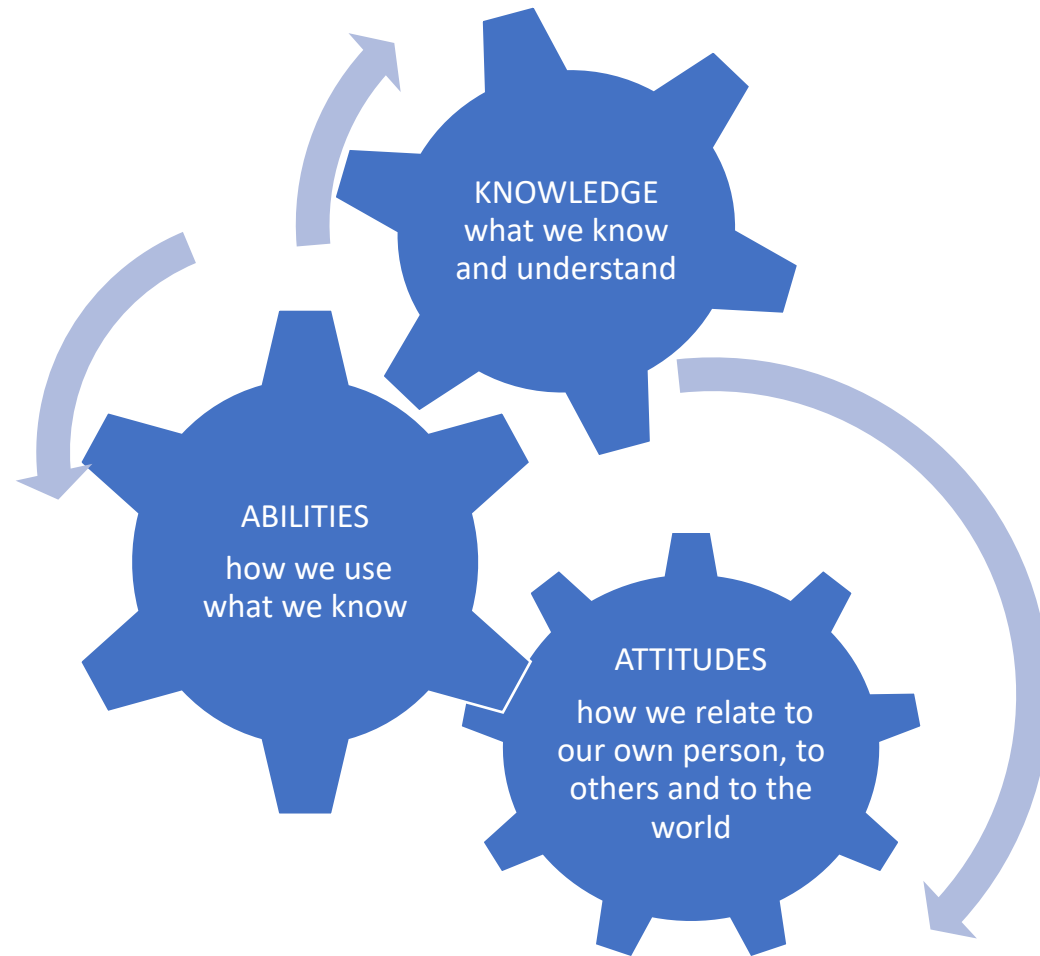
# THE NATIONAL CURRICULUM

## **The curriculum includes subjects organized in seven curricular areas:**

- Language and communication (Romanian language and literature, foreign languages, Latin);
- Mathematics and Natural Sciences (Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology);
- Man and society (History, Geography, Education for society, Religion);
- Arts (Musical Education, Artistic Education);
- Physical education and sport;
- Technologies (Informatics, Technological Education);
- Counseling and guidance.
- 
- Compulsory/optional curriculum:
  - Compulsory subjects for all students;
  - Optional subjects (established by consulting students and parents)



# The school curriculum is focused on skills training

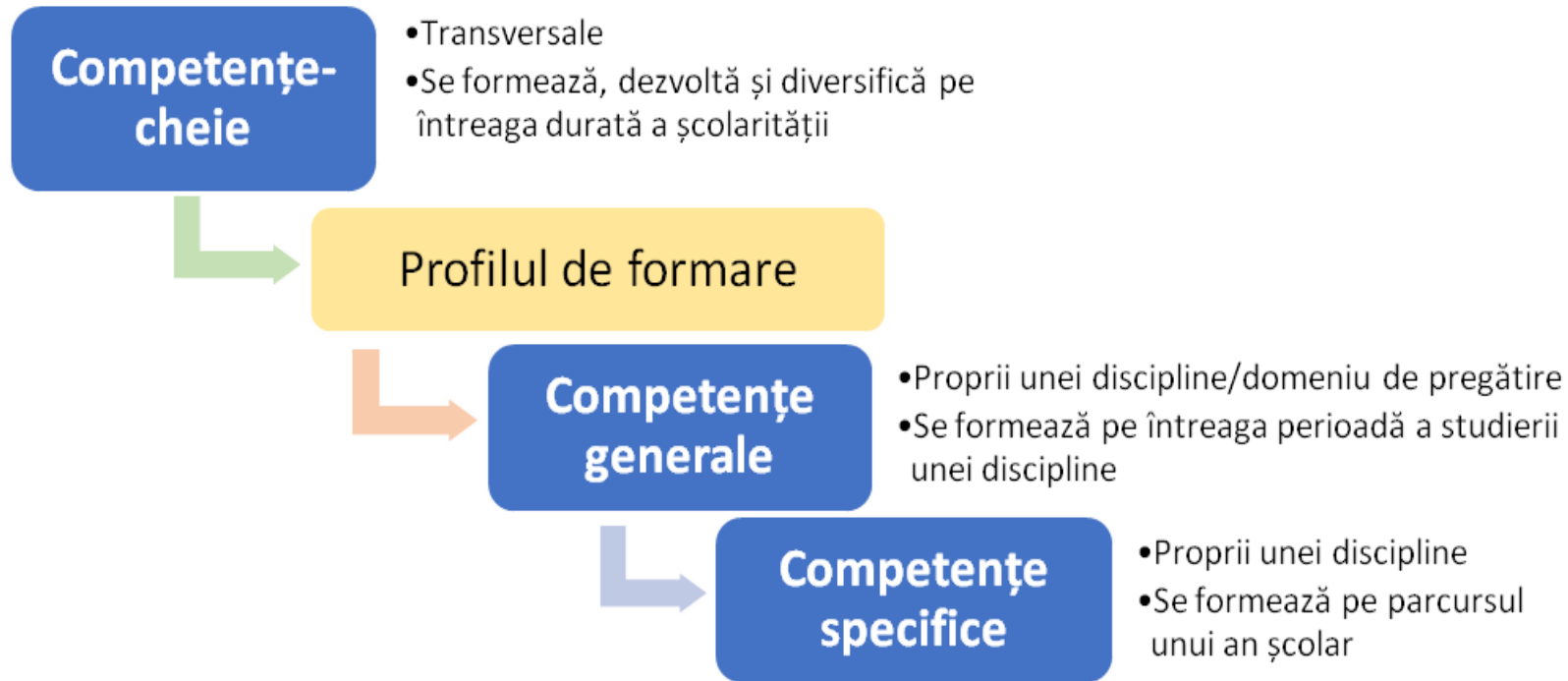


# The eight European key competences that form the basis of school curricula:

- 1. **Literacy competence** – refers to the ability to communicate and interact effectively, appropriately and creatively with others.
- 2. **Multilingual competence** – defines the ability to use several languages effectively and appropriately for communication.
- 3. **Mathematical competence and competence in science, technology and engineering** – mathematical competence refers to the development and application of mathematical thinking to solve a range of problems in everyday situations. Competence in the sciences involves explaining natural phenomena using scientific knowledge and methods. Competencies in technology and engineering are applications of knowledge and methodology in response to human wants and needs.
- 4. **Digital competence** – It involves the critical and responsible use of digital technologies in learning, work and social contexts. It includes digital literacy.

- 5. ***Personal, social and learning to learn competence*** – involves self-reflection, effective time and information management, learning and career management.
- 6. ***Civic competence*** – refers to active participation in civic and social life, as well as global and sustainable development.
- 7. ***Entrepreneurial competence*** – refers to creativity, critical thinking and problem solving, initiative and perseverance.
- 8. ***Cultural Awareness and Expression Competence*** – Involves understanding and respecting culture.

# Competence categories in the educational system



# ASSESSMENT OF LEARNING OUTCOMES

- **Current classroom assessment uses:**
  - a) in primary education, with the exception of the preparatory class, during which grades or qualifications are not awarded, by qualifications: "very good", "good", "sufficient" or "insufficient";
  - b) in the other levels of education, by grades from 1 to 10;
- **Summative evaluations:**
  - At the end of the last year of the kindergarten, a descriptive report is drawn up to evaluate the cognitive, emotional and social skills of the child;
  - At the end of the 2nd, 4th and 6th grades, students take national written assessments, mandatory in language and communication, mathematics and science - with the role of measuring the level of students' functional literacy.
  - At the end of the 8th grade, students participate in the national assessment (Romanian language and literature, mother tongue, mathematics), on the basis of which they are assigned to high school. At the end of high school, students take the national baccalaureate exam (oral and written tests in Romanian language and literature, foreign language, digital skills + tests specific to the high school profile).

# EDUCATIONAL ALTERNATIVES

- The education system also includes alternative education units (Step by Step, Montessori, etc.), which have organizational and functional autonomy, in accordance with the specifics of the alternative.
- **SUPPORT MEASURES FOR STUDENTS**
  - Awarding scholarships: for school performance; for social support;
  - Ensuring school medicine services;
  - Ensuring free transport for pupils and students;
  - Support programs: biscuits and milk; Hot meal in schools (only at the level of disadvantaged schools)

# STUDENT INVOLVEMENT IN SCHOOL LIFE



# According to international standards, children participation ...

- It starts from informing children about their rights, in transparent forms, adapted to their age, accessible for different needs and situations
- It is a voluntary process, children are not forced to express their opinions.
- It is based on respect for children's opinions and the interest in valuing them in decision-making.
- Involves children in analyzing problems and situations that have real relevance to their lives.
- It is child-friendly, by adapting contexts, methods and work resources to children's capacities and interests.
- It is inclusive, ensuring equal opportunities for all, without discrimination and encouraging opportunities for the participation of marginalized children.



- It involves training adults to facilitate children's effective participation
- It is safe, without the expression of opinions involving risks or negative consequences.
- It is an accountable process that informs children about how their views have been used in decision making.

**Students participate in decision-making by:**

- National Council of students, county councils and school councils of students;
- Other student associations;
- Consulting students in the context of important educational decisions.

- The vision regarding children's participation is based on: Article 12 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 24 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (2000), as well as art. 29 of Law no. 272/2004 as amended and supplemented, which promotes the right of children to freely express their opinions on issues that concern them and the right to have their opinions taken into account, in accordance with their age and maturity. General comment no. 12 (2009) on the child's right to be heard of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child elaborates on the meaning of children's right to participation and analyzes the contexts and basic requirements for the application of this right, both with regard to participation in political and democratic life and to other aspects of children's lives.

*Thank you  
for your attention!*