

The Romanian System of Education in the Graduates' Vision

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Abstract: The Romanian System of education represents a complex problem debated on large scale by a lot of people by generalizing the negative without offering solutions. Knowing the thinking of young generations upon the system of education is an important aspect because the visions, ideas, opportunities the positive and negative aspects seen by the students might become a source of inspiration for a didactic reform. The target group is represented by the graduated students from USAMV-Cluj-Napoca. The method of work was represented by the SWOT analysis being guided to achieve having as subject the Romanian System of education. Within their work for achieving the SWOT analysis the student praised both strong and weak points as well as the opportunities and threatening the systems is confronting with.

Keywords: system of education, positive and negative aspects, opportunities, threats, SWOT analysis

INTRODUCTION

Education represents an important aspect of human condition as well as a man harmonization to a dynamic society plentiful in information and technology. Future is based on the “bricks” of the past and therefore a perpetual reconsideration of the system of value in education handed over to generations is necessary.

In our days pupils and students covering the steps of the teaching system are asked to be active partners within the educational system, to identify the cognition, emotional problems and find efficiency for a settlement of these problems of them. We assist in the Romanian system of education in the last twenty years subdued in its interior to a permanent process of reforms between tradition and modernism. In the past there were both negative and positive aspects but in our days the positive and modernisms are insufficient implemented.

The domain of the SWOT analysis was applied in the university education. This SWOT Analysis is considered a process to identify where Romanian Universities are strong and vulnerable – where they should defend and attack. The result of the process is a “plan of action”. Done properly SWOT analysis will give a possible big picture of the most important factors and influence survival and future development of Romanian Universities, as well as a plan to act an. SWOT can be performed by the individual universities administrators or in assigned groups within or off institutions. (Popa, 2012).

Analyse of the positive as well as negative factors with an influence upon the Romanian system of learning is very important because of the dates for the development of the teaching system in schools and universities.

The research aim of this study is represented as follows: analyse Romanian system of education expectation and prospect for learning development; prepare Romanian system of education for future problems. In this research the following objectives are: analyse positive and negative aspects of the Romanian system of education; reveal the changes of the contemporary society reflected in education system; investigate the prospects system of education for learning development.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The SWOT analysis is a method which analyse the strong as well as the weak points having influence upon certain factors from a system or organisation. This method has a significance due to the subsequent measures to be taken for an bettering activities. The SWOT analysis groups information in two main categories: inner factors – strong and weak points; outside factors – opportunities and threats.

The target group who achieved the Swot method of research was represented by University of Agriculture Science and Veterinary Medicine graduates. They took part in a course for development teaching techniques in Teacher Training Department of University. Students belonging to the target group materialized the inner and outside factors with an influence on the Romanian system of education. For them the SWOT analyse was done in group under the guidance of a teacher. This group of students included 40 persons.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The teaching process is an ensemble of activities organized and directed, developed in stages within specialized institutions under the guidance of well prepared persons having the following types of activities: teaching-learning-evaluation, management, economics, administrative, extracurricular (Jinga and Istrate, 2001).

Learning within this teaching system being a complex one, having strong points, opportunities, is subjected to weak points too. By achieving the Swot method of research all of them identified strong points as follows:

1. The important part played by school in moulding and educating young generations, opinion in concordance with all the psycho-pedagogical specialists.
2. The second point of view concordant to Romanians mentality – church, family and school are traditional values handed over from generation to generation.
3. The compulsory education up to Xth class is gratuitous giving thus a chance by the school for children moulding. School gives a chance for all the pupils (good and weak ones) for a professional training.
4. Most of the teachers with a high degree of empathy are seen from the out sides as performing the job with vocation.
5. The number of 18 hours in a week in high school gives teachers an opportunity to study, to perfect and to relax. A good teacher who knows how to alternate the time for perfection, study and relaxation is an emphatic man, creative open to search and find new efficient learning strategies.
6. A number of 25 pupils in a class offers the chance for a cooperation in learning a differentiated work in group or individual work. On a real plan there exist situations of not respecting this number of children being thus a drill for a tactful, creativity and teachers masterliness.
7. The level of a good school structure (preschool, high school, university) has the aim to achieve the educational ideal and the level of the general culture is as compared with other countries.

The weak points identified by the participants to the course are:

1. Contents not adapted to the interests and group of age – the complexity of information leads only to given steps to a cognitive intelligence but without emotional intelligence the mechanical knowledge accumulated are not fructified.
2. Evaluation is based on knowledge not on competence leading further on to a difficult professional training to the place of a job. Because of this weak point the correlation

“to know-to do” is not achieved. The high quantity of concepts and notions to be memorised in the prejudice of the development of aptitudes is a way to diminish the training competence.

3. In the system of education the small wages are not at all attractive for those having psychological and teaching competences. As well as teaching materials for practical activities which might facilitate learning too.

4. Some teachers have a weak motivation towards information and perfection showing inertness and scepticism for many educational problems.

5. Thus teachers evaluation for a didactical performance is either subjective mainly that done by the students for their teachers or absent in high school may be the USAMV graduates don't know that the teachers from high school are from time to time evaluate by school inspectors.

6. The vertical relation between those from the Ministry of Education and teachers doesn't work in the form of dialogue cooperation and the legal frame for education is not stable.

7. In order to pass the exam for a stable place of teaching, an exam for professor in ordinary they have a lot of theory to learn without being tested an effective real evaluation of their competence.

8. On the other hand university system suffers from the point of view of the quality system of selection. The rural system of education is much behind as development because of the absence of schools and teachers.

9. To the end of the enumeration of the weak points in the Romanian system of is painful: “we are learned to work not to think”.

These threats detected by the graduates which might influence the educational system are:

1. Crisis for competent young teacher because of wages and of the hierarchy structures segregation of society who might lead to a segregation of schools - schools for reach and schools for poor.

2. Subtraction of birth rate will lead to the abolishment of schools the inefficiency of the didactic act in class set off by a supplementary work-home meditation.

3. A very rapid evolution of society lead to mutations training of the young generation and school because of the routine of the system might remain behind.

4. The absence of specialized managers in the behaviour of the aggressive children or other deficiency.

5. The growth of school abandon.

6. A serious threat in education might be fact that the young generations in the absence of models and of an authentic scale of value, school is neglected and the moulding of personality too.

The opportunities identified by the graduates are the following:

1. Within the system the communicative skills capacities are developed.

2. The cognition experience is convey from generation to generation.

3. The place of work is still stable the teachers spirit is young because it is all the time in touch with the young generations being a model for them.

4. The women who are teachers besides sole satisfaction have more time for the family because of the timetable.

5. The holidays are fix and on cycles.

6. The diplomas are recognized abroad, a fact that must not be neglected because of the European opening.

7. There exist at high school as well as university level collaborations with a very good specialists training in some domain.

CONCLUSION

Knowing the thinking of young generations upon the system of education is an important aspect because the visions, ideas, opportunities, the positive and negative aspects seen by them might become a source of inspiration for didactic reform.

This study is important for the future teachers, is an increase of motivation for an didactical career.

Knowing the negative aspects is a chance for a debate with those persons belonging to the domain of education in order to diminish or better to rectify them.

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