

# **THE SUMMARY OF THE DOCTOR'S DEGREE**

## **“The Improvement of the Statistic Informational System in Education”**

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#### **3. CURRICULUM VITAE – PROF. DRD. PETRE SILVIU NEACSU.**

### **1. KEY WORDS**

There are certain key-words used in this paper such as: curriculum, students, teachers, kinder-gardens, nursery schools, schools, faculties, universities, reform, informational system, university autonomy, pre-university education, university-education.

### **2. SYNTHESIS OF THE MAIN PARTS OF THE THESIS.**

This thesis tries to make an objective analysis of the educational system and of Romanian reforms on the one hand and on the other hand to lay emphasis on the important use of the informational system and to contribute to its continuous improvement.

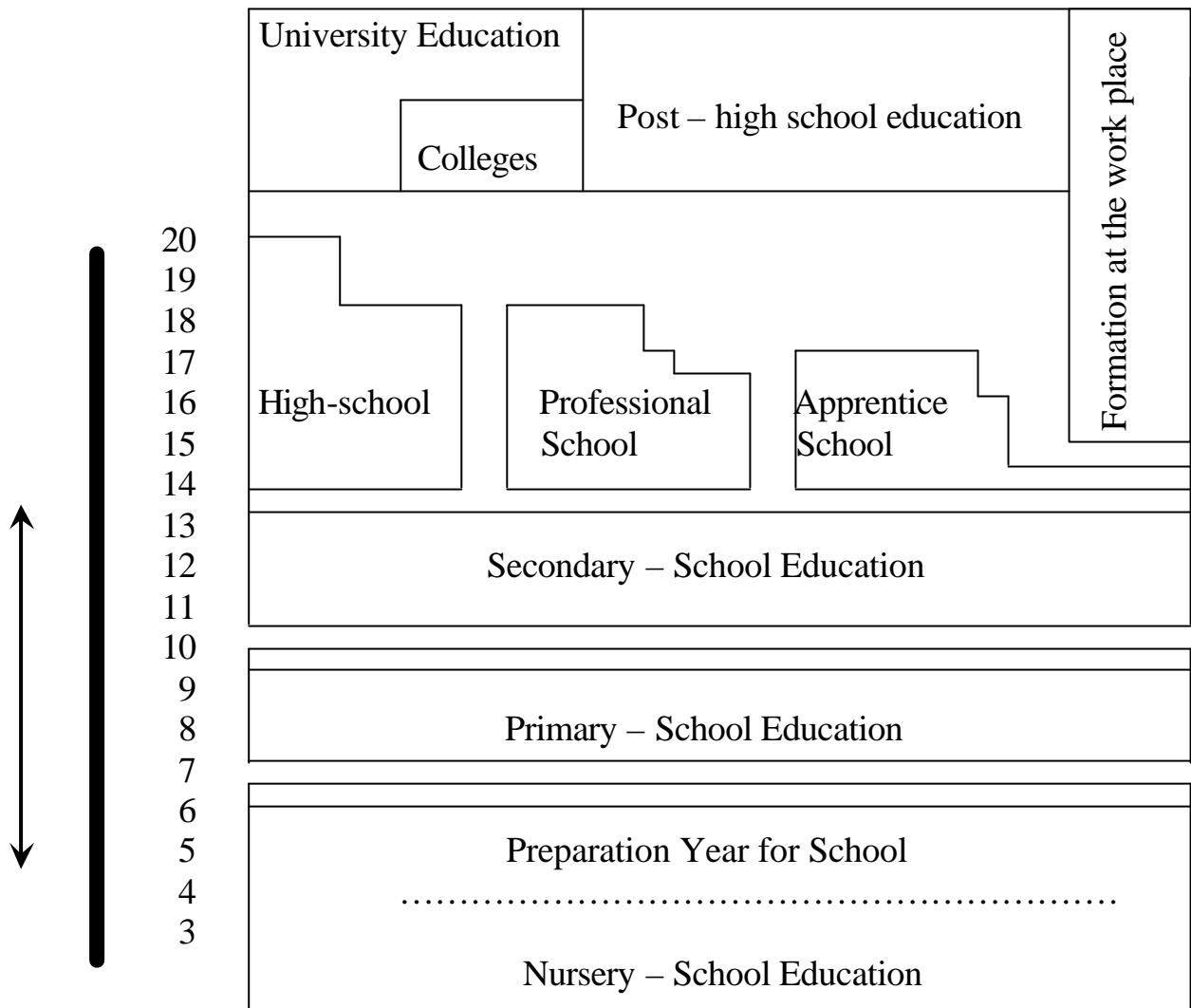
At the beginning of the 90's, the Romanian educational system was characterised by an excessive centralisation, a total lack of autonomy and a scarce participation of the local communities in school administration.

Schools could not plan and implement their budgets, the school headmasters could not have a coherent policy of their staff and the school curriculum was too old enough to keep the pace with the labour market.

After the 1990's the changes which occurred in education dealt with the following aspects:

- the diversification and completion of secondary-school education;
- the decrease of compulsory education;
- the decrease in number of pupils and of didactic norms;
- the promotion of education in the minorities languages;
- the re-thinking of finances;
- the diversification and harmony between the Romanian programmes and those from the European countries;
- the elaboration and printing of new text-books.

## The structure of the Romanian Educational System.



### Access.

- Post-high school and foremen education – admittance examination for the graduates of high school with or without a baccalaureate examination;
- Short-period university education – examination organised for the graduates of high school with a baccalaureate examination;
- Long-period university education :
  - Examination organised for the high-school graduates with a baccalaureate examination;
  - Further studies, doctor's degree and academics further studies : examination organised for university graduates with licentza examination;
  - Specialisation and perfecting courses : on demand.

## **The Completion of Study.**

- Compulsory education : capacity exam;
- High-school education : baccalaureate exam;
- Professional and apprentice education : graduation exam;
- Post-high school and foremen education : graduation exam;
- Short-period university education : graduation exam;
- Long-period university education : graduation exam :
  - Diploma paper with a “Study Certificate”;
  - Diploma paper and licentza exam with “Licentza Diploma”
- Post-university education :
  - For the further studies graduates : exam with “Further Studies Diploma”
  - For the Doctor’s Degree graduates : “Science Doctor’s Diploma”
  - For the academics post-university studies graduates : exam with “Graduates Diploma”

## **The structure of the Educational System European.**

In Europe the period of studies varies between two and six years according to the chosen course and the way of studying it. Many students meet with the opportunity of choosing from a high and more flexible range of offers.

In the high education frame there are included all the educational forms which solicit at entrance a graduation diploma of the secondary high school education.

In some countries, pupils may become students at the age of 18 or 19. Usually, the entrance at University is possible at any age, as long as the entrance conditions are respected. In the States which forms the European Union, the minimal request to obtain the access in the superior learning is the existence of an attending certify of high-school. In Romania, as well as in all the states of Central and East Europe, the number of vacant places in superior learning is limited. Most of times, the capacity of the superior learning institutes is lower than the places request, in this case being necessary an exam in order to select the candidates.

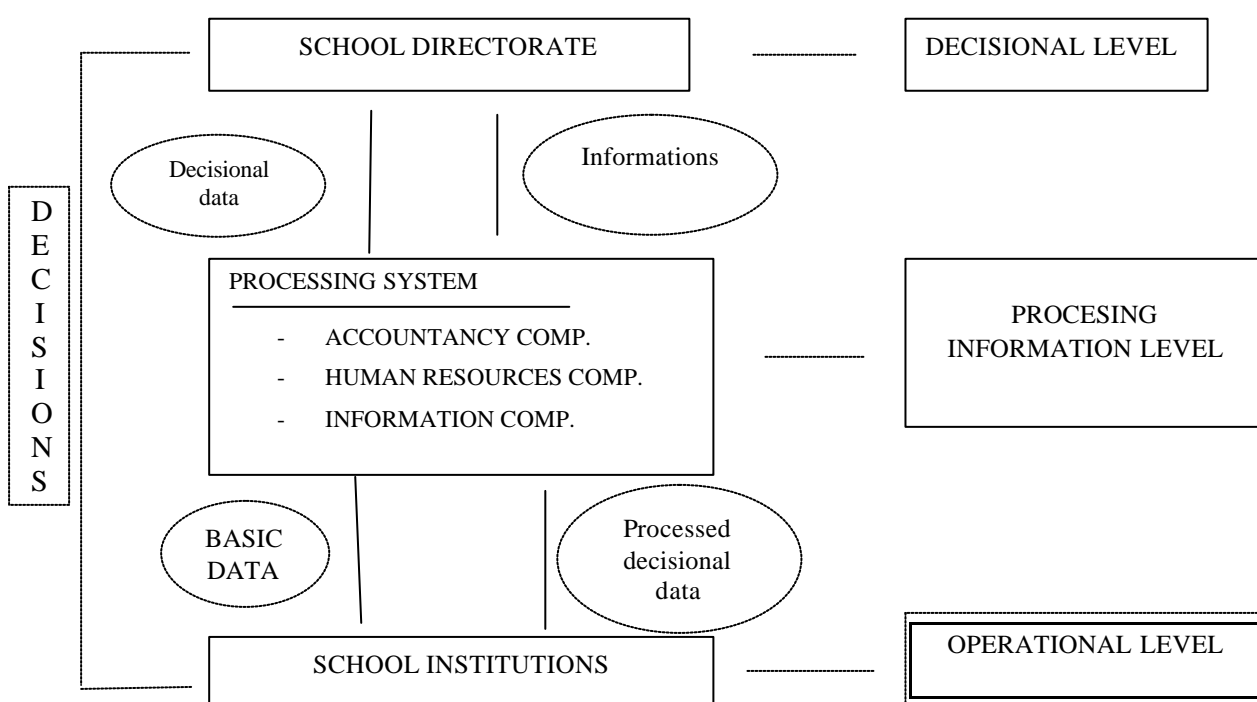
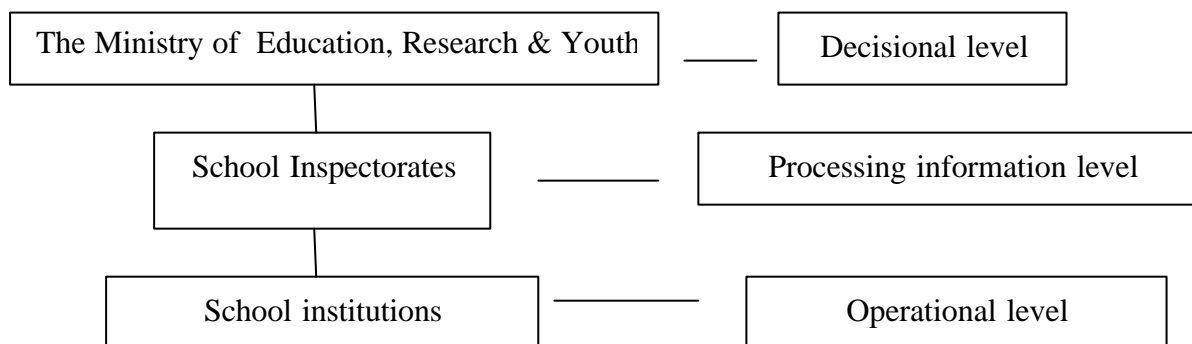
In Great Britain, the institution creates the member of places and the entrance conditions being aware of request. Pupils in the terminate year of high-school have the possibility of having six options (institutions and courses) in a single request. The

request is made in a typical paper which contains the details of learning results. This paper is sent to each institution requested using the Entrance University and Colleges Service. Each institution decides the number of places. This offer is usually conditioned. The final decision is taken in august, when the candidates have the results for the final examination of high-school. The candidates which have not got a place can ask for the entrance in another institution which has vacant places.

The use of statistic methods in perfecting the informational system in education.

The informational flux in the educational system is organised in three sub-systems:

1. the decisional sub-system;
2. the operating sub-system;
3. the informational sub-system.



It has been stated that for a proper functioning of the system it is necessary that the manual, mechanic and automatic processing of data be interactive and rapidly accomplished through its thorough area of preoccupation. Only this way can information be presented to its decisional system in a synthetic shape expressed by accounting financial and statistic indicators which, in their turn can count for a decisional basis.

A correct functioning of the system implies a series of steps such as :

A. The Registry of the Data.

It can be done through several methods grouped as follows:

a) According to the degree of comprising the studied subjects

- ❖ Total registry
- ❖ Partial registry

b) According to the used procedure:

- ❖ Directly
- ❖ With documents
- ❖ On a interview
- ❖ Auto registrations

c) According to the time of the registration:

- ❖ Current registration
- ❖ Periodical registration
- ❖ Occasional registration

B. Checking the authenticity of the data and the elimination of possible errors, intended or casual :

C. The statistic processing of data. Due to the amount and complexity of information which need to be taken and processed, to the necessity of several information, the range of methods of analyses is diverse enough. Thus there are used basic processing methods (the systematisation of data taken in turns, the making of charts and tables). In processing complex information there are used :

a) Methods of analysing the statistic series

- ❖ The statistic analysis of chronological series

- ❖ The statistic analysis of tertiary series
  - ❖ The statistic analysis of distribution series
- b) Statistic methods of characterising the causal links between phenomena.
- c) Systems of indicators specific to education.

### Case study.

The use of statistic methods in the educational informational system is tremendously important as it creates the following advantages :

- The possibility of automatic processing of data
- The grade accuracy of results and the possibility of foreseeing
- Extracting the maximum of information from the taken data and the possibility of optimising the answer variants.
- The possibility of obtaining feed-back for the measures implemented in the educational system in a short period of time, etc

In this paper there have been used analytical methods in determining indicators specific to education with direct exemplification for each and every component of the educational system (pre-school, primary, secondary, high-school, professional and apprentice, post-school and foremen, university).

Among the determined indicators I may present :

- The evolution of the total number of educational institutions
- Total didactic personnel
- Total number of pupils
- Total number of students

### Conclusion

Due to the special complexity of the present educational system the continual perfecting of the informational system is called for so that it can offer an exact informational basis to the one who decides at the right moment.

For processing a great deal of data correctly, efficiently and operatively the system should dispose of both technical means of taking information and processing, interpreting and sending the data.

In conclusion, we consider that a proper informational system must allow a rapid processing of data, contain the whole area of preoccupations and present information in a synthetic shape through accounting, financial and statistic indicators which can represent the decisional basis.

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1998 – 1999 – formation/perfecting stages in educational  
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2003 – preparation course in management, Brussels.

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Tribuna Învățământului Nr.767.11-17.10.2004

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