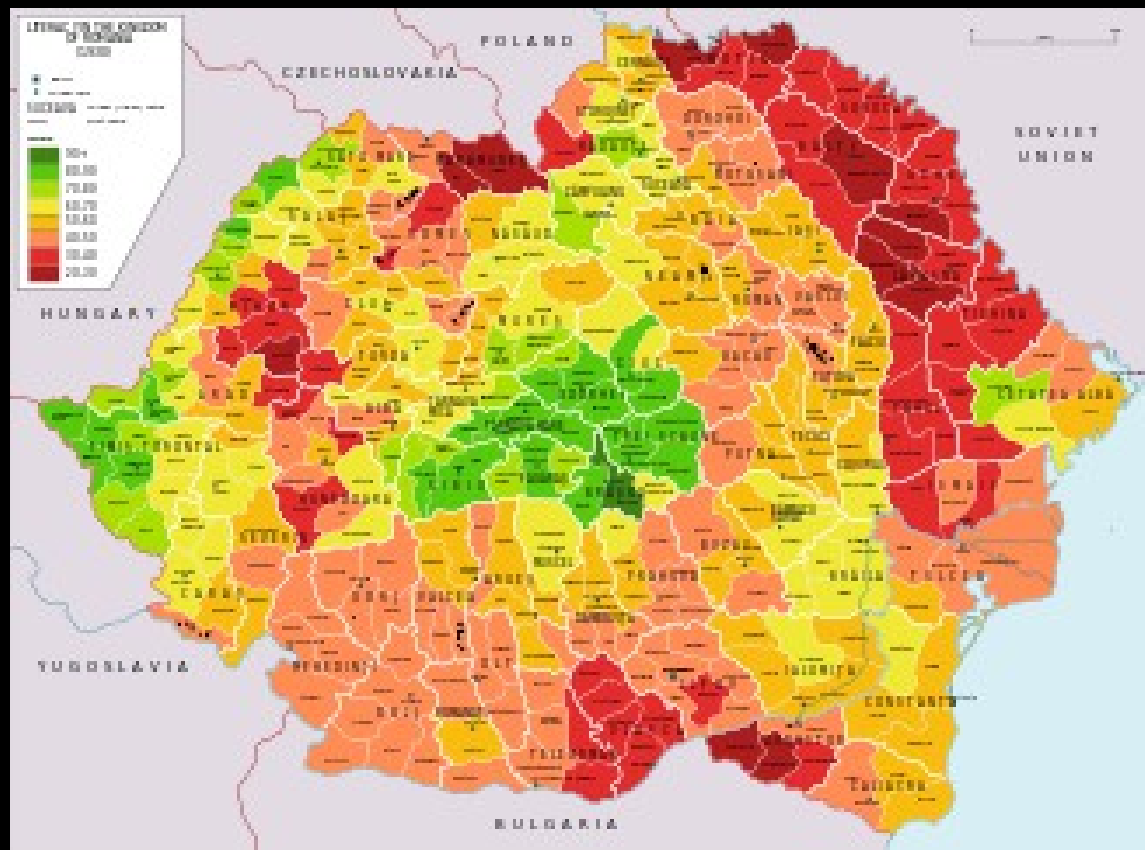


Illiteracy in Romania

Short History

- Before World War II the literacy rate in Romania ranked among the lowest in Europe. More than 38% of the population were considered illiterate.



Although the proportion of literacy had been increased somewhat by the time the Communists came to power , but it was still low. The Communist Party started a program called “Romanian Literacy campaign”.

Classes were organized throughout the country by the various people's councils, and a determined campaign was undertaken to increase enrollment. Most of these courses lasted two years and were conducted on a weekly basis by both regular teachers and literate volunteers; successful completion was officially considered equivalent to graduation from a four-year elementary school.

As a result of these increased efforts, the 1956 census showed an overall increase in the literacy rate to about 90 percent. According to this census illiteracy was still concentrated in the rural areas and among women. Literacy courses were continued until late 1958, when the government officially declared that illiteracy had been eliminated.

Current literacy rate in Romania

- Literacy rate in Romania is now around 98%, which gives it the 68th position world wide.
- On the short term, from 1992 until 2011 (the date when the last statistic was concluded) Romania suffered a small decrease , from 99% to 98%.
- Romania is fighting illiteracy by introducing 8 years of school obligatory.

Illiteracy among Rromani.

- In the first minute of our lives, we are all the same. Then everyone's chances are different. It all depends in which family you are born.

One of the moral duties of every teacher is to encourage the student to learn, to overcome his fears, and trust in his own intellectual capacities and strengths. No matter what is their skin color or where they come from. They need our help, in order to make them a equal part of this society.

The illiteracy rate among this people is higher than other minorities. Depending on the area the results could go as high as 30% illiteracy among them.

One of the main reasons is the fact that they abandon school, given the financial situation of their families and the low involvement of their parents.

There was a program in Romanian's schools, called " School after school" in which the children came to school after the end of their normal classes, and were taught once again the basic knowledge needed in order to be a literate person.

The program was successful, but because of the lack of funds, it ended. Still the illiteracy reduced.