

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN REGION SOUTH WEST

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ABSTRACT:

IN THE CENTER OF THE DEVELOPMENT ARE THE PEOPLE, THE DEVELOPMENT MEANS THE TRANSFORMATION OF PEOPLE'S LIVES, NOT JUST ECONOMIES. LABOUR OR STRATEGIES REGARDING THE OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION MUST BE ANALYZED IN THIS DOUBLE PERSPECTIVE, HOW THEY DEVELOPMENT AND ITS INFLUENCES ON STIMULATED INDIVIDUALS DIRECTLY. ECONOMISTS TALK ABOUT EDUCATION AS A HUMAN CAPITAL: INVESTMENT AND GUARANTEE A PROFIT INVESTMENT IN MACHINERY LIKE PEOPLE, BUT EDUCATION IS ABOUT MORE THAN THAT. EDUCATION AWARENESS OF THE IDEA THAT FACILITATES CHANGE IS POSSIBLE, THAT THERE ARE OTHER WAYS OF PRODUCTION ORGANIZING, TEACHES IT BECAUSE THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF MODERN SCIENCE AND ANALYTICAL REASONING BOOSTS LEARNING AND CAPACITY. THE NUMBER OF YEARS IS AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT OF SCHOOLING OF LIES THE REGION LEVEL IN TERMS OF EDUCATION, BUT EQUALLY IMPORTANT IS WHAT IS TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS.

KEY WORDS: *SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, EDUCATION, DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES, THE REGIONAL AUTHORITIES*

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development is a concept fairly nondescript. That evolves continuously adding new values makes them twice as hard to define. Generally when we talk about sustainability we consider three components: environment, society and economy. Currently three areas are interdependent, so that we can reach a state of one of the three areas without considering the other. For example - a healthy and prosperous society relies on a healthy environment and resources which provide food, clean water, fresh air and good for its inhabitants.

Sustainability is a paradigm in which the future is conceived as a balance between the environment, society and economy in order to develop and improve their quality of life.

Typically environmental education about dealing with two aspects: environmental protection and resource use.

The development center is the people, development means transforming people's lives, not just savings. Strategies related to education and employability of labor should be analyzed from this dual perspective, how they stimulate the development and influences on

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individuals directly. Economists talk about education as about human capital: people investing and generating a profit, like investment in equipment, but education is more than that. Education facilitates an awareness that change is possible, that there are other ways of organizing production as teaches the basic principles of modern science and analytical reasoning items and boosts learning ability. Number of years of schooling is an important element of the level at that region in terms of education, but equally important is what is taught in schools. Regional authorities have always wanted and still want education to be compatible with what people will do after graduation.

OVERVIEW OF THE REGION SOUTH WEST

South West region covers an area of 29,212 km² and is made up of five counties: Dolj, Olt, Valcea County and Gorj, and coincides roughly with the old historical region of Oltenia.

Carpathians and the Danube forms the northern or southern region of Oltenia natural boundaries. The Danube is an important regional resource and aims border with Bulgaria and Serbia over a distance of 417 km. The region borders with South Muntenia, Centre and West.

South West England has a population of 2,317,636 inhabitants, with a density below the national average (79.3 inhabitants / km² compared to 90.9 inhabitants / km²). Rural-urban structure of the population is 52.8% compared to 47.2%, the most rural counties are Olt (59.6%), Valcea (55%) and Gorj (53.3%).

Relief region is relatively balanced distribution, including mountains, plains, hills, and plateaus. The northern landscape is mountainous and hilly Oltenia (Carpathians and sub-Carpathian area), predominantly forests and grasslands. Lowlands specializes mainly in cereal crop and is considered one of the most fertile in Central Europe.

Hydrological network consists mainly of Danube rivers Olt and Jiu confer energetic role mainly in Romania (71.57% of the total hydropower production).

The messenger Oltenia region is rich in coal, construction materials (marble, granite and other ornamental rocks), ferrous and non-ferrous minerals.

Settlement network consists in 40 cities, 11 of the municipalities and 408 communes that comprise 2066 villages. The most important cities are Craiova (302,622 inhabitants) forthe (111,980 inhabitants), Drobeta Turnu-Severin (104,065 inhabitants), Miami (96 562 inhabitants) and Slatina (79,171 inhabitants). The small towns (under 20,000 population) many do not have adequate structure and development: Vânju Great Dăbuleni, Scornicești, etc.

EDUCATION IN THE REGION SOUTH WEST

In South West Regions, as in all regions of the country, education was the is considered a means of escape from rural areas, a chance to get better jobs in cities. It is now considered the modality also a refresher, revenue growth, even for those who remain in rural areas. Education is used to promote health and the environment, and the teaching of technical skills.

At regional level, primary education authorities consider essential to identify the most suitable candidates for a thorough education.

In reality not useful to have individuals higher education who do not find a job. Without adequate jobs, South West England lose this much needed intellectual capital, the most gifted children, where it invested heavily through primary and secondary education, and sometimes even at the university level, in favor of more developed regions (Bucharest Ilfov). This is often called "brain drain" and is a way more developed regions are supported by the development, such as the South West Region.

My opinion, the South West region provides all its youth education, because sometimes the best to migrate to other areas or even in the West, and the region does not receive any compensation. Most young people leave the region after graduating from high school and goes to the faculties of major universities and many of them find a job and settle there, which is a major loss for the region's economy. I think that nothing possible without the help of an educated public. Education equips people with the means to fight the challenges and gives us the necessary skills to make increasing South-West to become sustainable. When we think of education, we tend to think of the days at school, but the problem is much broader - it covers the dissemination of knowledge at all levels and a full range of topics: technical knowledge disseminated to keep us competitive, scientific knowledge that keep us healthy, educated company through sustainable choices in terms of the environment - all of which involve the dissemination of knowledge.

Sustainability means using resources in a way that allows future generations to also benefit from these resources - this includes not only natural resources but also human resources - the inhabitants of the region. Education is a means to reduce inequalities, those that exist between men and women. Now put emphasis on strengthening the knowledge and skills people along life.

EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The transition effects, visible especially at the economic level, have made a mark on the education system. The quality of education and educational reform are affected by insufficient infrastructure and poor endowment of the existing staff motivation (low wages) and the precarious situation of the population.

Regional secondary educational infrastructure is in a fairly advanced state of equipment degradation and poor majority.

Below I present situation of the school population both in the system state and the individual.

Witnessing a continuous decrease of the school population, from 452,674 in 2004/2005 school year to 424,471 in 2008 / in 2009. County recorded the lowest number of school population.

Higher education is the only level where there have been continuous growth in the number of people registered, which is due to the establishment of private higher education institutions. But the fact that a number of persons occupying management positions or positions requiring higher education were trained in the process. Increase the number of students was not however accompanied by expansion of education facilities, leading to overcrowding in higher education institutions. At present university education system comprises seven higher education institutions, 3 state universities (two in Craiova - Craiova University and the University of Medicine and Pharmacy and one in Miami - State University Constantin Brancusi) and four private (two in Craiova, 2 Rm. Valcea). In addition to these local academic institutions in the region working and other branches of state universities. Today and higher education establishments began to show a decline in terms of newcomers in the first academic year.

Explicit professional qualifications must meet present and future needs of the economy in order to talk about sustainable development of regional education. Otherwise, graduates cannot find a job. To ensure their relevance, qualifications are created based on occupational analysis which result in occupational standard in consultation and partnership with stakeholders and subsequently validated by independent committees for each sector. A professional qualification is described by a standard training. Validation is a process transparent and operate according to clear criteria. Professional qualifications at national level

in Romania is based on units of competency. Demonstrate competence explicitly specified in these standards is the basis for certification.

Transition effects, especially visible in the economic, have made a mark on the education system throughout the country, but also in the South West region. The quality of education and educational reform are affected by insufficient infrastructure and poor endowment of the existing staff motivation (low wages) and the precarious situation of the population. Secondary educational infrastructure at regional level (741 schools and 151 high schools) is in a fairly advanced state of degradation and major equipment insufficient.

Paradoxically, the more a society is more educated and wealthier its negative impact on the environment is higher consumption needs are greater and pollution too. This leads to the conclusion that only educating citizens is not sufficient to achieve sustainable development. The challenge is to educate the consumer without increasing need of the population, changing consumption patterns and limiting pollution.

In areas with low education generally reduces economy to agriculture and resource extraction. The higher the level of education increases, there are industries increasingly sophisticated consumer level is high, and therefore pollution is higher.

CONCLUSIONS

The link between sustainable development and education is so complex. Education is what helps each region to achieve their sustainable development goals. The impact is the increase in agricultural productivity, increase attention to health, reduce the rate of population growth and raise living standards generally.

The South West region, to reorient education towards sustainable development, the developing education programs to find must balance the knowledge of the future and the traditional way of life. The traditional way of life move or surprise us with very ecological solutions to problems related to the use of resources. A turn back of traditional way of life is impossible for those who lead an urban life, but the cultivation of traditional values can be a good support for sustainable development.

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