BASIC PRESENTATION OF SCHOOL

The Nicolina Technical High School has 700 students aged between 15-50, boys and girls, receiving different forms of education: high school education, professional school, technical vocational school. We also have classes for adults (during which they complete their studies). Nicolina’s tradition in offering afternoon classes for adult learners is very old (since the school was established in 1894) and it addresses in special for adult employed who want to obtain a higher qualification or for adult unemployed who want to obtain a qualification suitable for obtaining a job.

The education in Nicolina School is trying to achieve the equal access to education by avoiding social, economical, psychological or ageing discrimination. One of the major goals is to offer to our learners the positive motivation for continuous learning for better facing our changing world – this meaning that learners achieve the willing to continue their compulsory basic education by complementary instruction in traditional learning curriculum or in different forms of training.

All the profiles offered by the school include guiding in technical areas but also theoretical fields. Our institution is preparing students in compulsory education and in non-compulsory education (this includes adult education). The teaching areas contain obligatory subject matters, subject matters that are decided on the school level and subject matters based on local community suggestions. There are 10 groups of young students, about 389 boys and girls, between 15 and 20 years of age. The school program is 5 days/week, 4-5 classes/day, using the school spaces. After graduating, our students can obtain school-leaving examination diploma and/or graduating certificate. In special cases, they can obtain professional attestation.

The school is situated in the industrial area, a worker’s district, now with a very high level of unemployment. The social background is disadvantageous, unfavourable: lack of material and financial resources, lack of good access to the health services, to education and culture, weak participation to the social and political community life. As a consequence we are often confronted with people that have been excluded from the social, economical and cultural life. The socio-economical background leads to the serious growth of immigration to the more developed areas both in Romania and abroad.
About Romania, About Iasi

The Romanian territory is a classical geographical example of unity in diversity. The Carpathians, the Danube and the Black Sea are the three elements whose mixture leads to the unity and originality of the Romanian territory called the Carpathian-Danubian-Pontic space. If the Carpathians have always been the backbone of the Romanian land and the Danube has connected the Romanians to the sea and the rest of the world, then the Black Sea has always been a crossing place of international traffic offering the Romanians the opportunity to participate in this commercial circuit.

Born in the Carpathian-Danubian-Pontic space, the Romanian people, descending from the Dacians and the Romans, represents in the ethno-cultural space of Europe one of the oldest people, having according to the historian Nicolae Iorga, "roots which are four times millennial".

Forced to suffer the wild attacks of migratory people for a long time, the Romanians constituted themselves into independent states in the 14th century by uniting the existent pre-state territories. Although historic circumstances prevented the forming of a unique Romanian state for a long time there have always existed common origins, traditions and customs, a unitary geographic frame and community of language. The anti-communist revolution of December 1989 showed the Romanians' option for democracy and liberty.

Thoroughly European, Romania has given the world cultural patrimony great personalities: the scholar Dimitrie Cantemir, the sculptor Constantin Brancusi, the musician George Enescu, the inventor Henri Coanda, the diplomat Nicolae Titulescu, the historian Nicolae Iorga, the dramatist Eugen Ionescu, the historian Mircea Eliade, the mathematician Grigore Moisil. Representing an oasis of Latinity in this part of the world, the Romanians confirm the statement made by the Romanian historian Nicolae Iorga: "We have remained Romanians because we could not part from the memory of Rome".
History of town

There are towns or cities which have a real vocation for history. Iasi, the former capital of Moldavia, is one of them.

Iasi is the most important political, economic and cultural centre of Moldavia and one of the oldest cities in Romania. Situated in the North-East of Romania, between the Moldavian Plateau and Jijia Plain, on the River Bahlui, it used to be the crossing place of the most important commercial roads that passed through Moldavia coming from Poland, Hungary, Russia and Constantinopole.

Archaeological investigations attest the presence of human communities on the present territory of the city and around it as far back as the prehistoric age. But the beginnings of urban life in Iasi are to be found in the second half of the 14th century, the name of the city being mentioned for the first time in a document about commercial privilege granted by the Moldavian ruler Alexandru cel Bun to the Polish merchants of Lvov in 1408. Major events in the political and cultural history of Moldavia are connected with the name of the city of Iasi. Thus it is here that we can trace the roots of the Romanian national historiography. The great scholars of the 17th century - "the golden age" of Romanian culture - namely Grigore Ureche, Miron Costin and later Ion Neculce, wrote most of their works in the city or not far from it and the great European fame scholar Dimitrie Cantemir also linked his name to the capital of Moldavia.

Iasi continued to be the most important cultural centre of the country even after Bucarest became the capital of Romania in 1862. It is in Iasi that the first Romanian university was founded in 1860 during the reign of Al.I. Cuza. Many great personalities of Romanian culture are connected to Iasi. Iasi, "the city of great loves", represents a symbol of Romanian history about which Nicolae Iorga rightly said "there should be no Romanian who does not know it".