







AKSARAY İL MİLLİ EĞİTİM MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ



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1. Considerații generale

В

PERFECT

Α

NAME

D

Antreprenoriatul devine rapid o carieră pe care tinerii o aleg și o urmează, precum și o soluție pentru problemele economice globale, pusă în practică din ce în ce mai des. Prin urmare, considerăm că acest interes sporit manifestat pentru antreprenoriat duce la creșterea numărului de locuri de muncă, prin intermediul unor acțiuni inovatoare variate. Astfel, se pot aduce multe îmbunătățiri acestui domeniu, posibile datorită faptului că se pune accent pe cercetarea de tip comercial.; de exemplu marchetingul. Drept rezultat, nu se acordă destulă atenție dezvoltării talentului pentru antreprenoriat. Încurajarea inițiativelor și a inovațiilor în acest domeniu este necesară pentru crearea de noi locuri de muncă, pentru a oferi pregătirea necesară tinerilor, precum și un punct de pornire pentru generațiile viitoare și alte acțiuni pe acest plan.

Pentru a ne atinge scopul de a studia antreprenoriatul în regiunile noastre, în același timp promovându-le pe plan european, instituțiile noastre vor face apel la:

1. General Considerations

В

PERFECT

A

NAME

D

Entrepreneurship is quickly becoming legitimised and sought after career option among youth as well as often quoted solution to economic challenges world-wide. As such, we think that interest in entrepreneurship stimulates the creating of opportunities for job growth via new ventures. However, there is still much room and many areas for improvement: it has got as focus too much attention on commercialised research, and consequently little has been done on a national or provincial level to foster and develop the entrepreneurial and innovative talent in order to start new job opportunities or to provide the training ground and launch point for the next generation and new ventures.

In order to accomplish the goal of studying entrepreneurship in our areas first and promote our regions through it our institutions embark on:

- a. domeniul educațional: inspectoratele școlare, liceul pentru a include antreprenoriatul în curriculumul școlar și pentru a verifica nivelul de implementare al acestuia;
- b. învățarea prin experiență practică: elevilor și formatorilor le sunt oferite oportunități de a participa la stadii de ucenicie/practică la partenerii locali, precum și șansa de a învăța/preda în afara sălii de clasă, în vederea dezvoltării gândirii critice;

c. sprijin propriu-zis în vederea lansării de afaceri prin:

- -suport legal centrul pentru conservarea patrimoniului cultural, școală vocațională, centrul de cercetare;
- pregătire și mentorat: inspectoratul, direcțiunea, consiliul Lodz, liceul, universitatea;
- valorificare și promovare-ziarul, toți partenerii.

Societatea este în criză, iar școala, parte importantă a acesteia, este și ea în aceeași situație. La nivel european natalitatea scade, iar o urmare firească este scăderea numărului de copii din școli. Unitățile de învățământ de stat sunt într-o concurență acerbă cu cele private. Părinții înțeleg tot mai bine importanța unei educații de calitate și caută acest lucru pentru copil. Problemele apar atunci când societatea civilă și statul încearcă să definească noțiunea de școală de calitate. Cunoscutul profesor de

- **a. education:** The school inspectorates, the high schools to include the scale and scope of entrepreneurship in the school curricula, check level of implementation;
- **b. experiential learning:** opportunities for students and trainers to participate in internships at local partners' institutions, learning opportunities outside the classroom, to build critical thinking;

c. support for ventures:

- actual support legal basis;
- the centre of conservation of culture, vocational school, research centre;
- -training and mentoring: the inspectorate, directorate, city of Lodz, high school, the university;
- -celebration and promotion the newspaper, all.

Nowadays the whole society is at risk and as its constituting part is subject to the same issues. European wide birth rate is decreasing and consequently one if its natural effects is downsizing of the number of children who attend school. State schools are in avid competition with the private ones. The parents keep questioning if children in schools understand better and better the importance of quality in education and seek it for their children. Of course problems arise where the

pedagogie și specialist în evaluarea unităților de învățământ, H-G. Rolff de la Universitatea din Dortmund a structurat câteva obiective importante care pot determina o educație de calitate. În viziunea sa, o școală bună este aceea unde:

- "1. Obiectivele școlii sunt în acord cu cele ale comunității locale.
- 2. Diferitele parcursuri de formare propuse de școală sunt în acord cu finalitățile stabilite de aceasta.
- 3. Conflictele din școală sunt cunoscute și se iau măsuri pentru atenuarea lor.
- 4. Conducerea școlii și profesorii discută periodic despre valorile educative ale școlii.
- 5. Cel care are alte valori decât cele ale școlii poate beneficia de un cadru în care să le exprime.
- 6. Obiectivele școlii sunt cunoscute și înțelese de către părinți.
- 7. Profesorii își organizează modul de predare în funcție de obiective clar definite.
- 8. Elevii și profesorii se identifică într-o anumită școală: școala e parte integrantă a identității lor.
- 9. Fiecare elev, profesor, părinte e gata să facă ceva pentru a contribui la dezvoltarea școlii.
- 10. Profesorii și elevii sunt sinceri unii față de ceilalti.
- 11. Profesorii și părinții comunică deschis unii cu ceilalți.
- 12. Profesorii se sprijină reciproc.
- 13. Este acceptat ca, în cadrul corpului

state tries to offer a definition of what is a qualitative school. The renowned professor of both pedagogy and assessment of school, H-G Rolff from University of Dortmund sketched some aims that determine a qualitative education. In this view a good school is the one when/where:

- 1. The aims of the school are the same with the local community;
- 2. The different paths of training proposed by the school are in great concordance with the ends established by it.
- 3. The conflicts from school are known and measures are taken to prevent them.
- 4. The management of the school together with the teachers discuss periodically about the educational values of the school;
- 5. Those in school who may share other values than those of the school have the right to express them in school.
- 6.The objectives of the school are known and understood fully by parents.
- 7. The teachers organize and conduct their teaching based on clear objectives.
- 8.Students and teachers are defined by a certain school: school is an integrative part if the community.
- 9.Each and every student –parent, teacher is ready to bring forward their contribution to the development of the school.
- 10.Students and teachers are open, frank to each other.
 - 11. Teachers and parents have tan open

- profesoral, dascălii să-și exprime emoțiile (mânie, bucurie, etc.).
- 14. Profesorii se străduiesc să păstreze un climat de bună înțelegere în școală.
- 15. Şedinţele cu părinţii au întotdeauna obiective clare, anunţate din timp acestora.
- 16. Școala e preocupată de dezvoltarea unui învățământ de calitate.
- 17. Profesorii sunt exigenți cu elevii.
- 18. Școala integrează noile tehnologii în activitatea de zi cu zi.
- 19. Profesorii sunt deschisi ideilor noi.
- 20. Fiecare profesor își asumă responsabilități pentru ca activitatea școlii să se desfășoare în condiții dintre cele mai bune.
- 21. Există măcar un grup de elită în școală care îi aduce faima.
- 22. Conducerea școlii face în așa fel încât toți profesorii să fie implicați în deciziile care se iau.
- 23. Inovatiile pedagogige sunt încurajate.
- 25. Școala își analizează sistematic nevoile de inovare.
- 26. Școala beneficiază de o conducere cu autoritate.
- 27. Principala preocupare a conducerii școlii este să creeze un climat sănătos, favorabil învățării.
- 28. Conducerea școlii acordă atenție formării continue a profesorilor.
- 29. Există un acord între profesori în ceea ce privește punctualitatea și ordinea.
- 30. Școala are o tradiție bine cunoscută.
- 31. Majoritatea elevilor se ajută reciproc.
- 32. Există o competiție corectă între elevi.

communication flow

- 12.It is accepted that, among the teaching body, the teachers to express their feelings anger, joy.
- 13. The teacher strives to keep an atmosphere of good terms and understanding in their school.
- 14. The parent teacher conferences have clear objectives announced in advance.
- 15. School is constantly preoccupied to develop the quality of the teaching and learning process.
- 16. Teachers are severe with students
- 17. School uses the new technologies in their daily activity.
- 18. The teachers prove willing to adapt to new ideas and improvements in education.
- 19. Every teacher takes the charges of the daily work of the school.
- 20. There is at least one elite group in school which generates the school's fame.
- 21. The management of the school ensures that all teachers are involved in decision making.
- 22. Pedagogical innovations are encouraged.
- 23. The school looks into its educational needs concerning didactic innovations.
- 24. School benefits from authority in management.

- 33. Profesorii folosesc metode active de predare.
- 34. Școala se străduiește să promoveze performanțele fiecăruia dintre elevii săi.

(http://www.contributors.ro/administratie/educat ie/ce-este-o-scoala-buna/)

- 25. The main preoccupation if the school is to make a healthy climate for learning.
- 26. The management looks on favourably regarding teacher training programmes.
- 27. The main concern of the school management is to assure a healthy environment ,proper for learning.
- 28. The school management focuses on long life learning and in training programmes for teachers.
- 29. There is an agreement among teachers concerning punctuality and organisation.
 - 30. The school is well reputed.
- 31. The majority of students help each other.
- 32. There is fair competition among students.
- 33. The teachers in school apply active participative methods of teaching.
- 34. The school insists on promoting performances of each and every of its students". (http://www.contributors.ro/administratie/educat ie/ce-este-o-scoala-buna/)

Of course these aforementioned ideas seem simple written on paper, but they tend to complicate when they need to be applied.

For instance, the goals of the school must be the same with the community's objectives, but what is there to be done when the aims of

Aceste idei par simple atunci când sunt așternute pe hârtie, dar devin mult mai complicate atunci când sunt aplicate în realitate.

De exemplu, obiectivele școlii trebuie să fie în acord cu obiectivele comunității, dar ce pot face profesorii când obiectivele comunității nu sunt stabilite clar? Ce pot face profesorii când formarea propusă de școală nu coincide cu cea dorită de societate pentru că practic școala se pliază după calificările profesorilor, sau ce poate face o școală atunci când părinții pur și simplu nu înțeleg sau nu sunt de acord cu obiectivele școlii, cu școala în general? Cum se poate modifica percepția pe care o are comunitatea asupra unei școli?

Sunt întrebări la care managerul unei școli trebuie să răspundă, să găsească soluții, să aducă elevii la școală și să crească performanța școlară. Sunt unele elemente pe care nu au cum să le stăpânească, precum scăderea drastică a numărului de elevi, dar și altele pe care le pot influența și trebuie să o facă pentru ca școala să supravietuiască.

În cele ce urmează vom încerca să oferim căi de modificare a percepției comunității asupra școlii, căi prin care o unitate de învățământ își poate păstra sau crește numărul de elevi apoi, poate să sporească performanța acestora și să intre pe o spirală ascendentă a calității educaționale, pentru că unul dintre elementele amintite mai sus îl potențează pe celălalt. Important este pentru o școală să spargă cercul vicios bazat pe elevi cu probleme, performanță slabă, imagine defavorabilă. Orice manager își dorește acest lucru dar nu are instrumentele necesare, așa încât se mulțumește cu o atitudine pasivă, rămâne blocat în mentalități învechite, produsul furnizat este din ce în ce mai slab

the community are not clear? What can teachers do when the training proposed by the school does not coincide with the one wanted by society sine school adapts itself to the teachers' qualifications, or else what can teachers do when parents simply don't understand or agree with the aims of a certain school? How can such a perception over a school be changed?

These are questions a manager of a school should answer to, to find solutions for, to attract more students to school and to increase school performance. Some elements can't be controlled, such ad the dramatic downfall of the number of students but also some that they control as that must in order for the school to survive.

Additionally, we are going to show some ways in which the perception of the community can be changed, ways in which a school can keep or even increase the number of students, can increase the performances of their students and of course to fit in an ascending spiral of educational quality, because one of the afore elements helps the other. A school must break the circle of students with problems, poor performance, poor image. Any school manager wishes this breakage to happen but they don't have maybe the necessary tools, so they become content with a passive attitude, remains blocked in a passive attitude, the results they offer are weaker weaker and qualitatively and

calitativ, iar imaginea școlii în comunitate se degradează.

1.1. Imagine și performanță

Imaginea pe care o are o unitate de învățământ a devenit în ultimii ani esențială pentru desfășurarea activității în condiții optime întrucât finanțarea școlilor se face în funcție de numărul de elevi, efort la care se adaugă ajutorul primit de la donatori, voluntari, iar dacă aceștia nu au o imagine bună despre școală nu fac donații, nu se implică în viața școlii și pur și simplu aleg altă unitate de învățământ care să corespundă dorințelor lor. Fără abilitatea de a atrage elevi, profesori, specialiști, facilități, echipamente, școlile vor înceta să mai existe.

Obținerea resurselor se face prin schimb. Instituțiile educaționale oferă cursuri, programe educaționale, pregătire pentru carieră și alte servicii pe piața educației. În schimb, ele primesc resursele necesare: taxe școlare – dacă este cazul, donații, timp, energie, bani de la bugetul statului. Conceptul de schimb este central în marketing. Ca urmare, managerii școlilor, universităților, au fost puși în ultimii ani în situația de a construi o imagine pentru școlile lor, ca să rămână pe piața educațională și să nu se desființeze, au fost nevoiți să învețe "din mers" conceptul de marketing în cadrul căruia ar fi trebuit să dezvolte ideea de brand.

Contextul social si economic a

consequently the image in community sharply falls down.

1.1. Image vs. Performance

The image owned by a school has become lately an essential device in developing the respective school activity properly since in many countries financing of the schools is made in full accordance with the number of students enrolled. To this effort there we can add the support from donors, sponsors etc. If the perception is not good they won't involve in the particular school's life, they might as well choose another school which to correspond to their wishes. Without the ability to attract students, teachers, specialists in education schools will eventually cease to exist.

Obtaining the resources is to be made by exchange. The institutions of education provide courses, educational programmes, career training opportunities and other services on the educational market. In exchange they get the resouces; school supplies, time, energy , money from the national and local budget. The concept of exchange is a central one in marketing. Consequently, the managers of schools confronted with the situation to build and image for their schools, for them to remain on educational market and not to fall apart, the respective managers had to learn by doing the marketing concepts in which the idea of 'branding' should have arisen.

The social and economic context has

determinat o goană după elevi și o grabă în a promova orice eveniment se desfășura într-o școală, fără să se țină cont că mesajele transmise în acest fel trebuie să fie unitare pentru a crea imaginea unei organizații puternice și de încredere. Această ultimă calitate este, poate, cea mai importantă pentru că părinții trebuie să aibă încredere că ceea ce face școala pentru copil, este adecvat și corespunde intereselor copilului, familiei și nu școlii sau profesorilor.

Imaginea unei școli este importantă și pentru cei care sunt deja elevi sau profesori ai unității respective: dacă imaginea este bună și performanța oamenilor este pe măsură. Viața economică, socială, politică sunt, la rândul lor, spații impregnate de imagini neomogene, deseori contradictorii, influentează care formarea atitudinii oamenilor si organizatiilor față de școli. Imaginile se transmit în spațiul informational prin comunicare, iar ele ajung la public, însă acesta nu este omogen, iar comunicarea trebuie să se adapteze diferitelor publicuri pentru a fi eficientă. Această adaptare trebuie să țină cont de gradul de implicare în procesele de comunicare sau de susținere a organizației.

"Dacă un grup de oameni descoperă că este supus unor asemenea acțiuni, ce îi afectează viața (şomaj, poluare, insecuritate etc.) sau îi rezolvă brought about a terrible want and rush for attracting students and therefore a rush in promoting anything happened in school without taking into consideration that the messages conveyed this was should have a unity to create the image of a powerful and trustworthy organization. This latter quality is maybe the most important one for parents for they must trust what school does for their child is adequate and proper and truly corresponds with the children's needs, the family of the child needs and not to the schools or teachers.

The image of a school is of utmost importance for those who are studying there already altogether with their teachers: if the image is good ,the same is the performance brought here. The economic, social, political sides of life are also spaces full of etherogenous images, more often than nor contradictory but which can easily influence the attitudes of the whole community towards school. The images are transmitted in the informational space by communication, and from here they get to the large public, but this is not homogenous, thus communication should adapt to different types of public to be efficient. This adjustment has to take into account the degree of involvement all the involvement in the communication processes or support of the organization.

'If a group of people discovers that they are subject to such actions that affect their life: unemployment, pollution, insecurity) or save anumite probleme cu care era confruntat (oferă locuri de muncă, protejează mediul, ameliorează calitatea vieții), și dacă identifică sursa acestor acțiuni, atunci începe să se simtă legat de organizația respectivă și devine "public" al ei.". (Coman, C, 2004, pp. 8).

Cu alte cuvinte, o școală care rezolvă anumite probleme cu care se confruntă elevii, devine o scoală căutată de acei elevi. Problema este că nu toți elevii au aceleași obiective: unii vor doar să termine opt clase – în comunitatea lor acest lucru fiind perceput ca o victorie, altii vor să termine un liceu și să plece în străinătate, în timp ce unii vor să promoveze bacalaureatul și să meargă la facultate, să-și construiască o carieră. Pentru fiecare dintre aceste categorii de publicuri, școala trebuie să aibă un mesaj specific, pentru că mesajul general, conservator, nu mai dă demult roade. În funcție de cât de implicate sunt în activitatea scolii, publicurile din pasive, pot deveni non-publicuri, sau, dacă oamenii se simt implicați și acceptă faptul că există o problemă care îi privește direct, pot deveni public latent, cu potențial să devină public activ.

Dacă gradul de implicare crește, atunci se poate vorbi de un public activ (T.Hunt, J.E. Grunig, 1994, p. 14). Ținînd cont de aceste aspecte, este evident că orice persoană care se ocupă de imaginea și activitățile unei școli trebuie să-și transforme discursul public în funcție de obiectivele urmărite și publicul căruia i se adresează. Cristina Coman mai face distincția absolut necesară între publicul intern, format din persoanele care împărtășesc aceeași "identitate

some problems they were confronted with (job offers, environmental protection etc) and if they can identify the source of those actions then they feel connected to the respective organization and become their own public". (Coman, C, 2004, pp. 8).

To put it differently, a school that solves some problems students confront with, becomes a searched for school by the respective students. The thing is that not all the students have the same aims; some students want just to graduate 8th classes, because in their community this thing is perceived as a victory, some others want to graduate high school and live abroad, while some others want to pass back and to build a career. For each of these categories the school should come up with a clear message, a specific one since the general, traditional message has long gone off. Depending on how involved they are in the school activity the public in general from passive can become nonpublic or if people feel are they part of it can become latent public with high potential to become active one.

If the degree of involvement grows, then there is an active public in. (T.Hunt, J.E. Grunig, 1994, p. 14). Regarding these aspects, it is obvious that everyone who takes care of the image and the activities of a school must transform their speech and public discourse based on the objectives in mind and on the public they address to. The above mentioned author, Cristina Coman makes the necessary

instituţională", adică salariaţi, manageri, elevi, părinţii/ tutorii elevilor (şi bunicii acestora), şi publicul extern, care cuprinde persoanele şi organizaţiile din afara instituţiei: potenţiali elevi şi familiile lor lor, alte cadre didactice, chiar şi persoane mai puţin implicate în demersul educaţional. (Coman, 2004, pp. 9).

Prin comunicare adecvată cu diversele publicuri se creează imaginea unității de învățământ, însă imaginile acceptate sunt cele aflate în trend, care ilustrează mentalități, stereotipuri, și nu cele care reprezintă adevărul, care sunt compatibile cu realitățile dintr-o organizație. Ca urmare, imaginea formată despre o anumită școală poate să devină sursă pentru tratamentul inegal aplicat în situații considerate normale sau în situații de criză.

"De cele mai multe ori, imaginea preponderent negativă a unei componente organizaționale devine pretext de discriminare, eclipsând imaginile pozitive ale celorlalte componente, chiar dacă ele dețin ponderea cea mai mare în imaginea globală a organizației date". (Halic, Chiciudean,, 2004, pp.11)

Imaginea unei organizații se construiește printr-un proces constant de comunicare, desfășurat atât în interiorul organizației, cât și în exteriorul acesteia. Ea joacă rolul de mediator între oameni și organizații, între oameni și instituții, între organizații și instituții.

"Forța imaginilor rezidă din faptul că ele

distinction between the internal public, formed by the persons who share the same 'organizational identity', i.e. staff, students, parents, grandparents on the one hand, and the 'external public who comprises the persons and organizations external to the school, other teachers, even people less involved in education. (Coman C, 2004, pp. 9)

By communicating adequately with different types of public one can create the image of the school, but the accepted images are thus in trend, which illustrate mentalities, stereotypes and not those which represent the truth, which are compatible with the realities from an organization. Consequently ,the image that is formed about a school can become source for the unequal treatment applied in otherwise normal situations or even crisis situations.

"More often than not, the preponderous negative image of an organizational component becomes pretext of discrimination, fading away the positive sides of other components, even if they have the biggest amount in the global image of the organization". (Halic, Bogdan-Alexandru, 2004, pp.11)

The image of an organization is to be built by a constant process of communication , developed not only inside the organization ,but also at the external part of it. It plays the role of mediator between people and organizations , between organizations and public bodies.

"The strength of the images derives from

se impun în procesul comunicării, orientând opiniile, atitudinile, convingerile, credințele, comportamentul și acțiunile oamenilor în mediul social și nesocial. Acest lucru este evident dacă sesizăm faptul că, prin opinii, oamenii exprimă reprezentări și imagini, prin atitudini oamenii acceptă sau resping o anume reprezentare sau imagine, prin convingeri ei susțin sau se împotrivesc unor reprezentări și imagini care sugerează o anume interpretare ce rămâne deschisă dialogului, prin credințe ei susțin sau combat reprezentări și imagini care sugerează interpretări în modalități dogmatice, rigide. (Halic, Chiciudean, 2000, pp.21 – 22).

La formarea imaginii despre o școală contribuie și evenimentele, crizele, din care rezultă raporturi între scoli sau între scoli și alte instituții. Instituția de învățământ trebuie să comunice cu toti beneficiarii săi prin intermediul structurilor specializate, dacă le are, adică o persoană responsabilă cu Relațiile Publice, să aibă strategii precise de gestionare a imaginii, să pună la punct acțiuni preventive de înlăturare sau diminuare a pericolului apariției unor situații care să genereze imagini de natură să împiedice realizarea propriilor interese, lucrul în echipă cu alte organizații, sau să se lovească de atitudini ostile sau rezervate ale unor organizații sau instituții publice. Alterarea imaginii organizații poate fi o consecintă a gestionării defectuoase a imaginii, adică a unei comunicări deficitare, iar alterarea duce la inducerea în mentalul colectiv a unor idei negative față de that they impose the process of communication, determining opinions, attitudes, convictions, behaviours and actions of people from social and non social environment. This is obvious if we know that, by the means of their opinions people express representations and images, by attitudes people accept and reject a certain representation or image, by their beliefs they support or reject some interpretation or they stay open to dialogue or stay tuned to rigid interpretations". (Chiciudean, Ion, 2000, pp 21 – 22).

When making up an image about a school the contribution is brought by all the events, also crisis situations from which the relationships with other schools are to be gathered or even between schools and other establishments. The school must keep in touch with all beneficiaries by means of communication by qualified staff if possible, must have precise strategies to handle its image, must devise preventive actions against some possible situations that can spoil the school 's image, or even to be able to prevent hostile situations of other institutions towards the respective school. Spoiling the image of a school can be a consequence of poor management of its image, of poor communication and this spoiling of the image may lead to a negative flow of attitudes towards the organization, can lead to discouragement of the staff, weakening the unity of the team,

organizație, adică la pierderea încrederii în modul de conducere a organizației, demoralizarea personalului, slăbirea coeziunii, a disciplinei organizaționale, diminuarea responsabilității și discernământului personalului. În schimb, acțiunile reușite și comunicarea eficientă a școlii duc la conturarea imaginii.

Pentru a atinge obiectivul general - imaginea favorabilă - o instituție educațională trebuie să urmărească deliberat anumite obiective:

- informarea privind capacitatea de funcționare a instituției,
- potențarea informațiilor rezultate din activitatea instituției,
- explicarea sensului şi semnificaţiilor acţiunilor publice ale instituţiei, mai ales a celor neobişnuite,
- diminuarea impactului negativ al mesajului generat de o criză,

menținerea interesului pentru cele mai importante probleme ale instituției în rândul populației care reprezintă publicul relevant.

În concluzie, conținutul mesajelor transmise deliberat de către o unitate de învățământ trebuie să cuprindă informații ce duc la formarea unei imagini reale despre școală. În cazul în care se înregistrează diferențe între mesajele transmise deliberat și cele rezultate în urma acțiunilor școlii se produce alterarea imaginii, deprecierea imaginilor pozitive și potențarea imaginilor negative. Deci, cele două

diminishing the responsibility towards own work. In exchange, fully accomplished actions and efficient communication lead to a proper image.

In order to attain the general objective, i.e. the favourable image, an educational organization must follow some objectives as follows:

- information regarding the capacity of functioning of the respective organization;
- multiplication of the information resulted from the work of the respective organization;
- explaining of the meaning and significance of the public activities, especially of those exceptional ones;
- diminishing of the negative impact caused by a crisis situation;
- -maintenance of the interest in the most important issues of the institution for the public.

In conclusion the content of the messages conveyed deliberately by a school must comprise all the information that make up a real image about that particular school. When differences between the deliberate messages and the ones generated by the school's actions are recorded, then spoiling of its image follows, together with undervalue and generation of negative images. Therefore, the two types of

tipuri de mesaje, intenționale și rezultate ca urmare a unor acțiuni ale școlii trebuie să se sprijine unele pe altele, mesajele generate de acțiuni să valideze mesajele generate deliberat, iar acestea din urmă trebuie să modeleze continuu mediul intern și extern al școlii.

Specialistii consideră că imaginea massmedia este o parte importantă din imaginea globală a unei scoli, alături de imaginea care circulă în mediul intern. Pentru a putea analiza imaginea mass-media trebuie avuti în vedere doi indicatori, coeficientul de impact si cota de piață. Coeficientul de impact pentru canalele mediatice este specific fiecărei instituții de presă: scrisă, tv și radio, și reprezintă expresia valorică subunitară a opțiunilor populației pentru informatiile vehiculate de respectivul tip de instituție mass-media. Calcularea coeficienților de audiență se face în funcție de sondajele de opinie care arată preferințele populației pentru un anumit canal mediatic. Cota de piată reprezintă procentul din totalul celor care, într-o perioadă dată, sunt expuși unui anumit program de televiziune/radio/publicație și care este pozitionat pe acel canal specific. Cotele de piată sunt diferite în functie de mediul în care se face cercetarea și de spațiul temporal al cercetării. În acest context, fiecare școală trebuie să aleagă mediul pe care îl consideră mai profitabil pentru crearea imaginii. Dar, pentru a beneficia de promovarea eficientă a imaginii, unitatea de învățământ trebuie să-și conceapă un brand.

images intentional ones and resulted from the organizational actions must support each other, the activities of the school must validate the published ones and the latter should frame uninterruptedly the inner and outer environment of a certain school.

The specialists think that the mass media made image is an important part of a global image of a school, together with the image that is used internally. To be able to analyze the image in mass media two indicators should be taken into consideration, i.e. the impact quota and market quota. The impact quota on media channels is specific to any press institution: written, TV and radio, representing the value of all public's options for the information broadcast by the respective type of mass media. The calculation of the rating is made by polls which show people's preference towards a channel or another. The rating is the percentage of the total of those who during a given time are exposed to a certain TV, radio, newspaper programme. The rating quotas are different depending on the environment the research is made and on the time limit of the research. In this context each school must choose the environment they consider better supplied to create an image. Of ours that for benefiting from efficient promotion of one's image a school must create a brand.

1.2 Cum se construiește un brand

Construirea unui brand este mai dificil decât ar putea părea. Nu înseamnă doar alegerea unui nume mai scurt, a unui nick-name pe care să-l folosească din când în când.

În primul rând, școala trebuie să decidă ce anume vrea să promoveze, ce fel de educație, de vârf, adică pentru performanță înaltă, medie sau de bază, după care trebuie identificat publicul țintă. În funcție de aceste elemente se propun, apoi, mai multe variante de nume de brand. Acesta poate fi o extensie a altor denumiri din numele școlii sau o creație originală. Un nume de brand bun ar trebui să se potrivească grupului țintă și să evoce asocieri pozitive. Trebuie să fie ușor de reținut, concis și distinctiv. Brand name-ul trebuie să comunice cele mai importante elemente caracteristice pe care școala vrea să le promoveze în rândul publicului țintă sau în general în comunitate.

Pentru a obține concret un brand-name se folosesc trei metode: suplimentarea, fuziunea și modularea. Suplimentarea înseamnă adăugarea de sufixe originale, care au conotații pozitive, și crează un nume. Se pot utiliza și terminații fanteziste pentru generararea unui brand-name. Fuziunea combină două cuvinte cheie și le îmbină într-un nou cuvânt, generând nume de marcă. Cea de-a treia metodă, modularea, este un joc de litere și silabe. Este instrumentul perfect dacă există deja o idee pentru numele de

1.2. How can we build a brand name?

Building a brand is much more difficult than one may think .It doesn't mean just choosing a shorter name, or a nick name which to use from time to time.

Firstly, the school should decide what to be promoted, what kind of education, i.e. top education, for high performance, medium or basic, after that the target public should be identified. Taking into account the total of these elements more variants for brand mane s are proposed. This can be an extension of other naming of the school or an original creation. A good brand mane should match the target group and to evoke positive associations. It must be easy to keep in mind, concise and distinctive. The brand name should communicate the most important characteristic elements which school wants promoting at the target public level or in general in community.

To obtain a concrete brand name we can use three methods: supplimenting, fusion and modelling. Supplimenting means adding original suffixes, with positive connotations and thus creating a name. We can use fantasy endings to generate a brand name. Fusion combines two key words and unites them in a word, generating an outstanding name. The third method modeling is a pun game of letters and syllables. It is the perfect instrument if we have an idea for the brand to finish the word. In the

brand care are nevoie doar de finisare. La final, fiecare propunere trebuie verificată, dacă produce asocieri pozitive în rândul membrilor grupului țintă, dacă este ușor de pronunțat și dacă este cumva folosit în alte țări sau alte culturi.

În cadrul pasului următor, se evaluează denumirile propuse pe baza relevanței lor pentru categoria în care este poziționat produsul educațional și a conotațiilor și imaginilor cu care se asociază.

În plus, se urmăreste ca denumirea aleasă să fie ușor de reținut și de recunoscut. Se alege apoi denumirea finală și se verifică dacă ea poate fi înregistrată ca marcă, adică posibilitatea legală ca respectiva școală să fie singura care folosește acel nume. Se stabileste sloganul brandului și identitatea lui grafică, adică logo-ul.

Ultimul pas este si cel mai important, se creează platforma de comunicare a brandului, adică se stabilește un set de reguli și concepte care ghidează orice proiect în care este implicat respectivul brand: de la o reclamă TV sau în presa scrisă, până la arhitectura claselor sau documentelor formatul interne. Astfel. instituțiile de învățământ devin intermediari între o anumită categorie de vârstă a populației, care va avea la finalul procesului educațional un anumit nivel de cunostinte si o anumită educație, și cei care au nevoie de acest personal calificat, care oferă locuri de muncă.

end, each proposal should be checked if they produce positive associations in the target group, if it is easy to pronounce and if it happens to be used in other countries or other cultures.

Additionally the proposed names are evaluated depending on their relevance to the category in which the product is placed and on the connotations and images it is associated with.

Moreover, the name should be easy to recognize and remember. Then the final name is to be chosen and to be checked if it can be registered as brand, namely the legal possibility that the school that uses it to be the only one to use it in reality. The slogan of the brand is established and also its graphic identity, i.e. the logo.

The last step is also the most important, the platform of communication of the brand is made, which means a set of rules and concepts that guide any project in which the respective brand is involved: from a TV or written advertisement to the architecture of the classrooms or the format of internal documents. Thus, the school organizations become intermediary among different age groups, which will have a certain level of knowledge at the end of the educational process and those who need the qualified staff, those who offer jobs on the educational market.

1.3. Comunicare și promovare

Fiecare școală trebuie să acționeze pe două piețe: cea a potențialilor candidați și cea a viitorilor formatori, a profesorilor. Instituția de educație trebuie să atragă un anumit număr de copii sau tineri pentru a avea obiect de activitate, pentru a avea cui furniza și vinde servicii de educație. Forța de atracție va fi cu atât mai puternică, cu cât absolvenții reusesc să intre în număr mare la un liceu bun, la facultate sau să obțină un job considerat bun. Fiind vorba de cerere și ofertă, de relații de piață, este clar că instituțiile de învățământ ai căror absolvenți nuși găsesc locul dorit se vor confrunta cu o lipsă de candidați și invers, cele ale căror absolvenți sunt foarte căutați și preferați de ofertanții de locuri de muncă sau ocupă un loc în instituțiile de învățământ dorite, se bucură de un aflux de candidati căruia nu-i fac fată. Unele nici nu-si propun așa ceva, ele urmărind în acest caz să realizeze o selecție cât mai riguroasă.

Indiferent cărui grup țintă i se adresează, școala trebuie să aibă mereu în vedere atragerea celor mai performanți dascăli și, pentru a realiza acest lucru, trebuie să creeze școlii o imagine favorabilă, să explice avantajele lucrului în organizația respectivă, cultura organizațională care poate crea un plus de imagine la nivel individual.

De cele mai multe ori, școlile se lovesc de problema imaginii și a lipsei unui brand-

1.3. Communication and promotion

Each and every school must act on two markets; the one of the to-be candidates and the one of to-be trainers, the teachers. The educational organization should attract a certain number of children and youth to exist, to have to whom to offer training. The attraction force will be the greater, the bigger number of graduates manage to pass exam entrances at a good high school, a good college or to get a so called stable job. Given the fact that everything is about offer and demand, market relationships, it is obvious that the schools whose graduates can't find a proper placement will confront with a scarcity of candidates and of course the other way round is possible, those which enjoy popularity, are very looked for and enrolled in excess, they can't handle. Some don't even want such a thing, they just want to follow a rigorous selection.

No matter what group the school aims at, the respective school must have always under focus the employment of the best teachers, subsequently the school must create a positive image, to explain the advantages of team work, of the work in general in that school, its organizational culture which can create a plus of image at individual level.

More often than not schools confront with the lack of image and the lack of brand name

name în special în două momente: la admitere și la absolvire.

La admitere, în ultimii ani s-au făcut unele progrese, dar foarte puține școli au avut parte până acum o promovare profesionist făcută. Școlile au rămas tributare metodelor tradiționale și nu riscă prin inovații, astfel că perioada premergătoare admiterii a ajuns să fie destul de plată din punctul de vedere al organizării admiterii: târguri educaționale unde ofertele se enumeră sau se povestesc pur și simplu, fluturași, filmulețe de prezentare, demonstrații de abilități. Iar rezultatele nu se lasă așteptate. Elevii și părinții vin, ascultă, văd și apoi fac tot ce știu, neținâd cont de prezentările făcute de școli pentru că mesajul transmis nu este cel căutat de grupul tintă.

În privința celui de-al doilea moment, absolvirea, școlile sunt pasive, nu au implementat mecanisme care să-i ajute pe elevi să găsească cel mai potrivit liceu, cea mai potrivită facultate sau cel mai bun job. Iar dezinteresul față de ce face mai departe elevul se răsfrânge asupra școlii la admitere. Din aceste două puncte izvorăște eșecul sau reușita în promovare a unei școli.

Prin politica de promovare și comunicare, instituțiile de învățământ își propun crearea, întreținerea și cultivarea unei imagini pozitive, favorabile, de prestigiu, care facilitează comunicarea și acceptarea de către public a unei anumite poziții în cadrul rețelei de învățământ.

especially in two crucial moments in a school's life: admission and graduation.

At the admission, there has been progress lately, but very few schools have a professional promotion. The schools still apply traditional methods and don't dare innovations, so the preparatory time for admission got to be pretty plain as organization: fairs where the offers are enumerated or narrated, leaflets, videos, ability shows. The results come too, future students and their parents come, listen and do as they initially thought over, not considering the presentations they watched because the message is not the one this target group is looking for.

As far as the second moment is concerned, i.e. graduation the schools are really passive, don't have even a mechanism which to offer career guidance, which school to go to, which faculty of the most proper job. Thus the disregard to what the students is going to do next is to be seen on school 's results at admission again like in a cycle. It is these two points that the success or fail of a school derive from.

By a politics of promotion and communication all schools mean to create, keep and manage a positive, favourable, prestigious image which is able to maintain communication, acceptance of a certain position within the school network. The building of the

Construirea imaginii este un proces lung, în care unele instituții pornesc de la un nivel pozitiv, prestigiul fiind dobândit de instituție în timp, sau se poate pleca și de la un nivel sub zero în cazul în care unitatea este percepută ca având rezultate, elevi și profesori slabi. De aceea, pentru fiecare școală este absolut necesar să se pornească de la o analiză a realității, o analiză SWOT, care să ajute la stabilirea unor elemente pentru construirea brand-name-ului.

1.4. Analiza SOWT pentru construirea brand-name-ului

Analiza SWOT constituie cea mai importantă tehnică managerială utilizată pentru înțelegerea poziției strategice a unei organizații. Analiza începe cu scrierea unor liste cu punctele tari ale organizației dar și puncte de slăbiciune privind starea organizației.

Puncte tari pot fi considerate: capacități, resurse, avantaje, competențele personalului.

De asemenea mai pot fi considerate puncte tari:

- existența personalului calificat, majoritatea cadrelor didactice fiind cu gradul didactic I și II;
- existenţa unei baze de date cuprinzătoare privind populaţia şcolară, cadrele didactice, normarea, mişcările de personal, documente şi situaţii contabile;
- profesionalismul echipei de cadre

image is a long process in which some institutions start from a positive level, the prestige being gathered by the organization in time, but also one can start fro level ground or even sub level when the organization is perceived as having poorly prepared students and under qualified teachers. This is why every school should start from a SWOT analysis, the realistic one, which can help at the establishment of some elements to build the brand name.

1.4. SWOT Analysis for Building a Brandname

The SWOT analysis is the most important part of the managerial devices used in order to understand a strategically position of an organization. The analysis begins with writing some lists containing the strong points but also with the mentioning the weak points of the organization.

As far as *the strong points* they can be: supplies, resources, staff competences.

Also they can be:

- the existence of the qualified staff, the majority of staff qualified with 2nd and first national teaching award.
- the existence of a large database regarding the schooling population, the information about the teachers, posts, mobility of staff, documentations and regulations, accountancy matters;
 - the professionalism of the teaching team;

didactice;

- gestionarea eficientă a resurselor alocate pentru investiții;
- existenţa calculatoarelor folosite în activităţi administrative;
- predarea unei limbi de circulație internațională în regim intensiv;
- interesul crescut al cadrelor didactice pentru propria dezvoltare profesională;
- implicarea unor cadre didactice în elaborarea unor auxiliare curriculare, manuale şi mijloace de învăţământ omologate de M.E.C.S.;
- un număr mare de elevi participanţi şi premianţi la concursurile şi olimpiadele şcolare;
- rezultate bune obţinute la examenele şcolare (testele naţionale);
- imaginea școlii se află în curs de îmbunătățire;
- existența cadrelor didactice cu experiență acumulată în organizarea și derularea unor proiecte și activități extracurriculare;
- există disponibilitate pentru muncă suplimentară;
- ofertă variată de concursuri şi olimpiade şcolare din calendarul inspectoratului şcolarşi al ministerului de resort.

Aceste puncte tari definesc valorile pozitive și condiționările interne care pot constitui surse pentru succesul organizației în atingerea obiectivului managerial.

- the correct management of the resources allotted to investments;
- the existence of computers used in activities by all personnel, administrative work included;
- teaching of a foreign language in intensive form:
- the increased interest of the teachers for personal and professional development;
- the involvement of the teachers in devising curricular materials , textbooks and resources of teaching approved by the Ministry of Education;
- a great number of students awarded with prizes and participations at the school competitions and the Olympiad;
- good results obtained at the school exams, national tests;
- the image of the school is always to be improved;
- the existence of experienced staff in organizing and managing extracurricular projects;
- there is disponibility for supplementary work;
- variety in offering a range of contests and competitions from the proposed calendar by the County school inspectorate and the Ministry of Education and Research.

These strong points define the positive value and the internal conditioning for the success of the organization in reaching the managerial aim.

Puncte slabe pot fi: ariile sale de vulnerabilitate, zonele de resurse sărace, valori negative, condiționările negative.

Mai concret, se pot enumera următoarele puncte slabe:

- resurse financiare şi informaţionale încă deficitare;
- lipsa unei săli de sport adecvate;
- lipsa unei săli de festivități;
- slaba participare a unor cadre didactice la cursuri de formare;
- neimplicarea tuturor elevilor şi a unor cadre didactice în diverse concursuri şi competiții şcolare;

lipsa unei asociații a părinților.

Punctele slabe reprezintă și condiționările interne care sunt contrariul valorilor propriu-zise.

Oportunitățile sunt căile pe care pot fi avansate interesele organizației, căi pe care pot fi exploatate liniile sale de forță și eliminat balastul punctelor vulnerabile.

Dintre oportunitățile unei unități de învățământ pot fi amintite:

- posibilitatea de informare şi comunicare rapidă cu ministerul de resort prin portal si forum;
- colaborarea cu comunitatea locală şi cu diverse organizații non-guvernamentale;
- necesitatea realizării unui Curriculum la Decizia Școlii atractiv și diversificat;
- permisivitatea cadrului legislativ pentru

Weak points can be considered: their vulnerability areas, poor resources, negative values, negative conditioning.

To be more precise we can mention the following weak points:

- financial and informational deficitary resources:
 - lack of a proper gym hall;
 - lack of a festivity hall, an auditorium;
- poor attendance of some teachers at the training programmers;
- uninvolvement of all teachers and students in competitions and contests;
 - lack of parents -teachers associations;

The weak points represent also the internal conditioning which are indeed the contrary of what is value to be considered.

The opportunities are the ways in which the organization can advance, ways that can advance the best means of an organization and by which the all unnecessary is removed.

Among the opportunities of a school there are:

- the possibility of information and communication with the ministery by the portal and forum;
- collaboration with local community and other non governmental organizations;
- the necessity of devising an Optional class curriculum which is attractive and diverse;
 - to be allowed by legislation to get own

- obținerea de fonduri proprii;
- posibilitatea organizării de cursuri de formare prin Casa Corpului Didactic şi alţi furnizori de formare profesională;
- introducerea şi utilizarea sistemului educațional informatizat.

Amenințările la adresa creșterii organizației sunt aspectele negative ce apar din supraexploatarea resurselor sale ori din limitările care se impun organizației din partea unui mediu extern aflat în schimbare. Amenințările reprezintă valorile negative, condiționările externe aflate dincolo de câmpul de acțiune managerială. Pot fi riscuri tranzitorii sau permanente.

Pot fi considerate exemple de amenințări următoarele aspecte:

- sistem legislativ complicat, adesea confuz, restrictiv şi în continuă schimbare;
- slabă motivație financiară a personalului și migrarea cadrelor tinere spre domenii mai bine plătite;
- situația socio-economică precară a familiilor din care provin unii dintre elevi;
- insuficienta conștientizare a părinților și a elevilor privind rolul lor de principal partener educațional al școlii;

imposibilitatea unor cadre didactice de a-și plăti diverse cursuri de formare continu.

funds;

- the possibility to organize training courses enlisted at teachers 'training centre or other training providers;
- introduction of fully computerized system.

The threats at the increasing value of an organization are the negative aspects that arise from overuse of resources or from the limitations that come from an external environment always at change. The threats represent the negative values, the negative conditioning which are beyond the management field of action.

For instance, these can be considered threats:

- intricate, confusing changeable legal system;
- poor financial motivation of the staff and young staff migrating to other better paid jobs;
- insecure socio-economic situation of some families students in school come from;
- insufficient awareness of the parents and students for their principal role in education;
- impossibility of some teachers to grant funding for their in-training courses.

Analiza brand-name-ului instituţiilor de învăţămant

A.ŞCOLI ROMÂNEŞTI

2.1. Alegerea cazurilor de analizat

În acest capitol vom analiza brand-nameurile școlilor, dacă există, site-urile unităților de învățământ preuniversitar sau a unor specializări universitare care există în Brăila. Selecția celor cinci entități a fost realizată ținându-se cont de anumite aspecte, astfel încât analiza realizată să fie cât mai eficientă și să fie un exemplu de bună practică pentru orice școală care ar dori să își îmbunătățească performanțele în domeniul comunicării și al promovării.

În România sunt puţine şcoli preocupate cu adevărat să-şi creeze o imagine. Cele mai multe se bizuie doar pe renumele construit în ani, pe recomandările făcute "man-to-man" de către părinți și pe sporadicele informații despre școală apărute în mass-media. În plus, părinții mai caută informații pe forumuri, site-uri de profil, unde pot găsi experiențele altor părinți referitoare la școlile care-i intersează. Astfel, ei reduc o listă consistentă de unități de învățământ la una, cel mult două școli pe care ar dori să le și viziteze. Vizita la școală și discuțiile cu directorul instituției, dar și inspectarea sălilor de clasă, pot fi hotărâtoare pentru alegerea

2. The analysis of the brand names of schools

A.THE ROMANIAN SCHOOLS

2.1 The choice of schools under analysis

In this chapter we will look into the schools'brandnames, where they exist, into the websites of schools and faculties that function in Brăila. The selection of the five school establishments was made taking into account some aspects so that it could be as efficient as possible and also to be set as an example of good practice for any school which would want to improve their performances both in communication and promotion.

Nowadays in Romania there are few schools who are preoccupied to improve their image truly. The most of them rely on their renown built over the years .on the recommendation from -the word of mouth- by parents and on the very little information about school from mass media. Additionally, parents look for information on forums ,specialized websites where they can connect to some previous experiences of other parents regarding the schools they are interested in. Thus they cut the list of schools to at least 2 schools they would like to visit. The visit to school and the talks with the school headmaster together with părintelui și a elevului.

De aceea, promovarea unei imagini pozitive a școlii, a brand-name-ului școlii, care să reflecte cultura organizațională sunt esențiale pentru succesul unei instituții de învățământ. Apoi trebuie să se țină cont că părinții mai urmăresc și alte aspecte practice precum: curtea să aibă parc de joacă adecvat, îngrădit, teren de sport, sală de sport, clădirea să fie accesibilă, comunicarea cu dascălii să fie cât mai ușoară, clasele să fie dotate cu cele necesare, să existe laboratoare corespunzătoare cu nivelul de performanță urmărit de instituție.

De asemenea, părinții vor să discute și cu profesorii pentru a afla mai multe despre stilul de predare, nivelul de performanță. Mulți părinți și elevi sunt interesați și de activitățile extracurriculare, ce dau posibilitatea copiilor să- și pună în valoare talentul, abilitățile, astfel că și aceste aspecte trebuie evidențiate dacă școala vrea să fie percepută ca fiind una foarte bună. Multe dintre aceste aspecte sunt însă neglijate.

În România, multe unități de învățământ dau importanță numai aspectelor privind performanța școlară și mai puțin celor care pun în valoare alte capacități ale elevilor și de aici apar o sumă de nemulțumiri care se traduc în final printr-o imagine slăbită și elevi cu medii ceva mai mici la admitere decât s-a sperat.

Părinții vor calitate, dar acest lucru trebuie să ajungă la ei pe diverse căi, iar mesajele din diverse medii să fie consecvente vesting the classrooms can be decisive to the choice the parents and students will make.

This is why promoting a positive image of the school, of the brand name which are able to reflect the organizational culture are truly essential to the success of a school. Then it isn't to be neglected that parents are careful at other practical aspects such as: a large school yard, a gym, the school to have easy access, communication with teachers to be easy, classes to be well supplied, to have laboratories supplied to perform.

Also, parents want to discuss with the teachers to find out more about the teaching approaches, level of performance. Many parents and teachers are interested in extracurricular activities which offer the possibility to value talent in children, abilities which must be spotlighted if the school wants itself to be one of the top. Sadly, many of these are neglected.

In Romania many school organizations keep under control only the aspects related to school performance and consider less important those which outline students 'abilities', thus producing an image a little twisted and in the long run poorer performances than hoped in the beginning.

Parents look for quality in education, but this thing should reach them in various ways and messages from different areas to be consequent pentru ca părintele să aleagă o anumită școală, ceea ce în realitate nu se întâmplă. Intervin diverși factori care influențează opțiunile.

Astfel, părinții au ajuns să considere că nu există o piață adevărată a școlilor și au dreptate, pentru că, de fapt, în comunitate, se vorbește doar de școlile foarte bune și cele foarte slabe, adică de excepții. Celelalte instituții se zbat în anonimat. Sunt școli foarte bune, dar care nu reușesc să atragă cei mai buni elevi în fiecare an, deși au cele mai bune rezultate, au argumente pentru a fi foarte apreciate, și totuși, alte instituții sunt înaintea lor.

Două astfel de cazuri sunt Colegiul Național "Nicolae Bălcescu" și Liceul Pedagogic "Dumitru Panaitescu Perpessicius". Din același motiv suferă și Facultatea de Științe Administrative și ale Comunicării din cadrul Universității "Constantin Brâncoveanu", domeniul Științe Administrative, specializarea Administrație Publică.

La aceste licee și specializări nu vin absolvenții cu cele mai mari medii pentru că interesul pentru ele este mai scăzut, dar nu din cauza ofertei educaționale și a bazei materiale deficitare, ci din cauza imaginii create în comunitate. De exemplu, Colegiul Național "Nicolae Bălcescu" este perceput ca o școală ultra-tradiționalistă, în care talentul și aptitudinile copiilor pentru altceva decât disciplinele școlare, nu sunt apreciate și puse în valoare. Nici la Liceul Pedagogic "D.P.

to one anteater so that the respective parent to choose a certain school, which doesn't happen in reality. A range of other factors intervene.

Consequently, parents got to think that there isn't a real market for schools, and the truth is, they are right. In a community talk is made about the best and the worst schools, which is, the exceptions. The rest of educational organizations are still anonymous. They are very good schools but they don't manage to attract the best students every year, though their exam results are good, they have excellent arguments to be appreciated but which over the last 10 years say don't do as good as they used to.

Two cases in point are 'NICOLAE BALCESCU' National College The and Pedagogical High School 'Dumitru Panaitescu The university Perpessicius'. .Constantin OF Brâncoveanu', **FACULTY** COMMUNICATION. specialization Public Administration is confronted with the same situation.

At these schools the demand is not that great because of the very image they created in community. For instance, the National College, 'NICOLAE BALCESCU' is perceived as a ultra-traditional school, where all the talents and abilities of the students are concentarted on academic learning, and everything else doesn't matter. At the Pedagogic high school the same situation, the perspective of becoming a teacher isn't too atttractive in Romania today.

As far as the faculty is concerned it is

Perpessicius" nu vin cei mai buni elevi pentru că perspectiva unei cariere didactice nu mai atrage pe nimeni, uitându-se alte multe avantaje ale liceului. În ceea ce privește specializarea universitară, ea este percepută ca instituție de mâna a doua, deși are performanțe științifice, profesori bine pregătiți, o legătură puternică între instituții și mediul de afaceri local.

Ca urmare, am ales aceste trei entități amintite să facă parte din studiul de caz.

2.2. Colegiul Național "NICOLAE BĂLCESCU"

Una dintre cele mai renumite școli din România, Colegiul Național "N. Bălcescu" datează din 1863 și a fost primul liceu orientat pe profilul real din ţara noastră.

Menţinând întotdeauna standardele cele mai înalte, liceul "Nicolae Bălcescu" a oferit țării oameni remarcabili. Mulţi dintre absolvenţii colegiului au devenit personalităţi de marcă fie în România, fie în afara graniţelor ţării având funcţii de academicieni, jurnalişti, ingineri renumiţi, oameni de ştiinţă şi miniştri – oameni importanţi pe domeniile economic, cultural, ştiinţific şi ale vieţii sociale din ţara noastră.

Colegiul Național "N. Bălcescu" oferă educație teoretică combinată cu partea practică, astfel aliniindu-se la standardele europene în educație. În plus, școala noastră oferă un mare volum de încredere membrilor săi, creînd astfel

perceived as a not so top class institution, though performative, well prepared teachers, a strong link with the local community and the business environment.

These things considered, this is the motivation for our choice of analysis to be part of the case study.

2.2.'NICOLAE BALCESCU'National College

One of the most famous high schools in Romania, "Nicolae Bălcescu" National College dates from 1863 and it was the first science-oriented high school in our country.

As it has always maintained high standards, the high school has offered Romania's society remarkable people. Many of its graduates have become famous personalities in and outside the country as prestigious academics, journalists, world-known engineers, scientists and ministers – important people for the economic, cultural, scientific and social life of the country.

'Nicolae Balcescu' National College provides both general, theoretical and practical training lining up with the European standards in education. Moreover, our school offers a great deal of trust in its members, this way creating responsabilități în ceea ce privește creativitatea și faptele pozitive. Misiunea școlii noatre este să promovăm profesionalismul și dedicația în ceea ce-i privește pe elevi, realizările elevilor ca să ne asigurăm că această tradiție de marcă va fi transmisă și generațiilor viitoare.

În acest liceu se studiază o varietate de obiecte școlare, cum ar fi : Matematică și științe, limba română, limbi străine, istorie, biologie, geografie, educație fizică, religie, educație tehnologică, științe sociale, educație antreprenorială.

Colegiul moștenește de asemenea și alte valori cum ar fi: promovarea implicării active în viața școlii, caractere oneste, spiritul de lucru în echipă, atingând astfel țeluri comune care să fie puse înaintea interesului individual în scopul atingerii de rezultate cât mai bune și realizări de marca. Acest scop este moștenit de numeroase activități europene și proiecte – inițiate la nivel de instituție – împreună cu o gamă largă de parteneriate europene și competiții.

Colegiul "N. Bălcescu" și-a făcut un renume în a coordona și implementa proiecte internaționale împreună cu menirea de a implica profesorii și elevii în aceste proiecte ce dezvoltă schimbul de bune practici și de experiență în impunerea cu mândrie a moștenirii culturale a

responsibilities too, in what concerns creativity and taking positive action. Our school's mission is to promote professionalism and dedication regarding our students' accomplishments, in order to ensure that brilliant academic tradition will go on to the next generations.

The students of our high school study a wide range of subjects, such as: Foreign languages (English, French, German), Romanian Language, History, Latin. Mathematics. Geography, Religious Education, Physics, Chemistry, Computer technology, Biology, Physical education, Musical Education, Arts, Psychology, Philosophy, Economy, Logics, Technological Education, Counseling and Entrepreneurial Education.

Our college stands out also by other values such as promoting active involvement in school life, true character and team work, achieving common aims to be placed ahead individual ones for better results and accomplishments. This aim is constantly supported by numerous European activities and projects - initiated at institutional level – as well as a variety of European partnerships and competitions.

"Nicolae Balcescu" National College has definitely made itself a name as a coordinator of such international projects and as a sustainable source of challenge and satisfactions for involvement of both teachers and students in such projects, aimed at highlighting and sharing valorilor, competențelor și țelurilor într-un cadru European. Toate aceste proiecte au reprezentat o bună ocazie de a colabora productiv atât la partea educțională cât și la cea managerială, spre a împlini idealul școlii : atingerea și menținerea calității în educație, bazată pe excelență tradiție și respect reciproc.

În 2007, Ministerul Educației a acordat Colegiului "N. Bălcescu" titlul de Școală Europeană în recunoașterea activităților bogate susținute la nivel european și a extraordinarelor performanțe la nivel internațional.

Performațele elevilor la nivel național și internațional sunt pe deplin datorate calităților profesionale de marcă și a fondului cultural și academic al profesorilor conduși de dorința de perfectionare pe tot parcursul vietii. Prin urmare profesorii sunt aceia care îndeplinesc dorințele elevilor în cdeea ce privește educația, profesori care nu precupețesc nici un efort în a participa la alte cursuri de formare ce le îmbunătățesc perspectiva profesională. Profesori din diferite arii curriculare au beneficiat de astfel de cursuri de formare care au avut loc în România sau în străinătate. Astfel o gamă mare de obiecte de studiu beneficiază și adoptă noi metode de predare, de la tehnologii inovatoare la o bogăție de mijloace și materiale didactice aducând în felul acesta o noua provocare pentru elevi. În plus resursele mediatice sunt un factor cheie knowledge, heritage, values, competences and goals within the wider European frame. All projects are also a welcome opportunity to collaborate productively both at the managerial and educational levels, so as to fulfill our aim: achieving and maintaining a qualitative education, one which is based on excellence, tradition and mutual respect.

In 2007, the Ministry of Education awarded "Nicolae Balcescu" National College with the title of EUROPEAN SCHOOL, in recognition of the various activities underogone at the European level and of the excellent performances on an international level.

The pupils' national and international performances are deeply indebted to the absolutely noteworthy professional qualities and cultural background of the teachers, both enhanced by the lifelong learning process they have embarked on. It is the teachers of the college that meet any educational need from the part of the students, teachers who take every chance to participate to lifelong learning formative courses. Teachers of many subjects have benefited from such training courses, which have taken place abroad or in Romania. Thus, various range of subjects make use of new teaching, means of from innovative methodologies, a wealth of teaching aids and this way providing new challenges for our students. Besides these, the latest media resources are a key factor used not only in the

folosit nu numai în procesul de predare-învățare, dar ne și ajută să creștem numele liceului în comunitate, în țară și peste hotare, stabilind și relații de prietenie cu alte școli.

O trăsătură distinctivă a colegiului este dată de excelență întruchipată de elevi și profesori dar și de nivelul instituțional. Ca să obțină și să atingă aceste standarde, școala noastră inițiază și conduce activități bazate pe cunoașterea reciprocă și înțelegere, pe competențe manageriale și profesionale.

Aceasta este imaginea școlii văzută din interior. Din exterior, imaginea percepută de public este puțin diferită. Un prim pas în conturarea acestei imagini este analizarea siteului școlii, www.cnnb.ro. Analiza se realizează pe baza chestionarului pe care îl regăsim în Anexa 1.

La primul capitol al evaluării, *Informații* utile pentru elevi și părinți, școala a obținut punctaj maxim pentru majoritatea criteriilor. Excepție au făcut cele referitoare la publicațiile școlii, știrile publicate, legislație și informații despre proiectele viitoare. În privinta publicațiilor școlare, oferta este destul de slabă, sunt doar câteva reviste ale claselor și una a școlii, adică implicarea elevilor în realizarea acestor materiale este destul de slabă. Conținutul revistelor este și el prea puțin jurnalistic, nu reflectă adevărata viață a școlii, cu bune și cu teaching – learning process, but also to make us known in the country and throughout Europe and to establish contacts with other schools.

A defining feature of our college is therefore given by its excellence, embodied by both teachers and students (that is individual level) but also by the institutional level. To acquire and maintain such standards, our school initiates activities based on mutual knowledge and understanding, on managerial, professional and technological ones.

This is the image of the school from inside. From the outside the image perceived by the public is slightly different. A first step in making this image visible is the analysis of the website of the school, which is www.cnnb.ro. The analysis is made according to the criteria questionnaire which we can find in appendix 1.

In the first chapter of the evaluation, Useful information for students and parents, the website of the school scored maximum for the majority of criteria. The exception is made by the school's publications, about legislation and future projects. As far as the school's publications are concerned, the offer is pretty scarce, there are only a few magazines of some classes and one of the school, which means little involvement from the part of the students. The content of the magazines is far from journalism too, it doesn't reflect the true life of the school,

rele, ci o imagine edulcorată, așa cum își doresc cadrele didactice.

O implicare mai mare a elevilor ar atrage după sine interesul pentru revistă și aceasta ar fi într-adevăr un element de propagandă a scolii. Știrile publicate nu sunt chiar cele mai noi, ultimele publicate având chiar mai mult de o lună. La secțiunea de legislație se regăsesc unele documente importante, însă lipsesc Legea Educatiei Nationale si alte acte normative care ghidează viața școlii. Informațiile despre viitoarele proiecte lipsesc și este o mare greșeală, pentru că un adult care vrea să cunoască viața școlii, care e interesat să-și înscrie copilul la o școală este interesat în mare măsură de ceea ce urmează, pentru că acestea vor fi evenimentele trăite de copilul sau nepotul său.

Cel de-al doilea capitol al evaluării siteului urmărește aspectele calitative. O importantă deficiență este lipsa variantei în limba engleză a site-ului, fapt ce reduce considerabil puterea de diseminare a informațiilor publicate pentru că acestea sunt numai în limba română. De asemenea, un punctaj mai mic s-a acordat pentru diversitatea informațiilor și pentru perioada mare între updatările realizate pe site, uneori chiar și de câteva luni. De asemenea, multe dintre informații nu au prezentată sursa și, astfel, credibilitatea informatiilor tuturor este diminuată.

good and bad altogether, but an academic image, just as the teachers want one.

A greater involvement of the students attracts the interest for the magazine and this would mean an element of propaganda and promotion of the school. The news published the newest, the here isn't most recent publications being a month old. At the legislation chapter there are indeed some important documents but the Law of Education do missing and so other important documentations, norms that can guide the school's life. The future projects information about the future projects is missing too and this is a big mistake sine an adult who wants to send their child to school is really interested about the future of the school, these are going to be the events to be experienced by their child or grandchild.

The second chapter of the evaluation of the site follows the *qualitative aspects*. A major flaw of the site is the lack of translation of the site, this reducing considerably the value of dissemination of the published information because this is only in native language, i.e. Romanian. Also, a low score was granted for the diversity of information and for the long time passed between updates, sometimes this is taking months to update. Additionally, some information doesn't show the source and this is why the credibility lowers.

Cel de-al treilea capitol vizează fiabilitatea site-ului. Pagina Colegiului Național "Nicolae Bălcescu" este una destul de statică, nu are elemente dinamice, ceea ce îi micșorează din atractivitate din punctul de vedere al viitorilor elevi. Aici ar trebui să se țină cont de dorințele și modul în care adolescenții văd site-ul perfect. Slabă este evaluarea și pentru feedback-ul obținut de la cititori. Aceștia au posibilitatea să- și expună punctele de vedere, însă nu pot comenta exact articolul pe care-l doresc.

Foarte puţine puncte s-au dat pentru interactivitate, care este aproape absentă, şi pentru lipsa ştirilor de actualitate. Din redacţia ziarului şcolii, de exemplu, ar putea face parte un elev care să se ocupe de postarea articolelor în mediul virtual şi de promovarea ştirilor referitoare la învăţământ.

Din punctul de vedere al *esteticii site-ului*, la evaluare nu au fost remarcate disfuncții, astfel încât s-a acordat punctaj maxim, ca și din punctul de vedere al *numelui domeniului*. Acesta răspunde cerințelor și este potrivit pentru a se transforma într-un brand-name. Deja la nivelul comunității școlare expresia "cnnb-ist" este echivalentă cu elev la Colegiul Național "Nicolae Bălcescu".

De asemenea, *cerințele minime de securitate* sunt repectate pe site.

În concluzie, site-ul colegiului este bine realizat și poate fi o bună bază de plecare pentru

The third chapter focuses on the *feasibility* of the website. The page of the 'Nicolae Bălcescu' National College is a pretty static one, it doesn't have dynamic elements, which diminishes the attractivity from the point of view of the to-be students. Here the school should take into account the wishes and the desires of the way the students the teenagers see their 'perfect' site. Also at the point –feedback from readers the score is low. These readers have the chance to express their point of view, but they can't comment the article they want.

At interactivity, the site didn't score much too, also for the current news the score aws low. From the team of school's magazine editors some students can update the site for example, promoting the news from education.

From the point the view of the *estetics of the site* at our evaluation it scored well, so they we gave it maximum score, same from the point of view of the *domain name*. *This* corresponds the tasks and is truly appropriate to become a brandname. Already there is the expression 'cnnb-ist' in the school which means student in CNNB.

Also the *security tasks* are respected on the site.

To draw a conclusion, the website of the national college is well designed and it can

promovare dacă mai sunt realizate cele câteva modificări amintite. În plus, și brand-name-ul este unul potrivit, dovadă fiind faptul că deja el este folosit în anumite medii. În continuare este nevoie de o promovare intensă și de lungă durată prin toate mijloacele, nu numai mass-media, pentru a impune brand-name-ul în comunitatea locală cel puțin. Acesta ar trebui înscris la OSIM pentru că în țară mai sunt și alte colegii cu același nume iar, dacă se dorește o promovare la nivel național, aceasta va fi dificil de realizat dacă mai sunt și alte scoli cu același nume.

2.3. Liceul Pedagogic "Dumitru Panaitescu Perpessicius"

Școala normală din Brăila a avut o istorie complicată, desființându-se și reînființându-se de mai multe ori. Cert este că a funcționat, cu intermitențe, 160 de ani. Astfel, în anul 1919, se reînființează, la Brăila, două scoli normale, una de băieți și una de fete. Școala Normală de Băieți va funcționa, sub numele de "Şt.O. Iosif", anul 1930, când. din necunoscute, aceasta își încetează activitatea. Școala Normală de Fete se va deschide tot în 1919 și va funcționa până în 1948. Reforma învățământului din 1948 a dat o nouă structură și o nouă denumire școlilor normale. Începând cu anul școlar 1949 - 1950, se înființează Școala Pedagogică de Educatoare, iar Școala Normală de Învățătoare, devine Școala Pedagogică de really be a source of inspiration for promoting a school if some sligght changest are going to be operated. Moreover, the brandname is very proper too, given its use in some environments already. Subsequently the school needs doing constant promoting and long lasting, not only by mass media but also in local community to say the least. The brand name should be enlisted in OSIM, certification in our country because there are other schools in our country with the same name so promoting nationally will make an issue to be debated.

2.3. The Pedagogical School "Dumitru Panaitescu Perpessicius"

The pedagogical school in Brăila experienced some hard times in history, opening and reopening many times. One thing is certain, it existed intermittently for 160 years. This is how, in 1919, in Brăila two schools are reopened, one of boys, one of girls. The pedagogic high school of boys will exist under the name "ST.O.Iosif" until 1930 when it ceases to exist. The pedagogical school of girls will reopen also in 1919 and will exist until 1948. The reform in education in 1948 gave a new turn and a new name to the pedagogical schools. Starting with 1949-1950, the kindergarten pedagogical school is founded while the pedagogical school becomes The Pedagogical School of Class Teachers. The

Învătătoare.

În anul 1956, ca urmare a reorganizării teritoriale, ambele își încetează activitatea. Anul 1969 înseamnă, pentru învățământul pedagogic brăilean, recunoașterea unei tradiții valoroase, a unui trecut valoros și încrederea într-un viitor pe măsura înaintașilor, prin înființarea Liceului Pedagogic - Brăila, care a funcționat timp de 15 ani, până în anul școlar 1983 - 1984 (când a absolvit ultima promoție). Timp de 3 ani a funcționat și Institutul de Educatoare (1969 - 1972).

După Revoluția din decembrie 1989, în anul școlar 1990 - 1991, se reînființează și la Brăila, ca și în celelalte județe ale țării, Școala Normală - Brăila. Din anul școlar 1991 - 1992, Școala Normală - Brăila a primit, prin ordin al ministrului, numele ilustrului om de cultură (poet, prozator, publicist, critic și istoric literar, eminescolog și, nu în ultimul rând, profesor) și fiu de onoare al urbei de la Dunăre, cum îi plăcea să-i numească pe brăilenii care au dus faima Brăilei în planul culturii naționale și universale, Dumitru Panaitescu Perpessicius, devenind Școala Normală "D.P. Perpessicius", Brăila.

În prezent, conform Legii învățământului din 1995, funcționează sub denumirea de Liceul reform in education in 1948 gave a new turn and a new name to the pedagogical schools. Starting with 1949-1950, the kindergarten pedagogical school is founded while the pedagogical school becomes The Pedagogical School of Class Teachers.

In the year 1956 following the territorial redistribution both cease to exist. The year 1969 means the recognition of a valuable tradition, of a glorious past and trust in a future that respects its past, by founding the Pedagogical School – Brăila, which again ran its existence for 15 years until the school year 1983-1984. For three years now the Institute of kindergarten teachers functioned here. (1969-1972).

After the December revolution in 1989, the pedagogical high school is to be reopened in 1990-1991, the same with the other counties of the country. Beginning with 1990-1991, the Pedagogical School Brăila has been named after the outstanding personality of culture (who was a poet, columnist, literary critic and historian of literature and teacher), honorary son of the Danube, how he liked to call the local peopple of Brăila who proloonged its fame universally, Dumitru Panaitescu Perpessicius, thus the school becoming 'D.P.Perpessicius' Brăila.

Currently, the Pedagogical school under the name 'D.P.Perpessicius' works in Brăila Pedagogic "D. P. Perpessicius" – Brăila, o școală cu clasele I - XII de tip teoretic și vocațional, care promovează identificarea și dezvoltarea calităților și aptitudinilor fiecărui elev pentru o adaptare cât mai bună la dinamica societății românești. Liceul asigură atât formarea competențelor pentru specializările unice în județ (instructor pentru activitați extrașcolare, învățător-educatoare) cât și pentru specializările teoretice (de profil uman și real) necesare continuării studiilor în forme superioare de învățământ.

Imaginea școlii în comunitate este una favorabilă, însă cei mai buni elevi optează totuși pentru alte instituții. Pentru a depista motivele pentru care se întâmplă acest fenomen vom încerca să le aflăm analizând site-ul instituției de învățământ, http://licpedbr.licee.edu.ro, despre care conducerea școlii a precizat:" Prezentul site se dorește a fi o scurtă pagină de prezentare a liceului nostru, surprinzând o mică parte din activitățile desfășurate pe parcursul anului de învățământ de către elevii și profesorii noștri."

Sunt informații esențiale, care contează mult în economia alegerii unei școli. Pentru că atât părinții, cât și elevii vor să știe ce fel de program vor avea, cât de încărcat va fi, dacă vor să vină să discute cu un profesor trebuie să se poată informa în legătură cu orarul profesorului respectiv. Din același motiv este nevoie și de un program al secretariatului. De asemenea, este

with classes 1-12 of both general theoretical and vocational profile which promote the identification and development in every student of the skills and abilities in order to adapt as well as possible to the Romanian dynamics of society. The school develops both competences of the unique specializations in the county (instructor for extra school activities and class teachers) and for the general theoretical profile (humanistic and theoretical) which are necessary to continue higher education later.

As for the image of the school in community, this is one very favourable, though the best students opt for other institutions of studies. To detect the reasons for which this happens we will start with an analysis of the website of the school , http://licpedbr.licee.edu.ro, for which the school management guaranteed: 'The present website wants to be a short presentation page of our school , selecting a small part from the activities developed during the school year by our students and teachers.'

There are essential information, which count the most in the economy of choosing a school. This is important of course, the information displayed here is very required by the students and parents who want to know what kind of programme they will have, how loaded it will be, if they want to come to talk with a teacher, to be able to come to talk in due time.

important să se facă publică și componența Consiliului de Administrație, și viitoarele proiecte ale școlii pentru că ele arată calea pe care va merge instituția în viitor, iar părintele poate aprecia dacă această cale coincide cu planurile și opțiunile sale și ale copilului sau nu. În lipsa acestor informații oficiale părintele va căuta să le afle pe căi informale, iar elementele subiective pot avea o influență covârșitoare. De aceea, este bine ca acestea să fie publicate pe site.

În plus, este important ca școala să aibă publicații realizate de elevi, acesta fiind un element de atracție pentru tineri. Liceul Pedagogic are mai multe reviste, majoritatea literare, și în care participarea elevilor este destul de slabă. Ar trebui ca școala să aibă o revistă realizată exclusiv de elevi, astfel încât să fie un element de atractivitate.

În ceea ce privește capitolul al doilea al chestionarului de evaluare, "Prezentarea calitativă a site-ului", și aici sunt destul de multe deficiențe relevate de criteriile de evaluare. Nu există informații prezentate într-o limbă de circulație internațională, care să asigure publicul că școala este deschisă la diverse colaborări, inclusiv cu școli din alte țări, diversitatea subiectelor lasă de dorit, iar informațiile oferite sunt, de cele mai multe ori superficiale. O altă deficiență remarcată este lipsa surselor care pun la dispoziție informațiile,

For the same reason the secretary office hours should be known. As for the Administrative board, it should be made known altogether with the future projects because they show what is the way the organization is going to follow and consequently the parent can appreciate if it coincides with their plans and options of raising their children. Following the lack of the official information the parent will find it out in an informal way, but this time the subjectivity of it is overwhelming. This is why it is so essential to be published on the website.

Additionally it is important that the school should have publications made by the students, this being an attractive element for the youth. The Pedagogic High school has got some school magazines, the majority of them literature focused, but students participation is really low. Of course the school should have a magazine made but the students exclusively, so that to be able to represent an attractive element.

Regarding the second chapter of the evaluation questionnaire, 'The qualitative presentation of the site', there area lot of faults linked to the evaluation criteria. There aren't any information in an international language, which to ensure the public at large that the school is open to different collaborations, including foreign schools. The variety of information is missing and the information is shallow and superficial most often. Another fault is the lack of sources which provide the

important pentru a fi credibili.

Din punct de vedere al fiabilității site-ul, se pot aminti unele aspecte care determină publicul să renunțe la dorința de a frecventa această școală. Este vorba de faptul că în mediul online activitatea de comunicare este slabă, publicul nu are cu cine comunica. Apoi site-ul are un aspect simplist, fără elemente de dinamică, ce creează impresia unei școli ultratradiționaliste, deși realitatea nu este aceasta. În plus, și feedback-ul transmis publicului este slab, site-ul neavând un sistem bine pus la punct de răspunsuri oferite în timp util. De asemenea, interactivitatea pe forum este și ea inexistentă.

Din punct de vedere vizual, site-ul are de suferit din cauza aspectului simplist, aproape cazon, neprietenos, iar din punct de vedere al domeniului numelui, site-ul are de suferit pentru că numele este lung, destul de complicat și nu transmite propriu-zis niciun mesaj. Este dificil de reținut și în niciun caz nu poate fi transformat într-un brand. Pentru găsirea unui brandname ar trebui ca cercetarea să fie demarată de la zero.

În final, la capitolul securitate, criteriile de evaluare au arătat că ar putea fi probleme din cauza faptului că nu se face diferența între conținuturile destinate adulților și cele destinate elevilor.

Concluzia este că Liceul Pedagogic, ca să ajungă să aibă un brandname și să se impună information, which is important to be credible.

From the point of view of the feasibility of the site, some aspects which make pupils not to choose this school are already visible. This is generated by the fact that communication is not yet well accomplished in the online environment, the large public doesn't have who to communicate with. Secondly the site is very simple, without dynamics, fact that gives the impression of a ultra traditionalist school, though the reality is different. Moreover the feedback conveyed to the public is weak, there isn't a system of answering back in due time. Not to mention that the activity on the forum is inexistent.

Visually, the site has faults because of the simple aspect ,almost rough, not finished ,totally unfriendly while regarding the domain name, the website has to suffer a lot because the name is too long, rather intricate and doesn't convey any message at all. It is really hard to keep in mind and in no way can it be transformed into a brand. To find a brand name the research should be started from zero.

In the end, at the *security* chapter of analysis, the evaluation criteria showed that there some problems might arise because of not making any difference between the content for adults(parents) and those meant for students.

In conclusion, the Pedagogical School in Braila should offer a lot of information on the

pe piața educațională ar trebui să ofere pe site mai multe informații despre activitatea zilnică a elevilor și profesorilor, să acorde o mai mare libertate elevilor în a-și exprima punctele de vedere în reviste sau ziare, asumându-și riscul unor derapaje, firești la adolescenți.

De asemenea, pentru o promovare eficientă a școlii trebuie stabilit un brand al școlii și popularizat intensiv prin toate metodele și pe toate căile de comunicare. Un articol, când și când în presă, doar amintește publicului că există și această școală. Pentru a avea o imagine eficientă trebuie conceput un plan de promovare pentru doi sau chiar trei ani, iar rezultatele nu vor întârzia să apară.

Liceul Pedagogic are istorie, are rezultate, are elevi care vor să se implice în viața școlii, nu trebuie decât să se demareze operațiunea de brand-uire și promovare pentru ca nivelul elevilor admiși să crească.

2.4. Facultatea de Științe
Administrative și ale Comunicării –
Universitatea "Constantin
Brâncoveanu"

site in order to make itself a name and impose on the educational market, information related to the daily activity of both the students and the teachers, to offer a greater freedom to their students to express themselves in school newspapers and magazines, assuming the risk and chance of some side-tracks normal coming from teenagers.

Regardless that for an effective promotion of the school we need to establish a brand of the school and advertise intensively by all methods and communication ways. There is an article in the local press from now and then which reminds the public at large that this school exists in Braila. To have a complete image a full plan of promoting it should be already in existence for two or five years already, hence the results coming onwards.

The Pedagogical School has got rich history, has got good results, has got good students who want to get themselves involved in the school life, they just need to start thinking of making a brand name, the 'branding 'operation' and promotion of its name in order for the quality of the students admitted in the 9th grade to raise.

2.4 The faculty of
Communication and
Administrative Science, the
University 'Constantin

Universitatea "Constantin Brâncoveanu" din Pitești este o instituție de învățământ superior privată, fondată în 1991, una dintre primele șase universități private din România acreditate de Ministerul Educatiei prin Legea nr. 242/23 aprilie 2002. Instituția funcționează în trei campusuri universitare situate în orașele Pitești, Râmnicu Vâlcea și Brăila. Primele structuri ale Universității au fost cele de Management - Marketing în Afaceri Economice: Brăila (1991), Pitești (1992), Rm. Vâlcea (1991), după care a fost înființat și profilul Finanțe-Contabilitate în 1999. Apoi, în anul 2000, s-au înființat Facultățile de Comunicare, Relații Publice și Jurnalism, care ulterior, în 2005. devenit de Stiinte Juridice, Administrative și ale Comunicării.

În prezent, oferă programe de studiu în management și business administration, marketing, economie, afaceri internaționale, finanțe, contabilitate, drept, relații internaționale și studii europene, științe ale comunicării, științe administrative, asistentă socială.

Cursurile de masterat oferă specializare în domeniile management, marketing, contabilitate și științele comunicării. În anul 2011, ca urmare a evaluării instituționale realizate de Agenția Română de Asigurare a Calității în Învățământul Superior (ARACIS), Universitatea "Constantin Brâncoveanu" a primit calificativul maxim care poate fi acordat

Brâncoveanu'

The University Constantin Brâncoveanu' from Pitesti is a private higher institution, founded in 1991, one in the first six universities privately owned from Romania accredited by The Ministry of Education by the Law no.242/23rd April 2002.The institution has locations in 3 university campuses situated in Pitești, Râmnicu Vâlcea and Brăila. The first structures of the university were those of Management-Marketing in Economics: Brăila (1991),Pitești (1992),Rm. Vâlcea (1991), afterwards the finnace acountancy department was founded in 1999. Then in the year 2000, the section Public Relations and Journalism which became Legal, Communication and Administrative Science department in 2005.

Presently, it offers programmes of studies in business and management, administration, marketing, economics, international transactions and european studies, communication studies, administrative science and social assistance.

The master degree offers specializations in the following fields management,marketing, accountancy and communication. In the year 2011, following the institutional evaluation of quality made by The National Agency of Quality Assurance in Higher Education, 'Constantin Brancoveanu' University was awarded the maximum degree award that a unit

instituțiilor de învățământ superior din România: "Grad ridicat de încredere". Universitatea "Constantin Brâncoveanu" este membră a European Network For Business Studies and Languages (SPACE), alături de alte 91 de universități din 25 de țări, precum și a Asociației Internaționale a Universităților, organizație mondială cu sediul la Paris, ce reunește instituții de învățământ superior din Europa, America, Africa, Asia și Australia.

Mai trebuie menționat faptul că Universitatea apreciază că are o cultură organizațională puternică, identificată prin: nume, emblemă – vulturul stilizat, Ziua Universității și marcarea unor evenimente deosebite în viața instituției dar și a angajaților săi.

Acesta este primul pas în crearea unui brad-name, însă mai sunt aspecte care pot fi îmbunătățite pentru ca instituția să răspundă foarte bine la solicitările viitorilor cursanți și să se bucure de afluența meritată de studenți. Aceste elemente au fost evidențiate prin aplicarea chestionarului de evaluare asupra siteului.

Astfel, la **primul** domeniu de analiză, informații utile pentru studenți, se poate remarca lipsa informațiilor despre numărul de studenți, repartizarea acestora pe grupe, orarul studenților, al profesorilor, normele cadrelor didactice, rezultatele studenților la examene.

Ceva mai bine sunt promovate rezultatele

can have: High degree of assurance. 'Constantin Brancoveanu' university is a member of European Network for Business Studies and Languages (SPACE), together with 91 universities from 25 countries, also with the international Association of Universities, world organization headquartered in Paris, which reunites higher institutions from Europe, America, Africa, Asia and Australia.

It is worth mentioning that the university has acquired a strong organizational culture, symbolized by: name, coat of arms –the stylistic eagle, The Open DAYS at the university and marking special events in the life of the university and its members.

This is of course the first step in making a brand name, but there are still some aspects that can be improved in order for the institution to answer well to the demands of the future candidates and graduates.these elements were highlighted by running a questionaire of evaluation of the website.

Therefore, at the first chapter of analysis, the useful information for students, we can remark the lack of information about the number of students, the distribution of the students in groups, the timetable of the students, of the teachers, the number of classes per professor, the results of students at different exams.

The results of the students at different

de la diferite concursuri, realizările studenților pe diferite zone.

O altă problemă, din punctul de vedere al unui vizitator al site-ului în calitate de viitor student este lipsa unui program al secretariatului, esențial pentru a furniza informații în cel mai scurt timp și lipsa unei adrese de mail la care să poată fi transmise mesajele. E adevărat, la secțiunea "Contact" vizitatorii au posibilitatea să transmită mesaje online, dar lipsa unei adrese poate descuraja vizitatorii în stabilirea unui contact. De asemenea, se poate remarca o anumită lipsă de transparență pentru că nu sunt publicate deciziile Consiliului de Administrație și că viitoarele proiecte nu sunt promovate.

Din punctul de vedere al **calității** siteului, s-au înregistrat în chestionar punctaje mai mici la frecvența reactualizării informațiilor și la diversitatea subiectelor abordate, a informațiilor prezentate.

În ceea ce privește fiabilitatea site-ului, se mai pot aduce îmbunătățiri anumitor aspecte. De exemplu, s-ar putea organiza serviciul de întreținere al site-ului astfel încât să se asigure un feed-back cât mai rapid pentru întrebările adresate de vizitatori și ar fi bine să se ofere mai multe link-uri utile cu informații din domeniile cele mai diverse.

O problemă este lipsa unui forum care să

competitions, the accomplishments of the students from different perspectives are better promoted, though.

Another issue, from the point of view of a visitor of the site as a future student, is the lack of a programme of the secretarial hours, which is essential to supply information in the shortest time possible and also the lack of a email address contact, at which the messages can be transmitted. It is true, however, that the students can transmit mesages on line at contact section, but the total absence of an email address can discourage the visitors in establishing a contact. Also, we can notice a certain lack of transparence because the decisions of the board are not published and the prospective projects are not promoted.

From the point of view of *the quality* of the website, we recorded lower score at the frequency of updating the information and also low score at the variety of the subjects which were approached.

As far as the feasibility of the site is concerned, some aspects need improving. For instance, they can organise the service of maintenance of the site so that they could assure a feedback faster at the questions addressed by the public, also more links would be useful.

A real problem is the lack of a forum

faciliteze schimbul de idei și păreri între studenți, mai ales că sunt facultăți în trei orașe și cred că ar fi benefic pentru ei să schimbe impresii, dar și între studenți și viitorii candidați, aceasta putând fi una dintre cele mai bune forme de promovare informală. De asemenea, se simte lipsa unor știri ale momentului care să arate că este o instituție activă, conectată la tot ce este nou. Din punctul de vedere al esteticii și a domeniului numelui nu au reieșit aspecte negative, cu excepția faptului că numele siteului, care ar putea deveni eventual brand-name, este destul de greoi, deși este explicit. Elemente negative nu au fost relevate nici la capitolul securitate.

În concluzie, Universitatea "Constantin Brâncoveanu", Facultatea de Stiinte Juridice, Administrative și ale Comunicării are un site bine realizat, care oferă informații esențiale despre institutie și despre activitătile care se desfășoară. Ar trebui oferite mai multe posibilități de a intra în contact cu universitatea în mediul online și să fie mai evident faptul că sunt mulți studenți implicați în viața universitară prin publicarea mai multor articole, informatii realizate chiar de ei. În ceea ce privește posibilitatea universității de a avea un brandname, cred că datorită culturii organizaționale puternice acest lucru este foarte simplu de realizat, primii pasi fiind deja realizati. Importanța existenței unui bran-name asumat și multă promovat ar da mai consistentă demersurilor universității în domeniul calității și which to facilitate the exchange of ideas and opinions among students, especially that there are faculties in three cities and we truly think that it would be beneficial for them to exchange opinions ,but also the future students , this becoming the best forms of informal promotion connected to the new.Additionally , the lack of news of the moment is to be felt which to show that it is an active organization , connected to the new.From the point of view of the estetics and name domain there aren't negative aspects , with the exception of the name of the site which could become brandname , but is cumbersome, though explicit. No negative elements at security part.

To draw a conclusion, the University 'Constantin Brâncoveanu', the Faculty of Law, Administration and Communication has got a well designed site, which offers essential information about the institution and about the activities that are going on here. There should be offered more possibilities to contact the university online and to be more obvious that there are more students involved in university life by publishing articles, pieces of information made by themselves. As for the possibility of the university to get a brand name, we firmly believe that this is really easy to do given its organizational culture. The importance of a brand name to be committed to and promoted a lot would give a better consistence of the endeavor of the university for quality and research, thus the results obtained by the

al cercetării, rezultatele obținute de studenți ar fi mai ușor de promovat și mai ușor de reținut de către potențialii studenți.

B.ŞCOLI DIN POLONIA

1. Wstęp

Pojęcia takie jak marketing, promocja, PR od pewnego czasu stają się obecne w szkole. Przejawem nowych tendencji w tym zakresie jest coraz powszechniejsze powoływanie przez dyrektorów zespołów nauczycieli, których zadaniem jest zajmowanie się sprawami promocji szkoły. U źródeł tej sytuacji leży wzrastająca konkurencja na rynku edukacyjnym.

Szkoła jest jednak specyficzną instytucją, która nie zawsze da się sprowadzić do roli typowej instytucji usługowej. Uwarunkowany przepisami ustaw oraz kontrolą właściwych organów dyrektor szkoły publicznej nie ma także wpływu na wiele elementów, wyznaczających ramy działalności jego placówki.

Mimo tych ograniczeń warto zastanowić się nad tym:

- jak prezentować szkołę?
- jak wydobyć na światło dzienne jej wszystkie mocne strony?
- jak w najbardziej profesjonalny sposób przekazywać informacje o szkole?

W działaniach szkolnych często

students would be much easier to promote and easier to keep in mind by the prospective students.

B. THE POLISH SCHOOLS

1. Introduction

Concepts such as marketing, promotion, PR for are becoming present at school these days. The new trends are increasingly common for head teachers to appoint teams of teachers whose job is to deal with matters of school promotion. The growing competition in the education market is at the root of the issue. However, school is a specific institution, which does not always play a role of a typical service institution. A head teacher obliged by law and under control of the competent authorities also has no impact on the number of elements that frames his institution.

Despite these limitations, it is essential to think about:

- how to present school?
- how to emphasis all its strengths?
- how to communicate information about school in the most professional way?

Concepts such as: marketing, promotion appear in the school activities. The most appropriate definitions can be found in a book

pojawiają się pojęcia: marketing, promocja. Dla potrzeb szkoły najbardziej odpowiednie wydają się definicje, które przytoczył dr Amir Jan Fazlagić w swojej książce "Marketingowe zarządzenie szkołą".

MARKETING – to proces zarządzania polegający na identyfikacji, antycypacji i zaspokojeniu potrzeb klienta w efektywny i zyskowny sposób.

PROMOCJA – to ogół działań skierowanych na odbiorcę przekazu marketingowego, podejmowanych z umyślnym zamiarem wpłynięcia na jego opinię o szkole lub/i podjęcie przez niego korzystnej dla szkoły decyzji.

2. Szkoła jako instytucja świadcząca usługi

Specyfika działań marketingowych i metod promocji szkoły musi uwzględniać jej charakterystyczne zadanie w społeczeństwie. Szkoła mimo, iż nie wytwarza towarów, oferuje swoje usługi na rynku, a usługi te stają się przedmiotem transakcji. Świadczenie usług np. przez banki, zakłady opieki zdrowotnej a także szkołę, rodzi bardzo konkretne warunki ich działalności i wpływa na sposób ich promocji i tworzenie strategii marketingowych. Usługi świadczone przez szkołę są niematerialne. Szkoła nie produkuje dóbr sensie konsumpcyjnym. Nie można zatem tworzyć strategii szkoły w oparciu o produkt, który

"School marketing management" by Dr. Amir Jan Fazlagić.

MARKETING - management process of identifying, anticipating and satisfying customer needs in an efficient and profitable manner.

PROMOTION - all activities aimed at marketing message recipient, undertaken with deliberate intent to influence its opinion about the school and / or undertaken by its favorable to the school's decision.

2. The school as an institution providing services

A task of school in a society must be considered for specificity of marketing actions and promotion methods. Even though school does not produce goods, offers its services in the market, and these services are the subject of the transaction.

Providing services by banks, health care facilities and schools raises very specific conditions of their business and the way they affect the promotion and creation of marketing strategies. Services provided by school are intangible. School does not produce goods in terms of consumption. Therefore it is impossible to create a school strategy based on a product

w prosty sposób można ocenić. Warto uzmysłowić sobie, że uczniowie i rodzice – czyli klienci szkoły przychodzą do miejsca, w którym usługa jest świadczona. Każdego dnia w budynku szkoły obecni są jej klienci. Mają stałą możliwość konfrontowania rzeczywistości, którą widzą z obrazem szkoły, którą wcześniej znali tylko z oferty promocyjnej. Punktem odniesienia w naszych staraniach powinny stać się zatem tworzenie tradycji szkoły jej reputacji i kształtowanie wizerunku.

which can be easily assessed. Students and parents - its customers - come to school, the place in which service is provided. They always have the opportunity to compare the reality to the image of the school, which was previously known only from the promotional offer. Therefore, the creation of school tradition and brand image as well shaping its reputation is so vital.

3. Dlaczego szkoły muszą budować markę

Chęć stworzenia atrakcyjnego wizerunku placówki edukacyjnej dotarła już do szkół. częściej szkoły liceum Coraz typu ogólnokształcące czy technika zdają sobie sprawę z tego, że strategiczne podejście do budowania odpowiedniego wizerunku. połączone \mathbf{Z} odpowiednimi działaniami marketingowymi i PR to dla nich być albo nie być.

Dużym problemem w Polsce jest niż demograficzny. Wymusza to na placówkach edukacyjnych większe starania o klienta, jakim jest uczeń. Przekłada się to na ekspansję marketingowej orientacji w wielu polskich szkołach. Odczuły to już prywatne szkoły, które w staraniach o studenta prowadzą kompleksowe działania marketingowe, prześcigają się w pomysłach na stworzenie wizerunku szkoły

3. Why do schools need to build a brand

The desire to create an attractive image of the educational institution has reached schools. Increasingly, schools such as secondary or technical ones are aware of the fact that a strategic approach to creating a positive image, combined with appropriate PR and marketing activities mean to them - to be or not to be.

A major problem in Poland is the demographic one. It forces educational institutions to make greater efforts to attract a student. It means that there is a marketing - oriented expansion in the number of Polish schools. The demographic problem has already affected private schools, they thus conduct comprehensive marketing activities to create the image of an attractive school to students.

atrakcyjnej dla uczniów.

4. Pierwszy obraz

Wizerunek szkoły jest odbierany i oceniany przez osoby lub instytucje zewnętrzne. Jednym z pierwszych elementów z jakim kojarzona jest szkoła jest jej wygląd. Utrwalone obrazy w percepcji ucznia czy rodzica to wiele czynników. Do takich utrwalonych obrazów zaliczyć można grupę odczuć estetycznych – wygląd szkoły, estetyka elewacji, terenu wokół szkoły. Mimo ich drugorzędności dyrektor szkoły, który chce kształtować pozytywny wizerunek szkoły powinien zwracać uwagę na takie wskazania.

Marketing szkolna – codzienność

Skutki niżu demograficznego w Polsce są dla szkół wyzwaniem. Szkoły funkcjonują w otoczeniu konkurencyjnym, starają się pozyskać uczniów. Jednak działania marketingowe prowadzone są w szkołach od dawna. Często realizowane intuicyjnie, nie poparte wiedzą z zakresu tego przedmiotu. Bardzo często oparte tylko na dobrych chęciach i entuzjazmie dyrektorów i nauczycieli. Ucząc się szkolnego marketingu szczególnie uważnie należy zwracać uwagę na otoczenie szkoły. Szkoła już dawno przestała być obiektem zainteresowania

4. The first image

School image is seen and evaluated by people or other institutions. One of the main elements associated with school is its appearance. Perception of a student or parent is influenced by a lot of factors.

Such fixed images include the group of aesthetic sense - the look of a school, the aesthetics of a facade, the area around the school. Despite their second - place, a head teacher who wants to build a positive image of the school should consider such issues.

5.Marketing - school everyday

The effects of demographic decline in Poland are a challenge for schools. Schools operate in competitive environment, they are trying to attract students. However, marketing activities have been conducted in schools for a long time. They are often performed intuitively, not supported by knowledge of the subject. They are based only on good intentions and enthusiasm of head teachers and teachers. Studying school marketing one should pay attention to school surroundings. Nowadays school is not of interest to students and their

tylko uczniów i ich rodziców. Dziś postrzegana jest jako instytucja świadcząca usługi lub korzystająca z usług wielu innych podmiotów w środowisku. Warto zastanowić się nad wzajemnym oddziaływaniem tych podmiotów. Dobrze przygotowana strategia marketingowa pozwala zaspakajać potrzeby klientów szkoły. Szkoła w oczach swoich partnerów staje się wiarygodna i może liczyć na ich przychylność i pozytywną opinię.

Jednocześnie trzeba pamiętać, że szkoła jako instytucja usługowa, która nie generuje zysku, raczej buduje kapitał społeczny wymaga marketingu wartości. Nie w zaspakajaniu potrzeb, ale w tym, co kształtują wartości. Dlatego tak ważne są dla szkoły w strategii marketingowej odwołania do tradycji, rytuałów szkoły. Ważna będzie jej misja i sylwetka absolwenta.

6. Profesjonalna strategia marketingowa w edukacji

Metody promocji można podzielić na dwie podstawowe grupy. Działania bezpośrednio kierowane do odbiorcy oraz te, które oddziałują pośrednio. Pierwsza grupa metod w większości zakłada bezpośredni kontakt.

Pośrednie formy promocji szkoły to:

- strony internetowe;
- foldery, ulotki reklamowe;
- banery;

parents only. School is seen as an institution providing services or using services of many other entities in the area. It is worth considering how these entities interact. A well-prepared marketing strategy responds the school customer needs. In partners' opinion school becomes credible and can count on their goodwill and positive feedback.

At the same time it must be remembered that the school as an institution service does not generate a profit, but rather builds social capital, requires marketing value; not to meet the needs, but what form values. That is why, appealing to school tradition, rituals is so important in the marketing strategy. Its mission and the silhouette of a graduate is vital.

6.Professional marketing strategy in education

Promotion methods can be divided into two basic groups. Actions directly targeted at a recipient and those which affect indirectly. The first group of methods mostly involves a direct contact.

Indirect forms of promotion of school are:

- websites;
- brochures, leaflets;
- banners;
- press advertising, television.

reklama prasowa, telewizyjna

Wszystkie te formy oddziaływania wymagają profesjonalnych działań. W celu przygotowania takiej oferty dobrze jest w szkole powołać zespół w skład którego wchodzą nauczyciele informatyki, plastyki, języka tworzący ojczystego. Zespół materialy reklamowe powinien zwracać uwagę na wiele czynników, które są istotne ze względu na postrzeganie przez odbiorcę. Szczególnie istotne jest poprawne operowanie kolorem. Materiały reklamowe: ulotki, gazetki, wizytówki, banery reklamowe powinny być utrzymane podobnym stylu i kolorystyce.

budowaniu nowej strategii marketingowej dla szkoły warto zacząć od stworzenia kompleksowego Systemu Identyfikacji Wizualnej. Szkoła nie może się kojarzyć tylko z rysunkiem czy zdjęciem patrona lub numerem nadanym jej odgórnie. Szkoły to przede wszystkim młodzi ludzie, których energia powinna odzwierciedlać charakter szkoły we wszystkich materiałach promocyjnych, od layoutu strony www, poprzez projekty materiałów reklamowych, skończywszy na kontach na portalach społecznościowych.

Aby dobrze zaplanować działania promocyjne należy szczegółowo zdefiniować potrzeby klientów, czyli rodziców i uczniów. Plan powinien uwzględniać charakter i specyfikę szkoły. Wszystkie działania doprowadzić mają do pozytywnego wizerunku placówki w środowisku lokalnym oraz pozyskania klientów,

All these forms of interaction require professional activities. To prepare such an offer it is good to appoint a team at school consisting of teachers of computer science, art, mother tongue. A team creating promotional materials should pay attention to a number of factors that are important because of the perception by the recipient. It is particularly important to use color in the right way. Advertising materials such as leaflets, newsletters, business cards, banners should be maintained in a similar style and color.

While developing a new marketing strategy for your school it is good to start by creating a comprehensive Visual Identification System. The school cannot be associated only with a drawing or photograph of the patron or school number. Schools are mainly young people whose energy should reflect the nature of school in all promotional materials, from layout websites, projects of advertising materials, to accounts on social networking sites.

Customer needs must be clearly defined to planned well promotional activities. Planning should take into account the nature and the specificity of a school. All activities have to lead to a positive image of the institution in the local community and to tap into new students. School promotion should be a thoughtful, long-term and systematic undertaking.

czyli przyszłych uczniów. Promowanie placówki powinno być przedsięwzięciem przemyślanym, długofalowym i systematycznym.

7. Storna internetowa

Na porządku dziennym jest posiadanie przez szkoły stron internetowych. Sens jej istnienia zakłada bieżącą aktualizację informacji. Różnorodność budowy stron zależna jest od poziomu szkoły, możliwości innych form komunikacji z odbiorcą. Popularne staje się umieszczanie szkół w portalach społecznościowych. Należy pamiętać, że nie wszyscy traktują tego typu fora jako źródła rzetelnej informacji.

Jeśli przyjrzeć się stronom internetowym, czy materiałom reklamowym placówek edukacyjnych, to często można odnieść wrażenie, że koncepcyjnie zatrzymały się one w ubiegłym wieku. Tymczasem niż demograficzny jest faktem i tylko te szkoły, które będą potrafiły promować swoje atuty w sposób ciekawy, jasny i zrozumiały dla odbiorców, będą w stanie "utrzymać się na rynku".

7.1.ANALIZA WYNIKÓW ANKIETY EWALUACYJNEJ STRONY INTERNETOWEJ SZKOŁY

Wizerunek organizacji to niejako obraz w oczach odbiorców. Współczesne media dostarczają łatwej i szybko dostępnej wiedzy o

7. The website

It is very common for schools to their own websites which have to be updated frequently. The variety of creating sites is dependent on a school level, the possibility of other forms of communication with the customer. It is popular to make schools visible in social networks. Please note that not everybody treats this type of forums as a source of reliable information.

If you look at the websites, or advertising material of the educational institutions, it is often possible to get the impression that they are conceptually old-fashioned. Meanwhile, the demographic decline is a fact, and only those schools which will be able to promote their strengths in an interesting, clear and understandable way to the public, will be able to "stay in business".

7.1.ANALYSIS OF SCHOOL WEBSITE EVALUATION SURVEY DATA

The subject of this study is the analysis of the Faculty of Management at University of Lodz website evaluation survey.

organizacjach.Podstawa prawie każdej wizerunku kształtowania iest stworzenie rzeczywistego obrazu organizacji, czyli jej tożsamości. Tożsamość organizacji to pewien wyróżników, które nadają naszej zespół organizacji unikalny charakter. Jest tozestaw podstawowych atrybutów, odróżniajacych organizację od innych, podobnych. dana Tworząc tożsamość ośrodka innowacji, tak jakw przypadku innych organizacji, należy dopowiedzieć na 4 pytania:

- Kim jesteśmy?
- Czym się zajmujemy?
- Jak to robimy?
- Gdzie chcemy dojść?

Podatność odbiorcy na obrazy oczywiście dużo silniejsza niż podatność na W argumenty słowne. kształtowaniu odpowiedniego wizerunku konieczne staje się zatem stworzenie efektywnego systemu umożliwiającego tożsamości wizualnej, organizacji przekazywanie informacji najważniejszych dla niej, które mogą budować i utrwalać jej dobry wizerunek w otoczeniu. System ten powinien obejmować takie elementy, jak:

- nazwa organizacji,
- znaki/logotypy,
- budynek,
- wykorzystywaną kolorystykę,
- liternictwo.

Dobór elementów powinien być zawsze podyktowany tożsamościa

Currently, websites are slowly becoming universities' signatures. They present their capabilities and significance and are a source of information for their users. A high percentage of websites users are young people who browse the Internet on a regular basis.

Having a website has become a standard for the university as a whole as well as for its divisions themselves. Colleges are aware that such websites are nowadays their showcase and indication of progress.

Users of universities' websites are not only the staff and students of a given institution, but also the candidates. Each of these groups is looking for different information. Therefore, an important issue is to properly identify content which appears on every subpage.

Faculty of Management at the University of Lodz is currently one of the 12 faculties educating students.

Evaluation survey consisted of 52 questions divided into 6 thematic segments:

- Useful Information for Students and
 Parents referring to school management and
 school life.
- Qualitative Assessment of the Site
 Presentation referring to school website usability
 (easy access to information) and update frequency,
- Feasibility of the Website graphic theme and ways of providing information,
 - The Esthetics of the Site,
 - Domain name,

Security.

Every question was assigned with values from

organizacji. Tożsamość szkoły jest tworzona techniki kontaktu przez wizualnego szkoły. Do podmiotami otoczenia takich wizualnych elementów systemu identyfikacji szkoły, oprócz powyżej wymienionych elementów należy zaliczyć także jej stronę internetową. Jest ona istotnym komponentem wizerunku i tożsamości szkoły w czasach zaawansowanych technologii rozwoju informacyjno-komunikacyjnych. Obecność szkoły w Internecie jest istotna również z punktu widzenia postrzegania szkoły, jako instytucji nowoczesnej dynamicznej. Witryna internetowa szkoły jest zatem jej wirtualną wizytówką, a informacje o szkole zamieszczone w Internecie powinny nie tylko podtrzymywać zainteresowanie odbiorcy, ale służyć także jako narzędzie rozpowszechniania pozytywnej opinii.

Strona internetowa skierowana jest do kilku zasadniczych grup odbiorców:

- uczniów,
- rodziców,
- potencjalnych kandydatów,
- innych osób zainteresowanych działalnością szkoły.

Powinna zatem być na tyle rozbudowana, by zaspokoić różne potrzeby i oczekiwania, każdej z powyższych grup.

Przedmiotem niniejszego opracowania iest analiza przeprowadzonej ankiety ewaluacyjnejstrony internetowej Zespołu Szkół Przemysłu Mody W Łodzi. Pozytywne postrzeganie szkoły na rynku usług 1 to 5. In the overall assessment website of the faculty gained 242 points.

edukacyjnych jest czynnikiem jej przewagi konkurencyjnej, rozumianej jako osiągnięcie nadrzędnej pozycji wobec innych szkół. Przewaga konkurencyjna szkoły jest relatywną miarą jej funkcjonowania i pozwala na zaoferowanie lepszych usług edukacyjnych niż te oferowane przez inne szkoły.

Współczesne polskie szkoły funkcjonują w konkurencyjnym otoczeniu zewnętrznym, dlatego też należy pamiętać, iż im silniejsze sa ich działania związane z budowaniem i podtrzymywaniem pozytywnego wizerunku, tym większa będzie ilość uczniów w szkole. Podstawę skuteczności w budowaniu wizerunku szkoły stanowi jej wysoki poziom dydaktyczny, skuteczność wychowawcza, kultura architektura wewnętrzna organizacyjna, zewnętrzna szkoły, oferta zajęć pozalekcyjnych, środków projekty finansowane Unii ze Europeiskiej, kadra wychowawcza zarządzająca. Ponadto na wizerunek szkoły wpływa także jej klimat społeczny, będący zbiorem wzajemnych relacji pomiędzy uczniami i nauczycielami.

Kwestia budowania i podtrzymywania szkoły odpowiedniego wizerunku została uregulowana w polskim prawie poprzez rozporządzenie Ministra Edukacji Narodowej i Sportu z dnia 23 kwietnia 2004 r. w sprawie szczegółowych zasad sprawowania nadzoru pedagogicznego, wykazu stanowisk wymagających kwalifikacji pedagogicznych, kwalifikacji niezbędnych do sprawowania

nadzoru pedagogicznego, a także kwalifikacji osób, którym można zlecać prowadzenie badań i opracowywanie Umiejetne ekspertyz. stosowanie instrumentów promocyjnych, w tym narzędzi dotyczących wizerunku zostało wpisane do katalogu obowiązkowych standardów jakości placówek pracy oświatowych. Zgodnie powyższym \mathbf{Z} szkoła jest zobowiązana dokumentem dbałości 0 kształtowanie pozytywnego wizerunku W środowisku oraz do upowszechniania swoich osiągnięć. Musi też kształtować swoją oferte na podstawie rozpoznanych wcześniej oczekiwań edukacyjnych państwa i społeczeństwa.

Najważniejszymi odbiorcami działań szkoły w zakresie kształtowania wizerunku są dwie grupy:

- wewnętrzna uczniowie i ich rodzice oraz nauczyciele,
- zewnętrzna społeczność lokalna, kuratorium oświaty, władze lokalne, instytucje współpracujące ze szkołą oraz media.

Zespół Szkół Przemysłu Mody w Łodzi jest obecnie szkołą ponadgimnazjalną, kształcącą uczniów w kierunkach związanych z przemysłem modowym na poziomie zawodowym, technikum oraz policealnym.

Ankieta ewaluacyjna szkoły została oparta o 52 pytania, podzielone na 6 obszarów tematycznych:

- Useful Information for Students and Parents – część dotycząca kwestii związanych z organizacją i życiem szkoły,
- QualitativeAssessment of the Site
 Presentation część związana z
 łatwością wyszukania
 odpowiednich informacji o szkole
 oraz z ich aktualizacją,
- Feasibility of the Website strona graficzna oraz sposób prezentacji informacji,
- The Estetics of the Site,
- Domain name,
- Security.

Każdemu pytaniu w ankiecie przyporządkowano skalę wartości od 1 do 5. W ogólnej ocenie strona internetowa szkoły zdobyła 207 punktów.

Analizując stronę internetową szkoły w podziale na poszczególne części ankiety należy zauważyć niewielkie rozbieżności w ocenie pozytywnej i negatywnej w każdej z części ankiety.

Part I. Useful Information for Students and Parents

Pod względem użyteczności informacji dla uczniów i rodziców szkoła zdobyła 57 punktów na 95 możliwych. Słabą stroną witryny internetowej są informacje dotyczące liczby

Part I. Useful Information for Students and Parents

Assessment of the usefulness of information for students and parents gave the university 62 out of 95 points. The weakness of the website is insufficient information about the number of

uczniów w poszczególnych klasach, grafiku pracy nauczycieli, publikacji szkolnych, rezultatów egzaminów ogólnokrajowych, raportów szkolnych oraz zarządzania szkołą i funkcjonowania sekretariatu.nie są to jednak informacje najbardziej istotne dla zewnętrznej grupy odbiorców, a ich brak nie wpływa istotnie na wizerunek szkoły.

Part II. Qualitative Assessment of the Site Presentation

Ocena jakościowa zawartości strony internetowej zyskała 51 punków na 60 możliwych. Najsłabiej wypadła kwestia związana z opracowaniem szkolnego newslettera – artykuły pisane są przede wszystkim przez nauczycieli, a nie przez uczniów.

Part III. Feasibility of the Website

Z punktu widzenia sposobu wykonania strony internetowej oraz sposobu prezentacji informacji poprawy wymaga przede wszystkim sprawa związana z rozpowszechnianiem szkolnego newslettera oraz komunikacji z użytkownikami strony i funkcjonowaniem szkolnego forum internetowego. W tej części ankiety szkoła zyskała 50 punktów na 75 możliwych.

students in each class, teacher work schedule, results achieved by students in direct competition, the issue of the functioning of the secretary's office and administrative issues. However, lack of this information does not affect significantly the image of the department. Important information for students is communicated effectively and on an ongoing basis, the page is a source of useful information for both the person attending classes and the environment.

Part II. Qualitative Assessment of the Site Presentation

Qualitative assessment of website content brought 51 out of 60 points. There is no newsletter, which means articles are just posted on the website. However, the quality of information, clarity, functionality and validity were assessed at the highest level. Our website was evaluated with respect to this section at a high level.

Part III. Feasibility of the Website

In terms of how the website is designed and the way of presenting information the score was 62 out of 75 points. Communication, giving feedback via the forum and the frequency of updates (such as some breaking news) require improvement. However, majority of the issues in this section gained maximum number of points.

Part IV. The Estetics of the Site

Estetyka strony internetowej budzi najmniej wątpliwości. Ocenę oparto o 4 kryteria, zgodnie z którymi szkoła zdobyła 16 punktów na 20 możliwych. Dopracowania wymaga jakość obrazów prezentowanych na stronie, przez co zwiększy się również ogólna jakość wizualna strony.

Part V. Domain name

W tym obszarze jedyną słabością strony jest mała rozdzielczość liter w nazwie szkoły na jej stronie internetowej. Pozostałe kryteria, takie jak "clarity", "Easy to remember, to write, withoutmanywritingsmarks" i "Hosting service" zostały ocenione maksymalnie. W tej seksji szkoła otrzymała 16 na 20 punktów.

Part VI. Security

Strona szkoły nie stwarza zagrożenia dla jej użytkowników. Słabością jest brak rozdziału treści prezentowanych na stronie z uwagi na kryterium wiekowe jej użytkowników.

Part IV. The Esthetics of the Site

The assessment of the esthetics of the website is based on four criteria, making it possible to gain 20 points. The website scored maximum number of points. It lacks nothing considering aspects of this section and does not bring doubts.

Part V. Domain name

As in the previous section, in this case the website also gained maximum number of points. It does not bring any doubts. All the issues dealt with were rated positively.

Part VI. Security

Website of the university is not dangerous for its users. Safety was assessed 31 out of 35 points. The weakness is no distinguishing of content displayed on the site with respect to the age of its users. However it does not seem necessary in case of a university website. Students are a group of recipients in similar age; hence this criterion seems to be chosen inappropriately.

C. THE TURKISH



FATIHVOCATIONAL AND TECHNICALANATOLIA HIGH SCHOOL

Name of the school: FATİHVOCATİONAL AND

TECHNİCALANATOLİA HIGH SCHOOL

School address: FatihMah. 4162. Sok. No:4 68100

Merkez-Aksaray/TURKEY

School telephone: 0090-382 217 41 20

Fax: 0090-382 217 35 81

Head teacher/ principal: Talat ECE

School Website: http://atml68.meb.k12.tr/

Information about school

Number of pupils: 1100

Number of teachers: 54

Regional characteristics: The city is located on the Central Anatolia

Age of pupils at school: Youngest: 14

Oldest: 19

Type of school: Public school

Classrooms: 33

Other facilities:

Describe facilities found in your

1

school (ex; library, sports centre, language

rooms, laboratories, history rooms)

1 library 5.000 volumes,

4 laboratories (trade, retrail, Office managing)

1 gym room,

1 auditorium

Languages taught in your school: English

Duration of studies 4 years

This project has been funded with support from the European Commission. The reflects the views only of the author, and the Comission cannot be held for a be made of the information contained therein.



C.TURKYE

Okulun Adı:	Fatih Mesleki ve Teknik Anadolu Lisesi	
Okulun Adresi:	Fatih Mah. 4162. Sok. No:4 68100	
	Merkez-Aksaray/TURKEY	
Okulun Telefonu:	0090-382 217 41 20	
Fax:	0090-382 217 35 81	
Müdür:	Talat ECE	
Okul Websitesi:	http://atml68.meb.k12.tr/	
Okul Bilgileri		
Öğrenci Sayısı:	1100	
Öğretmen Sayısı:	54	
Bölgesel Özellikler:	Aksaray Orta Anadolu'da yer almaktadır.	
Öğrencilerin Yaş Aralığı:	En Küçük: 14 En Büyük: 19	
Okul Türü:	Devlet Okulu	
	Sınıf: 33	
	Diğer Bölümler:	
	1 Kütüphane- 5.000 kitap,	
Okul Fiziki Durumu	4 laboratuar	

1 Spor Salonu

1 Konferans Salonu

Okulumuzda Öğretilen Yabancı Dil:

Öğrenim Süresi

Fatih Mesleki ve Teknik Anadolu Lisesi, Muhasebe-Finansman, Pazarlama ve Perakende, Büro Yönetimi ve Adalet alanlarında kamu ve özel sektörün ihtiyaç duyduğu nitelikli işgücünü yetiştirmek üzere hizmet veren 4 yıllık bir okuldur.

Uygulanan programlar ile öğrencilere, alanı ve mesleği ile ilgili temel bilgi ve becerileri kazandırmanın yanı sıra, yeniliğe ve değişime uyum sağlayabilen, çevresindeki insanlarla sağlıklı iletişim kurabilen, hedeflerini belirleyip bunlara ulaşmak için girişimlerde bulunabilen, yaratıcı, gelişime ve eleştiriye açık ve meslekî yeterliklere sahip bireyler yetiştirilmesi hedeflenmiştir.

Alanlarından birini tercih eden öğrenciler, son sınıfta haftada iki gün okulda teorik eğitim, üç gün iş yerlerinde beceri eğitimi görmekte ve iş hayatıyla tanışmaktadır. Beceri eğitimi için iş yerlerine gönderilen öğrencilere ilgili işyerlerince asgari ücretin en az %30'u oranında ücret ödenmekte ve bakanlığımız imkânlarıyla sigortalı yapılmaktadır. Okulumuzda halen Ticaret Meslek Lisesi programında Muhasebe ve Finansman, Büro Yönetimi, Pazarlama ve Perakende olmak üzere üç alan; Anadolu Ticaret Meslek Lisesi programında Bilişim Teknolojileri ve Muhasebe İngilizce

4 yıl

FatihVocational and Technical Anatolia High School actively works with four-year high school to train a qualified labor forceto take part in public and private sectors or to take personal initiatives in the fields of Accounting and Finance, Marketing and Retail, Office Management, Information Technology and Justice.

In accordance with the general objectives and basic principles of Turkish National Education and in Vocational Schools providing students with the common general culture at the level of secondary education, various programs aiming at introducing personal and social issues, seeking solutions to these issues with a conscious of contributing to the economic, social and cultural development of the country, gaining professional and Technical formation and preparing students according to their interest, tendency and talents to the professional life and higher education are implemented.

By means of these programs, training individuals who can adapt themselves to new developments and changes, effectively communicate with people, decide on their objectives and take steps to achieve them, be open to criticism and developments with Vocational qualifications is aimed to obtain.

Students who choose one of the fields start business life with theoretical instruction two days a week at the school, and are trained in ve Finansman olmak üzere iki alan mevcuttur. Ayrıca Adalet Alanı da okulumuzda hizmet vermektedir.

Misyon:

Türk Millî Eğitimin genel amaçlarına ve temel ilkelerine uygun olarak; insani değerleri yüksek öğrencilere ortaöğretim seviyesinde asgari ortak bir genel kültür vermek suretiyle onlara kişi ve toplumun sorunlarını tanıtmak, çözüm yolları aramak ve yurdun ekonomik, sosyal ve kültürel kalkınmasına katkıda bulunmak bilincini ve gücünü kazandırma amacına yönelik, meslekî ve teknik alanlarda mesleki formasyon kazandıran, öğrencileri ilgi, istidat ve kabiliyetleri ölçüsünde ve doğrultusunda hayata, iş alanlarına ve yüksek öğretime hazırlamaktır.

Aksaray İl Milli Eğitim Müdürlüğü olarak biz ortağı olduğumuz "Bölgelerimizin Modern Girişimciliğe Teşvik Edilmesi" isimli stratejik ortaklık projesinin yerel ortaklarını belirlerken proje aktivitelerini ve fikri çıktıları en iyi şekilde oluşturmayı hedefledik. Bu bağlamda da Fatih Mesleki ve Teknik Anadolu Lisesini projemizin yerel ortağı olarak belirledik. Fatih Mesleki ve Teknik Anadolu Lisesini projenin yerel ortağı olarak belirlerken aşağıdaki hususları dikkate aldık;

Fatih Mesleki ve Teknik Anadolu
 Lisesinin Girişimcilikle İlgili Eğitim

workplaces three days a week in their final year. Students are paid 30% of subsistence wage and are also insured by the workplace. Currently, there are four fields in our school.

Mission:

- to form and strengthen skills, abilities and competencies that enable new Employment;
 - to realize retraining;
- To create a framework in which our teachers feel professionally fulfilled;
- To offer our students the opportunity to satisfy their thirst of knowledge, use information techniques, to acquire communication skills in foreign languages;
- To provide our students an universal intellectual, moral and civic level.

- Faaliyetleri (Müfredat, Ders, Uygulama Vb.)
- Fatih Mesleki ve Teknik Anadolu Lisesinin Aksaray'daki Meslek Liseleri Arasındaki Yeri
- Fatih Mesleki ve Teknik Anadolu
 Lisesinin Aksaray İşgücü Piyasasında
 İstihdama Cevap Verdiği Alanlar
- 4. Fatih Mesleki Ve Teknik Anadolu Lisesinden Mezun Olup Aksaray'da Markalaşmış Şirketler, Fabrikalar ve Sahipleri
- Fatih Mesleki ve Teknik Anadolu Lisesinden Mezun Olup Önemli Kurum ve Kuruluşlarda Önemli Pozisyonlarda Bulunan Kişiler
- Fatih Mesleki ve Teknik Anadolu Lisesinin Son 5 Yılda Yaptığı Ulusal Ve Uluslararası Projeler ve Özetleri

We, as Directorate of National Education in Aksaray have chosen our local associated partner in the project "P.R.I.M.E." in order to carry out project activities and accomplish intellectual outputs. In this frame, we chose FatihVocational and TechnicalAnatolia High School as one of associated partners of the project.

While choosing Fatih Vocational and TechnicalAnatolia High School for this project we have taken the following criteria into consideration:

- The professional and educational activities related to entrepreneurship at FatihAnatolian Technical High School (curriculum, course, practice etc.);
- The status of FatihVocational and TechnicalAnatolia High School among the Vocational schools in Aksaray;
- The sectors that FatihVocational and TechnicalAnatolia High School provides employee in the labor market;
- The owners of the factories and the branded companies graduated from FatihVocational and TechnicalAnatolia High School:
- The graduates of FatihVocational and TechnicalAnatolia High School, in important positions in institutions;

National and international projects of FatihVocational and TechnicalAnatolia High School in the recent years.

1. Fatih Mesleki ve Teknik Anadolu Lisesinin Girişimcilikle İlgili Eğitim Faaliyetleri (Müfredat, Ders, Uygulama Vb.)

Okulumuzda Mesleki ve Teknik Anadolu Lisesi haftalık ders çizelgeleri ve öğretim programları uygulanmaktadır. Bu çizelge ve programlar doğrultusunda okulumuzun tüm alan ve dallarında bir defaya mahsus olmak üzere bir yıl boyunca haftada 2 saat girişimcilik dersi

1. The professional and educational activities related to entrepreneurship at FatihAnatolian Technical High School (curriculum, course, practice etc.).

Vocational and TechnicalAnatolia High School weekly course schedules and curricula are implemented at our school. According to the schedule and programs; entrepreneurship courses are given in all branches and fields of our school two hours a week for a year for once verilmektedir.

Girişimcilik dersinde öğrenciler ders ile ilgili konuları modüllerden takip etmektedirler. Ders ile ilgili; Faaliyet Alanları, İşyeri Açmak, Piyasaları İzlemek konulu 3 adet modül bulunmaktadır. Bu modüller kapsamında öğrencilere tarım, sanayi, ticaret ve hizmet iş kollarının genel özellikleri, pazarlama ve Pazar araştırması, ticaret hukuku, iş hukuku, işletme yönetimi, piyasa, ekonomi ve girişimciliğin temel esasları anlatılmaktadır.

Ders haricinde öğrencilerimize girişimciliğin önemini fark ettirebilmek amacıyla okulumuzda birçok konferans ve seminer düzenlenmekte veya konu ile ilgili düzenlenen etkinliklere katılım sağlanmaktadır. İlimizde bulunan üniversite ile işbirliği yapılarak öğrencilerimizin girişimcilikle ilgili farkındalıkları arttırılmaya çalışılmaktadır. Ayrıca öğrencilerimizi girişimcilik konusunda motive etmek amacıyla okulumuzdan mezun olup işletme kurmuş kişilerin işyerlerine saha ziyaretleri düzenlemektedir.

2. Fatih Mesleki ve Teknik Anadolu Lisesinin Aksaray'daki Meslek Liseleri Arasındaki Yeri

İlimizde 6 adet mesleki eğitim veren okul bulunmaktadır. Okulumuz 1100 öğrenci ile bu

only. Students follow entrepreneurship course topics from modules. There are three modules related with course; practice fields, opening a workplace, and market monitoring. Within this module; students taught agriculture, are industry, commerce and the general characteristics ofthe business services. marketing and market research, commercial law, business law, business management, marketing, and the basic principles of economics and entrepreneurship.

In order to make students realize the importance of entrepreneurship except the courses; our school provides many conferences, seminars, events and issues related to topic. In cooperation with university in our city, our students' awareness about entrepreneurship have been tried to be enhanced. Moreover, in order to motivate our students about entrepreneurship; we organize visits to the establishments of those who graduated from our school and founded a workplace.

2.The status of FatihVocational and TechnicalAnatolia High School among the Vocational schools in Aksaray

In our city, there are six schools providing Vocational training. Our school is the second

okullar icerisinde büyük 2. Okul en durumundadır. Okulumuz 9. Sınıfa kayıt olan öğrencilerin merkezi sınav puanlarının ortalaması bakımından da 2. Sırada almaktadır (en çok tercih edilen 2. Meslek lisesi). Okulumuzdan her yıl 200 öğrenci mezun olmaktadır. Okulumuz bir meslek lisesinin ihtiyaç duyduğu tüm donanımlara sahiptir. Okulumuzda 5 adet bilgisayar laboratuvarı, 1 adet Fizik laboratuvarı, 1 adet kütüphane, 1 adet konferans salonu. 1 adet spor bulunmaktadır. Okulumuzda 54 öğretmen görev yapmaktadır. Binamızda 33 adet derslik bulunmakta olup bunlardan 24 adeti akıllı tahta sistemleri ile donatılmıştır.

Okulumuz Avrupa Birliği projeleri konusunda deneyime sahip olup 2010 yılında itibaren uygulanan Gençlik, Grundtvig, Leonardo da Vinci, Comenius ve Erasmus + projeleri ile meslek liseleri içerisinde ön planda yer almaktadır.

3. Fatih Mesleki ve Teknik Anadolu Lisesinin Aksaray İşgücü Piyasasında İstihdama Cevap Verdiği Alanlar

Okulumuzda Muhasebe-Finansman Alanı Bilgisayarlı Muhasebe Dalı, Büro Yönetimi Alanı Ticaret Sekreterliği Dalı, Pazarlama ve Perakende Alanı Sigortacılık Dalı, Bilişim Teknolojileri Alanı Web Tasarım Dalı biggest one with its 1100 students. Our school is at the second place in terms of the average of the 9th grade students' marks. (Most preferred 2. Vocational school) 200 students graduate from our school every year. Our school has all the equipment which might be needed by a Vocational school. At our school; there are 5 computer labs, 1 Physics laboratory, 1 library, 1 conference room, and 1 gym. There are 54 teachers. There are 33 classes, 24 of which are equipped with smart boards.

Our school has enough experience in the EU projects and have taken role in YIA, Grundtvig, Leonardo da Vinci, Comenius and Erasmus + since 2010.

3. The sectors that Fatih Vocational and Technical Anatolia High School provides employee in the labor market

In our school, there are field of Accounting, branch of Computerized Finance, field of Office Management, department of Commerce Secretary, field off Marketing and Retail, branch of Insurance, field of Technology,

ve Adalet Alanı Zabit Katipliği Dalları bulunmaktadır. Bilişim Teknolojileri Alanı hariç diğer alan ve dallar ilimizde sadece okulumuzda bulunmaktadır. Her yıl bu alan ve dallardan 200 civarında öğrenci mezun olmaktadır. Mezun öğrencilerimiz Aksaray işgücü piyasasında muhasebe yardımcısı, sigorta elemanı, bilgisayar teknik elemanı, tıbbi ve ticari sekreter olarak yer almaktadır. Bu yönüyle okulumuz Aksaray muhasebe yardımcısı, sigorta elemanı ve tıbbiticari sekreter ihtiyacını tamamına yakınını karsılamaktadır.

Her yıl okulumuzun 12. Sınıf öğrencileri haftada 3 gün beceri eğitimi amacıyla görevlendirildikleri işyerlerine gitmekte ve işgücü piyasasının bir kısım ihtiyaçlarını karşıladıkları gibi gerçek iş yaşamı deneyimi yaşamaktadırlar.

4. Fatih Mesleki Ve Teknik Anadolu Lisesinden Mezun Olup Aksaray'da Markalaşmış Şirketler, Fabrikalar ve Sahipleri

KÖYET-Ahmet KOÇAŞ

Nalbantoğlu Mobilya- Özhan ÇİVİ

Aydınoğlu Mermer-Mustafa AYDIN

UFO Bilgisayar-Erkan ORUÇ

Aksaray Döviz-TT İnşaat-Gürcan TOSUN

Varan Sigorta-Funda BAYAR

Somuncuoğlu Ticaret-Kürşat

branch of Web Design, field of Justice, and branch of Court Clerk. All fields and branches except for Information Technology are provided only at our school in our province. About 200 students graduate from these fields and branches every year.

Graduated students take part in Aksaray labor market as assistant accountant, insurance staff, computer Technical staff, and medical and commercial secretary. In this aspect, our school supplies nearly all need of Aksaray for accounting assistant, commercial secretary and medical. Every year, 12th grade students work at the wok places they assigned 3 days a week and, in this way, they both supply some needs of labor market and experience the real life experience situations.

4. The owners of the factories and the branded companies graduated from FatihVocational and Technical Anatolia High School

KÖYET-Ahmet KOÇAŞ

NalbantoğluMobilya- Özhan ÇİVİ

AydınoğluMermer-Mustafa AYDIN

UFO Bilgisayar-Erkan ORUÇ

Aksaray Döviz-TT İnşaat-Gürcan TOSUN

VaranSigorta-Funda BAYAR

SomuncuoğluTicaret-Kürşat

SOMUNCUOĞLU

SOMUNCUOĞLU

Soğukpınar İnşaat- Arif SOĞUKPINAR

Armutlu İnşaat- Tunahan TUĞRULELÇİ

Ebruli Dekorasyon-Erol GEÇGEL

Fatih Ticaret- Yunus AKYÜZ

Çetinler Döviz- Ramazan ÇETİN

Üçyıldız Hotel-Gökhan Üçyıldız

Saatçioğlu Hotel-Döviz- Sedat

SAATÇİOĞLU

Kaşlılar Ayakkabı Ticaret-Ramazan

KAŞLI

Ay Reklam- Abdülkadir AY

Soğukpınarİnşaat- Arif SOĞUKPINAR

Armutluİnşaat- Tunahan TUĞRULELÇİ

EbruliDekorasyon-Erol GEÇGEL

FatihTicaret- Yunus AKYÜZ

ÇetinlerDöviz- Ramazan ÇETİN

Üçyıldız Hotel-Gökhan Üçyıldız

Saatçioğlu Hotel-Döviz- Sedat

SAATÇİOĞLU

Kaşlılar Ayakkabı Ticaret-Ramazan KAŞLI

Ay Reklam- Abdülkadir AY

5. Fatih Mesleki ve Teknik Anadolu Lisesinden Mezun Olup Önemli Kurum ve Kuruluşlarda Önemli Pozisyonlarda Bulunan Kişiler

5. The graduates of FatihVocational and TechnicalAnatolia High School, in important positions in institutions

Name	Institution	Position
Ahmet	Aksaray Ticaret	Başkan
KOÇAŞ	ve Sanayi Odası	
Ahmet	Aksaray Ticaret	Yönetim
KULAK	ve Sanayi Odası	Kurulu
		Üyesi
Gül	Aksaray Ticaret	Sicil
KUTLU	ve Sanayi Odası	Müdürü
Kaşif	Adana Sosyal	Kurum
KILIÇ	Güvenlik	Müdürü
	l	

Name	Institution	Position
Ahmet	Aksaray Chamber of	President
KOÇAŞ	Commerce and Industry	
Ahmet	Aksaray Chamber of	Board
KULAK	Commerce and Industry	Member
Gül	Aksaray Chamber of	Registry
KUTLU	Commerce and Industry	Manager
Kaşif	Adana Social Security	Head of the
KILIÇ	Institution	Institution

	Kurumu	
Orhan	Bayraktarlar	Genel
KONUK	Otomotiv	Müdür
Musa	Aksaray Kamu	Müdür
KARA	Hastaneleri	Yardımcısı
	Birliği	

Orhan	BayraktarlarOtomotiv	General
KONUK		Manager
Musa	Association of Public	Deputy
KARA	Hospitals	Manager

6. Fatih Mesleki ve Teknik Anadolu Lisesinin Son 5 Yılda Yaptığı Ulusal Ve Uluslararası Projeler Ve Özetleri

Comenius Okul Ortaklıkları Projesi- 2525 Yılında

Projemizin adı 2525 Yılında. Projeve bu ismi veren, projenin ilham kaynağını oluşturan Zager ve Evans (1968)'ın "2525 yılında" şarkısıdır. Bugünden 500 yıl sonrasına bakmak zordur ama bu ütopik yaklaşımda bizim rahat bir şekilde karşımıza çıkan zorluklarla başa çıkabilme gibi belirli bir düşüncemiz vardır. Gençler çalkantılı bir dünyada büyümektedir ve böyle bir durumda büyümesi oldukça zordur. Gençlerin seçenekli kimlik" geliştirmelerine yardım etmek, bu sayede de onların gelecek yaşantıları konusunda doğru kararlar alabilmesi için onlara yardım etmek amacıyla hazırlanmıştır. Toplumda ve eğitimdeki zorluklarla mücadele, gençlerin bakış açıları ile yetişkinlerin fikirlerini birleştirmek için bir fırsat sunarken, öğrencilerin ve öğretmenlerin gelecek üzerinde beraber

6. National and international projects of FatihVocational and TechnicalAnatolia High School in the recent years

2010-2012/ Grundtvig Learning Partnerships - From School to Professional and Social Life in an Open European Space:

Project "From School to Professional and Social Life in an Open European Space" (10-Pk-GRU-020) is a Grundtvig learning partnership project funded with support from the European Commission. Project focuses mainly on young people at the age of 16 – 25 years and their integration in the labour market.

The aim of the project is to strength links between European educational systems, the labour market and the civil society, for better integration of young people in professional and social life. This should be done through sharing of experience and good practices on the aspects of the relation between youth unemployment and social exclusion and through raise of awareness of the importance of the European cooperation between educational systems, civil

çalışmalarına da şans tanıyor.

Farklı okullardan gelen öğrenciler ve öğretmenler arasında işbirliği, farklı kültürel geçmişleri olan öğrencilerin entegrasyonu, farklı öğrenme yetenekleri olan öğrencilerin katılımı ile yeni ufuklar açılacaktır. Ortak hedefimiz etkili, motive edici öğrenme yöntemleri bulma, icat etme, çok kültürlülük deneyimini yaşama, teşvik etme, sosyal ve kişisel dezavantajları telafi edip birlikte geleceğimizi oluşturmaktır.

LdV Ortaklık Projesi- Mutlu Bir Yarın için Doğru Meslek Seçimi

Meslek seçimi bireylerin sosyoekonomik hayatları açısından derece önemlidir. verilecek Meslek seciminde kararların doğruluğu veya yanlışlığı kişisel ve toplumsal hayat açısından önemli etkiler yapmaktadır. Ancak meslek seçimi gibi önemli bir karar bireylerin hayatları açısından erken denilebilecek dönemlerde alınmaktadır. dönemde bireyler aile baskısı, bilgi eksikliği, yeteneklerinin farkında olmama, cinsiyet ayrımcılığı gibi faktörlerin baskısı altında kararlar vermektedir. Mesleki alanın belirlenmesinden sonraki dönemde bireylerin seçimleri ile ilgili pişmanlıklar ve olumsuzluklar ortaya çıkmaktadır. Nitekim seçtiği alandan memnun olmayan bireyler mesleki eğitimlerini şiddete yarıda bırakmakta, ve zararlı alışkanlıklara yönelmektedir. Projemiz farklı ülkelerde yer alan meslek lisesi öğrencilerinin alanlarını nasıl seçtikleri, seçtikleri alanlardan ne society and the labour market.

2012-2014/ Leonardo da Vinci Partnership - Right Career Choice For a Happy Tomorrow: Career choice is considerably important in terms of socio-economic lives of the individuals. The truth or falsity of the decisions taken in a career choice has a major impact in terms of personal and social life. However, career choice, an important decision, is made in the early periods of individuals' lives. In this period, individuals take decisions under the pressure of factors such as gender discrimination, family pressures, lack of information, not being aware of their capabilities. In the period after the determination some contrition and negation occur related to the choice. Thus, individuals who have not been satisfied with the chosen field in vocational education quit their education and intend to get harmful habits and violence. Our project focuses on how the Vocational school students choose their fields and how satisfied they are with their choice, what factors influence the choice of the students who have not been satisfied with it and what kind of rehabilitation studies can be done

kadar memnun olduklarına, seçtiği alandan memnun olmayan öğrencilerin hangi faktörlerin baskısı altında meslek seçimi yaptıklarına ve seçtiği mesleki alandan memnun olmayan öğrenciler ile ilgili ne gibi rehabilitasyon çalışmaları yapılacağına odaklanmaktadır. Proje sonucunda elde edilecek çıktıların bulguların bütün Avrupa çapında yaygınlaştırılması yayınlanması amacıyla web sitesi oluşturulacak, ayrıca bir kitapçık hazırlanacaktır.

Grundtvig Öğrenme Ortaklıkları Projesi- Avrupa Arenasında Okuldan Meslek ve Sosyal Hayata Geçiş

Lizbon Gündeminin hedefleri doğrultusunda ve Avrupa Yılı çerçevesinde yoksulluk ve sosyal dışlanma ile mücadele için, bu Grundtvig Öğrenme Ortaklığı 16-25 yaş arası geçlerin sosyal dışlanmadan kaçınarak aktif Avrupa vatandaşları gibi, mesleki ve sosyal hayatta daha iyi entegrasyonunu sağlamak amacıyla Avrupa eğitim sistemleri, işgücü piyasası ve sivil toplum arasındaki bağı güçlendirmeyi hedefliyor. Ortaklar, kendi topluluklarının sosyal, eğitimsel ve ekonomik hayatın farklı alanlarında yer alan farklı AB ülkelerinden kurum ve kuruluşlar, genç işsizlik ve sosyal dışlanma arasındaki bağ üzerindeki deneyim ve tecrübeleri paylaşmak, katılımcı her ülkenin felsefesini daha iyi anlamak, somut eylemler kurmak için birlikte çalışmaya karar verdiler: analizler, sistemlerin karşılaştırılması, seminerler, konferanslar, tartışmalar,

for them. As a result, for the European-wide dissemination of the results a website created and a booklet prepared.

2012-2014/ Comenius Multilateral School Partnerships - Futures: "Expanding Learning and Living Strategies with the help of individual support and cultural-creative practice inspired by the ideas of the dystopian vision "In the Year 2525":

The project, which is scheduled as an interactive and creative learning environment, is meant to enhance the understanding of young people concerning the European future. Multiplying effective concepts of dealing with important challenges in society and education give pupils and teachers the chance to work on an outlook into the future, as it offers the opportunity to combine the ideas of adults with the perspectives of young people. Moreover, the project opens new horizons concerning the cooperation of pupils and teachers from different schools, the integration of pupils with different cultural backgrounds and the inclusion of learners with different learning abilities. Our common interest lies in finding and inventing effective and motivating methods of learning, in

kampanyalar, ulusal ve uluslararası diyaloglar. Ortaklar ayrıca gençlerin topluma ve işgücü piyasasına girmesini kolaylaştırmak için gerekli olan iletişim ve ilişki becerileri kazanmalarını desteklemek amacıyla bir eğitim atölyesi sağlayarak(Kolaylaştırıcı El Kitabı ve diğer malzemeleri içeren bir eğitim portföyü ile) ve ulusal dillerde ve İngilizcede işsiz veya iş arayan gençler için bir Avrupa bilgi ve danışma kılavuzu yayınlayarak hedef grubun eğitimine katkıda bulunuyorlar.

experiencing and promoting multiculturalism, in making up for social and personal disadvantages and forming our future together.

Looking into the far future, more than 500 years from now, is difficult, but in this utopian approach there is a certain attraction, as we can deal with the challenges ahead of us in a more relaxed way. In this context, the song "In the Year 2525" by Zager& Evans (1968) is meant to play an important role in our project, especially as a lyrical and musical inspiration for our cooperation. The two years 2012-2014 form a time frame which is more easily imaginable for young people. With the help of their own song lyrics or other artistic products they can put their ideas into practice and thus form a strong connection with the topic.

As the project team of Aksaray Provincial national Education Directorate, we applied the common questionnaire to the website of our local associated partner school Fatih Vocational Anatolian high School. We also worked together with the experts from Aksaray University to evaluate questionnaire results. In conclusion we have reached the following data about the website of the school according to common questionnaire that we prepared together.

The Detailed Evaluation of the Website

Students' statistics may be clearer. If they are put under the statistics on the left menu they can be achieved/read moreclearly. Excel lists aren't standard and they slide at Libre Office.

Drafters of lists may have used non-standard features of Excel. A standard form of 1024*768 solutionsfitting on the screen (which may be another standard) should becreated bythe school management or MEB(Ministry of National Education). Accessing the teacher's time table is very difficult. It can be achieved more easily. Ifthere is put separate maintitle for teachers or put up to datetime table on the left menu, it could be easier to reach. What is meant by educational platform is not understood. It is not easy to access the educational platform and school publications. It is not certain if the students can register on the web site.Results of students in the Olympics and Contest title are the easiest element achieved on the web site.

School reports can't be found on the website. It is not understood what the report is about. Is it important for students? Does it mean activity report? Teachers and directors can reach it but why can't visitors see? Or should visitors see it? News can be seen easily. The needed informationis available at the course areas. The shorthistory of school is easy to reach. But there standard text type.Red color is flashing. You are able to reach the school management part easily. Secretary programme is not easy to reach. What does the secretary programme mean? Should it be on the web site? What is the importance of it in terms of students and visitors? There isn't any part about activities on the web site, is it in the notifications? Or is it

in the news?Laws-Rules-regulations are easy to reach fromthe topmenu. The board decisions part is not understood. Are they MEB's Board decisions or school's board decisions? The board decisions can't be found easily on website.

The information about previous projectsis available on the left menu. It is easy to access." Business and Social Transition from school at the Europe Arena" seems bad with Firefox.The web site is not easy available.Because the school names are written in small print the user doesn't understand in which school sitehe/she is in. For example when we click any part under our fields, school name becomes "AKSARAY - MERKEZ - Aksaray MerkezTicaretMeslekLisesi". But when we first enter the page itbecomes "AKSARAY **MERKEZ**

FatihMeslekiveTeknikAnadoluLisesi".

Furthermore similar school names are difficult to distinguish. For example there is no difference between http://atem68.meb.k12.tr/ and http://atml68.meb.k12.tr/

There are not any other language options. Usually latest update time doesn't stand out on the web site, it is below thehome page and very weak. If it is important, it must seem on the heading part. The web site fails to give the school image. You can't understand which schools image it is giving and how many schools it is representing. At least visitor should be able

to recognizeeasily which is what, or what kind of school (Anatolian/Vocational/Science) he/she is in. All the school web sites are alike. The similarity about institutionalization is normal but these schools aren't twins. There must be small but noticeable differences. At least in which city it is in must be specified with big fonts. There isn't any part to notify the updates. (There is no problem if the announcements part is being used for updates). There are too many old contents in the announcements. Also, it is not clear if everyupdated page is announced in a visible area.

There is outdated information. There must be archive part. "All Announcements" or "All News" parts don't separate which is up to date or not. Only recently entered information is listed on the top. For example there must be only one time table. There are more than one time tables on announcements part. You can't understand which one is up to date and actual.

Graphics can be better. Menus don't work properly. Why does the minister menu stop me when I want to go to homepage? It is not certain if there is any news written by students. Is the web site an article web site? Or where are the articles? Can we reach it easily from the left menu?

Menu bar isn't useful. That is where the school web site and ministry web site complicated. The menu bar must belong to school. Also there are too many contexts in the

menu bar.All the structure of MEB has been processed here. It is unnecessary.It can be in MEB's web site but this is a school website.

The view of the web site is not bad; there are not any errors in different resolutions. But it hasn't been checked on tablet and mobile phone. Fonts are small, there isn't font harmony between pages. The elements that have sub-unit on the left menu should not be clickable. Useful links work. Only, statistics part doesn't work. School contact information is at the bottom, but it should be at the top and visible. Are there any interactive components on the web site?

If it is needed breaking news, a Twitter account must be had for school. And if a link is given from the web site everybody can access easily. Visual quality is not bad. The web site technology is improving fast. Visual quality must be improved. Whether there are schools types are not obvious at first glance. There are small mistakes on the web site. But the point is that if it is checked regularly.

The school name font is too small. It must be larger with the name of city name together.

Domain name isn't easily recognizable. It can be aksaraytml.lise.meb.k12.trSite slows down in the middle of the day.Security concerns do not appear on the site.The content is very complicated. The information concerning the parents is not separate.There is an uncertainty

what purpose the web site serves in general. An answer should be sought the following questions. What should and shouldn't be on school web site? What is degree of importance of those things? Is the page position of the elements on the right place?

Moreover, thetext font is too small and which element addresses to what is not clear. The information that the students, teachers and the parents need, is complicated. In addition, if the top black menu belonging to MEB is taken to right top, users can separate the MEB site and school site more easily. Users toggling to different School web site or MEB web site while surfing the Web site cannot understand the web site has changed. Search engine of the site is very insignificant. Whenever you search something, it searches in the MEB website. Why does not it call in the school site?

8. Website Evaluation Survey of Aksaray University

www.aksaray.edu.tr

In homepage introduction part recent number of students, vocational faculties and other numbers are given in details and can be found easily.

Timetables aren't open to latest user because of being within student automation (OBS). If timetable is needed it can be found in subpages (Faculty/High School/Vocational High School/Institute pages)

Course loads of teaching staff are not available because of being within OBS. If course loads of teaching staff are needed it can be found in subpages (Faculty/HS/VHS/Institute pages)

In the fields that there is secondaryeducation, teaching staffs have usually more course load. There may be teaching staffs that have more than 40 periods of lesson.

What educational platform means isn't understood.

Different magazines may become because school has so many academicals units. In addition there are different magazine websites. For example: http://mutefekkir.aksaray.edu.tr/mutefekkir, http://iibfdergi.aksaray.edu.tr/

The national exams of students can't be found.

School registrations are being done with OBS. Pre-registrations transactions are started to register students. Also the information of new students are taken from ÖSYM and transferred to the system.

The results of national or international contests are announced on visual area firstly.

School's various reports are available. For example Activity reports of Strategy Development Department.

News can seem easily.

On student websites and prospective student websites, detailed information are

available. But more detailed information and details with videos should be presented to recent user.

(Secretaria?) Senate decisions can be found easily.

Activities part can be found easily.

The whole parts about every unit present their laws-regulations-standing orders to recent user under "Regulations" title..

Senate decisions can be found easily.

Important projects and services are specified on fast menu (For example ASÜBTAM). Construction projects are specified on the first visual part.

It can be found easily because there isn't any university that have similar name.

There is different languages option and it is active.

Generally latest update time doesn't stand out.

Information about lessons is generally on subpages, not on homepage. In introduction page and in prospective pages there is similar information. But all the subpages aren't active. It isn't updated.

Updates are specified on parts of news notifications and activities.

There is out of date information. There should be an archive part. "All Notifications" or "All News" parts don't separate the updated and not updated information. Only recent news is on top. For example there should be only 1 timetable in

notifications part. Which one is new and valid? Display must be improved. It could be more useful by researching other universities' websites. You should pass to central structure. Present websites are disorderly. Updating and maintenance problems market he personnel waste too much time.

There isn't news written by students. There is a unit named student presidency but how active is it can't be confirmed.

Sources of activities or information are pointed in need.

Sometimes some subpages stay out of service because of technical problems.

Starting speed of website is usually good. Download speed may reduce because of being busy at midday.

There are 3 dynamic staffs, dynamic fields. 2 of them have images.

There is not any problem about placement and using of menu bar. But there is a big useless blank at top of it.

Readers can get return with informing unit.

But a link about informing unit can't be found in the website.

-) The website was arranged according to 1024*768. The visual at tablet and mobile phones couldn't be analyzed. Responsive (Different designs for all devices) themes are not available. Fonts aren't bad generally. Types can seem easily. But there isn't a font standard.

Useful connections can't be found on

homepage. But there is a fast reaching menu to services within university.

Communication- Phone guide is available and easy to reach. But map communication information doesn't work.

There is no interactive component in the website.

Notifications part is used instead of breaking news.

Display quality isn't bad. Technology of website improves fast. Display quality must be improved.

Sorts of schools are specified at menu bar and prospective students page.

There are small mistakes on websites. Substructure must be updated. There is still ASP technology. It is still servicing on Windows 2003 server. Sometimes security breaks come out.

School names can be found easily. Name of school is easy to remember and reach.

In the case that security break, DDOS attack and electricity interruption, website may become unavailable.

There is security problem. Sometimes hacking attacks happen.

Password administration has problems because there is not a central system.

There isn't any content difference for parents. Only the prospective student's page can be useful for parents. Also whole services of university can be

found on subunit pages. A visitor can get information from any page. But institutional integrity doesn't exist in sub-sites and there is no standard. Some of which are inactive. There is not an inspecting upper unit and committee. From time to time, it is got better at the request of senior managers, but it is not enough.

The site needs to be evaluated by the professionals and various editing tests definitely. It is not known if there is a national standard but there may be taken service from the concerned firms.

It doesn't seem possible to make research the Aksaray University web pages one by one because they are consisting from many different units. However there is not a central system, in subpages there is not provided a standard structure. In addition, status meetings aren't made at certain periods (yearly, 6 months) for the web pages.

Also, there is not a policy to determine what the web pages will contain and what they won't.

Highlights of Aksaray University, sections:

It is BESYO (Physical Education and Sports Department) of Aksaray University that gets most students application. Success winning in the international championships, national sportspersons prefer, BESYO should certainly be at the forefront. Effectiveness, academic staff, and facilities should be boosted. Advertisements for the publicity should be used.

Vegetation on campus area of the university is very poor and the managements don't make greening. And the suitable trees to soil structure are not planted. For example the most suitable trees like

spindles, acacia, cypress that grows on the marl should be chosen to plant.

There may even be prepared social responsibility projects. (Tree planting activities, Garden practical work to relevant departments such as agriculture section). For the further times "university that contribute to the establishing environment" view should be provided. In addition, university slogan changes with every. In addition, the University's slogan is changing with each new rector. Resources are not used in the right way and they are spent for the ideals of the current university management.

Appendix

School's Website Assessment Criteria

COLEGIUL NAȚIONAL "N. BĂLCESCU" BRĂILA

Nr.	Criteriul de evaluare		Punctaj				Punctaj	
crt.		1	2	3	4	5	final	
Α.	Informații utile pentru elevi și părinți							
1.	Număr de elevi pe școală (clase, grupe)					X	5	
2.	Orarul elevilor					X	5	
3.	Orarul profesorilor					X	5	
4.	Norme profesori, ore pe zi					X	5	
5.	Platforme educaționale					X	5	
6.	Publicații ale școlii				X		4	
7.	Rezultatele elevilor la examenele naționale					X	5	
8.	Cataloage școlare					X	5	

9.	Rezultatele elevilor la competiții, concursuri și				37	
	olimpiade				X	5
10.	Raportul anual de evaluare internă (RAEI)				X	5
11.	Noutăți			X		4
12.	Oferta educațională a școlii				X	5
13.	Scurt istoric al școlii				X	5
14.	Conducerea școlii				X	5
15.	Program secretariat				X	5
16.	Evenimente				X	5
17.	Legislație, regulamente			X		4
18.	Decizii ale consiliului de administrație				X	5
19.	Existența informațiilor despre proiectele anterioare		X			3
	Evaluare calitativă a prezentării site-ului					
В.						
20.	Găsire ușoară a site-ului pe Internet				X	5
21.	Existența traducerii site-ului în alte limbi					0
22.	Actualizarea site-ului (zilnică, la 14 zile, la 30 de zile)	X				1
23.	Pertinența educațională – cel puțin jumătate dintre rubrici să vizeze disciplinele școlare și să aibă legătură cu imagine ce se dorește a fi promovată (5 puncte)				X	5
24.	Diversitate subiecte – să fie abordate subiecte de învățământ, educație sanitară, sexuală, alimentară, cultură generală (1 punct pentru fiecare)				X	5
25.	Diversitate informații – domeniile de mai sus să fie frecvent actualizate (5 puncte)		X			3
26.	Relevanța actualizărilor				X	5
27.	Valabilitatea datelor					
28.	- Valabilitatea informației (5 puncte)				X	
	- Claritatea (5 puncte)				X	5, 5, 5,5
	- Concizia (5 puncte)				X	

	- Toate legăturile și paginile funcționează			X	
	corect (5 puncte)				
	- Grafica pune în valoare conținutul (5 puncte)				
29.	Ziarul electronic – articole scrise de elevi (5 puncte),			X	5
	articole scrise de profesori (1 punct)			Λ	3
30.	Indicarea sursei informațiilor – dacă se indică sursele				0
	pentru toate articolele (5 puncte), dacă nu (0 puncte)				O
C.	Fiabilitatea site-ului				
31.	Accesibilitate versus pagini în construcție			X	5
32.	Trimiterea de informații despre activitățile școlii			X	5
33.	Viteza de încărcare, descărcare				
	10 secunde (5 puncte)			X	5
	1 minut (0 puncte)				
34.	Dinamismul site-ului: 1 element dinamic (1 punct),	X			1
	peste cinci elemente dinamice (5 puncte)	Λ			1
35.	Existența meniurilor și a submeniurilor în site			X	5
36.	Forma şi viteza feed-back-ului pentru vizitatori -				
	dacă se răspunde în aceeași zi – 5 puncte, dacă nu	X			1
	există feed-back – 0 puncte				
37.	Vizibilitate			X	5
	Mărimea fonturilor			X	5
	Grafica și culoarea			X	5
	Iconurile sunt reprezentative scopului			X	5
	Site-ul se poate vizualiza pentru diferite rezoluții			X	5
38.	Legături utile funcționale			X	5
39.	Informații contact			X	5
40.	Forum – interactivitate site (să se răspundă cerințelor,				
	întrebări, cometarii, listă de discuții) - dacă există				
	forum (5 puncte), messenger (4 puncte), comentarii				0
	(3 puncte), posibilitatea de a transmite cerințe (2				
	puncte), contact telefonic (1 punct)				
41.	Ştiri				0

D.	Estetica site - ului			
42.	Calitatea imaginilor paginilor deschise		X	5
43.	Calitatea vizuală		X	5
44.	Relevanța raportată la tipul școlii		X	5
45.	Lipsa erorilor – nicio greșeală (5 puncte)		X	5
Е.	Numele de domeniu			
46.	Caractere de dimensiuni reduse în numele școlii		X	5
47.	Claritate – nume românesc (5 puncte), nume englezesc (1 punct)		X	5
48.	Ușor de memorat, de scris, fără caractere speciale (5 puncte)		X	5
49.	Serviciul de găzduire neîntrerupt (5 puncte), 16 ore (4 puncte), 8 ore (3 puncte)		X	5
F.	Securitate			
50.	Malware – redirecționarea utilizatorilor către software "răuvoitoare" – peste cinci redirecționări greșite – 0 puncte		X	5
51.	Securitatea datelor utilizatorilor (5 puncte)		X	5
52.	Să discearnă între conținutul destinat copiilor și conținutul destinat adulților: - conținuturi amestecate (1 punct) - dosare speciale, cu acces îngrădit pentru copii (5 puncte)		X	5

EVALUATION CRITERIA

"NICOLAE BĂLCESCU" NATIONAL COLLEGE, BRĂILA

No.	Evaluation Criteria		Scor	Final			
crt.	Dividuolon Cineria	1	2	3	4	5	score
A.	Useful Information for Students and Parents						
53.	The number of students of the school (classes,					X	5

	groups)					
54.	Students` Timetable				X	5
55.	Teachers` Timetable				X	5
56.	Teachers` norms, classes per day				X	5
57.	Educational platforms				X	5
58.	Publications of the school			X		4
59.	Students` results at national exams				X	5
60.	School registers				X	5
61.	Students result at competitions, contests, olympiad				X	5
62.	Reports of the school (RAEI)				X	5
63.	News			X		4
64.	Educational offer of the schools				X	5
65.	Short history of the schools				X	5
66.	School management				X	5
67.	Secretarial program				X	5
68.	New events				X	5
69.	Legislation (regulations)			X		4
70.	Administrative Board`s decisions				X	5
71.	There is enough information about previous projects		X			3
В.	Qualitative Assessment of the Site Presentation					
72.	Is the website easy to find on the Internet?				X	5
73.	Is the site is available in other languages?					0
74.	Latest update (daily, at 7 days, at 14 days, at 30 days)	X				1
75.	Educational impact – at least half of the rubrics to					
	aim at school subjects and to be in touch with the				X	5
	image promoted through the site (5 points)					
76.	Diversity of the subjects = to be approached many					
	fields of education: health, food (1 point each gen				X	5
	culture)					
77.	Diversity of information, the fields above to be		X			3
	frequently updated (5 points)					
78.	Relevance of updates				X	5

79.	Validity of the data			
80.	- Validity of the information presented			
	- Clarity (5 points)		X	
	- Concision (5 points)		X	
	- All pages and links are functioning correctly		X	5, 5, 5,5
	(5 points)		X	
	- The graphics of the site helps the content (5			
	points)			
81.	Newsletter, articles written, by students (5 points), by		37	
	teachers (1 points)		X	5
82.	Track of source of information – if source is indicated			0
	in all articles (5 points), if not (o points)			0
С.	Feasibility of the Website			
83.	Accessibility versus under-construction pages		X	5
84.	Does the school send out a newsletter, in			
	electronically or in print version, about their		X	5
	business?			
85.	Speed of loading, downloading			
	10 seconds (5 points)		X	5
	1 minute (0 points)			
86.	The site dynamics 1 dynamic element (1 point), more	X		1
	5 dynamic elements (5 points)	71		1
87.	The existence of devising, sub-devising of the menu		X	5
	bar		11	,
88.	The form of feedback and speed of feedback for	X		1
	readers – if answered in the same day			1
89.	Visibility		X	5
	Font size is appropriate		X	5
	Graphics and colors are appropriate		X	5
	Website icons are suitable for the purpose		X	5
	Web site is appropriate in different resolution sizes		X	5
90.	Useful links. Do available links work?		X	5

91.	Contact info		X	5
92.	Forum - Interactive site (to answer tasks, questions,			
	comments) form (5 points), messenger (4 points),			0
	comments (3 points), submission form (2 points),			U
	contact phone (1 points)			
93.	Breaking news			0
D.	The Esthetics of the Site			
94.	The quality of the images on the open page		X	5
95.	The visual quality		X	5
96.	The relevance related to the type of school		X	5
97.	Lack of errors – zero mistake (5 points)		X	5
E.	Domain name			
98.	Small dimension of characters in the school's name		X	5
99.	Clarity - Romanian name (5 points); English name (1		X	5
	point)		71	3
100.	Easy to remember, to write, without many writings		X	5
	marks (5 points)		7.1	3
101.	Hosting service: Uninterrupted (5 points); 8h (3		X	5
	points); 16h (4 points)		11	3
F.	Security			
102.	Malware – redirecting the users to the "malware"		X	5
	software – over 5 wrong redirecting 0 points			C
103.	Security of the data of users (5 points)		X	5
104.	To discern between content to children and content to			
	adults:		X	5
	- Mixed content (1 point)		4.1	5
	- Special folders restricted to children (5 points)			

FIȘĂ DE EVALUARE

Liceul Pedagogic "D. P. Perpessicius" Brăila

Nr.	Criteriul de evaluare]	Puncta	aj		Punctaj
crt.	Cincilal de évaluare	1	2	3	4	5	final
Α.	Informații utile pentru elevi și părinți						
105.	Număr de elevi pe școală (clase, grupe)					X	5
106.	Orarul elevilor						0
107.	Orarul profesorilor						0
108.	Norme profesori, ore pe zi	X					1
109.	Platforme educaționale					X	5
110.	Publicații ale școlii			X			3
111.	Rezultatele elevilor la examenele naționale					X	5
112.	Cataloage școlare						0
113.	Rezultatele elevilor la competiții, concursuri și					X	5
	olimpiade					71	3
114.	Raportul anual de evaluare internă (RAEI)					X	5
115.	Noutăți					X	5
116.	Oferta educațională a școlii					X	5
117.	Scurt istoric al școlii					X	5
118.	Conducerea școlii			X			3
119.	Program secretariat						0
120.	Evenimente					X	5
121.	Legislație, regulamente				X		4
122.	Decizii ale consiliului de administrație						0
123.	Existența informațiilor despre proiectele anterioare						0
В.	Evaluare calitativă a prezentării site-ului						
124.	Găsire ușoară a site-ului pe Internet			X			3
125.	Existența traducerii site-ului în alte limbi						0
126.	Actualizarea site-ului (zilnică, la 14 zile, la 30 de zile)			X			3
127.	Pertinența educațională – cel puțin jumătate dintre						
	rubrici să vizeze disciplinele școlare și să aibă legătură					X	5
	cu imagine ce se dorește a fi promovată (5 puncte)						

128.	Diversitate subiecte – să fie abordate subiecte de					
	învățământ, educație sanitară, sexuală, alimentară,	X				1
	cultură generală (1 punct pentru fiecare)					
129.	Diversitate informații – domeniile de mai sus să fie	X				1
	frecvent actualizate (5 puncte)	71				1
130.	Relevanța actualizărilor				X	5
131.	Valabilitatea datelor					
132.	- Valabilitatea informației (5 puncte)					
	- Claritatea (5 puncte)				X	
	- Concizia (5 puncte)				X	5,5,5,5,3
	- Toate legăturile și paginile funcționează corect				X	3,3,3,3,3
	(5 puncte)				X	
	- Grafica pune în valoare conținutul (5 puncte)		X			
133.	Ziarul electronic – articole scrise de elevi (5 puncte),		X			3
	articole scrise de profesori (1 punct)		Λ			3
134.	Indicarea sursei informațiilor – dacă se indică sursele	X				1
	pentru toate articolele (5 puncte), dacă nu (0 puncte)	Λ				1
C.	Fiabilitatea site-ului					
135.	Accesibilitate versus pagini în construcție				X	5
136.	Trimiterea de informații despre activitățile școlii	X				1
137.	Viteza de încărcare, descărcare					
	10 secunde (5 puncte)				X	5
	1 minut (0 puncte)					
138.	Dinamismul site-ului: 1 element dinamic (1 punct),					0
	peste cinci elemente dinamice (5 puncte)					U
139.	Existența meniurilor și a submeniurilor în site				X	5
140.	Forma și viteza feed-back-ului pentru vizitatori – dacă					
	se răspunde în aceeași zi – 5 puncte, dacă nu există	X				1
	feed-back – 0 puncte					
141.	Vizibilitate				X	5
	Mărimea fonturilor				X	5
	Grafica și culoarea			X		4

	Iconurile sunt reprezentative scopului				X		4
	Site-ul se poate vizualiza pentru diferite rezoluții					X	5
142.	Legături utile funcționale			X			3
143.	Informații contact					X	5
144.	Forum – interactivitate site (să se răspundă cerințelor,						
	întrebări, cometarii, listă de discuții) - dacă există						
	forum (5 puncte), messenger (4 puncte), comentarii (3	X					1
	puncte), posibilitatea de a transmite cerințe (2 puncte),						
	contact telefonic (1 punct)						
145.	Ştiri					X	5
D.	Estetica site - ului						
146.	Calitatea imaginilor paginilor deschise					X	5
147.	Calitatea vizuală		X				2
148.	Relevanța raportată la tipul școlii			X			3
149.	Lipsa erorilor – nicio greșeală (5 puncte)					X	5
Е.	Numele de domeniu						
150.	Caractere de dimensiuni reduse în numele școlii			X			3
151.	Claritate – nume românesc (5 puncte), nume englezesc						0
	(1 punct)						U
152.	Ușor de memorat, de scris, fără caractere speciale (5						0
	puncte)						Ü
153.	Serviciul de găzduire neîntrerupt (5 puncte), 16 ore (4					X	5
	puncte), 8 ore (3 puncte)					71	3
F.	Securitate						
154.	Malware – redirecționarea utilizatorilor către software						
	"răuvoitoare" – peste cinci redirecționări greșite – 0					X	5
	puncte						
155.	Securitatea datelor utilizatorilor (5 puncte)					X	5
156.	Să discearnă între conținutul destinat copiilor și						
	conținutul destinat adulților:						1
	- conținuturi amestecate (1 punct)						1
	- dosare speciale, cu acces îngrădit pentru copii (5						

puncte)				

EVALUATION CRITERIA

"D. P. PERPESSICIUS" PEDAGOGICAL HIGH SCHOOL, BRĂILA

No.	Evaluation Criteria		Sco	re (po	oints)		Final
crt.	Dividuation Circerta	1	2	3	4	5	score
A.	Useful Information for Students and Parents						
157.	The number of students of the school (classes,					X	5
	groups)					11	3
158.	Students` Timetable						0
159.	Teachers` Timetable						0
160.	Teachers` norms, classes per day	X					1
161.	Educational platforms					X	5
162.	Publications of the school			X			3
163.	Students' results at national exams					X	5
164.	School registers						0
165.	Students result at competitions, contests, olympiad					X	5
166.	Reports of the school (RAEI)					X	5
167.	News					X	5
168.	Educational offer of the schools					X	5
169.	Short history of the schools					X	5
170.	School management			X			3
171.	Secretarial program						0
172.	New events					X	5
173.	Legislation (regulations)				X		4
174.	Administrative Board's decisions						0
175.	There is enough information about previous projects						0
В.	Qualitative Assessment of the Site Presentation						
176.	Is the website easy to find on the Internet?			X			3

This project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the author, and the Comission cannot be held for any use, which may be made of the information contained therein.

177. Is the site is available in other languages? 178. Latest update (daily, at 7 days, at 14 days, at 30 days) 179. Educational impact — at least half of the rubrics to aim at school subjects and to be in touch with the image promoted through the site (5 points) 180. Diversity of the subjects = to be approached many fields of education: health, food (1 point each gen culture) 181. Diversity of information, the fields above to be frequently updated (5 points) 182. Relevance of updates 183. Validity of the data 184 Validity of the information presented - Clarity (5 points) - Concision (5 points) - All pages and links are functioning correctly (5 points) The graphics of the site helps the content (5 points) 185. Newsletter, articles written, by students (5 points), by teachers (1 points) 186. Track of source of information — if source is indicated in all articles (5 points), if not (0 points) C. Feasibility of the Website 187. Accessibility versus under-construction pages 188. Does the school send out a newsletter, in electronically or in print version, about their business? 189. Speed of loading, downloading 10 seconds (5 points) 1 minute (0 points) 190. The site dynamics I dynamic element (1 point), more 5 dynamic elements (5 points) 191. The existence of devising, sub-devising of the menu X 5	1.55	T d 5 1 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1	1		
179. Educational impact – at least half of the rubrics to aim at school subjects and to be in touch with the image promoted through the site (5 points) 180. Diversity of the subjects = to be approached many fields of education: health, food (1 point each gen culture) 181. Diversity of information, the fields above to be frequently updated (5 points) 182. Relevance of updates 183. Validity of the data 184 Validity of the information presented - Clarity (5 points) - Concision (5 points) - All pages and links are functioning correctly (5 points) The graphics of the site helps the content (5 points) by teachers (1 points) 185. Newsletter, articles written, by students (5 points), by teachers (1 points) 186. Track of source of information – if source is indicated in all articles (5 points), if not (0 points) C. Feasibility of the Website 187. Accessibility versus under-construction pages 188. Does the school send out a newsletter, in electronically or in print version, about their business? 189. Speed of loading, downloading 10 seconds (5 points) 190. The site dynamics 1 dynamic element (1 point), more 5 dynamic elements (5 points)	177.	Is the site is available in other languages?					0
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- Clarity (5 points) - Concision (5 points) - All pages and links are functioning correctly (5 points) The graphics of the site helps the content (5 points) X	183.	Validity of the data					
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teachers (1 points) 186. Track of source of information – if source is indicated in all articles (5 points), if not (0 points) C. Feasibility of the Website 187. Accessibility versus under-construction pages X 5 188. Does the school send out a newsletter, in electronically or in print version, about their X 1 business? 189. Speed of loading, downloading 10 seconds (5 points) 1 minute (0 points) 190. The site dynamics 1 dynamic element (1 point), more 5 dynamic elements (5 points)	185.	Newsletter, articles written, by students (5 points), by		X			3
in all articles (5 points), if not (o points) C. Feasibility of the Website 187. Accessibility versus under-construction pages X 5 188. Does the school send out a newsletter, in electronically or in print version, about their X business? 189. Speed of loading, downloading 10 seconds (5 points) 1 minute (0 points) 190. The site dynamics 1 dynamic element (1 point), more 5 dynamic elements (5 points)		teachers (1 points)		71			3
in all articles (5 points), if not (o points) C. Feasibility of the Website 187. Accessibility versus under-construction pages 188. Does the school send out a newsletter, in electronically or in print version, about their X 1 business? 189. Speed of loading, downloading 10 seconds (5 points) 1 minute (0 points) 190. The site dynamics 1 dynamic element (1 point), more 5 dynamic elements (5 points)	186.	Track of source of information – if source is indicated	Y				1
187. Accessibility versus under-construction pages X 5 188. Does the school send out a newsletter, in electronically or in print version, about their X 1 business? 189. Speed of loading, downloading 10 seconds (5 points) X 5 1 minute (0 points) X 5 190. The site dynamics 1 dynamic element (1 point), more 5 dynamic elements (5 points)		in all articles (5 points), if not (o points)	71				1
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electronically or in print version, about their X business? 189. Speed of loading, downloading 10 seconds (5 points) X 5 1 minute (0 points) 190. The site dynamics 1 dynamic element (1 point), more 5 dynamic elements (5 points)	187.	Accessibility versus under-construction pages				X	5
business? 189. Speed of loading, downloading 10 seconds (5 points) X 5 1 minute (0 points) 190. The site dynamics 1 dynamic element (1 point), more 5 dynamic elements (5 points)	188.	Does the school send out a newsletter, in					
189. Speed of loading, downloading 10 seconds (5 points) X 5 1 minute (0 points) 190. The site dynamics 1 dynamic element (1 point), more 5 dynamic elements (5 points)		electronically or in print version, about their	X				1
10 seconds (5 points) 1 minute (0 points) 190. The site dynamics 1 dynamic element (1 point), more 5 dynamic elements (5 points)		business?					
1 minute (0 points) 190. The site dynamics 1 dynamic element (1 point), more 5 dynamic elements (5 points)	189.	Speed of loading, downloading					
190. The site dynamics 1 dynamic element (1 point), more 5 dynamic elements (5 points)		10 seconds (5 points)				X	5
5 dynamic elements (5 points)		1 minute (0 points)					
5 dynamic elements (5 points)	190.	The site dynamics 1 dynamic element (1 point), more					0
191. The existence of devising, sub-devising of the menu X 5		5 dynamic elements (5 points)					U
	191.	The existence of devising, sub-devising of the menu				X	5

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	bar						
192.	The form of feedback and speed of feedback for						
	readers – if answered in the same day	X					1
193.	Visibility					X	5
	Font size is appropriate					X	5
	Graphics and colors are appropriate				X		4
	Website icons are suitable for the purpose				X		4
	Web site is appropriate in different resolution sizes					X	5
194.	Useful links. Do available links work?			X			3
195.	Contact info					X	5
196.	Forum - Interactive site (to answer tasks, questions,						
	comments) form (5 points), messenger (4 points),	X					1
	comments (3 points), submission form (2 points),	Λ					1
	contact phone (1 points)						
197.	Breaking news					X	5
D.	The Esthetics of the Site						
198.	The quality of the images on the open page					X	5
199.	The visual quality		X				2
200.	The relevance related to the type of school			X			3
201.	Lack of errors – zero mistake (5 points)					X	5
E.	Domain name						
202.	Small dimension of characters in the school's name			X			3
203.	Clarity - Romanian name (5 points); English name (1						0
	point)						Ü
204.	Easy to remember, to write, without many writings						0
	marks (5 points)						3
205.	Hosting service: Uninterrupted (5 points); 8h (3					X	5
	points); 16h (4 points)						
F.	Security						
206.	Malware – redirecting the users to the "malware"						
200.	Marware – redirecting the users to the marware					X	5
200.	software – over 5 wrong redirecting 0 points Security of the data of users (5 points)					X	5

208.	To discern between content to children and content to					
	adults:	W			1	
	- Mixed content (1 point)	X			1	
	- Special folders restricted to children (5 points)					

FIȘĂ DE EVALUARE

UNIVERSITATEA "CONSTANTIN BRÂNCOVEANU" BRĂILA

Nr.	Criteriul de evaluare		F	unct	aj		Punctaj
crt.	Cincilal de evaluate	1	2	3	4	5	final
Α.	Informații utile pentru elevi și părinți						
209.	Număr de elevi pe școală (clase, grupe)	X					1
210.	Orarul elevilor	X					1
211.	Orarul profesorilor	X					1
212.	Norme profesori, ore pe zi	X					1
213.	Platforme educaționale				X		4
214.	Publicații ale școlii					X	5
215.	Rezultatele elevilor la examenele naționale						0
216.	Cataloage școlare						0
217.	Rezultatele elevilor la competiții, concursuri și olimpiade			X			3
218.	Raportul anual de evaluare internă (RAEI)					X	5
219.	Noutăți				X		4
220.	Oferta educațională a școlii					X	5
221.	Scurt istoric al școlii					X	5
222.	Conducerea școlii					X	5
223.	Program secretariat						0
224.	Evenimente				X		4

225.	Legislație, regulamente		X			3
226.	Decizii ale consiliului de administrație					0
227.	Existența informațiilor despre proiectele anterioare					0
	Evaluare calitativă a prezentării site-ului					
В.						
228.	Găsire ușoară a site-ului pe Internet				X	5
229.	Existența traducerii site-ului în alte limbi				X	5
230.	Actualizarea site-ului (zilnică, la 14 zile, la 30 de	X				1
	zile)	11				1
231.	Pertinența educațională – cel puțin jumătate dintre					
	rubrici să vizeze disciplinele școlare și să aibă				X	5
	legătură cu imagine ce se dorește a fi promovată (5				21	3
	puncte)					
232.	Diversitate subiecte – să fie abordate subiecte de					
	învățământ, educație sanitară, sexuală, alimentară,			X		4
	cultură generală (1 punct pentru fiecare)					
233.	Diversitate informații – domeniile de mai sus să fie			X		4
	frecvent actualizate (5 puncte)					•
234.	Relevanța actualizărilor				X	5
235.	Valabilitatea datelor				X	5
236.	- Valabilitatea informației (5 puncte)				X	
	- Claritatea (5 puncte)				X	
	- Concizia (5 puncte)				X	5, 5, 5,
	- Toate legăturile și paginile funcționează				X	5, 5
	corect (5 puncte)					
	- Grafica pune în valoare conținutul (5 puncte)				X	
237.	Ziarul electronic – articole scrise de elevi (5 puncte),		X			3
	articole scrise de profesori (1 punct)		1			5
238.	Indicarea sursei informațiilor – dacă se indică sursele				X	5
	pentru toate articolele (5 puncte), dacă nu (0 puncte)					
C.	Fiabilitatea site-ului					
239.	Accesibilitate versus pagini în construcție				X	5

240.	Trimiterea de informații despre activitățile școlii		X			3
241.	Viteza de încărcare, descărcare					
	10 secunde (5 puncte)				X	5
	1 minut (0 puncte)					
242.	Dinamismul site-ului: 1 element dinamic (1 punct),			v		4
	peste cinci elemente dinamice (5 puncte)			X		4
243.	Existența meniurilor și a submeniurilor în site				X	5
244.	Forma şi viteza feed-back-ului pentru vizitatori –					
	dacă se răspunde în aceeași zi - 5 puncte, dacă nu	X				1
	există feed-back – 0 puncte					
245.	Vizibilitate				X	5
	Mărimea fonturilor				X	5
	Grafica și culoarea				X	5
	Iconurile sunt reprezentative scopului				X	5
	Site-ul se poate vizualiza pentru diferite rezoluții				X	5
246.	Legături utile funcționale		X			3
247.	Informații contact			X		4
248.	Forum – interactivitate site (să se răspundă cerințelor,					
	întrebări, cometarii, listă de discuții) - dacă există					
	forum (5 puncte), messenger (4 puncte), comentarii	X				1
	forum (5 puncte), messenger (4 puncte), comentarii (3 puncte), posibilitatea de a transmite cerințe (2	X				1
		X				1
249.	(3 puncte), posibilitatea de a transmite cerințe (2	X				0
249. D.	(3 puncte), posibilitatea de a transmite cerințe (2 puncte), contact telefonic (1 punct)	X				
	(3 puncte), posibilitatea de a transmite cerințe (2 puncte), contact telefonic (1 punct) Știri	X			X	
D.	(3 puncte), posibilitatea de a transmite cerințe (2 puncte), contact telefonic (1 punct) Știri Estetica site - ului	X			X X	0
D. 250.	(3 puncte), posibilitatea de a transmite cerințe (2 puncte), contact telefonic (1 punct) Ştiri Estetica site - ului Calitatea imaginilor paginilor deschise	X				0 5
D. 250. 251.	(3 puncte), posibilitatea de a transmite cerințe (2 puncte), contact telefonic (1 punct) Ştiri Estetica site - ului Calitatea imaginilor paginilor deschise Calitatea vizuală	X			X	5 5
D. 250. 251. 252.	(3 puncte), posibilitatea de a transmite cerințe (2 puncte), contact telefonic (1 punct) Ştiri Estetica site - ului Calitatea imaginilor paginilor deschise Calitatea vizuală Relevanța raportată la tipul școlii	X			X	0 5 5 5
D. 250. 251. 252. 253.	(3 puncte), posibilitatea de a transmite cerințe (2 puncte), contact telefonic (1 punct) Ştiri Estetica site - ului Calitatea imaginilor paginilor deschise Calitatea vizuală Relevanța raportată la tipul școlii Lipsa erorilor – nicio greșeală (5 puncte)	X			X	0 5 5 5
250. 251. 252. 253. E.	(3 puncte), posibilitatea de a transmite cerințe (2 puncte), contact telefonic (1 punct) Știri Estetica site - ului Calitatea imaginilor paginilor deschise Calitatea vizuală Relevanța raportată la tipul școlii Lipsa erorilor – nicio greșeală (5 puncte) Numele de domeniu	X			X X X	5 5 5 5
250. 251. 252. 253. E. 254.	(3 puncte), posibilitatea de a transmite cerințe (2 puncte), contact telefonic (1 punct) Ştiri Estetica site - ului Calitatea imaginilor paginilor deschise Calitatea vizuală Relevanța raportată la tipul școlii Lipsa erorilor – nicio greșeală (5 puncte) Numele de domeniu Caractere de dimensiuni reduse în numele școlii	X			X X X	0 5 5 5 5

256.	Ușor de memorat, de scris, fără caractere speciale (5 puncte)		X		3
257.	Serviciul de găzduire neîntrerupt (5 puncte), 16 ore (4 puncte), 8 ore (3 puncte)			X	5
F.	Securitate				
258.	Malware – redirecționarea utilizatorilor către software "răuvoitoare" – peste cinci redirecționări greșite – 0 puncte			X	5
259.	Securitatea datelor utilizatorilor (5 puncte)			X	5
260.	Să discearnă între conținutul destinat copiilor și conținutul destinat adulților: - conținuturi amestecate (1 punct) - dosare speciale, cu acces îngrădit pentru copii (5 puncte)			X	5

EVALUATION CRITERIA

"CONSTANTIN BRÂNCOVEANU" UNIVERSITY, BRĂILA

No.	Evaluation Criteria		Scor	e (po	oints)		Final
crt.	Diameter Citeria	1	2	3	4	5	score
A.	Useful Information for Students and Parents						
261.	The number of students of the school (classes, groups)	X					1
262.	Students` Timetable	X					1
263.	Teachers` Timetable	X					1
264.	Teachers` norms, classes per day	X					1
265.	Educational platforms				X		4
266.	Publications of the school					X	5
267.	Students` results at national exams						0

268.	School registers					0
269.	Students result at competitions, contests, olympiad		X			3
270.	Reports of the school (RAEI)				X	5
271.	News			X		4
272.	Educational offer of the schools				X	5
273.	Short history of the schools				X	5
274.	School management				X	5
275.	Secretarial program					0
276.	New events			X		4
277.	Legislation (regulations)		X			3
278.	Administrative Board's decisions					0
279.	There is enough information about previous projects					0
В.	Qualitative Assessment of the Site Presentation					
280.	Is the website easy to find on the Internet?				X	5
281.	Is the site is available in other languages?				X	5
282.	Latest update (daily, at 7 days, at 14 days, at 30 days)	X				1
283.	Educational impact – at least half of the rubrics to					
	aim at school subjects and to be in touch with the				X	5
	image promoted through the site (5 points)					
284.	Diversity of the subjects = to be approached many					
	fields of education: health, food (1 point each gen			X		4
	culture)					
285.	Diversity of information, the fields above to be			X		4
	frequently updated (5 points)					
286.	Relevance of updates				X	5
287.	Validity of the data				X	5
288.	- Validity of the information presented				X	
	- Clarity (5 points)				X	
	- Concision (5 points)				X	5, 5, 5,
	- All pages and links are functioning correctly				X	5, 5
	(5 points)					
	- The graphics of the site helps the content (5				X	

	points)					
289.	Newsletter, articles written, by students (5 points), by		37			2
	teachers (1 points)		X			3
290.	Track of source of information – if source is indicated				v	5
	in all articles (5 points), if not (o points)				X	3
C.	Feasibility of the Website					
291.	Accessibility versus under-construction pages				X	5
292.	Does the school send out a newsletter, in					
	electronically or in print version, about their		X			3
	business?					
293.	Speed of loading, downloading					
	10 seconds (5 points)				X	5
	1 minute (0 points)					
294.	The site dynamics 1 dynamic element (1 point), more			X		4
	5 dynamic elements (5 points)			Λ		4
295.	The existence of devising, sub-devising of the menu				X	5
	bar				1	3
296.	The form of feedback and speed of feedback for	X				1
	readers – if answered in the same day					1
297.	Visibility				X	5
	Font size is appropriate				X	5
	Graphics and colors are appropriate				X	5
	Website icons are suitable for the purpose				X	5
	Web site is appropriate in different resolution sizes				X	5
298.	Useful links. Do available links work?		X			3
299.	Contact info			X		4
300.	Forum - Interactive site (to answer tasks, questions,					
	comments) form (5 points), messenger (4 points),	X				1
	comments (3 points), submission form (2 points),	11				1
	comments (5 points), submission form (2 points),					
	contact phone (1 points)					
301.						0

302.	The quality of the images on the open page		X	5
303.	The visual quality		X	5
304.	The relevance related to the type of school		X	5
305.	Lack of errors – zero mistake (5 points)		X	5
E.	Domain name			
306.	Small dimension of characters in the school's name		X	5
307.	Clarity - Romanian name (5 points); English name (1 point)		X	5
308.	Easy to remember, to write, without many writings marks (5 points)	X		3
309.	Hosting service: Uninterrupted (5 points); 8h (3 points); 16h (4 points)		X	5
F.	Security			
310.	Malware – redirecting the users to the "malware" software – over 5 wrong redirecting 0 points		X	5
311.	Security of the data of users (5 points)		X	5
312.	To discern between content to children and content to adults: - Mixed content (1 point) - Special folders restricted to children (5 points)		X	5

School: Fatih Vocational Anatolian High School

No.	Evaluation Criteria			Score (points)					
crt.	Diamaton Chloria	1	2	3	4	5	Score		
Α.	Useful Information for Students and Parents								
313.	The number of students of the school (classes, groups)		X				2		

314.	Students` Timetable		X				2
			Λ	17			
315.	Teachers` Timetable			X			3
316.	Teachers` norms, classes per day			X			3
317.	Educational platforms			X			3
318.	Publications of the school				X		4
319.	Students' results at national exams				X		4
320.	School registers				X		4
321.	Students result at competitions, contests, olympiad					X	5
322.	Reports of the school	X					1
323.	News				X		4
324.	Educational offer of the schools			X			3
325.	Short history of the schools				X		4
326.	School management				X		4
327.	Secretarial program	X					1
328.	New events			X			3
329.	Legislation (regulations)				X		4
330.	Administrative Board`s decisions				X		4
331.	There is enough information about previous projects				X		4
В.	Qualitative Assessment of the Site Presentation						
332.	Is the website easy to find on the Internet?	X					1
333.	Is the site is available in other languages?	X					1
334.	Latest update (daily, at 7 days, at 14 days, at 30 days)		X				2
335.	Educational impact – at least half of the rubrics to aim		X				2
	at school subjects and to be in touch with the image						
	promoted through the site (5 points)						
336.	Diversity of the subjects = to be approached many		X				2
	fields of education: health, food (1 point each gen						
	culture)						
337.	Diversity of information t, the fields above to be		X				2
	frequently updated (5 points)						
338.	Relevance of updates			1	X		4
339.	Validity of the data			X			3
					1	1	

- Clarity (5 points) - Concision (5 points) - All pages and links are functioning correctly (5 points) The graphics of the site helps the content (5 points) 341. Newsletter, articles written, by students (5 points), by teachers (1 points) 342. Track of source of information – if source is indicated in all articles (5 points), if not (0 points) C. Feasibility of the Website 343. Accessibility versus underconstruction pages 344. Does the school sends out a newsletter, in electronically or in print version, about your business? 345. Spead of loading, downloading	340.	- Validity of the information presented		X			2
- All pages and links are functioning correctly (5 points) The graphics of the site helps the content (5 points) 341. Newsletter, articles written, by students (5 points), by teachers (1 points) 342. Track of source of information – if source is indicated in all articles (5 points), if not (0 points) C. Feasibility of the Website 343. Accessibility versus underconstruction pages 344. Does the school sends out a newsletter, in electronically or in print version, about your business? 345. Spead of loading, downloading 10 seconds (5 points) 1 minute (0 points) 346. The site dynamics 1 dynamic element (1 point), more 5 dynamic elements (5 points) 347. The reason of devicing, sub-devicing of the menu bar 348. The form of feedback and speed of feedback for readers if answered in the same day 349. Visibility Font size is appropriate Graphics and colors are appropriate Website isons are suitable for the purpose Web site is appropriate in different resolution sizes 350. Useful links. Do avaliable links work? 351. Contact info 352. Forum - Interactive site (to answer tasks, questions, x 1 1		- Clarity (5 points)					
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341. Newsletter, articles written, by students (5 points), by teachers (1 points) 342. Track of source of information – if source is indicated in all articles (5 points), if not (0 points) C. Feasibility of the Website 343. Accessibility versus underconstruction pages 344. Does the school sends out a newsletter, in electronically or in print version, about your business? 345. Spead of loading, downloading 10 seconds (5 points) 1 minute (0 points) 346. The site dynamics 1 dynamic element (1 point), more 5 dynamic elements (5 points) 347. The reason of devicing, sub-devicing of the menu bar X 2 348. The form of feedback and speed of feedback for readers x – if answered in the same day 349. Visibility Font size is appropriate Graphics and colors are appropriate Website icons are suitable for the purpose Web site is appropriate in different resolution sizes 350. Useful links. Do avaliable links work? 351. Contact info 352. Forum - Interactive site (to answer tasks, questions, x 1		points)					
teachers (1 points) 342. Track of source of information – if source is indicated in all articles (5 points), if not (0 points) C. Feasibility of the Website 343. Accessibility versus underconstruction pages 344. Does the school sends out a newsletter, in electronically or in print version, about your business? 345. Spead of loading, downloading 10 seconds (5 points) 1 minute (0 points) 346. The site dynamics 1 dynamic element (1 point), more 5 dynamic elements (5 points) 347. The reason of devicing, sub-devicing of the menu bar 348. The form of feedback and speed of feedback for readers x – if answered in the same day 349. Visibility Font size is appropriate Graphics and colors are appropriate Website icons are suitable for the purpose Web site is appropriate in different resolution sizes X 4 350. Useful links. Do avaliable links work? 351. Contact info 352. Forum - Interactive site (to answer tasks, questions, x 1		The graphics of the site helps the content (5 points)					
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in all articles (5 points), if not (o points) C. Feasibility of the Website 343. Accessibility versus underconstruction pages 344. Does the school sends out a newsletter, in electronically or in print version, about your business? 345. Spead of loading, downloading 10 seconds (5 points) 1 minute (0 points) 346. The site dynamics 1 dynamic element (1 point), more 5 dynamic elements (5 points) 347. The reason of devicing, sub-devicing of the menu bar 348. The form of feedback and speed of feedback for readers - if answered in the same day 349. Visibility Font size is appropriate Graphics and colors are appropriate Graphics and colors are appropriate Website icons are suitable for the purpose Web site is appropriate in different resolution sizes X 4 350. Useful links. Do avaliable links work? X 2 351. Contact info		teachers (1 points)					
C. Feasibility of the Website 343. Accessibility versus underconstruction pages 344. Does the school sends out a newsletter, in electronically or in print version, about your business? 345. Spead of loading, downloading 10 seconds (5 points) 1 minute (0 points) 346. The site dynamics 1 dynamic element (1 point), more 5 dynamic elements (5 points) 347. The reason of devicing, sub-devicing of the menu bar 348. The form of feedback and speed of feedback for readers x - if answered in the same day 349. Visibility Font size is appropriate Graphics and colors are appropriate Website icons are suitable for the purpose Web site is appropriate in different resolution sizes 350. Useful links. Do avaliable links work? 351. Contact info X 2 363 X 2 375 X 3 2 375 X 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	342.	Track of source of information – if source is indicated		X			2
343. Accessibility versus underconstruction pages 344. Does the school sends out a newsletter, in electronically or in print version, about your business? 345. Spead of loading, downloading 10 seconds (5 points) 1 minute (0 points) 346. The site dynamics 1 dynamic element (1 point), more 5 dynamic elements (5 points) 347. The reason of devicing, sub-devicing of the menu bar X 2 348. The form of feedback and speed of feedback for readers x if answered in the same day 349. Visibility X 2 Font size is appropriate X 1 Graphics and colors are appropriate X 2 Website icons are suitable for the purpose X 3 Web site is appropriate in different resolution sizes X 4 350. Useful links. Do avaliable links work? X 2 351. Contact info X 2 352. Forum - Interactive site (to answer tasks, questions, X 1		in all articles (5 points), if not (o points)					
344. Does the school sends out a newsletter, in electronically or in print version, about your business? 345. Spead of loading, downloading 10 seconds (5 points) 1 minute (0 points) 346. The site dynamics 1 dynamic element (1 point), more 5 dynamic elements (5 points) 347. The reason of devicing, sub-devicing of the menu bar X 2 348. The form of feedback and speed of feedback for readers x - if answered in the same day 349. Visibility x 2 Font size is appropriate X 1 Graphics and colors are appropriate X 2 Website icons are suitable for the purpose X 3 Web site is appropriate in different resolution sizes X 4 350. Useful links. Do avaliable links work? X 2 351. Contact info X 2 352. Forum - Interactive site (to answer tasks, questions, x 1	C.	Feasibility of the Website					
or in print version, about your business? 345. Spead of loading, downloading 10 seconds (5 points) 1 minute (0 points) 346. The site dynamics 1 dynamic element (1 point), more 5	343.	Accessibility versus underconstruction pages		X			2
345. Spead of loading, downloading 10 seconds (5 points) 1 minute (0 points) 346. The site dynamics 1 dynamic element (1 point), more 5 dynamic elements (5 points) 347. The reason of devicing, sub-devicing of the menu bar 348. The form of feedback and speed of feedback for readers x in answered in the same day 349. Visibility Font size is appropriate Graphics and colors are appropriate Website icons are suitable for the purpose Web site is appropriate in different resolution sizes 350. Useful links. Do avaliable links work? 351. Contact info X 4 A 4 A 5 A 5 A 6 A 7 A 7 A 8 A 8 A 9 A 9 A 9 A 9 A 9 A 9	344.	Does the school sends out a newsletter, in electronically			X		3
10 seconds (5 points) 1 minute (0 points) 346. The site dynamics 1 dynamic element (1 point), more 5		or in print version, about your business?					
1 minute (0 points) 346. The site dynamics 1 dynamic element (1 point), more 5	345.	Spead of loading, downloading				X	4
346. The site dynamics 1 dynamic element (1 point), more 5 dynamic elements (5 points) 347. The reason of devicing, sub-devicing of the menu bar		10 seconds (5 points)					
dynamic elements (5 points) 347. The reason of devicing, sub-devicing of the menu bar 348. The form of feedback and speed of feedback for readers - if answered in the same day 349. Visibility Font size is appropriate Graphics and colors are appropriate Website icons are suitable for the purpose Web site is appropriate in different resolution sizes X 350. Useful links. Do avaliable links work? X 2 351. Contact info X 2 352. Forum - Interactive site (to answer tasks, questions,		1 minute (0 points)					
347. The reason of devicing, sub-devicing of the menu bar 348. The form of feedback and speed of feedback for readers x	346.	The site dynamics 1 dynamic element (1 point), more 5		X			2
348. The form of feedback and speed of feedback for readers x — if answered in the same day 349. Visibility — x — 2 Font size is appropriate — X — 1 Graphics and colors are appropriate — x — 2 Website icons are suitable for the purpose — X — 3 Web site is appropriate in different resolution sizes — X — 4 350. Useful links. Do avaliable links work? — X — 2 351. Contact info — X — 2 352. Forum - Interactive site (to answer tasks, questions, x — 1		dynamic elements (5 points)					
- if answered in the same day 349. Visibility Font size is appropriate Graphics and colors are appropriate Website icons are suitable for the purpose Web site is appropriate in different resolution sizes 350. Useful links. Do avaliable links work? 351. Contact info X 2 352. Forum - Interactive site (to answer tasks, questions, x 1	347.	The reason of devicing, sub-devicing of the menu bar		X			2
349. Visibility Font size is appropriate Graphics and colors are appropriate Website icons are suitable for the purpose Web site is appropriate in different resolution sizes X 350. Useful links. Do avaliable links work? X 2 351. Contact info X 2 352. Forum - Interactive site (to answer tasks, questions, x 1	348.	The form of feedback and speed of feedback for readers	X				1
Font size is appropriate Graphics and colors are appropriate Website icons are suitable for the purpose Web site is appropriate in different resolution sizes X 350. Useful links. Do avaliable links work? X 2 351. Contact info X 2 352. Forum - Interactive site (to answer tasks, questions, x 1		– if answered in the same day					
Graphics and colors are appropriate	349.	Visibility		X			2
Website icons are suitable for the purpose X 3 Web site is appropriate in different resolution sizes X 4 350. Useful links. Do avaliable links work? X 2 351. Contact info X 2 352. Forum - Interactive site (to answer tasks, questions, x 1		Font size is appropriate	X				1
Web site is appropriate in different resolution sizes X 4 350. Useful links. Do avaliable links work? X 2 351. Contact info X 2 352. Forum - Interactive site (to answer tasks, questions, x 1		Graphics and colors are appropriate		X			2
350. Useful links. Do avaliable links work? 351. Contact info X 2 352. Forum - Interactive site (to answer tasks, questions, x 1		Website icons are suitable for the purpose			X		3
351. Contact info X 2 352. Forum - Interactive site (to answer tasks, questions, x 1		Web site is appropriate in different resolution sizes				X	4
352. Forum - Interactive site (to answer tasks, questions, x 1	350.	Useful links. Do avaliable links work?		X			2
	351.	Contact info		X			2
	352.	Forum - Interactive site (to answer tasks, questions,	X				1
comments) form (5 points), messenger (4 points),		comments) form (5 points), messenger (4 points),					
comments (3 points), contact photo (1 points)		comments (3 points), contact photo (1 points)					

353.	Breaking news			X			3
D.	The Estetics of the Site						
354.	The quality of the images on the open page		X				2
355.	The visual quality		X				2
356.	The revelance related to the type of school	X					1
357.	Lack of errors – zero mistake (5 points)		X				2
Е.	Domain name						
358.	Small dimension of characters in the school's name	Х					1
359.	Clarity - Romanian name (5 points); English name (1	X					1
	point)						
360.	Easy to remember, to write, without many writings		X				2
	marks (5 points)						
361.	Hosting service: Uninterrupted (5 points); 8h (3 points);					X	5
	16h (4 points)						
F.	Security						
362.	Malware – redirecting the users to the "malware"				X		4
	software – over 5 wrong redirecting 0 points						
363.	Security of the data of users (5 points)	Х					1
364.	To discern between content to children and content to	X					1
	adults:						
	- Mixed content (1 point)						
	- Special folders restricted to children (5 points)						



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