

THE ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND THE STUDENTS PRACTICE

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Abstract: *The mission of the higher education from Romania is to generate and to transfer knowledge to the society through the individual, generically named "student". So, the student is part, together with the teaching and research personnel, of the university community and is considered a partner of the superior education institution and equal member of the academic community.*

Key words: *entrepreneurship, student, student practice, local administration, private environment*

INTRODUCTION

According to the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor and the data from the European Commission, Romania is on the first place concerning the entrepreneurship intentions. The Romanians who want to start on their own an entrepreneurial business represent 27%, meaning almost double of the average from the other countries of the European Union. For example:

-71% of the Romanians consider that the entrepreneurship as an alternative of an excellent carrier, compared to 58% of the Europeans;

- 74% of the Romanian population consider that the entrepreneurs have a privileged position in the society but more than have of those who promote and put in practice an entrepreneurial idea don't resist on the market not even for the trial period of 42 months (three and a half years).

This makes us wonder which are the causes to explain this situation?

We try to mention some of them:

- Different financial sustainability compared to the other European countries;
- Wrong perception of the entrepreneurial activity;
- Difficult and sometimes impossible accessibility of financial sources;
- Taxes and other local or regional administrative barriers;
- The entrepreneurial culture of the population still in formation;
- The public polices differently applied in the eastern European countries compared to the Western ones;
- Poor sustainability concerning the new companies;
- The existence of corruption and of a complicated fiscal administration difficult to apply;
- The role played by school and teachers in the applicability of the entrepreneurial measures.

For the above mentioned, some measures should be taken both at governmental level and at private environment level, as follows:

I. At governmental level, state administration:

- clear segregation of public responsibilities;
- stop setting up new state-run companies to the government level;
- sustainability of the existent ones through solid entrepreneurial formation programs;
- support for a strong relationship between school and business environment, creation of stimulant facilities;
- curricula, must be adapted and correlated to the present and future market conditions;

- the educational system must focus on the creation of responsible and independent leaders who know to efficiently value the entrepreneurial ideas;
- simplification of the fiscal administration and strengthen the battle against any corruption manifestation.

II. At private environment level

- Implementation of some high quality programs;
- Support for training sessions;
- Information sessions related existent financing opportunities;
- Creation of business incubators, co-working places;
- Promotion of success method and research for future;
- Strong promotion of the correct motivation in order to be determined to be an entrepreneur;
- Ask ourselves what can we do to develop the entrepreneurship?

Starting with the general framework of the entrepreneurship, we can dimension the student entrepreneurial activity, by stimulating the students to put in practice their innovative ideas, through the teachers' contribution to stimulate the students' creativity.

In order to value the entrepreneurial ideas of the students I propose to create a competition environment finalized by granting some stimulants to those who can demonstrate that they have potential to put in practice their ideas.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The author of this study applied as a working method: data collection, processing, analyze and formation conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The Romanian higher education mission is to generate and transfer knowledge to the society through the individual, generically named "student". So, the student is part, together with the teaching and research personnel, of the university community and is considered a partner of the superior education institution and equal member of the academic community.

The student quality is gained by the individual by passing the admission contest and by registering in a higher education institution accredited or authorized to operate provisionally and is maintained during the entire presence in the respective program, from registration up to passing the completion assessment or expulsion, excluding the cut-off periods.

Starting with the registration, usually the first working day from October, the student signs a study contract containing its rights and obligations and those of the institution, correlated with the demand and offer of study programs. First of all, the student has the right of free choice concerning the courses and specialties according to the legal regulations and the educational plan.

So, each higher education institution elaborates and applies its own rules to organize the admission to the offered study programs.

The university study programs, offered for admission, must legally function, meaning they should be provisionally authorized or accredited according to the law for each education form, each teaching language and each geographical location, otherwise the penalties are:

- for students: their studies are not recognized
- for the higher education institution: penalty according to the criminal law and immediate

withdrawal by the national Education Ministry of the provisional operation authorization.

The university study program represents a group of curricula units for teaching, learning, practical and evaluation applications, planning and organization of the work load for these activities according to the transferable study credits – ECTS/SECT and leads to obtain a university qualification diploma, according to the attended university study cycle (license, master, doctor).

A transferable study credit represents the quantity of supervised and independent intellectual work needed by the student to individually finalize a component of a course from the university study program, in order to obtain a study result, and the number of transferable credits is reference for the recognition of some studies and periods of university studies legally attended in a previous period in the same fundamental field, in order to validate and transfer the study credits and possibly to continue the studies.

According to the national education law no. 1/2011, with subsequent amendments, during the university studies for license it is mandatory to execute some practice periods and the higher education institutions are obliged to insure a minimum of 30% of the practice places and 50% of them outside the higher education institutions.

The practice period, generically named student practice, is an activity performed by students according to the training plan and has as purpose the evaluation of the applicability of the theoretical knowledge learnt during the training program. For students, the practice period is considered as activity which consolidates the theoretical knowledge and forms skills and where they can improve the missing or insufficient theoretical knowledge.

The student practice is organized and takes place according to a collaboration contract between the higher education institution and the practice partner which can be a company, a central or local institution or any other juridical person with an activity related to the specialties mentioned in the classification of the National Education Ministry and which can participate to the practical training of the students according to an analytical program/practice portfolio, established by the higher education institution.

For the students from artistic and sports higher education, the practice takes place in universities in design centers, artistic workshops, musical studios, and theatrical and cinematographic production units, spaces for athletic performance and in institutions with artistic or sportive profile.

Due to the fact that the practice is included in the education plan is mandatory and represents a graduation condition, during the practice, the student has to respect the schedule and the period of practice, established according to the education plan, to respect the regulation of the practice partner and the safety rules specific to the activity performed.

At the end of the practice period, according to the analytical program/practice portfolio, the education institution and the practice partner make an evaluation of the student's knowledge and give a mark and the final evaluation is made by the higher education institution.

CONCLUSIONS

The students practice has as objective: the evaluation of the applicability of the theoretical knowledge learnt during the training program, the consolidation of the theoretical knowledge, skills formation, gain of experience, the students get familiar with the labor market requirements, professional skills development for fulfilling the tasks and responsibilities in a specific field, learning of the specific activity of the practice partner and its requirements, facilitate and stimulate students' access to the labor market, facilitate

the collaboration between the higher education institutions and the juridical persons as employers.

As the objectives of the student practice are fulfilled we can conclude the present students will be tomorrows successful entrepreneurs, because the entrepreneurial activity is a continuous creation factor used to search, find and practice new solutions which insure the development, economic growth, modernizations, improvements, innovations, all of these are elements which insure progress in different areas.

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