

IT Governance and Educational Ideal

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Abstract: *Today we witness a place excessive nanotechnology in our lives. This brings advantages such as elimination of communication barriers between people, freedom of movement and the assumption by them of routine activities. And new needs arise such as the ongoing training. However, to take full advantage of potential benefits.*

Division of labor and specialization of entrepreneurs, development and generalization of quality standards, professionalize, teamwork, accountability are just some of the reasons that lead us to believe that at present, although the activities are generated by individual needs, these cannot be satisfied entirely by a single entity called the individual, household, company or society.

Outsourcing services is not only a fashion but a necessity. If we agree that resources are limited and needs are growing and diversifying, then we can accept the idea that a solution could come from the substitution of factors of production, development of production units and / or providing competing services that use alternative resources results at least comparable to traditional ones.

Information and consumer awareness of alternatives which may have at some time to meet a need not be solely left to market without it to be trained on the rules to be observed in its rules without which no system could define and work.

Keywords: *IT Governance, iLearning, knowledge management, electronic platform training*

Introduction

After December 1989, the ideal education of Romanian society today is changing and is "the free, full and harmonious development of human individuality, the formation of personality independent and creative.

William K. Cummings in his "education institutions", is a comparative study on the development of education in Germany, France, England, USA, Japan and Russia in terms of a researcher receiving any developments in science education in recent decades and their educational experience in different cultures, continents and education systems and concludes that "any educational ideal, values and norms of a society are encoded in an institutional practice in those.

As described to publishers, William K. Cummings holds a Ph.D. from Harvard University and currently a professor at George Washington University,

where he teaches education courses in international context. To advise in over 15 countries around the world, having a rich experience in developing and monitoring higher education programs, the author of over 100 articles and 20 books or monographs dedicated to education and development. In November 2007 the launch in Romania of the book "Educational institutions" Cummings said that "It is a great challenge to make reform of choosing from so many models contradictory education to one that matches.

Which model educational Cummings was referring to? What educational model fits Romania today that European Union member state?

Under education law in our country educational ideal of the Romanian school is the free, full and harmonious development of human individuality, in forming the personality self and creative.

Educational ideal expressed needs and aspirations of a society in a given historical stage as a model desirable personality has the high levels of generality and achieve long-term. In making its contribution education system as a whole and the relationship between what is and what should become the man in the process of education whatever the company that operates educational ideal. It seeks therefore to reach the issues defining the historical and socio-economic as it is to be achieved. Thus, the ideal of education has an indicative value and presents descriptive generality everything is being done in shaping and human education. Identifying the role of education in the welfare of a nation worried and concerned about the researchers. Some believe that the answer to the questions below might lead us to find possible solutions.

1. In what has changed our conditions of learning?
2. What is self-organized learning?
3. What kind of new roles of teacher, student we met in school-based electronic solutions and communication?
4. What kinds of knowledge we have obtained in this way?
5. How to assess individual effort by a collective work?
6. What interpersonal relationships and what attitudes were formed based learning supported by internet?
7. What commodity is known?
8. What gets the structure of university new forms of learning?
9. To what extent is like the university as an institution of knowledge production with a company?
10. What kind of social problems generally reflect the current situation?
11. What are the advantages and disadvantages of learning supported by internet? Researchers have mapped the problems and identified (Table 1) characteristics of training over the Internet, then a set in parallel (Table 2.)

Characteristics of training over the Internet

Table 1

Characteristics Issues	Issues
Includes all components of the learning environment (institution, study materials, communication, administration, verification).	Internet accessibility is not large enough yet.
Provides access to the full range of regularly updated materials (text, images, drawings, videos, sound).	Low speed of transmission limits the use of multimedia.
Technology supports communication, search, documentation, comprehensive assessment, development and automatic evaluation of problems.	Environment using electronic communication requires special expertise.
Make attending the course irrespective of time and place.	Orientation information flow requires the use of different criteria and techniques of personal choice.
The structure-hypertext allows achieving a non-linear learning process.	Communication is one-dimensional.
Supports individual learning style and pace.	Missing the emotional effect of personal communication (<i>face-to-face</i>).
Helps self-organization learning.	Missing improvisation, spontaneity exposure occurs emergence positive experience and training ideas on the spot.
Interactive communication tools make possible learning network.	May exercise less speech live, direct dispute.
Rather than focus attention on the ability of individual exposure, the effect of charismatic teacher attention to ensure channel ideas.	Work done on the monitor has ergonomic limits.
Provides verifiable individual advancement.	Change or disappear more links.

The "two worlds conception to indicate the direction of vision, implementation and verification of innovation"

Table 2

Conceptions closed educational environment, hierarchical (<i>Information Society</i>)	Open and cooperative educational environment concepts (<i>the knowledge society AND delivery</i>)
Centralized curriculum ("the law curriculum")	Flexible portfolio-competence as educational goals
Curriculum linear	Modular Organization
Manual	Environment background information on network
Lecture	Learning through projects
Communication of knowledge "from above"	Collective search for knowledge, knowledge management consultancy

Conceptions closed educational environment, hierarchical (Information Society)	Open and cooperative educational environment concepts (the knowledge society AND delivery)
Distribution Central Intelligence	Parallel processing of information
Teacher	Tutor, moderator, consultant, coach, organizer network
Learning	Collective management of knowledge, hiperînvățare
Knowledge by definition	Information management, search, documentation, knowledge of communication
Scores, Ratings	Knowledge map, portfolio-competence individual, but collectively made
Exams, "license exam, essays	Portfolio-power made jointly by teacher and student
Exam session	Autoverificare, joint assessment of the route to product
Work Control	Free Essays
Diploma	Skills acquired in formal and informal ways portfolio-competence
Learning theory instrucționaliste	Constructivist learning theory

Beyond these considerations, the Romanian society is the natural course of their training needs so that Romania finalities basic education (all levels have the effect of general training and compulsory: primary school, secondary school, vocational schools and high schools and theoretical post-secondary schools) are:

- developing the capacity of reflecting the present world, to solve current problems with knowledge gained in different areas;
- socio-cultural skills and the ability to integrate active in various groups (family, professional, community, etc.)
- Basic skills for social success: problem solving, decision making, negotiation, conflict resolution, creative use of information, etc.

Paradoxically, the UNESCO report, in contemporary European schools, "education is consciously aims to prepare people for the type of society that still exists, education, the systems they must provide care to the highest degree of training of children unknown to an unknown world."

Conclusions

Following the documentation, we identified several features that are evident in contemporary society caused mainly by economic globalization and strong external competition.

1. A first characteristic is given by the new concept called "knowledge economy", based on three elements: innovation, information society and human capital.

2. A second characteristic is given by the six contradictions are apparent during training:

- contradiction between the time the individual is acting as an object of training and time in which it is subject to its own work;
- contradiction between the time for documentation, identification of sources of knowledge and time for assimilation and processing knowledge gained;
- contradiction of increasing development gap between the information requirements of students compared to develop opportunities for information;
- contradiction between the natural logic of the sequence of disciplines of study and retrieve their curricula,
- contradiction between the need for individualization of instruction and lifelong nature of mass;
- contradiction between the concepts, practices and systems used in the training process.

3. A third characteristic is given the role of the educational ideal of a nation's welfare. If before the December 1989 Romanian society's educational ideal was to create a round man able to meet the requirements developed political, social and economic change in international politics and change required educational ideal. Thus, between 1990 - 1996, the new political regime in our country related educational ideal opening obtained from the change. According to educational theories of that time was to create a desirable educational ideal man polyvalent capable to accommodate and integrate easily political environment, economic and social in transition.

Year 1996 brings a new change in Romanian politics. Prioritized the inclusion of Romania in the global market and find areas of access. Business to accept the idea that the division of labor and specialization entrepreneurs would allow rapid and sustained development areas. Educational ideal was adapted to this challenge and was intended as a model of economic growth, the U.S. model. Changes have been made in defining the ideal education to be consistent with new requirements. Preparation of specialists for the period 1996-2007 tournament performance was a national priority. Consequently, the educational plan were major changes in the methodology of training. The primary distinctions between the disciplines were introduced and removed the prizes. No longer wanted competition among their children until they were not drafted and developed a range of abilities, skills and habits in an area better defined.

Study subjects were linked to established subject areas. They were meant to delineate the horizon of education and research to enable subsequent identification of occupations that follow students. By the year 2004 were introduced curricular areas and alternative textbooks to all primary and secondary cycle and the year 2007 began with the completion of the change process throughout school education. With the accession of Romania to the European Union. from January 1, 2007, employment expanded impose new rules and a lot of caution. Not be ignored that from January 1, 2007, the European Union is a

community which brings together 27 countries and a population of 492.8 million inhabitants, with 23 official languages.

The ideal educational environment be adapted to new political, social and economic. Its definition has not been proved not easy. In every historical stage corresponded to the ideal type of man desirable that period with various long-term consequences. No one was willing to sacrifice generations without taking into account its sustainability. It was first put into question the risk assessment policy decision to define educational ideal. Polyvalence education make a number of benefits of rapid integration into the labor market, but at lower levels, and contributed to excessive specialization and improving organizational performance with negative consequences on the social and personal, with relatively high costs of retraining for those areas which limit or close down. The solution was a compromise: the creation of a man unknown to an unknown world able to assume the risks of decisions and actions.

4. A fourth characteristic is given by contemporary educational models, educational ideal consequences. Developed by educational ideal defined period, educational models can be grouped into three broad categories: model individual, sociocratic and creative. Some authors consider that these models are conflicting.

Mentioned that other authors state that the only activities that bring added value to society are creative activities. Synergistic actions, activities to achieve objectives, or other types of activities are likely interpretations benchmarks: performance, efficiency, effectiveness, size etc.

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