

Democratic setback in Romania: March 10th Szekler March banned at Targu-Secuiesc

A planned march by the Szekler National Council to commemorate the Szekler martyrs executed in 1854, and to manifest for the Szekler Autonomy in front of the prefect's office was banned at Targu Mures, by the mayor of the town, Dorin Florea. The mayor justified the decision by claiming that last year there were incidents, and also because he sustains he already authorized Easter related events at certain key locations of the itinerary where the planned march was going to unfold.

What is more, he declared that he will not allow the march to take place neither in 2016, nor in 2017, and in case the organizers will „incite people to participate in spite of the ban, the instigators will be prosecuted”.

Balázs Izsák, the President of the Szekler National Council declared in reaction to the mayor's decision, that the authorities did not officially signal any major incidents last year to the organizers, and in his opinion the real stake in this case is the state of the Romanian democracy, given the fact that after 25 years since the regime change, Szeklers are being obstructed and prevented from freely manifesting and protesting and that in itself is a major democratic setback for Romania.



Izsák considers the ban of the Szekler March at Targu Mures to be a major democratic setback for Romania

Izsák emphasized that the legislation regarding the right to gather and manifest clearly states that protests does not have to be authorized, but only announced beforehand, and according to the law the authorities does not have the right to ban a manifestation. He considers the local authorities have overstepped their mark by banning a democratic protest.

Other Szekler leaders, among them Sándor Tamás, the President of Covasna County Council also condemned the decision of the mayor of Targu Mures, expressing his discontentment over the ban, declaring that he considers the backing out of the Szekler National Council from holding the protest is a mistake. “We should not back down, because protesting and expressing our views is our democratic right”, stated the president.



The ban of the march resulted in Szeklers mobilizing to manifest in many localities throughout Szeklerland

The ban resulted in Szeklers to mobilize and to organize manifestations in many towns and localities throughout Szeklerland. Many voices within the Szekler community strongly call for another major march of the Szeklers to be organized again this year, alike The Great March of the Szeklers in 2012, when more than 130.000 people formed a 55 km long human chain in protest against the government's unjust regionalization plan and in support for the establishment of the Autonomy of Szeklerland.

Hungarian students blatantly discriminated by the Ministry of Education

Hungarian high school students are being informed solely in Romanian about their rights and obligations in relation to their studies and exams, in spite of the fact that they do not understand the Romanian legal terminology. Hungarian students generally study Romanian literature in high school as if Romanian was their first language, however it is not. They do not receive any additional training to be able to converse in Romanian or to understand the legal terminology related to their examination periods or to their final exams, nor do they receive any translation of the official documentation of the exams.

A forrásból kiindulva válaszoljatok a következő követelményekre:

1. Nevezzétek meg a forrásban megemlített katonai-politikai konfliktust. 2 pont
2. Pontossítsátok a századot, melyre a forrás vonatkozik. 2 pont
3. Említsétek meg, a forrás alapján, a szuprerealizmus egy képviselőjét és azt a történelmi térséget, ahol ez az irányzat megnyilvánul. → Cuba 6 pont
4. Említsétek meg, a forrás alapján, a „dada” mozgalomra vonatkozó két információt. 6 pont
5. Fogalmazzatok meg, a forrás alapján, egy nézőpontot az expresszionizmusra vonatkozóan, majd támasszátok alá a szövegből vett két információval. 10 pont
6. Érveljétek, egy megfelelő történelmi ténnyel azon kijelentés mellett, miszerint a jelenkori román kultúra az az európai kultúra szerves részét képezi. (Pontozódik a megfelelő történelmi tény bemutatása és az ok-okozati összefüggések, valamint a következtetéseket kifejező szavak használata). 4 pont

III. TÉTEL

(30 pont)

Írjatok, egy hozzávetőleg két oldal terjedelmű esszét Európa a XX. század második felében címmel, figyelembe véve a következő szempontokat:

- pontosítsátok egy politikai rendszert Európában és mutassátok be ennek a rendszernek megfelelő egy államformáját, a XX. század második felében;
- említsétek még az európai egység és sokféleség két-két aspektusát, a XX. század második felében;
- alkossátok egy véleményt az integráció szerepéről Európa fejlődése szempontjából a XX. század második felében és támasszátok alá egy történelmi érveléssel.

Figyelem! Pontozódik a megfelelő történelmi nyelvezet használata, az esszé felépítése, az ok-okozati összefüggések kiemelése, a történelmi érv kidolgozása (megfelelő történelmi tény bemutatása, valamint a következtetéseket kifejező szavak használata), a történelmi események megfelelő időrendi/logikai sorrendjének, valamint a terjedelmi követelménynek a betartása.

Hungarian students in disadvantage in comparison to their Romanian peers

Students in 4th and 6th and 8th classes have to take and pass a national assessment exam, while students in 12th classes have to pass a national final examination called “bacalaureat”. While the latter take their exams, they are being supervised by cameras to prevent cheating, however all information regarding the rights and obligations of minors are being communicated solely in Romanian to them.

Moreover blatant discrimination can be detected in regard to exam items also. Very often the translation of the national examination material is often incomplete, the translation of exam items are incorrect, putting Hungarian students in disadvantage in comparison to Romanian students.

The Ministry of Education prepares the Romanian examination material fully before the items of the exam are chosen. However, translations are prepared only of the chosen exam items, a few hours before the exam itself, at night, without the supervision of Hungarian educational experts.

The full translation is generally the responsibility of the teachers, who do not have translation training or license.

Hungarian students face discrimination in other ways as well, given that there is a lack of specific Hungarian manuals, for example the Ministry of Education did not publish Hungarian sociology manuals for high-school students.

All the above is happening in spite of the fact that the national legislation enables Hungarian students to their linguistic rights in education.