

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	9
Motivation of choice of topic and importance of research	9
Purpose, objectives and methodological tools	10
Structure and originality of the thesis	11
1. STATE OF RESEARCH ON THE GOVERNANCE OF THE RELIGIOUS AND THEOLOGICAL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.....	13
1.1. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT	13
1.1.1. General theoretical considerations	13
1.1.2. Governance and management in an education system	14
1.1.3. Special features of the theological education system	18
1.2. GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY	21
1.2.1. State and religious cults	21
1.2.2. Public Policies in Religious / Theological Education.....	25
1.2.3. Current challenges, research and forecasts	28
1.3. GOVERNANCE BETWEEN ECONOMY AND THEOLOGY	32
1.3.1. Economics and Theology.....	32
1.3.2. Funding religious cults.....	35
1.3.3. Influence of the economic environment	38
1.4. GOVERNANCE AND SOCIETY	41
2. PUBLIC POLICIES IN THE FIELD OF RELIGIOUS AND THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION	47
2.1. SPECIFIC PUBLIC POLICIES.....	47
2.2. PUBLIC POLICIES IN ROMANIA	53
2.2.1. Pre-university religious education	58
2.2.2. High school / theological seminary.....	64
2.2.3. Higher Theological Education	68
2.2.4. Confessional education	72
2.3. PUBLIC POLICIES IN THE EUROPEAN STATES.....	73
2.4. COMPARATIVE STUDY ON EUROPEAN STATES	98

3. THE MANAGEMENT OF THE THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTIONS	103
3.1. PARTICULARITIES OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTIONS	103
3.1.1. Characteristics and functions of educational management.....	103
3.1.2. Commodification of education	105
3.1.3. Purpose and objectives of the management of theological institutions	108
3.1.4. Performance management.....	112
3.1.5. Human resources management	114
3.1.6. Quality management	116
3.2. MANAGEMENT OF THE THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION PROCESS	122
3.2.1. Western theological schools	123
3.2.2. Eastern theological schools.....	132
3.2.3. Trends in Romanian theological schools	134
3.3. THE CHALLENGES OF MANAGING THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN THE POSTMODERN ERA	138
3.3.1. Challenges of secular nature	138
3.3.2. Challenges raised by the Church.....	145
4. CASE STUDY ON THE GOVERNANCE OF THE EDUCATIONAL-THEOLOGICAL SYSTEM IN METROPOLIS OF BANAT	146
4.1. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH.....	146
4.2. ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTS.....	147
4.3. EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS	155
4.4. SURVEY AMONG THE THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION BENEFICIARIES.....	157
4.4.1. Description of the questionnaire	159
4.4.2. Description of the data processing tool.....	161

5. THE PERCEPTION OF THE BENEFICIARIES OF THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION REGARDING THE EFFECTS OF THE GOVERNANCE OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM FROM MANAGERIAL PERSPECTIVE.....	162
5.1. EVALUATION OF THE COMMON CHURCH STATE POLICY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF EDUCATIONAL CURRICULUM.....	162
5.1.1. Hypotheses, methodology and data	162
5.1.2. Results.....	163
5.1.3. Results analysis.....	168
5.2. THE INFLUENCE OF GOVERNANCE SOCIAL FACTORS (STATE, CHURCH, EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE, FAMILY) AND THE ECONOMIC CONTEXT ON A PRIEST CAREER CHOICE.....	169
5.2.1. Hypotheses, methodology and data	170
5.2.2. Results.....	172
5.2.3. Results analysis.....	181
5.3. VERIFICATION OF ACTUALITY OF ROMANIAN MODEL IN THEOLOGICAL HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION (EDUCATIONAL PROCESS MANAGEMENT).....	183
5.3.1. Hypotheses, methodology and data	183
5.3.2. Results.....	186
5.3.3. Results analysis.....	189
6.CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	191
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES	204
ANNEXES	222
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	296
LIST OF TABLES	297
LIST OF FIGURES / GRAPHICS	299
LIST OF ANNEXES.....	301

Summary

The thesis analyzes the system of governance in the field of theological education from the perspective of the direct beneficiaries, considered the center of the model, around which influence factors like state, management, economy, society and church act. Their particularities regarding the religious and theological education are described in the theoretical part of the thesis. The theme of the Comparative Study is the religious and theological education in several European states, representative in the field.

The case study investigates by statistical methods (pioneering approach in the field of theological education at the level of direct beneficiaries) the theological education governance of the Orthodox Metropolis of Banat (a major affected region in recent years of decreasing the number of candidates for Pastoral Theology), in the purpose of identifying public policy and management measures that can straighten this decline. The analysis shows that only two factors are active and influence the desire of young people to pursue a pastoral career: management of the educational institution and education promoted by the Church outside the school environment. To this is added the local economic context, the graduates especially desire parishes in economically developed areas. As far as the educational curriculum is concerned, it influences positively, but to a lesser extent, the preparation for the sacerdotal career, but it is not favorable to a post-graduate reconversion, as is the case of other confessions. The analysis of the type of management practiced by the school reveals that secular management is recommended to students with a high degree of religiosity, offering the possibility of a high level of training for the priestly career, while the confessional management imparts a homogeneous character to the level of training of the beneficiaries for the exercise of the profession, regardless of the individual religiosity. The paper proposes to take into account at the level of the public policies and the school management some elements of the policy and practice in the field from other European states, the comparison of which is carried out by a study on categories of confessions.

Keywords: management, governance, public policies, religious cults, theological education