
Some considerations about the Social Work specialization in Orthodox Theology Faculty of the University of Oradea. Professional graduate route.

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ABSTRACT

The paper aims to explore some relevant issues about the profession of social worker and social training of specialists in the Faculty of Orthodox Theology in Oradea, social work specialization. Training of specialists is particularly important for the profession of social work, depending on the quality of initial training depends largely on labor market access. This paper will outline the history majors at the University of Oradea and professional route of graduates of this specialization and professional integration.

Keywords: *social work, Christian social work, training, Professional graduate route, charity, philanthropy, Orthodox theology - social work.*

Social work has a practical purpose, to help people by providing support, protection, rehabilitation and correction and is oriented towards solving social problems of individuals, groups or communities that lack the resources and means for a decent living. Social work can not be understood solely as a simple practical activity, it is also an academic and scientific discipline. Therefore in this chapter I wish to address the issue of training specialists in the field of social work and social welfare in general and in particular church.

Formation of social work as science begins with an attempt to explain the role of charity in society and to apply knowledge, methods and techniques to specific social work role of social protection argument. Scientific conceptualization of social work followed several directions:

- Determination of social work system's place among social disciplines;
- demarcation research subject, its concepts and theories of social work;
- Highlighting interaction with other scientific disciplines.

These trends have two approaches scientific status of social assistance. Some authors start from the theoretical and methodological belief that social work is related to social sciences, while others seek to demonstrate the independent character of social work, emphasizing both the theoretical and practical nature of social assistance. The theoretical foundations of social welfare research is emerging from two directions: understanding the practical problems of social work as a first direction and the second direction focuses on understanding the theories of social work.

Social work means a set of institutions, programs, measures, activities professionalized, specialized prosthetic services to individuals, groups, communities with special problems, which are temporarily in difficulty due to economic reasons, socio-cultural, biological or psychological and which are not able to achieve through their own efforts and means a normally decent living. Therefore, «social support intervention objective is to assist those in need obtain necessary conditions for decent life, helping them to develop their own capabilities and skills for appropriate social integration». (Zamfir, E., Zamfir, C, p. 100)

In a traditional design, social work is defined as «a set of measures, organized and financed in whole or in part by the State, which provides care, maintenance and protection of persons, taking account of their physical condition, of their age or health condition (certain categories of minors, the disabled, elderly persons unable to work and the indigent, etc. (Ghimpu S, Brehoi, G, Mohanu, G, Popescu, Bears, I. 1985, p. 46) As this definition gives an explanation grasp involving all state institutions, those not recognized outside the state.

Another opinion about the concept of welfare is that designate a «set of institutions, programs, measures, professionalized activities, special services to protect individuals, groups, communities, social problems, which are temporarily in difficulty, due to reasons such economic, socio-cultural, biological or psychological unable to achieve through their own efforts and means a normally decent life. « (Zamfir, E, Zamfir, R, 1995, p. 100) As can be seen from the perspective of sociologists reference, no distinction is made between state institutions and other institutions such as the Church. The objective of social intervention is to assist those in difficulty to obtain the necessary conditions for decent life, helping them to develop their own capabilities and skills for appropriate social integration.

The concept of «social Christian» is used to designate philanthropic activities undertaken by Christian denominations in the West. In accordance with published Encyclopedia of Social Work under the National Association of Social Workers in the United States, we learn that «Christian social work is distinguished by a basic view of the world and a set of ideas about human nature, about the world, for social assistance. These concepts are the core of Christian social work, which transcends a variety of methods, target population, theoretical frameworks and guidelines. In practice, social work ranges from Christian «social advocacy» to the individual and family therapy, the child welfare administration to support services for the homeless and the international development in case management. The assistance the Christian social policy includes social, advocacy, community practice, prevention, administration and repair work (therapy) with individuals, families and groups.

PhD. Maria Emilia Sorescu (Faculty of Theology Craiova) believes that «this period is illustrative and philanthropic activities of the Orthodox Church and the achievement of a truly Christian Social assistance should be a goal of its social mission. This is necessary to clarify the theoretical frameworks of Christian social welfare, an explanation of its concepts and formulation unequivocally the principles and guidelines for practice, just a statement of their current language of modern theories of social assistance « . International Federation of Social Workers adopted at its general meeting in Montreal (Canada, July, 2002) the following definition of social assistance: social assistance profession promotes social change, problem solving in human relationships and empowerment (empowerment) and release people to enhance their welfare.

Church's charitable activity association with the concept of religion can lead to social development in this area, providing an alternative to the secular equivalent to type. Realizing this goal are offered

in several parts:

- Christian concept of social assistance;
- Clarify its theoretical frameworks;
- Develop a detailed guide for practice, including principles, methods and techniques
- Set-applied evaluative research on the subject.

Replacing social activity on Christian principles and recovery progress in this area by integrating a conception of man and society can be a beneficial approach to meet the social mission of the Church, helping to heal society and its approximation which should be: learning environment, practice and expressions of love, love of neighbor, love of God. remedy social problems in the Christian conception, is closely related to human deification. Healing everyone heals everything. Society is conceived as a system component will affect all healing. Recommended good deeds each Christian as a means of redemption are means of healing the social evils.

Social work is based on Christian teaching about being and work of God. Human likeness to God is achieved by work not by being or person: «The gospel is not commanded to compare natures, the human with the divine, St. Gregory of Nyssa tells us, just works and works best to imitate, as much as possible in life. First of all possible alienation of any evil deed and word, and the thought of any sin. St. Gregory Palamas expressed similar. Looking after the work of God, means that the similarity can be achieved by what we do through our actions. Social work as a work of love for people, means the fulfillment of Christian in nature, which is the path to the likeness of God.

On the other hand requires the presence of divine grace welfare. Imitating the goodness of God is the condition of receipt of grace. All virtue and imitation of God through our hands is the one that has fit for union with divinity. But only grace rendered in this connection type unspeakable secret. Social work is in modern terms one way to holiness.

Romanian great theologian of the twentieth century, Fr Dumitru Staniloae emphasised the indissoluble relationship between faith and practical work in the Church: «practical work is a way of strengthening the faith, a way more efficient, since this task in atmosphere of solidarity with the activities of others, as social assistance. Faith and charity work are not an alternative report, but are two sides needed the same energy, cause and effect or heart inside and outside of any living embodiments. (Staniloae, D.; GB no. 9/1948 p.8)

Social workers do their job in the universe represented by a person in need, a person in existential impasse, the person who has problems or is himself a problem. «Any theory of social welfare takes into account the social construction of reality from three perspectives: the client, the social worker and environmental. In the Church, religious assistance is built on models, norms and Christian values. Christian profession for social work is an assumption which is called the ministry of Christ, the Christian concept of the aid offered standing human nature. Social workers consider themselves brothers of those who need help (same Father).

Religious dimension to the concept of Christian social concern:

- Concept explaining underlying problems and needs of society and persons assisted (reported in sin) and develop responses to them (reported in the presence of divine grace).
- Adoption by Christian social workers to Christian norms and values.
- Including in the advice of religious beliefs.
- Addressing religious issues in social assistance and practical advice.

It wrongly assumes that social workers have a missionary purpose and used exclusively religious practices, or that there are differences between the two types of social assistance (secular and religious). They use methods accepted secular kind assistance, but follow religious concepts.

Christian social workers now have their own journals and professional forums, such as that founded the North American Association of Christians in Social Assistance in 1974. Public Association newspaper social assistance and Christianity «is the newscast» catalyst «and professional lectures.

Economic connotations because the concept of «customer», the church prefers the name «assisted person» given the Christian social assistance recipients. In addition, «the spiritual dimension of the concept of «person» means a human being capable of love, freedom and being integral concrete body-soul, unique and unrepeatable.» Aid relationship between Christian social worker and the person assisted is a meeting between two persons. Both are the image of God, the Holy Ghost Ship. Each sees the other in Christ: one of pain and hardship in Christ, Christ relieve pain and other shortcomings. In the name of Christ one helps the other receives help.

In today's secularized society, the Christian social work is explained not only the Church's conscience, but also the desire to find real and effective responses to real and complex problems. Christian Social assistance is but one size Church. He appeared in the Church, in response to a need spiritual fulfillment that the commandment of love. In all times and all over the world, human communities were faced with multiple problems caused by lack of resources existential and their unfair distribution. On the other hand have always been natural disasters come and intercommunal conflicts generated by the excesses of political and administrative power, economic power or abuse of common property management failure by the leaders of the time. With the development of the cultural and human progress and civilization, people's living conditions have improved significantly with regard to comfort, health, transport, education and information communication. This improvement can be attributed to the emergence of specialized public services in those areas, even if they were formed initially as a result of charitable initiatives supported by the church, religious and otherwise.

Philanthropy Church, developed in conjunction with the institution was first organized form of social assistance. It can be said that social philanthropy, dedicated church was standardized prototype by creating social assistance institutions. Meanwhile, social philanthropy turned to social assistance system by ensuring that the whole Church specific applicability, continuity. Church Social assistance is an additional means to ensure normal conditions of disadvantaged groups of people socially. On the national level early monasteries were communities that were organized by others concerned about suffering. Activities were primarily directed towards health. From the 14th and 15th century is attested the first hermitages with infirmaries around them in Fagaras County, Vodita, Tismana Prislop etc. Neamt. Stephen the Great first initiates an explicit social welfare, entrusting the care of needy monasteries coming from cities and towns of Moldavia, or the many wars it has fought.

Because knowledge that entered the principalities and due to large public health problems triggered by certain epidemics, the agglomeration with its consequences, since the 18th century, royal officials of the Romanian countries establish new forms of health care, building urban hospitals is in addition to cutting operating and care of lepers. It set up specialized departments of municipal doctors with specific tasks, prevention.

Currently, Christian Church support is linked to all aspects of social life changing with unprecedented issues, without abandoning their old ones. Social work has all the structural components characteristic of any science, whose object of research, concepts, concepts methods and techniques in their research. On the other hand is an interdisciplinary social assistance. Social assistance is characterized by unity of theory and practice the skills and abilities.

As a scientific discipline studying welfare activities pertaining to human development and systematization of knowledge about social reality, on the specific activity of institutions, specialists and social care practitioners, analyze forms, methods and techniques used in solving social problems. Romanian social assistance stands as a modern profession, distinct from academic forms of short or long term. As an academic discipline, social assistance is a direct product of Dimitrie Gusti's concerns and staff who work in «Bucharest School of Sociology.» Need for training of professionals in social work led to the establishment in autumn 1929 the School of Social Work «Princess Ileana of Bucharest under the aegis of the Romanian Social Institute. The major

objectives of syllabuses were major problems understanding social life, general information on law, economics, psychology, health care and secondly and thirdly social investigation methodology and technique. Merit emergence and development of social assistance in Romania is that academic scientists and sociologists acquaintances Dimitrie Gusti, H.H. Stahl, Veturia Manuilă, Xenia Costa-Foru and Iuliu Moldovan.

School of social work promoted by Dimitrie Gusti has continuously developed, becoming one of the schools of social work tradition. The communist regime, social assistance as a profession and the academic activity was one of the most dramatic destinies. Although highly qualified staff had, though a school tradition was discontinued in 1952 as a form of education at university level and then at college in 1969. They were then dismantled and social services. By the abolition not only made the education and training specialists, but even the idea of social welfare has been transformed from a profession with a high complexity in a purely bureaucratic activity based solely on social protection of the individual.

After the Revolution of December 1989 recurring idea of rebuilding the profession of social worker. This initiative arose from sociologists and especially those of the University of Bucharest, who led the team knowing achievements predecessors have reinstated Dimitrie Gusti's education university degree in sociology and social work leading a true pioneer. It was reinstated Sociology and Social Welfare where the mark with sociologists and specialists in the field trained contribution to the sociological school in Bucharest, School of Social Work «Princess Ileana of Bucharest under the aegis of the Romanian Social Institute or have failed re social worker profession but also the modern bases and training of professionals specialized in social work practice with input governmental institutions but also other governmental bodies in the country and abroad.

The School of social work benefits received re-think social worker profession in terms of a modern university environment in a modern context and practice anchored in social reality by keeping a balance between theoretical and practical training. If the social tradition of university education is due illustrious predecessors: Dimitrie Gusti, HHStahl, Veturia Manuilă, Xenia Costa-Foru and Iuliu Moldovan and their collaborators, rethinking the entire university system of social assistance and replacing the bases of modern social worker profession due to distinguished Prof. Ph.D. Elena Zamfir and teaching staff from the Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest.

After 1990 the College of Social Work was established in addition to the University of Bucharest, then at the University of Cluj and Iasi. These colleges are growing rapidly following short form to move from university to the long form of separate faculties or specializations of faculty. With the support of academics in Bucharest social education expands and the University of Timisoara, Oradea, Alba Iulia and other universities. Social specialization develops both independently and as Department of Faculty of Orthodox Theology, Catholic and Baptist shaped double degree. After 1994, an estimated 400 annual graduates are social welfare professionals.

Social specialization graduates are proficient and ready to cover the entire spectrum of labor demand in the labor market in the area, but for different reasons more or less objective, we still are preferred specialists, professionals from related fields or unqualified persons or reclassified through short courses or very short, both the public welfare institutions, government agencies or NGOs. This creates confusion both among practitioners and guest social assistance, which does not benefit any party. Such degradation persists profession, providing services of inferior quality and lack of accountability to the profession, and client work.

DOUBLE SPECIALIZATION: SOCIAL-ORTHODOX THEOLOGY AT ORTHODOX THEOLOGY FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ORADEA

Orthodox Theological Faculty of the University of Oradea was established by Government Decision no. 460 / 2 May 1990 and the Order of the Ministry of Education and Science no. 4894 / 22.03.1991 on the institution name. It continues the work of the Theological Academy in Oradea, founded on May 29, 1923. Following the Vienna Award of August 30, 1940, Theological Academy took refuge in the Mother Country and has worked with four teachers at the Theological Academy in Arad. In autumn 1941, due to goodwill of Timisoara Bishop Dr. Vasile Lazarescu, which was for 10 years professor at the Theological Academy in Oradea, and municipal and county generosity of Timisoara, the school as 'Romanian Orthodox Theological Academy in Oradea Timisoara has been solemnly opened courses on November 2, 1941, in a properly located CD Loga Timisoara Boulevard.

After the Revolution of December 1989 by Prof. Teodor Maghiar, Rector of Oradea and the efforts the Romanian Orthodox Episcopate of Oradea Faculty of Orthodox Theology was reinstated two specializations: Pastoral Theology, Didactic Orthodox Theology.

Based on the Romanian Government Decision dated 1st of October 1991, Orthodox Theological Faculty works with the two above mentioned specialties. In academic year 1994-1995 was set up three specialized Orthodox Theology - Social Assistance, Ministry of Education under Order no. 6540/1994, day courses lasting four years with the title of Bachelor of Theology, Social Work Specialization. Activity Faculty of Orthodox Theology with three majors at that time was organized and coordinated by the Dean of the Faculty Prof. Dr. Dumitru Abrudan seconded by the entire team.

Specialization Orthodox Theology-Social Work, Faculty of early collaboration benefited the Faculty of Humanities and Social and Human Sciences, Department of Sociology, Social Welfare, Department of Psychology, Philosophy Department, Faculty of Legal Sciences, Faculty of Economics and Department Teaching Staff Training University of Oradea, and great cooperation and support of the Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest. Orthodox Theology-Social Work specialization is to prepare future social workers will work in specialized institutions for social assistance and contribute to the revitalization of care for those in need through their involvement in humanitarian and social problems while the improvement of the spiritual life of the institutions mentioned above and throughout society.

Perspective in Social Work specialization Orthodox Theology, takes shape in achieving major objectives, and preparation of personnel specialized in social assistance to help solve many social and humanitarian and religious problems. Oradea Faculty of Orthodox Theology, Orthodox Theology-specialization Welfare, maintain collaborations with institutions specialized in the local community as well as local and foreign.

In the early years of specialized social assistance received collaboration with the Department of Psychology and later the Department of Sociology and Social Work. First steps of specialization-Orthodox Theology Social teams were coordinated by professors from University of Oradea but especially associate professor of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest and also from other universities. In the period 2000 - 2004 Theology specialization work it was coordinated by a team led by PC Arhid. Dr. Constantin Voicu Dean of the Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Oradea.

Social specialization is coordinated by Prof. Ph.D. Floare Chipea, Dean of Social and Human Sciences Faculty, the team with the Department of Sociology, Social Work. Department of Sociology, Social Assistance coordinate the whole activity of Social Work specialization. Department of Sociology, Social Work had an upward trend both in terms of quantity and quality. To better prepare

students to practice specialty were co-opted and social care practitioners working in the community.

At first there was a certain lack of understanding and concessions and a segment from the Faculty of Orthodox Theology, with a special emphasis on specialization evident Theology, but this trend has been corrected so that the labor market because graduates of the Faculty of Orthodox Theology Social specialization that were faced by graduates compete or Reformed Baptist denominations, secondly that the authorization process required the introduction of assessment and accreditation of courses of specialization mainly social assistance, and the third place team change Management of the Faculty of Theology. Father Archdeacon. Dr. Constantin Voicu understanding the situation discussed and approved the curriculum appropriate to the requirements mentioned above from the academic year 2002-2003.

Since 2002-2003 academic specialization curriculum-Orthodox Theology Social amended according to requirements and regulations in force and according to curriculum of the Faculty of Orthodox Theology, Bucharest University Social Work Specialty.

For professional training in social assistance requires a special practical training from 2002-2003 academic year, specialty practice is conducted in several governmental and nongovernmental institutions, being coordinated by community practitioners.

Collaboration enjoyed double-Orthodox Theology Social specialization in the Department of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Social and Human Sciences through the Department of Sociology, Social Work, other Faculties and University of Oradea practitioners in the community contributed to the harmonious development of this double majors and students both benefit the community. The development of this double degree both at national level and by the University of Oradea is mainly due to the efforts and support from Prof. Ph.D. Elena Zamfir, the Prof. Ph.D. Catalin Zamfir, the Department of Sociology-Social Work University of Bucharest, the Prof. Ph.D. ing. Teodor Maghiar, President of the University of Oradea, and Prof. Floare Chipea, Dean of Social and Human Sciences, University of Oradea.

Currently a double specialization Theology - Social Work is a process of transformation of Points of view of the Bologna Treaty. Romanian Patriarchate decided to specialize titled «Social Theology» which in my view does not give a graduates practice law only in social welfare institutions, the church, which is to their detriment. That the curricula and syllabi suffered by reducing social hour specialty makes graduates not to be competitive in terms of labor market theory. Another interesting aspect is that the Church has not absorbed in its social assistance frameworks prepared by the faculty. Case study undertaken that most graduates practicing in the specialty welfare were absorbed into the labor market only in state institutions and not those of the church.

This specialization has started from the idea of social welfare and charitable nature of this specialization that students are more open to customer issues that create specialized theological training professionals sensitivity and high availability for customers solving social assistance. In conclusion one can say that double-Orthodox Theology Social Specialization was an upward trend until 2004, after this year the situation became uncertain this specialization.

GRADUATE PROFESSIONAL ROUTE. CASE STUDY ORTHODOX THEOLOGICAL FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ORADEA, SPECIALIZING IN ORTHODOX THEOLOGY SOCIAL.

The first generation of specialization Orthodox Theology - Social Work Faculty of Orthodox Theology at the University of Oradea graduated in 1998. Were admitted based on examination in 1994 and followed a program of studies required by the Romanian Patriarchy formed in collaboration with the Ministry of Education. Employment situation in the labor market after graduation is presented in the table below:

Class of 1998 graduates			
Social worker	professor of religion	Other Unknown	Domain
7	4	2	1
			Total 14

Social assistance in half of the graduates were hired, amid an explosion in demand for qualified personnel in Bihor county, and until then there is no specialization at the University of Oradea welfare. All are engaged in welfare state institutions, the church not having developed social service infrastructure. In religious education are employed four of the 14 graduates of the first generation, all amid crisis specialized staff education. In other areas, other than social work and religious education of graduates working in February and we have no data about a person working on her route. The small number of graduates of this specialization is that their percentage of employment in the area to be quite high especially in the first promotions.

Class of 1999 graduates			
Social worker	professor of religion	Other Unknown	Domain
10	6	4	-
			Total 20

For graduates in 1999 the situation is as follows: 10 graduates, representing half practicing in social assistance, six graduates as teachers of religion and four in other areas. And that graduates had a few, the requirement of market specialists work to the year 1999 is quite large, only four graduates were absorbed in other areas.

Class of 2000 graduates			
Social worker	professor of religion	Other Unknown	Domain
3	9	3	3
			Total 18

For graduates of 2000 the situation is this: only three graduates practicing in social assistance (less than $\frac{1}{4}$), nine graduates (half of the total) as teachers of religion, three in three other areas and we have no details available the professional route. The absorbency in social assistance for this promotion is quite low. Most of them have opted for jobs in education because they had easier access to these items. Others have been attracted to switch career more attractive salaries than those in the budgetary sector.

Class of 2001 graduates			
Social worker	professor of religion	Other Unknown	Domain
12	7	8	6
Total 33			

In 2001 the situation is as follows: 12 practicing in social assistance, as teachers of religion 7, 8 and 6 in other areas have not provided details of the route professional. As in the previous year level of absorption in social assistance for this promotion is quite low. Most of them have opted for jobs in education and other areas because they had easier access to these items.

Class of 2002 graduates			
Social worker	professor of religion	Other Unknown	Domain
4	12	3	6
Total 25			

In 2002 the situation is as follows: only four practicing in social assistance, 12 as teachers of religion which is almost half of them, 3 and 6 in other areas have not provided details on the professional route. The high degree graduates for which we have data available, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ is because many of the graduates were from other counties and countries in Moldova. And extent of absorption in social assistance for the promotion is quite low but is higher than in previous years.

Class of 2003 graduates			
Social worker	professor of religion	Other Unknown	Domain
7	4	10	1
Total 22			

For graduates of 2003 the situation is as follows: seven practicing in social assistance, four as teachers of religion, 10 in other areas which represent almost half of the graduates and one graduate have not provided details on his training route. The absorbency in social assistance for this promotion has increased compared to previous years, the fund development and social services at county level to rethink public services in the county. Yet a fairly significant number chose to work in other areas, other than those for which they were enrolled, which makes us think that pretty low wages in budget services do not attract enough graduates.

Class of 2004 graduates			
Social worker	professor of religion	Other Unknown	Domain
-	3	5	7
			Total 15

For graduates in 2004 the situation is as follows: three graduates are employed as teachers of religion and 5 graduates working in other areas and we have no data for July. An interesting fact is that graduates of this no one working in the field for which trained. This is due to poor preparation in the field for graduates of this promotion. For almost half of them, we do not have any data on their professional route, as they didn't keep in touch with the University or with other colleagues.

Class of 2005 graduates			
Social worker	professor of religion	Other Unknown	Domain
1	4	4	1
			Total 10

For graduates in 2005 the situation is as follows: one graduate practicing in the field of social assistance as teachers of religion in April, four in other areas and a graduate we have provided details on his training route. The absorbency in social assistance for this promotion is low because public institutions have recruited staff of single specialty graduates, better trained and more motivated to engage. After 2003 graduated social workers specializing in Social and Human Sciences Faculty of the profile with the unique expertise which has increased the competitiveness of graduates and labor market area. School education and not too many graduates were employed in this profession as saturation amid labor and religious teachers because they were preferred for recruitment in education specialization graduates Orthodox Theology Teaching.

Class of 2006 graduates			
Social worker	professor of religion	Other Unknown	Domain
4	3	8	-
			Total 15

In 2006, four of the graduates were able to fall in the labor market in their academic, three chose to work as teachers of religion, eight chose to work in the areas of the other two are priest. Percentage of those who work in other areas is quite high, more than half because there were no hiring preference to social welfare institutions were severely compete by specialization of social work graduates of Faculty of Social and Human Sciences, they are better trained and motivated for a post in social assistance.

Class of 1998-2006 graduates			
Social worker	professor of religion	Other Unknown	Domain
48	52	47	25
Total 172			

Specialization graduates seeking employment dynamics Orthodox Theology - Social Work University of Oradea, the double degree graduates, it appears that most of them have chosen to work in the specialty for which they were trained. Most work in higher education or other fields. These fields are not at all related to social assistance, their reasons for leaving it to their choice.

Double degree graduates situation Orthodox theology - social assistance during 1998 - 2006 is as follows: 28% work in social assistance, all state institutions, 31% are professors of religion, 1% are priests for this specialization was an outlet to study theology, since they were redeployed after admission had lower mean admission can not come to specialize Pastoral Theology. A fairly large percentage (26 %) of them are not working in specialty for which they were trained at academic level. This high percentage may be due to low salaries in the budget, lack of social services provided by religious institutions and not least the poor preparations for their social assistance. For 14% of graduates do not know Route professional data. This is because the Orthodox Theological Faculty of the University of Oradea has maintained ties with former graduates, have no institutional obligation to do. On the other hand, many graduates were from other counties and in Moldova, which has hampered the collection of data about them.

To identify problems encountered by graduates of this specialization in social workers have organized a focus - group attended by 14 graduates of promotions from 1998 to 2006. All participants noted that they could not engage after graduation than public institutions of state social service bidding, because the Church has not offered any one item in the field.

«I would be assigned to a church service but have not found any. When I went to the bishop to inquire if I had somehow not there a post office assistant told me that they do not do something. «

Another issue emerged from discussions with alumni focus group participants revealed that they had serious problems at work, especially problems related curriculum gaps in social assistance in particular subjects in social work methods and techniques, practice professional and legal disciplines. «I learned in those four years to do as we sing in church but we had enough time available for social welfare practice.

Overall focus group participants are satisfied with their work, are satisfied with their jobs they have today. There are no identified cases of graduates to change jobs more than once after graduation and employment. The participants say that they are appreciated by customers and by superiors that put soul into the work they do. They appreciate that theology predisposes them to patience, the compassion, the empathy and the willingness to work harder for lower wages in the budgetary sector. Question: you think you change jobs in the next period? «, The answer was invariably no.

Another issue emerged from the discussions is that of adapting the program and teaching courses at the actual requirements of social assistance. Participants found the need for specialized training courses such as masters or feel they have gaps in the exercise of their profession. In conclusion we can say that this specialization graduates employed in social welfare work only in state social welfare institutions, where they are appreciated and where the best achievements that a large proportion of graduates not working in the field for their school, their school or church or state benefits that invested in their vocational training.

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