

## THE ITALIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

This video explains how the school is organized today; starting from childhood to give you a complete vision of the trek of study and the changes occurred of the Italian school.

### How the school organized in Italy?

The system is organized in phases:

- The first phase defined as the **“Sistema integrato”** - Integrated System, pertains to the **age group 0-6 years old**. This includes **“servizi educativi per l’infanzia”** – childhood educational services (for toddler aged **3-36 months**) and **“scuola dell’infanzia”** - kindergarten (aged **3-6 years**)
- Then the **“scuola primaria”** - primary school, commonly called **“scuola elementare”** - elementary school (aged **6-11 years**) which lasts 5 years, and the **“scuola secondaria di primo grado”** - lower secondary school, also called **“scuola media”** - middle school (aged **11-14 years**) which lasts 3 years.
- Follow by the second cycle of education formed by the **“scuola secondaria di secondo grado”** – upper secondary school, also called high school which includes **lyceums, technical institutes and professional institutes** and can last from 3 to 5 years (**from aged 14 to 19 years**).

**Education in Italy is compulsory from 6 to 16 years old according to the law 296 of 2006.**

Parents or those who have the guardianship of minors are responsible for the fulfillment of the education obligation.

### School and new technologies

One of the most significant changes is that of new technologies, that are increasingly present in our lives and therefore also in the school context. While in the past, the school was founded almost exclusively on listening and on the authority of the book and the teacher, today the school is based on **collaboration, comparison** and the **development of a critical sense**. Today, in fact, **digital resources**, e-books, videos, accompany the use of paper material and the **“registro elettronico”** -- electronic register has been introduced. The electronic register is a tool that made possible to digitize various passages, also simplifying the school-family communication. The

electronic register allows parents and students to view what has been done during the lessons, allowing those who are absent to catch up; to check absences and attendances and to view the grades, constituting a very useful tool for parents. Also allows to view the home-works assigned without copying on the diary, reducing the possibility of confusion about what has been assigned and the days for which the assignment is scheduled.

One of the most evident signs of technology at school is the “LIM” an acronym that indicates the “Lavagna Interattiva Multimediale” - multimedia interactive whiteboard. The LIM has joined and in some cases replaced the old blackboards; it allows to see videos, images and books in digital format and to enrich the frontal lesson with different stimuli. It also allows children and teenagers to show how technology can be a tool not only for entertainment but also valuable if you learn how to use it.

### **Relationship between school and family**

Teachers and parents wield a different but complementary educational role towards children and teenager. They set different goals and are distinguished by rules, purposes, activities and needs. Both support the growth of the children or the teenagers: **the family is the first educational context of the child, while the school is the first context of socialization.** The school-family relationship is essential to support the learning process of pupils and a good relationship between school and family promotes the well-being of children/teenagers. It is necessary that school and family relate by founding the so-called **educational alliance**. However, the relationship between school and family must not exist only in moments of critical issues but must be continuously and constantly to support children and teenagers in the development and learning process.

Although the world of school has changed and is still in constant mutation, her mission remains to transmit **rules, rights, experience, culture, knowledge of the past and preparation for the future.**

Through the QuBí Project, some study support places are operative for children and teenagers and an Info Point to refer to in case of doubts or difficulties about the world of school.