

Parents Edu



THE PARENTS' ROLE IN
THE OUT-OF-SCHOOL
EDUCATION



PaREntSEdU

The Parents' Role in the out-of-school Education of their children



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Additional schools Second school

3. ADDITIONAL SCHOOLS / SECOND SCHOOLS

a) Language schools

* Example: Language Diwan School from France, Bretagne

« *Diwan* » is a parents' movement and teachers making the choice to live a culture by means of school taking as main support the Breton language, modern tool of thought, expression and communication.

Each « *Diwan school* » is managed by an association law 1901 non-profit.

The first school date from 1977. Diwan is a complete network in Brittany: 40 kindergartens and schools, 6 middle school, a high school, a teacher training center.

Diwan network host children from kindergarten to university. The Diwan school is open to all Breton-family or not, without distinction of origin, race or language, religion.

Each school is a self-financing organization, called « Association d'éducation populaire », which bear its own costs (rent, heating, water, salaries of assistants, etc ...), and those participate in the network cost (administrative costs, salaries of the new teacher, teacher training).

Language schools offert advantages:

- The benefits of early bilingualism on cognitive development of children,
- Facilitates learning new languages, development of mathematical abilities,
- The attachment to the language and the Breton culture,
- The desire for a smaller structure, small classes,
- Desire as a parent to participate significantly to the school's life and meet other parents who invest,
- Fostering a child's openness to other cultures to enable it to adapt to the world of tomorrow,

- Allow children to learn their story, in the language common to their ancestors,
- It is a factor of socialization, based on tolerance and the taste for exchange.

Language schools offert disadvantages:

- Parents need to should organize events throughout the year to fund local and non-teaching staff.

Analysis of legal forms of out-of-school education in partner countries

Poland

There are many different language schools in Poland. Classes there are additional (after school) and usually require payment. In Poland there are also bilingual primary and secondary schools, classes there are provided in two languages.

Portugal

Private schools organized by providers as the official Languages Institutes (British council, Cervantes, Alliance Française...) and also other Language schools with special agreements with the previous one (diploma Cambridge...) These schools deliver diplomas recognized international Universities. There are not any correlation with the compulsory school but could be recognized by universities and accreditation regarding the level of the diploma.

Macedonia

The British Children's Academy in an English language nursery. Additional languages of French, Italian or German are available. Ecole française Internationale de Skopje - French language school that caters to Ecole maternelle students.

France

There are many different language schools.

Language specialities by Region: *“Basque, Breton, Catalan, Corse, Créole, Gallo, Occitan / Langue d’Oc, langues régionales d’Alsace”*

The law DEIXONNE (law n°51 - 48 of January 11th, 1951 relative to the languages teaching and local dialects) is the first one, and the only one until today, that relates specifically to teaching regional languages. It establishes official recognition of the existence of certain regional languages.

Romania

All authorised / accredited public and private schools are available at all levels of education and have a high degree of autonomy with the option of opting out of the public curriculum, according to the legislation in force.

b) Music schools

Example in Poland

In Poland like in many other countries pupils can attend not only to typical public schools with standardized educational programme but also to music schools. The program is based on the research and training of music. Instruction consists of training in the performance of musical instruments, singing, musical composition, conducting, musicianship, as well as academic and research fields such as musicology, music history and music theory.

If you consider enrolling your child in the music school, you should be aware of all advantages and disadvantages.

Strong sides of music schools:

- Music schools are smaller than public one which means that no one is anonymous. This gives a chance to better response to students' needs. Also is

much more comfortable to lead some additional educational projects with a smaller group of youth,

- Many music schools have an innovative approach based on techniques related to music. It can have a positive impact on our intellectual development, for instance: it stimulates the activity of both cerebral hemispheres, it affects the memory, perceptiveness, reflex. What is more learning music is sometimes engaging for the whole body, from the head to the use of arms and legs,
- Student will have a vast repertoire that is able to perform with and without musical notation,
- Student will read and write music with understanding,
- Student will continue, as an adult, to be able to listen to music of various styles with understanding.

Weaknesses of music schools:

- Sometimes the child has no predisposition to learn in a music school and any encouragement or forcement to this kind of education can discourage or frustrate him,
- Focusing solely on the musical development of the child, although it has a positive effect on the whole of his development, can cause that there is no time to deepen other interests like sport, art etc.;
- It is also worth paying attention to the aspect of competition, sometimes it is motivating to have achievements greater than others and sometimes jealousy appears for successes and ruthlessness appears,
- It is worth listening to the needs of the child to be sure that the music school is really the right direction of the child or rather the fulfillment of parents' ambitions.

Analysis of legal forms of out-of-school education in partner countries

Poland

Musical education in Poland creates a system separate from general schools, which creates musically talented children and young people the possibility of individual, unpaid education in the field of music. The school's governing bodies are:

Ministry of Culture and National Heritage and subordinate institutions: Department of Arts and Cultural Education of the Ministry of Culture and Arts and Center for Artistic Education; local government units; natural persons or associations.

The system is based on a three-level educational model, covering primary (1st level), secondary (2nd level) and higher education (music school, formerly a conservatory or a higher music school, currently a music academy or a music university).

Schools run by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage and local government units (as well as a few others) have the status of public schools, and run by private individuals or associations - non-public. Some non-public schools have identical qualifications in education as public schools.

Portugal

Public Schools or private schools providing or double diploma (music and academic) or providing only music studies and degree (in this case the pupil or students must be enrol on the school via academic) and integrate or Supplement in Music school. The Frame is the Artistic Education law n. ° 225/2012, 30th July.

Macedonia

Musical school is a public school in Macedonia so called: "Public school for ballet and Music".

France

There are music school and the "*music conservatories*".

Children's practice music and singing at school.

Turkey

A special type of school called "Fine Arts High School" gives arts training to students selected to this school through an examination. Students can receive music, drawing, drama etc. Training in these schools.

Romania

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c) Sport schools

Sport is very important part of our lives which can bring lots of benefits, both physically and mentally. Sport is also important for children: by playing sports children develop lot of skills, have opportunity to make new friends, learn to be a team member, learn about play fair, etc. But the most important contribution of sports for children and not only is enhancement of physical and mental development. Because of that be a participant in school athletic activities provides a means for students to more meaningfully engage with their education, increase academic performance and attendance and provide life skills taught through sports-based youth development.

Benefits:

- Opportunity to make a new friendships,
- Opportunity to learn how to lose,
- Opportunity to learn respect to authority,
- Opportunity to learnt how to control emotions,
- Opportunity to raise self-esteem,
- Opportunity to learn how to be patient,

- Opportunity to work together,
- Opportunity to learn how to be less selfish,
- Opportunity to learn how resilience.

Fair play – is important in the process of kids' character and moral formed. Playing sports enables them to create friendships. Practicing sports teaches tolerance, because sport does not know something like religious belief, orientation, nationality or skin color. Another important thing is social interaction among children: kids learn that, they are part of a team where every element and member is just as important and cannot fail. Losing is an important element of any challenge that teaches strength of character and perseverance. They learn to respect authority, rules, team colleagues and opponents. Sport is also a good tool for leveling and coping with stress. During sporting, many emotions are released that are helpful when we go through a difficult period in life.

Sport is an important learning environment for children. Numerous studies have shown that children who play sports perform better at school. It is also within sport that peer status and peer acceptance is established and developed.

Overall, there are many benefits of playing sport by children. This is not actually matter if you child prefer a team sport or an individual sport like tennis, because what your kids can learn goes beyond the physical. In the same time it has to be will of the children – decision about playing any sport. So if your child isn't sporty or interested in a particular sport, you should not be worried.

Guide for parents:

If you can afford it, it is worth investing in developing the sports passion and skills of your child. As has been shown, sport brings many benefits in the proper development of the child. It is worth showing the child different possibilities in sport, if it turns out that the child is not a fan of individual sports, maybe it is worth to show him the team and vice versa:

- Be an example

- Do Sports Together
- Keep It Fun
- Encourage, Don't Force

Some children, despite your encouragement and support, will not like sport. Instead of worrying about it, it will be best to pour out other hobbies for your child that will allow you to develop such skills as team work, strength of character, etc.

Analysis of legal forms of out-of-school education in partner countries

Poland

A kind of schools in Poland in which there is a sports training in one or several sports disciplines, in at least two sports branches (classes) of at least 15 students in a branch, in at least three subsequent classes of a given type of school. Sports schools can be primary schools, junior high schools and high schools for youth.

Students of sports schools hold at least 10 hours of sports every week.

In sports schools, the following stages of sports training are carried out:

Targeted - implemented in grades 4-6 of the primary school and all junior high school classes; Its main purpose is to reveal the predispositions and talents of students and determine the discipline or field of sport in which further training will take place;

Specialist - carried out in high schools.

The exceptions are disciplines such as swimming, artistic gymnastics, sports gymnastics, sports acrobatics, figure skating, alpine skiing and table tennis, in which a targeted sports training phase can be implemented from the first class of primary school, and specialized from the first grade of junior high school.

Sports schools conduct less-hour sports training than sports championships.

Portugal

The Sports schools almost are Clubs or Associations based on civil society. They are under legislation of Portuguese Institute for Sports and Youth. And if they provide federative sports they are framed by the regulations of different Federations of the each Sport.

Macedonia

Sport school is a public school in Macedonia.

France

In middle and high schools, the option sport study allows the pupils to reach a high level of practice in their sport. Children practice trainings and competitions. Many sports are proposed in more than 600 high schools of France (UNSS: National Union School Sport).

In University: sciences and techniques of physical and sports activities (option STAPS). After the high school, there are specialized sports schools. More 100 different sports are proposed within the framework of these sections sport-studies.

Turkey

Sports High School" is a type of school which selects talented students through an exam and trains them in sports.

Romania

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d) Other types of schools

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Macedonia

School of Design and Art, School of Telecommunication, School of Architecture.

France

For Handicap children / teenagers: The networks of helps specialized to the underachieving students (Razed): the units located for the school inclusion (ULIS), A class Segpa (section of adapted general and professional education), the devices relay (classes and workshops) and the EREA (The regional establishments of adapted education).

In schools, it is a question in the special education, in the primary sector, the RASED and the ULIS School. In the secondary education, it is SEGPA and ULIS in middle and High school. The EREA-LEA is the only establishments at the same time purely school and purely specialized.



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