



Educational model for the scholastic success

If you really want to undertsand how it's possible to encourage scholastic success, you need to consider the whole scholastic system.

The educational model of the scholastic system is divided in three sections:

- learning
- teaching
- education

The essential conditions for a good running of the system are:

- Creation of an atmosphere that can encourage the learning
- Interaction between three areas



To create a positive learning atmosphere, you may have like datum-point *"The five vocals rule"*

- **A.** as <u>action autonomy</u> of all the people that take at the project, meant as the development of creativity and original and personal ways.
- **E.** as **<u>Europe</u>**, meant as the frame for the development of didactic actions and for the definition of the courses in a European dimension.
- **I.** as **Integration**, meant as common action of many social actors and the progressive transformation of the individualism, tipical in the school system.



O. as <u>**Organization**</u>, meant as a culture growth, connected to which a didactic action must be the result of a project (long, middle and short terms)

U. as <u>**Union**</u>, meant as the possibility to observe in other people the same professionalism we give ourselves.

After a consistent analysis about the concept of **learning**, it's possible to indivuate strenght point and problems of this area:

Strenght points:

- learning motivation;
- be able to realize a personal project;
- partecipation;
- self-evaluation;
- solidarity;
- be able to take decisions alone and in work groups;
- agree about learning/teaching process;
- be able to teach in co-operation with other teachers;
- organize autonomous sections in the curriculum;
- creativity development;
- support to individual initiatives or group's initiatives;
- certification and understanding for the real work accomplished;
- put in evidence informal skills;
- comunication;
- knowledge of young language and models.

Problems:

- attitude for no motivation;
- boredom and scholastic disillusion;
- no trust in changes;
- bad atmosphere.

All this concepts may seem theoric but if they are applied in a scholastic contests that aim to scholastic success, it's easy to find the following **indicators**:

- an active partecipation of each school categories;
- comunication inter-groups and intra-group;
- project development culture;
- development of human and material sources;
- evaluation.





Now analyse indicatores about **teaching** .

Strenght points:

- professional aspect of the teaching;
- teaching motivation;
- workshop as research place;
- training and adjournment;
- integrative knowledge;
- flexibility of curricula;
- territorial formative offer and interaction school/territory;
- scolastic times;
- certification;
- documentation, comunication and informations;
- evaluation and self-evaluation.

Problems:

- competition and rivality among professors;
- negative atmosphere and adverse to innovation;
- relation with own subject;
- usual habits and traditions;
- disagree with rules;
- barriers between different subjects.

About the scholastic failure, there are two interesting fields: **social field** and **teaching field**.

Into **Social field** there are factors like:

- a social model alternative to traditional school;
- over-estimation of the relation between the pratic-material dimension and the cultural one;
- limitated job prospects;

Into Teaching field, instead, we can find factors like:

- boring lessons caused by teachers poor preparation;
- teaching strictness;
- recognize theirselves in a negative way created because of difficult relationship between teacher and students, because of teachers' short psychopedagogic preparation and because of discontinuos didactic activity.





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FIRST STAGE	APPLICATIVE STAGE	FINAL STAGE
1. Analyse situation and avalaible sources	1. organization and acting of the didactic plan to support real situation and change	1. verify changes realized in the scolastic system
2. plan the development of the applicative stage	2. decision and application of the operative solutions for the project indicators	2. modify the project to improve the results.
3. prepare thematerial necessary for the applicative stage	3. decision and optimization of the sources necessary to encourage changes	



