

National Situation of Training Infrastructure in: **Italy**

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INTERGRAF



Overview of the National Training System

Historic background

Before WWII:

The *Gentile Reform* (1923) provided for:

Elementary school

Secondary school:

3 years with access to classic high school

4 years with access to scientific high school and university

3 years with access to technical education – no university

After WWII:

After the war the Italian constitutional chart (1948) provided for public, compulsory and free education.

In 1962 the dualism between education and vocational schools was abolished providing for: 5 years elementary school - 3 years intermediate school – 5 years high school with access to university.

During 70s no official reforms however a strong cultural push towards technical education



Overview of the National Training System

Historic background.. More recently

Berlinguer Reform (1997 – started in 1998)

Education and training cycles were completely reorganized

- Primary cycle 6 years
- Secondary cycle 6 years subdivided in humanistic, scientific, technical, technological, artistic and musical studies with access to universities.

Moratti Reform (2003)

Cancelled the Berlinguer Reform and introduced deep changes in the whole system.

With the following Government Ministry Fioroni stopped the Moratti reform which was then cancelled by the Gelmini Reform.



Overview of the National Training System

Today

Gelmini Reform (started in 2008)

Changes were introduced in primary school, intermediate school (junior secondary) and high school (senior secondary).

HIGH SCHOOLS were reorganized into:

High School for human sciences

Artistic high school

Classic high school

Scientific high school

Linguistic high school

Music and Dance high school



Overview of the National Training System

The Reform provided for reorganization of learnings

In technical schools

Before the Gelmini Reform there were more than 800 different learnings.

These were cut to 20 and Assografici managed to keep a specific learning for *graphic and communication*.

In professional training schools

Two macro areas (services sector and industry /artisanship) and 6 learnings



Overview of the National Training System

More generally

Technical and Professional training - 5 years – National Government

Students obtain a diploma (access to University or Higher Professional Education – 2 years)

The overall program is approved by the Ministry of Education University and Research

There is however a certain degree of autonomy in completing the program

A Technical – Scientific Committee can be set up, made up by teachers, employers, experts. Can actively contribute in managing the school.



Overview of the National Training System

Vocational training - 3 years - Regions

Students obtain a certificate. In some Regions they can pursue studies.

3 years

3 + 1 (in some Regions)

3 + 2 with access to Professional Schools or even Technical Schools (in this case 3+3)

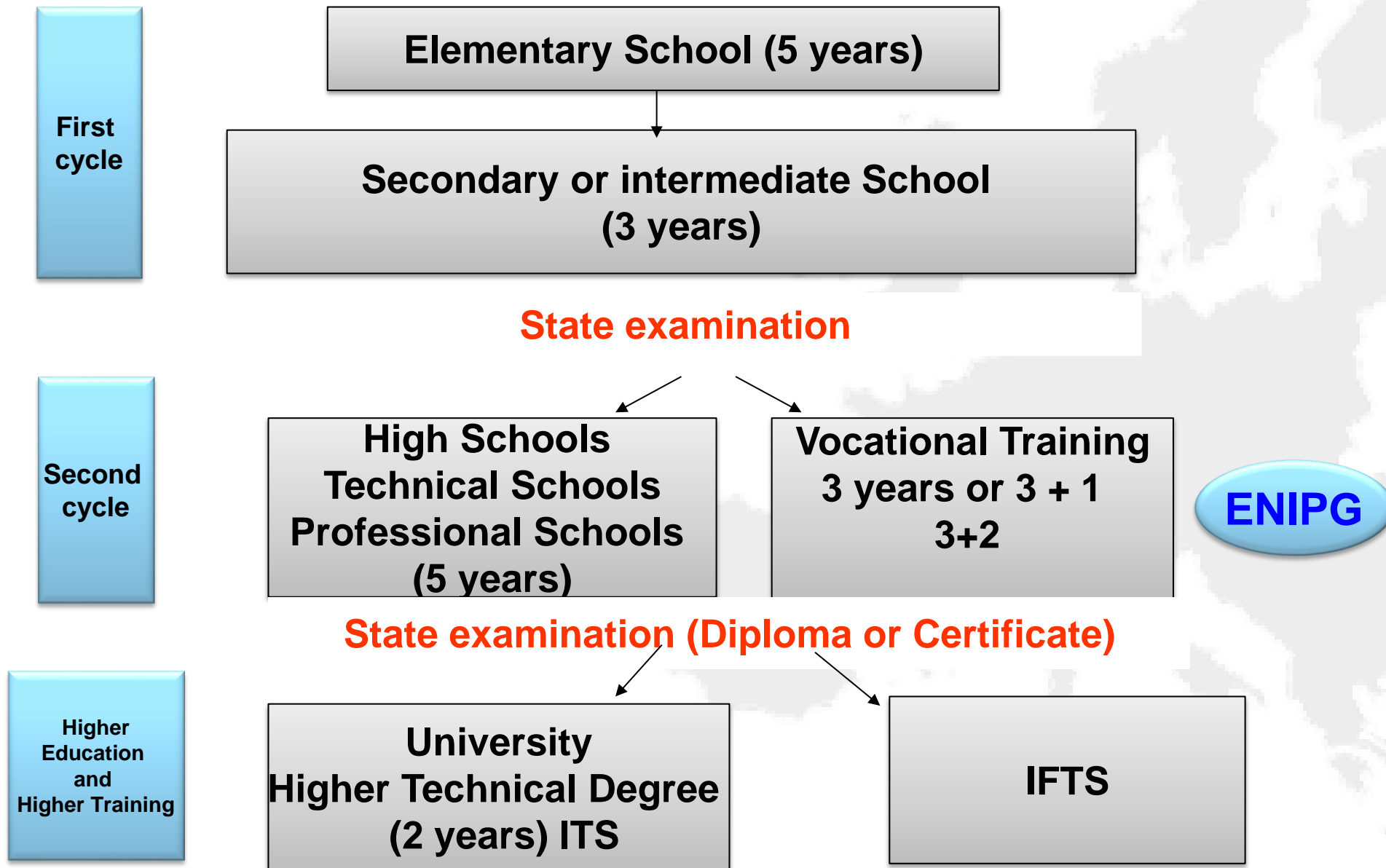
Minimum standards of knowledge and competences are approved by the Conference State-Regions

Each School can add further courses (according to type of school)

There are public and private schools. Funding by Regions. In some cases private contribution is asked.



Overview of the National Training System



The Role of the Social Partners

ENIPG

Since 1955 ENIPG has promoted Training in the Printing Field
ENIPG is a joint body: representants of entrepreneurs and labour organizations (Assografici indicates the President).

ENIPG has recognized over 37 technical schools and vocational training schools: Vocational Schools (CFP) (3ys) – Professional Schools (5 ys) and Industrial Technical Schools (5ys)

ENIPG cooperates with its member schools in updating contents of courses and in the organization of training projects.

Good and continuous relations with MIUR (Ministry of Education University Research)

Recently signed a Protocol with MIUR about a program of alternation school/job, orientation to printing schools, distance training of trainer

Conducted a study on New Media Skills (2013)



How are Future Skills Needs Identified

Mainly

- ENIPG
- Research Studies (i.e. Mastermedia 2001)
- Relationship and co-operation between schools and companies
- In technical schools a relevant role is played by the Technical and Scientific Committee

Thank you

