

Key Stage II Parliament: students electing the supporting educators for the school parliament

A guide about how children can choose the adults they want to be supported by

Quote from the Bill of Rights



Scan to see the
Bill of Rights

§ 3 Key Stage II Parliament

- (1) The Parliament shall meet regularly, if possible weekly, at least once a month. At the beginning of the school year, the Stage II Parliament shall, according to the possibilities of the adults' timetable set the time and place.
- (2) The Stage II Parliament consists of two delegates or their representatives from each of the nine groups. In addition, two elected educators also take part. These are elected by the Stage II Parliament to accompany them. They are seen as supporters of the students and have no voting rights. If necessary, other persons may be invited.
- (3) The Stage II Parliament shall decide on all matters concerning the entire Stage II. The items on the agenda of the respective meeting are collected in advance in the group assemblies and made public to each Stage II group.
- (4) Consensus shall be sought in decision-making. In case of doubt, a simple majority of all those present and entitled to vote shall decide.

§ 3 Key Stage II Parliament (2) The Stage II Parliament consists of two delegates or their representatives from each of the nine groups. In addition, two elected educators also take part. These are elected by the Stage II Parliament to accompany them. They are seen as supporters of the students and have no voting rights. If necessary, other persons may be invited.

The role of the supporting educators

- Each student parliament is led by the children themselves. The two adults are only there to support them, not to lead the discussion!
- One educator writes the minutes at the student parliament session
- The other educator helps when questions or problems arise (e.g. who in the school is responsible for a certain topic)

Finding candidates among the educators

At the beginning of each school year, students choose two educators that they would like to support them at the student parliament. This is accomplished through an election.

Who can be elected?

- All educators who work at this age level
- Exceptions: ... (The educators have to give reasons for this)

Write down the names of the candidates to make it transparent

- e.g. on the board

It is helpful for the kids if adults introduce themselves!
Otherwise they will often primarily think of educators from their own lessons.

- Photos as a reminder
- Possibly a short video

How to determine the candidates

Together with the children, the headmaster (as a neutral person that cannot be elected) discusses and collects skills that are necessary for adults to support the student parliament

Students make suggestions for supporting adults

- Collect examples for necessary skills and arguments in favour of certain educators
- Guiding question: “What makes this person particularly good at X?”

Electing the supporting educators

Each group has two electoral votes to choose their supporting educators

- According to the constitution of Laborschule Bielefeld, each group can elect two delegates

Different types of election

- Traditional way (majority wins; think about the possibility of a secret ballot and the effects)
- Sociocratic way (for more information see “Sociocracy” on the LabSchoolsEurope website)

Present the result to the groups

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