



SILUTE R. USENAI BASIC SCHOOL



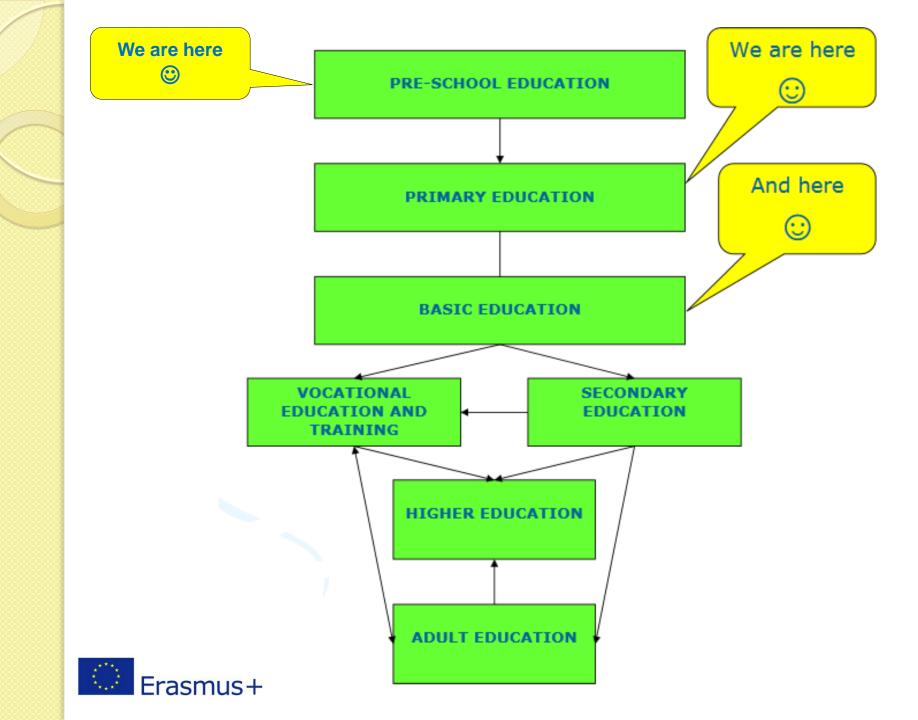












PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

Children can take part in preschool education from birth until they start compulsory pre-primary education at the age of 5/6.



PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

Pre-primary education is compulsory from age 6 to 7. It's purpose is to help a child prepare for successful learning according to the primary education curriculum.



PRIMARY EDUCATION

According to the Law on Education, children who have reached seven years of age must attend the first form. If parents so wish and if a child is sufficiently mature to study under the primary education programme, they can start school earlier. The duration of the primary education programme is four years.



LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION

After completion of their primary education, pupils begin the 6-year lower secondary education programme. The lower secondary education programme is implemented by basic, secondary, vocational education and training schools, progymnasiums and gymnasiums.



LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION (2)

The compulsory lower secondary education programme consists of two parts: part I—a 4-year programme implemented in the 5th-8th forms and part II-a 2-year programme implemented in the 9th-10th forms (1st-2nd forms of the gymnasium). Pupils can start learning the second foreign language in the 5th form and in the 6th form the second foreign language is compulsory.



In Lithuania, education is compulsory for pupils until they reach 16 years of age.

After acquiring basic education and obtaining the basic education certificate, they may continue learning under the programmes for secondary education or vocational education and training or under the combined programme for secondary education and vocational education and training in order to acquire their first qualification.



UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION

Upper secondary education is not compulsory and usually lasts two years (11th-12th forms of the secondary school (3rd-4th forms of the gymnasium). Pupils study according to individual education plans; the programme may include the modules of the programme for vocational education and training. Upper secondary education is provided in secondary schools, gymnasiums, and vocational education and training schools.



NON - FORMAL EDUCATION

After school, pupils can select various non-formal education activities and these are provided in general education schools. Most of these activities are free of charge or paid from the pupil's education voucher.





The Camino de Santiago is also known in English as the Way of Saint James.

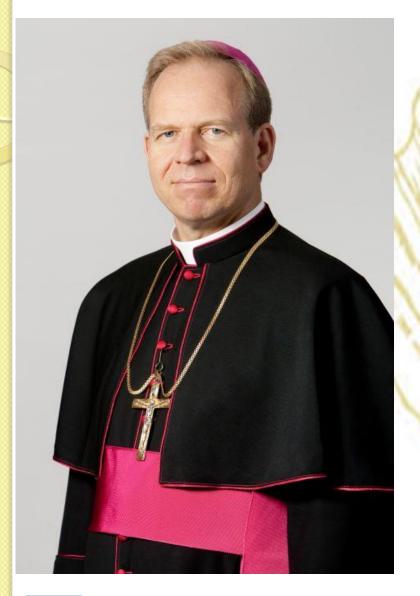
The Way of St. James was one of the most important Christian pilgrimages during the Middle Ages.



ST JAMES WAY IN LITHUANIA BECAME POSSIBLE DUE TO THE SYNERGY OF:

- Members of the European Parliament: Laima Andrikienė (EPP, Lithuania), Francisco Jose Millan Mon (EPP, Spain); Former Secretary General of the Council of Europe Marcelino Oreja y Aguirre.
- Association of the Friends of St James Ways in Lithuania.
- Association of MunicipaliQes of St James Way of Lithuania (est. in 2016), full-fledged member of the European FederaQon of St James Way (since 2016).
- Government of the Republic of Lithuania, including Department of Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Economy, State Department of Tourism.
- Catholic Church in Lithuania, Lithuanian Bishops' Conference.





The Patron of St James Way in Lithuania

H.E. Gintaras Linas GRUŠAS

Archbishop of Vilnius President of the Lithuanian Bishops' Conference



ST JAMES WAY PILGRIMAGE ROUTES IN LITHUANIA 4 INTERNATIONAL & 1 INTERNAL



4 INTERNATIONAL PILGRIMAGE ROUTES

- 1. ŠIAULIAI PILGRIMAGE ROUTE 403 KM
- 2. SAMOGITIAN/KALININGRAD
 PILGRIMAGE ROUTE 269 KM
- 3. KAUNAS PILGRIMAGE ROUTE 410 KM
- 4. VILNIUS PILGRIMAGE ROUTE 493 KM



1 INTERNAL PILGRIMAGE ROUTE ST JAMES RING 1056 KM



WE ARE GOING TO WORK ON SAMOGITIAN/KALININGRAD PILGRIMAGE ROUTE

