UNIVERSITY "ST. KLIMENT OHRIDSKI" FACULTY OF EDUCATION BITOLA

Third International Conference EDUCATION ACROSS BORDERS

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH ACROSS TIME AND SPACE

(1100th Death Anniversary of St. Clement of Ohrid)



6-7 October 2016 BITOLA

Conference Proceedings

University "St. Kliment Ohridski" in Bitola Faculty of Education



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Organizing Institutions:

University "St. Kliment Ohridski" in Bitola (Faculty of Education in Bitola) together with the University "Fan S. Noli" – Korçë (Faculty of Education and Philology in Korçë), University of Niš (Faculty of Education in Vranje and Center for Byzantine-Slavic Studies in Niš), Plovdiv University "Paisii Hilendarski" (Faculty of Education in Plovdiv) and Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań (Faculty of Polish and Classical Philology and Institutes for Slavic and Polish Philology in Poznań).

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Publisher University "St. Kliment Ohridski" - Bitola Faculty of Education - Bitola Dean prof. Valentina Gulevska, PhD

Executive and Editor-in-chief

prof. Biljana Cvetkova-Dimov, PhD

Cover Aleksandar Gulevski

Technical & Computer support

Jove Stojchevski

CIP - Каталогизација во публикација Национална и универзитетска библиотека "Св. Климент Охридски", Скопје

37.091.3(062) 821.163.1.09Св.Климент Охридски(062) 271.2-36Св.Климент Охридски (062)

INTERNATIONAL conference "Education across borders" (3; 2016; Bitola)

Education and research across time and space [Електронски извор] : conference proceedings : (1100 th death anniversary of St. Clement of Ohrid) / Third international conference "Education across borders", 6-7 October 2016 Bitola. - Bitola : University "St. Kliment Ohridski" in Bitola, Faculty of Education, 2017

Начин на пристап (URL): <u>http://www.pfbt.uklo.edu.mk/eab</u>. - Текст во PDF формат, содржи 1081 стр., илустр. - Наслов преземен од екранот. - Опис на изворот на ден 14.07.2017. - Библиографија кон трудовите

ISBN 978-9989-100-50-5

а) Климент Охридски, св. (840-916) - Собири б) Образование и настава - Собири СОВІЅЅ.МК-ID <u>103722250</u>

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EVALUATION IN EDUCATION - CONDITIONS, CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

Snezana Mirascieva

Faculty of Educational Sciences, University "Goce Delcev" Stip <u>snezana.mirascieva@ugd.edu.mk</u>

Abstract

Education as a system, process and product is constantly changing with minor or major reforms in both conceptual and the content part. In that sense changes its purpose as well. The determinations of the goals follow the direction of the educational perspective which moves toward the creation of a person with formed individual skills for critical and creative thinking, team cooperation, active communication, production and presentation of ideas. Nowadays the situations in the context of the evaluation in education be viewed in different ways. The paper analyses the educational situation in the context of the valuation especially the segment that refers to one of the methods of valuation, which is the portfolio.

Keywords: evaluation, teacher, portfolio.

Short introductory mentions

The continuous changes in education even to the level of reforms have great reflexes from every aspect. That is to say that the reforms concerning the conceptual and the content sense of education are also reflected on its aim. From that side, the formulations of the educational aims follow the direction of the education's perspective, whose direction is toward the creation of a person with formed individual skills for critical and creative writing, team work, active communication, production and presentation of ideas. Actually, the concern is the question related to the quality of education. The different understandings about the quality of education and the ways of comprehending the education in the teaching program on which these understandings are based, as well as the different models for quality conduction emphasize different indicators for the quality and different types of valuation, whether it is in the context of the aims (the differences of the aims) or the context of the actors' roles in the educational process and the valuation sphere. (Mitrović i Radulović, 2011, 259-260). If the quality is understood from a critical and postmodern positions, then the quality in education is relative and dynamic category defined by the context. (Dahlberg, Moss & Pence, 1999). Adequately, the valuation must accept these nature of the quality, which means a continuous long-term following of the real experiences so that the changes are being noted in the context of the education. In that sense are actualized the questions of who and what is being evaluated, why is it being valued, who does the valuation and how is it done. In the context of the problem about how is the valuation carried out appear many other questions concerning the suitability of the forms, the methods and the standards of valuation in education. Actually the education is also a product. This entails that the adequacy of the valuation methods is one of the key questions in that sense. Knowing the fact that various valuation methods of education are mentioned in specialized literature, our attention will be kept only on the portfolio as a valuation method with an emphasis on the teacher's portfolio.

The challenges and the perspectives in the evaluation of education, the portfolio as a method for teacher evaluation

The evaluation in education in the last few years has actualized the question of teacher evaluation. That caused the concern for teacher's portfolio and the evaluation of teacher's work. In this paper we will try to answer the questions why the teacher's work is being evaluated and how is it done through the portfolio.

The evaluation is a process of following, measuring and assessing. The following part is the part that refers to an insight into planning, the preparation and the realization of the teaching curriculum, the teacher's behaviour, the relation to the students, the innovation and creativity, an insight into the pedagogical documentation, the success and the work of the students. The part of measuring can be defined as a process of determining and contrasting the quantitative features with an established pedagogical standards as pedagogical units. There are many definitions of the measuring part. The most famous and most general is the one of Norman Kampbell, which says that: measuring is adding numbers on the appearance and the characteristics of objects according to certain rules. This definition points out the three important components of each measuring. Those are:

- To have a size, a characteristic that is being measured;
- The characteristics should be expressible in numbers with the help of a measuring instrument that has known measuring characteristics.
- The measuring should be conducted through an established rules (measuring technique).²⁵⁹

At the end we will mention a few formulations of the term of assessment which are a starting base in the answers of the questioned that were mentioned above, and are also the subject of interest in this paper. The assessment is a procedure for determining the number category or the category of value to the thing that is being assessed.²⁶⁰ If the deepest meaning of the term is followed, it can be concluded that the assessment is not a synonym to measurement, but that it includes the idea for "valuation" because it means ascribing a certain meaning of information according to Alessandrini (Alessandrini, G., 1996: 122).

If we talk more concretely, the assessment belongs in the wider function of social valuation. It can be concluded that each assessment, whether it is in a factory, a school or other institution as part of the valuation function is same as the system of valuation of that society or i.e. same as the social relations. (M. Galesa, 1996, 15).

The assessment can be understood as a perceiving process in which we have a high degree of indirect measuring, while the measurer doesn't have strictly determined measuring units. It cannot lack comparison. This means that through the comparison we determine the relation between the achievements and the aims. This is the real subject of the assessment process.

The need for greater efficiency and quality in education as well as the learning and teaching standards emphasizes the need to surpass the uniformity of valuation and assessment, and requests new forms, methods, procedures and models of assessment in different educational situations. It is important that the developed abilities are also assessed.

In consideration of the connection of the portfolio as a way of conducting the valuation process, appears the question of what term portfolio means, what is its structure, content and function.

²⁵⁹Popovski, K., Modern understandings for the examination and the assessment of the students' achievements, Skopje, "MIS", 1996, p. 155

²⁶⁰The term assessment in Macedonian comes from asses, which means: 1. Determine the value, the price on something; 2. To evaluate proportion, quantity... of something; 3. даде мислto give an opinion, an estimation of the value of certain art piece; 4. For student's/undergraduate's achievement. (Macedonian Dictionary II, 1965, p. 117)

The term portfolio comes from the French word *portfeull* which means a wallet, a bag or stocks. In the educational practice, the values are the teachers' products, materials, didactical resources, participation is scientific and professional conferences, the realization of open lessons, perceivable teaching situation and participation in projects. This can be simplified by saying that the portfolio is "a catalogue that can represent itself and others and show what they can do in a certain field by giving their best personal papers" (E.S.Polat, 2002).

The term "portfolio" in pedagogy comes from politics and business – it is known as a ministry wallet, and investment portfolio etc. This term exists since the time of the renaissance when it meant an album for the representation of artists and architects, who strived for a place in the Art Academy or for a participation in the building of a certain construction. In pedagogy, the broadest meaning of portfolio represents a way of recording, storing and evaluating the individual achievements of the teacher in a certain period.

The portfolio represents a carefully organized and developed collection of various materials according to a certain criteria, which gives us a picture of what the teacher, the educator or the professional collaborator knows and is able to do, and it also shows his achievements, his professional experience, views and opinions. The portfolio is in the function of: following the professional development, doing a personal promotion, applying for work, talking to the mentor, developing the career and the needs of external evaluation. From its function we can note the portfolio's structure, which consists of the following: basic data, content (a short review of everything included in the portfolio), a work biography (that contains the formal and informal education, work experience and achievements), a personal professional philosophy (a part shaped as an essay where are represented the teacher's subjective approaches and it is a representation of the basis of the teacher's job), an evaluation – in this part is contained the self-evaluation data and the external evaluation data about the work effects, and it also has a section of attachments about concrete evidence that confirm, prove, illustrate and document the data mentioned in the portfolio. The difficulties appear most often during the writing of the professional philosophy. In order to functionally compose, the teacher in this section needs to answer some of the key questions such as: how do I work/teach, what is my dominant model of teaching, what types of work do I usually use, why do I do it in that way, which are my aims, which methods do I use, how does my work reflects on the students, how does it reflect on my personal competences. Often appears the question of why does a teacher need a portfolio. There are many answers such as: to achieve the wanted aims, to adjust the teaching toward the student, the teacher and the environment, to change the plan and develop the program, to develop the teachers, to change and advance the teaching practice. All of this answers show us that the teacher's portfolio and the valuation have an informative, analytic, evaluative and correctively-innovative function. If one of these function isn't realized, then the valuation of the teacher loses its meaning.

At the end we can conclude that the teacher's portfolio is an essential part of his professional development. It is a document which records his achievements that are reflected in his work and are a support for the promotion of the teacher himself. The portfolio is used to make a record of the ideas and the aims in the teaching process, the content and the methods of work, the efficiency of the teacher; and also to direct the way of evaluating and developing the teaching process.

Conclusion

The changes in the evaluation system put a large accent on the internal evaluation or i.e. the formative following of the educational process. The concept of internal evaluation has to be adjusted not only to the external control but to the whole internal process. In the focus of the attention are a few didactic maxims: diagnostics of the conditions, individual and group control of the development of the current condition, a continuous learning, active participation in the informal education, advancement of the possibilities and motivation of creativity with the aim of supporting the philosophy of the educational practice. The aim is a decreased professional "momentum" and greater focus on the different forms for presentation of the professional development and the advancement in the career. The changes in the system are established through the developing and applicative projects that enable a gradual and evolutional transformation of the classical assessment in an effective and constructive formative following, which will prepare the teacher for improving the quality of the educational process. There are various resources that are offered for motivating the development of formative following of the teachers, such as ICT (electronic portfolio) and other forms of documentation that enable archiving on one place and operating with the archived data (according to the maxims for a lifelong learning).

A key element in the formative following is the feedback that makes a restitution, and because of that the tools for formative following must be directed toward the process of continuous communication which is chronological and follows the previous one. The communication is among the teachers, the special services in the school, the school management, the Educational Inspectorate, as well as the other institutions whose role is educational, and it establishes a communicational network in the formative following program for each teacher individually.

However, it must be emphasized that the condition of education from the valuation aspect has a range of unexplained problems. Although a professional portfolio is recorded for the teachers at the school, the problem concerning the career development isn't solved. On the other hand, it is a large challenge to develop the consciousness for teacher's selfevaluation and also the popularization of other forms of professional development as participation in scientifically-specialized conferences, trainings, open days and exchange of good practices. The openness of the teacher toward the environment in different ways as being a mentor, an author of didactic materials and companion literature, and also an active participation in the summer/winter schools is a very big challenge for the teachers at our schools. It is a challenge that will considerably change the view and the conditions of the section concerning the valuation of education in the future.

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EDUCATION FOR PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Voglushe Kurteshi, Valentina Gulevska

Didactic Center, Gjilan, Branch of Ministry of Education Faculty of Education in Bitola, Unversity of Bitola voglushe@hotmail.com

Abstract

The behavior of pupils at the school is a challenge for teachers and society in general. Behavior at children develop parallel with cognitive development. Pro-social behavior is a form of moral behavior.

When a person behaves pro-social or altruistic, it means that behaves in a manner acceptable in society.

Some forms of pro-social behavior are: sharing with others, cooperation, helping, encouraging and caring for others.

In order to inform the presence of this phenomenon we conducted a research in two elementary schools, with 38 teachers and 119 pupils.

As instrument in research we have used questionnaire with 8 questions for pupils and teachers.

Key words: education, prosocial, behavior, school

Introduction

Prosocial behaviour has its roots in infancy and early childhood. To fully capture its importance it is essential to understand how it develops across ages, the factors that contribute to individual differences, its moral and value bases, the clinical aspects of low and excessive prosocial behaviour, and its relevance for schooling.

Prosocial behaviour in the form of sharing, helping, and cooperating is a hallmark of social competence throughout childhood. Of direct relevance for schooling is that prosocial behaviour has been related positively to intellectual outcomes, including classroom grades and standardized test scores(Wentzel, 2013). Displays of prosocial behaviour also have been related positively to other socially competent outcomes, including social acceptance and approval among classmates and being liked by teachers. Most scholars assume that cognitive and affective skills such as perspective taking, prosocial moral reasoning, adaptive attributional styles, perceived competence, and emotional well-being provide a psychological foundation for the development of prosocial behaviour. Individual differences such as genetic and temperament characteristics also have been noted. In addition, theoretical perspectives also propose environmental influences, to include parenting within authoritative structures and positive interactions with peers(Eisenberg, 2015). Social developmental perspectives suggest that parents who encourage perspective taking and evoke empathic responses to the distress of others are likely to promote the internalization of prosocial values in their children. In addition, proponents of a peer socialization perspective typically argue that peer relationships provide opportunities for children to learn and practice prosocial skills. Collaborative interactions with peers also are believed to motivate the development of cognitive skills that support prosocial forms of behavior(Piaget, 1965).