

Managing the Students' Behavior in the Contemporary Education System

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Abstract: Changes and quality improvements take place in all organizational structures, including higher education institutions. Every activity and process needs coordination and therefore, since in universities people (professors) work with people (students), an important function of the education is to adjust the behaviors of the young generation, when needed.

This paper proposes new principles of interaction between professors and students in order to increase the latter capacity of efficient involving in economy and society. The objectives of this paper consist of the following:

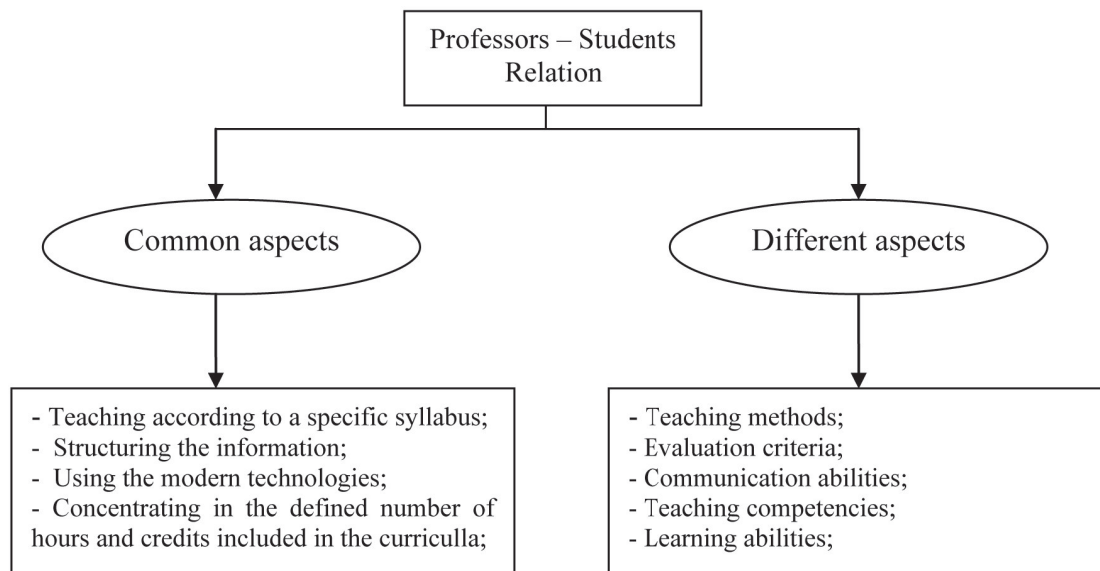
- to identity the main less visible aspects of the students' behaviors;
- to explain the principles of a new professors- students relation;

The Contemporary education system has been changing into a flexible set of processes that even apparently are the same, they are managed completely different. The reason is that over the general rules that apply in a higher education institution according to the European and motivational

legislation, each structure has its own autonomy, to some extent.

Some of the common aspects, as well as the different ones that refer concretely to the education are generated by the characteristics of the professors' and students' managerial abilities. (See Fig. no 1).

Figure no. 1: Common and Different Aspects of the Interaction



Between Professors and Students

In the Contemporary Education system the subjects face the lack of time when explaining interpreting or analyzing some theoretical or practical topics. Therefore, the need of individual study comes out as imperative for the students to make them competitive for the more and more restricted labor market. When the student have raised with less work or learning discipline, they find difficult to fulfill their assignments and tests. More than that, they become less integrated in the system and reject the normal way of learning looking for alternatives to survive as students. Some of the behaviors that are generated by the less adapted students are the following:

- 1) cheating at exams, looking for easy passing and not effective learning;
- 2) contesting the result of their

evaluation for reasons that they want to present as discriminatory compared to their colleagues;

- 3) pressing the professors to diminish the exigency for different reasons;
- 4) complaining about the teaching style.

In spite of the continuing preoccupation for quality assurance in higher education, such behaviors are part of the contemporary education system. Therefore, the professors' role must increase in the sense of working not only according to criteria, standards and indicators which represent the official rule, but of also working in an efficient sense according to new principles.

The principals of new professors – students relation are the following:

- 1) the principle of self – example; professors must not ask the students to behave in a way they do not, just

because they are in a position of managing the class and the lesson;

- 2) the principle of different or systemic evaluation; professors should promote a complex system of evaluation so that to capitalize the students different abilities of learning;
- 3) the principle of respecting their colleagues; professors have to promote equal treatment to all the students and to reveal the good parts of their contributions as well as the wrong ones, but in an improving manner;
- 4) the principle of demand and supply; professors should be flexible in accepting suggestions or new topics for the discussions when the student demand for;
- 5) the principles of creativity; professors must stimulate the students' creativity, being themselves creative

and discovering new possibilities, tasks, competition processes, etc.

Managing the students' behavior nowadays is not a simple process. Some professors fail in this interaction and generate conflicts or unsatisfactions.

To conclude, managing the students' behavior is possible in an efficient manner by flexible and communicative professors which have increased their ability of dealing with the new generation.

This means a good:

- planning of the activities;
- organization of the teaching learning processes;
- consolidation of the activities and processes;
- motivating system;
- decisions;
- controlling and evaluating processes.

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