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# Лебідь Неля РОЗВИТОК ЛІДЕРСЬКОГО ПОТЕНЦІАЛУ УПРАВЛІНСЬКОГО ПЕРСОНАЛУ ЗАКЛАДІВ ВИЩОЇ ОСВІТИ

У статті теоретично проаналізовано поняття «лідерський потенціал», обґрунтовано його зв'язок з поняттями «лідерство» і «потенціал особистості», вказано складові лідерського потенціалу. Визначено основні процеси, які відображають розвиток лідерського потенціалу управлінського персоналу закладів вищої освіти, зокрема: розкриття, актуалізація та реалізація лідерського потенціалу особистості. Виявлені принципи реалізації професійної діяльності, які забезпечують ефективність розвитку лідерського потенціалу управлінського персоналу та фактори, які можуть уповільнювати цей процес.

. **Ключові слова:** лідерство, потенціал особистості, лідерський потенціал, управлінський персонал, заклади вищої освіти.

# Лебедь Неля РАЗВИТИЕ ЛИДЕРСКОГО ПОТЕНЦИАЛА УПРАВЛЕНЧЕСКОГО ПЕРСОНАЛА ВЫСШИХ УЧЕБНЫХ ЗАВЕДЕНИЙ

В статье теоретически проанализировано понятия «лидерский потенциал», обоснована его связь с понятиями «лидерство» и «потенциал личности», указаны составляющие лидерского потенциала. Определены основные процессы, которые отражают развитие лидерского потенциала управленческого персонала высших учебных заведений, а именно: раскрытие, актуализация и реализация лидерского потенциала личности. Выявлены принципы реализации профессиональной деятельности, обеспечивающие эффективность развития лидерского потенциала управленческого персонала и факторы, которые могут замедлять этот процесс.

**Ключевые слова:** лидерство, потенциал личности, лидерский потенциал, управленческий персонал, учреждения высшего образования.

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### THE LEADING ROLE OF TEACHERS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

This article deals with the leading role of teachers in the development of quality higher education. The definition of quality teaching in higher education institutions and features, skills of good teachers have been analyzed. The importance of student's outcomes in creating leading position of the universities have been defined. The mission of academic advising as teachers, coaches and mentors have been specified. Practical recommendations for teachers to assume leadership roles in order to improve the quality of higher education in Ukraine have been written for the first time.

Keywords: quality teaching, educational leadership, academic advising, student outcomes, higher education.

Introduction. Teachers have the biggest higher education influence on student achievement and teacher quality is therefore central to improving education systems around the world. While some countries have a plentiful supply of high-quality teachers, many countries struggle to compete with other sectors for teaching and leadership talent. This challenge grows ever more acute as the demands on education systems become more ambitious to prepare all students with the knowledge, skills, and dispositions for success in an increasingly globalized and digital world [26]

increasingly globalized and digital world [26].

Quality teaching in higher education matters for student learning outcomes. But fostering quality teaching presents higher education institutions with a range of challenges at a time when the higher education sector is coming under pressure from many different directions. Institutions need to ensure that the education they offer meets the expectations of students and the requirements of employers, both today and for the future. Yet higher education institutions are complex organizations where the institution-wide vision and strategy

needs to be well-aligned with bottom-up practices and innovations in teaching and learning [6, p. 5]. Developing institutions in Ukraine as effective learning communities where excellent pedagogical practices are developed and shared also requires leadership, collaboration and ways to address tensions between innovators and those reluctant to change. Especially at a time when Ukrainian higher education reforms their policies with the aim of integration to European Higher Education Area and European Research Area.

Looking to the future, the academic content and routine cognitive skills that are central in education systems today will not suffice in a world where students can access unlimited content on Google and job profiles are changing rapidly. In order to equip students with the competencies to be active citizens and workers, teachers need to become high-level knowledge workers, capable of creating 21st century learning environments. So effective teacher recruitment, training, and ongoing professional development of teachers are crucial for student learning. And all this hinges on effective leadership [26].

The world is changing rapidly. A wide-ranging, global discussion about what knowledge and skills are most important in diverse, interconnected, innovation-oriented societies and economies in Teaching and Leadership for the Twenty-First Century took place at The 2012 International Summit on the Teaching Profession. No longer is providing basic literacy skills for the majority of students and higher-order skills for a few an adequate goal. Technological, economic, and political trends have reduced the demand for routine cognitive skills and increased the demand for higher-order skills. The skills that are easiest to teach and easiest to test are now also the skills that are easiest to automate, digitize, and outsource.

The Assessment and Teaching of 21st Century Skills Consortium (which includes Australia, Finland, Portugal, Singapore, the United Kingdom, and the United States) provides one widespread definition of the newly skills. This definition divides twenty-first century skills, knowledge, and attitudes

into four categories:

Ways of thinking: creativity/innovation, critical thinking, problem-solving, decision-making, and learning to learn

Ways of working: communication and collaboration/team-

Tools for working: including information and communications technologies

Living in the world: citizenship, life and career and personal, and social responsibilities, including cultural awareness

and competence[26]. Materials and methods: Leadership and governance in

higher education, leadership and university, quality education have been analyzed by Ukrainian scholars Svitlana Kalashnikova [14], Vasyl Kremen [15], Kateryna Zhdanova [29] Quality teaching in higher education has been investigated by Henard and Roseveare [6], Shulman [24], Webbstock [28], Biggs [2] and etc. A lot of articles have been written about understanding of academic advising (Hemvell) [10, 11], developmental theory of advising (Lowenstein) [16], development of student leadership through academic advising (McClellan, Moser) [20]. Students evaluations of university teaching have been worked out by Marsh [19], teaching capabilities and professional development have been written by Taylor and Hativa [25], Barak [9] have been investigated the knowledge and beliefs regarding effective teaching dimension and strategies.

This article pursues the goal to analyze foreign scholar's approaches to quality teaching in higher education, features and skills of good teachers in new globalised and change-able world, to define leading role and functions of academic advising for better student's outcomes in order to improve and develop the leading role of teachers in higher educational institutions of Ukraine.

Main part: Higher education has changed in the past twenty years: the number of students has dramatically increased, funding concerns have changed, and the student body has diversified. The current «knowledge era» has reintroduced transfer of knowledge as a major contributor to growth and business success.

The student body itself has changed considerably since the 1960s, hence modifying expectations regarding teaching. To begin with, in most developed countries, increasing social diversity has transformed the student body at university level. Higher education is no longer reserved to the elite. Next, the Internet has globalised the market place, and institutions are increasingly competing for the best students, nationally and internationally. Many professors are now teaching international students, and consequently must develop new pedagogical strategies [6].

Teaching methods have also evolved. Professors who wish to incorporate aspects of on-line learning need to become familiar with new pedagogical methods. Distance education in print form is being supplemented by Internet – based delivery. Mixed modes of learning have become common: the majority of cross-border distance programmes now involve some form of face-to-face pedagogical or administrative contact, sometimes visits to study centres. Generally people in remote locations and working adults are the first to experience these new forms of learning.

A generation of new teachers will soon come in to replace the baby boomers when the later retire. These new teachers will have grown up with the Internet and will have a renewed vision of what good teaching is. A possible change is that the faculty might come to adopt a more integrated professional identity, through for instance the reconceptualization of the relationship between teaching, learning and research [6]

As globalization continues, the national and international competition for the best students is likely to increase among higher education institutions, thus only reinforcing pressure for Quality Teaching and quality assurance. It is likely that international rankings based on the quality of teaching will be set forth, thus reinforcing the attractiveness of quality initiatives. Moreover, there are more and more students who study at various universities, benefitting from opportunities like Erasmus or international scholarships. These students are likely to compare the quality of the teaching received at these different institutions

The definition of Quality Teaching depends on the meaning one chooses to give to the concept of « quality ». «Quality» is indeed a multi-layered and complex word. As Biggs (2001) points out, "quality" can alternatively define an outcome, a property, or a process. Therefore it is hardly surprising that the phrase «Quality Teaching» has been given

several definitions [2].

Harvey and Green (1993) distinguish four definitions of quality that can help us to understand what Quality Teaching might be. First, quality as «excellence» - the traditional conception of quality - is the dominant one in many old elite higher education institutions. Second, quality can be defined as «value for money» - a quality institution in this view is one that satisfies the demands of public accountability. Third, quality may be seen as «fitness for purpose» - the purpose being that of the institution, for instance getting students to learn sciences efficiently. The last definition listed by Harvey & Green is that of quality as «transforming». According to this definition, Quality Teaching is teaching that transforms students' perceptions and the way they go about applying their knowledge to real world problems [30]

But in order to enhance and reward teaching excellence, it is essential to know what constitutes good teaching. Several features of the «good teacher» have been repeatedly identified by scholars. Feldman (1976) lists teacher sensitivity to class level and progress, clarity of course requirements, understandable explanations, respect for students and encouragement of independent thought, as the main characteristics of a good teacher [7]. Shulman (1987) also emphasizes pedagogical knowledge and full command of the curriculum [24]. Marsh (1987) mentions appropriate workload, clear explanations, empathy with students, openness on the part of the lecturer and quality of the assessment procedures [19]. Entwistle and Tait (1990) list clear goals. appropriate workload and level of difficulty, choice in assignments, quality of explanation, appropriate pace in lecturing, enthusiasm of lecturer and empathy with students as essential traits [5].

Webbstock (1999) underlines that good teaching is a type of teaching that correlates with the educational institution's mission statement [28]. Hativaetal (2001) focus their attention on four components:

- 1) lesson organization
- 2) lesson clarity
- 3) interesting learning

4) positive classroom climate [9].

Taylor (2003) lists thirteen abilities needed for Quality Teaching and learning:

- Engagement locally and globally
- Engagement with peers and colleagues
- Equity and pathways
- Leadership
- Engagement with learners
- Entrepreneurship
- Designing for learning
- Teaching for learning
- Assessing for learning
- Evaluation of teaching and learning Reflective practice and professional development
- Personal management
- Management of teaching and learning [25].

As Radloff (2004) observes, these capabilities do not only encompass traditional discipline and pedagogical knowledge and skills. They also entail an understanding of the global and connected nature of education and skills in leadership and management [23].

Among teacher's leading role in development of student's outcomes, there is an academic advising in higher educational institutions that encourages and motivates students.

Academic advising is a conceptual chameleon. It changes colors to match its environment. Thus, while there are many aspects of academic advising that remain constant across a variety of academic contexts, the significant differences that emerge make it difficult to develop a firm definition of advising. Consequently, numerous definitions of advising have been developed that prove relevant for some advising contexts, but not for others [21]. Therefore, none of these have received universal acceptance. In response to this challenge, the National Academic Advising Association (2006) commissioned a task force to develop a universally acceptable definition.

The result was a statement regarding academic advising which suggests: Academic advising is integral to fulfilling the teaching and learning mission of higher education. Through academic advising, students learn to become members of their higher education community, to think critically about their roles and responsibilities as students, and to prepare to be educated citizens of a democratic society and a global community. Academic advising engages students beyond their own world views, while acknowledging their individual characteristics, values, and motivations as they enter, move through, and exit the institution. Regardless of the diversity of our institutions, our students, our advisors, and our organizational structures, academic advising has three components: curriculum (what advising deals with), pedagogy (how advising does what it does), and student learning outcomes (the result of academic advising) [22, p. 7].

Advisors can have the following roles:

- 1) The advisor as teacher.
- 2) The advisor as coach.
- 3) The advisor as mentor.

Óbviously not all advisors will fulfill all of these roles; nonetheless, it is likelythat most will fill some if not a majority of these. Furthermore, each of theseroles provides a perspective on how academic advising can contribute to the encouragement, education, and development of students as leaders.

The advising role as *teacher* (Hemwell&Trachte, 1999, 2005; Lowenstein, 1999, 2005) involves instructing students regarding how gain a maximum benefit from their academic programs and curricula. This includes teaching students how to think critically, understand the mission of the university, realize the cohesive logic of their education and of the curriculum, transfer knowledge across disciplines, integrate knowledge and practice, engage in integrative decision-making, and recognize the relationship between personal and institutional goals [11, 16].

A role that is more related to the process than the content of the advising session is that of *coach*. Coaching as a role suggests that advisors act more as facilitators of student decision making than advice givers or counselors. Coaching uses specific facilitative techniques and procedures focused on developing a trusting relationship that allows the advisor to help students think through the decisions they need to make, resolve the challenges they face, and achieve their dreams (McClellan & Moser, 2011) [20]. In this role advisors also assist students in the development of critical skills. The practice of appreciative advising is one of the more popular forms of advising as coaching (Bloom, Hutson, & He, 2008) [3]. Advising for self-authorship is also closely related (Magolda& King, Winter 2008; Meszaros, 2007; Pizzolato, 2006) [18].

A final role of advisors is that of *mentors*. Mentoring is similar to coaching in that it focuses on skill development and decision-making. However, it is different from coaching, in that the emphasis is placed on the skills and experience of the advisor as opposed to the student. Mentors are typically experts in a specific field of practice who apprentice followers within their field. They do so by giving advice, providing an example, and granting access to the mentors social networkand resources (Friday & Friday, 2002; Viney&McKimm,

2010) [8, 27]. Regardless of the roles that a particular advisor incorporates into his or her work, the strength of advising in universities and colleges is attached to its ability to act as a strategic partner in the educational mission of the institution. As universities craft their missions and develop specific outcomes, advising administrators should follow up by aligning their strategic plans and advising outcomes with those of the broader institution. In so doing, a particular emphasis should be placed on student learning outcomes.

While a wide range of student learning outcomes have been developed by a variety of institutions, once again no general list of widely accepted outcomes is available. Nonetheless, the most comprehensive list of possible outcomes is that provided for within the Council for the Advancement of Standards (CAS) standards of advising (2005). These include:

- Intellectual growth.
- Personal and educational goals.
- Enhanced self-esteem.
- Realistic self-appraisal.
- Clarification of personal values.
- Career selection.
- Increased independence.
- Effective communication.
- Leadership development.
- Healthy behavior.
- Meaning fulinter personal relationships.
- Collaboration.
- Social responsibility.
- Satisfying and productive life styles.
- Appreciating diversity.
- Spiritual awareness [4]

This list provides some obvious connections to the role of advising in leadership development; in fact it names leadership development specifically as an outcome of advising.

Results and their discussion: The leading role of teachers in higher education in Ukraine combines all roles of academic advising and quality teaching. Teacher-leaders should possess of high moral and spiritual values oriented on students and be of three «P» – professional, passionate and patient. They know students characteristics and development, understand decision-making process, know principles of psychology and sociology, possess skill in counseling techniques, appreciate individual differences, believe in dignity of all people and that all people have potential.

Given current reform of higher education of Ukraine new generation of teachers will take leading position on educational process that creates quality and effective outcomes of students and all institutions itself.

Conclusions. The teacher leader understands the principles of teaching and learning. The teacher leader uses this knowledge to promote an environment of collegiality, trust, and respect that focuses on continuous improvement in instruction and student learning. In order to prepare and encourage teachers to assume leadership roles in higher education in Ukraine, we mustard here the Bologna policy and:

- 1. Support the mobility of teachers, students and researchers
- 2. Encourage language learning among staff in higher education
- Provide professional development of teachers in order to stay up-to-date with students
- 4. Support to institutions in considering internationalization in curriculum design
  - 5. Create positive and safe learning environment
- 6. Involve academic staff into international research collaboration all over the world
- 7. Support creative and innovative ideas of teachers for improving and modernization of learning process
- 8. Create highly respected image and attractiveness for teaching profession.

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#### Паламарчук Ольга ЛІДЕРСЬКА РОЛЬ ВИКЛАДАЧА У РОЗВИТКУ ВИЩОЇ ОСВІТИ

Академічні радники мають найбільший вплив в освіті на результати навчання студентів і забезпечення якості навчання, що є одним з ключових моментів покращення системи освіти в Україні та в усьому світі. Це завдання постає досить гостро, оскільки вимоги до системи вищої освіти стають більш амбітними - надати студентам такі знання, уміння і навички, які дозволили б їм досягти успіху в глобалізованому та інформаційному світі.

Якісне викладання у вищих навчальних закладах відіграє важливу роль для результатів навчання студентів. Але забезпечення якісного процесу викладання ставить вищі навчальні заклади перед низкою проблем: установи повинні гарантувати, що вища освіта відповідає запитам студентів і вимогам роботодавців, як сьогодні, так і в майбутньому. Особливо актуально постає питання в той час, коли здійснюється реформа вищої освіти України з метою інтеграції в Європейський простір вищої освіти та Європейського дослідницького простору.

Серед лідируючих ролей викладача є академічне дорадництво, яке заохочує і мотивує студентів. За даними Національної Асоціації Академічного дорадництва (2006) академічне дорадництва є невід'ємною частиною викладання та навчання у вищій освіті. За допомогою академічного дорадництва студенти стають частиною академічної спільноти, починають критично усвідомлювати свою роль і відповідальність як студентів, які готуються стати освіченими громадянами демократичного суспільства та світової спільноти.

Академічне дорадництво складається з трьох компонентів: навчальної програми (з чим працюють викладачі), методики (яким чином вони це роблять) і результатів навчання (результат академічного дорадництва). Визначено ролі та функції академічного дорадництва. У статті представлена ідея зарубіжного досвіду щодо лідирую-

чої ролі викладача у розвитку університетської освіти і використання зарубіжного досвіду у вищій освіті України.

Основними загальними рисами української та зарубіжної культури щодо лідерського викладання є те, що викладачі сприяють індивідуальному розвитку студента, розуміють процес прийняття рішень, володіють принципами психології та соціології, методами консультування, цінують індивідуальні особливості студента, вірять у гідність і розвиток потенціалу кожного студента.

Ключові слова: якісне викладання, освітнє лідерство, академічне дорадництво, результат навчання, вища освіта.

#### Паламарчук Ольга ЛИДЕРСКАЯ РОЛЬ ПРЕПОДАВАТЕЛЯ В РАЗВИТИИ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Академические советники имеют наибольшее влияние в образовании на результаты обучения студентов и обеспечение качества обучения, что является одним из ключевых моментов улучшения системы образования в Украине и во всем мире. Это задача встает достаточно остро, поскольку требования к системе высшего образования становятся более амбициозными – предоставить студентам такие знания, умения и навыки, которые позволили бы им достичь успеха в глобализированном и информационном мире.

Качественное преподавание в высших учебных заведениях играет важную роль для результатов обучения студентов. Но обеспечение качественного процесса преподавания ставит высшие учебные заведения перед проблемами: учреждения должны гарантировать, что высшее образование отвечает запросам студентов и требованиям работодателей, как сегодня, так и в будущем. Лидирующие университеты в Украине, в которых работают отличные педагогические принципы, также нуждаются в лидерстве, сотрудничестве и поиску путей снятия напряженности между новаторами и теми, кто противостоит изменениям. Особенно актуально встает вопрос в то время, когда осуществляется реформа высшего образования Украины с целью интеграции в Европейское пространство высшего образования и Европейское исследовательское пространство.

Среди лидирующих ролей преподавателя по достижению качественных результатов обучения студентов занимает академическое советничество, которое поощряет и мотивирует студентов.

По данным Национальной Ассоциации Академического Советничества (2006) академическое советничество является неотъемлемой частью преподавания и обучения в высшем образовании. С помощью академического советничества студенты становятся частью академического сообщества, начинают критически осознавать свою роль и ответственность как студентов, готовящихся стать образованными гражданами демократического общества и мирового сообщества.

Академическое советничество состоит из трех компонентов: учебной программы (с чем работают преподаватели), методики (каким образом они это делают) и результатов обучения (результат академического советничества).

Определены роли и функции академического советничества. В статье представлена идея зарубежного опыта относительно лидирующей роли преподавателя в развитии университетского образования и использования зарубежного опыта в высшем образовании Украины.

Основными общими чертами украинской и зарубежной культуры относительно лидерского преподавания есть то, что преподаватели способствуют индивидуальному развитию студента, понимают процесс принятия решений, владеют принципами психологии и социологии, методами консультирования, ценят индивидуальные особенности студента, верят в достоинство и развитие потенциала каждого студента.

Реформы высшего образования Украины будут способствовать развитию нового поколения преподавателей, которые будут занимать лидирующие позиции в образовательном процессе, направленные на качественные и эффективные результаты студентов и институтам в целом. Впервые разработаны практические рекомендации для преподавателейлидеров для совершенствования качества высшего образования в Украине.

**Ключевые слова:** качественное преподавание, образовательное лидерство, академическое советничество, результат обучения, высшее образование.

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### ΛΙΔΕΡ**CTBO B OCBITI** ЯК СУСПІЛЬНО-ΠΕΔΑΓΟΓΙЧНА ΔΕΤΕΡΜΙΗΑΗΤΑ

У статті проаналізовано сутність дефініцій «шкільне лідерство», «освітній менеджмент», «шкільне адміністрування», «лідерство вчителів»; визначено особливості шкільного лідерства в умовах британської освіти; обґрунтовано основні проблеми розвитку шкільного лідерства педагогів в умовах сьогодення; проаналізовано методи розвитку шкільного лідерства. На основі наукових джерел визначено можливості використання світового доробку у сфері шкільного лідерства в умовах удосконалення системи освіти України. Доведено важливість реалізації ідей шкільного лідерства в усіх ланках системи освіти (дошкілля, школи, професійної та вищої школи).

**Ключові слова:** шкільне лідерство, лідерство в освіті, освітній менеджмент, суспільно-педагогічна детермінанта, професійна освіта.

Постановка проблеми у загальному вигляді та її зв'язок із важливими науковими або практичними завданнями. Важливим джерелом для окреслення стратегічних напрямів розвитку загальноосвітньої школи в Україні є вивчення та аналіз розвитку освіти за кордоном. У міжнародному освітньому просторі головими завданнями загальноосвітньої школи визначено розвиток інтелектуального, духовного та економічного

потенціалу суспільства. Шкільне лідерство виступає одним із елементів, що сприяють переорієнтації освіти на розвиток людини впродовж усього життя, актуалізують складні психолого-педагогічні проблеми, визначають нагальність потреби грунтовного оновлення системи шкільної освіти, зумовлюють переосмислення та перегляд її фундаментальних складових, модернізацію її змісту.