

ELGESIO IR EMOCIJ SUTRIKIM TURIN IO MOKINIO GALINIMAS SKATINANT DALYVAVIM UGDYMO PROCESE

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Straipsnyje pristatoma atvejo studija, orientuota elgesio ir emocij sutrikim turin io mokinio aktyvaus dalyvavimo skatinim , pl tojant galinimo procesus. Apžvelgiamas veiklos tyrimo dalyvaujant metodologija, vykdytos veiklos bei etapai. Tyrimo imtis: mokinys (N = 1), klas s draugai (N = 3), mo iut (N = 1), mokytojai (N = 5), specialistas (N = 1), administracija (N = 2). Atskleidžiami elgesio ir emocij sutrikim turin io mokinio galinimo procesai, akcentuojant jo traukim veikl planavim , realizavim , vertinim ir poky ir reflektavim bei aktyvinant dalyvavim .

Esminiai žodžiai: *elgesio ir emocij sutrikim turintis mokinys, aktyvus dalyvavimas, galinimas, veiklos tyrimas dalyvaujant.*

vadas

Elgesio ir emocij sutrikim (EES) turin i mokini ugdymas reglamentuotas Lietuvos Respublikos švietimo statyme¹, Vaiko minimalios ir vidutin s prieži ros statyme², Lietuvos Respublikos švietimo ir mokslo ministro sakymuose³ bei vairiose programose ir projektuose⁴. Pastar j met statymai ar projektai orientuoti elgesio ir emocij sutrikim turin i vaik prieži r , sugr žinim mokyklas, krizi valdym . Vadovaujamas vaiko interes ir gerov s pirmumo, vaiko dalyvavimo priimant su juo susijusius sprendimus, individualizavimo, vaiko ugdymo atliki pareigas ir prisiipti atsakomyb už savo poelgius, neatskyrimo nuo šeimos, prieži ros vykdymo kuo ar iau vaiko gyvenamosios vietas, bendruomen s traukimo socialin s integracijos proces principais. Šalies švietimo teisin baz propaguoja ir apibr žia demokratin , gr st lygiomis teis mis ir galimyb mis švietimo politik , skatinan i elgesio ir emocij sutrikim

turin i mokini integracij bei inkliuzij . Integracija siekiant inkliuzijos jau kelias dešimtis met aktualizuojama Lietuvos švietimo sistemoje, ugdant speciali j poreiki turin ius mokinius bendrojo lavinimo institucijose (Ališauskien , Miltenien , 2004; Ambrukaitis, 2005; Galkien , 2005; Kaffemanien , 2005; Ruškus, Mažeikis, 2007). Inkliuzija grindžiama esmine id ja, kad sutrikim turintys žmon s turi gyventi toje pa ioje aplinkoje kaip ir kiti ir patenkinti savo poreikius. Inkliuzija – tai „buvimas kartu“ (Fasting, 2010; Tilstone, Florinan, Rose, 2002), laikantis pagrindinio socialin s integracijos principio: sukurti vienodas s lygas visiems – ir ne galiems, ir negal s neturintiems mokiniams – dalyvauti socialin je edukacin je veikloje. Inkliuzija – tai socialiniai santykiai, pagr sti partneryst s principais bei skirby toleravimo filosofija (Ruškus, 2002). Ugdant elgesio ir emocij sutrikim turin ius mokinius bendrojo lavinimo mokykloje integracijos ir inkliuzijos id jomis gr stus procesus žvelgiamas ne kaip deklaruojam faktin realyb , o apibendrinama kasdienin se ugdymo situacijose konstruojam s veik bei veikl , ugdymo proceso dalyvi išreikšt vertybini nuostat ir integracijos bei inkliuzijos princip derm . Elgesio ir emocij sutrikim turintis mokinys inkliuzin je mokykloje inicijuoja mokytojo mokym si bei pozityvius poky ius ne tik mokymo bei mokymosi veiklose, bet ir asmenini vertybi , nuostat srityje.

galinimas akcentuoja asmen (šiuo atveju emocij ir elgesio sutrikim turin i mokini) patir i , interpretacij ir vertybi pripažinim kaip sud tin socialinio diskurso dal , skatinant dalyvavim diskurs dialogue ir interes derinime

¹ Lietuvos Respublikos švietimo statymas (aktuali redakcija nuo 2011-07). Nr. XIP-1814 (3). Vilnius.

² Lietuvos Respublikos vaiko minimalios ir vidutin s prieži ros statymas. 2007 m. birželio 28 d. Nr. X-1238. Valstyb s žinios, 2007-07-19, Nr. 80-3214. Vilnius.

³ D l krizi valdymo mokyklose tvarkos aprašo patvirtinimo. 2007 m. liepos 12 d. Nr. ISAK-1374. Vilnius; D l Lietuvos Respublikos vaiko minimalios ir vidutin s prieži ros statymo gyvendinimo priemoni plano patvirtinimo. 2007 m. lapkri io 19 d. Nr. ISAK-2244. Vilnius.

⁴ Mokyklos nelankan i vaik sugr žinimo mokyklas programa (projektas) [ži r ta 2008-03-06]. Prieiga interne: <http://www.smm.lt/teisine_baze/docs/projektai>; Lietuvos Respublikos švietimo statymo pakeitim statymas (projektas) [ži r ta 2008-03-06]. Prieiga interne: <http://www.smm.lt/teisine_baze/docs/projektai>.

bei ugdant praktines kompetencijas ir pasitik jim savimi (Ruškus, Mažeikis, 2007). galinimo filosofija besiremiantys specialistai kuria aplinkas ir s veikas, skatinan ias stiprinti asmens individual potencial , inicijuoja individualias ir bendradarbiavimu gr stas veiklas, skatinan ias poky ius artimiausioje aplinkoje ir institucijoje bei kurian ias galinan i atmosfer (Lee, 2001). Emocij ir elgesio sutrikim turin io mokinio galinimui svarbus kritin s s mon s ugdymas ir pozityvios savimon s skatinimas bei aktyvaus dalyvavimo sprendim pri mimo procesuose inicijavimas. Šeimos galinim akcentuojantys mokslininkai (Gerulaitis, 2007; Trumbull, Rothstein-Fish, Greenfield, Quiroz, 2001) pabr žia šeimos sitraukimo ugdymo proces b tinyb , išsiaiškinant ir tenkinant vaiko poreikius bei sprendžiant asmeniniu ar instituciniu lygmenimis kilusias problemas. galinimo procesai aktual s ne tik mokinui, jo šeimai, bet ir mokytojams. Visiems jiems dalyvaujant bendroje galinan ioje veikloje vyksta individual s ir grupiniai transformacijos procesai, kuri metu tobulinama kiekvieno dalyvio gyvenimo kokyb , tarpasmeninio bendravimo ir bendradarbiavimo geb jimai (Fetterman, Wandersman, 2005; Kreisberg, 1992; Vaughan, Omvig, 2005). galinimas skatina demokratinius procesus institucijoje (Ebersold, 2003), siklausym ugdymo proceso dalyvi poreikius ir j tenkinim , nauj galimybi suteikim , ugdant savigarb ir atstovavim savo interesams, socialin dalyvavim . Socialinio dalyvavimo poži riu orientuojamasi proces , susijus su individ socialinio dalyvavimo galimybi didinimu (Ebersold, 2003; Gerulaitis, 2007; Lee, 2001; Ruškus, Mažeikis, 2007). Konstruodami s veik su emocij ir elgesio sutrikim turin iais mokiniais, mokytojai siekia pad ti ugdymo proceso dalyviams suprasti ir vertinti vieniems kitus, klas je ir mokykloje sukurti galinimo ryšius, (si)traukt prasming veikl , skatinant s kmingai atlikti naujus vaidmenis, akcentuoti naš bendl veikl .

Elgesio ir emocij sunkum ar sutrikim turin i mokin ugdymas Lietuvos bendrojo lavinimo mokykloje analizuojamas mokslinink atlikuose tyrimuose. Daugelis tyrim (Civinskas, Levickait , Tamutien , 2006; Dereškevi ius, 2000; Dobryninas ir kt., 2004; Kibickien , Tureikyt , 2007) yra konstatuojamojo pob džio, kai apibr žiamos vaik emocin s ir elgesio problemos, pateikiama, kaip vair s ugdymo proceso dalyviai (mokiniai, t vai, mokytojai) jas supranta ir vardija bei kokius poveikio b dus taiko. Autoriai akcentuoja subjektyvi poži ri vairov ir tam tikr priešprieš tarp ugdymo proceso dalyvi (elgesio ir emocij sunkum ar

sutrikim turin i mokin , j t v , bendraamži , mokytoj , specialist , administracijos) identifikuojant ir apib dinant elgesio ir emocij problemas, numatant veiklos tikslus, ieškant poveikio b d ir juos taikant praktikoje, vertinant ir reflektuojant rezultatus. Lietuvoje yra atlikta tik keletas tyrim (Masiulionien , Mikelkevi i t , Ostasevi ien , 2007; Piš alkien , 2008), orientuot nuosekl , rodymais pagr st elgesio ir emocij problem sprendimo metod , priemoni , modeli taikym , ugdant aktyvumo ir d mesio sutrikim (ADHD) turin ius mokinius, bei rodymais gr stos mokytojo veiklos konstravim elgesio ir emocij sunkum ar sutrikim turin io mokinio ugdymo procese (Geležinien , 2010).

Teorin modeli apžvalga rodo elgesio ir emocij sutrikim , sunkum , problem sampratos, identifikavimo bei modeliavimo teorij vairov . Kaip sutaria mokslininkai, psichologai, psichiatrai, mokytojai ir kiti specialistai, svarbiausia, ugdant elgesio ir emocij sutrikim turin ius mokinius bendrojo lavinimo mokykloje, yra ugdymo proceso dalyvi poreiki identifikasiavimas, faktori , lemin i pageidaujam ar nepageidaujam elges , analizavimas ir bendros veiklos strategij numatymas. Istoriskai susiklost , kad elgesio ir emocij sutrikim turin i mokin ugdymas pereina nuo medicininio (klinikinio) prie socialiai konstruojamo ugdymo modelio. Vis labiau sitvirtina socialine konstruktyvistinė paradigma gr stas kognityvinis bihevioristinis bei ekosistemis poži ris, kai vaikas matomas santyki aplinkoje ir supratimas apie vaiko elges bei veiklos konstruojami sujungiant visus tos aplinkos elementus. Nauj teorini paradigmini nuostat sitvirtinimas kelia **probleminių klausimus:** *kokias veiklas organizuoti skatinant elgesio ir emocij sutrikim turin io mokinio aktyv dalyvavim ? Kaip aktyvus dalyvavimas bendrose veiklose bei sprendim pri mimo procesuose galina elgesio ir emocij sutrikim turint mokin ?*

Tyrimo objektas – elgesio ir emocij sutrikim turin io mokinio galinimas, aktyvinant dalyvavim .

Tyrimo tikslas – išanalizuoti ir apib dinti elgesio ir emocij sutrikim turin io mokinio galinim , aktyvinant dalyvavim ugdymo procese.

Tyrimo metodologija ir proced ros

Veiklos tyrimas dalyvaujant buvo vykdomas Radviliškio Vaižganto pagrindin je mokyklo-

je⁵. Tyrimo imtis: mokinys (N = 1), klas s draugai (N = 3), mo iut (N = 1), mokytojai (N = 5), specialistas (N = 1), administracija (N = 2). Veiklos tyrimo dalyvaujant (Coghlan, Brannick, 2005; Chandler, Torbet, 2003; Reason, Brandbury, 2006; Torbert, 2006) metodologin nuostata remiasi socialinio konstruktyvizmo id jomis: realyb – subjektyvi ir daugialyp ; pasaulis paž stamas dalyvaujant ir konstruojant simbolines reikšmes; situacij interpretacijos ir sampratos kiekvieno ugdymo proceso dalyvi suvoktos savitai ir iš skirting perspektyv . Tyrimas dalyvaujant – tai pažinimo ir žini k rimo demokratinis procesas, pripaž stant vis dalyvi veiksmus ir vaidmenis bei inicijuojant sisteminius poky ius.

Aptariamo atvejo studijoje duomenys trianguliuojami per duomen rinkimo metodus: interviu, vis dalyvi refleksijos, mokinio dienoraštis, steb jimo protokolai, veiklos vertinimo bei sivertinimo protokolai; tyr jos išorines refleksijas (rašytos diktofonu) bei savo steb jim , pastab dokumentavim užraš knygel je ir duomen rinkim iš skirting ugdymo proceso dalyvi .

Tyrimo duomenys analizuojami taikant fenomenologin s analiz s principus (Bitinas, Rupšien , Žydži nait , 2008a, b): renkama ir analizuojama informacija apie mokytoj patirt , ugdyto EES turin ius mokinius, konstruojamas s veikas ir vykdomas veiklos tyrimo dalyvaujant veiklas, ugdymo proceso dalyvi konstruojamas prasmes objektyvioje realyb je, siekiant rasti, kas yra bendro ir unikalaus; atliekant refleksij turinio analiz bei pateikiant veikl ir j vertinimo protokolus.

„Jam reikia pad ti“ – galinimas versus globa

Radviliškio Vaižganto pagrindin s mokyklos vizija – tai mokykla, siekiant vis ugdomiosios veiklos sri i tarpusavio sistemos ir ryškiau orientuota asmens komunikacin s kompetencijos ugdym⁶. Mokykloje 2008 m. mok si 22 speciali j ugdymosi poreiki mokiniai, 60 mokin tur jo kalbos ir komunikacijos sutrikim , 1 – judesio ir pad ties sutrikim ir 1 – reg jimo sutrikim . Teikiama specialiojo pedagogo, logopedo ir socialinio pedagogo pagalba. Mokykloje veikia prevencin socialin s pagalbos grup , Specialiojo ugdymo komisija. Savo vizijas specialiojo ugdymo srityje mokykla sieja su inkliuziniu ugdymu, diskusij su mokyklos specialista, mokytojais metu kalbama apie inkliuzinio

ugdymo vykdym mokykloje. 2006–2007 m. mokykla dalyvavo empiriniame tyime „Mokytoj veikla ir patirty, ugdant emocij ir elgesio problem turint mokin“ ir aptarti pasirinko dviej mokini atvejus. Interviu su mokytojais, mokyklos specialista ir administracija metu išryšk jo poreikis pasigilinti elgesio ir emocij sutrikim turin i mokin ugdymo problemas daugiau, be to, mokykla aktualizavo s kmingas bei mažiau s kmingas savo veiklas (vienas interviu metu aptartas mokinys per jo Jaunimo mokykl). Dar vienas iš mokyklos bendruomen s išreikšt interes buvo aktyvinti bendravim bei bendradarbiavim su mokin t vais ir paskatinti mokytoj profesin tobul jim specialiojo ugdymo ir tiriamosios veiklos srityse.

1 etapas – situacijos analiz s vis ugdymo proceso dalyvi poži riais ciklas (1 lentel) ap m du susitikimus: 1. Susipažinimas, veiklos kryp i aptarimas su speciali ja pedagoge; interviu su lietuvi kalbos, matematikos mokytojomis, aukl toja, speciali ja pedagoge, mo iute, Evaldu. 2. Diskusija su mo iute, aukl toja ir speciali ja pedagoge.

⁵ Laikantis etikos reikalavim , atsižvelgta mokyklos pageidavim pristatyti esant mokyklos pavadinim pateikiant tyrimo duomenis. Mokinio vardas pakeistas.

⁶ Iš mokyklos internetinio puslapio:
<http://www.vaizgantopagr.lt>

Situacijos analiz vis ugdymo proceso dalyvi poži riai

Duomenys (PPT vertinimo išvada, mokinio ir jo šeimos biografiniai aspektai)	Evaldas tyrimo metu mok si 5 klas je. 2005 09 20 Pedagogin s psichologin s tarnybos vertinimo išvada: emocij , elgesio ir socialin s raidos sutrikimas. Kalbos ir komunikacijos sutrikimas, fonetinis kalb jimo sutrikimas – nežymi dizartrija. Judesio ir pad ties sutrikimas: vaik cerebrinis paralyžius. Psichologas išvadoje konstatuoja: berniukas bendrauja noriai, kiek familiariai, aplink suvokia kaip varžan i , jau iasi blokuojamas aplinkos. Mokinui modifikuota matematikos ir lietuvi kalbos bendrojo lavinimo programa. Evaldas gyvena su mo iute, mama mir prieš kelerius metus.	
Dalyvi reikšm s ir prasm s	Pasisakymai – empiriniai indikatoriai	Interpretacija ir konceptualizacija
Mokinio kaip asmenyb s akcentavimas, apib dinant patirtis, geb jimus ir vertybes	<p><i>Šiaip jis yra labai atsargus. [spec.];⁷</i></p> <p><i>Jis kitose srityse lenkia bendraamžius, ypa skaitymo, jo k no kalba labai išlav jusi. [spec.];</i></p> <p><i>Mano draugai S., M., A. [E.];</i></p> <p><i>Bet jis sveikas vaikas; aš j pagiriu. Jis labai gerai taria angl , aš taip nemoku [mo .]; Nuo skaitymo neatitraukiu, papasakoja, k ten perskait .[mo .];</i></p> <p><i>Gyvenime jis gali daug pasiekti, visokias enciklopedijas, geografinios knygas skaito. [spec.];</i></p>	<p>Atsargumas</p> <p>Skaitymo geb Jimai, išraiškinga k no kalba</p> <p>Draugiškumas</p> <p>Dalyko žini ir bendr j geb Jim akcentavimas</p> <p>S km s prognozavimas</p>
Hipergloba	<p><i>Jis buvo vis klas je globojamas ir kaip jo dabar neglobok. [spec.]; Pradin se klas se A. r pinosi, tai kai S. n ra, tai A. laksto. [mo .];</i></p> <p><i>Pradin se klas se mokytoja vis laik rašydavo. [mo .];</i></p> <p><i>Iki 10 m. buvo ant rank nešiojamas, jis priprato. [mo .];</i></p> <p><i>Galb t draugas S. per daug globoja, bet kitos išeities mes nematome [aukl.]; Pernai aš j už rankyt s vedžiojausi. [spec.];</i></p> <p><i>Jis s di tol, kol tu neprieisi prie jo ir nepasakysi.[mat.]; Jis toks kelmukas, pasodintas ir p pso, to savarankiškumo reikia. [liet.];</i></p>	<p>Klas s draug</p> <p>Pradini klasi mokytojos</p> <p>Šeimos nari</p> <p>Mokytoj</p> <p>Paties mokinio pasyvumas</p>
Problemini situacij analiz iš asmens t kum , sutrikim pozicijos	<p><i>Problema yra didžiul . Viena b da ne b da. [mo]; O toki , kaip Evaldas ar yra mokykloje, toki žiopliuk . [mo .];</i></p> <p><i>Jis vienas nenueis po pamokos pas mokytoj . [mo .]; Nedr stu, kartais nepasitikiu savimi. [E.];</i></p> <p><i>Aš nežinau, ar jis nesusp ja, ar jam dar kažkas yra, jis netgi negeba tai. [mat.];</i></p>	<p>Problem hiperbolizavimas</p> <p>Netik Jimas savarankiška veikla</p> <p>Priežas i paieška</p>
Orientacija žinias	<p><i>Užduodu rašyti iš knygos, bet kokios. [mo .];</i></p> <p><i>Svarbiausia, kad tu aktyviai dalyvautumei pamokoje ir gautumei informacijos. [aukl.].</i></p>	<p>Veikla d 1 veiklos</p> <p>Prioritetas informacijai</p>

⁷ Kod paaiškinimai: [E.] – Evaldas, [mo .] – mo iut , [mat.] – matematikos mokytoja, [liet.] – lietuvi kalbos mokytoja, [spec.] – specialioji pedagog -logoped , [S.], [A.], [M.] – Evaldo klas s draugai. Respondent kalba netaisyta. – Red. pastaba.

Evaldo atvejo situacijos analiz je ypa išryšk jo elgesio ir emocij sutrikim turin io mokinio kai kurie integracijos, inkliuzinio ugdymo elementai. Ugdymo proceso dalyvi savaip suvokta ir vykdoma pagalba mokinui atskleid s kmingus ir taisytinus aspektus. Labiausiai nudžiugino, kad Evaldo klas je vyrauja draugiška, kiekvieno mokinio skirtingumus toleruojanti atmosfera (beje, šioje klas je mokosi keli speciali j poreiki ir speciali j ugdymosi poreiki turintys mokiniai). Ta iau nuo pirmos klas s akcentuota ypatinga globa ir pagalbos b tinyb Evaldui, išsakyta tiek mo iut s, tiek mokytojos, peraugo hiperglob. Ypa didel globa suponuoja tokias situacijas, kai viskas padaroma už mokin , jam net nesp jus pabandyti kažk atlikti pa iam. Taip ugdymo proceso dalyviai, nors ir vedami pa i geriausi ketinim , lyg ir pradeda orientuotis elgesio ir emocij sutrikim turin io mokinio ekskliuzij kasdienin je veikloje: minimaliai suteikdami pasirinkimo, apsisprendimo laisy s, slopindamai mokinio saviraišk ir sigalinim , pasitik jim savo j gomis bei sav s, kaip lygiaver io ugdymo proceso dalyvio, savivok . Tai išsako ne tik dalyviai, bet ir po pirm j susitikim užfiksuoji tyr jos pasteb jimai ir refleksijos: *Evaldas kalb jo mažiausiai, kartais sutikdamas, o kartais tik patyl damas. Jam gerai taip kaip yra, kai visi juo r pinasi ir padaro už j.*

Po pirm j susitikim žvelgtas tam tikras netikslumas mokyklos bendruomen s sampratoje apie integracijos ir inkliuzijos, kaip speciali j poreiki turin i mokini ugdymo siekiamyb s, procesus. Evaldo mo iut , mokytojai akcentuoja ypating , intensyvi pagalb EES turin iam mokinui, teikiam tiek mokytoj , tiek mokin . O gyvendant inkliuzin ugdym bendrojo lavingimo mokykloje, svarbiausia sunkum turintiems mokiniams suteikti galimyb visapusiskai dalyvauti ugdymo, bendruomenin se, kasdienin se veiklose kaip ir bet kuriam kitam ugdymo proceso dalyviui. Mokslininkai (Cole, 2002; Florian, 2002; Jull, 2008; Rose, 2002) akcentuoja svarbiausi inkliuzinio ugdymo skatinimo s lyg – suteikti mokiniams galimyb dalyvauti sprendim pri mimo procesuose. Analizuojamu atveju mokinui ši galimyb buvo labai minimalizuota ar net eliminuota, teikiant „visokeriop pagalb“.

Aktyvinant EES turin io mokinio dalyvavim bendroje veikloje, sprendim pri mimo procesuose (Westwood, 2003; Scheuermann, Hall, 2008), buvo siekiama tobulinti asmeninio apsisprendimo (*self-determination*) ir savivaldos (*self-management*) g džius, skatinant tiksl išsik lim , sav s instruktavim , savistab , sav s vertinim ir pastiprinim .

2 etapas – veiklos planavimas, problem ir uždavini numatymas, resurs paieška, **konsultuojantis su situacijoje dalyvaujan iais**, aktualizuojant asmenin s veiklos poky ius, vyko paralleliai su 3-iuoju etapu. Bendros veiklos (planuojant, veikiant, stebint, vertinant, reflektuojant su visais ugdymo proceso dalyviais) id ja buvo priimta mokytoj , Evaldo, jo mo iut s ir vertinta kaip viena iš galim ir šiuolaikin je ugdymo realyb je aktualesni elgesio ir emocij problem sprendimo veikl , dar nebandyt mokykloje. Mokyklos bendruomen akcentavo bendradarbiavimo su t vais stiprinim , pripažindama, kad ši veikla dažniausiai apsiribodavo trumpalaik mis konsultacijomis. Evaldo mo iut rod ypating poreik susipažinti su vaikai iui d stan iais mokytojais ir išsakyti problemas. Evaldas taip pat aiškiai išreišk nor artimiau susipažinti su mokytojais ir aktyviau dalyvauti klas s bei mokyklos gyvenime. Diskusij metu buvo nutarta suformuoti pozityvaus elgesio palaikymo grup , kurios veikloje dalyvaut Evaldas, jo mo iut , lietuvi kalbos, matematikos mokytojai, aukl toja, specialioji pedagog ir Evaldo klas s draugai: Saulius, Mangirdas bei Agn . Specialioji pedagog sutiko koordinuoti grup s darb , derinti susitikim laik su tyr ja ir kitais grup s nariais, palaikyti bei pastiprinti juos kasdienin se ugdymo proceso veiklose. Su visais dalyviais susitarta d 1 susitikim periodiškumo (kart per m nes), suderintas laikas.

3 etapo ciklas – kiekvienam ugdymo proceso dalyviui inicijuojant **poky ius** **savo veikloje**, vidini bei išorini resurs paieška ap m du pozityvaus elgesio palaikymo grup s susitikimus ir nuolatinius pokalbius telefonu su mokyklos speciali ja pedagoge. B tina pažym ti, kad kai kurie dalyviai (Evaldas, aukl toja ir specialioji pedagog) savo veiklas prad jo planuoti jau pirm j susitikim metu.

Ugdymo proceso dalyvi poky i savo veikloje inicijavimas ir refleksijos

Dalyviai	Problem identifikavimas, tiksl apibr žimas	Konkre i veikl ir veiksm planavimas
Evaldas	Diskusij metu išaišk jo, kad Evaldas nenori nešioti akin mokykloje, nes bijo, kad iš jo gali šaipyti kiti mokiniai. Patikinus, kad daugelis žmoni nešioja akinus, be to, ir grup je yra mokytoj su akiniais, bernukas sutiko nešioti akinius ir r pintis j prieži ra. <i>Prašyti pagalbos per pamok , kelti rank , kai neaišku. Užsirašyti nam darbus ir juos pasakyti mo iutei. Stengtis savarankiškai susirasti dalyk kabinetus.</i>	Susitarta, kad E. prad s nešioti akinius, pats užsirašys nam darbus, kas savait pildys Savo veiklos vertinimo form ⁸ .
1 veiklos ciklo refleksija	Mažai kalba, tik primygintai paprašytas atsako klausimus. Jau susiranda aukl tojos kabinet , ta iau kit dalyk kabinetus dar nelabai: <i>kartais nerandu kabineto</i> . Pabr žia, kad pagalb jam teikia draugai: <i>mano draugai S., M., A. Stengiasi paduoti nam darb s siuvin mokytojams pats</i> . Išsako ir nenumatytais poky ius: <i>istorijos mokytoja pyksta, kad t s siuvin reikia paduoti, sako, tu k , pats neprisimeni</i> .	Pats išsik 1 sau tikslus kitai savaitei: <i>paduosiu nam darb s siuvin mokytojai; susirasiu kabinetus; stengsiuos kelti rank per pamok ; istorijos nam darbus užsirašysiu pats; pasidarysiu korteles ir jomis naudosiuos per lietuvi pamok</i> .
2 veiklos ciklo refleksija	Džiaugiasi perskait s knyg „Haris Poteris“, pradeda po truput pareikšti savo nuomon ir norus: <i>man raudona spalva nepatinka. Noriu juodos. Man patinka juoda spalva</i> . Savo veikl mokinys pradeda vertinti adekva iai, analizuoj, kas pavyko ir kas ne.	Evaldas diskusijoje dalyvavo minimaliai, dažnai atsakydavo „nežina“ ir ži r davo mo iut , k ji pasakys. Nuspren toliau siekti t pa i tiksl , juos papild : <i>pasiimsiu vadov l pasibaigus pamokai</i> .
Mo iut	Veiklas projektuoja mokytoj pagalb Evaldui: <i>kad mokytojai liept pasiži r ti, kas užduota; bei klas s draug pagalb : Jau ia reikia (nam darb užrašymas) Edvaldo paprašyti, kad pad t . Evaldo savarankiškum skatina, akcentuodama kit neigiam poži r : sakiau jau dabar eik pats namo, o tai kaimynai prad s juoktis, kad draugai tave vedžioja</i> .	<i>Nešioja akinukus, viskas gerai, niekas neprasivardžiuoja. Namuose anks iau visada sakydavau, užsid k akinius, o dabar jau nereikia. [mo .];</i>
1 veiklos ciklo refleksija	Akcentuoja d mesio trumpalaikiškum : <i>pavargo ir nežino, kur k rašyti; išsiblaškym : jis palieka knygas</i> . Jau iamas mo iut s dominavimas santykiose ir veiklose: <i>tik pasid k paukš iuk , o aš rasiu; neatsižvelgimas jo poreikius ir tvirtos nuomon s laikymasis: ta juoda susimakliavos, ia kaip šviesoforas. Susirasime raudon ir viskas bus gerai</i> . Iškelia mokytoj keliam reikalavim menkos derm s klausim ir išreišk savo baimes: <i>bijau, kad vaik neužsis st .</i>	Diskusijos metu paakcentavus b tinyb siklausyti vaikai io norus, patiriamus jausmus, nuspren : <i>mes apsitarime kiekvien dien , kaip jam sek si mokykloje</i> .
Saulius	S. labai aktyviai dalyvavo, dažnai atsakin jo už Evald . Teig , kad skatina draug pa iam susirasti kabinetus: <i>sek si gerai, mes eidavome paskui, o jis ieškodavo</i> .	Nuspren teikti draugui trumpalaik pagalb , o ne visišk glob .
1 veiklos ciklo refleksija	Jau iasi atsakingas už draug , aiškiai išd sto s kmes: <i>jam neblogai sek si ieškoti, jis pasak , kur aukl tojos kabinetas</i> .	Diskusijos metu išsiaiškinus, kuo skiriasi „pagalba“ ir „globa“, teigia, kad nuo šiol suteiks draugui kuo daugiau laisv s.
Aukl toja 1 veiklos ciklo refleksija	Skatinti savarankiškum : susirandant dalyko klas . Skatino mokin susirasti aukl tojos kabinet : <i>band me duoti kuo daugiau E. laisv s, kad jis nueit aukl tojos kabinet iš bet kokio kabineco; pabr ž , kad Evaldas kartu su kitais mokiniais dalyvavo mokyklos renginyje</i> .	Aukl toja planuoja pasikalb ti su mokiniais apie globos ribojim Evaldui ir atidžiau pasteb ti mokin : <i>pasteb siu, kaip E. dalyvauja užklasiniame renginyje</i> . Aktyvinti veikl po pamok .
2 veiklos ciklo refleksija	<i>Man atrodo, jis šiek tiek geriau orientuojasi, bet jam sunku tiek daug informacijos apdoroti</i> . Aktualizuojia reflektysi aplink stok : <i>mokytoja nežino, k mes darome; ir b tinyb informuoti bei pasitelkti kitus mokytojus: su ta veikla reikia supažindinti visus mokytojus</i> .	T sia popamokin s veiklos aktyvinim : <i>o kok tu darb gal - tumei parod pasi lyti</i> . Nusprenžia su savo klase dalyvauti respublikiniame mokin k rybini darb konkurse „Galiu aš, gali ir tu“.

⁸ Savo veiklos vertinimo form Evaldas pild kas savait nuo 2007 12 21 iki 2008 04 11.

Matematikos mokytoja	Akcentuoja apatiškum ir klas s draug hiperglob : <i>aš susidariau nuomon , kad turi už j kas nors padaryti <...> kai prie jo atsistoj, tai jis ieško, bet grei iau Edvardas padarys už j.</i>	Aktyvinti per pamok , mokyti užsirašyti nam darbus ir patikrinti, kaip sek si.
1 veiklos ciklo refleksija	Stebi pamokoje: <i>tai aš prad jau steb ti, ar užsirašo nam darbus.</i> Kelia klausim d l hiperglobos: <i>draugas sako, aš buvau nu j s j atvesti mokykl . Bet gal ia draugiškai, reik s pasitikslinti; veiklos naudingumo: duok Dieve, kad b t naudos ir mums, ir tam vaikiukui. Akcentuoja reflektiv aplink stok : <i>gerai, kad su speciali ja pedagoge pabendrauji, pasikalbi, o taip tai n ra su kuo pasikalb ti.</i></i>	<i>Mano tikslas, reikia skatinti, kad jis savarankiškai kaž daryt . Paskatinti, kad jis atsiverst knyg , kad susirast pratim ir kad užsirašyt s lyg . Pri justi aš j paskatinisu, tu dar neatsivertei, neišgirdai.</i>
Lietivi kalbos mokytoja	Pastebi mokinio savarankiškumo požymius: <i>jisai jau toks žvalesnis matosi, pasitikintis, akinukus nešioja, nam darb s siuvin turi.</i> Pabr žia bendros diskusijos svarb : <i>tas bendravimas, kad apie kiekvien vaik apsitarime, visi mokytojai, pas di, pasikalbi, o tai vis b game ir b game <...></i>	Aktyvinti per pamok , mokyti užsirašyti nam darbus ir patikrinti, kaip sek si. Pasi lo mokinui pagalbos prašymo strategij : <i>gal su kokiomis kortel mis bandytume pažaisti: pasidarytumei korteles raudona – reikia pagalbos, žalia – aišku, geltona – nor iau pagalbos.</i>
1 veiklos ciklo refleksija	Apibendrina savo steb jimus: <i>jau ir ia pasteb jau, jis žymiai dr sesnis, daugiau kalba. Pats paduodavo s siuvin , neužmiršdavo pasiūtmi.</i>	Nusprendžia formalizuoti Evaldo steb jim pamokoje: <i>man lengviau bus steb ti, kai pasidarysiu form .</i>
Specialioji pedagog	Akcentuoja informacijos grupavimo ir trumpinimo strategij : <i>mokyti j reikia užsirašyti sutrumpintai informacij ir taip, kad jis suprast ;</i> ta iau kartu lyg ir iniciatyv užrašant nam darbus perkelia dalyk mokytojams: <i>reikia kiekvieno dalyko mokytojo prasvyti, kad jie užrašyt nam darbus, aš asmeniškai pakalb siu.</i>	Kartu su Evaldu apsartari pra jusios savait s veiklas, pasiekimus ir tobulintinas sritis. Kas savait teiki pagalb pildant Sav s vertinimo form , numatyti veiklos tikslus kitai savaitei.
1 veiklos ciklo refleksija	Išskiria intensyvi ir nuolatin pagalb , teikiam namuose: <i>Vaikiukas prat s, kad namuose juo r - pinamasi. Su pagalba jis dirba.</i> Konstatuoja motiu s dominavim santykiuose su Evaldu: <i>mo iute, j s primetate savo nuomon . Gaunasi toks nesuderinamumas.</i>	T sti pokalbius su Evaldu, veikl vertinim ir sivertinim . grup s veikl traukti kitus mokytojus: <i>aš su ja pasikalb siu ir pakviesiu grup s veikl .</i>
Mokyklos direktooriaus pavaduotoja	Pabr žia b tinyb išsiaiškinti vis ugdymo proceso dalyvi pozicijas, siekiant pozityvi poky i : <i>mes tam ir susirenkame, kad išsiaiškintume. Kad pa iam ir visiems kitiems b t gerai.</i>	Pažymi informacijos sklaidos apie tiriam sias veiklas svarb : <i>surinksime mokytojus ir juos informuosime apie pad t , kad jie pamatyti , kas ia daroma ir d l ko tai darome.</i>

Evaldo atvejo situacijos analiz atskleid gana žem mokinio savivert , atsiribojim nuo bet kokios veiklos ar net infantilum , laukiant ir gaunant visa apiman i „pagalb“, kai mo iut , klas s draugai ir mokytojai net elementarius kasdieninius veiksmus atlieka už j . Pradin se klas se tokia situacija tenkino visus, ta iau penkoje klas je, kai mokiniai „išeina iš vieno kabineto“ ir patenka dalykin sistem , kuri savaime reikalauja savarankiškos veiklos (dalyko kabineto susiradimas, „per jimas“ nuo vieno dalyko prie kito (skirtingi mokytojai, j reikalavimai ir metodai), suponavo nepageidaujamas situacijas mokinio veiklos aspektu. Tod 1 vienas iš esmini keliam tiksl , išryšk justi diskusij su ugdymo proceso dalyviais metu, buvo aktyvinti mokinio savarankišk veikl ir atsakomyb , pasitik jim savimi, savivert , siekiant traukti nauj veikl ir s veik konstravim , stiprinant savo vert s poj t ir projektuojant s km s džiaugsmo galimyb .

Kas savait pildydamas Savo veiklos vertinimo form , Evaldas išsikeldavo savo veiklos tikslus, steb davo, kaip jam sek si juos gyvendinti (žym damas *kiekvien dien , dažnai, retai, niekada*), apib dindavo savo veiklos intensyvum (*daug, vidutiniškai, mažai*), savo savijaut ir pasiekimus moksle, savait s s kmes, nes kmes, simintinus vykius, kas nepatiko, ir numatydavo veiklos tiksl , susijus su laisvalaiku ar veikla namuose. Tai skatino mokin apm stysi savo veiklas, santykius su klas s draugais, mokytojais ir mo iute, numatyti savo veiklos prioritetus ir išsikelti aktualius kitos savait s tikslus. Savo veiklos periodiška analiz inicijavo Evaldo diskusijas ne tik su speciali ja pedagoge, bet ir su mo iute, aptariant vykius mokykloje ir numatant berniukui aktualias laisvalaikio veiklas. Veiklos tyrimo dalyvaujant pirmuose etapuose, planuodamas laisvalaik , Evaldas orientuodavosi asmeninius poreikius (*perskaityti „Har Poter “*), o v liau prad ta akcentuoti pagalba kitiems

(*susitvarkyti kambar, pad ti mo iutei išplauti indus, dirbtis sode*). Pamažu Evaldas per jo nuo „aš ir pasaulis“ prie „aš pasaulyje, s veikoje“.

Aptariant mokytojų asmeninių veiklų inicijavimo, vykdymo, stebėjimo, vertinimo ir reflektavimo procesus, akivaizdžiai matyti, kad vieni mokytojai vis dar orientuoja kitų dalyvių (Evaldo, mo iut s, kitų mokytojų) veiklą keitimą paskatinimis ir savo veiklos projektuoja siekdamis pakeisti kitus. Svarbu pažymoti, kad kai kurie mokytojai jau pradėjo planuoti, veikti ir vertinti savo veiklos. Lietuvių kalbos mokytoja pateikia savo stebėjimą vertinimus ir nusprendžia pasiruošti Evaldo stebėjimo pamokoje formą. Aukštai toja aktualizuojant reflektivinių aplinkos stoką ir būtinybę informuoti bei pasitelkti kitus mokytojus. Mokytojai pradeda diskutuoti apie galios santykį dominavimą mokinio atžvilgiu: specialioji pedagogas pabrėžia per didelį mo iut s dominavimą numatant ir paskiriant Evaldui aktualias (jos nuomone) veiklos. Aukštai toja ir mo iut išskelia grupęs veikloje nedalyvaujančius mokytojų santykį su mokinio aspektu. Galios dominavimas santykiose ugdymo proceso dalyvių analizuojamas ne kaip konkretaus asmens ypatybė, o kaip asmens pozicija tam tikroje situacijoje.

Pozityvaus elgesio palaikymo grupės diskusijų metu pradeda ryškiai veiklos tyrimo dalyvaujant požymiai: kritiška iškilusių problemų analizė, atsižvelgiant vis dalyvių nuomonėms ir diskutuojant ieškoma bendrasis lygio taškas; stebėjimų analizė, sprendimai pri mimo suderinimams, bendros veiklos numatytiems, akcentuojant kiekvieno dalyvio našumą. Mokyklos administracijos dalyvavimas keliuose susitikimuose paskatino darbo grupės narių atsivertimą bendruomenei ir savo veiklai pristatymu. Specialioji pedagogas kartu su klasės aukštai toja iniciuoja dalyvavimą Šiaulių universiteto bei Švietimo ir mokslo ministerijos organizuojamame respublikiniame mokininkų rybinių darbų konkurse „Galiu aš, gali ir tu“ ir pateikia paraiškų organizatoriams.

4 etapas – bendros ugdymo veiklos, konstruojant pozityvaus elgesio palaikymą, planavimas, pokyčiai ugdymo procese stebėjimams, reflektavimas ir vertinimas, naujų tikslų išsiplėtimas, veiklos numatytiems. Šis ciklas savo trukmė buvo pats ilgiausias (6 mėnesių), apimtas pozityvaus elgesio palaikymo grupės susitikimus, pokalbius telefonu su dalyviais, bendravimais elektroniniais laiškais. Ugdymo proceso dalyvių veikla šiame etape apžvelgiama orientuojantis **emocijų ir elgesio sutrikimų turinio mokinio aktyvų dalyvavimą bendrose veiklose ir sprendimą pri mimo procesuose.**

Emocijų ir elgesio sutrikimų turinio mokinio ugdymo situacija ir konstruojamos veikos su aplinka veiksmingai pakito. Analizuojant Evaldo dalyvavimą (apimties, savo poreikių reprezentacijos, sprendimą pri mimo aspektu) pozityvaus elgesio palaikymo grupės diskusijose pastebimi akivaizdūs pokyčiai. Pirmoji susitikimų metu mokinys tik pritardavo išsakyti savo nuomonėms, laikydavosi neutralios pozicijos (lyg ir atsiribodamas nuo diskusijų) ar laukdavo, kol už jį atsakys kiti (klasės draugai, mo iut), o trečiąjame ir ketvirtajame veiklos tyrimo dalyvaujant etapuose Evaldas vis daugiau sijungdavo pokalbius, analizuodavo savo veiklos ir išsakydavo savo poreikius. Atvejo tyrimo protokolo analizė rodo, kad pirmoji susitikimų metu mokinys minimaliai dalyvaudavo pokalbiuose (protokoluose fiksuota 21–30 žodžių). Pozityvaus elgesio palaikymo konstruavimo grupės vieno iš susitikimų metu Evaldas diskusijose dalyvavo aktyviai (112 žodžių), o vieno iš paskutinių susitikimų metu mokinys savo mintis, emocijas, vykdytas veiklos ir jų analizė išreiškė 324 žodžiais, užfiksuotais tyrimo protokole. Tai rodo akivaizdūs mokinio išlaisvės, komunikacinių, savo reprezentacinių gebėjimų iššlavimą, aktyvumą bendraujant ir kalbant su grupės nariais. Tai, pasak mokyklos specialiosios pedagogės: *Kad jis dabar su mumis bendrauja, pasako, kaip sek si, tai jau labai daug. [spec.]* Komunikacinius gebėjimus, laisvumą, atsiradus bendraujant, fiksuojant, ir tyrimą savo užrašuose: *Evaldas jaut si visiškai laisvai, pats rinkosi naujas veiklos, juokavo. Kalbėjo tikra, „gyva“ kalba. domu tai, kad net pasibaigus diskusijai ir kai kuriems mokytojams iš jūs, Evaldas vis tiek pasiliko, tik atsis do prie kompiuterio, kur kartu su I. žaidimais.*

Evaldas pradeda analizuoti savo bendravimą su klasės draugais: *Globoja klasiokai, bet taip jau intensyviai ne;* veiklos mokykloje: *Jau iuosi gerai, pats kabinetus randu;* bei namuose: *Namuose savarankiškai pradėti jau mokytis, stengiuosi pasirinkti ir apsirengti pats.* Aptardamas savo veiklos vertinimo procedūras, mokinys teigia: *Man jau pradeda atsibasti tie lapai;* ir pasiūlius nusprendžia pildyti veiklos dienoraštį: *Namuose parašysiu dienoraštį, man geriau dienoraštį rašyti, tie lapai jau atsibodo.* Romanas tai nerašysiu, bet pasistengsiu kelis kartus per savaitę parašyti.

Dienoraštį išrašymas (Buehl, 2004; Polard, 2006) skatina mokinius ir mokytojus planuoti, vykdinti savo veiklos ir, tai apgalvojus, laisvai aprašyti. Siekiant aktyvinti Evaldo veiklą ir sutelkti dėmesį į jausmų bei potyrių analizę, pasiūlyta fiksuoti kasdienius vykius, vykusius

tieki klas je, mokykloje, tiek namuose, veiklos dienoraštyje. Veiklos dienoraš io analiz atskleid , kad pirmuosiuose užrašuose dominuoja detalus vyki atspind jimas: *Iš ryto darau viskt pat , k darau kiekvien dien . Par j s iš mokyklos pailsiu ir darau pamokas. Po to aš b gumiem . Vakare einu miegoti.* Pamažu Evaldas pradeda apžvelgti domesnus vykius: *mokytoja mane pagyr , kad geriau skaitau; bei išsako savo jausmus: esu laimingas, kad išmokau važiuoti su dvira iu; dabar esu dr sesnis; apib dina b senas: labai ting jau keltis, bet k liausi; nusakones kmes: tik ne visk gerai prisimenu; blogiausiai man sek si matematika; analizuojas santiukius su draugais: o draugai mane iš tolo stebi, ar susirasu reikiams kabinet ; par jome su M. namo, pasikalb jome ir jis iš jo; bei artimaisiais: mo iut mane labai bara, o paskui v l susitaikome⁹.*

Mokytojai taip pat akcentuoja Evaldo savarankiškumo padid jim ; pagalb , teikiam padedant sitraukti bendr klas s, bendruomen s veikl ; dr sum ir aktyvum pamokoje; mokinio nebijojim pasisakyti, laisv ir aiškum d stant savo mintis.

Evaldo artim j nuolatinis dalyvavimas grup s veikloje – vienas svarbiausi šio atvejo akcent . Mo iut , veikl pradžioje daugiau orientavusis vaikai io problem išk lim , aiškiai išreiškusi intensyvios globos poreik ir laukianti konsultacij iš mokytoj , pozityvaus elgesio palaikymo grup s veikl metu tapo aktyvia dalyve, kelian ia probleminius klausimus, diskutuojan ia ir ieškan ia keli jiems spr sti bei pastiprinan ia Evald tiek mokymosi: *Daugybos lentel simin , bet jeigu nepasikartoja, tai v l pamiršta. Reik s jam pasidaryti kortel su daugybos lentele, nes jeigu aš padarysiu, tai jokios naudos; tiek buitin se veiklose: R bus jis jau pats pasiima, kartais klausia: „Kur mano batai?“, tai sakau: „Ant lub kabu.“ Apžvelgdama visus mokslo metus vykusias veiklas, mo iut džiaugiasi bendradarbiavimu su mokytojais, bendra veikla ir nuolatiniu d mesiu, skatinant pozityvius poky ius: labai gerai, kai mokytojas išgirstu. Ir Evaldas dr sesnis, bendrauja, susipaž sta; man labai patiko, kad mano vaiku kažkas r pinasi.*

Pozityvaus elgesio palaikymo grup s r m si šeim orientuotu ugdymo konceptu (Summers, Gavin, Purnell-Hall, Nelson, 2003), siekiant šeimos, kaip pirmin s sprendimo pri mimo institucijos, galinimo, visapusiško vaiko ir šeimos poreiki išryškinimo, tenkinimo bendradarbiaujant tarpusavyje, remiantis šeimos stipryb mis ir resursais; bendroje veikloje

svarbiausiu tikslu iškeliant pagarba ir pasitik jimu gr stos emocin s aplinkos k rim bei kiekvieno dalyvio pozityvios savijautos konstravim .

5 etapas – veiklos tyrimo dalyvaujant rezultat pristatymas dalyviams, interpretacij bei žvalg suderinimas, kritin refleksija.

Baigiamojo veiklos tyrimo dalyvaujant etape buvo inicijuotas veiklos ir rezultat pristatymas Mokytoj tarybos pos dyje ir atvejo analiz s pristatymas dalyviams bei mokyklos administracijai. Mokytoj tarybos pos džio metu Evaldas papasakojo apie vykdytas veiklas per mokslo metus, pasidalijo savo sp džiais ir pasiekimais. Mokinys jaut si laisvai, kalb jo dr siai apie savo s kmes, buvo jau iamas visos mokyklos bendruomen s palaikymas. Evaldas, apib dindamas savo veiklas, išsak bendros veiklos su mokytojais, keliant trumpalaikius tikslus, naud asmeniniams poky iams: *Aš pats pasikei iau, kad nebesu toks užsidar s. Man pad jo tie susitikimai su mokytojais, kad nebesu toks užsidar s. O tie tikslai, kuriuos keliuos, padeda man kažk padaryti, tiesiog po truput l kažk daryti. Tie tikslai man pad jo daryti mažus darbelius vienas po kito; ir išreišk pageidavim t sti panašias veiklas ir kitais mokslo metais: Nor iau ir kitais metais taip susitikin ti, nes noriu pasikalb ti su visais mokytojais, su jais labiau susipažinti ir kad jie mane suprast . Dabar mokytojai mane daugiau supranta ir aš juos daugiau pažinau. Pasaky iau ir kitam vaikui dalyvauti tuose susitikimuose.* Mokytojai, apib dindami savo veiklas, patirtus jausmus bei poky ius teigia: *Kai gavau klas , buvau strese. Vaikai turi ger bruož pad ti vienas kitam, noriu už tai pad koti buvusiai pradini klasi mokytojai.* Evaldas visada tur jo glob iš kit mokini , tik reik jo j pakreipti kita linkme. [aukl.]; *Labai gražiai prad jome bendrauti su juo. Net ir susitikus „Norfoje“ jo akys nušvito. Jis jau pripaž sta mane kaip savo žmog , tiesiog pri jo ir mes pabendravome.* [techn.].

Apibendrinimai ir išvados

Ugdymo proceso dalyvi (mokytoj , mokinio, jo šeimos nari , klas s draug) „savaip“ suvoktos integracijos siekiant inkliuzijos paradigm s nuostatos (b tinyb teikti visokeriop pagalb EES turin iam mokinui) peraugo hiperglob , mokinio eliminavim priimant sprendimus, pasirenkant, vykdant bet koki veikl ir prisiimant atsakomyb už jos rezultatus. Taip EES mokinys tapo apatiškas, pakl stantis reikalavimams ir reikalaujantis nuolatin s „pagalbos“ iš kit : klas s draug , mokytoj , šeimos nari . Pradin se klas se diegta „pagalbos kitokiam“

⁹ Iš mokinio dienoraš io.

kult ra – gr̄ sta lyg ir integracijos, humanizmo nuostatomis – drauge inicijavo EES turin io mokinio kaip „kitokio“: negeban io, negalin io, nemokan io identifikavim šeimos nari , klas s draug , mokytoj sampratose.

Veiklos tyrimo dalyvaujant organizavimas realioje ugdymosi institucijoje pad jo atskleisti unikalias mokyklos patirtis ir s lygas, sutelkti visus ugdymo proceso dalyvius EES turin io mokinio esamos situacijos analizei, veiklos planavimui ir vykdymui, aktyvinant mokinio dalyvavim mokymo(si), sprendim pri mimo procesuose, diskurs dialogue, interes derinime, kuriant ir realizujant, vertinant ir reflektuojant naujas patirtis:

1. Lygiavert s partneryst s pagrindu kartu su mokiniu konstruodami veiklas mokytojai pamažu per jo nuo mokinio drausminimo, kontroliavimo ar ypatingos globos akcentavimo prie pozityvaus elgesio palaikymo, skatinimo ir pastiprinimo, kas aktyvino mokinio dalyvavim bei inicijavo pozityvaus elgesio ir emocij apraišk gaus jim mokytojo ir mokinio, mokinio ir bendraklasi , mokinio ir jo šeimos nari interakcijoje.
2. Mokytoj veiklos orientacija mokinio aktyvinim , konstruojant s km s situacijas ugdymo proceso metu, kartu su mokiniu numatant mažus veiklos žingsnelius ir teikiant paskatinimus už j gyvendinim , leido mokinui patirti s km , k 1 mokymosi motyvacij , ir b tent tai 1 m ne tik mokymosi rezultat pager jim , bet ir padid jus sav s vertinim . Šis procesas pedagogin s veiklos prasme kito nuo pesimizmo, nerimo, baimi iki konstravimo galinan ios aplinkos, skatinan ios mokin pl toti savo žinias ir kompetencijas, pasitik jim savimi bei savirealizacij .
3. Reikalavim ir taisykli išgrynnimas kartu su mokiniu analizuojant ir aptariant pageidaujamo elgesio sampratas, emocin s raiškos ypatybes, akcentuojant asmens individualum bei unikalum paskatino mokinio individualaus potencialo atskleidim ir aktyvino mokinio dalyvavim . Mokinio pozicija tyrimo metu kito nuo formalaus dalyvavimo, pasyvios pozicijos iki aktyvaus dalyvavimo, išbandant naujas veiklas, jas analizuojant, vertinant bei išsakant asmeninius poreikius, atstovaujant savo interesams.
4. Mokinio savistabos, savianaliz s veikl pl - tojimas, skatinant steb ti savo elges ir emocij raišk , išskirti veiklos prioritetus ir tikslingai planuoti, vertinti asmeninius pasieki-

mus, reflektuoti ir analizuoti nes kmes – suk r prielaidas mokinio savikontrol s ir savivaldos geb jim pl totei, individualiai atsakomybei.

5. Pl tojami emocij ir elgesio sutrikim turinio mokinio ir jo šeimos galinimo procesai aktyvinant lygiavert dalyvavim , stiprinant individual potencial , tobulinant tarpasmeninio bendravimo ir mokymosi veikiant geb jimus, skatinant savistab ir atsakomyb už savo veiklas, inicijuojant bendradarbiavimu gr̄ stas veiklas, konstruojant pozityvaus elgesio palaikymo apraiškas šeimoje.

galinimo proces ir apibr žim gausumas, vairi lygmen bei kontekst raiška suponuoja galimyb analizuoti, tyrin ti ne tik pla iuoj filosofiniu aspektu, bet ir panagrin ti galinimo proces raišk konkretioje ugdymo proceso realyb je, aktyvinant elgesio ir emocij sutrikim turin io mokinio, jo šeimos dalyvavim , pl tojant galinim orientuot praktik bendojolavimo mokykloje. galinimas yra nuolat besit - siantis procesas, aktyvinantis mokinio dalyvavim , traukiantis pozityvius poky ius, susijusius su individu savigarba, savuoju „Aš“ identitetu ir padedantis kurti bei pl sti prasmingus socialinius ryšius.

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ISSN 1392-5369

*Specialusis ugdymas. 2011. Nr. 1 (24), 139–149**Special Education. 2011. No. 1 (24), 139–149*

EMPOWERMENT OF A PUPIL WITH BEHAVIOURAL AND EMOTIONAL DISORDERS: ENCOURAGING PARTICIPATION IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

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The article presents a case study on encouraging active participation of a pupil with behavioural and emotional disorders through developing empowerment processes. The methodology of participatory action research, activities and stages are reviewed. The research sample was: pupil (N = 1), classmates (N = 3), grandmother (N = 1), teachers (N = 5), specialist (N = 1), administration (N = 2). Empowerment processes used with the pupil with behavioural and emotional disorders are disclosed emphasizing the pupil's involvement in activity planning, implementation, evaluation and reflection on changes through the activation of his participation.

Keywords: *pupil with behavioural and emotional disorders, active participation, empowerment, participatory action research.*

Introduction

The education of pupils with behavioural and emotional disorders (BED) is regulated by the Law on Education of the Republic of Lithuania¹, Law on Child's Minimal and Average Care², orders of the minister of education and science of the Republic of Lithuania³ and through various programmes and projects⁴. Recent laws or projects are orientated towards care, returning to school, and crisis management of pupils with behavioural and emotional disorders. They are based on the principles of priority of the child's interests and wellbeing; the child's participation, making child related decisions; individualisation; educating the child to carry out duties and take responsibility for his/her actions; non-separation from the family; provision of care as close to the place of residence as possible; and involvement of the community in the social integration process. The Education Laws of Lithuania advocate for

and define a democratic policy that is grounded in equal rights and opportunities and encourages integration and the inclusion of pupils with behavioural and emotional disorders. Seeking inclusion, integration has already been acted upon in the system of Lithuanian education for several decades through educating pupils with special educational needs in mainstream institutions (Ališauskienė, Miltenienė, 2004; Ambrukaitis, 2005; Galkienė, 2005; Kaffemanienė, 2005; Ruškus, Mažeikis, 2007). Inclusion is grounded in the main idea that people with disorders have to live in the same environment as others and have their needs met. Inclusion is "being together" (Fasting, 2010; Tilstone, Florinan, Rose, 2002), following the main principle of social integration: to create equal conditions to participate in social educational activities for all, both disabled and non-disabled pupils. Inclusion means social relationships are grounded on partnership principles and the philosophy of tolerating otherness (Ruškus, 2002). Educating pupils with behavioural and emotional disorders in the mainstream school processes, grounded on integration and inclusion ideas, are not viewed as a factual reality. There is a generalised concept of the cohesion of interactions and activities, developed in everyday educational situations using value bearing approaches. These are given by participants in the educational process through principles of integration and inclusion. A pupil with behavioural and emotional disorders in an inclusive school initiates the teacher's learning and positive changes in both teaching and learning activities and in the area of personal values and approaches.

¹ Law on Education of the Republic of Lithuania (relevant edition since 2011-07). No. XIP-1814 (3). Vilnius.

² Law on Child's Minimal and Average Care. June 28, 2007. No. X-1238. State News, 2007-07-19, No. 80-3214. Vilnius.

³ Regarding Approval of Procedure Description for Crisis Management in Schools. July 12, 2007. No. ISAK-1374. Vilnius; Regarding Approval of Plan of Measures for Implementation of the Law on Child's Minimal and Average Care of the Republic of Lithuania. November 19, 2007. No. ISAK-2244. Vilnius.

⁴ Program for Returning Children that do not Attend Schools back to Education (draft) [viewed 2008-03-06]. Available at: <http://www.smm.lt/teisine_baze/docs/projektai>; Amendment to the Law on Education of the Republic of Lithuania (draft) [viewed 2008-03-06]. Available at: <http://www.smm.lt/teisine_baze/docs/projektai>.

Empowerment acknowledges a persons' experiences, interpretations and values (in this case of pupils with emotional and behavioural disorders) as a constituent of social discourse, and promotes participation in a discourse dialogue and adjustment of interests in the development of competence and self-confidence (Ruškus, Mažeikis, 2007). Specialists who seat their activities in an empowerment philosophy create environments and interactions that encourage the enhancement of the person's potential. This leads to the initiation of individual and cooperation based activities that promote change environment and the institution and create an empowering atmosphere (Lee, 2001). The development of a critical consciousness, the inducement of positive self-awareness and the initiation of active participation in decision making processes are important for the empowerment of the pupil with emotional and behavioural disorders. Researchers, emphasizing family empowerment (Gerulaitis, 2007; Trumbull, Rothstein-Fish, Greenfield, Quiroz, 2001), accentuate the necessity of family involvement in the educational process. They advocate assessing and meeting the child's needs and solving problems at the personal and institutional levels. Empowerment processes are relevant not only for the pupil and his/her family but also for teachers. When all stakeholders participate in the jointly empowering activity, individual and group transformation processes take place. These improve the every life quality of participant's, their, interpersonal socialisation and cooperation skills (Fetterman, Wandersman, 2005; Kreisberg, 1992; Vaughan, Omvig, 2005). Empowerment encourages democratic processes in the institution (Ebersold, 2003), through listening to, and meeting the needs of the participants through the educational process, through the provision of new opportunities to develop self-respect, via the representation of one's interests, and by social participation. With regard to social participation, the aim is to develop a process that increases the opportunities of individuals' social participation (Ebersold, 2003; Gerulaitis, 2007; Lee, 2001; Ruškus, Mažeikis, 2007). In developing these interactions with pupils teachers seek to help participants to understand and evaluate one another, establish empowering relationships in class or at school, (self-)involve in meaningful activities, encourage the performance of new roles successfully, and emphasize their contribution in joint activities.

The education of pupils with behavioural and emotional disorders in Lithuanian mainstream schools is analysed in scientific research. Many of these (Civinskas, Levickait , Tamutien , 2006; Dereškevi ius, 2000; Dobrynnas ir kt., 2004; Kibickien , Tureikyt , 2007) are of a declarative character where the children's emotional and behavioural problems are defined and the authors present an understanding of the impact of the educational process upon pupils, parents, and teachers). Authors emphasize the diversity of subjective approaches and the juxtaposition between the participants of the educational process (pupils with behavioural and emotional disorders, their parents, peers, teachers, specialists and administrators). They identify and describe the behavioural and emotional problems, suggest activity goals and search for ways to implement and apply these in practice whilst evaluating and reflecting the results. In Lithuania there is some research (Masiulionien , Mikelkevi i t , Ostasevi ien , 2007; Piš alkien , 2008) on the application of consistency, evidence based practice, measures and models for solving behavioural and emotional problems and the education of pupils with attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Additionally there is research on the development of evidence based teacher's activity in the educational process of pupils with behavioural and emotional difficulties and/or disorders (Geležinien , 2010).

A theoretical review of these models demonstrates the diversity of theories of conception, identification and modelling of behavioural and emotional disorders and of the difficulties and problems. According to psychologists, psychiatrists, teachers and other specialists, an identification of the needs of participants in the educational process though an analysis of factors such as the determining of positive and negative behaviour and the projection of joint activity strategies are of utmost importance in the education of pupils with behavioural and emotional disorders in mainstream schools. Historically the education of pupils with behavioural and emotional disorders is transferred from a medical (clinical) to a social educational model. The cognitive behavioural and the ecosystems approach, grounded on a constructivist paradigm, is embedded progressively when the child is seen holistically in the environment of social relationships. New **questions** are raised by the consolidation of new theoretical paradigms.

These are: what activities have to be organised to encourage the active participation of the pupil with behavioural and emotional disorders? How does active participation in joint activities and decision-making processes empower the pupil with behavioural and emotional disorders?

Research subject: empowerment of the pupil with behavioural and emotional disorders, through active participation.

Research aim: to analyse and describe the empowerment of the pupil with behavioural and emotional disorders through active participation in the educational process.

Research methodology and process

Participatory action research was carried out at Radviliškis Vaižgantas basic school⁵. Research sample: pupil ($N = 1$), classmates ($N = 3$), grandmother ($N = 1$), teachers ($N = 5$), specialist ($N = 1$), administration ($N = 2$). The methodological approach of participatory action research (Coghlan, Brannick, 2005; Chandler, Torbet, 2003; Reason, Bradbury, 2006; Torbert, 2006) is based on the ideas of social constructivism. Reality is subjective and multiple; the world is understood through active involvement and in the development of symbolic meanings. Every participant of the educational process interprets situations and concepts in a different way and from a different perspective. Participatory research is a democratic process involving cognition and knowledge development, the acknowledgement of actions and roles of all participants in the initiation of systemic change.

In the case study data are triangulated, employing the data collection methods of interview, participant's reflections, the pupil's diary, observation recordings, of activity(self-)evaluation; the researcher's extrinsic reflections (recorded on dictaphone), documentation of one's observations and remarks in the note jotter, and the collection of data from different participants of the educational process.

The research data are analysed applying the principles of phenomenological analysis (Bitinas, Rupšienė, Žydžių naitė, 2008a, b): using information about the teachers' experiences of educating pupils with BED; the interactions and activities of the action research and an analysis of

the meanings constructed by participants of the educational process in objective reality. The data was analysed in order to find out what is common and unique using the method of content analysis of the reflections and providing an evaluation of the minutes of the activities.

"He needs help": Empowerment versus Care

The vision of Radviliškis Vaižgantas basic school is that the school is searching for a system that links all areas of educational activity, and is more distinctly orientated to the development of the person's communicative competency⁶. In the school there are 22 pupils with special educational needs (data of 2008), 60 pupils with speech and communication disorders, 1, with movement and posture disorder, and 1, with visual disorder. Support is provided by special educator's, speech therapist's and social pedagogue's. There is a Preventive Social Support Group and a Committee of Special Education. As to special education, the school relates its vision of inclusive education. Discussions are held with school specialists and teachers are involved with the implementation of inclusive education at school. In 2006–2007, the school took part in the empirical research "Teachers' Activities and Experiences, Educating Pupils with Emotional and Behavioural Problems" and chose two pupil cases for discussion. During interviews with teachers, school specialists and administrators it was found that there was a need to deepen knowledge about the problems of educating pupils with behavioural and emotional difficulties. Also, the school discussed its successful and less successful activities (one pupil, who was discussed during the interview, has moved to the Youth school). The school community expressed an interest in activate communication and cooperation with pupils' parents and the promotion of teachers' in-service training in the area of special education and research activity.

Stage 1: the cycle of situation analysis from the standpoints of all participants of the educational process (Table 1) encompassed 2 meetings: 1st meeting was the acquaintance with the participants, discussion of activity trends with the special educator; interviews with teachers of the Lithuanian language and mathematics, form tutor, special educator and grandmother, Evaldas. 2. The second was a discussion with the grandmother, form tutor and special educator.

⁵ Following ethics requirements, the wish of the school to introduce to the existing name of the school, presenting the data, was considered. The pupil's name is changed.

⁶ From the school website: <<http://www.vaizgantopagr.lt>>.

Table 1

Situation Analysis from the Standpoints of all Participants of the Educational Process

Stage 1 – situation analysis from the standpoints of all participants of the educational process		
Data (conclusion of assessment by the Pedagogical Psychological Service, biographic aspects of the pupil and his / her family)		
Meanings and senses of participants	Speakings: empirical indicators	Interpretation and conceptualisation
Emphasis on the pupil as a personality, describing his experiences, abilities and values	<i>In general he is very careful. [spec.];⁷</i>	Caution
	<i>In other areas he overtakes his peers, reading in particular; his body language is very well developed. [spec.];</i>	Reading abilities, expressive body language
	<i>My friends S., M., A. [E.];</i>	Friendliness
	<i>He is a healthy child; I commend him. He is very good at English pronunciation, I can't do it so well [gr.]; I don't interrupt his reading, he says what he has read there. [gr.];</i>	Emphasizing knowledge of the subject and general abilities
	<i>He can achieve a lot in life, reads all kinds of encyclopaedias, geography books. [spec.];</i>	Foreseeing success
Hyper-care	<i>He used to be taken care of by everyone in class and how can you not take care of him now. [spec.]; in primary classes A. was taking care of him when S. is absent, A. runs. [gr.];</i>	Of classmates
	<i>In primary classes the teacher would write all the time. [gr.];</i>	Of the primary class teacher
	<i>He used to be carried until he was 10, he got used to it. [gr.];</i>	Of family members
	<i>Maybe his friend S. takes too much care of him, but we don't see any other way out [form tutor]; Last year I would take him by hand and we would walk. [spec.];</i>	Of teachers
	<i>He sits until you come up to him. [math.]; he is such a little stump, he is seated and bulges, this self-dependence is necessary. [Lith.];</i>	Passiveness of the very pupil
Analysis of problem situations from the position of the person's shortcomings, disorders	<i>The problem is very big. Misfortunes never come alone [gr.]; And there are many such charlies at school. [gr.];</i>	Hyperbolisation of problems
	<i>He wouldn't go to the teacher after the class on his own. [gr.]; I don't dare, sometimes I am not self-confident. [E.];</i>	Disbelief in self-contained activities
	<i>I don't know whether he needs more time or there is a problem for him, something he can't do. [math.];</i>	Search for reasons
Orientation to knowledge	<i>I give him tasks to write from the book, any book. [gr.];</i>	Activity for the sake of activity
	<i>It is most important that you take an active part in the lesson and get information [form tutor].</i>	Priority of information

⁷ Explanations of codes: [E.] – Evaldas, [gr] – grandmother, [math.] – mathematics teacher, [Lith.] – Lithuanian language teacher, [spec.] – special educator-speech therapist, [S.], [A.], [M.] – Evaldas's classmates.

Evaldas's case analysis disclosed some elements of integration and inclusive education of a pupil with behavioural and emotional disorders. He was supported by other participants in the educational process, and this special way of helping contained successful and corrected aspects of care.. We were most gladdened by the dominance of a friendly and tolerant atmosphere in Evaldas's class. (There were several pupils with special needs and special educational needs learning in this class). However, particular care, which had been emphasized both by the grandmother and the teacher, grew into hyper-care. Excessive care presupposes such situations when everything is done for the pupil, before he had even tried to do something himself. This way the pupils, although being helped through the best intentions, begin to experience exclusion due to being given minimal possibilities to choose and decide, suppressing the pupil's self-expression and self-empowerment, self-confidence and awareness of himself as a full participant of the educational process. This is emphasized not only by participants but also in the researcher's comments and reflections. As was recorded after the first meetings: "*Evaldas spoke the least, sometimes he agreed and sometimes remained silent. He finds it good the way it is, when everyone keeps taking care of him and doing things for him*".

After the first meetings certain inaccuracies were envisaged in the conception of the school community and integration and inclusion as processes. Evaldas's grandmother and teachers emphasized the need for a particularly intensive support for pupils with BED, provided both by teachers and pupils. But in implementing inclusive education in mainstream schools, the most important point is to provide pupils who have difficulties with an opportunity to comprehensively participate in educational and communal daily activities like any other participant of the educational process. Researchers⁸ emphasize the most important prerequisite for promoting inclusive education is to provide pupils with the possibility to participate in decision making processes. In the analysed case this possibility was considerably minimized or even eliminated for the pupil through providing him with "every kind of support". Active participation of a pupil with BED in joint

activities and decision making processes⁹, it is necessary to improve skills of self-determination and self-management, encourage the setting of goals, to self-instruct, self-observation and to self-evaluation in order to enhancement one's position.

Stage 2: This involved activity planning, the projecting of problems and tasks, searching for recourses **in consultation with participants**. Also important was to effect changes in personal activities in parallel with stage 3. The idea of joint activity (planning, acting, observing, evaluating, reflecting with all participants of the educational process) was accepted by teachers, Evaldas, his grandmother and evaluated as one of the ways that it would be possible and more relevant to solve emotional and behavioural problems in the school. This has not yet been tried out at school. The school community emphasized a higher degree of cooperation with parents, acknowledging that this activity would always be limited to short-term counselling. Evaldas's grandmother showed a particular need to become familiarised with teachers who were teaching her grandson and to impart problems. Evaldas also clearly said that he wished to get to know teachers better and take a more active part in the life of the class and school. During the discussions it was decided to form a Positive Behaviour Support Group, in the activities of which Evaldas, his grandmother, Lithuanian language and mathematics teachers, form tutor, special educator and Evaldas's classmates Saulius, Mangirdas and Agn would take part. The special educator agreed to coordinate the work of the group, the time of sessions with the researcher and other group members and to support them in the daily activities of the educational process. It was agreed to hold meetings once per month with all participants at an arranged time .

Stage 3: when every participant of the educational process was initiating changes in his/her activities, the search for intrinsic and extrinsic resources included two meetings of the Positive Behaviour Support Group and constant telephone conversations with the special educator of the school. It has to be noted that certain participants (Evaldas, form tutor and special educator) started planning their activities during first meetings.

⁸ Cole (2002), Florian (2002), Jull (2008), Rose (2002).

⁹ Westwood (2003), Scheuermann, Hall (2008).

Table 2

Initiation of Changes of Participants of the Education Process in their Activities and Reflections

Participants	Identification of problems, definition of goals	Planning concrete activities and actions
Evaldas Reflection on the 1 st cycle of activity Reflection on the 2 nd cycle of activity	During the discussions it was found that Evaldas didn't want to wear glasses at school because he was afraid that he could be sneered at by other pupils. Having assured him that many people wear glasses, and in addition to that, that there are teachers wearing glasses in the group, the boy agreed to wear glasses and take care of them. <i>To ask for help in the lesson, put a hand up when something is not clear. To put down homework and tell it to the grandmother. To try to find subject rooms on my own.</i> Speaks little and only when he is repeatedly asked. Already finds the form tutor's room but does not quite find other subject rooms: <i>Sometimes I don't find a room.</i> Emphasizes that friends help him: <i>My friends S., M., A.. Tries to give the homework notebook to the teachers himself.</i> Also talks about unforeseen changes: <i>History teacher is angry that this notebook has to be given; he says: "What? You don't remember yourself?"</i>	It was agreed that E. would start wearing glasses, put down homework himself, and fill in the evaluation form of his activities weekly ¹⁰ .
	Is pleased to have a reading book "Harry Potter", and slowly starts expressing his opinions and wishes: <i>I don't like red colour. I want black. I like black colour.</i> The pupil starts evaluating his activity adequately, analyses where he has succeeded and where not.	He set goals for the next week himself: <i>I'll give the homework notebook to the teacher; find rooms; I'll try to put a hand up in the lesson; I'll put down history homework myself; I'll make cards and use them in the Lithuanian language lesson.</i>
	Planned activities expecting teachers' support for Evaldas: <i>Teachers could ask to look at homework; and classmates' support: Here Edvardas has to be asked to help (putting down homework).</i> Evaldas's self-dependence is encouraged by emphasizing other people's negative attitude: <i>I told you to go home on your own now, otherwise neighbours will start laughing that friends guide you.</i> Emphasis is on the short-termism of attention: <i>Got tired and does not know where to write what; absent-mindedness: He leaves books.</i> Grandmother's dominance in relationships and activities is felt: <i>Just jot down a tick and I'll find it; non-consideration of the grandson's needs and sticking to the firm opinion: This black is messed up, this is like traffic-lights. We'll find red and everything will be okay.</i> Raises the issue of poor attitudes of teachers' and expresses her fears: <i>I am very much afraid that the teacher will be prejudiced against him.</i>	Evaldas took part in the discussion minimally, would often reply "I don't know" and would look at the grandmother for her to speak.. He decided to keep seeking the same goals and added: <i>I'll take my textbook when the lesson is over.</i>
Grandmother Reflection on the 1 st cycle of activity	Planned activities expecting teachers' support for Evaldas: <i>Teachers could ask to look at homework; and classmates' support: Here Edvardas has to be asked to help (putting down homework).</i> Evaldas's self-dependence is encouraged by emphasizing other people's negative attitude: <i>I told you to go home on your own now, otherwise neighbours will start laughing that friends guide you.</i> Emphasis is on the short-termism of attention: <i>Got tired and does not know where to write what; absent-mindedness: He leaves books.</i> Grandmother's dominance in relationships and activities is felt: <i>Just jot down a tick and I'll find it; non-consideration of the grandson's needs and sticking to the firm opinion: This black is messed up, this is like traffic-lights. We'll find red and everything will be okay.</i> Raises the issue of poor attitudes of teachers' and expresses her fears: <i>I am very much afraid that the teacher will be prejudiced against him.</i>	Wears glasses, everything is okay, no one is nicknaming me. At home I always used to ask him to put on the glasses and now I don't need to. [gr.];
	Having emphasized the necessity to listen to the grandson's wishes and experienced feelings during the discussion, decided: <i>We'll discuss how things are at school every day.</i>	
Saulius Reflection on the 1 st cycle of activity	S. very actively participated, would often answer for Evaldas. Stated that he was encouraging Evaldas to find rooms himself: <i>We succeeded, we would follow him and he would look for the room.</i> Feels responsible for the friend, clearly reports successes: <i>He was quite successful when he was looking for his form tutor's rooms.</i>	Decided to provide short-term support for the friend instead of complete care. Having found out how "support" and "care" differ, states that from now on will give the friend as much freedom as possible.

¹⁰ Evaldas was filling the evaluation form of his activities weekly from 2007 12 21 till 2008 04 11.

Continuation of the table 2

Form tutor	To encourage self-dependence: finding the subject class.	The form tutor is planning to speak to pupils about limiting their care of Evaldas and observe the pupil more carefully: <i>I'll observe how E. takes part in the after-school event.</i> To involve the pupil in extra-curricula activities.
Reflection on the 1 st cycle of activity	Encouraged the pupil to find the form tutor's room: <i>We tried to give as much freedom to E. as we could so that he can find the form tutor's room from any room;</i> emphasized that together with other pupils Evaldas took part in a school event.	Continues activating extra-curricula activities: <i>And what kind of work could you propose for the exhibition.</i> Decides to take part in the national contest of pupils' creative works "I Can, you Can as well".
Reflection on the 2 nd cycle of activity	<i>It seems to me that he orientates himself a little bit better but he finds it difficult to process so much information.</i> Indicates a lack of reflective environments: <i>The teacher does not know what we are doing;</i> and the necessity to inform and invoke other teachers: <i>All teachers have to be familiarized with this activity.</i>	
Mathematics teacher	Emphasizes listlessness and classmates' hyper-care: <i>I formed an opinion that someone has to do things for him. When you stand by him, he looks for Edvardas to do it quicker for him.</i>	To activate in the lesson, teach to put down homework and check how he succeeded.
Reflection on the 1 st cycle of activity	Observes in the lesson: <i>It was me who started to observe whether he writes down his homework.</i> Raises the question regarding hyper-care: <i>The friend says that I had gone to guide him to school. But maybe this is in a friendly way, I'll have to clarify;</i> usefulness of the activity: <i>God help him so that there is benefit both for us and that chappie.</i> Emphasizes lack of reflective environments: <i>It is good that you talk to the special educator, otherwise you don't have anyone to talk to.</i>	<i>My aim is to encourage him to do something on his own. To encourage him to open the book, find the exercise and put down the task. I would come up and encourage him by saying that you haven't opened the book yet, haven't you heard?</i>
Lithuanian language teacher	Notices features of the pupil's self-dependence: <i>I can see he is somewhat fresher, self-confident, wears glasses, and has a homework notebook.</i> Emphasizes the importance of the joint discussion: <i>This is when we discuss every child, all teachers sit for a while, talk, otherwise we run and run...</i>	To activate in the lesson, teach to write down his homework and check how he succeeded. Offers the pupil the strategy of asking for help: <i>Maybe we could try to play with cards: you would make cards, red for help, green saying that it is clear, yellow, that I would like some help.</i> Decides to formalize Evaldas's observation in the lesson: <i>I'll find it easier to observe when I make a report.</i>
Reflection on the 1 st cycle of activity	Generalises her observations: <i>Already here I've noticed that he was braver, speaks more. He would give the notebook himself, would not forget to take it.</i>	
Special educator	Emphasizes the strategy of grouping and shortening information: <i>It is necessary to teach him to write down information in short in a way that he understands;</i> but at the same time this transfers the initiative of writing down homework to subject teachers: <i>Every subject teacher has to be asked to write down homework, I'll talk to them personally.</i>	Together with Evaldas to discuss the activities, attainments and correction in the week. Every week to help filling in the self-evaluation form, to foresee activity goals for the next week.
Reflection on the 1 st cycle of activity	Distinguishes intensive and constant care provided at home: <i>The kiddie got used to care at home. If there is help, he works.</i> States grandmother's domination in the relationship with Evaldas: <i>Grandmother, you thrust your opinion. It is not compatible with our approach.</i>	To continue talks with Evaldas, activity evaluation and self-evaluation. To involve other teachers in group activities: <i>I'll talk to her and invite to the group activity.</i>
Deputy head teacher	Emphasizes the necessity to clarify positions of all participants of the educational process, seeking positive changes: <i>We come together in order to find out. So that it is good for him and others.</i>	Indicates importance of information spread about research activities: <i>We'll call teachers and inform them about the situation so that they see what is being done and why we are doing this.</i>

The analysis of Evaldas's case disclosed the pupil's quite low self-esteem, dissociation from any activity or even infantility, waiting for

and receiving "support" when the grandmother, classmates and teachers do even elementary daily actions for him. In primary classes this situation

satisfied everyone, but in the fifth form, when pupils “leave one room” and pass into the subject system, which naturally requires some self-dependant activity (finding the subject room, “passing” from one subject to another (different teachers, their requirements and methods), presupposes a threatening situation from the pupil’s perspective. Therefore, one of the essential goals that came to prominence during discussions with participants of the educational process was to activate the pupil’s self-dependant activity and responsibility their self-confidence and self-worth, in order to involve them in the development of new activities and interactions. This would enhance their feeling of self worth and project the opportunity of the joy of success.

When completing the self-evaluation form of his activity every week, Evaldas used to set his activity goals, He would observe how he succeeded to implement them, (marking every day, often, rarely, never), describe the intensity of his activity, (much, moderately, little), his self-feeling and academic attainments. He would also log his weekly successes and failures, memorable events and the things that he did not like. He would try to foresee his goals related to leisure or activity at home. This promoted him to consider his activities his relationships with classmates, teachers and his grandmother. He was able to think how to prioritise his weekly activities and set relevant goals. A periodical analysis of his activities initiated Evaldas’s discussions not only with the special educator but also with his grandmother, discussing events at school and projecting leisure activities that were relevant to him. In the first stages of the participatory action research and in planning his leisure activities, Evaldas would orientate himself towards his personal needs, (*to read “Harry Potter”*), whilst later he focussed on helping others, (*to tidy the room, help the grandmother to wash dishes, work in the garden*). Slowly Evaldas passed from “I and the world” to “I in the world, in the interaction”.

Discussing the initiation, implementation, observation, evaluation and reflection processes of the teachers’ personal activities, it is obvious that some teachers still encourage other participants (Evaldas, grandmother, other teachers) to change their activities, and they plan their activities, seeking to change others. Certain teachers started planning, acting and evaluating their activities. The Lithuanian language teacher presents evaluations of her observations and decides to

draw up a form for Evaldas’s observation in the lesson. The form tutor notes a lack of reflectivity in environments and the necessity to inform and invoke other teachers. Teachers start to discuss yjr domination of power relationships with regard to the pupil: the special educator emphasises the grandmother’s domination, projecting and attributing activities that (in her opinion) are relevant to Evaldas. The form tutor and the grandmother raise the aspect of relationships between teachers who do not participate in the activities of the group and the pupil. Power domination in relationships is analysed by the participants of the educational process not as a personal problem but as a person’s position in a certain situation.

During the discussions in the Positive Behaviour Support Group the features of participatory action research are revealed: there is a critical analysis of the problems considering all participants’ opinions, and a search for commonalities in the discussions. There is an analysis of the observations, coordination of decision making, and a focus on joint activity emphasizing every participant’s contribution to it. The participation of school administrators in several meetings encouraged participants of the working group to open up to the community and present their activities. The special educator together with the form tutor initiated participation in a national contest of creative works “I Can, you Can too” organised by Šiauliai University and the Ministry of Science and Education and submitted the application to the organisers.

Stage 4: planning of joint educational activities, developing positive behaviour support. An observation of changes in the educational process was carried out to include reflection and evaluation and the setting of new goals and activities... This cycle was the longest (6 months). It encompassed meetings of the Positive Behaviour Support Group, telephone conversations with participants, communication by e-mail. Participants activities in the educational process in this stage are reviewed focussing on the **active participation of the pupil with emotional and behavioural difficulties in joint activities and decision making processes.**

The educational situation of the pupil with emotional and behavioural difficulties and interactions in the environment have efficiently changed. Analysing Evaldas’s participation (in the aspect of volume, representation of his needs,

decision making), the discussions of the Positive Behaviour Support Group identified evident changes. During the first meetings the pupil would only approve the presented opinions of the group, take a neutral position (kind of dissociating from discussions) or wait till others (classmates, grandmother) replied for him. In the third and fourth stage of the research Evaldas would be progressively involve into the discussions, analyse his activities and impart his needs. An analysis of the minutes of the case study demonstrates that during the first meetings the pupil would minimally take part in discussions (21–30 words are recorded in the minutes). In one of the meetings of the Positive Behaviour Support Group Evaldas was more active in the discussions (112 words), and in one of the last meetings the pupil expressed his ideas, emotions, carried out activities and their analysis in 324 words. This demonstrates that the pupil obviously feels more at ease, has developed communicative abilities, abilities of self-representation and is active, socialising and speaking with group members. According to the special educator, *the fact that he socializes with us and tells us how he succeeded, is a lot [spec.]*. An ease was recorded by the researcher in his communication abilities that appeared when talking. *Evaldas felt completely at ease, would choose new activities himself and joke. He used real “alive” language. It is interesting that even when the discussion was over and some teachers left, Evaldas remained; he just sat at the computer and together with I. played computer games.*

Evaldas has begun to analyse his communication with classmates: *Classmates take care, but not that intensively; activities at school: I feel okay, I find rooms myself; and at home: At home I started learning on my own, I am trying to choose clothes and dress myself.* Discussing procedures of evaluation of his activity, the pupil states: *I am getting fed up with these sheets;* and he has decided to fill in an activity diary: *At home I'll write a diary, I find it better to write a diary, I am fed up with these sheets. I am not going to write novels but I'll try to write several times per week.*

Free diary writing¹¹ encourages pupils and teachers to plan and carry out their activities. In order to activate Evaldas's activities and focus on his analysis of his feelings and experiences, it was

proposed to record daily events, at school and at home in the activity diary. An analysis of his diary discerned that he is using some detailed reflection of events: *In the morning I do everything that I do every day. When I come from school I have a rest and do homework. Afterwards I go to the yard. In the evening I go to bed.* Gradually Evaldas starts reviewing more interesting events: *The teacher praised me saying that I read better; and imparts his feelings: I am happy that I've learned to ride a bike; now I am braver; describes states: I was very lazy in getting up, but now I get up; outlines failures: I don't remember everything very clearly; it was worst with maths; analyses relationships with friends: And friends watch me at a distance to see whether I'll find the room; we came home with M., we talked and then he left; and people that are close to him: grandmother scolds me very much but afterwards we make up again*¹². Teachers also emphasise an increase of Evaldas's self-dependence; *he gets involved in joint class and community activities; he is brave and actively involved in the lesson; he speaks out more; has more freedom and clarity in expressing his ideas.*

Evaldas still receives constant support in the group activity and this is one of the most important factors of this case. The grandmother, who in the beginning focussed on his problems and clearly expressed the need for intensive care, became an active participant, raising problem questions, discussing and looking for ways of solving them and enhancing Evaldas's abilities both in learning activities: *Memorised the multiplication table, but if he doesn't repeat he forgets again. He'll have to make a card with the multiplication table because if I make it for him, it'll be of no use;* and in domestic activities: *He already chooses his own clothes, sometimes asks where his shoes are, then I reply that they are “hanging on the ceiling”.* In reviewing activities throughout the whole academic year, the grandmother is happy about her cooperation with teachers, the joint activities and the constant attention to Evaldas that has encouraged positive changes: *It is very good that I hear what the teachers say and do. And Evaldas is braver, he socializes and acquaints himself with others; I like it so much that someone takes care of my grandchild.*

¹¹ Buehl (2004), Polard (2006).

¹² From the pupil's diary.

The positive Behaviour Support Groups were based on a family orientated concept of education¹³, seeking the empowerment of the family as an initial decision making institution; comprehensively highlighting the needs of the child and the family and meeting needs by way of cooperation. This approach is based on family strengths and resources though putting forward the idea of the creation of an emotional environment that is grounded in respect and trust as the main goal in joint activities. The approach prioritises the development of every participant's positive self-worth.

Stage 5: The presentation of results of the participatory action research to the participants; the harmonisation of interpretations and insights through critical reflection.

In the final stage of this participatory action research, a presentation of activities and outcomes was initiated at the meeting of the Teachers' Council and a case analysis was presented to participants and school administrators. At the meeting of the Teachers' Council Evaldas talked about the activities carried out during the academic year and shared his impressions and attainments. He felt at ease, spoke bravely about his successes and expressed his appreciation of the support of the school community. Describing his activities, Evaldas talked about the benefit of joint activities with teachers and of raising short-term goals, for personal changes: *I have changed myself because I am not so closed in any longer. These meetings with teachers helped me because I am not so closed any more. And as to these goals, they help me to do something, just to do something step by step. These goals helped me to do small things one after another.* He also imparted the wish to continue similar activities in the next academic year: *I would like to work the same way next year as well because I want to talk to all teachers, to get better acquainted with them, so that they understand me. Now teachers understand me better and I got to know them better. I would advise another child to take part in these meetings too.* Describing their activities, experiences, feelings and changes, teachers state: *When I got the class I was under stress. Children can help each other, I want to thank the former primary class teacher for this. Evaldas always received care from other pupils, it just had to be shifted in*

another direction. [form tutor]; We started communicating with him very nicely. Even when we met in the shopping centre "Norfa", his eyes brightened up. He already acknowledges me as his person, he just came up and we talked. [techn.].

Summing-up and Conclusions

Previously the pupil was apathetic because of his experiences in the educational system but now paradigmatic approaches of integration and seeking inclusion have resulted in empowering experiences for him.

The culture "support for a different person", which was being implemented in primary classes, is based on integration, and humanism but at the same time it initiated identification of the pupil with BED as "different", one who is not able, not capable and not knowledgeable in the conception of family members, classmates and teachers.

The organisation of participatory action research at the educational institution helped to disclose the unique experiences and conditions at the school, to focus all participants of the educational process on the analysis of the lived situation of the pupil with BED. This included activity planning and implementation, activating the pupil's participation in teaching and learning, decision making processes, interactive discourses, harmonisation of interests, creating and implementing and evaluating and reflecting on new experiences:

1. Developing activities together with the pupil in equal partnership with the teachers gradually passed from emphasising discipline on the pupil through control or excessive care to *positive behaviour support, encouragement and enhancement*. This enabled the pupil's participation and initiated a higher level of positive behaviour and emotions in the interactions between the teacher and pupil, the pupil and classmates, and the pupil and his family members.
2. The orientation of the teachers' activities was towards developing the pupil in the areas of, *developing success situations* during the educational process, projecting small activity steps together with the pupil and encouraging their implementation, enabling the pupil to experience success,

¹³ Summers, Gavin, Purnell-Hall, Nelson (2003).

- increased learning motivation and namely this determined not only the improvement of learning outcomes but also increased his self-worth. From the standpoint of the pedagogical activity, this process changed from pessimism, anxiety and fear to the development of an empowering environment, which encouraged the pupil to develop his knowledge and competencies, self-confidence and self-realisation.
3. The clarification of requirements and rules, an analysis and discussion of the concepts of desirable behaviour, the complexities of emotional expression together with the pupil through an emphasis of the person's individuality and uniqueness, encouraged a disclosure of the pupil's *individual potential* and activated *the pupil's participation*. The pupil's position during the research changed from a formal, passive position to active participation where he was trying out new activities, analysing them, evaluating and imparting personal needs and representing his own interests.
 4. The development of the pupil's self-observation and self-analysis activities, encouraging him to observe his behaviour and express his emotions, to distinguish his priorities and purposefully plan, to evaluate his personal attainments and to reflect upon and analyse his failures, created prerequisites for the development of the pupil's *self-control his, self-management abilities, and individual responsibility*.
 5. *Empowerment processes of the pupil* with emotional and behavioural disorders *and of his family* were developed using tantamount participation, enhancing individual potential, improving interpersonal communication and learning in action abilities, through encouraging self-observation and responsibility for one's activities, initiating cooperation based activities, and developing manifestations of positive behaviour support in the family.
- The abundance of empowerment processes and definitions, the expression of various levels and contexts presupposed the opportunity to analyse and investigate not only in a broad philosophical aspect but also to analyse manifestations of the empowerment processes in a concrete way in the educational process. This was done through activating the participation of the pupil with emotional and behavioural disorders and his family and developing empowerment orientated practice in the mainstream school. Empowerment is an ongoing process, activating the pupil's participation in order to create positive changes. These relate to the individual's self-respect and self-identity, and help to create and develop meaningful social relations.

**References attached to the original paper
(pp. 137–138)**

Received 2011 03 30