

MEANING AND FUNCTION OF CONTEMPORARY SCHOOL

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Abstract

Elementary human pillars are considered, schools, the young people and the democracy. The aim of the school is for modeling the new interests and its content to serve as a guide for democratization of youth and civilization. The philosophy of the school is a complex matter and overall social interest. Schools in its historic development, and in the history of pedagogical thought takes a special place. The school is in process of change and transformation. The destiny of a generation is set by a lot of factors, but the most important are: quality schools, adequate programs, contemporary legislation and good educational staff. Society needs a good organization of the school, because it is institution that opens the way and perspective for individuals. In this context there's an appropriate statement from a british researcher John Hot: "School should be a place where all children grow, but not only in height and not only possess more knowledge, but in curiosity, courage, confidence, independence, consistency, patience, skills and skills for mutual respect and understanding". Through schools we are able to promote and develop culture, education, art, science, and civilization. Schools is characterized for some essential elements: modernization, rationalization, efficiency, economize. The XXI century reforms regarding to the issue of education must be developed quickly, the education system should be more flexible to changes, because of the character of education depends the future of the country and roles of the individuals in contemporary society. The educational systems should be oriented to the future, towards the review of the place of education in the new European and international conditions and global development processes, and seeking new instruments to integrate scientific and politic thinking.

Keywords: *school (traditional and contemporary), educational system and subsystems, school reforms, XXI century requirements, educational staff*

