



MENTOR - MENTORING BETWEEN TEACHERS IN SECONDARY AND HIGH SCHOOLS

Project and agreement number: 2014-1-PL01-KA200-003335

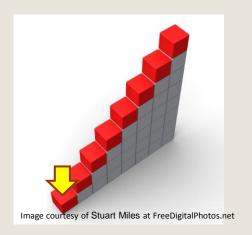
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Harry Webne-Behram (1998) and Dudley Weeks (1992) suggest applying the eight steps below every time a conflict needs to be managed. The frequent and conscious application of these steps aims to teach students how to cope with conflicts inside the classroom and in real life.

1. "Know Thyself" and Take Care of Self:

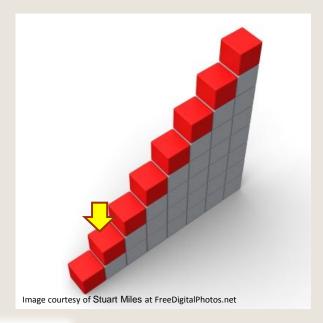
- Understand your subjective point of view and your prejudice;
- A healthy mind in a healthy body (eat, sleep, exercise).





2. Clarify Personal Needs Threatened by the Dispute:

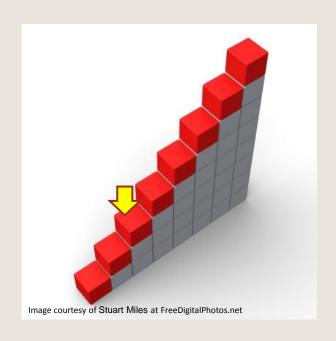
- What is the conflict about? How serious is it?
- Identify "Desired Outcomes" from a Negotiated Process.







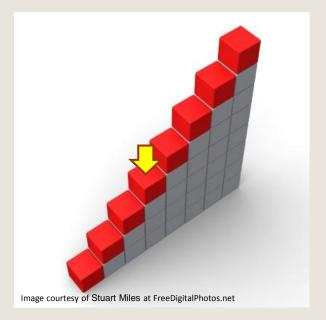




3. Identify a Safe Place for Negotiation:

- Appropriate Space for Discussion/
 Private and Neutral;
- Mutual Consent to Negotiate/
 Appropriate Time;
- Role of Support People (Facilitators, Mediators, Advocates), as needed;
- Agreement to ground rules.





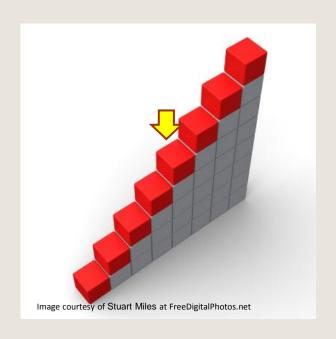
4. Take a Listening Stance into the Interaction:

- "Seek first to understand, then to be understood";
- Use Active Listening skills, listen carefully, do not interrupt, do not make comments, do not engage in self-talk, just listen:
- Control your anger, calm down and be patient.









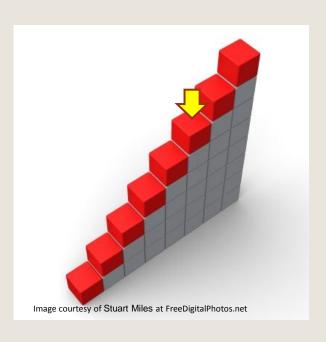
5. Assert Your Needs Clearly and Specifically:

- Use "I-messages" as tools for clarification, to express your needs and thoughts, speak your mind, stick to the main problem and disregard details;
- Build from what you have heard continue to listen well.



6. Approach Problem-Solving with Flexibility:

- Identify Issues clearly and concisely, deal with one issue at a time;
- Consider different possible solutions without judging them;
- Be open to suggested solutions;
- Clarify Criteria for Decision-Making.



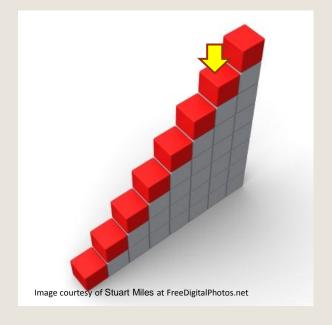






7. Manage Impasse with Calm, Patience, and Respect:

- Clarify Feelings;
- Focus on Underlying Needs,
 Interests, and Concerns;
- Take a structured break, as needed.





8. Build an Agreement that Works:

- Review the characteristics of a Good
 Agreement: Is it applicable? Is it acceptable by both sides? Does it offer a short-term or a long-term solution?
- Implement and Evaluate -Reconsider;
- Live and Learn.

