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“FACE TO FACE COMMUNICATION” IN FAMILIES - THE HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY PERSPECTIVE

Resume: Lately, in the area of psychology and pedagogy on communication, there is an evident progress in theoretical and empirical studies. However, when we consider the quality of interpersonal communication, the syntagma is very appropriate “We learned to talk, but not to communicate according to that how much we are present on the civilization scene”. The need for putting on communication under the academic magnifying glass in focus of our interest is primarily motivated from the testimony of one new contemporary reality in which there is an evident rearrangement of micro and macro communication patterns in the world. That means, today, we are witnesses of the replacement of “old with new”, multimedia communication among individuals which are the deleted historical traces of “face to face communication”. The main goal of this paper is to raise the degree of awareness about the fate of “face to face communication” with a special emphasis on the family or his family dynamics. The basic theories from which it starts is that “face to face communication” in the family is reduced, it becomes a kind of “rarity”, and it is going to “history”. In order to determine the quality, intensity, as well as the implications of interpersonal communication, a family research was realized in Republic of Macedonia on a sample of 869 children from primary school, secondary school and university level. For this purpose, a specially constructed questionnaire was used (PUKOM-20) which sets out several aspects of the “Face to face communication” in the typical family dynamics. Preliminary results, unfortunately, go in favor of confirmation of the hypothesis which denote disappointing results in terms of the type, intensity, motivation, quality and other communicative aspects. It means a clear signal and alarm that the family is ahead of another new challenge.

Key words: “face to face” communication; family communication; multimedia communication; interaction.

Introduction

Communication as a dynamic system of exchange of thoughts, feelings and other kind of messages is unique planetary phenomenon which is awake 24 hours. To communicate, means to live, because communication can rightly say that it represents a blood flow of life from which the biological, physical, psychological, social and other balances of humans depends ultimately. Communication is an immanent human need from the beginning of life. For a long time the thesis persists on the research stage that the face to face communication was a

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basic, main and unique information medium. The importance of face to face communication is noticed and located in certain transnational programs which were raised by Evans and Tregenza (2002). Some authors understand the communication as an arena in which the development takes place (Budwig, Utgiris & Wertsch, 2000). Many theorists suggest that the face to face discussion is gold standard communication (Clark and Brennan, 1991; Kiesler et al., 1984; Rutter, 1987; Short et al., 1976). Human (over) power, privilege and legitimacy which are the result of communicative abilities, obliges him to constantly self-justify in the endeavor to build more efficient communication relations with surroundings and with itself. But when it comes to word for quality and preservation and nurturing the authentic patterns of communication, maybe the conclusion would be too strict that the successful mastery of the communication alphabet is still an enigma and a difficult (un) comprehensible lesson for the human race, especially in modern conditions of living where digital communication is a basic surviving condition. In this context we ask the question whether the redesign of classic communication patterns are replaced by new ones in which "face to face communication" disappears, where there is an exchange of "old with a new paradigm". In this sense is the question of the famous author Susan Ro Ane's (2008). How to recover "personal contact in the digital world", and how is that possible why face to face communication was the richest medium until the appearance of various media sources. Although it is increasingly closer to the conclusion that globally offered online programs will dominate the transnational education market, face-to-face contact will probably continue as the preferred model of transnational education programs Ziguras & Rizvi (2001). Despite all these advantages of digital technology it should be remembered that "delivering information," face to face interaction remains the most effective communication. (Ziguras & Rizvi, 2001, p. 10) Alternately, Kirkman and Mathieu (2004) confirm that face to face communication may not be so needed in people with a high level of trust among members.

The significance of historical evolution and perspectives on "Face-to-face communication"

The historical overview of the frequency, evolution and understanding of communication points to the conclusion that mediated or mediated communication was much more rare than face-to-face communication Jeffrey K. Olick; VeredVinitzky-Seroussi; Daniel Levy (2011). The same authors note that the turning point begins with the invention of Gutenberg's technology of spreading printed texts and raising literacy in Europe from the 15th century. Later the development of modern technological communications novelties used in space and time in the world population were differently accepted and with different successes used. Since then, face-to-face interaction began to gradually lose the ground of mediated communication Jeffrey K. Olick; VeredVinitzky-Seroussi; Daniel Levy (2011). By the mid-20th century, our world saw the production of large bibliographic range of scientific literature on various aspects of face-to-face interaction between known authors: Adam Kendon; Richard Mark Harris; Mary Ritchie Key (1975). (Allwood 2008) gives a more recent explanation of the communication that it is "sharing things / anything between two or more entities". With this definition, the author makes a distinction between the terms sharing and transfer, which actualizes the significance of the activity of the two participants in the communication. In explaining and promoting the values of "Face-to-face communication" we will start from the traditional maxim that there is nothing more valuable than personal - living communication with other people, because we communicate with people, not with technique. Why face-to-face communication today is becoming more important than ever before? We should mention that apart from words, we communicate in other ways, and for which we are not even aware of it,

and that is non-verbal communication. According to a large number of scientists, it occurs in the brain before we speak and represents a refined expression of our emotional dosing that is not yet influenced by social factors. According to the most accepted assessment based on different research, which we communicate face to face with the interlocutor, nonverbal forms achieve 60-80% of the effect, , a vocalization 20-30% (Edward T. Hall). It is considered that the words themselves do not contain more than 10% value of the received message. We can conclude that "face-to-face communication" apart from being the simplest, fastest, most natural and oldest form of communication, it also has the following advantages: less susceptible to the use of manipulative manners during communication, instant assessment of the effects, possibility of on-site feedback, faster reading and decoding of non-verbal signals, faster detection of differences between the "living etiquette" and "telephone etiquette" and many others. In addition, face-to-face communication leads to intermittent word interaction and non-verbal signals providing immediate understanding with a high level of communication flexibility getting immediate and direct response to the interlocutor's signals, greater interactive influence between interlocutors and a rich combination of affective elements.

Definition

The simplest term for clarifying this paper is communication which, according to Allwood, J. (1983), is a way that covers all its uses. The face-to-face concept is described as a social interaction that is carried out without the mediation of technology. This means that individuals are involved in a process of co-construction and co-ordination of meaning (Allwood 2008), D. David J. Crowley; David Mitchell (1994). The famous sociologist Irving Goffman regards this interaction as "the reciprocal influence of individuals on each other's actions in the mutual immediate physical presence Janet Sternberg (2012). Linguist Mary Ritchie defines face-to-face interaction as one direction in detecting patterns in actions visible in real interactions. Mary Ritchie Key (1980). Nardi and Whittaker (2002) point out that to many theorists face-to-face communication is the gold standard of communication.

Bonnie A. Nardi; Steve Whittaker (2002). Especially in the context here they say that face-to-face communication is a real wealth of information signals. Kevin B. Wright; Lynne M. Webb (2011). It points to the power, meaning and energy of face-to-face communication. In addition to this, no communication communicates more human senses than the immediate communication. Brent D. Ruben (1993). Therefore emphasize that face-to-face interaction is the most effective form of verbal communication in which the sender can motivate the recipient. Emmitt et al. (2006) points out that "face-to-face interaction is still considered a preferred method of solving problems and disputed questions", this view is also represented by well-known authors Stephen Emmitt; Christopher Gorse (2006). Carey et al. (2010) state that "face-to-face interaction is still seen as the best form of learning." Trevor Kerry (2010). In this regard Burnell (2011) notes that face-to-face interaction is preferred to act in order to establish active contact and maintain strong relationships. "Peter J. Burnell (2011)" Finally, it should be noted that face-to-face communication is an impossible phenomenon in some situations, especially where time and geographical distance are a problem. [10]. In addition to the emergence of many new information and communication technologies, face-to-face interaction is still widespread and popular. A greater emphasis is put on face-to-face communication which provides greater interaction compared to mass communication. (Koten, 2011). Berko et al. (2007) defines face-to-face communication as a tangible interpersonal communication that takes place between two or more people who establish a communicative relationship. A fairly technical explanation is given by Tubbs and Moss (2003):

"in terms of face-to-face communication, they think that it is a multi-channel experience." we will certainly agree with the conception that "face-to-face communication remains the most powerful human interaction", Kathleen Begley (2004).

Face-to-face communication in the families

Effective communication is one of the most important characteristics of "strong and healthy families". Research has identified communication as an essential element, the "family architecture" of strong family marital relations, parent-child, etc. One of the main challenges of modern families is facing the fact of "lack of time, for oneself and others around you", which is a bigger problem for them than the lack of money (Graham & Crossan, 1996). The modern and dynamic style of living and the functioning of the family brings the question of cohesiveness and intensity of communication relations, relationships and relationships among members. Studying the communication relationships between family members is an extremely important role for the assessment and forecasting the quality of interaction relations and the overall family dynamics, because poor communication contributes to an increased risk of physical and emotional retardation as well as in multiple behavioral problems in children. Family communication is defined as the verbal and non-verbal exchange of information between family members (Epstein et al., 1993). Family communication refers to the way in which verbal and non-verbal information is exchanged between members of the family (Epstein, et al., 1993). Family communication involves the ability of members to assess what others think of them, how they feel, which is not expressed only through speaking, but also in listening to what others have to say. The researchers found a strong link between patterns of communication and satisfaction with family relationships (Noller & Fitzpatrick, 1990). Indeed, research shows that individuals who evaluate communication more positively are more long-lasting than themselves and each other. (Markman, 1981) When talking about the type of preferences of today's communication in the family, it is best understood by the division of: instrumental and emotional. The former refers to formal, factual instructions that are related to the realization of certain family functions, the latter refers to the way in which members establish and maintain various forms of affective communication. In that sense, it can be said that today's families function better in instrumental communication than in emotional communication. For these reasons, one of the main goals of this paper is to detect the model of existing communication patterns between children in the family, to answer the question in what extent it exists and what are the perspectives of a person in the face of communication in today's family circles. This leads to the conclusion that it leaves in the "shadow" face to face communication as a reflection of the multimedia blast. One of the main challenges of modern families is confronting the fact of lack of time together, as a bigger problem for them than the lack of money. (Graham & Crossan, 1996) Does this mean that the traditionally dominant role of "face-to-face communication" in the family is losing out of power because the new multimedia communication unreservedly impels the new communicative scene.

Methodology of the research

The research question was inspired by the tendencies of the modern living related to the changes of the individuals, social groups and societal behavior. Also current development of the media and technical and technological processes influence specific ways of communication among individuals, groups and institutions. The most visible way of identification of the possible changes in the communication between individuals is inquiring

the communication, especially so called “face to face” communication among the children and parents in their private life. Because of that, the research question is: What is the status of “face to face” communication among the children and parents in a contemporary family in the Republic of Macedonia?

The subject of the research is the identification of characteristics of the communication among the children and parents based on the perception of the children. According to this we set the main hypotheses of the research: “Face to face” communication between children and parents is rare, poor and official.

For that purpose, we have selected the random sample of the research, which is structured from 869 children. The children, for the purpose of comparing of their answers, were stratified according to the following characteristics: sex (male, female); school level (primary, secondary and university); achievements in learning (excellent, very good, good, satisfactory); level of education of children’s parents- the highest of one of the parents (secondary school diploma, bachelor and scientific diploma- Master/ PhD or equivalent); place of living of the children (Village or City).

By using questionnaire we asked them for their experience and perceptions about the “face to face” communication among the children and parents in their families.

The questionnaire for the children is with one closed question and consists of 15 categories which describe the possible communication.

Results

By selection of one category (Strongly disagree; Disagree; Partly agree; Agree and Fully agree) for every given statement, the children were asked to present their perception about the communication in the frame of their families in relation child- parent. Four of the statements were given in a positive sense, and the rest were given in a negative sense. According to calculation of the frequency, average and standard deviation from the answers of every given statement, we can see that **the overall calculation** shows that: (See Table 1)

- Pondered values of averages show that for the sample of the research, the higher values (4,527) have the statement: *The most common topic of the conversation with my parents is my progress in learning*, *My daily communication with my parents is less than one hour* (4,493) and *The misunderstandings in the communication with my parents are very common* (4,327).
- The lowest pondered values of averages (1,565) is about the statement *All the time I’m in contact with my parents*, than *The communication with my parents is relaxed* (1,638) and *My parents show great interest for communication with me* (2,015)
- The values of standard deviation for every statement is in range of (0,850- 1,587). The lowest value has the statement: *I feel that the communication "face to face" with my parents doesn’t exist anymore* (0,850), *The most common topic of the conversation with my parents is my progress in learning* (0,923) and *My daily communication with my parents is less than 1 our* (0,949).
- The highest values of standard deviation (1,587) has the statements *At least 3 days per week I have "Face to face" contact with my parents* and *Whenever I have a chance, I avoid "face to face" conversation* (1,322)

Table 1. Perception of the communication between children and parents- overall calculation

Statements	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Partly agree	Agree	Fully agree	χ	Σ
All the time I'm in contact with my parents.	612	117	71	44	25	1,565	1,029
The communication with my parents is relaxed.	576	152	52	58	31	1,638	1,086
My parents show great interest for communication with me.	406	248	55	116	44	2,015	1,233
The most common communication "face to face" I have with my friends.	69	251	190	260	99	3,079	1,164
My daily communication with my parents is less than 1 hour.	33	13	46	178	599	4,493	0,949
The most common topic of the conversation with my parents is about my progress in learning.	19	35	43	144	628	4,527	0,923
Whenever I have a chance, I avoid "face to face" conversation	43	154	57	154	461	3,962	1,322
I am upset whenever I should have "face to face" communication.	121	91	27	517	113	3,472	1,247
At least 3 days per week I have "Face to face" contact with my parents.	473	78	112	39	167	2,251	1,587
One "face to face" meeting with my parents doesn't last longer than 5 minutes.	34	58	155	411	211	3,814	1,003
The misunderstandings in the communication with my parents are very common.	36	76	69	75	613	4,327	1,184
Very often neither I nor my parents have time for communication among us.	56	89	77	476	171	3,710	1,091
I feel that the communication "face to face" with my parents doesn't exist anymore.	26	85	198	517	43	3,536	0,850
I have certain fear of "face to face" communication	56	113	68	520	112	3,597	1,070
The most common communication with my parents is by using different media.	69	3	132	311	354	4,010	1,135
Σ	2629	1563	1352	3820	3671		
%	20,169	11,991	10,372	29,306	28,163		

It is very interesting to analyze the calculation of the results according to **the sex of the children**. Based on frequency, average and calculation of standard deviation of the answers of every given statement given by the males and females children, we can see that: (See Table 2)

- Pondered values of averages shows that for the males in the sample of the research, the higher values (4,465) has the statements *The most common topic of the conversation with my parents is my progress in learning* and *My daily communication with my parents is less than 1 hour* and *The most common communication with my parents is by using different media* (4,124).

- The lowest pondered values of averages for males (1,678) is about the statement *All the time I'm in contact with my parents*, *The communication with my parents is relaxed* (1,704) and *My parents show great interest for communication with me* (1,747).
- Pondered values of averages shows that for the females, the higher values (4,738) have the statements *The misunderstandings in the communication with my parents are very common*, *The most common topic of the conversation with my parents is my progress in learning* (4,584) and *My daily communication with my parents is less than 1 hour* (4,518).
- The lowest pondered values of averages for females (1,460) is about the statement *All the time I'm in contact with my parents* and *The communication with my parents is relaxed* (1,576).
- The values of the standard deviation of the answers of the males for every statement is in range of (0,899- 1,575). The lowest value (0,899) has the statement *I have certain fear of "face to face" communication* and (0,963) for the statement *I feel that the communication "face to face" with my parents doesn't exist anymore*. The highest values of standard deviation of males answers (1,587) has the statements *At least 3 days per week I have "Face to face" contact with my parents* and *I am upset whenever I should have "face to face" communication* (1,298)
- The values of the standard deviation of the answers of the females for every statement is in range of (0,668- 1,589). The lowest value (0,668) has the statement *I feel that the communication "face to face" with my parents doesn't exist anymore*, *The most common topic of the conversation with my parents is my progress in learning* (0,776), *My daily communication with my parents is less than 1 hour* (0,786), *One "face to face" meeting with my parents doesn't last longer than 5 minutes* (0,803) and *The misunderstandings in the communication with my parents are very common* (0,804). The highest values of standard deviation of females answers (1,589) has the statements *At least 3 days per week I have "Face to face" contact with my parents* and *Whenever I have a chance, I avoid "face to face" conversation* (1,393).

Table 2. Perception of the communication between children and parents- calculated by sex

Statements	Male		Female	
	χ	σ	χ	σ
All the time I'm in contact with my parents.	1,678	0,984	1,460	1,058
The communication with my parents is relaxed.	1,704	1,081	1,576	1,087
My parents show great interest for communication with me.	1,747	1,170	2,264	1,238
The most common communication "face to face" I have with my friends.	2,936	1,174	3,213	1,139
My daily communication with my parents is less than 1 hour.	4,465	1,097	4,518	0,786
The most common topic of the conversation with my parents is my progress in learning.	4,465	1,055	4,584	0,776
Whenever I have a chance, I avoid "face to face" conversation	4,103	1,227	3,831	1,393
I am upset whenever I should have "face to face" communication.	3,368	1,298	3,569	1,189
At least 3 days per week I have "Face to face" contact with my parents.	2,382	1,575	2,129	1,589
One "face to face" meeting with my parents doesn't last longer than 5 minutes.	3,530	1,112	4,078	0,803
The misunderstandings in the communication with my parents are very common.	3,885	1,354	4,738	0,804
Very often neither I nor my parents have time for communication among us.	3,857	0,984	3,573	1,166

I feel that the communication "face to face" with my parents doesn't exist anymore.	3,317	0,963	3,740	0,668
I have certain fear of "face to face" communication	3,826	0,899	3,384	1,169
The most common communication with my parents is by using different media.	4,124	1,176	3,904	1,084

We have calculated the opinions of the children **according to attendance of the school level**. Based on the same methodology, in the Table 3 we compare the differences and similarities among the perception of primary, secondary and university children. The results show that: (See Table 3)

- Pondered values of averages shows that for the Primary school children in the sample of the research, the higher values (4,541) have the statements *My daily communication with my parents is less than 1 hour* and *The most common topic of the conversation with my parents is my progress in learning* (4,489) and *The misunderstandings in the communication with my parents are very common* (4,456).
- The lowest pondered values of averages for Primary school children (1,537) is about the statement *All the time I'm in contact with my parents* and *The communication with my parents is relaxed* (1,578).
- Pondered values of averages shows that for the Secondary school children, the higher values (4,644) have the statements *The most common topic of the conversation with my parents is my progress in learning*, *My daily communication with my parents is less than 1 hour* (4,476) and *The misunderstandings in the communication with my parents are very common* (4,435).
- The lowest pondered values of averages for Secondary school children (1,315) is about the statement *All the time I'm in contact with my parents* and *The communication with my parents is relaxed* (1,594).
- Pondered values of averages show that for the University children, the higher values (4,463) have the statements *My daily communication with my parents is less than 1 hour*, *The most common topic of the conversation with my parents is my progress in learning* (4,413) and *Whenever I have a chance, I avoid "face to face" conversation* (4,066).
- The lowest pondered values of averages for University children (1,757) is about the statement *The communication with my parents is relaxed* and *All the time I'm in contact with my parents* (1,923).
- The values of the standard deviation of the answers of the Primary school children for every statement is in range of (0,833- 1,534). The lowest value (0,833) has the statement *I feel that the communication "face to face" with my parents doesn't exist anymore*, (0,897) for the statement *My daily communication with my parents is less than 1hour* and (0,963) for the statement *The most common communication "face to face" I have with my friends*. The highest values of standard deviation of Primary school children answers (1,534) have the statements *At least 3 days per week I have "Face to face" contact with my parents, I am upset whenever I should have "face to face" communication* (1,381) and (1,364) for the statement *Whenever I have a chance, I avoid "face to face" conversation*.
- The values of the standard deviation of the answers of the Secondary school children for every statement is in range of (0,731- 1,729). The lowest value (0,731) has the statement *I am upset whenever I should have "face to face" communication* and (0,774) for the statement *I feel that the communication "face to face" with my parents doesn't exist anymore*. The highest values of standard deviation of Secondary school children answers (1,729) have the statements *At least 3 days per week I have "Face to face" contact with my parents* and *Whenever I have a chance, I avoid "face to face" conversation* (1,248).

- The values of the standard deviation of the answers of the University school children for every statement is in range of (0,881- 1,438). The lowest value (0,881) has the statement *Very often neither I nor my parents have time for communication among us* and (0,913) for the statement *I feel that the communication "face to face" with my parents doesn't exist anymore*. The highest values of standard deviation of University school children answers (1,438) have the statements *I am upset whenever I should have "face to face" communication* and *The misunderstandings in the communication with my parents are very common*. (1,406).

Table 3. Perception of the communication between children and parents – calculated by school level of children

Statements	Primary school children		Secondary school children		University children	
	χ	σ	χ	Σ	χ	σ
All the time I'm in contact with my parents.	1,537	1,042	1,315	0,807	1,923	1,163
The communication with my parents is relaxed.	1,578	1,132	1,594	1,071	1,757	1,047
My parents show great interest for communication with me.	1,907	1,209	1,735	1,153	2,494	1,219
The most common communication "face to face" I have with my friends.	3,248	0,963	3,179	1,071	2,772	1,392
My daily communication with my parents is less than 1 hour.	4,541	0,897	4,476	0,968	4,463	0,975
The most common topic of the conversation with my parents is my progress in learning.	4,489	1,017	4,644	0,812	4,413	0,940
Whenever I have a chance, I avoid "face to face" conversation	3,637	1,364	4,141	1,248	4,066	1,312
I am upset whenever I should have "face to face" communication.	3,163	1,381	3,932	0,731	3,189	1,438
At least 3 days per week I have "Face to face" contact with my parents.	2,200	1,534	2,494	1,729	1,985	1,387
One "face to face" meeting with my parents doesn't last longer than 5 minutes.	3,930	1,098	3,753	0,963	3,772	0,937
The misunderstandings in the communication with my parents are very common.	4,456	1,009	4,435	1,087	4,050	1,406
Very often neither I nor my parents have time for communication among us.	3,981	1,212	3,541	1,093	3,649	0,881
I feel that the communication "face to face" with my parents doesn't exist anymore.	3,711	0,833	3,568	0,774	3,313	0,913
I have certain fear of "face to face" communication	3,967	1,086	3,671	0,846	3,116	1,136
The most common communication with my parents is by using different media.	4,159	1,015	4,041	1,014	3,815	1,354

It was a provocation to calculate the results of the given opinion of children **according to their declared achievement in learning**. We have compared their opinions by structuring and comparing the answers of excellent, very good, good and satisfactory children. The differences and similarities among them are presented in the table 4, so it can be seen that: (See Table 4)

- Pondered values of averages shows that for the Excellent children in the sample of the research, the higher values (4,818) have the statements *The most common topic of the conversation with my parents is my progress in learning*, *My daily communication with my*

- parents is less than 1 hour and My daily communication with my parents is less than 1 our (4,405) and *The misunderstandings in the communication with my parents are very common* (4,320)
- The lowest pondered values of averages for Excellent children (1,538) is about the statement *All the time I'm in contact with my parents, The communication with my parents is relaxed* (1,692) and *My parents show great interest for communication with me* (1,984).
 - Pondered values of averages show that for the Very good children, the higher values (4,444) have the statements *My daily communication with my parents is less than 1 hour, The most common topic of the conversation with my parents is my progress in learning* (4,402) and *The misunderstandings in the communication with my parents are very common* (4,167).
 - The lowest pondered values of averages for Very good children (1,498) is about the statement *The communication with my parents is relaxed, All the time I'm in contact with my parents* and (1,576) and *My parents show great interest for communication with me* (1,715).
 - Pondered values of averages show that for the Good children, the higher values (4,548) have the statements *My daily communication with my parents is less than 1 hour, The misunderstandings in the communication with my parents are very common* (4,371) and *The most common topic of the conversation with my parents is my progress in learning* (4,352).
 - The lowest pondered values of averages for Good children (1,586) is about the statement *All the time I'm in contact with my parents and The communication with my parents is relaxed* (1,667).
 - Pondered values of averages show that for the Satisfactory children, the higher values (4,618) have the statements *My daily communication with my parents is less than 1 hour The misunderstandings in the communication with my parents are very common,* (4,503) and *The most common topic of the conversation with my parents is my progress in learning* (4,497).
 - The lowest pondered values of averages for Satisfactory children (1,613) are about the statement *All the time I'm in contact with my parents and The communication with my parents is relaxed* (1,717).
 - The values of the standard deviation of the answers of the Excellent children for every statement are in range of (0,817- 1,631). The lowest value (0,817) has the statement *I have certain fear of "face to face" communication* and (0,819) for the statement *I feel that the communication "face to face" with my parents doesn't exist anymore*. The highest values of standard deviation of Excellent children answers (1,631) have the statements *At least 3 days per week I have "Face to face" contact with my parents* and *Whenever I have a chance, I avoid "face to face" conversation* (1,390)
 - The values of the standard deviation of the answers of the Very good children for every statement are in range of (0,881- 1,593). The lowest value (0,881) has the statement *I feel that the communication "face to face" with my parents doesn't exist anymore*, *One "face to face" meeting with my parents doesn't last longer than 5 minutes* (0,891), *Very often neither I nor my parents have time for communication among us* (0,894), The highest values of standard deviation of Very good children answers (1,593) has the statements *At least 3 days per week I have "Face to face" contact with my parents* and *Whenever I have a chance, I avoid "face to face" conversation* (1,312).
 - The values of the standard deviation of the answers of the Good children for every statement is in range of (0,741- 1,463). The lowest value (0,741) has the statement *I feel that the communication "face to face" with my parents doesn't exist anymore*, *I have certain fear of "face to face" communication* (0,942), *My daily communication with my parents is less than 1 hour* (0,981).

The highest values of standard deviation of Good children answers (1,463) has the statements *At least 3 days per week I have "Face to face" contact with my parents* and *Very often neither I nor my parents have time for communication among us* (1,372).

- The values of the standard deviation of the answers of the Satisfactory children for every statement is in range of (0,677- 1,612). The lowest value (0,677) has the statement *The most common topic of the conversation with my parents is my progress in learning*, *Very often neither I nor my parents have time for communication among us* (0,729), *My daily communication with my parents is less than 1 our* (0,732). The highest values of standard deviation of Satisfactory children answers (1,612) has the statements *At least 3 days per week I have "Face to face" contact with my parents* and *The most common communication with my parents is by using different media* (1,402).

Table 4. Perception of the communication between children and parents - calculated by children achievements in learning

Statements	Excellent		Very good		Good		Satisfactory	
	χ	σ	χ	σ	χ	σ	χ	σ
All the time I'm in contact with my parents.	1,538	0,993	1,540	0,971	1,586	1,089	1,613	1,078
The communication with my parents is relaxed.	1,692	1,100	1,498	1,002	1,667	1,075	1,717	1,171
My parents show great interest for communication with me.	1,984	1,240	1,715	1,052	2,000	1,171	2,491	1,375
The most common communication "face to face" I have with my friends.	3,336	1,000	2,644	1,292	3,300	1,109	3,046	1,080
My daily communication with my parents is less than 1 hour.	4,405	0,908	4,444	1,080	4,548	0,981	4,618	0,732
The most common topic of the conversation with my parents is my progress in learning.	4,818	0,600	4,402	1,142	4,352	1,046	4,497	0,677
Whenever I have a chance, I avoid "face to face" conversation	3,603	1,390	4,121	1,312	4,257	1,246	3,896	1,198
I am upset whenever I should have "face to face" communication.	3,680	1,148	3,418	1,284	3,195	1,361	3,584	1,107
At least 3 days per week I have "Face to face" contact with my parents.	2,198	1,631	2,176	1,593	2,114	1,463	2,595	1,612
One "face to face" meeting with my parents doesn't last longer than 5 minutes.	3,717	1,042	3,854	0,891	3,838	1,015	3,867	1,064
The misunderstandings in the communication with my parents are very common.	4,320	1,138	4,167	1,240	4,371	1,161	4,503	1,166
Very often neither I nor my parents have time for communication among us.	3,628	1,123	3,933	0,894	3,376	1,372	3,925	0,729
I feel that the communication "face to face" with my parents doesn't exist anymore.	3,506	0,819	3,598	0,881	3,657	0,741	3,347	0,935
I have certain fear of "face to	3,980	0,817	3,163	1,225	3,638	0,942	3,601	1,085

face" communication								
The most common communication with my parents is by using different media.	3,826	0,993	4,096	0,970	4,138	1,189	4,000	1,402

We have also compared the opinions of children structured by the **levels of education of their parents** (the highest level of education of one of the parents). Through comparing we identified that: (See Table 5)

- Pondered values of averages shows that for the pupils of the parents with Secondary school diploma in the sample of the research, the higher values (4,175) has the statements *The most common topic of the conversation with my parents is my progress in learning* and *The misunderstandings in the communication with my parents are very common* (4,157) and *My daily communication with my parents is less than 1 hour* (4,051).
- The lowest pondered values of averages for pupils of the parents with Secondary school diploma (1,498) is about the statement *At least 3 days per week I have "Face to face" contact with my parents*, *All the time I'm in contact with my parents* (2,175) and *The communication with my parents is relaxed* (2,304).
- Pondered values of averages shows that for the pupils of the parents with Bachelor degree, the higher values (4,653) has the statements *My daily communication with my parents is less than 1 hour*, *The most common topic of the conversation with my parents is my progress in learning* (4,578) and *Whenever I have a chance, I avoid "face to face" conversation* (4,453).
- The lowest pondered values of averages for Bachelor degree (1,292) is about the statement *The communication with my parents is relaxed* and *All the time I'm in contact with my parents* (1,359).
- Pondered values of averages shows that for the pupils of the parents with Scientific degree (master/PhD.), the higher values (4,759) has the statements *The most common topic of the conversation with my parents is my progress in learning*, *My daily communication with my parents is less than 1 hour* (4,616) and *The misunderstandings in the communication with my parents are very common* (4,371).
- The lowest pondered values of averages for pupils of the parents with Scientific degree (master/PhD.) (1,367) is about the statement *All the time I'm in contact with my parents* and *The communication with my parents is relaxed* (1,633).
- The values of the standard deviation of the answers of the pupils of the parents with Secondary school diploma for every statement is in range of (0,899- 1,575). The lowest value (0,899) has the statement *I have certain fear of "face to face" communication* and (0,963) for the statement *I feel that the communication "face to face" with my parents doesn't exist anymore*. The highest values of standard deviation of Secondary school diploma answers (1,587) has the statements *At least 3 days per week I have "Face to face" contact with my parents* and *I am upset whenever I should have "face to face" communication* (1,298)
- The values of the standard deviation of the answers of the pupils of the parents with Bachelor degree for every statement is in range of (0,597- 1,632). The lowest value (0,597) has the statement *My daily communication with my parents is less than 1 hour*, *One "face to face" meeting with my parents doesn't last longer than 5 minutes* (0,743). The highest values of standard deviation of Bachelor degree answers (1,632) has the statements *At least 3 days per week I have "Face to face" contact with my parents* and *The most common communication "face to face" I have with my friends* (1,165).

- The values of the standard deviation of the answers of the pupils of the parents with Scientific degree (master/PhD.) for every statement is in range of (0,705- 1,453). The lowest value (0,705) has the statement Very often neither I nor my parents have time for communication among us, I feel that the communication "face to face" with my parents doesn't exist anymore (0,721), All the time I'm in contact with my parents (0,732) The highest values of standard deviation of Scientific degree (master/PhD.) answers (1,453) has the statements At least 3 days per week I have "Face to face" contact with my parents and I am upset whenever I should have "face to face" communication (1,316).

Table 5. Perception of the communication between children and parents - calculated by levels of education of their parent

Statements	Secondary school diploma		Bachelor degree		Scientific degree (master/PhD.)	
	\bar{X}	σ	\bar{X}	σ	\bar{X}	σ
All the time I'm in contact with my parents.	2,175	1,360	1,359	0,827	1,367	0,732
The communication with my parents is relaxed.	2,304	1,313	1,292	0,776	1,633	1,037
My parents show great interest for communication with me.	2,903	1,335	1,672	1,079	1,802	0,963
The most common communication "face to face" I have with my friends.	3,525	0,993	3,070	1,165	2,688	1,164
My daily communication with my parents is less than 1 our.	4,051	1,249	4,653	0,597	4,616	1,006
The most common topic of the conversation with my parents is my progress in learning.	4,175	1,097	4,578	0,843	4,759	0,778
Whenever I have a chance, I avoid "face to face" conversation	2,922	1,436	4,453	0,950	4,055	1,233
I am upset whenever I should have "face to face" communication.	2,986	1,363	3,648	1,063	3,608	1,316
At least 3 days per week I have "Face to face" contact with my parents.	1,498	0,757	1,993	1,632	3,392	1,453
One "face to face" meeting with my parents doesn't last longer than 5 minutes.	3,295	1,197	4,130	0,743	3,734	0,990
The misunderstandings in the communication with my parents are very common.	4,157	1,216	4,390	1,158	4,371	1,182
Very often neither I nor my parents have time for communication among us.	3,014	1,122	3,824	1,085	4,148	0,705
I feel that the communication "face to face" with my parents doesn't exist anymore.	3,101	0,974	3,667	0,767	3,705	0,721
I have certain fear of "face to face" communication	2,876	1,255	3,875	0,869	3,772	0,890
The most common communication with my parents is by using different media.	3,733	1,242	4,161	1,037	4,000	1,147

One of the aspects of findings about the face to face communication in the frame of the families was the comparison of the opinions of children **according their place of living**. Using the same methodology in calculation, we have compared the opinions of children who live in villages and those who live in cities. The results shows that: (See Table 6)

- Pondered values of averages shows that for the children who lives in villages in the sample of the research, the higher values (4,112) has the statements The most common topic of the conversation with my parents is my progress in learning and *My daily communication with my parents is less than 1 hour* (3,853).

- The lowest pondered values of averages for children who lives in villages (1,583) is about the statement *At least 3 days per week I have "Face to face" contact with my parents*, All the time I'm in contact with my parents (2,429) and *The communication with my parents is relaxed* (2,449).
- Pondered values of averages shows that for the children who lives in cities, the higher values (4,878) has the statements *The misunderstandings in the communication with my parents are very common*, *My daily communication with my parents is less than 1 hour* (4,851) and *The most common topic of the conversation with my parents is my progress in learning* (4,759).
- The lowest pondered values of averages for children who lives in cities (1,081) is about the statement *All the time I'm in contact with my parents* and *The communication with my parents is relaxed* (1,183).
- The values of the standard deviation of the answers of the children who lives in villages for every statement is in range of (0,948- 1,429). The lowest value (0,948) has the statement *One "face to face" meeting with my parents doesn't last longer than 5 minutes* and 1,084) for the statement *I feel that the communication "face to face" with my parents doesn't exist anymore*. The highest values of standard deviation of children who lives in villages answers (1,429) has the statements *I am upset whenever I should have "face to face" communication* and *The most common communication with my parents is by using different media* (1,378)
- The values of the standard deviation of the answers of the children who lives in cities for every statement is in range of (0,401- 1,693). The lowest value (0,401) has the statement *All the time I'm in contact with my parents*, *My daily communication with my parents is less than 1 hour* (0,484), *The misunderstandings in the communication with my parents are very common*. (0,549). The highest values of standard deviation of children who lives in cities answers (1,693) has the statements *At least 3 days per week I have "Face to face" contact with my parents* and *The most common communication "face to face" I have with my friends* (1,158).

Table 6 Perception of the communication between children and parents - calculated by the place of living of the children

Statements	Village		City	
	χ	σ	χ	σ
All the time I'm in contact with my parents.	2,429	1,223	1,081	0,401
The communication with my parents is relaxed.	2,449	1,195	1,183	0,682
My parents show great interest for communication with me.	2,881	1,226	1,530	0,935
The most common communication "face to face" I have with my friends.	3,272	1,149	2,971	1,158
My daily communication with my parents is less than 1 our.	3,853	1,205	4,851	0,484
The most common topic of the conversation with my parents is my progress in learning.	4,112	1,151	4,759	0,662
Whenever I have a chance, I avoid "face to face" conversation	2,801	1,243	4,612	0,828
I am upset whenever I should have "face to face" communication.	2,628	1,429	3,944	0,812
At least 3 days per week I have "Face to face" contact with my parents.	1,583	1,098	2,625	1,693
One "face to face" meeting with my parents doesn't last longer than 5 minutes.	2,929	0,948	4,309	0,618

The misunderstandings in the communication with my parents are very common.	3,343	1,361	4,878	0,549
Very often neither I nor my parents have time for communication among us.	3,192	1,287	4,000	0,835
I feel that the communication "face to face" with my parents doesn't exist anymore.	3,109	1,084	3,776	0,557
I have certain fear of "face to face" communication	3,391	1,220	3,713	0,957
The most common communication with my parents is by using different media.	3,763	1,378	4,149	0,944

Discussions

The overall calculation of data and the following analyses shows that the communication between parents and pupils can be described as “compulsory obligation”. This means that, according to the pupils, the dominated reason for communication among them is pupil progress in learning. It can be seen that the daily communication between pupils and parents is less than 1 hour. If we stress that according to pupil misunderstandings in that communication are very common, we can suppose that there are possible problems in communication. This supposition can be confirmed also with the knowledge we learned by the pupils answers, which is connected with the rest part of the question. By negation or giving very low confirmation of the existence of the positive given statements, All the time I'm in contact with my parents, The communication with my parents is relaxed and My parents show great interest for communication with me, the pupils opens a lot of questions which can thematic for the researchers and educators. It the direction of confirmation of the negative perception of the communication between pupils and parents in the families is the cohesion of the pupils in their answers about statements in this question.

It is very interesting to discuss the results from the research by different angle of perspective. For that purpose the results will be discussed according to the sex of the children, attendance of the school level, their achievement in learning, levels of education of their parents and their place of living.

The comparison of the results about the answers of females and males shows that there are no big differences. Instead that, for the females the most acceptable statement is *The misunderstandings in the communication with my parents are very common*, the perceptions of other statements, are similar. There are also some differences in the negative perception of the statements. The females has high level of unacceptance of the statements *All the time I'm in contact with my parents* and *The communication with my parents is relaxed than males*. In general, for all the given answers, the males are more coherent in their perceptions of the statements than females. For the males the higher cohesion is the answer of the statements *I have certain fear of "face to face" communication* and the statement *I feel that the communication "face to face" with my parents doesn't exist anymore, and for the females I feel that the communication "face to face" with my parents doesn't exist anymore, and the statement The most common topic of the conversation with my parents is my progress in learning*. This shows that there are differences between both categories of the sample, and that all of the differences are expressed with the number of the given answers by the pupils. It is very interesting to analyze the answers of the pupils according to their attendance of the school level. It can be seen that there are no big differences of the answers of the primary, secondary and university pupils in most frequently choose statements. For all of them the statements *My daily communication with my parents is less than 1 hour* and *The most common*

topic of the conversation with my parents is my progress in learning (4,489) have the similar answer. Only the university pupils has selected the statement *Whenever I have a chance, I avoid "face to face" conversation* as the third most elected by them. Among the three categories of samples the lowest number of the answers have the statements *All the time I'm in contact with my parents* and *The communication with my parents is relaxed*. There are no big differences in the cohesion of the answers of responders. One of the biggest cohesion in all three categories of the sample is in the statement *I feel that the communication "face to face" with my parents doesn't exist anymore*. The results show that there are no big differences among perceptions of the statements of primary, secondary and university pupils.

For satisfaction of the researchers interest, we focused on the answers of the children grouped according their declared achievement in learning. The same categories have the high number of high values. Those categories, ordered with small variations, are: *My daily communication with my parents is less than 1 hour*, *The most common topic of the conversation with my parents is my progress in learning* and *The misunderstandings in the communication with my parents are very common*. It can be seen that the biggest dispersion in the answers has the satisfactory children, and that the results of the other samples are the similar. Related to the declared achievement of the pupils, it can be conclude that there are no essential differences among them in the perception of the communication in the families.

Calculation the results according to the levels of education of the parents of pupils bring us to conclusion that even the answers to the categories are similar, there are some differences. The highest level of education of parents brings the high number of the pupils answer to the statements. Also, the higher level of education of parents brings lowest number of answers by the statements with a dose of positivistic aspect of communication such as *At least 3 days per week I have "Face to face" contact with my parents*, *All the time I'm in contact with my parents* and *The communication with my parents is relaxed*. It can be seen that the pupils of the parents with secondary school diploma has the biggest cohesion in the statement *I have certain fear of "face to face" communication*, the pupils of the parents with Bachelor degree in the statement *My daily communication with my parents is less than 1 hour*, and for those with the parents with Scientific degree (master/PhD.) the statement *Very often neither I nor my parents have time for communication among us*. For all three categories of the sample the statement *At least 3 days per week I have "Face to face" contact with my parents is with the lowest confirmation*.

One of the aspects of calculation of the results according the place of living of pupil was also very interested for the researchers: children's place of living. It can be recognized a lot of differences between the results of the answers given by the pupils from the village and pupils from the cities. First of all, the pupils from the cities are more coherent in the answers of all categories than the pupils from villages. Second, the pupils from the cities are much more convinced in the given statements, especially in those whose idea in "bad communication" between pupils and parents in their families. A larger number of pupils from the village are much more "reserved" in that sense. Only the statement *The most common topic of the conversation with my parents is my progress in learning*, from the both categories of pupils has received a large positive response. This shows that the perception between parents and pupils given by pupils from the village is more constructive and cooperative than those given and presented by the pupils from the cities.

Conclusions

As we stressed, the communication between pupils and parents can be described as “compulsory obligation”. It can be seen through the results of the research. The results show that communication between pupils and parents is less than 1 hour and vary often misunderstandings between them. The rejection of the positive aspect of the communication by the pupil, such as having relaxed communication and having great interest for communication from the parents also leads to the same conclusion. Having some fear in communication with the parents is equally perceived by the different categories of pupils. The small differences among the different categories of pupil that the main topics of the discussion with the parent are connected with the learning of pupil, present the official and non-sensitive, non-emotional character of the communication between pupils and parents. According to above mentioned, we can conclude that the main hypothesis of the research “Face to face” communication between the children and parents is rare, poor and official, is confirmed.

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