

SOUTHEAST ASIA REGIONAL STAN DARDS FOR MATHEMATICS TEACHERS (SEARS-MT) ணித คณิตศาสตร์

INTRODUCTION

The Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organisation (SEAMEO) has uniquely represented the collective aspirations of the Southeast Asian region in education and capacity building. The focus on education has accelerated the momentum to provide quality education for the next generation of leaders and human resource needs of the region. The emphasis on mathematics and science education underpins this agenda. Considering this, the SEAMEO Regional Centre for Education in Science and Mathematics (RECSAM) has outlined the Southeast Asia Regional Standards for Mathematics Teachers (SEARS-MT).

METHODOLOGY

Collaborative inquiry approach

First workshop:

12 - 14 March 2013 at SEAMEO RECSAM, Penang

PURPOSE

To document a set of standards that describes the qualities that a mathematics teacher in the SEAMEO region should attain in the 21st century.

Seminar:

"Benchmarking Quality: Are Teachers a Precious Asset or a Big Problem?" by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Allan White

and Professional Competence and Professional Community in Mathematics Education" by Prof. Dr. Takuya Baba "Understanding and Teaching Mathematics in Southeast Asian Classrooms: Challenges and Opportunities for Practice and Professional Development" by Prof. Dr. Mohan Chinnappan.

70 educators from Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand attended the seminar.

Second Workshop

2 – 5 July 2013 at SEAMEO RECSAM, Penang ernational consultants and country experts included Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Vietnam



 International consultant, country representatives and RECSAM staffs



Workshop session



 Interaction between consultant and participants



 Presentation from country representative

REFERENCES

Standards for Excellence in Teaching Mathematics in Australian Schools (Australian Association of Mathematics Teachers, 2006),

Professional Teaching Standards (NSW Institute of Teachers, 2005), the Malaysian Teachers Standards (Ministry of Education, n.d.), and

Teaching Competency Standards in Southeast Asian Countries (SEAMEO INNOTECH, 2010).



Four dimensions and its standard and indicators of SEARS-MT were identified:

(1) Professional Knowledge

(2) Professional Teaching

- (3) Personal and Professional Attributes
- (4) Professional Communities

| Table 1 | Dimension 1: Professional Knowledge and its Standards and Indicators |
|---------|--|
| | |

| STANDARDS | Knowledge of Mathematics | | Knowledge of the discipline of mathematics | Knowledge of key concepts, procedures, and processes that are relevant to mathematics | Knowledge of mathematics curriculum | Knowledge of m between mathem discipl | atics and other |
|-----------|---|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Knowledge of Students | | Knowledge of motivational and engagement levels of students for learning mathematics | Knowledge of socioeconomics, cultural, ethnic and religious backgrounds of students | | Knowledge of physical, social and intellectual developmental characteristics of the students | |
| | Knowledge of Students' Learning of Mathematics | I N D I C A T | Knowledge of how students' prior knowledge impacts on learning | Knowledge of students' conceptions and misconceptions about mathematics | Knowledge of potential difficulties faced by the students in learning particular mathematics concepts | Knowledge of the application of learning and instructional theories in the teaching of mathematics | Knowledge of the repertoire of effective teaching strategies |
| | Knowledge of Intellectual Quality | O R S | Knowledge of strategies for supporting creativity and innovation | Knowledge of strategies for developing students' higher order thinking skills in mathematics | Knowledge for making complex relations between and representations of core topics | Knowledge of supporting students to develop complex mathematical thinking and decision-making | Knowledge of cross-curricular relations with mathematics |
| | Knowledge of ICT | | Knowledge of ICT integration in the teaching and learning | Knowledge of how particular software supports a mathematics concept | Knowledge of use of ICT to model context and solve problems | Knowledge of students' knowledge and use of ICT | Knowledge of application/ software development specifically on mathematics lessons |

 Table 2
 Dimension 2: Professional Teaching and Learning Process and its Standards and Indicators

| | Mathematical Tasks and Discourse | | Engage and enrich students in mathematical thinking through discourse | Communicate thinking through various means of representations and reasoning | conjecturing, reasoning, proving, modelling, | | Provide students with mathematical activities, problem solving tasks and real-life investigations to meet the needs of all students | |
|-------------------|---|-------------|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| S T A N D A R D S | Planning for Learning Process | N | Plan for an effective environment to cater stud | to the diversity of all | Incorporate a variety of comr learning resources and ins appropriate teacl | | structional materials with | |
| | Implementing teaching strategies | | Use of effective communication and promotion of classroom discussion | Use of strategies to challenge students' thinking and engage them actively | Manage the learning environment effectively | | Negotiate mathematical meaning and modelling mathematical thinking and reasoning | |
| | Monitoring, assessment and evaluation | O R S | Provide on-going, constructive and purposeful feedback for learning | Develop and use a range of appropriate assessment tasks and strategies | Regularly assess and report student learning outcomes | Analyse students' learning through assessment | Utilise the performance data to inform teaching practice | Maintain on- going and informative records of student progress and learning outcomes |
| | Reflection of teaching and learning | | Document the reflection of teaching practice post-lesson analysis | | Utilise the record of reflection for self-improvement | | | |

Table 3 Dimension 3: Personal and Professional Attributes and its Standards and Indicators

| SFANDARDS | q | Personal attributes | I | Exhibit enthusiasm and confidence for both mathematics and teaching mathematics | Show a conviction that all students can learn mathematics | Commit to setting high achievable standards for the mathematics learning of each student | Exhibit care and respect to students and colleagues |
|-----------|-------------|--|---------------|--|---|---|---|
| | T A N | Personal professional development | N D I C A T (| Commit to lifelong learning and personal development | Enhance their understanding of mathematics and skills in mathematics teaching | Have informed views on relevant current trends in mathematics education including knowledge of national priorities and associated policies | Participate in a range of professional activities |
| | D S | Personal responsibilities towards community | O R S | Contribute to the communities relevant to their professional work | Advocate for mathematics learning in their school and in their wider community | Facilitate effective communication with parents/ careers and stakeholders regarding students' learning and progress | Create opportunities for mathematics learning beyond the classroom |

 Table 4
 Dimension 4: Professional Communities and its Standards and Indicators

| s | Professional ethics | Adhere to the codes of conduct | Demonstrate professionalism | Practise professional autonomy (e.g. willingness to perform duty above expectation) |
|------------------|--|---|--|---|
| T A D A | Professional communities at schools | D Enrich the educational co co-curricular activities, ac club, mathematics com proje | dvisor for mathematics petition, mathematics | Participate in the school-based professional learning community (e.g. mentoring, lesson study, action research, journal contribution) |
| R D S | Professional communities outside schools | Affiliate with professiona and local government, int private company, jo | ernational organisation, | Take part in professional community networking among practitioners of schools, educational institutes, and/or universities |

CONCLUSION

As a regional initiative, the SEARS-MT would be especially beneficial for the developing nations in the region which may not have the capacity to develop their own teachers' standards at the moment. Future research could be extended by developing local descriptors in the context of each SEAMEO member country.



For further details please contact:

The Director, SEAMEO RECSAM, Jalan Sultan Azlan Shah, 11700 Gelugor, Penang, MALAYSIA Tel: 60-4-6522700 Fax: 60-4-6522737 E-mail: director@recsam.edu.my URL: http://www.recsam.edu.my