

SESSION - III

CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT AND
STUDENT-FACULTY RELATIONSHIP

By Dr. Meskerem Lechissa
College of Education & Behavioral Sciences

What is “Classroom Management”?

- Classroom Management is the process of:
 - Organizing and conducting a class so as to make instruction effective and efficient.
 - Managing teaching learning activities to get maximum students learning.
 - Establishing and maintaining order.

Classroom Management Involves:

- Carefully planning lesson
- Creating pleasant and supportive climate for students to learn
- Creating the desire and interest in students to learn and achieve
- Establishing control
- Avoiding disciplinary disturbances
- Ensuring effective student learning

Classroom Management = Effective Course Management

Factors to Consider in Classroom Management

- Personal (teacher-related) factors
 - Motivation/enthusiasm about teaching
 - Good attitude towards the course and the students
 - Good organization
- Instructional factors
 - Careful plan (detailed, emphasis on major concepts and skills, well-rehearsed)
 - Involve active learning methods
- Student-related factors
 - Motivation
 - Preventing and dealing with behavioral issues

I) Personal (teacher-related) factors

- Motivation/Enthusiasm about teaching
 - You must WANT to teach, and teach WELL
 - Confidence = not afraid to fail and try again until your performance gets good
 - Be OVER-PREPARED for first-time class(es)
 - Don't let any first-time setback be traumatic
- Good attitude towards the course and towards students
 - “ገለጽኝ ለሞቴ!” – “I am here to support you!” “This course is going to help you”
 - Bring good news to the class, not bad news! (be genuine too)
 - Communicate high expectations and good endings, not otherwise
 - “Yay! We have time! Let's use it” ... “I have plan B” ... “I have ideas that help you!”

Teacher-related factors...

- Good organization
 - Show it in everything!
 - Students will be impacted BOTH consciously and unconsciously

Course Guidebook outlining

Attendance sheet

PowerPoint slides

Handouts

Hand-writing on white, black, or active board

Your pen, your bag, your laptop, your gown, ...your hair!

Teacher Related factors (Personal Factors) – the ugly slide problem

- Good organization - organization is essential for teachers because it is helpful in classroom management and executing active learning mechanism and many other important things and also student motivation and self-regulated learning behavior.
 - Show it in everything!
- Students will be impacted BOTH consciously and unconsciously
 - Course Guidebook outlining
 - Attendance sheet
 - PowerPoint slides
 - Handouts
 - Hand-writing on white, black, or active board
 - Your pen, your bag, your laptop, your gown, ...your hair!

Teacher-Related Factors (the better slide, but still needs improvement)

- Good organization
 - Show it in everything!
 - Students will be impacted BOTH consciously and unconsciously

Course Guidebook outlining

Attendance sheet PowerPoint slides

Handouts

Hand-writing on white, black, or active board

Your pen, your bag, your laptop, your gown, . . . your hair!

2) Instructional Factors

- Carefully planned lessons
 - Logical organization of content
 - Detailed
 - Emphasizing major concepts and ideas (and concerns)
 - Well-rehearsed
- Involving active learning strategies

USING ACTIVE LEARNING METHODS

- Purpose is:
 - to get students engaged/active/interactive AND
 - to encourage higher order thinking skills
- Knowing our students' learning styles is important to select methods
 - The way students respond to different stimuli in their learning
 - VAK- Visual, Auditory, Kinesthetic
 - Kolb's inventory of learning styles

VAK and preferred methods and media

- Visual – prefer charts, demonstrations, diagrams, and other visual aids
- Auditory – brief introduction, summary of covered contents, brainstorming, questioning, debriefing, etc.
- Kinesthetic – touching and moving

PLENTY of active learning methods

- Guided practice
- Concept attainment model
- Concept development model
- Classroom discussion models
(factual, interpretive, evaluative)
- Cause-effect model
- Shuman's inquiry model
- WebQuest model of inquiry
- Synectics – Making the familiar strange
- Synectics- Making the strange familiar
- The synectic excursion

PLENTY of active learning methods

- Vocabulary acquisition model
- Conflict resolution model
- Values development model
- The link model
- The loci model
- Memory through motion model
- The names and faces model
- The jigsaw model
- The role playing model
- The team interview model
- The graffiti model
- Think-pair-share model

3) Student-related factors

- Motivation
- Preventing and dealing with behavioral issues

Motivation

- Optimum motivation
 - Attributional thinking (controllable & uncontrollable)
- Self-Perceptions of ability
 - Self-efficacy
 - Self-worth (failure-avoiding strategies)
 - Achievement goal orientation
 - Anxiety

Motivation...

- Goal-setting behavior
 - Presence/absence of short and long-term goals
 - Goal commitment (follow-up)
- Self-regulated learning
 - Vision of the future and possible “me”
 - Volitional control strategies
 - Learning and metacognitive strategies
 - Self-monitoring and self-instruction
 - Resource and environmental management

Motivation...

- A sense of community and belongingness

Thank you!

What questions do you have?