

**GEE-PMT Module 5**

**CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT**

**Week 7-8**

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Overview:

This module presents important key concepts and foundational practices related to effective classroom management, including time management, classroom discipline and the creation of positive climate in the classroom.

1. OBJECTIVES. Specifically, after working on this module, you should be able to:
2. Demonstrate understanding on the key concepts related to classroom management
3. Explain the importance of classroom behavior management
4. Discuss how classroom discipline be improved
5. Create a lay-out plan for your future classroom

**Preliminary Activity: “What does this say Activity”**

**The following images are two common classroom seating arrangements. Can you say something about teacher’s style in each arrangement? Which of these will be more accommodating? Why?**

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1. **Discussion**

**What is classroom management?**

**Classroom Management**

* Administration or direction of learning activities with special reference to such problem as discipline, democratic techniques use and care of supplies and reference materials the physical feature of the classroom, general housekeeping and the social relationships of students. (Carter V. Good – Dictionary of Education)
* Rationale: - learning becomes interesting and enjoyable under favorable working conditions.
* This is necessary to be able to adequately present classroom tasks and to adequately sequence and pace sub-tasks to meet the students’ learning needs.
* One of the factors that contribute to effective instruction.

**Activity 2 *Comprehension Skills Test***

* ***Why is classroom management an integral part of teaching?***

**Four Components of Classroom Management**

1. Classroom Design. Arrange classroom furniture, accessories, and learning aids thoughtfully. Think students' desks, learning stations, and device placement.
2. Instructional Technique. Switch between learning styles with different classes.
3. Organization. Keep lessons organized and show up on time.
4. Classroom Rules. Lead the class with a firm hand but make sure that students get the message. The students should understand that the rules are in everyone’s best interest.

**Here are some of classroom management techniques**

* A friendly attitude, eye contact, and moving away from rigid modes of communication
* Display enthusiasm. This goes a long way in making students engaged.
* Teach with poise is how a teacher gains the upper hand over the distractions new technologies pose.
* Use Personalized Learning. This technique brings positive results in both classroom discipline and class performance. This classroom management technique is based on the premise that each student comes with a set of unique abilities. Schools are, in turn, responsible for harnessing these abilities.
* Integrate Experiential Learning. When actively engaged in learning, students get more engaged emotionally and are likely to learn faster. Hands-on learning requires problem-solving and critical thinking, resulting in enhanced knowledge retention.

***Practice Activity 1: Let’s try this one****!*

* ***Make a short list of rules for your (future) class. (If you wish to add, you may do so.)***
* **The DOs and the DON'Ts in my classroom.**



Management of Time – this is about planning and controlling the amount of time spent on specific tasks. This is so crucial not only in keeping a teacher on schedule, and planning a successful day, but is also crucial in keeping students’ interested and motivated.

1. Planned time – the teacher fills in plan books to set aside a certain amount of time for different subjects and activities.
2. Allocated time – “The opportunity to learn”. This is the amount of time a teacher actually spends on particular task/activity in the classroom for a specific subject area.
3. Engaged time – “time on task” usually measured on in terms of on-task and off-task behavior.

On-Task – the time spent for the classroom activity

Off-task – that which students spend on talking about something outside of the activity with another student.

1. Academic learning time – the amount of time a student spends on a particular task where he is successful
2. Time needed – the time needed by the individual to be able to master a task

***Activity: Let’s check how well you understood this part.***

* ***What is management of time and why is it an essential part of classroom management?***

Classroom Discipline

* It's a critical component in developing effective classroom management techniques.
* Discipline refers to the order which is necessary in the classroom for students learning to occur effectively
* A classroom has a good discipline when the learners are eagerly and earnestly performing their learning tasks.
* For a discipline to be effective it should be meaningful and sympathetic.
* **Establishing proper classroom discipline is the #1 key to a successful lesson, day, term and year!**

Most common problems usually confronted by the teacher

1. Less serious behavior

* Inattention, laughing, giggling, whispering, clowning, joking making faces, talking, playing and discourtesy

1. More serious behavior

* Cheating, stealing, telling a lie shouting, destruction of school property vandalism defiance to school rules and regulations, fighting in class physical attacks, bullying.

Common causes of disciplinary problems

1. The teacher as a factor in discipline
2. Personal characteristics
3. Scholastic qualifications
4. Teacher’s command and facility of the language
5. The learner as a factor in discipline

Factors that contribute to behavioral problems

* 1. Poor training, breeding and upbringing
  2. Desire for attention
  3. Lack of self-control
  4. Poor environment
  5. Broken homes
  6. Poor vision
  7. Poverty

1. The school environment as a factor in discipline
   1. **Unclear school rules and regulations**
   2. **Limited resources**
   3. **School leadership**

### ***What is Assertive Discipline? Who are the assertive teachers?***

Assertive teachers are those that are firm, reacting quickly and confidently, and taking charge of any classroom behavior issues. They believe in acknowledging good behavior but those that misbehave and do not obey the rules **must** deal with the consequences.

For any given situation that may arise in the classroom, students must have a clear understanding (beforehand) of what the consequences are and teachers must **always** follow through on these consequences. Remember too, that consequences must be realistic and **never** punish the whole class for a few misbehaved students.

“You may have created the best lesson in the world, **but** if you don't have effective, clear cut, and respectful classroom discipline plans set up at the beginning of the year, just kiss all your hard work good-bye.”

***Think about this!!***

* **When is the best time to start classroom discipline?Why?**

How can classroom discipline be improved?

* Whenever possible causes of disciplinary problems arise these not be ignored and immediately, they should be treated from the psychology and social point of view.
* The teacher should be alert and vigilant to spot students making disturbances and immediately control the.
* Aggressive behavior should be dealt with positively.

Suggestions and Tips for Classroom Discipline

1. Serve as example for the students to emulate.
2. Have a wholesome, winning personality
3. Establish good routine habits
4. Demonstrate fairness in imposing punishment
5. Adjust punishment according to the character of the offender and the nature of the offense
6. Show enthusiasm in teaching
7. Manifest genuine interest in the welfare of the learners
8. Maintain wholesome work attitude to encourage participation of the learners
9. Be consistent in the matter of disciplining students
10. Learn to smile to ease tension
11. **Assessment: Situation Analysis**

Instruction: Analyze the following scenarios below and identify what occurred as a problem. Explain what actions are to be taken applying the rules of classroom management.

1. Situation 1:

Student A kept standing and walking around during a group activity. Although his groupmates are not complaining about it, he does not seem to cooperate with the group.

1. Situation 2:

Student B is not paying attention to the discussion and is not sitting properly. He seems rather bored of the discussion.

1. Situation 3:

Student C is transferring from one seat to another without the permission of the teacher.

1. Situation 4:

Student D habitually goes to the restroom from time to time.

1. Situation 5:

Student E would often times arrive late during class.

* + 1. **References:**

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