UNIT – 4 – SCHOOL FUNCTIONING

4.1 – MEANING AND PURPOSE OF CLASSROOM ORGANISATION

Meaning of Classroom Organisation : "

What is Classroom Management?

- Classroom management is ways of organizing the resources, pupils and helpers so that the teaching and the learning can process in an efficient and safe manner.
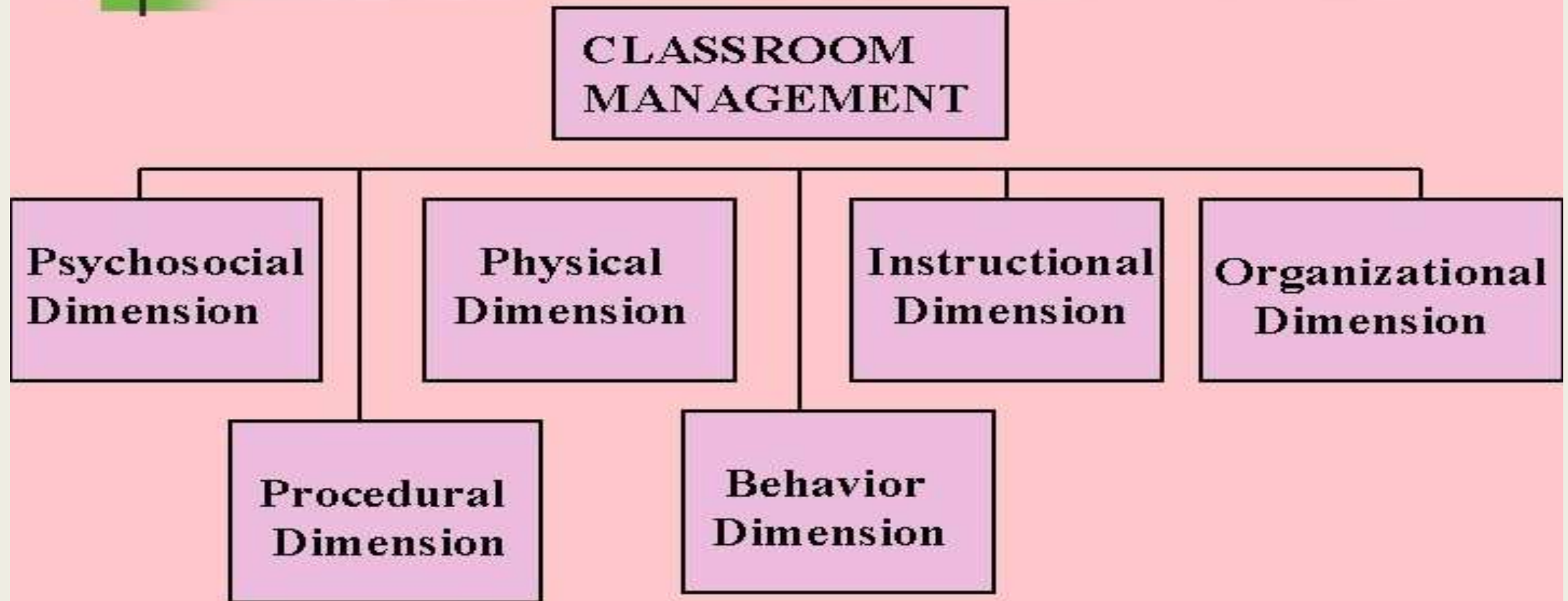
■ Important Resources of Classroom Organisation :

Classroom organisation

Human Resources	Physical Resources
Teachers	Quality Classroom
Students	Quality Black Board
Parents /Community	Quality infrastructures
Other Staffs	Audio – Visual Aids
	Creating Student Centred Environment
	Bulletin Board
	Smart Board

Dimensions of Classroom Management & Organization

CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT

Psychosocial Dimension

Physical Dimension

Instructional Dimension

Organizational Dimension

Procedural Dimension

Behavior Dimension

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Organizing Your Classroom

Ensure Furniture Arrangement Promotes Learning Opportunities

- ☐ Consider traffic flow for teacher proximity and student movement.
- ☐ Arrange student seating to allow for maximum visibility and accessibility to the learning activities and to limit distractibility.
- ☐ Create room arrangements that allow for flexibility and activities that may require movement.

Importance of Classroom Management

- Will increase instructional and learning time.
- Will increase student achievement.
- Will foster an environment of productivity and community.
- Will allow students to become active participants in their educational outcome.

Your Logo

Importance of Effective of Classroom Management:

1. **Effective Teaching** : classroom management strategies help create an organized classroom environment that's conducive to teaching. It helps in establishing certain norms of expected student behavior.

2. **Efficient Use of Time** : when proper routines are established at the start by a teacher, time isn't lost in giving directions. Students accomplish tasks as a natural part of the routine.

3. **Consistency** : a teacher with strong management skills creates a consistent pattern of expected student behavior at all places and situations. This maintains discipline within the class.

4. **Fewer Behavior Problems** : the main goal of classroom management is to reduce misbehavior in classroom. Effective classroom management requires the establishing of boundaries as well as reinforcement patterns.

4.2- Peer Tutoring - Features and Functioning :

Peer Tutoring

- process between two or more students in a group where one of the students acts as a tutor for the other group-mate(s)

- can be applied among students of the same age or students belonging to different age groups

Meaning of Peer Tutoring

Peer tutoring is the process between two or more students in a group where one of the students acts as a tutor for the other group-mates. Peer tutoring can be applied among students of the same age or students belonging to different age groups

Main Definition

- It is a system of instruction in which learners help each other and learn (themselves) by teaching.
- It is an instructional system in which students teach other students.
- According to Damon and Phelps, it is an approach in which one child instructs another child in material on which the first is an expert and the second is a novice. (but this definition is not always consistent).
- But Gaustad stated that it occurs when tutor and tutee are at the same age. The tutor might be older than the tutee in cross age tutoring which sometimes this is used to include both types.

Main Definition

- According to Robert Thomas, it is the process by which a competent pupil, with minimal training and with teacher's guidance, helps one or more students at the same grade level learn a simple skill or basic concept.

Types of Tutoring

1. Instructional Peer Tutoring
2. Monitorial Tutoring
3. Pair Tutoring
4. Structural Peer Tutoring

Types of Peer Tutoring

- Cross-age tutoring: the tutor is several years older than the student being taught
- Same-age tutoring: student tutors a classmate

Instructional Peer Tutoring

- Older, brighter students are coaching the young ones.
- This could be done on a <u>one-to-one</u> or <u>one-to-a group</u> arrangements.
- They may agree on how the assistance will be provided.
- This is practiced when there is a big difference between tutor and tutee.

Monitorial Tutoring

- Class is divided into groups of 4 or 5 members.
- Monitors are assigned to lead each group.
- The teacher has more time to attend to the rest while tutors monitor and help the rest.

Structural Peer Tutoring

- Assistance of trained tutors is required in following instructions or definite procedures that are provided in models and guides.

Goals & Objectives

- provide overall academic support in a variety of subjects for students needing assistance

- create a personal supportive environment and peer relationship where learning can best take place

- bolster the students' self-image and self-confidence, providing as many successful experiences as possible

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Classwide Peer Tutoring

- **Three main features:**
  - Peers are used to supervise responding and practice
  - A game format is used that includes points and competing teams to motivate students and maintain interest
  - Weekly evaluation plan ensure gains in student progress

■ **Key characteristics of peer tutoring are:**

- Teachers choose a model best suited to their students' needs.

- Teachers train students to effectively act as peer tutors.

- Students support other students in the learning process.

- Teachers monitor the peer tutoring process.

Purposes of Peer Tutoring :

- The goal of peer tutoring is **to help students engage their own active learning and critical thinking skills**.

- Tutors will not give away answers, instead they will help students learn how to find the answers on their own!

* Peer Assisted Learning Strategies (PALS): PALS is based on a specific peer-tutoring model with structured reading and math programs.

- Students are paired with others of similar ability levels and one student coaches their partner on a specific skill or topic.

Impact of Peer Tutoring :

- According to researchers such as Austin [6] and Eisenkopf [7], peer tutoring has **positive impacts on student learning, motivation and socialization**. Peer tutoring was found effective in the development of creativity and problem-solving skills of both tutors and tutees.