
Student's Disruptive Behavior inside the Classroom: A Situational Analysis

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ABSTRACT

This paper talks about the student's disruptive behavior inside the classroom. Several situations are presented and afterwards simple analyses are given. The situations are classroom based and day to day happenings.

KEYWORDS

Student Behavior, Classroom Behavior, Analysis of Student's Behavior, Behavior, and Classroom Management

INTRODUCTION

Disruptions such as bullying and violence against teachers can make it difficult to teach effectively. Psychological science and research can provide solutions for schools and teachers to promote a positive atmosphere. In nearly every situation in life, spoken and unspoken rules guide how you interact with and treat other people.

In many situations, the societal rules for the interactions with one another are unspoken. Rules and procedures

for general classroom behavior deal with the broad areas of respect and courtesy as well as more specific issues, such as listening to the teacher or to classmates who are speaking, and being in the assigned seat when class begins. In some classrooms, teachers involve students in establishing overall class rules for conduct. Involving student helps to build their buy-in and responsibility for the overall environment of the classroom.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS:

SITUATION A: The teacher checks the homework with the class. The students to respond are chosen randomly. Each time a student makes a mistake, others start shouting and giving the correct answers.

► ANSWER:

As a teacher, you need to be emphatic to the students about your classroom rules and regulations. Shouting the answer for a student who gives a wrong answer is a disruptive behavior in the classroom, and it is

unacceptable. Writing homework is the most common ways in which teachers give students an opportunity to develop, apply and demonstrate new knowledge. Therefore, if the teacher is checking the answer of the students about their homework the *individual approach* should be done. But if the teacher is checking the homework just to present to the class the correct answer, the *question and answer approach* (Socratic Method) must be applied followed by confirmatory questions. As a teacher you need to keep your students engage in a task to avoid any attitude problem. It is important to keep main points in mind - *you should be clear and specific with students about what your goals and expectations of the homework.*

SITUATION B: The class is very crowded and noisy. The students are not happy with the seating arrangement. Some students always want to change where they sit because they cannot see the board clearly or they do not want to sit in front of the windows. However, some students do not. The teacher is tired of dealing with seating problems.

► **ANSWER:**

The physical atmosphere of your classroom can play a large role in how well you are able to manage your students. The teacher must learn how

to set the classroom up for success. The teacher should put in mind the principles of an organized classroom.

First, the teacher must decrease obstruction in high traffic parts of the classroom, the teacher needs to see all students, commonly used educational materials should be accessed easily, and make sure that every student can see "everything" from where he or she is seated. Some of these high traffic areas may include group areas, bookshelves, pencil sharpeners, cubbies, closets, computer workstations, and the teacher's desk. A good way to ensure the least amount of congestion is to separate these locations as much as possible, while still making them easy to access for all students. These locations can cause interruptions and disturbances in the classroom.

Second, the teacher needs to see all students. One of the most important management tasks of the classroom setting is to make certain that the teacher can keep an eye on every student. This is a very difficult task as to accomplish this, the educator needs to see every student at all times. There should be no blockage or blind spots between the teacher's desk and the student's desks, workstations, computer stations, cubbies, etc. The teacher should stand in every part of the classroom to ensure she can see

every student from any location in the classroom.

Third, commonly used educational materials should be accessed easily by ensuring educational materials such as workbooks, textbooks, crayons, construction paper, etc. are readily available to the students and yourself, you will cut down on clean up time and set up time as well as cut down on distractions and interruptions during class time. This will contribute to a smoother running classroom.

Lastly, make sure that every student can see "everything" from where he or she is seated. Just like you as the teacher need to see what is going on at every moment and in every location of the classroom, this similarly goes for the students. They need to be able to see chalkboards, bulletins, freestanding chalkboards, televisions, etc. They need to be able to observe in full the area from where you will be teaching. The teacher should sit in ever students chair and ensure the student will be able to see classroom presentations. Make sure no one is squinting, moving out of the chairs, or turning their necks to see a presentation. Often it is best to seat shorter children in the front of the classroom and taller children in the back.

SITUATION C: The new unit in the text book is about "travelling". All of

the students are very excited to tell their travelling experiences. However, the teacher starts telling her own experiences. At the beginning the students are really happy to hear them, but later they get bored of listening and they start whispering their experiences to each other in their mother tongue.

► ANSWER

Classroom management with the students is highly important. When you manage the classes, the rest follows easily and quickly. It is necessary to silence the students to teach. In the situation cited, the students are interested about the lesson and a teacher you need to maintain that level of motivation by involving the students in the classroom discussion. Do remember that motivation is generally what energizes, maintains, and controls behavior. The role of motivation in the classroom is straightforward theoretically but is difficult to actually measure. A motivated student will retain a high level of innovation while producing higher-quality work at a higher level of efficiency. Teacher should always bear in mind that the student-centered approach is the most appropriate to employ.

Student-centered classrooms are big on collaboration, which means they

don't usually have rows of desks facing a teacher lectern or desk. Instead, desks or tables are arranged so that it's easy for students to collaborate on projects or on analyzing readings (rather than listening to lectures). And whether teachers are leading lessons on travelling, we make the most of these possibilities. The teacher becomes a participant and co-learner in discussion, asking questions and perhaps correcting misconceptions, but not telling learners what they need to know.

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