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Impact of Student Control in Class Interaction

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Introduction:-

When teaching learning situations are controlled by the learner, it is known as “Learner-Controlled Instructions” Teacher has the secondary role, he is an observer, helper and provides assistance to the learners. It assumes that learners have the capacity of decision making and problem solving. The curriculum transition is based on modern theory of human organization which task and relationship centered.

John Brubecher has defined the term teaching; according to learner controlled instruction methods.

“Teaching is an arrangement and manipulation of teaching situations in which there are gaps and obstructions which a learner will seek to overcome and from which he will learn in the course of doing so.”

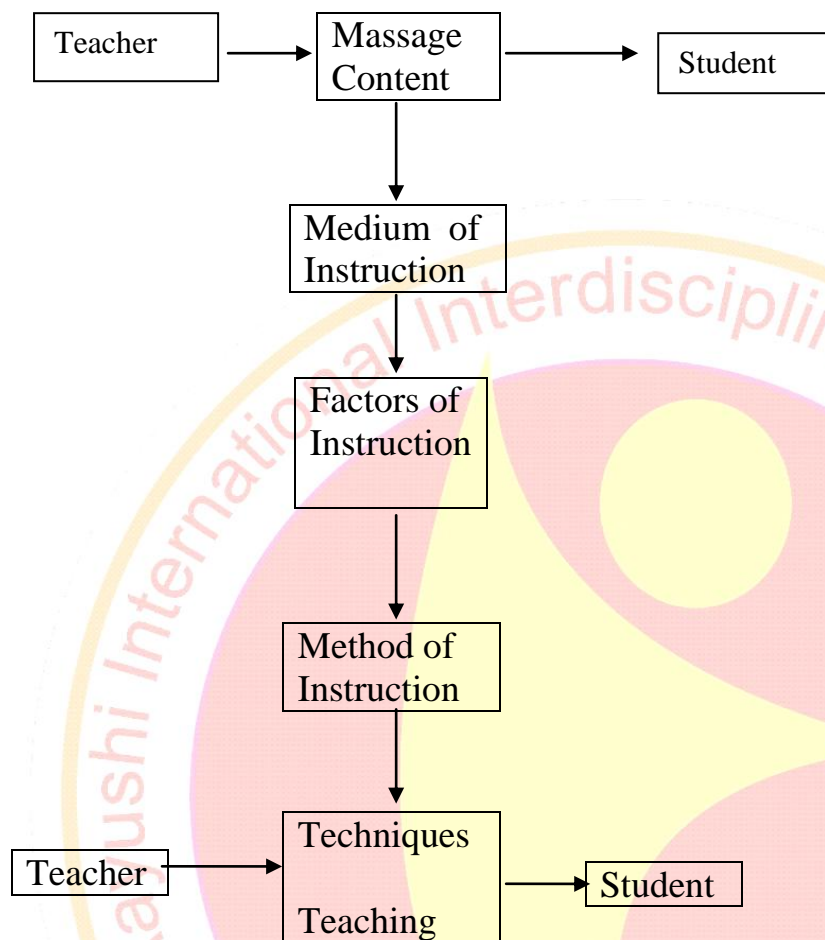
It is evident from the definition of teaching that student is more active than the teacher. Teacher job is to assist the learner in creating learning situation. The instructional procedure and sequence of content is determined by the teacher, logically which may not be workable psychologically.

Objective of Research:

1. To find out relation between student control and class interaction.
2. Understand the role of the kellar plan in class control.
3. Understand the learning at individual level.
4. To find the interaction impress the class control.

(A) Interaction in Class:

Teacher teaches John Latin firstly teacher having a most importance. Teacher teachers john Latin. After that importance was given to teaching. Teacher teaches john Latin. Students oriented teaching policies implies the most important factor is student.



In ICT the sequence of content is psychologically workable which has been decided by the teaching.

In programmed instruction the sequence of the content elements is determined empirically which psychologically workable as controlled by the learner. The term LCI is very popular in programmed instruction. The following are the main methods which are known as learning controlled instruction methods.

- i) Kellar plan
- ii) Programme Instruction
- iii) Computer Assisted Instruction
- iv) Mastery Learning

(B) Learning at Individual Level

Individualized learning is same thing as a blanket type term covering a wide range of activities. The premise that all students are individuals and that there are many permutation and combination of individual differences leads one to conclude that a totally teacher centered approach to teaching is likely to be inadequate.

Every student is an individual and a class of student's heterogeneous regarding background and prior knowledge of a subject. Self pacing helps to smoothing the initial inequities in a group. Student can be diverted to complementary study packages remedial material, materials constructed for specifics needs or study in small groups of two or three or individually under the tutelage of tutors. Fellow students, senior class students and teachers can help in the organization in the course for individual learning or in; the testing programme.

During the sixties, independent learning was encouraged through programmed instruction which requires the students to work through all steps of subject matter that were sequenced very carefully. Students were frequently rewarded by confirmation of the correctness of their responses. Norman Crowder's branching programmers helped students who selected an incorrect response by directing them to remedial branching frames. Further research work of Mager, Pask and Scot, indicated the needs to match the learning style of the student and the way in which learning material was structured, giving importance to the student rather than the teacher to have control over the sequence of topic in a learning programme. The most recent approaches to independent learning are Keller plan and audio. Tutorial approach. These approaches allow the students to work through the learning material in their own way. However they have to master a lock of work of mini-course before proceeding to the next. Post Letiwaite's audio tutorial approach seeks to overcome are not predetermined. Audio tape presentation with appropriate resources is presented using study carrol in learning centre or in a library.

(C) Advantages of Individual Learning:

Independent learning or independent study that includes a variety of practices enables a student on his own to formulate problems. Find answers through systematic procedures of reference work hypothesizing experimenting, field work etc. and evaluate one's own progress and achievement. It is a value to a student of high ability as well as to a student who needs time to go at his own pace and perhaps with the help of a remedial programme. The teacher or the tutor has to be conscientious and capable of providing initial enthusiasm guidance at regular intervals and encouragement for further progress, As there is no pressure for competing with other groups, the student work at their own pace to complete a courses or a programme.

Independent learning would generally take up some of the following forms- assignment work, laboratory work, reference reading, programmed learning, mastery language learning by Keller plan learning thorough audio visual aids such as films filmstrips, slides, cassettes, tapes, television etc. Centers of educational technology, self-learning centre or cells and libraries in colleges and university departments of education could later to the needs of those students who should like to enrich the teaching process by independent study. In this chapter, the following four approaches of independent learning are discussed in detail, Tutorials, Mastery learning and kelleer plan, programmed learning and computer assisted instruction.

(D) Plan by kellar

Similar to mastery learning is Keller plan. Which has been developed mainly from Skinnerian principal of operant conditioning? This approach has been adopted widely at the college level, especially in the United States. Keller plan combines mastery learning approach. With the programmed instruction concepts of learner control self-pacing and contingency contracting. At the beginning of a course students have contract-agreement with the teacher reading what work will be done and then they proceed at their own pace and initiation. The teacher is available for tutorial assistance or small group discussion. Thus, giving general feedback and guidance. Since this approach depends on the learners to manage their own learning.

Keller plan advocates the use of a sequential set of self study units pursued by each student at his own place. A student must demonstrate mastery of a unit by means of a written test before going on to the next unit. Failure to pass an unit is not held against the pupil.

(E) The Course

The course is divided in to 30 units. Each unit approximates a week's work. The student is assigned reading, which may include programmed text, material only available from exercises. As with other courses, Students may go to particular rooms at specific times, and if they do so they will find other students working at the regarding materials and not a formal period of teaching. In Scientific subjects, the rooms may be laboratories and the task and exercises may include the conduct of experiments of other kind of observations. Proctors "who are undergraduates and have been chosen for their mastery of the learning problems, and their willingness to help are students from more senior years and are available to help with any difficulties that may arise, laboratory work is normally under the direct supervision of a laboratory assistant.

When a student thinks he has completed one of 30 units of work he may report for a test, which consists of about 10 short questions to be answered. If the student does not reach a satisfactory standard; he will have to restudy the course material. If his score is on the borderline he may make another attempt on the same day. If his score is satisfactory he is given the next assignment.

Lecturers and demonstration are provided as an added bonus to the course for those students who have completed a requisite number of units successfully. Thus attendance at lecturers and demonstrations is not compulsory but a privilege earned by successful study.

In Keller's original 25 per cent of the course grade marks is obtained from the final examination which partly consists of questions the students had already assignments or in the follow-up tests. Keller calls a follow-up test, "rediness" test. Because it indicates the redness the receive the next assignment. As the course is criterion referenced the number of redness test passed counts to their credit but the number they fail is not held against them. Nevertheless each student's progress can be monitored throughout the course to permit

counseling where necessary. This counseling is initially given by the proctor but the teacher may help as required.

The system gives students the feeling that they are receiving a great deal of personal attention although in reality they are receiving less than in a typical course with lectures and discussions. The teacher's role is to select reading materials to organize their presentations, to design test and to make the final evaluation of student's progress. He will also provide lectures and demonstrations and act as a clearing house for complaints and disagreements.

(F) Use of the Keller Plan :

The Keller plan can be adopted as possible means of solving several problems of teaching. The most several problems are:

1. The high failure rate of first year students due to inadequate preparation in high class.
2. The wide spectrum of interest and motivation of students this level.
3. The needs of the highly gifted students who may not be challenged by the materials presented in conventional course.
4. Students in the course who have very different backgrounds and ability, say In physics, include those who will study physics as a major subject requiring physics as an ancillary subject e.g. biologists, engineers and a few who will not continue in physics at all.

Conclusion :

Class control and interaction closely related in class. Students control is a factor which is great teaching useful. Keller plan gives a chance to each student progress with his speed. Individual learning helps the students good outstanding. Good interaction creates interest in subject and teaching process. Individual learning makes revolution in student's life because he himself knows how much he grasps.

Students having a chance to be developed himself almost in class teaching the problem occurs related to control but in the above mentioned method there is no chance to inactive student.

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