



Classroom Management

Classroom management aims to provide a learning environment to achieve learning outcomes. Students come from all walks of life, and their acts reflect their attitudes and tarbiyah. A teacher should be aware of this variety and practice inclusive teaching. The teacher should set the tone for the class and teach students how to foster a positive learning environment.

Quiz

What is the primary goal of classroom management?

- a) **To create a positive classroom environment**
- b) To achieve high academic scores
- c) To establish strict rules and discipline
- d) To promote individuality among students

Why is it essential for a teacher to understand the variation in students' behavior?

- a) To establish strict control over students' actions
- b) To ensure that all students come from the same background
- c) **To create a positive learning environment for all students**
- d) To eliminate any differences in students' mindset and tarbiyah

How can a teacher create a positive classroom environment?

- a) By enforcing strict discipline and rules
- b) By focusing solely on academic outcomes
- c) **By training students and outlining classroom expectations**
- d) By disregarding students' backgrounds and behaviors

Classroom Management Style

Teachers have their teaching and classroom management style according to their temperament and school setting. We can broadly classify the styles based on **Control & Involvement**. The following classroom management styles are seen in practice:

1. **Low Control & Low Involvement – Permissive Teacher:** A teacher does not prepare lesson plans or is concerned about the students. Knows nothing about student learning, and Students do what they want.
2. **Low Control & High Involvement – Indulgent Teacher:** The educator is well-prepared and involved in teaching but lacks control over the students. Students who want to learn will still seek his guidance.
3. **High Control & Low Involvement – Authoritarian Teacher:** The instructor will offer direct education in a lecture style, giving pupils little or no flexibility in class. Students are expected to sit quietly in their seats, and there is strong classroom supervision. There is no means of knowing if the kids have understood or have any queries.
4. **High Control & High Involvement – Authoritative Teacher:** This is the best style where the teacher is firm but fair. The teacher comes prepared to the class with differentiated instruction. He is involved with students' learning, uses adaptive teaching techniques, and customizes them to suit the needs of the students. Classroom discussion, peer interaction, and positive feedback make this style most successful.

Quiz

Which classroom management style is characterized by low control and low involvement?

- a) **Permissive Teacher**
- b) Indulgent Teacher
- c) Authoritarian Teacher
- d) Authoritative Teacher

What is the main characteristic of a permissive teacher?

- a) Strong classroom supervision
- b) Involvement in teaching



- c) Flexibility in class
- d) Lack of preparation and concern for students**

Which classroom management style does the teacher have high involvement but lacks control over the students?

- a) Permissive Teacher
- b) Indulgent Teacher**
- c) Authoritarian Teacher
- d) Authoritative Teacher

Which classroom management style involves direct education in a lecture style and minimal flexibility for students?

- a) Permissive Teacher
- b) Indulgent Teacher
- c) Authoritarian Teacher**
- d) Authoritative Teacher

What is the critical characteristic of an authoritarian teacher?

- a) Strong classroom supervision**
- b) Differentiated instruction
- c) Classroom discussion
- d) Positive feedback

Which classroom management style is characterized by high control and high involvement?

- a) Permissive Teacher
- b) Indulgent Teacher
- c) Authoritarian Teacher
- d) Authoritative Teacher**

What makes the authoritative teacher style successful?

- a) Lack of preparation and concern for students
- b) Minimal control over students
- c) Strong classroom supervision
- d) Adaptive teaching techniques and customization**

Which teacher style demonstrates both firmness and fairness?

- a) Permissive Teacher
- b) Indulgent Teacher
- c) Authoritarian Teacher
- d) Authoritative Teacher**

In which classroom management style does the teacher customize teaching techniques to meet students' needs?

- a) Permissive Teacher
- b) Indulgent Teacher
- c) Authoritarian Teacher
- d) Authoritative Teacher**

What is the primary focus of an indulgent teacher?

- a) Strong classroom supervision
- b) Involvement in teaching**
- c) Flexibility in class
- d) Lack of preparation and concern for students

How to Increase Classroom Control?



One of the primary goals of the teacher is to prepare the students for their future life's challenges. Therefore, the teacher should have a balance of firmness and a soft approach. To effectively control the class, the teachers can implement rules or routines. **Rules have consequences**, while **Routines have reminders**.

Rules – Penalty: There will be consequences if you break the rule. Rules are to be followed. Violation of the above rules could result in a loss of points. Rules should be as few as possible. No one likes rules.

Sample Classroom Rules & corresponding penalties

Rule	Penalties
On-time Assignment Submission	Loss of points, extra tasks
Regularity & punctuality to class	Parental involvement, Project on benefits of the rule
Classroom discipline	timeouts, assign the task of discipline in class

Too many rules will result in unfriendly student responses, which will be followed extrinsically; these will result in pressure and stress. Our primary objective is to generate a lifelong learner whom too many rules will negatively impact.

Quiz

What is one of the primary goals of a teacher mentioned in the text?

- a) Implementing rules and routines in the classroom
- b) Generating lifelong learners**
- c) Maintaining firmness and a soft approach
- d) Balancing consequences and reminders

What is the difference between rules and routines mentioned in the text?

- a) Rules have consequences, while routines have reminders**
- b) Rules are followed voluntarily, while routines are mandatory
- c) Rules are flexible, while routines are strict
- d) Rules focus on academic performance, while routines focus on behavior

According to the text, why should rules be kept as few as possible?

- a) Students prefer fewer rules
- b) Fewer rules lead to more friendly student responses
- c) Excessive rules generate intrinsic motivation
- d) Many rules create pressure and stress**

What is the potential negative impact of having too many rules in the classroom?

- a) Unfriendly student responses**
- b) Lack of discipline
- c) Loss of points for students
- d) Reduced academic performance

What is the ultimate objective in creating a balance between firmness and a gentle approach in the classroom?

- a) Implementing consequences for rule-breaking
- b) Generating lifelong learners**
- c) Maintaining control over the class
- d) Reducing student stress levels

Routines – Reminder

The **routine** requires **reminders**. Reminders are soft, and through reminders, Tarbiyah is achieved. Classroom Routines create a friendly and habit-forming environment in class. The routines, if missed, will be supported by reminders. Continuous and constant



reminders result in habit formation. Example: A kind reminder is given if the students do not bring their textbooks. As many reminders as possible are given. *Routines should be more than rules.*

A student in your class should know your classroom's expectations, rules, and routines. This will create a positive atmosphere. Initially, there will be many violations, and with your continued support, they will fall in line and get trained. It is during this time that learning happens.

Sample Classroom Routines & their reminder system

Classroom Routines	Reminders
Keep textbooks & Notebooks ready for class.	One of the students announces
Keep the classroom clean before going home	Post reminder to clean
Complete the classwork	Reminder in each class

Quiz

What is the purpose of reminders in classroom routines?

- a) To enforce strict discipline
- b) To create a friendly and habit-forming environment**
- c) To punish students for rule violations
- d) To establish consequences for missed routines

How are habits formed through reminders in classroom routines?

- a) By giving constant reminders to students**
- b) By imposing strict rules and consequences
- c) By creating a positive atmosphere in the classroom
- d) By enforcing discipline through punishment

What role do reminders play when routines are missed?

- a) They provide support and reinforcement**
- b) They impose strict consequences on students
- c) They discourage students from repeating the mistake
- d) They create a habit of following routines without reminders

Why should routines be emphasized more than rules?

- a) Routines are easier to enforce than rules
- b) Routines create a positive atmosphere in the classroom
- c) Routines result in habit formation and discipline**
- d) Rules often lead to unfriendly student responses

According to the text, when does learning happen in the classroom?

- a) When students violate rules and face consequences
- b) When students follow routines without reminders
- c) When students receive constant reminders and support**
- d) When students know and understand classroom expectations

Five Classroom Expectations (Post this chart in the classroom)

1. Follow the directions quickly.
2. Raise your hand if you want permission to speak.
3. Raise your hand if you want permission to leave your seat.
4. Always make smart choices in life
5. Make your dear teacher happy. 😊



How to increase teacher involvement in classroom teaching?

1. Establish clear learning goals and objectives for each lesson.
2. Use various instructional strategies to cater to different learning styles.
3. Provide explicit instruction, modeling, and guided practice to ensure understanding.
4. Offer frequent opportunities for students to actively participate in learning.
5. Utilize effective questioning techniques to engage students and promote critical thinking.
6. Monitor student progress and provide timely feedback for improvement.
7. Implement classroom rules and procedures consistently to create a structured environment.
8. Develop and maintain positive relationships with students to enhance engagement.
9. Use positive reinforcement and praise to recognize student efforts and achievements.
10. Foster a safe, inclusive classroom climate that encourages risk-taking and collaboration.
11. Use technology and multimedia resources to enhance teaching and learning.
12. Differentiate instruction to meet the diverse needs of students.
13. Encourage active student involvement through cooperative learning and group work.
14. Incorporate real-world connections and examples to make learning meaningful.
15. Teach and model effective study and organizational skills to promote self-regulated learning.
16. Utilize formative assessment strategies to monitor student understanding and adjust instruction accordingly.
17. Provide opportunities for students to reflect on their learning and set goals for improvement.
18. Engage students in activities such as self-questioning, self-assessment, and self-evaluation.
19. Create a positive classroom culture that values and respects diversity.
20. Continuously seek professional development opportunities to enhance teaching skills and knowledge.

Conclusion

States of our minds: Stress is the enemy of learning. To learn, the mind should be in a peaceful and happy state. If a student is unhappy or under stress and fearful, the learning and building up of the knowledge unit will not happen.

The teacher's critical role is to bring the students to a peaceful state of mind. One can achieve it by sharing good news, positive talk, and encouragement. The class's start should be done with a smiling face, dua for students, creating a serene environment, and do Tilawat-e-Quran. Ask the student to do zikr and dua and take a deep breath to energize the mind. Establish learning as a means of happiness rather than a threatening, negative, or painful process.

The first impression is the lasting impression. Entry into the class and the opening sentence by the teacher plays an essential role in establishing the mood of the classroom. The opening statement should be positive, encouraging, and confidence-building.

Portfolio

1. Write five rules and their corresponding penalties that you think are important for your class.
2. Write eight routines and their corresponding reminders that you think are important for your class.
3. How would you increase your involvement in the classroom? Write at least ten activities.
4. **Scenario:** In your classroom, you find the students troublesome and are accustomed to shouting and punishments. When you are gentle and give no punishments, they take you as a soft teacher and won't obey you. Submit a detailed plan for implementing high control and high involvement in the classroom.
5. How would you implement and inspire your students Classroom Management from Islamic point of view. Give references from the Quran and Hadith.