

A STUDY OF EFFECTS OF SMALL GROUPS TEACHING ON THE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF THE STUDENTS

ABDUR REHMAN, KHURSHID AHMED AND RAZIA SULTANA

Institute of Education & Research, Gomal University Dera Ismail Khan. (NWFP) Pakistan.

ABSTRACT

The size of the group affects the learning level of the students. Teaching in small groups improves interpersonal relations among students, promotes problems solving and develops more effective communication skills. Keeping into view the significance role played by teaching to small groups the study was designed. A sample consisting 4th grade students was taken as it was divided it to two equal groups i.e. control group and experimental group. Pre-test were used as to know the performance of the students before and after treatment. In order to analyze data t-test as a statistical technique was applied. The results showed significant difference in achievement of control and experimental group. It was concluded that students in small groups learn respect for another's point of view they learns that their ideas must be presented for review in the court of group to which they belong. Student benefiting from the knowledge, understanding potential of the some students present in the class by usually scattering them in different groups. The environment of small group allow students to interact with each other with full freedom and to ask teacher about any problem which require solution. This suggests that small classes have a greater effect in enhancing the quality of classroom dealing.

INTRODUCTION

All the amount scholars lay great emphasis that the size of lass is to some extent a dividing factor to make the total personality of the child. But in our country the classes are over crowded, due to which we can not create in the young beaver the vital pre requisite knowledge and skill on which all other higher learning activities depend. The study responds to the reality that an environment conducive for quality education is absent from our educational intuitions especially at primary level. The drop out rate in elementary schools is alarming in the country. According to some studies, less than 40% primary school children could read with comprehension, and one fifth can write a letter. These are the possible negative effects of larger number of students enrolled in a single class, in small size classes teacher though mutual under standing can place more demands an all students to take part and complete in academic and non academic activities than crowded classes where frequent interactions between teacher and students are arrived this suggest that small classes have a greater effect in enhancing the quality of class room dealing. How can are make our selves in a position to decrease the enrollment ratio in our classes as to achieve increase in quality of teaching and learning. Study is a step forward to answer this question by improving the network of relationships within classroom.

SIGNIFICANCE

Class with mall size is the best remedy for improving the quality of education and student teacher interaction in an overpopulated country like Pakistan. It enable the teacher to introduce variety into the work of the class, and, every now and then to give a type of work, having in itself elements which are considered essential for true development of the child.

In some schools where classes are over crowded two concepts of small class in used as a technique and a heavy class is derided into manageable group of small size. This is used as a 'via media' or a compromise between traditional approach and modern approach to teaching learning process. The system gives some of the advantages of both these approaches and also removes some of the defects. It is positive step toward enhancing the qualitative and quantitative aspects of educative process. It is helpful to grade the students with in the same class for certain purposes and in accordance with the abilities and specific interests of the students. This may provide for more involvement and interdependency in learning process. More recently in developing countries these have been attempts to adapt this approach to improve the institutional environment within which these small groups of children function, on the assumption that in addition to promoting organizational climate this may provide greater