

Teacher's Role in the Development of Student Relations

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Abstract

Give freedom to students in classrooms. Emphasize student opinion. The classroom is designed to teach learning. Keeping the continuity of each episode of learning disciplines. Know all the names of students and call on their names. Cooperate to achieve the learned education in light of the curriculum. Finding the family's family research. Special focus on special groups and poor students. Display sympathy and co-operative attitude towards all students.

Keywords: Freedom; Learning; Disciplines; Attitude.

1. Introduction

Teachers typically do not think of themselves as role models, however, inadvertently they are. Students spend a great deal of time with their teacher and therefore, the teacher becomes a role model to them. Teachers also play an important role in the classroom when it comes to the environment. Students often mimic a teacher's actions. If the teacher prepares a warm, happy environment, students are more likely to be happy. An environment set by the teacher can be either positive or negative. If students sense the teacher is angry, students may react negatively to that and therefore learning can be impaired. Teachers are responsible for the social behavior in their classrooms. This behavior is primarily a reflection of the teacher's actions and the environment she sets.

2. Students

A student is a person who is studying at a university or other place of higher education. Student is a learner who is enrolled in an educational institution. He is a person engaged in study; one who is devoted to learning; a learner; a pupil; a scholar; especially, one who attends a school, or who seeks knowledge from professional teachers or from books; as, the students of an academy, a college, or a university; a medical student; a hard student. Students are them who are engaged in school are given ample opportunities to be creative and to tap into their own curiosities. They are emotionally invested in their learning spaces and they see learning as adventurous and risky and exciting. Schools that foster engagement provide students with meaningful challenges connected to individual interests; encourage questioning in all circumstances; and leave students inspired to explore the world around them. Students who report high levels of engagement in school are sixteen times more motivated than students who report low levels of engagement in school. A student is primarily a person enrolled in a school or other educational institution who attends classes in a course to attain the appropriate level of mastery of a subject under the guidance of an instructor and who devotes time outside class to do whatever activities the instructor assigns that are necessary either for class preparation or to submit evidence of progress towards that mastery. In the broader sense, a student is anyone who applies themselves to the intensive intellectual engagement with some matter necessary to master it as part of some practical affair in which such mastery is basic or decisive. Finally, students with a strong sense of purpose know that they matter. Schools that develop a strong sense of purpose in students expect every child to make careful choices and to accept responsibility for their actions. Students are trusted and celebrated often. More importantly, students recognize that they can make a difference and know without a doubt that their teachers believe in their abilities. Students who report feeling a strong sense of purpose in school are eighteen times more motivated than students who see school as pointless.

3. Freedom of Students

Freedom is something that we hold very dear to our hearts in this country. It means the ability to do what you want because you have no obligations or responsibilities. It also means the ability to move or go where you want because there is nothing physically stopping you. It's the situation in which you are not affected by something unpleasant. Students don't have freedom in school. In school students are in concentration camp. Students do all the things that teachers say, in my school nobody likes school, everybody hates it, and some rules are dumb. Freedom to student means he doesn't bother while studying

- a) What will happen to him if he doesn't get good marks?
- b) What about his career.
- c) What position he will make in class.

He is just able to develop attachment and detachment skills to fullest quality. Which means whenever he want to focus in something his mind is available and whenever he wants to have off time, he can have 100% off time, and there are not lingering thoughts about work/study creeping in free time and vice-versa. Such great skills if not developed during student life then remains as weaknesses in every area. All this can be developed when students approach to their studies freely, can think rationally without fear of future or greed of some kind. So freedom for student means freedom from fear, greed, weaknesses and 100% attention on developing long-term skills.

4. Teacher

The teachers are capable of maximizing the learning potential of every student in their class. They understand that the key to unlocking student potential is by developing positive, respectful relationships with their students beginning on the first day of the school year. Building a trusting relationship with your students can be both challenging and time-consuming. Great teachers become masters at it in time. They will tell you that developing solid relationships with your students is paramount in fostering academic success. Healthy student-teacher relationships are often most beneficial for specific categories of students, including male students, those suffering from learning difficulties, and students with low economic status. In order to help students develop a sense of self-worth, it may sometimes be necessary to seek out opportunities to give them praise with acknowledgments of academic and even athletic accomplishments. Students with low self-esteem, often those considered at-risk, will react positively to positive reinforcement from their teacher, providing students with a sense of pride. A great teacher is very engaging and holds the attention of students in all discussions. A great teacher has effective discipline skills and can promote positive behaviors and change in the classroom. A great teacher maintains open communication with parents and keeps them

informed of what is going on in the classroom as far as curriculum, discipline, and other issues. They make themselves available for phone calls, meetings, and email. A great teacher is passionate about teaching and working with children. They are excited about influencing students' lives and understand the impact they have. A great teacher develops a strong rapport with students and establishes trusting relationships. A great teacher is one a student remembers and cherishes forever. Teachers have long-lasting impacts on the lives of their students, and the greatest teachers inspire students toward greatness.

5. Suggestion about Student's Freedom for the Teacher

Learning is a process, plain and simple. More importantly, it's a continuous process that may happen differently for every individual learner. To think that all students can learn, practice, assess, and just move on is ridiculous. The concept of moving on when a student has failed an assessment is a direct indication that a teacher has not only accepted failure, but has acknowledged that the gaps created by that failure are ok and acceptable, even if they will be detrimental to future success. If you've ever seen me speak, or joined us in one of our live trainings, you probably knew this was coming. Pace is one of the most powerful variables you can control in your classroom. It can determine if a student is engaged, bored, or frustrated because of their current level of understanding. The hardest thing about increasing the freedom your students have is releasing some of your control as a teacher. I want to be clear that increasing freedom does NOT mean that your classroom management has to suffer. In fact, I would argue that, when properly implemented, more structure, systems, and routines can facilitate more flexibility and freedom in your classroom, while increasing the effectiveness of your management. By building relationships, setting clear expectations, and facilitating a welcoming environment, you can trust your students more. Without this trust you'll most likely continue to try to maintain absolute control, and there will be little hope of getting learners to buy-in or experience the freedom you are looking to provide. Trust that they will do what they are supposed to do, that they want to learn, and most of all, that they all can learn if given the right environment. You know in your mind that you want a balanced classroom environment. You want students to have a voice, but you don't want them to take advantage of your good will. When people are oppressed, they tend to be sullen, until they finally rebel. Whether we are talking about a country or a classroom that is a simple fact of human nature. If you choose to run your classroom like a dictatorship, ruling with fear and oppressing students, you will develop a classroom environment of resentment. Eventually, students will begin to rebel in small ways. Those small rebellions will strengthen them, and soon you will find control slipping through your fingers. When people are given a completely free reign, on the other hand, chaos tends to occur. With no accountability, any behavior becomes acceptable. The leader is treated no differently than anyone else in the group. In fact, any initial respect is soon lost as the people see that their leader is unable to maintain control.

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That happens all too frequently in the classroom, when students make all the rules or the teacher does not hold students accountable for their actions. No matter how fun and interesting your lessons are, without structure your class will be in constant chaos. You even might find yourself pleading with students to behave. Be aware; in that moment, they are the ones in charge of your classroom. Your goal should be to empower students to take a part in their own learning while being held accountable for their behavior and work product. That can be developed through a system of Consistency and Flexibility within the classroom. With any freedom you offer students, make sure there is a corresponding responsibility. And make sure that you provide some structure to those freedoms. For example, you might have a sign-out procedure for bathroom breaks and allow only one student at a time to leave the classroom. With a balance of freedoms and responsibilities, you have the opportunity to develop respect between yourself and your students. You also are teaching them skills they will need in the working world as they interact with their colleagues, bosses, and community. I think you'll find that, as long as you provide the structure, students will respond positively to that type of balanced classroom environment. Empowering students opens the door to mutual respect, positive attitudes, and good behavior in the classroom. When students become active learners, they learn that there might be more than one correct answer to a question and whether an answer is “correct” might be more subjective than objective. Luckily there are innumerable ways for teachers to help students develop independent thinking skills. Below is an infographic provided for us by Venngage featuring 10 of them? Independent thinking skills are at the forefront of learning how to be not only a great thinker, but a great leader. Such skills teach our learners how to make sense of the world based on personal experience and observation, and to make critical well-informed decisions in the same way. As such, they gain confidence and the ability to learn from mistakes as they build successful and productive lives. Teachers must be willing to be as specific as possible when reviewing the work—a grade and a few comments is not enough. In this case, use the 3X3 Rule—tell students at least 3 things that they did right and give those 3 tips for improvement. Allowing students who do a research project to share the information they learned with the class has two advantages. First, the student-teachers have the opportunity to improve their oral communication skills. Second, the other students in class might learn more when they are being taught by a classmate. “When students listen to each other, they often benefit from hearing concepts being explained from different points and in ways that might be closer to the students’ way of thinking,” says the NDT report “Developing Communication Skills.” Students should be allowed to make up their own minds about important topics as much as possible. In this sense, classroom discussions should be encouraged to allow students to debate important topics. Teachers might facilitate the debates by asking some students to pretend to be the “losers” in history. For example, a debate between pro-American and pro-British forces might get students to think more deeply about concepts that pertain to the present day such as whether people in

present-day dictatorships should be encouraged to revolt. Historically, students who take notes tend to write down the highlights of teachers' lectures. Instead of this, teachers should encourage students to write down questions and ideas that they have. Some students will appreciate the opportunity to share their ideas orally, but journals can also give shy students a chance to write down their thoughts and submit the highlights of what they wrote to their teacher.

6. Idea of Learning

Learning is the process of acquiring new, or modifying existing, knowledge, behaviors, skills, values, or preferences. The ability to learn is possessed by humans, animals, and some machines; there is also evidence for some kind of learning in some plants. Some learning is immediate, induced by a single event (e.g. being burned by a hot stove), but much skill and knowledge accumulates from repeated experiences. The changes induced by learning often last a lifetime, and it is hard to distinguish learned material that seems to be "lost" from that which cannot be retrieved.

We can find the definition of learning-

“Learning is a process that occurs within nebulous environments of shifting core elements – not entirely under the control of the individual. Learning (defined as actionable knowledge) can reside outside of ourselves (within an organization or a database), is focused on connecting specialized information sets, and the connections that enable us to learn more are more important than our current state of knowing.”

From *The New Social Learning* by Tony Bingham and Marcia Conner the definition is

-“We define learning as the transformative process of taking in information that—when internalized and mixed with what we have experienced—changes what we know and builds on what we do. It’s based on input, process, and reflection. It is what changes us.”

From *Learning How to Learn: Applied Theory for Adults* by R.M. Smith, we can find the definition of learning-

“It has been suggested that the term learning defies precise definition because it is put to multiple uses. Learning is used to refer to (1) the acquisition and mastery of what is already known about something, (2) the extension and clarification of meaning of one’s experience, or (3) an organized, intentional process of testing ideas relevant to problems. In other words, it is used to describe a product, a process, or a function.”

Learning is acquiring knowledge and skills and having them readily available from memory so you can make sense of future problems and opportunities. This is a process that leads to change, which occurs as a result of experience and increases the potential of improved performance and future learning. This is the process of

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gaining knowledge and expertise. Learning involves strengthening correct responses and weakening incorrect responses. Learning involves adding new information to your memory. Learning involves making sense of the presented material by attending to relevant information, mentally reorganizing it, and connecting it with what you already know. It is a persisting change in human performance or performance potential must come about as a result of the learner's experience and interaction with the world. The word learning is used routinely in discussions about teaching in higher education, so it's important to clarify what we are referring to when we talk about learning. Educational researchers agree that learning is much deeper than memorization and information recall. Deep and long-lasting learning involves understanding, relating ideas and making connections between prior and new knowledge, independent and critical thinking and ability to transfer knowledge to new and different contexts. Learning is the relatively permanent change in a person's knowledge or behavior due to experience. This definition has three components: the duration of the change is long-term rather than short-term; the locus of the change is the content and structure of knowledge in memory or the behavior of the learner; the cause of the change is the learner's experience in the environment rather than fatigue, motivation, drugs, physical condition or physiologic intervention.

7. Discipline

It means the practice of training people to obey rules or a code of behavior, using punishment to correct disobedience. Discipline is not something others do to you. It is something you do for yourself. You can receive instruction or guidance from one or many sources, but the source of discipline is not external. It is internal. Discipline is not obedience to someone else's standards to avoid punishment. It is learning and applying intentional standards to achieve meaningful objectives. The distinction between disciplines being an external dynamic or an internal dynamic, a mandatory rule or a personal choice, is important. Understanding this at a deeper level is your gateway into a better, more discipline-driven life. Discipline is the practice of making people obey rules or standards of behavior, and punishing them when they do not. Discipline is the quality of being able to behave and work in a controlled way which involves obeying particular rules or standards.

8. Discipline in Daily Life

We should always be in discipline and obey the order of our parents and teachers to be successful in our lives. We should get up from the bed early in the morning and have a glass of water and fresh ourselves. Brush our teeth, take bath and then take our healthy breakfast. We should never go to school without taking food. We should do our homework in clean and neat way at right time.

We should never deny, disrespect or make our parents unhappy and always follow their orders. We should go to school at right time and in the proper uniform. In the classroom, we should do prayer according to the school norms. We should follow the teacher's orders, behave well with everyone in the classroom and learn everything in right manner.

9. Discipline for the Students

Students need to be taught that they are responsible for their own behavior. If a student does not follow the rules, it is best for natural or determined consequences to take their course whenever possible. When parents and others intervene, they take the responsibility for the student's behavior away from the student.

Discipline is the most important thing in everyone's life. Without discipline one cannot live a happy life. It is the act of living life following some rules and regulations. Discipline is everything which we do in the right way in right time. It leads us on the right path. Discipline means complete obedience to certain rules and regulations. It is important for the progress of society and the development of one's personality as well. It is all the more important for the students. A student needs to be very punctual to his routine. He should be very regular and sincere to his studies. He should be hard working. He should always be ready and active in various other extracurricular activities. He should remain active and smart. He should learn how to face difficult situations and how to win over them.

A student is the future of the country. It is he who has to take the responsibility of the country. He should be healthy and fit. Physical education is as important for students as to be studious and sincere at studies. A student should always be in good health and fitness. For this he should get up early in the morning. He should take exercise daily. He should play game of his choice daily. It is well known that a healthy body has a healthy mind. His mind will be strong and sharp only when he is physically strong, fit and healthy. The biggest task of a student is to study. A student should be very devoted and sincere to his studies. He should be very punctual. He should know the importance of time. He should regularly do his homework. He should have an urge to learn new things. He should have respect for his teachers and elders. He should be very cooperative with his friends. He should help the needy. Discipline demands self-control and dedication. One who cannot control himself cannot control others. He has to dedicate his individuality in the larger interest of society. Discipline is a virtue. It needs to be cultivated from early childhood. It cannot be developed overnight. It takes time and requires patience. When discipline is enforced, it fails to bring the desired result. True essence of discipline is lost when it is enforced. The man becomes more a machine and less a human being. Student life is the formation period of life. The foundation of adulthood is laid down during the time. The man grows with the habits and manners acquired at that time. These things hardly change. So a student

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should be much disciplined in his student life. One who is disciplined raises high in life. Life of great men is examples of discipline. The great men have made mark in their lives, because they strictly follow their goals with all the earnestness and sincerity. Since student life is a period of learning and grooming, a student needs to be sincere, dedicated, firm and focused to his goals. Discipline plays significant role in shaping his personality and molding his character

We all follow various types of discipline in our daily lives. There are many examples like we wake up in the early morning, drink a glass of water, go to washroom to get fresh, do brush our teeth, take bath, take breakfast, go to school in uniform at right time, etc. all are discipline. Discipline is highly valuable in our every walk of life. We have to follow it all time whether we are in the school, home, office, institutions, factory, playground, battlefield or other places. It is the most important necessity of the happy and peaceful life. It gives us lots of great opportunity, right way to go ahead, to learn new things in life, to experiences more within less time, etc. and grow. Whereas, lack of discipline cause lots of confusion and disorders. Indiscipline gives no peace and progress in the life instead creates lots of problem.

Discipline is following the orders of our elders, superior officers, teachers and parents who lead us towards success. We need to follow rules, obey orders and behave well in orderly manner. We should value the importance of discipline in our daily lives. People, who are not disciplined in their lives; face lots of problems and get disappointments. Discipline is the right way of doing things in well behaved manner. It needs a control over the mind and body. Somebody has natural property of self-discipline however somebody has to develop it inside them. Discipline is the ability to control on the feeling and do right thing at right time as well as overcome the weaknesses. Life without discipline is incomplete and unsuccessful. We need to follow some rules by respecting our elders and seniors. It is very necessary tool for everyone in every walk of life whether at home, office, playground or other place. Our daily lives would become unorganized if we do not follow the discipline. Everything in this world has discipline and organized by the discipline. Air, water and land give us the way to live life. The whole world, country, society, community, etc. would become disorganized without discipline as everything needs discipline. Discipline is the nature which exists in everything made by the nature.

10. Discipline for Teacher

A good teacher is never without a good plan for discipline in the classroom. Ask any teacher and you'll know that good behavior management can go a long way. A good discipline system should also include positive reinforcement for good behavior. Award certificates, badges, or simple, sincere verbal praise can keep good behavior on track and build self-esteem. As a teacher I understood establishing a daily routine and

frequent communication was vital to developing respectful and meaningful relationships which directly affect behavior and a child's ability to learn.

For instance, as children arrive into my classroom, I always make sure to greet them at the door; just as they greet me. I'm never "busy" planning curriculum, checking attendance or talking, texting or tinkering with my phone at drop off and pick up times. To take no notice of a child left in my care would send a message saying, "You're not worth my time" which begins a cycle of mistrust.

11. Teacher's Action and Responsibility

As a teacher, you can easily get to your students well, and your instructions well received, if you have formed a good relationship with them. Students are most likely to respect, listen to and obey you if you engage them and connect well with them. And when you are a teacher, it becomes even more difficult to become perfect for ALL your students. It's clear, that we all are different, so your students are, and each of them has his own learning style. When your teaching style suits a learning style of your student, you will definitely become his best teacher ever. This is like to be on the same wave with someone. But it's obvious, that all your 30 students (or 20, or even 10, it doesn't matter actually) will never have the same opinion about your teaching methods, so, misunderstandings are impossible to avoid. Your students can have problems, bad days, stress, or even depressions as well. If you see that some of your students start to study worse, have no desire to do all schoolwork you give them, and just want to give up everything, do not be in a hurry to argue and tell them about how bad or lazy they become.

You can become like a parent to them. Support your student, ask about what happens to him, and push him to do better. If you see that your student is depressed, maybe it would be better to meet with him after classes and find out what exactly is going on. If you want your students to remember your lessons, just try to connect the information you provide with some moments of your students' life. You can use some of them as an example, describing this or that situation: it would be more interesting for them to visit such lessons, but not those boring ones where you try to explain them the importance of differential equations for our science.

Just try to come up with an example, how these differential equations can help them in the future. Remember who you are and where you are. Students don't like, when their teacher begins to tell them about his life, how better it was when he was younger, how better and more patient all students were then, blah-blah-blah. Your student visits your lesson to learn something on the subject, so, don't give him a reason to miss this class next time. Even if you consider yourself a cool teacher who explains everything in a way that even the stupidest person would understand you, don't be lazy to explain it to your students several times, and what is even more important – try to do that in different manners. When you start a lesson, make your students understand

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clearly what they will learn today. You should have clear objectives, as such a plan will help students concentrate and know what they are supposed to do during this class. You can write something like “do knows” on the board, or just tell them your plan step by step. Sometimes, they really don't get it, but it's not because they are stupid: maybe some of them just think different. Don't be lazy to use as many different materials for your lessons as possible. Students believe that the best teacher is able to teach in a big variety of ways: use books, videos, music, presentations, speeches, and everything that can be interesting for your students to accept (you know them better, so, you will definitely come up with good ideas). If you show them a video, then give some papers with facts described in that video, then tell them all this info yourself, it will be much easier for your students to understand and get the material. It doesn't mean you should be a dictator. But students do not like teachers who are too soft and mild. Too nice is not always nice, especially when it comes to teaching. There are always some students in a class (we think, you remember all those movies about high schools), who will try to persuade you that they do not need the material you give. Be patient, and explain your material over and over again, making sure all students understand what you're talking about. You know, how difficult it will be for them to learn further, if they don't get the basis. Remember, that time is important for your students as well, so, they would not be happy to waste it for lessons which don't give them anything except personal stories from their teacher's life.

12. Reflection of Positive Relation between Student and Teacher

- a) They teach with enthusiasm and passion
- b) As a result, students are more likely to participate actively in class and challenge themselves academically. Studies show that teachers who feel engaged by passionate students who proactively work at their relationships with them grade a full grade higher than others. It pays to pursue a strong relationship with a teacher from the first day of school.
- c) They create a secure and safe environment for students.
- d) The student/teacher relationship is a cornerstone in a student's social maturation process. Cultivating a positive rapport with a non-parental authority figure allows students to define themselves, adapt to their environment and grow their emotional and social intelligence. It takes guts and determination to address a teacher privately and let them know how much doing well in the classroom matters to them and teachers value that outreach and display of maturity.
- e) It takes significant time and effort; however, the benefit on both the teacher and student is immeasurable takes.
- f) They display a positive attitude
- g) They make learning fun

- h) The creation of an enjoyable learning environment encourages student attendance and participation.
- i) They show an interest in your student's lives outside the classroom
- j) Teachers should take a genuine interest in the wellbeing of their students.
- k) They treat students with respect.
- l) A teacher who respects their students will experience reciprocal respect from their students.
- m) The relationship between teachers and students can have a lasting impact on the development of a child.
- n) Teachers who have strong bonds with their students have been shown to be more effective in their teaching roles. In addition to lower levels of behavioral problems, teachers with strong classroom bonds are also able to achieve higher levels of academic success among students.
- o) The following guide explores the importance of positive teacher-student relationships.

13. Teacher and Students Relationship

Improving students' relationships with teachers has important, positive and long-lasting implications for both students' academic and social development. Solely improving students' relationships with their teachers will not produce gains in achievement. However, those students who have close, positive and supportive relationships with their teachers will attain higher levels of achievement than those students with more conflict in their relationships. Picture a student who feels a strong personal connection to her teacher, talks with her teacher frequently, and receives more constructive guidance and praise rather than just criticism from her teacher. The student is likely to trust her teacher more, show more engagement in learning, behave better in class and achieve at higher levels academically. Positive teacher-student relationships draw students into the process of learning and promote their desire to learn.

14. Conclusion

So, we should try to be disciplined from the early stage of life. Both at school and at home they should be made to follow the rules of discipline. Parents, teachers and elders have significant role to play. A student should always learn good habits. This will lead to the formation of a good society and nation as well.

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