

Opinions of Teachers of Agricultural College, Bapatla towards Model Class Room

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ABSTRACT

Agricultural College, Bapatla was purposively selected out of the six Agricultural College in ANGRAU to know the opinions of teachers towards the Model Class Room. The study was conducted by adopting the Ex - post - facto research design. The respondents for the study include all teachers (56) on rolls as on the date of study in the selected campus. The findings of the study revealed that majority of the respondent Teachers had neutral opinion towards model class room.

Key words : Teachers, Model class room.

Teaching is as old as mankind. The ultimate goal of teaching is to achieve mastery in learning and improve the quality of human performance. Stated that successful teaching is nine tenths perspiration and one-tenth inspiration. In other words, besides the art of delivery, the teacher must put in lot of hard work for achieving success in teaching. Teaching cannot happen without learners. In fact, teaching and learning are the two sides of the same coin. A student and teacher's general performance in learning and teaching is influenced by various internal and external factors. The opinions of teachers towards the model class room collected in the present study are of instrumental value in improving the model classroom conditions there by improving the learning outcome of the student.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present Study was conducted by adopting Ex - Post - Facto Research Design. by selecting Agricultural College; Bapatla purposively out of the six Agricultural College in ANGRAU, Andhra Pradesh as it is the oldest College with supposed to be well experienced faculty and required Infrastructural facilities. All the 56 Teachers (15 Professors, 20 Associate Professors, and 21 Assistant Professors). Frequency (f) and Percentages (%) were used for statistical analysis.

Table 1 shows Overall opinion of respondent teachers towards model classroom.

Majority of the Teachers (67.86%) had neutral Opinion followed by the remaining with Unfavourable (19. 64%) and favourable ginious (12. 50%), respectively.

Table 2 clearly presents the Response Analysis of the opinion of teachers towards model classroom as detailed below:

1."Orientation in rectangular classroom keeps the teacher closer to the students." was strongly agreed by majority (35.71%) of the respondent teachers followed by agree (32.14%), undecided (23.21%), disagree (7.14%) and strongly disagree (1.78%) categories respectively. Since, this may due to prevailing less distance between front and rear rows because of the existing seating arrangement on both the sides of a teacher. Further, the rectangular classroom helps the teachers to come in direct and close contact with the students and also maintain eye contact with the student. It was in line with the school of thought indicated in an article entitled "guidelines for smarter college classrooms" from a home page cited in the website www.classrooms.com.

2. "A classroom with only one entrance/ exit door is limited to a maximum number of 25 students." was strongly agreed, agreed (32.14%each) by the teachers followed by undecided (25%), disagree and strongly disagree (5.35% each), This helps the teacher to pay attention on the discipline of students. It was in conformity with the findings of Owu C (1992). 3."Front of the room needs to accommodate chalkboards, overhead projectors, screens, as well as walking space for pacing professors and open space for displays and experiments " was interestingly strongly agreed by the most (39.28%) followed by remaining coming under agree (30.35%), undecided (21.42%), disagree (8.92%), categories. Most of the teachers (39.28%) interestingly favored the accommodating chalkboards, overhead projectors and screens in the front side of the room because it helps all the students to view properly.

4. "Sitting arrangements in curved rows rather than H-shape / L-shape sittings etc., provides better eye contact for convening a class". It was agreed by the higher proportion (55.35%) of the respondent teachers followed by strongly agree (16.07%), undecided and disagree with equal per cent (12.5%) and strongly disagree (3.57%) categories, as it provide better eye contact with teacher as it will help the teacher to move closer to the students.

5. "Avoid raised platforms in classrooms" was strongly agreed by the most (42.85%) of the respondent teachers followed by agree (33.92%), undecided (14.28%) and disagree (8.92%) categories, respectively. Raised platforms should be avoided because it decreases the rapport and interaction between students and teachers.

6. "Carpeting avoids unwanted sounds such as chairs being moved or feet being shuffled" was strongly agreed by the majority (44.65%) of the teachers followed by undecided (19.64%), disagree (16.07%) and strongly disagree (10.71%) and agree (8.92%) categories, respectively. This might be due to the fact that carpeting avoids unnecessary sounds which disturb the attention of the students in the classroom. 7. "Chalkboards are not required for model classrooms" was strongly disagreed by the most of (39.28%) the respondents followed by disagreed (35.71%), agreed (12.5%), undecided (10.71%) and strongly agreed (1.78%) categories respectively. Chalk boards helps in drawing more attention of the students, that's why majority of teachers favoured about chalkboards.

8. "Chalkboards are preferred over white magic marker boards by most of the teachers." was interestingly strongly agreed (39.28%) by the respondent teachers followed by agreed (30.25%), undecided (21.42%) and disagreed (8.92%). Chalkboards help in drawing more attention of the students, that's why majority of students favoured about chalkboards.

9. "Four lighting zones in each model classroom are essential. i.e. (i) Back row, (ii) Centre seating area (iii) Front presentation area (iv) Lectern / side board light" was undecided by the majority (33.92%) of the respondents followed by agree and strongly agree with equal per cent (30.35% each) and disagree (5.35%). Better lighting is essential for better readability and it creates interest in the students and creates concentration on teaching.

10. "Ceiling fans provide user-friendly way for teachers to have some control of air circulation in the classroom" was strongly agreed (44.65%) followed by agree and undecided with equal per cent (19.64% each), disagree (8.92%) and strongly disagree (7.19%) by the respondents. Ceiling fans which provides air circulation in the classroom helps the teacher feel comfortable.

11. "Installation of telephone/ Net facility at front corner of each model classroom is preferred" was interestingly strongly agreed by the majority of the teachers (41.07%) followed by agree (30.25%), undecided (21.42%), disagree and strongly disagree with equal per cent (3.57%).

(N = 56)

Table 1. Distribution of respondent teachers according to their Overall Opinion towards model classroom.
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S. No.	Opinion Category	Teac	chers
		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Favourable Opinion (112 and above)	7	12.5
2.	Neutral Opinion (85 – 111)	38	67.86
3.	Unfavourable Opinion (upto 84)	11	19.64

					R	esponse	Response Categories	Ş			
v	Oninion	Strongly Agree	/ Agree	Agree		Unde	Undecided		Disagree S	Strongly disagree	isagree
No.		ГЦ	%	Ĺ	%	ц	%	ц	%	ц	%
<u> </u>	Orientation in rectangular classroom keeps the teacher closer to the students.	20	35.71	18	32.14	13	23.21	4	7.14	-	1.78
2	A classroom with only one entrance/exit door is limited to a maximum number of 25 students.	18	32.14	18	32.14	14	25	ŝ	5.35	ξ	5.35
÷.	Front of the room needs to accommodate chalkboards, overhead projectors, screens, as well as walking space for pacing professors and open space for displays and experiments.	53	39.28	17	30.35	12	21.42	Ś	8.92		
4	Stitting arrangements in curved rows rather than H-shape / L-shape sittings etc., provides better eye contact for convening a class.	6	16.07	31	55.35	L	12.5	L	12.5	7	ran <i>et al</i> 25: 8
5.	Avoid raised platforms in classrooms, so that teacher can easily interact with students.	24	42.85	19	33.92	8	14.28	S	8.92		
6.	Carpeting avoids unwanted sounds such as chairs being moved or feet being shuffled.	25	44.65	5	8.92	11	19.64	6	16.07	9	10.71
*7. 8.	Chalkboards are not required for model classrooms. Chalkboards are preferred over white magic marker boards by most of the teachers.	1 22	1.78 39.28	7 17	12.5 30.25	6 12	10.71 21.42	5	35.71 8.92	- 77	39.28
9.	Four lighting zones in each model classroom are essential. i.e. (i) Back row, (ii) Centre scating area (iii)	17	30.35	17	30.35	19	33.92	ŝ	5.35		
10.	Front presentation area (iv) Lectern / side board light. Ceiling fans provide user-friendly way for teachers to have some control of air circulation in the classroom.	25	44.65	11	19.64	11	19.64	Ś	8.92	4	7.14

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Ta	Table 2. cont								(n=	(n= 56)	
S. No.	o. Opinion				Respons	Response Categories	ies				2015
		Strongly Agree	ee	Agree	Unc	Undecided	Dis	Disagree	Strongly disagree	lisagree	
		F %	Ч	%	ц	%	ц	%	F	%	
11.	Installation of telephone/ Net facility at front corner of each model classroom is preferred	23 41.07	7 17	30.25	12	21.42	7	3.57	7	3.57	Opir
12.	Acoustical ceiling treatment, carpeting, sound absorption panels on the back wall and sound absorbing fabric below	12 21.42	26	46.42	8	14.28	10	17.85			nions of
13.	chair neip minimize unwänted noise in the model classroom Students prefer tablet (chair) arms (130 square inch) that	19 33.92	2 21	37.5	6	16.07	7	12.5			teache
14.	provide room for note taking, calculators and exam materials. A chair and a 5' x 2' Teacher's table are desirable in model 16	s. 16 28.57	7 28	50	8	14.28	4	7.14	İ	İ	ers of
15.	classroom. Placement of wall mounted watch at the center of rear/front 16	t 16 28.57	6 1	16.07	27	48.21	ŝ	5.35		1.78	ag. co
*16.	wall of model classroom adds effective time management. Audio visual control glass cabin accommodated at the North-West corner of the model classroom does not facilitate	⊢ 2 3.57	7	3.57	10	17.85	∞	14.28	34	60.71	ollege, ba
*17.	neither audio nor visual adjustments. Commuter facility is not required in a model classroom	3 5.35	4	7.14	17	30 35	16	28.59	16	28.59	patla
18.	One Over Head Projector, One Slide Projector, One			41.07	10	17.85	9	10.71	5 7	3.57	tow
19.	Television and One LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) facility are20			41.07	8	14.28	S	8.92			ards
*20.	A 25 - foot deep room with 25 seats, needs 6 - foot wide	1 1.78	8	14.28	11	19.64	25	44.65	11	19.64	mod
*21.	screen for appropriate and effective screening. Window and door coverings do not minimize the outside light.		7	3.57	15	26.72	19	33.92	19	33.92	el cla
*22.	Well ventilation is not required for a model classroom.	2 3.57	-	1.78	9	13.71	8	14.28	39	69.54	iss r
*23.	Pleasing and eye catching colours are not preferred for the walls of the model classroom.	1 1.78	Ś	8.92	14	25	21	37.5	15	26.78	oom
24.	Air conditioning and false roofing are not preferred in a model classroom.	31 55.35	5 14	25	٢	12.5	\mathfrak{S}	5.35	1	1.78	
25.	Placement of lectern at right side of teacher's table with collar mike & remote control facilitates effective teaching. Uninterrupted power supply creates effective teaching learning situation	22 39.28	3 20	35.71	12	21.42		1.78	1	1.78	471
* Ind	* Indicates negative statement \rightarrow Multiple response possible	nse possible	F = Free	= Frequency, % =	= Percentage	age					l

Internet facility in the classroom helps the teachers to clear students' doubts immediately and updating their knowledge.

12. "Acoustical ceiling treatment, carpeting, sound absorption panels on the back wall and sound absorbing fabric below chair help minimize unwanted noise in the model classroom". It was agreed (46.42%) by the majority of the teachers followed by remaining coming under strongly agree(21.42%), disagree (17.85%) and undecided (14.28%), categories.

13. "Students prefer tablet (chair) arms (130 sq. inch)" was interestingly agreed (37.5%) followed by strongly agree (33.92%) due to it provide room for note taking, calculators and exam materials, undecided (16.07%) and disagree (12.5%). Chairs with arms 130 square inches helps the students to sit comfortable and provide more room for note taking, calculators and examination material.

14. "A chair and a 5' x 2' Teacher's table are desirable in model classroom" was interestingly agreed by half of the (50%) of the respondents followed by strongly agree (28.57%), undecided (14.28%) and disagree (7.14%). A chair and a 5'x2' teachers' table was essential in the model classroom in order to accommodate teaching material and teaching aids.

15. "Placement of wall mounted watch at the center of rear/front wall of model classroom" was undecided (48.21%) followed by strongly agree (28.57%), agree (16.07%), disagree (5.35%) and strongly disagree (1.78%).

16. "Audio visual control glass cabin accommodated at the North-West corner of the model classroom does not facilitate neither audio nor visual adjustments" was strongly disagreed (60.71%) followed by undecided (17.85%), disagree (14.28%), agree and strongly agree with equal per cent 3.57 per cent only by the respondents. This might be due the Scientific Orientation of the respondent teachers away from the religious dogmatism.

17. The statement "Computer facility is not required in a model classroom" derived undecided (30.35%) rensponse followed by disagree and strongly agree (28.59%each), agree (7.14%) and strongly agree (5.35%), respectively. This might be due the additional advantages it offers in preparation

and presentation of programmed modules effectively.

18. "One Over Head Projector, One Slide Projector, One Television and One LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) facility are required for effective projection in a model classroom" was agreed by the most (41.07%) of the respondents followed by the remaining with strongly agree (26.78%), undecided (17.85%), disagree (10.71%) and strongly disagree (3.57%) response, respectively. This may be due the vivid experience that they provide it to the teacher to break the monotony

19. "25 - feet deep room with 25 seats, needs 6 - feet wide screen" was interestingly agreed by the most (41.07%) of the respondent teachers since it used for appropriate and effective screening followed by strongly agree (35.71%), undecided (14.28%) and disagree (8.92%) response Categories, respectively. This might be due to facilitate the students to view the object clearly.

20. "Window and door coverings does not minimize the outside light" was disagreed by the higher proportion (44.65%) of the respondents followed by an equal per cent 19.64%) coming under undecided and strongly disagree and strongly agree(1.78%) categories, respectively. This might be due to the visualized effect of them for screening.

21. Well ventilation is not required for a model classroom" was strongly disagreed and disagreed with equal (33.92%) followed by undecided (26.78%), agree (3.57%) and strongly agree (1.78%). This may be due to its essentiality to keep the concentration of the people alive without any suffocation.

22. "Pleasing and eye catching colours are not preferred for the walls of the model classroom" was strongly disagreed by the more than half (69.64%) of the respondent teachers followed by remaining withdisagree (14.28%), undecided (10.71%), agree (1.78%) and strongly agree (3.57%) responses, respectively. This may be due to the Soothing effect that on thinking.

23. "Air conditioning and false roofing are not preferred in a model classroom" was disagreed by the majority (37.5%) of the respondent teachers followed by strongly disagree (26.78%), undecided (25%), agree (8.92%) and strongly agree (1.78%) response categories. This may be due the humid climate prevailing. 24. "Placement of lectern at right side of teacher's table with collar mike & remote control facilitates effective teaching" was interestingly strongly agreed by the more than half (55.35%) of the teachers followed by remaining with agree (25%), undecided (12.5%), disagree (5.35%) and strongly disagree (1.78%), responses. This may be due the supplementary and complimentary effect of the same on teaching.

25. "Uninterrupted power supply creates effective teaching learning situation" was strongly agreed by the majority (39.28%) followed by agreed (35.71%), undecided (21.42%), disagreed and strongly disagreed(1.78% each) by the respondent teachers. This might be due to the requirement of power for modern Electronic Gadgets of Teaching.

These findings were in line with the findings of Owu C (1992) and also with the home page of the web http://www.classrooms.com / principles.html.

Conclusion:

Most (67.86%) of the respondent teachers had neutral opinion towards model classroom, followed by 19.64 per cent had unfavourable opinion and 12.5 per cent had favourable opinion towards model classroom.

LITERATURE AND CITED

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