



## INNOVATIVE IDEAS AND PRACTICE CO – OPERATIVE LEARNING

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### ABSTRACT

*Among the universal values are co-operation, unity, peacefulness, harmony and pursuit of knowledge. Moral development, stressing such universal human values must have central position in our education. Teachers should help students learn to cooperate and to help each other to speed up and improve the quality of learning and develop better social relationships. Cooperative learning helps students to work and play together in unity and to develop better character. There are three basic ways as competitive learning, individual work, and cooperative learning. Research studies show that higher achievement by students and improved social interactions takes place through cooperative learning compared to competitive learning and individual work. Students learn to share, take turns and show love so cooperative learning should be used in schools throughout the world.*

**KEYWORDS:** Innovative ideas, Co-operative learning

### INTRODUCTION

Following are some guidelines to apply co-operative learning:-

- 1) Use the structural approach in cooperative learning. Each structure can be used for many different subjects and activities.
- 2) Cooperative learning structure should be explained demonstrated and practiced before it is use in the classroom.
- 3) Cooperative learning has definite rules and signals that must be followed.
- 4) Directions should be simple and clear.
- 5) Evaluate what is happening at regular intervals.
- 6) Cooperative learning usually takes place in groups, as pair, triads, groups of four as team community circle
- 7) Structures are flexible. All structure can be used for different subjects and to meet different objectives.
- 8) Each group of students should have combination of faster and slow learner and mixture of social background.
- 9) Active listening, happy talk and everyone participates are three important standards of cooperative learning.
- 10) Walk around the room often, watching listening. Answer questions only if all the students in a group raise their hands.
- 11) Students are often praised and rewarded it helps to work well.
- 12) Politeness is important.

**MANAGEMENT :-**

It is very different from management and discipline in traditional classrooms. Teachers need more positive comments are give Increased retention to the students, There is happy talk and positive comments are given to the students self- disciplines develop among students. The quiet signal can be used in the classroom. It is used to down a noisy class room and gain the students attention. Students should stop talking or doing whatever they are doing at that time and look at and listen to the teacher. When students are in pairs , triads, or teams the general rule is answer questions from the whole group only. In a pair, if one student has a question, within the pair. If no one know the answer the pair consult with another pair.

**THE FIVE BASIC THINGS OF COOPERATIVE LEARNING ARE :**

- Positive interdependence
- Individual and group accountability
- Interpersonal and small group skills
- Face to face promotive interaction
- Group processing.

**RESEARCH SHOWS COOPERATIVE LEARNING HELPS TO PRODUCE:**

- Higher achievement.
- Increased retention.
- More positive relationship and a wider circle of friends.
- Greater intrinsic motivation.
- More on task behavior.
- Better attitudes towards teachers.
- Better attitudes towards school.

Hopefully you have already had some successful experiences with cooperative learning and you can relate to many of the benefits listed above. If you have not had any experiences with team or group work, or if you have only had bad experiences do not worry. Becoming skilled in cooperative learning takes time, patience, and persistence . The more you learn about cooperative learning and the more you practice your skills, the better you will become and the more benefits you will experience.

**SOME EXPECTED BEHAVIORS TO TELL STUDENTS :-**

- 1 Everyone contributes and helps
- 2 Everyone listen to others with care
- 3 Praise helpful actions and good ideas
- 4 Ask for help need it
- 5 Check to make sure that everyone understands
- 6 Stay with your group

**SOME WAYS TO ENSURE INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTABILITY:-**

1. Students do the work first to bring to the group
2. Everyone writes, then certifies the correctness of all papers: All students have to hand in something!! No free rides
3. Assign roles and jobs to each students: Must do
4. Students get bonus points if all group members do well individually balance group interdependence with accountability.

**HAVE GROUP ROLE FOR INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTABILITY :-**

- Organizer – provides the group with the overall process structure

- Recorder – writes down important information ( e. g., directions or group work )
- Checker – Makes sure that all team members understand the concepts and the team`s conclusion.
- Questioner – generates questions and involves all students
- Assessor- evaluates the progress of each work session
- Encourager – models and reinforces appropriate social skills
- Summarizer- Restates the team`s conclusions or answers.

#### GROUP ROLES :-

- Spokesperson -- represents the group and presents group work to rest of the class
- Timekeeper – keeps group on task and on time
- Team facilitator – Moderates discussions, keeps the team on schedule, ensures that work is completed by all, and makes sure that all have the opportunities to participate and learn.
- Elaborator – Relates the discussion with prior concepts and knowledge.
- Research runner – Gets needed materials and is liaison between teams and between their team and the instructor.

#### CLASS NORMS AND SETTING RESPONSIBILITIES :-

- Individual Responsibility : I am responsible for
- Trying : Improvement counts
- Asking: Ask for help from teammates
- Helping: Offer help to teammates
- Courtesy: Make polite requests and show appreciation
- Support: : ups (no put downs)
- Team responsibility: We are responsible for
- Solving: We try to solve our own problems
- Team Questions: We ask teammates before asking teacher
- Helping: We help other teams, classmates, and the teacher Inner voice: We use a voice heard by teammates, but not other teams

#### SOME WAYS TO PROMOTE FACE- TO- FACE INTERACTION :-

- Think- pair- share: Required
- Orally explaining how to solve problems
- Teaching one`s knowledge to other
- Discussing concepts being learned

#### COOPERATIVE LEARNING STRATEGIES :-

- Think-pair share ( training wheels )
- Quiz-Quiz
- Prairie fire
- Numbered heads together
- Jigsaw
- STAD ( student teams achievement division)
- group investigation (group roles)

#### JIGSAW STEPS :-

1. Put students into home base groups.
2. Divide the day`s lesson, reading, or problems into five segments

3. Assign each students to learn only one of the five segments.
4. Move students into expert group by having one student from each home base group join other students assigned to the same segment. They will discuss the main points of their segment and how to present the information to their home base group.
5. Bring students back to their original home base groups where experts will now teach their segment.

#### **JIGSAW :-**

The jigsaw is a cooperative learning technique with a three-decade track record of successfully increasing positive educational outcomes. Just as in a jigsaw puzzle, each student's part is essential, then each student is essential ; and that is precisely what makes this strategy so effective.

By using JIGSAW students can learn a lot of material quickly, it hold students individually accountable for learning, it maximize student collaboration and encourage higher order and critical thinking skills.

#### **STAD:-**

- Mixed ability groups of 4 students.
- Teacher presents a lesson
- Groups work to make sure every member understands the lesson and can complete a demonstration activity.
- Then, students complete an INDEPENDENT practice activity or quiz for individual accountability.
- Scores are averaged for each group and compared to a class average.
- Teams are awarded points for behavior/ cooperation and individuals are awarded their grades. Teams get bonus points if their subsequent team averages are maintained or improved.
- Teams work toward a long-term performance goal and weekly behavior goals.

#### **GROUP INVESTIGATION :-**

Students collaborate to produce a group product for presentation. This is an open-ended investigation which students may help determine the focus of their investigation. The activity is structured to emphasize higher-order thinking skills.

#### **REFERENCES**

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