

USE OF PEDOGOGICAL STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPING TEACHING & LEARNING PROCESS

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Pedagogy is the discipline that deals with the theory and practice of education; or the study and practice of 'how best to teach'. The word pedagogy actually relates to the slave who escorts Roman children to school. In Denmark, a pedagogue is a practitioner of pedagogy. The term is primarily used for individuals who occupy jobs in pre-school education (such as kindergartens and nurseries). The word pedagogy has its roots in Ancient Greece. Later, the word pedagogue became synonymous with the teaching of our young. Taken in this context, we would probably all agree that pedagogy is about children's education. And yet this confines us to a very limited understanding of what pedagogy is, or has the potential to become.

If we take the principle of 'leading or guiding someone to education' (which we identified as deriving from the Latin word educere - 'to draw out from within'), then we open up a whole new world of possibilities for learning. It's a well known aphorism - teachers teach, but educators reach - and also a principle that is at the very heart of true pedagogy. True pedagogy is far more than someone instructing. Pedagogy is leading people to a place where they can learn for themselves. It is about creating environments and situations where people can draw out from within themselves, and hone the abilities they already have, to create their own knowledge, interpret the world in their own unique ways, and ultimately realise their full potential as human beings. It's certainly not about absolutes, but is more likely to be about uncertainties. Good pedagogy is about guiding students to learning. It's about posing challenges, asking the right questions, and presenting relevant problems for learners to explore, answer and solve. True pedagogy is where educators transport their students to a place where they will be amazed by the wonders of the world they live within. According to Noam Chomsky speaking in this video on the Purpose of Education (based on his presentation at the Learning Without Frontiers conference): "the purpose of education is to help people learn for themselves"... do you train for passing tests, or do you train for creative inquiry?"

How can teacher create environment for developing learning by using different

pedagogical techniques of the students.

- *By introducing various styles of self learning like CAI,CAM,Programme learning*
- *Giving mindbreak for relaxation to them*
- *By motivating them to take active & willing involvement in teaching & learning*
- *By accepting every students views & opinions ,so they will take interest in learning*
- *Co relating the subjects with daily life for better understanding*
- *Provides multiple assignments with each unit, tailored for students with differing levels of achievement*
- *Structures classroom assignments so they require high levels of critical thinking but permit a range of responses;*
- *Assigns activities geared to different learning styles, interests, and levels of thinking and achievement;*
- *Allows students to choose, with the teachers guidance, ways to learn and how to demonstrate what they have learned;*
- *Provides students with choices about what and how they learn;*
- *Foster a flexible learning environment, moving students in and out of groups based on students'*
- *Permits students to demonstrate mastery of material they already know and to progress at their own pace through new material.*

Innovative Pedagogies**1.Heuristic Method**

Heuristic literary means high discover.Students learn themselves. Teacher raises problematic situations before the students.He guides them from there will get materials to the solutions of the problems.Individual discovery of the solutions to the problem by trial and error method.

Five steps involved in the methods are:-

- Presentation of the problem.
- Giving information about material and techniques helpful in solving the problem.
- Hypothesis formulation by the students themselves.
- Data collection for testing of the hypothesis.
- Testing the hypothesis-accepting the true hypothesis and rejecting the falls hypothesis.

Advantages for students- Knowledge through self study and self learning, Learning through investigation, They develop scientific attitude in them, It increases self confidence of the students ,Motivates students to accept newer and newer challenges, Highest level of cognitive objectives can be achieved.

2. Brain Storming

The basic assumption of this method of teaching is that a group of pupils can give more ideas than a single person. Problem can be analysed and evaluating more comprehensively. A problem is given to students and there asked to put forward their views on this problem one by one. Thus many views regarding the nature of the problem, its causes and its possible solutions come to light. Conclusion is drawn after evaluating these jumbled ideas. This method being problem centered, it should be meaningful and related to real life situation.

Teacher should accept all views of students are welcome and relevant views should be isolated from them later on. The views of students will be either written or typed Through this method Cognitive and affective objectives can be achieved. Good ideas can be inculcated among the students. Imaginative power of students can be developed by this method.

Steps-

- 1. Problem should be given*
- 2. Sharing views of the student*
- 3. Evaluation*
- 4. Conclusion*

Activity/Example- For essay comprehension give topic such as If there were no exams.....,

If there are no teachers to teach you

In **science** if you have to teach Ecosystem then you can arise the problem in front of them that if the imbalance occurs in ecosystem what will happen?

3. Tutorial Method

All class is divided in two different groups of common features. The division is made on the basis of difficulty level of different subjects. Every group is handed to different teachers separately. Here teachers find out the individual problem of students and then he individually guides them to remove this problem. If difficulty of whole group is similar, group teaching and group guidance can be given.

Important instruction to implement in the class.

- Students of same capacity or same weakness should be kept in same group.
- The behavior of teacher should be unbiased at the time of guidance to ensure equal chance of progress.
- It should be done by experienced and expert teachers.
- Every student should be motivated to tell his problems frankly so as to get the benefits.

Application of Tutorial Teachings

SUPERVISED TUTORIAL TEACHING :- In this methods, the bright students discusses their problem with their teacher and weak students are asked to do drill work after removing their difficulties This system is close to democratic.

GROUP TUTORIAL:- In this method, the teacher to remove the difficulties of average students, this is needed when level of class room teaching is low from the point of view of the students

PRACTICAL TUTORIAL: - In this system, the students work with teacher in lab. Psychomotor domain is especially developed through this approach.

To bring out flexibility in the pedagogy of one’s teaching, Teacher should posses-

- *Good observation skill*
- *Adaptability*
- *Thorough knowledge of different learning styles*
- *Understanding power*
- *Self confident*
- *In-depth knowledge of analyzing our own methodology of teaching*

So you have to read the faces of your students & realized that they want change in your teaching. As a teacher you need to think what changes you can make in teaching as per requirement. Because if you will not make changes in your teaching then students will not take interest & will not involve in your teaching.

How teacher can change the pedagogy at In - Service level.

- A teacher could teach students according to their capacity & maturity level-Teacher should identify the needs & the abilities of his learner. So according to the various learners teacher

could give more attention to the slow learner & required attention, guidance to the smart learner. If some students are not able to understand the difficult concept then teacher should find out whether they have basic knowledge of that concept if not then teacher could give more & extra time to such students.

- A teacher could give mindbreak for relaxation to the students through 2 minutes activities like a brain teaser, stretching exercises, Pranayam, telling a joke etc. She should identify the interest & mood of the students meanwhile the teaching. If she notices the students are getting bored then she could crack a joke, could ask a puzzle, or ask to do Omkar for releasing the stress.
- A teacher could motivate them to take active & willing part in teaching & learning by using a constructivist approach where they will try to construct their own knowledge. Teacher could provide them a list of points which are not in sequence & ask them to club the points & to express their ideas, views regarding the given topic.
- A teacher could correlate the subject with daily life for better understanding & also with other subjects. If the teacher has to teach the lessons of English such as Mango memories, How we could live without trees, The River these lessons can correlate with science & environment, The Gypsy can correlate with geography & history, Wikilinks, Being Netizen can correlate with ICT & science.
- A teacher could provide multiple assignments for each unit, tailored for students with differing levels of achievement. Teacher could divide the assignments as per the ability of the students for slow learners assign them simple assignments & for sharp learners assign them assignments based on developing thinking & creative ability then ask to share with all students.
- A teacher could foster a flexible learning environment, moving students in and out of groups. Teacher can rearrange or modify the seating arrangements of the students. Usually smart students sit in front row & shy students sit in last row so teacher could do such arrangement that shy or slow learner will get chance to sit with the smart learners & get benefit of their intelligence. While making groups make groups randomly so they will get benefit of others talents & Motivate or give chance to the students who are not so confident in expressing their views so they will be confident & will take active participation.
- A teacher could permit students to demonstrate mastery of material they already have

learnt and to progress at their own pace through new material. Teacher can give the responsibility of the learning to themselves that they will be motivated for self learning. Teacher could first give easy topics for self learning & ask student to prepare their own notes After that conduct their presentation, give them feedback & circulate their notes in class .Teacher Should give enough time to the students as per their requirement & let them set their own pace of learning.

How teacher can change pedagogy at pre-service level

- A teacher educator could make her own teaching ‘Learner centered’. Teacher should teach according to the age, maturity & understanding level of the students she is teaching. This could change from class to class & subject to subject. For example, Science students usually find it difficult to understand the terminology & concepts related to psychology. So the teacher educator teaching psychology should initially go slow and clarify the concepts. Later when she feels that the students are comfortable with the terminology & basic concepts, she could go faster.
- A teacher educator can try to involve her students in teaching learning process. She could give such type of activities which will make students active participants. She could ask students to learn a particular sub topic beforehand and later ask questions over it to judge their understanding about it. She could ask questions to the students while discussing a topic in the class room; make them work in pairs, groups. She could ask them to share their ideas and views. She could ask them to do presentations through tutorials and seminars. She could conduct quizzes to test their learning. As far as possible she should accept every student’s views & opinions, so that they will take interest in learning.
- A teacher educator could familiarize the students about various learning styles by making them take a test so that they themselves become familiar with their own learning styles. Teacher should identify his student’s predominant learning styles like who are visual learners, audio learners & kinesthetic learners, so according to their learning styles teacher should plan some videos, some audios & activities in her teaching.
- A teacher educator Make an effort to catch hold of their attention while teaching by making it interactive-Teacher should make his class interactive by posing some questions, by showing them videos & ask to reflect, by providing situation & ask to discuss.

- A teacher educator can Use activity based projects in teaching-Teacher should give some constructive project, drill projects, aesthetic projects related to the topic.
- Make your teaching more interesting by using games, role plays. -Teacher can conduct language games, quiz, and puzzles; ask them to enact the roles, characters from drama & story, Should give mindbreak for relaxation to the students through 2 minutes activities like a brain teaser, stretching exercises, Pranayam, telling a joke etc.
- Use innovative teaching strategies for teaching so the students will learn how to use them-Teacher should use communicative approach, structural approach, journey method, tutorial method, co-operative strategy, Brain storming, Discussion method.
- Try to identify the interest of the students while teaching-Teacher should pay attention to the students meanwhile teaching that they are attentive or not so for checking he can ask questions, ask to revise points.
- Introduce various styles of self learning like CAI(Computer Assisted Instruction), Programmed learning-Teacher should give chance to students to serch specific information with the help of internet,give them educational websites that they can learn & search more information regarding topic.
- Allow students to choose, with the teachers’ guidance, ways to learn and how to demonstrate what they have learned-Teacher should assign & provide multiple assignments for each unit, certain topic for presentation, to discuss ,to share among the other students

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