

RECENT PEDAGOGICAL TRENDS IN TEACHING OF FENCING

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Introduction:

The education process has to be systematic so that the student can absorb, comprehend and utilize the same. The knowledge to be given depends on the students' capacity or level. It has to be slowly instilled. It is important that the learning is well received and understood. He should be interested and eager to know more. Education is the process of process and development. It is the use of knowledge to solve the questions or problems that occur in life. Education promotes growth, development, experiences in various paths of life can be used for ourselves, our family, the society and the progress of our country. If education is not applied it gets wasted. It is necessary to make use of education for financial and social growth. Education comprises of two process, namely teaching and learning. Accordingly there has to be 1) teachers 2) one or more students. The teacher provides information and students absorb the same. The results of their interaction is the process of Education.

The teacher does the work of teaching. One teacher teaches too many students at a time. The teacher has to assimilate his knowledge and impart it as per the students requirement or the students level. This is a huge responsibility. The teacher may be very learned or highly knowledgeable but he has to be understand the students level and teach accordingly. For example the students of primary school students are introduced are told about him in more details like his politics, strategies etc., while at college level the political, social and financial aspects are studied or taught. This is studied in even more detail for research. This same method is adopted in teaching yoga because if a new students of yoga is taught about the stage of Samadhi, he will not be interested. In fact he may even discontinue the class.

The student studies or learns of the Sanskrit word 'Vidhyarthi' – 'vid' means to know and vidhya means 'knowledge'. Thus vidharthi is a person who desires knowledge. Without the student the teacher cannot teach. Actually knowledge can not be imparted or given. Knowledge comes from within. The student only receives information from the teacher but knowledge from the given information always develops from within. Five sense organs gather information and pass it on to the mind and the brain. There the intellect forms to knowledge. The intellect analyses all

information received and stores in the memory. This stored in in the memory. This stored information can be recalled as per requirement, so it is knowledge.

Fencing:

The ancestor of modern fencing originated in Spain, where several books on fencing were written. Treatise on arms was written by Diego de Valero between 1458 and 1471 and is one of the oldest surviving manuals on western fencing shortly before dueling came under official ban by the catholic monarchs. In conquest, the Spanish forces carried fencing around the world, particularly southern Italy, one of the major areas of strife between both nations. The mechanics of modern fencing originated in the 18th century in an Italian school of fencing of the renaissance and under their influence, was improved by the French school of fencing. The Spanish school of fencing stagnated and was replaced by the Italian and French schools.

Contemporary fencing is the modern state of the western art of combat with rapiers or rapier-like swords. It is also called Olympic fencing and began in Italy in the 18th century. The Italian school modified the original Spanish, “classical fencing” and the French school later refined the Italian system. Modern Spanish fencing also became prominent in the 19th century.

Modern fencing uses three weapons, and is divided respectively into three competitive scenes: foil, epee (spelled saber in the United States) and sabre. Most (but not all) competitive fencers choose to specialize in one of these only. Competitive fencing is one of five activities which have been featured in every one of the modern Olympic games, the other four being athletics, cycling, swimming and gymnastics.

The first regularized fencing competition was held at the inaugural grand military tournament and assault at arms in 1880 held at the royal agricultural hall, in Islington in June. The tournament featured a series of competitions between army officers and soldiers. Each bout was fought for five hits and the foils were pointed with black to aid the judges. The amateur gymnastic and fencing association drew up an official set of fencing regulations in 1896.

Fencing was part of the first Olympic games in the summer of 1896. epee and sabre events have been held at every summer Olympics; foil events have been held at every summer Olympics except 1908.

Starting with epee in 1933, side judges were replaced by the Laurent-Pagan electrical scoring apparatus, with an audible tone and a red or green light indicating when a touch landed. Foil was automated in 1956 and sabre in 1988. The scoring box reduced the bias in fudging, and permitted more accurate scoring of faster actions, lighter touches, and more touches to the back

and flank then before.

Important Principles of Teaching

To make tearing of studying easy. Convenient and pleasurable, a few steps need to be followed. All things useful and harmful have to be considered in the process of teaching. One has to be especially careful when teaching in common class. On the common class player of various ages, male-female, from different intellectual physical and psychological capacities are present. They all are going get same knowledge and therefore teaching has to be comprehensive. For this a few principles of teaching fencing techniques have to be respected. They form the framework of teaching technique. Besides this, teaching fencing techniques involves both theory and practical. Thus these principles have to be carefully integrated.

- 1) known to unknown :- a student is already familiar with number of facts. In reference some fresh information, it is accepted and digested fast
- 2) easy to difficult or complex :- this principle is very important in the techniques of fencing. As the study of fencing physical movements and positions, it is important that the fencing coach ensures minimal physical discomfort.
- 3) From part to whole :- when a difficult skill has to be taught in has to be explained in small parts or sections, increasing the explanation step by step till the complete skill technique is understood.
- 4) Form process to general :- this is an inductive process establishing general rules. The are led to answers or conclusions by reciting examples. Their curiosity is aroused.
1. Form psychological view to rational or logical view:- when we considers the above given principles we realize that they have been formed or created at a mental and intellectual level. It means that education depends on a persons mental and intellectual level. It means that education depends on a person’s mental and intellectual level. Teaching fencing techniques exploits a persons mental intellectual capacity. Knowledge depends on the rational logical thinking capacity and mentality.

Above important principle of teaching are useful for making offensive and defensive player of fencing.