

Basic Process of Teaching

Education is a process which is goal oriented. Different teaching activities are done with a particular goal in mind. Teaching means to teach someone keeping a particular goal in mind and overcoming that goal ultimately. John Dewey believes teaching to be a Tri-polar activity. For teaching we require a student, a teacher and environment. This is why teaching is called Tri Polar proces.

Definitions of Teaching

According to Huff and Duncan: Teaching is a four level process compressing of planning, Instructions, Tests and evaluation .

According to Button:

Teaching is a learning process which aims at motivation, guidance and encouragement.

(a) Known to unknown:-

Before starting teaching, a teacher should put questions to students to judge how much previous knowledge they have about the content of the lesson. By doing so he can

assess the level of the students. After being acquainted with the level of the students he can teach the students about the portions they do not know.

(b) Easy to complex:-

Initially a teacher should assign simple tasks only and then gradually increase the difficulty level. Most difficult exercises should be assigned at the end only because if from the very beginning we give difficult exercises the students may get disheartened and consequently lose confidence in their studies.

(c) Specific to General:-

The teacher should first put forward the specific aspect of a lesson and then move on to the general concept of the lesson. That is so because children have a tendency to pay more attention to the specific part.

(d) Concrete to Abstract:-

A child can first concentrate only on objects placed before him after that he can concentrate on those objects even if they are physically removed from there. A child cannot think argumentatively on those objects which he has never seen. So the proper way is to first show object to the child and later on remove the object and ask the child to concentrate on those objects.

(e) Whole to Partial:- The teacher should first explain the whole concept broadly and then break it into parts to explain e.g first give a broad concept of a vehicle say car and then explain the working of each part separately.

(f) Unsure to sure:-

A child is always confused about a new idea/object. Keeping this confusion in mind, the child should be given knowledge so that he becomes satisfied.

(g) Child centered:-

A teacher should always impart education keeping the child in mind. Knowledge should be according to the child's feelings, experiences, interest and behavior.

(h) Differentiation/Analysis to synthesis:-

Differentiation means breaking it into parts and synthesis means to add up eg. When we translate a poem we break up into small parts/lines and explain each part individually but when we give the summary or conclusion we give the synopsis treating the poem as one whole.

1 Psychological to logical:- A teacher should first make a child ready to study in a psychological way. Once the child is motivated psychologically, then he will take interest in his studies & progress.

Characteristics of Teaching

1. Teaching is a social activity
2. Teaching is a linguistic activity
3. Teaching is a self process
4. Teaching is an art
5. Teaching is a developmental process
6. Teaching is a Tri- polar activity

Micro-teaching:-

According to DR. Allen:- By micro teaching we refer to those teaching activities which are performed in simple, small ways. Micro teaching means teaching a class of few students only and for a short duration of time.

According to B. K. Passi and N. S. Lalita.: -

Microteaching is one in which a student teacher is expected to teach a concept to few students for a short duration of time with the help of specific teaching aids.

(B.K Passi and M.S Lalita) — Micro teaching is a teaching technique to enable the teachers to use different teaching aids. This is a very short form of teaching which aims to simplify the complexity of real teaching to make teaching simple and more effective. It is always imparted in short groups of students.

Cycle of Micro teaching

According to NCERT:-

1. Teaching session = 6 minutes
 2. Feedback session = 6 minutes
 3. Re-plan session = 12 minutes
 4. Re- teach session = 6 minutes
 5. Re-session = 6 minutes
- Total Time = 36minutes

Types of Teaching

1. Macro Teaching
2. Group Teaching /
3. Re-Teaching
4. Remedial Teaching

1. Macro Teaching: -

Macro Teaching is teaching in detail. Under this process the teacher gives information to all the students at the same time. This teaching is for the whole class unlike the micro teaching which is only for small groups. Macro

teaching is mainly delivered by lecture method. The number of students in macro teaching is high.

2. Group Teaching- Group teaching is a process in which many teachers instruct a group of students in a well – organized manner and together they endeavor to achieve some specific aim. In group teaching two or more than two teachers are involved. Under group teaching the planning, time period and processes are flexible, i.e., according to aims of education as well as capability of teachers, desirable changes can be made in the programme.

3.Re-Teaching :-

Re-teaching means to teach a portion that has already been taught previously. In this the teacher teaches the whole lesson again keeping in mind the whole class or group of students. Here we don't concentrate on the information as to which child has learnt the lesson or not. The whole class is taught the whole lesson again even if some children have learnt or understood the lesson already.

4. Remedial Teaching (mq-culit-414) ftgivi): Remedial teaching is done after a diagnostic evaluation. The children, who are facing difficulties in understanding some specific lessons, are given remedial teaching. Here we teach only the difference part or portion which the children are unable to understand and not the whole portion.

Methods of Teaching

1. Inductive Method :- Francis Bacon and Pestalozzy are considered to be the founder of this theory. In this method of teaching we give examples to students initially. Students understand direct experiences and examples very well. child links the example given by the teacher with his daily life activities and learns it easily. This method moves from specific to general. This is the best method at the primary level. It is child centred method. It encourages Divergent thinking. It moves from 'known to unknown', concrete to abstract and 'examples to rules'.

2. Deductive Method:- The father of deductive method was aristotle. Here we lay down the rules first. The child learns and understands the rules fast. Later on he learns how to deduce more laws from these laws. This method was is especially successful in teaching Maths and grammar. This method moves from general to specific and is generally applied for teaching at higher level.
Example: You must have seen that about 10-15 year ago NCERT used to publish English and Hindi books but in present sanario grammar is taught along with literature because it is boring to study only through rulse.

3. Kinder Garten Process:- The Germen psychologist Froebel was the profounder of this theory. According to him school is a park fc_ys_laildren where they can play freely and indulge independently in their own activities. Here the children learn by self- designed play method.

The advantages of Kinder Garden teaching process are: -

- (i) Stress is'on child education.
- (ii) Education by playing.
- (iii) Freedom of children.

(iv) Personality difference / Individual Differences.

(v) Development of social traits.

4. Montessori process:- The founder of Montessori Method was Maria Montessori. She started observing the children having low intelligence level and found that the weakness in mental sensory organs is a result of lack of proper training. Thus she stressed the need of play-way method of teaching for children of low mental abilities. Main properties of Montessori Method:

- (i) Stressed the need for training of sensory organs.
- (ii) Exaggerated the need of freedom.
- (iii) Gave stress on physical education.
- (iv) Need for self-education was emphasized.
- (v) Total Abolition of punishment.
- (vi) Imparting education through games/ play way method.

5. Project method-Kilpatrick was the founder of this method. Killpatrick was a student of John Dewey. This method of teaching is based on the philosophy and thinking of John Dewey. According to John Dewey:

"Project is a customary meaningful activity which progresses in a social atmosphere". / Process of Project Method:

(i) The teacher creates a problem by debating with the students then he asks the students to find a solution to that problem. The children take the problem as a project work and work on it.

(ii) The children choose the project and not the teacher.

(iii) After a project has been selected the basic structure is prepared.

(iv) The project is evaluated after it is complete.

* Process of Project Method) -

6. Dalton Process:- This process was conceptualized by bk Kumari Helen Park Hutst in 1920. Helen was incharge of 30 children at Dalton Nagar in America. The children were of different age group and capabilities. The process adopted to teach those children is known as Dalton Process. Qualities of Dalton Process

1. Teaching is based on individual differences.

2. Emphasis on self activity and learning from experiences.
3. To finish a given work in a definite frame work.
4. To develop a feeling of responsibility and self-doing in children.
5. To develop a deep bond between the teachers and students.

7. Pestalozzi Method:- John Henry was a great advocate of Pestalozzi theory of teaching. He gave the psychological angle/touch to education. He gave stress to pedagogy i.e the teacher should know how to teach the children, what they learn at which age, the teaching method by which they learn the fastest etc. According to him education is a natural process. Man is like a tree and he flourishes by taking his food from environment. Similarly the child learns many things from the environment around him and moves forward. He emphasized teaching by activity method.

8. Heuristic Method:- The profounder of Heuristic method was Armstrong. Heuristic means 'Discovery' In this method the child learns by self investigation. There is

no need of teachers 'counsel or help. The child himself finds out or discovers the solution to the problem and removes himself from the scenario. It is the child himself who works on the problem and finds its solution.

9. Lecture/ Descriptive Method: -In Lecture method the teacher prepares a topic and puts forward different options to the question at random. This is teacher centered method and this method is generally employed for teaching at higher level.

10. Discussion method:-In this method the students and the teacher discuss together on a given problem or topic. All the participants put forward their views. At times there may be a difference of opinion also. The students gain confidence by this method because all the students interact with each other and put forward their views.

11. Demonstration Method:- When a teacher gives interesting examples, charts, maps, models, projector or any such teaching aids to teach a lesson then this is

known as demonstration method, This method is considered to be the best way of teaching.