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INTRODUCTION

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 process.

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.

CHARACTERISTICS OF TEACHING

- Teaching is a social activity.
- Teaching is a linguistic activity.
- Teaching is a self process.
- Teaching is an art.
- Teaching is a developmental process.
- Teaching is a Tri-polar activity.
- It includes transmission of useful knowledge.
- It is a Reciprocal interaction.
- It is a complex social activity.
- It is a organised system of different types of actions.
- It is science as well as arts.

TEACHING RULES

- Known to unknown.
- Easy to complex.
- Specific to general.
- Concrete to Abstract.
- Whole to Partial.
- Unsure to sure.
- Child centered.
- Differentiation/Analysis to synthesis.
- Psychological to logical.

TYPES OF TEACHING

1. MACRO TEACHING

- Micro Teaching is teaching in details.
- Under this process the teachers 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 process 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

- Remedial Teaching is done after a diagnostic evaluation of the children, who are facing difficulties in understanding some specific lesson, are given remedial teaching.
- Here we teach only the difference part of the portion which the children are unable to understand and not the whole portion.