#### **Art of Teaching (Pedagogy)**

Presented By: Mr. Ishwar Rathod

Asst.Prof.ECE,

**CDGI Indore.** 

#### Learning objectives

- 1. What is teaching?
- 2. What is the purpose of teaching?
- 3. What is the process of teaching?
- 4. What are the types of teaching?
- 5. What are the various teaching methods?
- 6. What are the qualities of good teaching?
- 7. How best to teach?
- 8. How to assess your teaching?

#### Performance objectives

- One can perform
- 1. Better in communicating a message to any audience in future.
- 2. He can use any one of the methods as such or with modifications in future.
  - One can develop automatism and ex- tempore teaching by understanding these concepts and practices.

# What is teaching?

#### What is teaching?

 Teaching is a process intended for learning by inducing a behavioural change in the taught.

 It is an art of communicating a message with impact on audience.

Pedagogy is an art or profession of teaching.

# Purpose of teaching

#### Why teaching

Teaching creates

knowledge,

awareness and

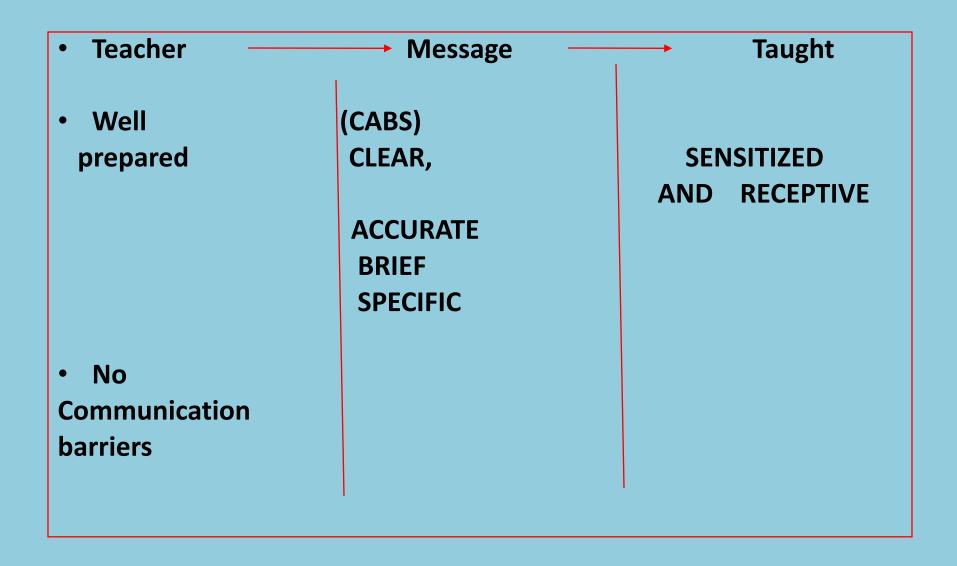
feelings

in the taught and brings about

behavioral change.

### PROCESS OF TEACHING

#### **Teaching process**



#### Learning cycle

**COGNITIVE DOMAIN** 

**PSYCHOMOTOR** 

DOMAIN AFFECTIVE

**DOMAIN** 

KNOWING

BEING

**DOING** 

KNOWLEDGE ATTITUDE

**PRACTICE** 

**TEACHING** 

# Teacher learns while teaching

#### **Teaching equips**

- Cognitive domain with knowledge and psycho motor domain with feelings and interest.
- Both these domains affect the affective domain to do or practice.
- If this practicing of teaching is done on regular basis with positive feeling, liking for the subject, subject will be internally absorbed and retained (internalization)
  - Whenever it is needed, the cognitive domain provides or recalls the stored facts and concepts automatically (automatism)
- Then one can profess about the subject.

#### Who is a Professor?

- Once the affective domain is enriched with knowledge and positive attitude, Internalization of the subject ( subject will be assimilated) will occur.
- Internalization will lead to development of automatism( recalling the concepts and the facts about subject automatically) and command over the subject.
- Then he can profess about that subject (becomes a professor)

## **TYPES OF TEACHING**

#### **TYPES OF TEACHING**

- ACTIVE
- PASSIVE
- LEARNER ORIENTED
- TEACHER ORIENTED

# METHODS OF TEACHING

# Teaching methods

- 1. Lecture
- 2. Lecture discussion
- 3. Seminar
- 4. Symposium
- 5. Panel discussion
- 6. Group discussion
- 7. Tutorials
- 8. Role play
- 9. Integrated teaching (horizontal and vertical)
- 10. Talking point sessions
- 11. Workshops
- 12. Conferences

# QUALITIES OF GOOD TEACHING

#### Criteria of good teaching

- Good Concept (thorough preparation)
- Organized Content(lesson planning)
- Good Quality and optimum quantity
- Sequence
- Relevance
- Learner oriented

# How to teach?

#### **TEACHING PRACTICE**

- 1. SET INDUCTION
- 2. INTRODUCING TOPIC
- 3. TOPIC ORGANIZATION
- 4. REINFORCING OR STIMULATING
- 5. SUMMARIZING

#### **Set induction**

- Bringing the mood of the audience into the topic.
- Make sure that your audience is ready to receive the message you are going to deliver <u>by any means</u> which will make them attentive and receptive like:
- 1. Verbal questioning
- 2. Handouts
- 3. Problem/exercises

#### Introduction to the topic

- Introduce the topic to the students by means of
- 1. Title
- 2. Learning objectives
- 3. Performance objectives

#### Organizing the topic

- Prepare lesson plan keeping in mind
- 1. Relevance
- 2. Sequence
- 3. Editing
- 4. Time management

#### Reinforcement

- Make the lesson both comprehensive and interesting by
- Reinforcing with
- 1. Facts and figures
- 2. Problems/exercises
- 3. Giving Examples
- 4. Making it a two way lecture discussion by asking few questions (particularly the students who are not attentive).

#### **Stimulation**

- Make it more interesting and <u>lively</u> by
- 1. Repetition of the main points
- 2. Stressing the important ones
- 3. Pauses to make something more effective
- 4. Relevant personal experiences
- 5. Purposeful body movements, gestures, voice modulations, eye contact etc.

#### Teacher is the main one

Teacher teaches

( not the black board, OHP or PPT)

But the proper utilization of black board, OHP or PPT is important.

#### **Teaching flows**

- Teaching is a flow of thoughts (stream of thoughts).
- It is a continuous process, hence there should be no unwanted interruptions.

#### **Stream of thoughts**



#### **Summarizing**

- Summarize your lecture
- By checking whether you have explained all the learning objectives you have chosen.
- Just repeat your learning objectives giving stress on main points.
- Please note that summarization is not evaluation or assessment of impact of your lecture. It completes just delivery of lecture, but does not measure the impact of lecture on the audience.

# EVALUATION OR ASSESSMENT

#### **Impact assessment**

- Can be done in several ways
- One sided (by teacher himself)
- Two sided (teacher and student)
- third party assessment

#### **Evaluation**

 Self designed using the understanding of the learning objectives of the lecture as criteria.

Or

 Depending on the parameters of any lecture like the content, quality of presentation etc

#### Learning objectives score

- You can give points to components of lecture and grade yourself or get it done by the student or third party.
- Example: 10 marks score
- 1 mark each for Set induction, Organizing lesson, Reinforcement, Stimulation, Vocal clarity, Expressions, Relevance, Sequence,

Preparation of slides, Usefulness to the student,

#### Learning objectives score

```
Excellent lecture= scored 8-10 points;
good lecture=6-8 points;
average lecture=4-6 points;
poor lecture=<4 points
```

# Worthy points to remember regarding teaching

#### **Teaching**

Teaching is an art (not just reading from a book and reproducing in the class room).

#### **Teaching dimensions**

Teacher development is mutual with the student development and vice versa.

#### Managing the students

Don't throw the blame on the students for your failure to create an impact with your lecture.

Students are immature, less skilled, emotional and You are mature, more skilled and composed.

Best way to control the students is by giving them best lectures.

### **THANK YOU**