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Teaching Learning Method in Education

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INTRODUCTION

विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकम् प्रछन्न गुप्तधनम् ।

विद्या राजसु पूजिता न तु घनम् विद्याविहीनः पशु ॥

In the educational era the education is defined as "विधा परम ". In such a time, there are lots of institutions which have rushed into the region considering the education as the profession and which having the purpose of the great profit. In such institutions, the correspondence of knowledge has been more important than the secret knowledge. And it's but natural that at the same time, the steadiness of education can fall into danger. Today, the education which is being provided is like non principle, without method and without any psychological effect. The education which is being provided in the colleges very psychologically and purposefully. has not been affected with good result today. There has been a competition of quantity more than quality in the regions. We have enough ideas and thoughts with good facilities, but there has been a scarcity of intelligence, skill and proper method. Many educational dictators have recommended for the fast development and steadiness of the education, and it is included in new nationalized educational policy of 1986 and the implemented policy of 1992.2 But its obedience has not been followed yet. There has been played many dramas for the steady development of education and there has been lots of wastage of money too but the effect remains the same and as usual. Hence, the following lines of **भागवत गीता** can be very useful to us.3

तिद्धिद्ध प्रणिपातेन परिप्रश्रेम सेवया ।

उपदेक्ष्यन्ति ते ज्ञानं ज्ञानिनस्तत्त्वदर्शिनः ॥

In the trade of education today, the sacratism of education has been totally off. But in such a time, the development of education along with the psychological effect and by appropriate method can be possible. And that thing is presented in the following short letter. It is a fact that the education can be lasted by only the following method.



THE METHODS FOR THE TUTORIAL SIDE

(1) **TEAM TEACHING:** - To the same subject, but if instead of one tutor, there can be more than two or two tutors provide the education, then it effects the team work. In other words. The purpose of a group to be achieved of the persons deserved various and capable stamina is called the team work or group teaching. Three or four professors of the same subjects should guide in the class or take his lectures by deciding the sub topic of the subject. The benefit of those four lectures' skill can be provided to the students and they can also get something new.

(2) **MICRO TEACHING:** - The micro teaching is just a trick we can say but it is the foremost method of group work. When the lecturer teaches in the class, he behaves variously. To accommodate this behavior, is called the micro teaching. In 1963, in staneford university, Quite Alan had invented this method. To achieve the new skills of teaching, this method is quite aggressive. The experiment can be also done on a small group of seven eight members like this way.

(3) **DESCRIPTION:** - By appropriate illustrations, expressions and body language, is called a proper description. Sometimes, it is necessary to describe. If any effective atmosphere in the class is to be achieved, then this description can be very effective for that. (4) **PREACH:** - The preach has been running successfully for many years. But that is also a fact that the preach or speech if becomes effective, then it gives good and sufficient result. Non interested and only informational speech can be so tedious. According to the students, the speech can be given. If there is a domination on the subject, then it is possible to provide a good speech.

(5) **QUESTIONNARIES:** - The lecturer should use this type of

questionnaires before teaching, after teaching or while teaching. To check the knowledge before teaching, to compare while teaching and for evaluation, this method should be used after teaching. By that, the student can be very active. Thus, this method is called the centre point of teacher and the students.

(6) **STORY:** To make the description very effective, a fable should be Presented. The students can be very active and smart by that. The story is liked by all at least.



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(7) **THE BREAKAGE STORY:** - The lecturer should use this method in the education. The lecturer should select a story. and deliver some chits making them. He should deliver among the students. Then, he should say to the students to open the chit and ask for the first sentence of the story. The real sentences should be written accordingly. Then, the story would be ready. In English, it is called Tom story method.

THE METHODS FOR THE DISCUSSION 5

(1) **THE MEETING OF DISCUSSION:** - To make the education very easier and more effective, this method can be applied. By this method, the students can get the training for proper and mature argument. The subjects which can be spoken in the favour or against can be put in the meeting. Some burning and important question can be also discussed.

(2) **DEBATE:** - The subject divided into fragments, can be given to the students to discuss. By this method. all the students can be very active. The topic can be put in the debate as the form of problem. For e.g., should the friendship of inverse gender be transferred into marriage?" each leader of the group should handle the group and the students of the group should prepare the notes.

(3) **PANEL DISCUSSION:** - The purpose of this method is to just acquaint the students by the influenced person's thoughts. The panel of 4 or 5 students can prepare the topic by their own. The speaker presents their thoughts to the audience not bigger speech but a small debate creates and in this, the speaker asks the question and the audience answer them. The purpose of this can be made.

(4) **SEMINAR:** - The seminar means under the observation of a principal, if there is a group who could solve the problems or discuss on the difficult matters. In the college, in each of the classes, the cleverest student should be provided the literature and guided them. The small group of five or six students should be provided a topic and told them to discuss on it. The students also prepare that topic and speak against all the students. The questionnaires can be also kept in this method.



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(5) **SPEECH:** - The incident or accident can be seen differently. The lecturers of the college along with the students discuss on a topic variously. Each and everybody in the group discusses on a topic and represents his thought for 10 minutes. To get the inspiration from the tutors, the students also could make their speech. In this, a topic can be seen with different ways. "the effect of the population", "21st century is coming" and "if the world war happens" topics can be taken in the discussion.

(6) **FREE TALKING:** - This type of discussion is free totally. The different topics like college, society, country, world or any problems can be discussed. In this type of taking there is no head or principal. Any member can lift the matter and discuss and everybody include in the discussion.

(7) **GOLMAJI DISCUSSION:** - The panel discussion and free talking are included in this discussion. This method can be used to increase the interest among the students in a subject. Around the table, this method can be applied.

(8) **WORKSHOP:** - when the exercise is included in the education, then it becomes the workshop. The deed is more valuable in the workshop than the discussion. Along with the knowledge, the practical therapy is also given in this method. It can be very useful among the college students. To make the album of different animals of the world, to accommodate an exhibition, to prepare the pictures etc. can be arranged in this method so that the students can also get the pleasure from their deed.

(9) **CONCLUSION:** - It is like the normal discussion. All the members discuss on a topic considering the same points. There is no seriousness in this method yet any serious problem can be solved by this method. The destroy of Dowry system, the proper age for the marriage, the effect of the atom bomb etc. topic can be discussed in this method.

(10) **BUZZ SESSION:** - This method can be known with three different names. SIX GROUP METHOD, PHILLIPS METHOD and BUZZ SESSION. In a particular group, six members, if they discuss on a matter for six minutes, Phillips invented this method hence, it is called the Phillips method. And all the students discuss on a matter in this method. There is



clapping and buzzing or murmuring hence it is called the buzz sessions. This method is widely used.

SELF ATTITUDES METHODS

(1) INDEX EXERCISE: - Each and every student can get the enough progress by their own way, this method has been invented. In this method, the students in their index numbers, study on small fragments of the topic. To encourage the studious person, to give the true answer of the topic to know, whether the result is true or false. These are its factors. The small steps, factors, activity. self-progress are the true factors of this method. The inventor of this method is screener.6

(2) EXERCISE METHOD: - The exercise is given to the students in the class or outside. It is a self-practice. In that, the guidance of the teacher is less. It is given in a group also. The main purpose of this method is to practice for the students only.

(3) THE TUTOR EXERCISE: - This method is a developed method. The observation is made under the principal in a college. The exercise is given to the students particularly. The students can find the result himself.

(4) MODELS OF TEACHING: - The principles of a tutor are as reliable as the principal or lecturer. By any graphics or illustrations, any matter can be discussed and it is called the model. The purpose of models of models of teaching are structure, social structure. and evaluation structure. Invention is also a main purpose of the teaching. The students ask the questions to the teacher and the teacher answer in 'yes' or 'no'.

DRAMATIC METHODS

(1) SOCIAL DRAMA: - Might be possible that you would have seen the little children playing some dramas. Police, farmer, doctor. soldier etc. the students can also get the natural education from that. The teacher gives the lesson to the students the selected subject. Not much preparation but any matter the students can play very well and get sufficient education from that. The establishment of world religion, the contribution in national construction, to remove the illiteracy from the world are the different subjects of social drama.



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The character is Also the main method of drama. It is called the role play. The main difference is that the social drama lies on the social problems and in the drama lies on the character.

Single characteristics also is included in the Drama. The last days of Gandhiji, the grief of Ashok are the main subjects of the drama.

(2) **INSTANT DRAMA:** - Instantly giving a subject and the drama starts which is called a "Leela drama". A drama can be played on any subjects related to the education instantly this way. Dowry subject is the main theme of this method.

(3) **DIALOGUES:** - The dialogues preparing this way, a drama can be played by the students in the class. A script can be also prepared by the audio system.

(4) **FORMATION:** - The formation can be prepared by forming the nonliving thing into living things. In the geography, I am Rajkot district, I am Jamnagar district can be played in the drama. Then it discusses only its matter. in the science, the same way, the drama can be played like I am Oxygen, I am Carbon dioxide.

(5) **MOCK PROGRAMMES:** - In this method, the samples can be created. Instead of originality, the substitutes can be created. The students can get interest in this a lot. They can refer their own subjects in this method.

CONCLUSION: -

Thus, by teaching centralized methods and students-oriented programmers, the students can be kept interested for a long time. At last the student can be kept in the character of Siddhartha of Harman Hans,s keeping him also in the situation of Jonathan Single of Richards and referred for a long time period.⁹ It is also necessary to keep the student in I am O.K. you are also O.K.¹⁰ there are four types of students.

(1) I am O.K..... You are O.K.

(2) I am not O.K. ---- You are not O.K.



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(3) I am O.K.... You are not O.K.

(4) I am O.K.... You are O.K.

It is but natural that by the experiments of educational method, the fourth type of humors will be achieved. According to the traditional Holy Books the knowledge would become as सा विद् या विमुक्तये and for that it is necessary to use all the methods because the compliance of योग कर्मषु कोशलम् is included in that.

Footnote

1. "Subhashit Ratna Bhandagar"- Shastu Sahityavardhak Karyalaya Ahmedabad
2. Glimpse of Indian Education Commission Dr. Motibhai Patel B. S. Shah Prakashan Ahmedabad
- 3 Shrimad Bhagvat Geeta Adhyaya-4 Shlock 14
- 4 The architect ship of education, Jayendra Dave, Motibhai Patel and others, sixth edition, M/S. B.S. Shah Prakashan, Pankor naka, Ahmedabad 1993-94 Page 17-18.
- 5 The Psychological Foundation of education Jayendra Dave. Motibhai Patel, and others third edition Ahmedabad. M/S. B.S. Shah Prakashan, 1984-85 Page 7 (Part-II)
- 6 Dave and Patel opcit p.18
- 7 Agen P. 17
8. Harmann Hace, Siddhartha Gurger Granth Ratna Karyalaya, Ahmedabad
9. Bach Richard, Jonathan Livingston Seagull, London and Sydney, Pan Books, 1980
- 10 Thomas A. Harris, I'm ok. London and Sydney Pan Books 1969



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- 3 Vargkhand Shanshodhan (Classroom Research), Kachhiya M. J., Shri B. D. Shah College of Education, Modasa.
- 4 Shaikshanik ayojan pravidhi ane mulyankan ni navi dhari (A new foundation of System and appraisals' Educational Plannining), Desai Dhanvant and othrs, A. R. Sheth's company, Ahmedabad - Mumbai.
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- 6 Shikshan pratiman (Hindi) (Status of education), Sansanvala and Prabhakarsinh, Society for education research and development, Baroda. 1991.
- 7 Bachche asafal kaise hote hai (Hindi), (How children are unsuccessful), Jhon Holt, Eklavya Publication, Bhopal. 1993.