

Meaning of Teaching -

- 1) Teaching is a process in which one individual teaches or instructs another individual.
- 2) Teaching is considered as the act of imparting instructions to the learners in the classroom situations.

Important teaching definitions:

- 1) Dewey - He considers teaching as a manipulation of the situation, where the learner will acquire skills and insight with his initiation.
- 2) H.C. Mosvissen - Teaching is intimate contact between the more mature personality and a less mature one.
- 3) Jackson - Teaching is a face to face encounter between two or more persons, one of whom is teacher intends to effect certain changes in the students.
- 4) J.B. Hough and James K. Duncan - Teaching is an activity with four phases, a curriculum planning phase, an instructing phase, and an evaluating phase.
- 5) N.L. Gage (Democratic point of view) - Teaching is the interpersonal influence aimed at changing



the behaviour potential of another person.

- 6) Clerk-Teaching refers to activities that are designed and performed produced in student's behaviour.

Objectives of Teaching -

- 1) Acquisition of Knowledge
- 2) Development of understanding
- 3) Development of Conceptual, intellectual, and subject-specific skills.
- 4) Development of values.
- 5) To change the behaviour of students
- 6) To improve the learning skills of student, including methodological, critical thinking, writing, creativity, hypothesis, etc.
- 7) To provide a social and efficient person of a society.

Nature and characteristics of Teaching -

- 1) Teaching is a complete social process.
- 2) Teaching is giving information.
- 3) Teaching is an interactive process.
- 4) Teaching is a process of development and

and learning.

- 5) Teaching causes a change in behaviour.
- 6) Teaching is an art as well as science.
- 7) Teaching is observable, measurable and modifiable.
- 8) Teaching is skilled occupation.
- 9) It is both a conscious and an unconscious process.
- 10) It is from memory level to reflective level.
- 11) It is a continuum ^{change} of training, conditioning, instruction and indoctrination.

Indoctrination - One who believe there is only one solution to a problem.

Conditioning - It is the modification of behaviour and learning habits.

Different Level of Teaching:

- 1) Memory level of Teaching - (MLT)
 - a) It emphasis on presentation of facts and its all about cramming.
 - b) Knowledge is gained by the learner through memorization.
 - c) It is the initial stage of teaching and induces

the habit of Rote learning of facts and subject-matters.

- d) It covers only the knowledge-based objectives of Bloom's Taxonomy. At this level, the student learns to identify, recall or remember the objects, ideas and retain them in memory.
- e) The teacher plays a very dominating and authoritarian role while teaching.
- f) The evaluation system includes Oral, written and essay type exams.
- g) The role of teacher is prominent and that of student is passive (secondary).
- h) This level of teaching does not improve intelligence and capabilities.

Herbartian theory of apperception:

- 1) It states that the young children's mind is ready for perceiving themselves.
- 2) This mind is ready for factual information including concepts, elements, structures, models and theories.

Classification of memory:

- 1) Immediate memory - when a recall is immediate
- 2) Permanent memory - The recalling of material for a longer time.
- 3) Personal memory - while recalling the experience, we remember our personal experience.
- 4) Impersonal memory - Recalling from books and companion.
- 5) Active memory - Make effort to recall past experience, recalling answers in exams.
- 6) Passive memory - Recall experience without effort
- 7) Mechanical memory or physical memory - Body becoming habitual of doing any task repeatedly.
- 8) Rote memory - cramming facts without understanding.
- 9) Logical memory - To learn something by using intellect and its recalling when needed.

2) Understanding Level of Teaching (ULT):

a) MLT is the base for the ULT.

b) This helps to build the thinking level of students to make use of their acquired knowledge based on previously known facts and subjects

- c) It focuses on mastery of the subject.
- d) It provides more and more opportunity for the students to develop skills of 'Memory + Insight'.
- e) The evaluation system of this is mainly objective - type questions and essays.
- f) Student and teacher both play an active role in the ULT.

Morrison Theory -

He divided the ULT in 5 steps:

- 1) Exploration - Testing previous knowledge, analyzing the content.
- 2) Presentation - Content is presented, diagnosis and recapitulation till the students understand.
- 3) Assimilation - Generalization, individual activities, working in laboratory and library, the test of content.
- 4) Organization - pupils are provided with the occasions for representation.
- 5) Recitation - Students presents the content orally.



3) Reflective level of teaching (RLT)

Reflecting on something means giving careful thought to something over some time. It means thinking deeply about something.

- a) MLT and ULT are the base of RLT
- b) It is problem-centered.
- c) Its main objective to develop problem-solving, critical and constructive, independent, original thinking.
- d) The emphasis is laid on identifying the problem, defining to it and finding a solution to it. The student's original thinking and creative-abilities develop at this level.
- e) Student is active and primary while teacher is passive and secondary.
- f) Classroom environment is to be sufficiently open and independent?
- g) Hunt developed a theory on RLT.
- h) Essay type test is used to evaluate the learning process.
- i) Teaching is learner-centered (not a teacher-centered or subject-centered)

Views about teaching Concept:

- 1) Ryburn's view - Teaching is a relationship which helps the child to develop all his powers.
- 2) Burton's view - Teaching is the stimulation, guidance, direction and encouragement of learning.
- 3) Smith's view - B.O. Smith, teaching is a system of actions intended to produce learning.

Goals of teaching -

- 1) Teaching - To change the behaviour of students.
- 2) Conditioning - To improve the learning skills of students.
- 3) Training - Shaping behaviours and conduct.
- 4) Instruction - Acquisition of knowledge.
- 5) Indoctrination - Formation of belief.

Requirements of Teaching:

- 1) Dependent Variable - The student is a dependent variable. In the process of teaching, the dependent variable plays the functional role.



active part.

2) Independent Variable - The teacher is an independent variable.

3) Intervening Variable - There is a need for desirable interaction between the dependent and the independent variable to achieve the goals of teaching. Eg - teaching environments

Requirements of teaching are -

- 1) All three variables of teaching
- 2) Professionalism
- 3) Suitable Environment
- 4) Teacher - student relationship.
- 5) Student's discipline.
- 6) Teacher's devotion to teaching and student's devotion to learning.