Good Morning
Concerns of Education & Principles of Pedagogy
What is education?

Who is an educated person?

Who is an uneducated person?

What is teaching?

Who is a teacher?

Who is a learner?

In what way teaching helps an individual / learner?
“Education is the deliberate and systematic influence, exerted by the mature person upon the immature through instruction, discipline and harmonious development of physical, intellectual, aesthetic, social and spiritual powers of human being according to individual and social need directed towards the union of the educand and his creator as the final end.”

-Redden
Wider meaning of Education

➢ Education imparts intellectual culture.

➢ Intellectual culture secures capacity and stability.

➢ This capacity and stability enable us to secure wealth.

➢ Wealth so secured enables us to perform Dharma – which in turn secures happiness.

- Hitopadesha
Sources of Education

➢ From teachers while studying different courses.

➢ Society while we live together (All experiences !)

➢ Programs organized by the institutions.

➢ While we teach and share knowledge with others.

-Mahabhyasa - Patanjali
What is teaching?

➢ A simple but very incomplete answer might be that when those things a teacher is doing are helping someone else to learn, he is teaching.

➢ If so, if no one is learning anything from a teacher’s activities, is it correct to say that he is teaching?

➢ This relationship between Teaching and Learning may be reasonably comparable to selling and buying something.

➢ A traveling salesman is selling something only, someone else is buying something.
What is Learning?

➢ Learning means ‘knowing more’ in some vague way
➢ Learning means acquiring various facts and skills
➢ Learning means finding out what something really means
➢ Learning using what is learned to construct a personal philosophy – modification of behaviour
Teaching Learning Process

➢ Why to teach?
➢ What to teach?
➢ When to teach?
➢ Whom to teach?
➢ How to teach?
What is Education?

Answers:

- Is a luxury
- Is a mortgage
- Is a business
- \textit{Is a right}
Each individual has four obligations to fulfill as declared in Vedas.

1. Devaruna
2. Pitruruna
3. Rishiruna
4. Manavaruna

-Mahabharatha – Adiparva -Vedavyas
Four pillars of Learning

➢ Learning to know
➢ Learning to do
➢ Learning to live together
➢ Learning to be

New Panchasheela of Education
1. Child centered
2. Knowledge centered
3. Women centered
4. Human centered
5. Innovation centered
Principles of Pedagogy
Meaning and concept

Origin Greek word ‘Paidagogeo’
Paidos – Child
ago – lead
To lead the child –
Teaching of adults - Androgogy

The word ‘pedagogy’ means the principles and Methods of Instructions / The profession of teacher / the art or science of teaching etc.
Principles of teaching

➢ Relevant knowledge about students

➢ Effective teaching which involves
  ➢ Instructional objectives
  ➢ Learning experiences
  ➢ Evaluation process

➢ Classroom climate

➢ Organization of content

➢ Motivation

➢ Psychological principles

➢ Adopting appropriate teaching roles

➢ Refining our courses based on feedback etc.
Education must be based on

- Philosophy
- Psychology
- Sociology

- Educational Philosophy deals with the goals of life
- Educational Psychology deals with the principles of learning
- Educational management deals with Practices of Education
Teaching factors

➢ Some of the important teaching factors that determining student learning activities are

➢ curriculum content

➢ Course structure

➢ Scheduled and expected time for learning

➢ Teaching methods

➢ Sources of stress
Relevant knowledge about students/ Individual differences among student

1. Family Background
2. Social background
3. General ability such as I.Q, E.Q etc.
4. Special Abilities and competencies
5. Interest / aptitude
6. Age and experience
7. Prior knowledge relating to present topic
Alignment the three major components

➢ Articulate a clear set of learning objectives

➢ Learning experience / Instructional and activities

➢ Evaluation Techniques / Assessment procedures
Classroom climate

Classroom climate fundamentally a cognitive Enterpzise

1. Pre classroom activities – Preparation of content, planning of experiment etc.
2. Classroom activities – Motivation, observation of students Discipline presentation of content etc.
3. Post classroom activities – Evaluation of student learning such as correction of assignment, projects, getting feedback etc.
Organization of the content

Must Learn

Should Learn

May Learn
Motivation

Creating Interest – Attention - Learning

Types
1. Intrinsic Motivation
2. Extrinsic Motivation
3. Primary Motives
4. Secondary Motives
Psychological Principles of learning

➢ Known – Unknown

➢ Simple – Complex

➢ Parts – Whole

➢ Concrete – Abstract – Reasoning

➢ Easy – Different

➢ Specific - General
Adopting appropriate teaching roles

A variety of roles must be played by a teacher

➢ Be an actor
➢ Philosopher
➢ Friend
➢ Creator
➢ Organizer
➢ Consellor
➢ Moderator
➢ Challenger
➢ Synthesizer
Effectiveness of teaching determined by

➢ Teacher’s knowledge - ?
➢ Examination Results - ?
➢ Guidance of teaching - ?
➢ Participation of students - ?
➢ What else?
Effective teaching is possible only when Teaching is a passion commitment is the character
Wrong Priorities

➢ Memory based learning
➢ Emphasis only textual information
➢ Instruction oriented pedagogy
➢ Examination dominated curriculum transaction
➢ Rigidity and stereotypes
➢ Lack of scope for creativity and innovation
Present scenario
THANK YOU!

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