

TEACHING TECHNIQUE/STRATEGIES



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Introduction

- When a lesson is taught through a method the tools or techniques that support that method are called strategies. the method is made effective and lively through the use of these presentation aids.

Meaning & Definition

The term teaching strategy has been formed of two words – “**teaching**” and “**strategy**”. Teaching is an interactive process which is performed in the classroom situation by student & teacher to realize the desirable objectives. A strategy point out to words policy, plan skill.

According to Lawton- “Teaching strategy is a generalized plan for a lesson which includes structure desired learner behavior in terms of goals of instruction and an outline of planned tactics necessary to implement strategy.

Characteristics of Teaching Strategies

- A teaching strategy points towards some model.
- Through it the concept of intelligence occupation, clear thinking and workshop is developed.
- It is helpful in the realization of teaching objectives.
- It enhances loyalty of a structure and enhances his teaching skill.
- It provides a developed and scientific basis to teaching process
- Through it the concept of intelligence occupation, clear thinking and workshop is developed.
- It does an important work in the field of behavioral change

Type of teaching strategies

- Autocratic strategy
 - Lecture
 - Lesson Demonstration
 - Tutorials
 - Programme Instruction
- Democratic/permissive
 - Question-Answer
 - Project Strategy
 - Group discussion
 - Assignments
 - Computer assisted instructions
 - Brain storming

Autocratic style of teaching strategies

The autocratic style strategies are content centered and teacher remains more active and students are passive listeners. These are highly subjective and conventional style of teaching strategies . A detail description of such strategies have been given here -:

1.LECTURE STRATEGY

It is the oldest teaching method given by idealistic philosophy.it is still most important teaching method in our school .it is one of the autocratic strategies. Lecture is often considered a communication strategy which has the following principles;



Principle



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The content is presented as a whole.

The main stress is on presentation.

The students learn better through listening.

The subject- content is correlated with other subjects.

The new knowledge is linked with students previous knowledge.

2. Lesson demonstration

- The lesson demonstration strategy is the traditional classroom method which is used in technical schools and training colleges. It has the following principle;

Principle

- The skill may be developed by imitation.
- The perception helps in imitation



3. TUTORIALS

Tutorial strategy is considered both autocratic and democratic types of teaching. Lecture strategy is followed by tutorials because individual difficulties are not solved in a lecture. Tutorial are highly individualized type of teaching.

Principle

1. It considers the individual differences.
2. It establishes class rapport with the learner.
3. It provides educational guidance.
4. It organizes remedial help to the learner

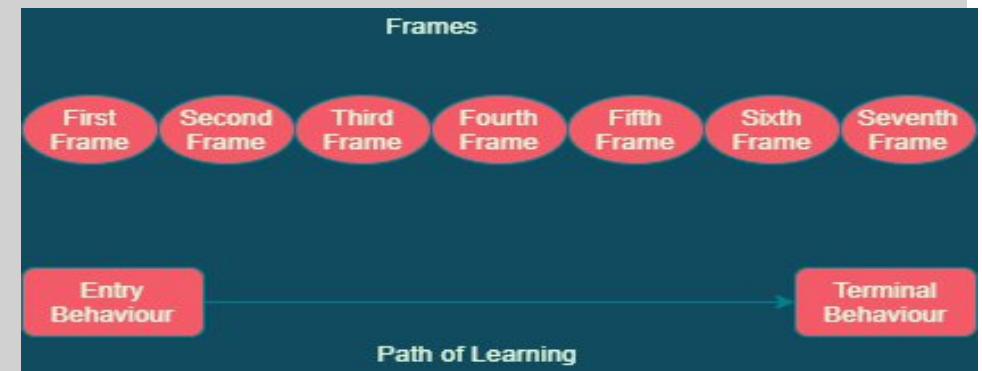


4. Programmed instruction

Programmed instruction is a new strategy of teaching. Programmed instruction is an autocratic style of teaching strategy.

- **Principles**

- i. Principle of small steps
- ii. Principle of active responding
- iii. Principle of immediate confirmation.
- iv. Principle of self planning
- v. Principle of self testing



Democratic/Permissive style of teaching strategies

- The permissive style of teaching strategies is based on “modern theory of organization of task and relationship center”. This style seems less conventional. It is mainly child-centered: content is largely determined by the pupils. These strategies encourage the creativity of the pupils.



Principles

- Theory of unfoldment : All knowledge is within the learner; teacher can not teach any new knowledge.
- The knowledge can be emitted by linking the question with his answer.

1. Question-Answer strategy

The Socratic method is known as question answer method. It is developed by the famous philosopher Socrates. He further assumes that teacher should present the subject-matter in such a way that learner can recognize the truth and he can identify himself with it.



2. Project teaching strategy

It is a new teaching strategy and it has been evolved as a result of social tendency of education. It is experience - centered teaching strategy. The exponent of this project method is W.H. Kilpatrick. The main focus of this strategy is to socialize a child.



Principle

1. Principle of utility. The problem of study is related with life situation of the learners.
2. Principle of readiness. The learner is active in finding out the solution of the problem.
3. Principle by learning by doing. Learner has to perform certain tasks in project strategy.
4. Principle of freedom to work. The learning situations are realistic.
5. Principle of socialization. It develops the feeling of cooperation and group work.

3.GROUP DISCUSSION

The pupils are more active in it. Teacher's There is no comprehensive definition of group discussion but it is considered a democratic job is to supervise and to provide guidance for pupils activities. It is child – centered teaching strategy. It may be of two type -

By the teacher – This type of discussion is more autocratic in style.

By the students – In this situation discussion is more permissive or democratic in style.

Principle

1. Principle of active participation.
2. Principle of freedom of work.
3. Principle of group work and equal opportunities to ask question and to answer them.



4. ASSIGNMENT

The assignment are also considered as one of the teaching strategy. It is most frequently used by teachers in school for every subject. It is based on the psychological learning principle which are:

Principle

1. Principle of exercise
2. Principle of interest
3. Principle of learning doing
4. Principle by of individual differences
5. Principle of assimilation



5. BRAINSTORMING

It is completely permissive style of teaching strategy. It assumes that a student can learn better in a group rather than in an individual study. It is a problem-oriented strategy of teaching.

Principle

The higher order of cognitive objective and effectiveness can be achieved.



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Conclusion

In selecting strategies the main emphasis is given to achieve some learning objectives rather than student's interest. The learning objectives and learning conditions are main criteria for choosing appropriate teaching strategies.



THANK
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