

Principles of Teaching

শিক্ষনৰ নীতিসমূহ

Objectives:

1. To understand the concept of Teaching.
2. To understand the Principles of Teaching.
3. To identify and explain key Principles of Teaching.
4. To apply various teaching principles to classroom in different learning situations.

Principles of Teaching

What is Teaching ?

- Teaching is the process of imparting knowledge, skills, and information from a teacher to a student in a structured and systematic manner.
- For successful teaching, it is essential to know how the student learns and by which method he learns.
- As teaching method are based on certain principles, it is essential for a teacher to follow **the principles while teaching.**

Principles of Teaching

Principle of motivation (অনুপ্রেরণার নীতি):

- Creating curiosity among the students to learn new things or acquiring knowledge.
- When a teacher motivates students to acquire knowledge, the teaching-learning process goes on smoothly.
- In the absence of motivation, the student takes no interest in the contents
- **For example-** event concerning Taj Mahal, showing its picture or model.

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Principle of activity (learning by doing) কার্যকলাপৰ নীতি

- This is activity-based learning or experiential learning,
- It includes both the physical and mental activities.
- Learners actively participate in activities, experiments, or projects rather than simply observing or listening.
- This Principle highlights the importance of active engagement and experiential learning in the educational process.

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Principle of linking with life (জীৱনৰ সৈতে সংযোগ স্থাপনৰ নীতি)

- Connecting life with learning is more helpful as it makes learning precise, concrete and sustainable.
- Making connections between academic concepts and real-world scenarios helps learners to understand the practical applications of what they are learning.

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Principle of definite aim and objective (নির্দিষ্ট লক্ষ্য আৰু উদ্দেশ্যৰ নীতি):

- According to the principle, every lesson must have a definite aim and objective.
- In the absence of objective, teaching-learning a rudderless boat.
- It is important for proper utilization of teaching resource.
- Defining clear learning objectives helps learners to understand what they are expected to achieve and why it is important.

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Principle of recognizing individual differences (ব্যক্তিগত পার্থক্য চিনাক্ত কৰাৰ নীতি):

- Every students are unique in terms of intelligence, attitude, abilities, socio economic background and potential. The teaching method should be designed accordingly.
- This principle suggests that effective teaching-learning should be adjusted to help each student with their unique needs and differences.

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Principle of selection (বাছনিৰ নীতি):

- It involves the careful selection of content, materials, and activities that are relevant, appropriate, and effective for achieving desired learning outcomes.
- The teacher should select content that can be more relevant and updated to the objectives.
- What to teach and how much to teach must be determined.

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Principle of planning (পৰিকল্পনাৰ নীতি):

- Planning determines the success of any work.
- Before going to the class the teacher should have a proper planning.
- Planning in teaching can not be rigid, it should be flexible.
- The lesson plan must use as guide.

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Principle of division (বিভাজনৰ নীতি)

- Division is very important in teaching.
- Subject matter should be divided into some areas for presenting it in certain way.
- Presenting the contents after division, the lesson becomes easy for the students.
- Division of lesson is necessary for a successful teaching.

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Principle of revision (সংশোধনৰ/পুনৰীক্ষনৰ নীতি):

- Revision makes the learning permanent and long lasting.
- Revision is an integral part of learning. Without revision, everything is forgotten.
- Acquired knowledge should be revised by the students not only immediately, but also repeatedly.
- More difficult lesson, more number of revision.....

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Principle of creation and recreation (সৃষ্টি আৰু মনোৰঞ্জনৰ নীতি):

- The students should engaged in recreational activities that enhance their creative abilities.
- This will create interest in the students regarding the teaching activities without any fear of the school.

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Principle of democratic dealing (গণতান্ত্রিক লেনদেনৰ নীতি)

- The teacher should adopt democratic attitude with the students.
- Democratic Attitude means the development of the lesson with help and cooperation of the students.
- The teacher should not have a dictatorial approach while teaching.
- This principle emphasizes equality, transparency, accountability and respect for the rights and opinions of all students of the class.

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Principle of sympathy and cooperation (সহানুভূতি আৰু সহযোগিতাৰ নীতি):

- Sympathy involves to the ability to understand and share the feelings of another person.
- Cooperation involves individuals or groups working together for mutual benefit.
- If the teacher contributes in overcoming students difficulties, he or she can be a good teacher for students and act as a motivator.

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Principle of reinforcement (শক্তিশালীকৰণৰ নীতি)

- Reinforcement used in teaching-learning process is concerned with making the learning process effective.
- This principle was extensively studied and popularized by B.F. Skinner.
- **E.g.:** if the teacher gives some reward to the students for right answer.

Principles of Teaching

2 Types -

i. General Principles of Teaching

ii. Psychological Principles of Teaching

ii. Psychological Principles of Teaching:

- **Principle of motivation and interest**
- **Principle of creation and recreation**
- **Principle of revision/exercise**
- **Principle of sympathy and cooperation**
- **Principle of reinforcement**

Thank you