



Teaching: Concept, Relation with Learning, as a System of Action

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Abstract:

In critically reviewing research from phenomenographic, approaches to teaching and learning, academic literacy and social practice approaches, I will argue that each of these approaches separates teaching from learning in some way and in doing so treats academics and students as if they are engaged in separate processes. I will examine the implications of this separation for the explanations that are offered by research into teaching and learning in higher education before considering whether other approaches, less commonly used in research into teaching and learning in higher education, offer a more interactive way of understanding the relationship between teaching and learning. You can learn by trial & error, by observation, by experience, by own intelligence/rational thinking, from mistakes, etc. without needing to be "taught" formally. Teaching is just one of the ways that can be adopted in order to learn.

Keywords: Action, Communication, Learning, Relationship

1. Introduction

Teaching is an important part of the process of education. Its special function is to impart knowledge, develop understanding and skill. The traditional explanation of teaching that which equates teaching with telling is not acceptable to the educators of today. According to the changed concept, teaching is to cause the child to learn and acquire the desired knowledge, skills and also desirable ways of living in the society. The main aim of teaching is to help the child to respond to his environment in an effective way.

2. Definitions of Teaching

“The supreme art of teaching is to awaken joy in creative expression and knowledge.”

-Albert Einstein

“Teaching is a system of actions involving an agent, an end in view, and a situation including two sets of factors those over which the agent has no control(class size, size of classroom, physical characteristics of pupils etc.) and those that he can modify (ways of asking questions almost instruction and way of structuring information).”

-B.O Smith

The definition has four key words which need explanation stimulation which means to cause motivation in learner to learn new things. It is to create an urge to learn. Direction means that teaching is not haphazard activity but it is a goal directed activity. This leads to predetermined behavior. Direction also means that the activities of the learner in teaching are directed and controlled, keeping into consideration of the economy of time. Guidance means to guide the learner to develop his capabilities, skills, attitudes and knowledge to the maximum for adequate adjustment in the external environment and the last keyword is the encouragement of learning to encourage the learner to acquire maximum learning. Psychologists and educators are explained it from different angles some explanations are as follows:

1. Teaching is communication between two or more persons, who influence each other by ideas and learn something in the process of interaction.
2. Teaching is to fill in the mind of the learner by information and knowledge of facts for future use.
3. Teaching is a process in which learner, teacher, curriculum and other variables are organized in a systematic way to attain some pre- determined goal.
4. Teaching is to cause motivation to learn.

3. Nature and Characteristics of Teaching

It includes the provision of desirable information. The human knowledge is going on increasing since the rise of civilization. He has learnt all this by trial and error, insight and imitation. We should provide desired information to the students in a well organized form regarding this store of knowledge.

3.1 Causes to Learn

A good teaching is not merely to impart information's to the students, but it is also to arouse the will of self learning in them. The teacher should explore the interests, attitudes, capacities, competencies and needs of the pupils and guide them accordingly. From this point of view, the teaching should be so much natural and interesting that the pupils get motivated for self learning. Needs efficient planning. The pupils cannot be taught everything all the time. Various stages are meant for achieving the different aspects of knowledge. Also the pupils have different interests, attitudes, competencies and needs on the basis of individual differences. So there must be some useful planning of teaching in view of the above things.

3.2 Provides Opportunity for Activity

The teacher should study the pupils' basic instincts and direct these activities for the purposeful and useful directions. In this way it is the duty of the teacher to construct such an environment before the pupils so that pupil himself goes on acquiring, by doing desirable activities, the best and useful experiences.

3.3 Sympathetic

The successful teaching essentially requires emotional stability and security.

3.4 Co-operative

Teaching does not mean forceful imposition of knowledge in the pupil's brain. The teaching and learning process is an alive and active process. Hence the desirable results can only be achieved when the teaching is based on the cooperation of the teacher and the pupil. Good teaching is based on the cooperation of both the teacher and the pupil.

3.5 Organization of Learning

Marshall has written that the organization of learning means the unification of all the components of teaching. Hence activities of the teacher and the pupil should be unified. It is essential to include all tasks, teaching methods and conditions in these activities. Good teaching is the organization of learning.

3.6 Democratic

Modern ages are the age of democracy. These days the real education is considered to be that education which prepares the pupil for life by life. In the light of this teacher should prepare students for democracy democratically.

4. Functions of Teaching

1. Creating learning situations
2. Motivating the child to learn
3. Arranging for conditions which assist in the growth of the child's mind and body
4. Utilize the initiative and play urges of the children to facilitate learning
5. Turning the children with the nobility of thoughts, feelings and actions
6. Giving information and explaining it
7. Diagnosing learning problems
8. Making curricular material
9. Evaluating recording and reporting

5. Good Teaching

Swami Vivekananda said "the true teacher is he who can immediately come down to the level of the student"

1. Good teaching is providing appropriate activities and experience for learning
2. Good teaching involves skill in guiding learning
3. Good teaching is co operative
4. Good teaching is humanistic
5. Good teaching is democratic

6. Principles of Teaching

1. Principle of using previous knowledge
2. Principle of providing for individual difference
3. Principle of readiness
4. Principle of meaningfulness
5. Principle defining specific objectives of the lesson
6. Principle of proceeding from simple to complex
7. Principle of proceeding from concrete to abstract
8. Principle of proceeding from general to specific
9. Principle of proceeding from known to unknown

7. Conclusion

Teaching is a reputed profession around the world and this is the considered as the best profession among girls as girls will get all respect and security that is required by any woman. Teaching profession required a professional degree so that the teachers are trained to teach the subjects and handle the students in the right way. These days the scenes of teachers in school have changed a lot due to the change in the schools and its atmosphere. They have become more modern and teachers have become more frank with the children.

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