



Teachers Role in Inter-active Learning

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Abstract

All modern methods of teaching have one common aim i.e. to develop healthy interaction between with students. The word interactive teaching consists of two words interaction and teaching. Interaction means communication between two things, and teaching means the activities of educating or instructing. Thus interactive teaching is a two way learning process wherein the lecturer modifies his or her approach (method of teaching) in response to the needs of the learner(s).

Introduction:

Interactive teaching is Two way process, Student- centered, lively, engaging, never ending process, explores students' hidden talent, active process, challenging and democratic.

Interactive teaching methods are an effective way to connect with today's generation of students.

There are different activities like Follow the Leader, Total Physical Response, One Word, Opposite Arguments, Historically Correct, Test Tournament, Role Playing, Puzzle Pieces through which interactive teaching can become more effective.

“The mediocre teacher tells. The good teacher explains.

The superior teacher demonstrates.

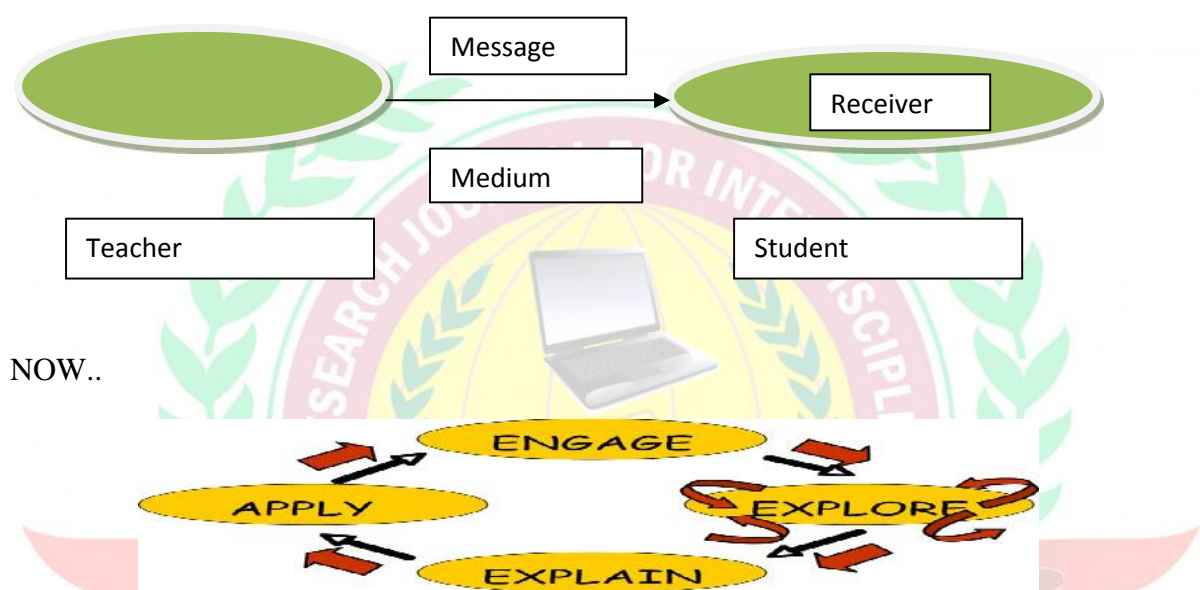
The great teacher inspires to interact.”

Education is a light that shows the mankind the right direction to surge. The purpose of education is not just making a student literate but adds rationale thinking, knowledge and self sufficiency.

A teacher is a person who provides education for pupils (children) and students (adults). A teacher's role involves more than simply standing in front of a classroom and lecturing. An effective teacher understands that teaching involves wearing multiple hats to ensure that the school day runs smoothly and all students receive a quality education.

Development is essential in every aspect of life for existence. It is this development which leads to innovation. Such development and innovation was essential in the field of teaching as well.

Earlier, Teaching in classroom using chalk and talk is “one way flow” of information.



Teacher gives constructive work to the students, to engage them with learning process. In this learning process they explore the new world around them. They should be given chance to share their innovation and creativity with other students. And then they apply their learning in their day to day life. In this whole process both teacher and students are actively involved.

There are different modern methods of teaching. Like role play, discussion method, study assignment method, seminar methods, demonstration method, brain storming, buzz groups etc. though the aim of education remains the same i.e. change in behavior but the methods of teaching have evolved. All modern methods of teaching have one common aim i.e. to develop healthy interaction between with students.

What is interactive teaching?

The word interactive teaching consists of two words interaction and teaching. Interaction means communication between two things, and teaching means the activities of educating or instructing. Thus interactive teaching is a two way learning process wherein the lecturer modifies his or her approach (method of teaching) in response to the needs of the learner(s).

For example, if I have to teach four pillars of education to the students. In such case students will be motivated to explore the four pillars and in this process of exploring they will be guided to further find out the importance of all the four pillars in education like. Knowledge pillar.

✚ Interactive teaching is -

✚ Two way process.

- Student- centered.
- Need based.
- Based on feedback.
- Lively.
- Engaging.
- Never ending process.
- Explores students' hidden talent.
- Active process.
- Challenging.
- Democratic.

Interactive teaching is giving students something relevant to start with, then getting back what they have done, and then assimilating it yourself, so that you can decide what would be best to do next and the process continues like this.

When interacting with students, a teacher must fill the role of a counselor, a surrogate parent, a nutritionist and someone who has the best interests of every child at heart.

For e.g. I remember when I was teaching students “role of teacher as a social change”, students while interacting with me and with peers came up with beautiful points which I had not even thought of.

Why interactive teaching is required?

Food, water and shelter are our three basic needs and the fourth upcoming need is communication. As one cannot stay without the communication in day to day life, even teaching learning process cannot survive effectively without interaction. also Fosters confidence and respect enabling learners to give and accept constructive criticism and see errors as stepping stones to success, addresses a variety of learning styles, has high expectations and allows thinking time, offers challenge and gives students something to think about.

- Develops leadership vision.
- Helps to develop healthy rapport with the students.
- Engages students actively in the learning process.
- Removes shyness and builds co-operative spirit among the peers.

- Helps to remove boredom from learning process.
- Helps to motivate students in the learning process as even their opinion is asked and they feel flattered if their points are respected.

How can we make classes interactive?

“Don’t be afraid to experiment,” said Yee, a professor at the University of Central Florida.

Interactive teaching methods are an effective way to connect with today’s generation of students.

Here are examples of the techniques-

Follow the Leader: Appoint one student as tweeting “chairperson,” and have that student be responsible for posting the most important concepts discussed in the day’s class on Twitter. Have other students follow the Twitter feed and “retweet” any discussions or disagreements.

Using social networks can be a great way for students to feel connected to their classroom environments; Twitter is one social networking tool that is underused in terms of its learning possibilities, and having a leader responsible for broadcasting the main ideas in a classroom discussion will help increase active listening. Teachers can switch the Twitter leader each week or each day, depending on class size.

Total Physical Response (TPR): Research shows that when physical activity is included in classroom settings, students retain more information. For a quick sitting break, have students stand up and move to one side of the room to indicate their responses to a question. Instead of using this as a right-or-wrong answer activity, this exercise seems best suited for opinion-based responses. Students can see the differing perspectives of their classmates, which then can lead to debate and discussion.

One Word: If it seems a lecture is the only way to discuss a topic, preface it by telling students that at the end of the day’s lesson, they must write down a single word they believe best represents the lesson. Then, they can expand on why they chose that word with a separate paragraph. This will force active listening during the class period, as students will need to be able to condense an entire lesson into the essence of its idea.

Another idea is to ask students to write a slogan-like bumper sticker to illustrate a particular concept from the lecture—forcing them to sum up the entire class period in one sentence.

Opposite Arguments: Pair students up who disagree about an answer to an opinion question. Have them debate, representing the side they originally believed to be wrong. Having students examine an opinion contrary to their own will force them to think critically about arguments on both sides and will lead to a broader understanding of the topic under discussion.

Historically Correct: After watching a film on a topic discussed in class, have students answer what the movie portrayed accurately and which points it dramatized or glossed over.

Test Tournament: Divide the class into at least two groups and announce a competition for most points on a practice test. Let students study a topic together and then give your quiz, tallying points. After each round, let students study the next topic together before quizzing again. The points should be carried over from round to round. “The student impulse for competition will focus their engagement onto the material itself,” the paper states.

Role Playing: Students select and play their role and justify at the end why they did so.

Puzzle Pieces: Classes are sectioned into different teams, each with a separate goal to accomplish during the period. At the end of planning, the teams come back together and teach the other teams about the topic they researched. students know they will be responsible for teaching their friends, they are more likely to go into greater depth in their own research.

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