

**ACTIVITY -BASED TEACHING - LEARNING STRATEGY IN LANGUAGE****Hansraj***Asst. Professor, DIRD (Delhi Institute of Rural, Development, NangliPuna, Delhi -110036)***Abstract**

*Language has been the backbone of our civilization . Language is the sign of intelligence. No other animal on earth has been proven to have the ability to use language like people. Language allows us to express our thoughts to other people, thus making our intent perfectly clear. Without language, we would be forced to use grunts and hand signals that would make communication difficult, if not impossible. Language is the invention that made life all the easier, so that we do not have to guess other people’s meanings. Language is a system of communication consisting of sounds, words and grammar, or the system of communication used by people in a particular country or type of work. Language can be used in many ways. Most often, it is used to exchange concepts with others. A simple conversation about the weather provides the opportunity for two people to share their idea about the current state; they may both be in agreement that the day is cold, and are able to acknowledge to each other that they, too, are cold as a result of the temperature. Or, if the day is nice, they may be sharing a mutual enjoyment of the weather. Language can also express emotion. The tone or inflection of the voice is a clear sign of a person’s feelings. Also his or her choice of language may signal emotions above tone. A person may use profanity to express strong emotions. Language can help a person to clarify a thought. Searching for the right word or phrase can best express a thought. To simply say that an object is “nice” does not best suit a situation when a more descriptive word like “sublime,” “exquisite” or “beautiful” is a better indication of the degree to which one has associations with the object. Generally students are afraid of studying language specially English language because it is not our mother tongue and that is why student face difficulties in learning second language so ,pupil tend to learn language through a meaningful approach . Therefore for teachers as well students of language , learning methods are very important . Methods is nothing but a scientific way of presenting the subject, keeping in mind the psychological and physical requirement of the children. For effective learning of language the methods has to be good as content. There are various methods used in language learning . But activity based teaching – learning strategy is very useful in language learning. Now it is important to know what we mean by activity based teaching learning strategies and what includes in activity based teaching learning . Activity-based learning describes a range of pedagogical approaches to teaching. Its core premises include the requirement that learning should be based on doing some hands-on experiments and activities. The idea of activity-based learning is rooted in the common notion that children are active learners rather than passive recipients of information. If child is provided the opportunity to explore by their own and provided an optimum learning environment then the learning becomes joyful and long-lasting. The key feature of the activity based learning method is that it uses child-friendly educational aids to develop self-learning and allows a child to study according to his/her aptitude and skill. Under the system, the curriculum is divided into small units, each a group of Self Learning Materials comprising attractively designed study cards for English, science and*

*Social Science. When a child finishes a group of cards, he completes one "milestone". Activities in each milestone include games, rhymes, drawing, and songs to teach a letter or a word, form a sentence, do math and science, or understand a concept. The child takes up an Exam Card only after completing all the milestones in a subject. On a common chart, the milestones are arranged in the form of a ladder and the child knows exactly which milestone he completed in the last lesson. This is a child-friendly way to evaluate and reinforce learning. If a child is absent one day, he/she continues from where he/she left unlike in the old system where the children had to learn on their own what they missed out on. Therefore in this paper, the author has made an attempt to discuss about activity-based teaching- learning strategy in language*

**Keywords:** *Language learning, activity based learning, activity based teaching.*



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### **III-INTRODUCTION**

In order to make children learn effectively the teacher has to adopt the right learning approach of teaching. There are various approaches for learning , such as independent learning, mastery learning , co- operative learning , activity based teaching – learning strategies , etc. but , it is clear from the researches that activity- based teaching effective in language learning . In the context National Policy on Education (1986) recommended that a warm , welcoming and encouraging approach, in which all concerned share a solicitude for the needs of the child, is the best motivation for the child to attend school and learn. A child-centered and activity -based process of learning should be adopt at the primary stage .One should not view students as ‘empty vessels’ to be filled with academic content. Therefore , activity- based teaching - learning strategy provides right environment to create educational settings where the student work together and learn by doing, learning by playing , learning by enjoying, learning by co-operation , learning by activity and learning without stress.

### **IV-ACTIVITY- BASED TEACHING -LEARNING STRATEGY**

Activity –based learning as the name suggests is a process whereby learners are actively engaged in the learning process, rather than ‘passively’ absorbing lectures. It is based on the core premise that learning should be based on doing some hands- on experiments and activities rather than just listening to lessons. Activity- based learning involves reading ,writing, discussion , practical activities and engagement in solving problems, analysis, synthesis and evaluation . Active learning is also defined as any strategy “that involves student in doing things and thinking about things they are doing”.

Activity-based teaching is an approach to education focusing on the idea that students should be engaged through actions. This is in contrast to some traditional forms of teaching in which an educator lectures or otherwise relays information to students who are expected to absorb

what they are told. In activity-based teaching, an educator serves the function of facilitator, assisting students through the learning process and providing them with guidance. Various actions and tasks can be used in this type of program, allowing students to become directly involved in the learning process, rather than remaining passive.

The purpose of activity-based teaching is for an educator to engage students directly, drawing them into a lesson so that they become a participant in their own learning. Some traditional forms of education often relied upon the educator as a knowledgeable expert who simply provided information to students. In this type of environment, the learners were expected to act as sponges that absorbed information, regardless of any particular type of effort made on their behalf. The students were taught, but there was not necessarily a focus upon them being a participant and actively learning while in a classroom.

In activity-based teaching, however, the educator uses different methods to draw the students into the lesson and make them a partner in their own education. The role of the teacher in this type of environment is to serve as a facilitator to the students, engaging them and making sure they become active in the learning process. This is often accomplished through the creation of different activities and projects that students work on as they learn. Activity-based teaching requires a great deal of effort on the part of the educator. Teachers using this method need to create lessons and plans that provide students with opportunities to take part in their education.

Group work is quite common during activity-based teaching, since it allows students to take on the role of educator and work together to better understand different subjects. In these lessons, students work together in small groups to complete a particular project. Each group then presents information learned after performing the task assigned to it to the rest of the class. The educator in this form of activity-based teaching can observe each group and ensure they stay on task, but otherwise may not need to provide much additional information. As the groups present what they have learned, the teacher guides discussion and ensures that errors are not presented, though otherwise the students become responsible for their own learning.

## **V- NEED OF ACTIVITY BASED TEACHING LEARNING STRATEGY IN LANGUAGE LEARNING**

- 1- Encourage independent and team learning
- 2- Provide a wide variety of manipulative open- ended and creative activities.
- 3- Provide students experience and active participation in the exploration of the environment

- 4- Make student advance at their own rate the rate that is according to ability , interest and motivation.
- 5- Encourage self- reliance and development if initiative in an atmosphere of trust.
- 6- Encourage children to follow their own interest and desire to learn.
- 7- Emphasis problem- solving, critical and creative thinking and deep understanding.
- 8- Encourage the learners to explore the new knowledge independently.

## **VI- OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

- 1- To study the different teaching learning strategies in language learning.
- 2- To study the perception of students regarding use of activity based strategies in language learning.
- 3- To study the perception of teachers regarding use of activity based strategy in language teaching.

## **VII-CONCLUSTION**

Normally, most of the children feel language learning a burden of feel difficult in learning a language . So, they do not take interest in language .to arouse and maintain the students interest in language activity- based teaching – learning strategy plays a very important role. The teacher knows very well that loss of interest is the major cause of students failure. If the students has to be taught properly, the natural curiosity would create interest them and would develop their attention towards the language. Research studies indicate that activity- based teaching –learning strategy helps students to improve their achievement in language .Therefore, in schools mainly in primary classes this approach should not only in language but also other subjects such as science ,math, social science, etc.,

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