



## NEW AGE TEACHING TECHNIQUES

In the endeavour to educate every child and inculcate interest in education, the Indian Government has introduced many facilities for them. Besides free education, the Government has introduced numerous facilities in government-run schools to promote education such as free books, mid-day meals, scholarship, and educational learning material. The result of this effort is very evident as the number of students has greatly increased. However, a number of on-roll students remain absent or they come just for the mid-day meal and are disinterested in studies. To address these problems, it is important to introduce new methods of teaching to make learning more interesting. Time has come—change the quantitative approach to a qualitative one. Many teachers are working towards this in their respective schools. Here we present one such enhanced innovative method which will not only make learning interesting but also improve retention.

### NAMES OF INNOVATOR TEACHERS

1. **Pratima**, Primary School Leharpataer, Kaundhiyara, Allahabad
2. **Sushil Kumar**, Primary School Gulriha Harakh, Barabanki
3. **Anil Kumar**, Primary School Parapantar Panwari, Mahoba
4. **Jyoti Rawat**, Primary School Gulriha Harakh, Barabanki

### FOCUS AREAS

1. Learning Outcomes
2. Self-learning
3. Students Attendance and Enrollment
4. Teaching-learning Quality

**APPLICABILITY:** Can be implemented in all the schools.

## SUMMARY

Interest can be aroused among students through various creative methods. Students will not be indifferent towards studies through this activities. In fact, they will self-learn and participate in the learning process.

## IMPLEMENTATION

For effective teaching and discipline in the class, we can divide the class into different groups.

## THEME-BASED ATTENDANCE

Students' attendance can be theme based to help them learn the importance of names and terms. If today's theme is 'flower', then the student will name a flower in place of saying 'yes sir'. Other things can be fruits, country, state, months, chemical elements, historical buildings, discoveries, etc.

## MEDITATION

Meditation is a useful yoga activity for improving concentration. Before starting their studies, students are asked to meditate. They are made to sit with their eyes closed and are asked to take deep breaths. Warm-up exercises are done at the end of this, like jumping at one's place, laughing loudly, clapping, to feel oneself with their eyes closed, shake hands with each other, and running on the spot. With this, the students are less tired, and can better concentrate on studies.

## SEATING ARRANGEMENT

The seating arrangement of students is done according to the topic of the subject. For example, for teaching ascending and descending order in Mathematics, the class is divided into two parts and each line is made to sit according to their height in the descending order. For teaching shapes like triangles, circles and rectangles, students are made to sit in those shapes. For teaching opposites, students are made to sit with their faces in the opposite direction. By doing this, the learning process becomes simple and fun.

## CONCEPT EXPLANATION

Class learning should be supplemented with an activity related to the topic to ensure that students are attentive in the class. For example:

**Opposites:** Students are made to stand in parallel queues. When the teacher asks them to sit, they stand, if the teacher asks them to raise their right hand, then



they raise the left hand. Any student unable to do this activity will be out of the game.

## ESSAY WRITING

The class is divided into groups for teaching 'essay' and each group is given a topic. For example, for an essay titled, 'Our national festival', the teacher goes to each group, helps the students and asks them to give a presentation in front of everyone. This completes the essay.

## WRITING WORK

The teachers can create a model notebook and decorate it with pictures and colours and give it to the students. They should motivate the students to replicate the same type of notebook. This way students end up making a beautiful notebook and start writing in them. The notebooks look beautiful and the writing skills of students improve.

The good notebooks made by the students should be kept with the teacher at the end of the session. This way the teacher will have more than one notebook in the coming session, which will be of great help.

## WRONG CHART METHOD

Revision can be done through the charts after teaching. If the chart has any wrong picture or information, students should be asked to correct the same. This way they will distinguish between right and wrong and improve their alertness.

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION-ANSWERS

First, the students are given right information about a topic. Multiple choice questions are given in between or at the end of the lesson. Students are given four choices out of which one is from the topic whereas the other three are not related to the topic.

Who kidnapped Sita?

- a. Pokemon
- b. Doremon
- c. Ravan
- d. Mickey Mouse

The choices are so fascinating that students are excited to answer them correctly. In this way, students do not find the class boring and they are eager to answer questions.

## TODAY'S TEACHER

In this step, the teacher sits with the class while a student becomes the teacher and he/she teaches a topic to the class in the teacher's style. Students develop a sense of leadership, self-confidence, and develop an interest in the subject.

## EXERCISE: PAIR AND SHARE

At the end of the topic, ask students to stand in pairs. Ask each student of the pair to teach the topic to the other based on his/her understanding. This is revision technique. For the students, not only the doubts but also any scope of confusion ends.

## HOMEWORK

Home work to students is given based on the home environment. For instance, ask students to share the names of their family members; find their age and add it, subtract it, etc. If the homework is area based, then they should measure the dimensions and the area of the buildings around their house. Similarly, to attain the knowledge of colours, students must identify and write the colour of the dresses that the different members of his/her family wear. This way students finish their homework with interest. Learning becomes permanent by relating their knowledge with real life.

## NAMING METHOD

Students are made to sit in a group. Teacher asks them questions based on the topic for the day. Students are given names based on the topic; for instance, names of



states and their capital.

For teaching the names of different states of India, small chits of paper with their names are put on the pockets of students. Students are addressed by the name of the state on their pocket. Students address each other by those names and slowly gain familiarity with the names of states. To further this knowledge, the capitals of these states are added to the chits. Students get familiar with the capitals too. Now the chapter is taught to the students in detail. They are provided with all the information of the particular state. Students learn about their state and then teach others about it. Other topics such as chemical elements and symbols, inventions and their inventors, different countries and their capitals can also be taught to the students.

## BENEFITS

Students develop an interest in their studies via these activities and there is a marked improvement in their retention power. Through interesting activities, there is an improvement in the attendance of the students. This helps in revision too. Students remember the topics and are enthusiastic about coming back to school the next day.

Students stay active and learn through play-way. This activity can be done at any location. The teacher has to make only the one-time effort. Within two to four days, students learn the key information of subject topics. The benefit is that the weak students find support through this method. ■