

Pedagogy

I. What is Pedagogy?

Pedagogy refers to the way of **teaching students**, whether it is the **theory** or **practice of educating**. It is a **relationship** between the **culture** and **techniques of learning**. The main aim of pedagogy is to build on **previous learning** of the students and **work** on the development of **skills** and **attitudes** of the **learners**. Pedagogy enables the students to get a thorough **understanding** of the subject and helps them in **applying** those learning in their **daily lives** **outside** of the **classroom**.

Synonyms for Pedagogy: Education, Instruction, Teaching, Didactics, Pedagogic

II. What is Pedagogy in Teaching?

Pedagogy in teaching can be referred to as an **educator's** understanding of **how the students learn**. The teachers are focused on presenting the **syllabus** to the students in such a way that it is relevant to their needs. Pedagogy demands **classroom interactions** between the teacher and students which create a **significant impact** on the **learner's mind**

III. What are Pedagogy Approaches?

There are five major approaches of pedagogy learning

1. **Constructivist:** the students are allowed to be active in the process of understanding and gaining knowledge
2. **Collaborative:** the students form groups of learners that learn together and work to solve a problem, build strategies, ideas, create products or complete a task

3. **Integrative:** the students are given a learning environment that helps them in connecting with their learning across the syllabus.
4. **Reflective:** the students are expected to be observe the activities of the teachers and other students in the classroom and analyze why they do it and how it works.
5. **Inquiry Based Learning:** the educators are expected to not just answer the queries of the students, but also build a culture where their ideas are explored, challenged, improved and refined.

IV. What are The Pedagogical Concerns?

- A) **Curriculum:** meaning, principles, types of curriculum organization, and approaches.
- B) **Planning:** instructional plan, year plan, unit plan, and lesson plan.
- C) **Instructional material and Resources:** Textbooks, workbooks, supplementary material, audio visual aids, laboratories, library, clubs' museums, information and communication technology ...
- D) **Evaluation:** types, tools, characteristics of a good test, continuous and comprehensive evaluation, analysis and interpretation of scholastic achievement test.

V. What is the Importance of Pedagogy in Teaching?

- ❖ Encourage cooperative learning environment.
- ❖ Eliminates monotonous Learning.
- ❖ Student can follow their ways of learning.
- ❖ Convenient learning approach for all.
- ❖ Improves teacher-student communication.

VI. How does pedagogy impact the learner?

1. Student-Centered Approach

Pedagogy is a student-centered approach in which the students take responsibility for learning in their ways.

2. Continuous Assessment of Students

Teachers evaluate the students regularly to see if they are improving and moving towards their target outcomes.

3. Encourages Teamwork

The study methods encourage teamwork and group projects for the students to meet like-minded individuals and work with them

4. Develops Cognitive Skills

Helps students to develop cognitive skills using evaluation, detailed analysis, comprehension, and application of the courses