

## **INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEACHING, LEARNING, INSTRUCTION AND PEDAGOGY:**

### **Learning:**

Before understanding what ‘learning’ actually means, let us go through some definitions given by eminent educationists.

“Learning is selecting the appropriate response and connecting it with the stimulus”- Thorndike.

“Learning is the change in behaviour resulting from behaviour”- Guilford.

“Learning is an organization of behaviour”- Garret.

“Learning is a process of progressive behaviour adaption” – Skinner.

When you go through all the above definitions, one thing is common, that is the phrase ‘change in behaviour’. The teacher is the one who can facilitate this in classroom teaching. The teacher must integrate metacognition in the children. The teaching must begin by testing the previous knowledge of the learners and then accordingly begin the teaching of new content relating it to the prior knowledge. This helps the learner to establish a bond with old and new knowledge and thus a familiarity with content arises. This process brings about the expected behavioral change in the learner. This classroom experience is impossible without effective teaching by the teacher.

According to Dashiell, the process of learning involves following steps:

First step is the rise of need and necessity in the learner. At the second step, motivation is received which takes the learner to third step of setting the objectives. The learner becomes active at the fourth step and shows various actions and reactions. The correct responses are imbibed in the fifth stage and try to utilize that to solve other problems at the sixth stage. This revision helps the learner to master it.

When different types of teaching methods, styles and variations (e.g.: group discussing, activity-based learning, individualized instruction, discovery-based learning etc.) are incorporated in the teaching process then it becomes pedagogy.

## Instruction:

According to Gagne's instructional events, they should have following learning events:

Gaining attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Giving outline in such a manner to draw/capture the learners attention.</li></ul>
Informing learners of objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Before beginning the teaching activity the learners should be made aware of the goals set for the content teaching.</li></ul>
Stimulating recall of prior knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The learners should be brought to the new content after stimulating learners previous knowledge so that a familiar bond is established.</li></ul>
Presenting the stimulus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Stimulus variation in a classroom teaching keeps the class attentive and active. It helps the class from not being boring or inert.</li></ul>
Providing learning guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• During teaching-learning process the learners should be guided by the teacher to avoid any confusion or doubt.</li></ul>
Eliciting performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Teacher must try to make class interactive to stimulate and enhance the class activity of learners.</li></ul>
Providing feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• wherever required during instructional process feedback should be provided so that there is minimum deviation from the path of right understanding.</li></ul>
Assessing performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Evaluation is necessary to estimate the success of classroom teaching experience.</li></ul>
Enhancing retention and transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The transfer of learning is to be ensured and also the transferred content has to be retained to long.</li></ul>

Figure 1: Gagne's 9 Steps of Instructional Process.

## **Pedagogy and Its Relation with Teaching, Learning and Instruction:**

As already mentioned, that pedagogy is ‘process of teaching’; we can say that it is the discipline concerned with theory as well as practical aspect of education. It elaborates that how best a teaching can occur in a classroom for complete development of the learners. According to John Dewey “Pedagogy involves the organic relation between curriculum and teaching, and it entails study based, socially just and ethically sound practices resulting from negotiations among the teacher, learners and others.”

Herbart said that ‘pedagogy’ is assumptions by a teacher and a specific set of capabilities with a fixed aim. He stated that there is a correlation between personality development and the final outcomes which will benefit the society and mankind as a whole. He suggested five elements which are as follows:

- Preparation,
- Presentation,
- Association,
- Generalization, and
- Application in order to develop them as an ideal citizen.

As already stated in this definition Pedagogy involves steps which begin the moment is assigned the work of teaching any subject. It can be represented as follows: -

- i. Teacher- personality, content knowledge, communication skill, behaviour, style, conduct and character etc.
- ii. Organizing various activities- planning the format of teaching, logical arrangement of content, use of supporting aids etc.
- iii. Dissemination of the content- Teaching the content according to the step (ii), using reinforcement and motivation, increasing interaction, giving stimulus variation to maintain interest, creativity.
- iv. Evaluation of achievements of learners- through oral or written test, observation or continuous class evaluation to see the positive change in behaviour.

Let us discuss more about the relationship amongst teaching, learning, instruction and pedagogy.

***“Teaching is the stimulation, guidance, direction and encouragement of learning”- Burtan.***

It is rightly defined in the above sentence that teaching paves the way which directs an individual for learning.

- The teaching process takes the learner along with himself in order to stimulate, promote and endorse learning.
- Learning occurs on the basis of some principles and laws (laws of readiness exercise and effect etc.); if these are followed in teaching methods, learning becomes more effective.
- Pedagogy targets teaching which prepares for future life such as social skills and cultural norms and ethical beliefs.
- Instruction is teaching to help procure knowledge and skill which is more well-organized, resourceful, effective and engaging.
- Paulo Freire referred to his method of teaching as ‘critical pedagogy’ in correlation with instruction, the instructor’s own philosophical beliefs of instructions are harbored and governed by pupil’s background knowledge and experience, situation and environment; as well as learning goals set by the learner and teacher. e.g., Socrates school of thoughts. Robert Gagne’s main focus was instructional theory i.e., how to connect instruction and learning systematically.
- Usually teaching and instructions used synonymously as there is very little but important difference between the two. Teaching begins its journey much before it comes into action in the classroom whereas instruction begins only when the teacher enters the classroom.
- Learning is a sequential process which begins with teaching, progresses through instructions while obeying the pedagogy and results into behaviour change in the learner.



