

# PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION AND TECHING LEARNING PROCESS

## UNIT V lecture 02

GALGOTIAS  
UNIVERSITY

## Learning

- It is a process that results in modification of behavior
- Learning may be considered as a **change in insights, behavior, perception**, motivation or a combination of these.

GALGOTIAS  
UNIVERSITY

## Nature of learning

- **Behaviorist view:** change of behavior as a result of experience.
- **Hormic view:** Learning through goal directed activity.
- **Trial and error view:** doing wrong and learning from mistakes and then implementing the correct strategies.

## Characteristics Of Learning

- **Unitary:** intellectually, emotionally and spiritually a person grows
- **It is individual and social:** what an individual learns affects society in either ways.
- **It is purposive:** helps to achieve goals in life.
- **It is creative:** human learning is both creative and selective.
- **It modifies the behavior of the individual:** skill or knowledge that changes his or her attitude and appreciation in response to a real need.
- **It helps to make choices in life:** one can make wise decisions and adaptations with the change one witnesses in his surrounding.

## Teaching

- Teaching refers to the activities that are designed and performed to produce change in student behavior.
- Teaching is concerned with growth and development of whole personality of the student





# Principles Of Teaching

- Principle of planning
- Principle of flexibility and elasticity
- Principle of utilizing past experience
- Principle of individual differences
- Principle of progressiveness
- Principle of repetition and exercise
- Principle of cooperation

## Maxims Of Teaching

- Maxims of teaching is defined as rules for presenting difficult terms and concepts to make them easy to comprehend in classroom teaching.
- These settled principles, tenets, working rules or general truths through which teaching becomes **interesting, easy and effective** are called the maxims of teaching.
- Every teacher wants to make **maximum involvement and participation** of the learners in the learning process.

## The different maxims of teaching are briefly explained below.

1. Known to Unknown
2. Simple to Complex
3. Part to whole
4. Whole to part
5. Proceed from concrete to abstract

GALGOTIAS  
UNIVERSITY



## Contd...

6. From particular to general: While teaching, the teacher should first of all take particular statements and then on the basis of those particular cases, generalization should be made

eg: MI

7. From analysis to synthesis: Analysis means breaking a problem into its convenient parts while synthesis means grouping of these separated parts into one complete whole. A complex problem can be made simple and easy by dividing into different parts.

Eg: NSG Diagnosis

## Contd...

8. Empirical to Rational: Empirical knowledge is based on observation and firsthand experience. Rational is based on our arguments, and explanation. It is a journey from less mental maturity to more mental maturity.
9. Induction to Deduction: Induction means drawing a conclusion from a set of examples whereas deduction is its opposite.
10. Psychological to Logical: While teaching, the teacher should first keep in mind the interest, aptitudes, capacities, development level etc. of the children during selection of subject matter and then on to its logical arrangement.

## Contd...

11. Actual to Representative: For teaching excellently, actual objects should be, shown to the children as far as possible. It gives them concrete learning which is more desirable. The learners are able to retain it in their minds for quite a long time. Representative things in the form of pictures, models; etc. should be used for the grown ups or the seniors who are already familiar with the actual objects.

12. Definite to Indefinite: In teaching, definite things should be taught first because the learner can easily have faith in them. Then afterwards he should give the knowledge of indefinite things.

Contd...

13. From general to specific: explain general rules first then specific.

Eg: teacher teaches principles of pediatrics nursing first then move on to disease condition.

14. To follow nature: a student should be given freedom to learn accordingly to his own ways.

GALGOTIAS  
UNIVERSITY



# ANY QUERY

- ??????



GALGOTIAS  
UNIVERSITY



## REFERENCE

1. Sharma, s. K. (N.D.). *Communication and education technology* (second ed.). Elsevier.
2. Sankar narayanan – education & communication technology, 2007, brainfill
3. Young – teaching nursing, 2008, LWW
4. K.P neeraja – nursing education, 2008, jaypee

GALGOTIAS  
UNIVERSITY

• Thank you

GALGOTIAS  
UNIVERSITY