

## IMPACT OF DIFFERENT PEDAGOGY TOOLS ON A STUDENT'S LIFE

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### Abstract

Pedagogy is a teaching method in which teachers teach both theory and practice. Pedagogy is shaped by the educational beliefs of educators and incorporates their understanding of cultures and different learning styles. It is important that students build on their previous learning and build the meaningful class relationship. Pedagogy refers to the way in which students are taught, whether in theory or practice in education. It is the relationship between culture and learning technology. The main goal of pedagogy is to build on the student's previous learning and address the development of the learner's skills and attitudes. Pedagogy enables students to fully understand the subject matter and helps them apply what they have learned to their daily lives outside the classroom. The quality of education can dramatically improve when well-thought-out pedagogy is implemented in the classroom. This benefits students by helping them to fully understand the subject matter, thereby improving their learning outcomes. Pedagogy and child development are closely related. This helps students think differently and learn beyond traditional memorization and comprehension methods. It evokes complex learning processes such as student analysis, creative thinking and assessment. Also, students are more receptive to what teachers are teaching.

**Keywords:** Education, Pedagogy, Technology, Teaching, Classroom

### INTRODUCTION

Education is one of the most important aspects in a person's life, it makes an individual more independent and give them awareness about everything that is around them. Getting educated is not only a good thing on an individual level but it is also better for the society. The greater number of educated individuals we have the better society will function. But if we discuss about the perception of education around the whole world, we will find a similar trend everywhere and that is "Studies Are Complicated" which means the process of getting educated is difficult. Students need to put a lot of efforts to read and understand their own curriculum. There are multiple reasons why these things became complicated but one of the most common reasons is, sometimes the situations are very difficult to imagine so it becomes difficult to understand a particular theory. To solve this issue and make learning easier we have Pedagogy. Pedagogy is a method that deals with how learning can be made easier. How you should teach someone a particular subject. This is the reason why pedagogy is very important, and more learning should be there on this topic to make the process of education easier.

## REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

ALKA BEHARI, ASTHA SAXENA- PEDAGOGIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION: STRIDING TOWARDS INNOVATION>>>>> This paper actually discusses about the role of pedagogy in higher education institutes as in these kinds of institutes most stresses was given to other aspects of learning rather than pedagogy, but pedagogy is an important aspect as it facilitates the learning process of an individual.

Dr. Sachin Kumar Srivastava, Khushboo Agnihotri- A Study on Modern Teaching Pedagogy With Special Reference to Outcome Based Education System>>>>> This paper actually discusses about how Indian education system developed, what is the history and how we can merge both Indian traditional kind of teaching with the latest innovative education system for better understanding in the higher education institute.

Teena Augustine and Milind Brahme- Exploration of Life Skills through Researcher-Generated Cartoons>>>>> There are different ways we can teach someone something this paper discusses about how we can use cartoons as a method of learning. Instead of using audio-visual interactive things how cartoons can help primary school children to learn a lot about different things.

Maya Antoun, Rayya Younes, Sara Salloum- Investigating the status of highly able students through the lens of the Lebanese national policy and the mathematics and science centralized curricula and textbooks>>>>> This research paper discusses about the role of different aspects of education in a student's life, for example, a centralised curriculum the role of teachers who are teaching the students the role of textbooks which are the part of the centralise curriculums.

Pedagogical Reform in Indian School Education: Examining the Child-Centred Approach>>>>> This paper discusses about the critical Indian policy text engages with and argues for child-centred approaches to education. There were multiple traditional and recent policy texts on child-centred education. This paper discusses about how you can bring this kind of child-centred education into play.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

To write this paper we have read multiple research papers and articles. These research papers and articles help us to know about what pedagogy is. What is the history of pedagogy, what is the importance of pedagogy and what is its relevance in contemporary times? Our whole paper revolves around these aspects of social media.

## RELEVANCE OF RESEARCH IN THE CONTEXT OF REVIEW OF LITERATURE

While doing research about this topic we came across many papers and many articles but the thing that we found missing was there was no holistic approach over things. Where a diverse range of topics were covered and the reason why this thing is important is because if you cover the topic holistically then the conclusions and the solutions that you are going to make will be very accurate and close to reality. This is the reason why we made our topic as holistic as we could. Let's see the types and history of social media websites used.

## OBJECTIVES

- i. To understand what pedagogy is.
- ii. To know about the history and origin of pedagogy.
- iii. To know about the contemporary relevance of pedagogy.

## HISTORY OF EDUCATION SYSTEM

Two educational systems—Vedic and Buddhist—were created throughout the prehistoric era. The Vedic system used Sanskrit as its primary language, whereas the Buddhists used Pali. Education during the time was based on the Vedas, Brahmanas, Upanishads, and Dharma sutras. Our ancient education began with the Rigveda with the aim of growing the pupils' inner and outer bodies as well as their physical selves. The old educational system strongly emphasized teaching students' moral values including respect for every living being and humility. Most of the training was given in gurukuls, ashrams and temples. Temple pujaris have occasionally instructed students. Ancient India's education system had various unique characteristics and specific elements that were not present. If we compare the Indian system with others then we will get that the Indian system was way better than others and it was special minds. People in ancient times used to lead basic lives and work diligently and commit to their jobs. In medieval India, Muslim rulers brought a new educational system when they established their permanent rule. A significant alteration was made to the previous educational system. The Islamic system was completely different from the Buddhist and Vedic. This system was brought by Arabs and Turks and has new cultures and traditions. The Islamic and Mughal systems were the focus of the medieval educational system. Britishers invaded India, and began to conquer it in the middle of the Middle Ages. The Britishers were when modern education was first implemented. The English language was first used by Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay in the 1830s. Although the subjects and curriculums were constrained, the primary goal of Britisher's education system was to advance Christianity. Education advanced with the passage of time and entered the modern period, or the twenty-first century, era of science, technology and innovations.

## HISTORY OF PEDAGOGY

It is crucial to define the term "pedagogy" because its definitions have changed over time in order to understand the history of pedagogy. The idea has always been connected to the evolution of ideas, educational institutions, and information, all of which have been foundational to educators. Education has always been regarded as an art, specifically the art of educating and guiding students toward understanding. This idea serves as a reminder that Ancient Greece is where the field of education first began. Slaves back then served as educators, carrying the master's students to school, and taking care about their physical appearance, while they performed chores and played. Socrates is frequently considered the father of education (5th century BC). At the end of the 19th century, pedagogy begins to be recognized as a legitimate scientific discipline, coinciding with the growth of disciplines like sociology and psychology. The knowledge that its goal, as in other situations, is nothing to describe or explain but to lead the teaching and learning process, pedagogy

is now addressed as a science. In other words, it's a scientific discipline that can educate us on how to teach. It is no accident that subjunctive mood was employed in this sentence since pedagogy the science of teaching and learning is not yet a fully developed field, leaving room for further educational sciences.

## **WHAT IS PEDAGOGY**

If we see the term pedagogy it is about practising and the theory of learning. Pedagogy is influenced and affected by multiple factors like the political physiological psychological and social development of the learners. The main role of pedagogy is about the transfer of knowledge and skills taking in account the interactions that occur in a classroom. Because they reflect many social, political, and cultural situations, pedagogy theory and practice differ widely. Teaching is a common definition of pedagogy. Teachers' pedagogy impacts their decisions, actions, and instructional tactics by considering learning theories, an awareness of students and their needs, as well as the particular students' backgrounds and interests taking into account learning theories, an awareness of students and their needs, as well as the particular students' backgrounds and interests, teachers' pedagogy impacts their decisions, actions, and instructional tactics. Its objectives may include advancing liberal education (the whole development of human potential) or more focused objectives related to vocational education (the imparting and acquisition of specific skills). However, pedagogy theories increasingly see the student as an agent and the teacher as a facilitator. The background knowledge and experiences of the learner, the circumstance and setting, as well as the learning objectives established by the student and teacher, all influence the instructional tactics.

## **IMPORTANCE OF PEDAGOGY IN TEACHING**

**Enhances Teaching Quality:**

The nature of education can significantly enhance on the off chance that a carefully considered teaching strategy is implemented in the study halls. This will benefit the students by enabling them to fully understand the course material, hence improving the learning outcomes.

**Promote a Collaborative Learning Environment:**

The application of teaching methodology in training encourages the trainees to collaborate in order to complete a task and learn together. As a result, the beneficial learning conditions are adjusted, making them future leaders by expanding their discernment by comprehending and considering the opinions of other students.

**Removes Monotonic Learning:**

The progress of students and the teaching methodology go hand in hand. It helps the understudy think creatively and step beyond the conventional learning methods for remembering and comprehending. It evokes intricate learning cycles in the understudy, including analysis, creative thinking, and evaluation. Additionally, it increases the responsiveness of students.

**Convenient Learning Method for Everyone:**

Students with unique needs demand diverse teaching and presenting strategies in the workplace. Implementing a fair instructional strategy will improve their learning and encourage them to integrate into the local learning community. to what the teacher is teaching.

Enhances Teacher-Student Interaction:

The educator has a greater understanding of the student, which helps them identify their weaknesses and provide guidance.

## **PEDAGOGY IN NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY**

The New Instruction Strategy was delivered under the Public authority of India's Service of Human Asset Improvement (MHRD) on 30 July 2020. With the maxim of Teach Energize Edify, this is the main training strategy to be delivered over the most recent 34 years in India. The point of the arrangement is to set up the offspring of India with 21<sup>st</sup>-century abilities. The strategy is established on the three mainstays of Exploration, Advancement, and Quality, with the target of forming India into an information superpower.

This public schooling policy 2020 is the principal education strategy of the 21st hundred years and means to address the many developing developments of our country.

Educational plan and teaching method in school: learning ought to be all-encompassing, coordinated, charming, and locking in, rebuilding school curriculum and pedagogy in another 5+3+3+4 plan ,, objective of rebuilding school educational program and teaching method in another 5+3+3+4 plan is to make it responsive and relevant to the development need and interest of learners at various phases of their development, corresponding to the age scopes of 3-8, 8-11, 11-14, and 14-18 years, separately.

1 Fundamental Stage: This will be for a sum of 5 years: this stage will comprise of long-term of flexible play/movement-based learning, and the educational program and pedagogy of ECCE 3 years at an Anganwadi/Balvatika/preschool/playschool for youngsters in the age gathering of 3 to 6 years with staggered play and action based learning 2 years in class 1 and 2 for youngsters in the age gathering of 6 to 8 with staggered play and action-based learning

2 Preparatory Stage: This will be for a sum of 3 years: this stage will include three years of education building on the play, revelation, and action-based educational and curricular style of the establishment stage.

For classes 3 through 5 For kids in the age gathering of 8 to 11 years Action based and intuitive study hall learning

3 Middle Stage: This will be for a sum of 3 years: this stage will contain three years of training, building on the pedagogical and curricular style of the preliminary stage, For classes 6 through 8 For kids in the age gathering of 11 to 14 years Experiential learning in science, math, sociologies, expressions, and humanities

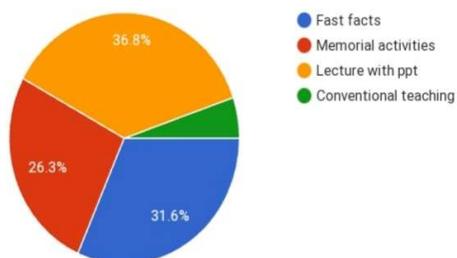
4 Secondary Stage: This will be for a sum of 4 years: this stage will contain four years of multidisciplinary study, building on the subjects - situated educational and curricular style of the centre stage For classes 9 through 12 For youngsters in the age bunch 14 to 18 years

Multidisciplinary study, understudy's selection of subjects, decisive reasoning Find out about the various sorts of instruction advance.

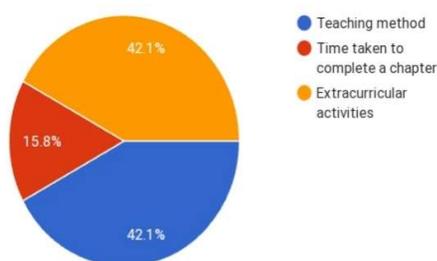
## SURVEY

We, team members of this field project, conducted an online survey using Google forms service on 14th October 2022. In this survey, we asked students some questions, dealing with resources and mental stability, regarding the o method of education and recorded their responses for analysis. The target audience for this survey were students of all age groups, who are studying and are present in the offline mode. These responses are converted in the form of pie charts to easily explain the feedback to these questions.

Which activities in the classroom do you enjoy the most ?



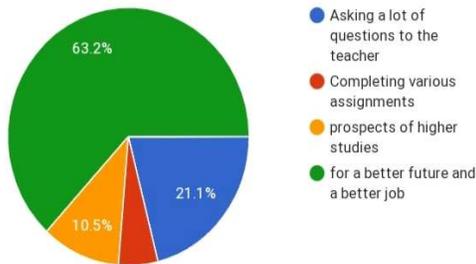
Given a chance, what is one change that you would like to see?



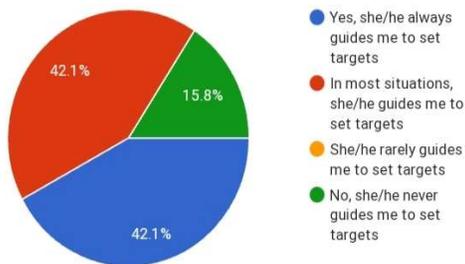
We first asked them which classroom activity they enjoy the most, to which it was evident that a mixed response is observed. Less than half of the participants opted for a lecture with ppt, and the second majority was fast facts.

When asked for one change they would like to see there be an equal vote to change teaching methods and extracurricular activities.

What motivates you to learn more?



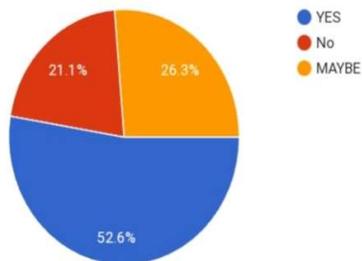
Does your teacher guide you in setting personal targets and developing strategies to achieve that target ?



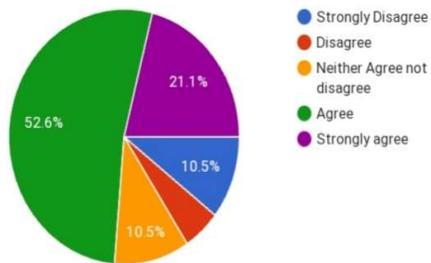
When asked about their motivation to study more than half of the participants opted for job and a minority of them choose higher studies.

When asked the role and of teacher in setting their targets and then their guidance in the different strategies to achieve majority agreed that their teacher help.

After each test, does your teacher help you in understanding ways to improve your grades ?



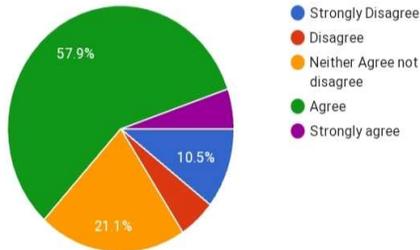
Your undergraduate degree was about the transmission of knowledge?



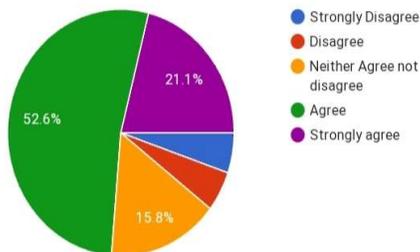
The next question was about the role of the teacher in helping or improving the grades after each test to which the majority agreed but a few participants disagreed.

A majority of the participants were students, we asked them if their undergraduate degree was about the transmission of knowledge or not to which the majority agreed some remained neutral and some even disagreed

The lecturers encouraged participation from their students.



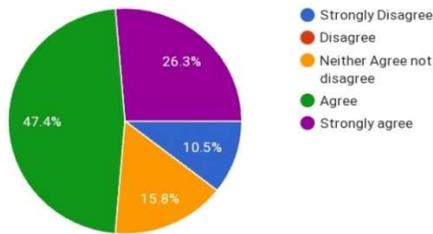
The lecturers Incorporated student discussion as part of their teaching



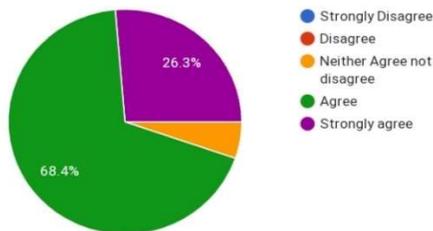
When asked whether the lecture encouraged student participation or not majority agreed though some students disagreed.

When asked does the lecture incorporated the student discussion as part of their teaching or not majority agreed, and some participants disagreed, and some remained neutral.

lecturers' main role was to impart information to their students



Your undergraduate degree provided an environment in which students were encouraged to do the learning themselves



When asked about the impact of information through the lecture many participants agreed but there were also significant votes for neutral and strong disagreement.

When asked does their undergraduate degree provided an environment in which students were encouraged to do the learning themselves the majority of them agreed.

## CONCLUSION

We know that the process of getting an education is not a very easy process it is difficult and complicated as well. So, if we see the utility of pedagogy as a method it has a lot of utilization. In this paper, we have explored the history of the education system and pedagogy as well and also we have found it relevant. Pedagogy is so important that even the new education policy that is adopted by the Indian government also has mentioned it, and there were different provisions for students of different age groups. If we see the importance of pedagogy, it is very important as it enhances the teaching quality it promotes a collaborative learning environment it removes monotonic learning it makes a convenient learning method for everyone and enhances the teacher's student interactions as well. Now if we come to the ground reality of pedagogy there also will get that 42.1% of the respondents told that they want to change the teaching method which means teaching methods plays a very vital role in a classroom. Going through different questions in the survey we will get to know the teaching methods teacher's role in making class interactive, the inclusion of extra-curricular activities, the method of transmission of knowledge, etc. All these

things play a very vital role in a student's life. So, we can say that pedagogy is very important in a student's life.

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