



D4_S3_3.2

D4_S3_3.2: UNDERSTANDING CHILD CENTERED PEDAGOGY



What a teacher should do to ensure Child centered pedagogy

- A focus on the process of children's thinking, not just its products.
- Recognition of the crucial role of children's self-initiated, active involvement in learning activities
- Acceptance of individual differences in developmental progress.



What a teacher should do to ensure child centered pedagogy

- **Attractive and lively school and classroom environment**
- -Use the space around the schools as well (building as a teaching aid)
- **Creative organization of classroom spaces and materials**
- Ideal for group work, peer learning and collaborative learning
- Strengthening opportunities for active learning



What a teacher should do to ensure child centered pedagogy

- The use of concrete props and visual aids, such as models and/or time lines
- Facilitate learning by using familiar examples to explain complex ideas,
- Give students the opportunities to classify & group information, use outlines & hierarchies to facilitate assimilation of new information with previously learned knowledge.
- Present problems that require logical analytical thinking like "brain teasers"



What is Active learning?

- More than just listen the children should read, write, discuss, engage in problem solving.
- Instructional activities where children are doing things and thinking about what they are doing.
- Less emphasis on transmitting information
- Students to be involved in higher-order thinking (analysis, synthesis, evaluation)



Creating Conducive Teaching Learning Conditions

- Active learning shifts the focus from the teacher to the student and from delivery of subject content by teacher to active engagement with the material by the student.



Creating Conducive Teaching Learning Conditions

- Active learning derives from two basic assumptions:
- that learning is by nature an active endeavor
- that different people learn in different ways



Creating Conducive Teaching Learning Conditions

- Quality of teaching and learning is improved when students have enough opportunities to clarify, question, apply, and consolidate new knowledge.
- There are many teaching strategies that can be employed to actively engage students in the learning process. Some of these are group discussions, problem solving, case studies, role plays, journal writing, and structured learning groups.
- The benefits of using such activities include improved critical thinking skills, increased retention and absorption of new information, increased motivation, and improved interpersonal skills.



Cone of experience



