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Unit II Recent Trends in Pedagogical Practices

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RECENT TRENDS IN PEDAGOGICAL PRACTICES

Introduction to Pedagogical Practices

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- **Methods & strategies used by teacher to facilitate **learning** outcomes.**
 - **It involves creating a **dynamic** learning environment.**
 - **It improves **critical thinking, engagement and collaboration.****



Reflective Teaching

- ❑ **Process by which teacher regularly evaluate his teaching methods, classroom interactions, and learning outcomes.**
- ❑ **It involves self-reflection and analysis of teaching experiences to ensure continuous professional growth and to make the learning experience more effective for students.**



Components of Reflective Teaching

SELF-REFLECTION

Critically assess their own teaching strategies, classroom management.

This includes asking, “What worked well? What didn’t? How can I improve?”

FEEDBACK AND DIALOGUE

Reflection is often based on feedback from students and colleagues. Teachers may also engage in discussions with peers to get insights into their teaching practices.

CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

Reflection helps identify areas for improvement, fostering a mind-set of lifelong learning.

Teachers can adapt their teaching methods to meet the evolving needs of their students.

A person's hand is visible on the left side of the frame, holding a red marker and pointing towards a whiteboard. The whiteboard has some faint, illegible writing on it. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

Implications for Education

- ❖ **Reflective teaching leads to better adaptability, allowing teachers to tailor their teaching methods to different students' needs.**
- ❖ **It encourages innovation in the classroom as teachers are more likely to experiment with new strategies to improve learning outcomes.**
- ❖ **Promotes self-awareness among teachers about their biases, assumptions, and expectations, which can influence how they interact with students.**

Clicker

Clickers, or personal response systems, are handheld devices or smartphone-based apps that allow students to answer questions posed by the teacher in real-time. This technology is used to promote engagement, gauge understanding, and provide immediate feedback during lectures.



Elements of Clicker Use

01

IMMEDIATE FEEDBACK

Clickers allow instructors to see how well students understand the material by displaying real-time results of their answers to multiple-choice questions or polls.

02

ANONYMOUS PARTICIPATION

Students can respond to questions anonymously, which can encourage participation from those who may be reluctant to speak up in class.

03

INTERACTIVE LEARNING

Clickers turn traditional lectures into interactive sessions where students can actively participate in answering questions, giving their opinions, or engaging in problem-solving.

Implications for Education



IMPROVED ENGAGEMENT

Clickers help maintain student engagement during lectures by breaking up passive listening with active participation.



INCLUSIVE LEARNING

Clickers give all students, even those who are shy or less confident, a chance to participate, thus fostering a more inclusive classroom environment.



BETTER ASSESSMENT

Teachers can assess student comprehension in real-time and adjust their teaching based on the responses. If many students select incorrect answers, the teacher can review the concept immediately.

Collaborative/Cooperative Learning - Meaning

It's important right now Collaborative and cooperative learning are pedagogical practices where students work together in small groups to achieve a common goal. While both methods involve group work, collaborative learning typically emphasizes group members working as equals, sharing responsibility for the task, and making decisions together. Cooperative learning, on the other hand, often involves assigning specific roles to students to ensure accountability within the group.

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Key Elements of Collaborative/Cooperative Learning

SHARED

RESPONSIBILITY

In collaborative learning, students work together to explore concepts, solve problems, or complete projects. They share responsibility for the group's success.

POSITIVE

INTERDEPENDENCE

Cooperative learning ensures that every group member has a defined role, making the success of the group dependent on the contributions of each individual.

DEVELOPMENT OF

SOCIAL SKILLS

Both methods promote the development of interpersonal skills such as communication, negotiation, teamwork, and leadership.



Implications for Education

- **Deepened Understanding:** Working in groups allows students to explain their thinking, clarify their understanding, and learn from their peers. This leads to a deeper understanding of the subject matter.
- **Social Skills Development:** Collaborative and cooperative learning promotes essential social skills such as teamwork, communication, and conflict resolution.
- **Increased Motivation:** Students often feel more motivated when they work with peers, as they are actively involved in the learning process and feel a sense of accountability to the group



Critical Thinking

Effective pedagogical approaches foster critical thinking, active engagement, and holistic learning. Below are several strategies that promote these learning outcomes, including discussion-based strategies, experiential learning, the use of games and simulations, inquiry-based learning, guided learning, and interdisciplinary teaching.

Critical thinking involves the ability to analyze, evaluate, and synthesize information to make reasoned judgments. It requires students to go beyond memorization and engage in deep analysis of the issues, asking questions, making connections, and challenging assumptions.



Key Elements of Critical Thinking

01 ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

Students critically examine evidence, arguments, and assumptions.

02 REFLECTION

Reflection helps students think about their learning and how it relates to the broader context.

03 PROBLEM-SOLVING

Critical thinking encourages solving complex problems through reasoned and reflective approaches.

04 OPEN-MINDEDNESS

Students are encouraged to consider multiple perspectives and avoid biases.

Discussion Strategies to Promote Critical Thinking



Socratic Method: Teachers ask probing questions that challenge students to think deeply and articulate their reasoning.

Debates: Structured debates require students to defend or oppose an argument, helping them to analyze and consider alternative viewpoints.

Think-Pair-Share: Students first think individually, then discuss their thoughts with a partner, and finally share their conclusions with the class.

Case Studies: Presenting students with real-life scenarios helps them apply their knowledge to analyze situations and propose solutions.

Fishbowl Discussions: A group of students discusses a topic while others observe, fostering critical listening and providing opportunities for feedback.



Thank you

