_____

A STUDY OF ROLE OF TEACHER & INNOVATIVE TEACHING LEARNING STRATEGIES FOR NET GENERS (YOUTH) IN EDUCATION

Dr Ayesha Md.Sadique Rangrej
Associate Professor, Kasturbai College of Education, Solapur.

ABSTRACT

Education means enabling the mind to find out that ultimate truth which emancipates us from The bondage of the dust and gives us the wealth not of things but of inner light, not of power but to love making this truth its own and giving expression to it. Education sector is a backbone of developmental country Education is the key to enhance India's competitiveness in the global economy, therefore ensuring access to quality education for all in communities, central to the economic & social development, majority of the higher Educational institutions are Urban & Rural centric Even most of the educational Institutions of provide not to quality education. The Institutions need to be implemented of quality education, Institution include vision mission, Curriculum updating, teaching quality and educational evaluation, Standardization, Infrastructure and learning resources student support system etc. In these process role, qualities of teacher, his or her innovative teaching learning strategies are very vital & important for the development progress & welfare of individual society and Nation Teachers are look like in different manner in the form of living and nonliving manner or different form.

INTRODUCTION

The quality of Education depends to great extent on the quality and role of teachers It is the known fact that quality teachers opt for an innovation in their teaching aspect through different learning teaching strategy in the classroom instruction to give the best to student innovation in higher education might be defined as the planned implementation or application New ideas, practices and services, which arise through creativity, interaction and insight, with the aim of improving an existing situation, practice or service, and there by bringing about change. In addition innovation can arise from initiatives at the individual, (geners) institutional or systemic levels, and in response to external factors. Our students are not the only ones bored. Researches abroad show that about 59% students found lectures boring in at least half of their classes and 30% find most or all of their lectures boring Mann & Robinson, 2009) Before seeing the innovative teaching strategies for net geners we will see.

WHAT IS INNOVATION?

Innovation is a key of economic and social progress of any country. It has been a topic of considerable interest in the education sector for some time. Indeed, successful innovation depends upon the

_____

_____

human creativity, knowledge skills and talents that are nurtured and developed, in larger part through education. Major trends behind the drive for innovation in education and learning include.

NET GENERS :

Even though we know more about our students brains and intelligences, how to teach effectively how students learn and the technological applications to learning but majority of college students are unmotivated, disinterested, and disengaged from classroom instruction now more than they ever have been.

Where is the disconnect?
Why are they disengaged?

Is this generation of students in school right now really that different from previous generation ? Today's undergraduate and graduate students who are part of this generations comprise the majority of students in higher education They are born with a chip. These students have grown up with MTV, reality TV, The Internet, PCs, Tabs, Video games, Face book, My Space, Twitter, Flickr, Skype, IPods, I Phones, PDAs and TV /DVD remote set as the parts of their bodies. Their use of the technology focuses on social networking, music, videos , TV programs and games.

The technologies provide a window into this world. The geners (students world is just different When the students cross the threshold of the classroom door, they enter culture shock. How can any professor possibly compete with their world? they can't therein lies the disconnect and it will f worsen as there stimulation accelerates with the spread of the technology in the future. That's the problem. How do address it? **Let us see what thinker have said about the teacher and teacher profession**. Before seeing the role and qualities of teacher & teaching learning strategies.

- ➢ Noble profession-Tributes paid
- ➢ Next to God in India'
- ➢ Architect of nation in West
- ➢ Maker of a Man-John Adams
- ➢ Maker of History "H. G. Wells.
- ➢ Chinese proved : If you -plant man. Teachers c3-Nation A1, Teachers AL.E.A.Pears
- ➢ An Indian prayer -Guru Brahma- Homage to teacher Sant Kabir : I bow to teacher who
- ➢ Guided me to God.
- ➢ No people can rise above the level of its teachers-NEP.
- ➢ Teacher are building blocks of society. Teacher is the most ideals in society.

ROLE OF TEACHER :

Guide Counselor, Social reformer Guardian, facilitator, Judge, Mentor innovator, instructor, leader artist pragmatic, reflector activist ,creator, motivator, organizer, planner secular, researcher, Observer, challenger helper academician expert , follower of code of conduct and accountability, rights etc.

QUALITIES OF TEACHER :
1. PERSONAL QUALITIES

External appearance physical health, intellectual qualities, mental health and emotional stability, character and moral qualities, social traits, other personality traits, social, moral intellectual cultural qualities.

2. ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT :

General qualification, general knowledge and thirst for knowledge, reading habits tests, hobbies. expression etc.

_____

_____

3. PROFESSIONAL EFFICIENCY:

Largest professional group engaged in human development- professional development of teachers experience devotion-professional development through action research - peer learning approach - exchange and sharing of ideas with colleagues.

4. A TEACHER SHOULD NOT BE:

Physically sick-lazy-gambler-drunkard-unclean and shabbily dressed-gloomy -pessimist –selfish partial-inconsistent -prejudiced-cruel -unreasonable -undemocratic-authoritative –unsympathetic - irritable - sarcastic-dogmatic-conservative discourteous-intolerant.

5. WORK ETHOS:

Attitude towards work qualitative -how one is disposed to ones work? Quantitative -quantum of work -working days -holidays-vacation breaker to utilize for assessment -work ethos. Expected to be of a high order. Attitude - impart body of knowledge -still with you-candle /torch . With this attitude the job will cease to be boredom neglected. It will be creative job , dealing with life and vitality to mankind. Influence others. Help the student to discover his personality-shape personality. motivate, build confidence ultimately does not remains to be professional but a way of life.

6. KNOW CULTURE & LATEST TECHNOLOGY:

Every teacher should try to know the present culture as well as the latest technologies. We must know our student one-on-one and group to build rapport, trust. We should consider their interest intelligence , strength weakness learning styles and the way they think and then design our teaching.

Even though we know more about our students brains and intelligences, how to teach effectively how students learn and the technological applications to learning but majority of college students are unmotivated, disinterested, and disengaged from classroom instruction now more than they ever have been.

TEACHING LEARNING STRATEGIES FOR NET GENERS:

Following are the different types of teaching and learning strategies some are student centre And some are teacher centered which are also called as the transaction based trends & teaching methods. E-learning, programmed Learning, Collaborative learning .Cooperative learning, Web based learning, Brain based learning Computer managed learning project based learning, self learning, Mobile learning. Virtual learning, flipped learning, Edublogs etc are student centered approaches and lecture, discussion conventional experimental comparative, conventional teaching ,remedial and diagnostic teaching assignment method meta teaching, meta cognitive teaching role play etc

There are different types of teaching learning strategies some are student centric and some are teacher centre technologies Every teacher should try to know the present culture as well as the latest technologies. We must know our students one-on-one and as a group to build rapport, trust. We should consider their interests, intelligence strength, learning style, and the way they think and then design our teaching strategies for them. Different strategies are designed as follows.

- Incorporate technology
- Provide assignment
- Use Multimedia
- Opportunity to create internet content
- LearnerCentred Methods
- Opportunity to Develop Own strategies
- Opportunity to Multitask
- Short attention Span

_____

Available online at www.lbp.world

_____

- Visual Literacy
- Face to Face Interaction
- Prefer Teamwork
- Pressure to succeed
- Seeks Feedback
- Respond Quickly
- Resource, Project and Problem based learning etc.

NOW WE WILL SEE THE DETAIL ONE BY ONE STRATEGY.

➢ **INCORPORATE TECHNOLOGY :**
The technology should be meaningfully incorporated into lectures, in class and out of class assignments, we should try to use music , video clips video games, blogs, wikis, search engines, and simulations and role playing experiences.

➢ **PROVIDE ASSIGNMENTS :**
Provide assignments that draw on the students search engine skills, give them exercises to think critically about the information and how to use and interpret it.

➢ **USE MULTIMEDIA :**
Use music videos, video games, other games, etc that are student favorites in your lectures and assignments, student can learn from a wide variety of media.

➢ **OPPORTUNITY TO CREATE INTERNET CONTENT :**
Provide k students with opportunities to contribute to Websites, write their own blogs, micro blogs, and wikis with appropriate content.

➢ **OPPORTUNITY TO CREATE INTERNET CONTENT :**
For students to learn as fast as possible with the , allow them to work at their own speed in as many activities, assignments, and active learning exercises as possible.

➢ **LEARNER CENTRED METHODS :**
Shorten your lectures, increase group discussion and shift your teaching to learner centred methods, plan games, simulations, improvisations, and role playing with specific learning outcomes.

➢ **OPPORTUNITY TO DEVELOP OWN STRATEGIES :**
Assign problems where students, individually or in groups can test their own strategies to discover the solutions. Encourage brainstorming and problem, solving and decision making.

➢ **OPPORTUNITY TO MULTITASK :**
Allow students to multitask in class, they can listen to you type listen to music , play an on online game and send an email all at the same time.

➢ **VISUAL LITERACY :**
Include k graphics, images, and visual representations in you presentations, especially videos from TV, movies and YouTube with which students can relate. create class demonstrations with music and parodies of TV programs, movie scenes to illustrate a concept, theory.

_____

_____

➢ **FACE TO FACE INTERACTION :**
Provide opportunities for students to interact in class in pairs and small groups though active and collaborative learning activities in freal and virtual environments.

➢ **PREFER TEAM WORK :**
Create a team atmosphere for learning where you are part of the team; plan groups projects, peer review. Tap their collective intelligence by enabling them to pool knowledge research, debate
share opinion, and create new insights through wikis, blogging, podcasts and e portfolios.

➢ **PRESSURE TO SUCCEED :**
Tap students multiple intelligences and learning styles to give every student the chance to succeed in your course, emphasize critical thinking and deep learning experiences rather than memorization of facts.

➢ **SEEKS FEEDBACK :**
Provide regular and prompt constructive feedback -positive and negative, print online and face to face. All learning encourage individual as well as group learning, critical thinking etc.

CONCLUSION :
There is need to collaborate the traditional class room with these strategies. The role of teacher in the class room has shifted to group facilitator, collaborative knowledge, and creator mentor. However this shift has been occurring for more than a decade as many professors have been changing from teacher centred to learner centred teaching methods If we don't change and adopt these techniques, the students may not come to class. If the students are not given the opportunity to learn using their strength and learning styles, they will turn off at your methods.

REFERENCES :
1. Abram, S & Luther J.(2004) Born with the chip lib Journal 1d29,34-37
2. A slop, R (2008) The trophy kids go to work. The wall street journal.
3.Timpson, W.M.(1997) Changes and Challenges for Teachers, classroom observation and recommendations.
4. Pandy.K.P. E learning : Concept, potential and future, IJTE Anveshika , NCTE ,Vol 5 No. 1 june.
5. Best, J.W. and Kahn J.V. (2006). Research In Education. New Delhi: Prentice Hall Publication.
6. Bhatt, D. P. (2011) Research Methodology. New Delhi: A. P. H. Publishing Corporation.

_____