



Motivation in Education – A True Way of Real Teaching & Learning Process

IDRISH ALLAD

Assistant Professor,

Smt. T. J. Patel Commerce College, Nadiad.

Abstract:

Motivation is the best way for a true and real Teaching and Learning Process. It satisfies the need of student. It creates live and healthy discussion between teacher and students. Motivation is one of the important factors in the learning process, which helps to determine the level of proficiency achieved by different learners. This paper discusses concept and meaning of Motivation, types of Motivation (Intrinsic & Extrinsic), factors influence students Motivation. It also discusses which type of Motivation is necessary and true way to provide Motivation to the students. This paper is very useful for teachers, students, Trainers, Managers, Leaders and many other persons who are related with teaching and learning process.

Keywords: *Extrinsic Motivation, Motivation, Intrinsic Motivation*

1. Introduction

Motivation is most important psychological process in teaching and learning process, It is a common term for all types of motivation in teaching and learning environment. It is also the process of satisfying the need of student.

2. Meaning

Motivation considers everything that:

1. Stimulates us to active.
2. Pushes us in a particular direction.
3. Co-ordinates us and.
4. Keeps us engaged in certain activities.

3. Types of Motivation

There are two types of motivation as under.

1. Intrinsic Motivation
2. Extrinsic Motivation.

1. Intrinsic Motivation

It is such motivation that is created by internal factors such as curiosity, Interest etc.

2. Extrinsic Motivation

It is such motivation that is created by external factors such as rewards, punishment etc.

Major Difference Between Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation.

Intrinsic Motivation		Extrinsic Motivation	
1	Intrinsic motivation occurs when the source of motivation comes from within the individual and task.	1	Extrinsic motivation occurs when the source of motivation comes from outside the individual and task.
2	By nature intrinsic motivation is natural or inherent.	2	By nature, extrinsic motivation is un natural.

3	It is used to achieve permanent and final objectives.	3	It is used to achieve temporary and immediate objectives.
4	It brings activities here, the whole process is more important than the result and the source of will power is within the students.	4	It puts full stop when activity will stop. Here the result is more important than the whole process and the source of will power no longer exists.
5	Here, students are fully self confident.	5	Here, students may be dissatisfied.
6	Examples of intrinsic motivation are as curiosity interest enthusiasm etc.	6	Examples of extrinsic motivation are desire for rewards, need as for good marks, need for positive recognition fear of punishment etc.

4. Which type of motivation is better?

From the above different say that we can truly intrinsic motivation is better than extrinsic motivation, because it makes the task as enjoyable and worthwhile thus, Intrinsic motivation is the key of obtaining good quality and a good result.

5. Why motivation is necessary?

The Reasons as under.

- It enhances the learning process.
- Motivation enables a teacher to satisfy a need of student and to achieve predetermined educational goals.
- It engaged classroom in more enjoyable for everyone.
- It creates possible emotions where lead to greater creative and complex possible solving.
- It is truly said that,

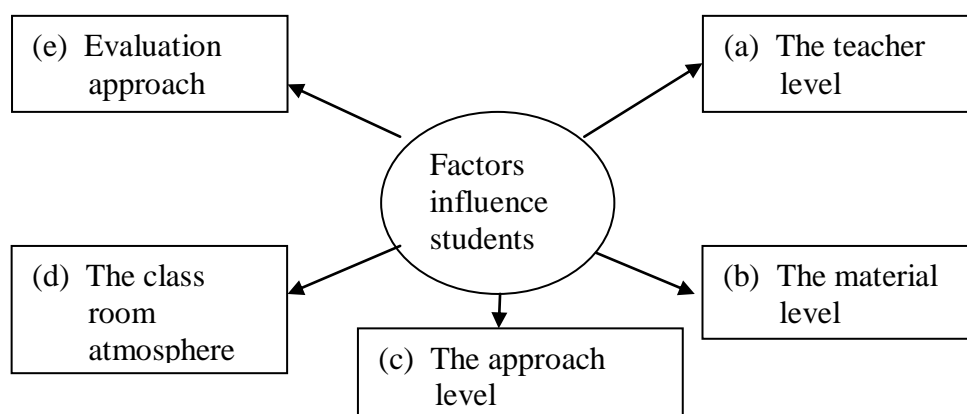
"There is No Learning without Motivation" and only motivated teachers and students can be successful but disappointed things is that we think too much about effective method of teaching but not enough about effective learning.

6. How to know that students were motivated?

- When students are engaged in teaching learning process with greater energy and interest then we can say that students are motivated.
- Students who are motivated are more likely to be -
- Being a task on their only and
- Give proper attention in teaching learning process.

7. Factors that Influence students motivation

Following factors in the classroom that can influence students motivation.



(a) The teacher level

- Teacher's personality
- Teacher's style
- Teacher's attitude
- Teacher's competence

(b) The material level

Readability (level of difficulties)

Suitability (content)

(c) The approach level

Here teacher should apply a combination of learning approach in the in the real practice as under.

1. Communicative approach**Teacher's task:**

- Makes teaching learning process in testing.
- Provides positive stimulations to students.
- Assign challenging work to students.

8. Structure teaching approach**Teacher's activity:**

- Linguistic knowledge
- Use grammar properly

(d) The class - room atmosphere

Teacher should create healthy class-room atmosphere. For that class room atmosphere should be

1. Co-operative.
2. Harmoniums
3. Relaxing
4. Competitive

(e) Evaluation approach

- Teacher's task
- Apply proper standards for evaluation.
- Use verbal praise for better evaluation for eg.
- Encouraging words.
- Tangible rewards
- Attention etc.
- How to provide motivation to students?
- Many students today are not motivated in class room but a teacher has a key to motivate them as under strategies / techniques to motivate students.

9. Use Involvement strategies

- For that, teacher should engage students in a teaching learning process as under.
- Provides atmosphere for independent thinking.
- Provide atmosphere for collaborative thinking.
- Provides facility to students for working in pairs or small groups.

10. Use effective presentation skills**Teacher's task**

- Shows good facial expression for effective teaching, learning process.

- Uses proper gestures whenever it is necessary.
- Keeps eye contact with all students to draw the attention.
- Give praise and rewards at the right time.
- Speak audible and clear, good voice - pitch and make proper speed for effective presentation
- Do the proper movement in the class-room.

11. Communication on a personal level for that a teacher should do the following tasks.

- Addressing students in a proper manner.
- Call on all students.
- Keep concentration to all students.

12. Provide earning tools around the class-room.

Teacher's task.

- Establishes a supportive learning environment.
- Engages students in the learning process.
- The illiterate of 21st century will not be those who cannot read and write but those who cannot learn, unlearn and relearn.

13. Questioning strategy

- Why questioning strategy is important?
- It creates healthy atmosphere for learner.
- Students learn by asking questions and receiving feedback.
- It draws on past knowledge and experience of students.
- How to use proper questioning strategy:-
- Ask high level questions.
- Use wait time for answer.
- Give clue to students for discovering the answer.
- Never make fun of student's answer.
- Correct student's answer without being discouraging.
- Ignore 'Yes/No' types of questions.
- Ask questions as a simple as -
- What do you know about
- What would you expect
- Assist students to give the answer of question as under.
- Give clues or hints of answer.
- Clarify question if necessary.
- Provide additional information which helps students to give answer.

In short "the key of effective learning is teacher with excellent and effective question technique".
A sense of Humor: It describes the ability of teacher to perceive situation from an original and humorous point of view.

Creativity

- A teacher should increase the creativity of students by using various techniques and innovative things.

Homework strategy

- To implement homework strategy efficiently, a teacher should apply following clues.
- Provide clear instruction to students. So students can understand what to do? How to do? and Why do?
- Provide homely feedback.

- Provide application assignment rather than 'rote' assignment.

Feedback strategy

- A teacher should provide to students with timely feedback on their performance. Feedback strategy provides analytical performance of work. It clarifies that what is right and what is wrong and justify student response.

Recognizing achievement strategy

- A teacher should motivate students by recognizing their achievements as under.
- Spontaneous recognition leprosies.
- Mini celebration.
- Give notes, awards, stickers, coupons etc.
- Remember: Be careful not to overuse recognizing achievement strategy.

Be persistent

- Here, most important thing is that, learn materials in meaningful way and be persistent despite of failure.

Be Interesting

- A teacher must know a target, so that he can catch and maintain the attention of students. Therefore, the whole teaching, learning process may become very interesting.

Enjoy the activity

- A teacher should make a situation as related and fun as possible, because students don't perform well under stress.

Equity: A teacher tasks as

- Gender equity i.e. boys, girls etc.
- Equal opportunity to all students' i.e. poor, moderate or clever students.
- Call on all students of the whole class-room.
- Equal and high expectations for all students.

14. Conclusion

Thus, the main objective of every teacher is to motive his students to improve and enrich their knowledge for that self directed learning approach must be adopted, because a teacher cannot teach anything to his students, he can only help him for learning them. So, the most important outcome of education is to help students to become independent from the formal education.

It is truly said that, the mediocre teacher tells, the good teacher explains, the superior teacher demonstrates and the great teacher inspires students for learning "As a teacher our task is to provide maximum intrinsic motivation.