



---

## **TEACHING LEARNING PROCESS.**

***Dr Suresh babu***

***Associate prof***

***Kotturuswammy college of teacher Education ,Karnataka***

***Email id- sbbellary@gmail.com***

### ***Abstract***

*Teaching and learning refers to the process by which knowledge is transferred from teachers to students of the material being taught. In the process by which a teacher defines and establishes the objectives of the lesson, prepares instructional materials, and puts the teaching and learning technique into practice, it is described as the blending of numerous components in the process. Learning, on the other hand, is an essential component that each and every educator must take into consideration while training students. In order to establish the level of success that may be achieved in higher education teaching, the goal of the research was to analyse inclusive practices, pedagogy, and a range of academic publications. Within the context of higher education, the purpose of the research is to conduct an evaluation of the effectiveness of teaching. In order to examine the theory and give evidence for its application based on university experiences, the study used literary genres and experimental research approaches, with the primary focus being on reflection throughout the process. Based on the findings of the research, it has been determined that the implementation of role-playing activities and the provision of constructive, adequate, and developmental feedback to students has a substantial and positive impact on the students' feeling of self-confidence and sense of identity. One further thing that was shown was that an engaging learning environment improves academic success for both teachers and students while simultaneously encouraging inclusivity. Through the development and implementation of an inclusive teaching and learning environment, educators will be able to better prepare pupils for success in school with the assistance of the findings of the research. In order to successfully carry out the educational programmes that are offered at*



---

*the school level, instructors are absolutely necessary. In situations when there are few educational resources available, the efficiency of teachers may be called into question, which might make their job more difficult. Teachers have the difficulty of getting the most out of the resources they have available to them while also making the most efficient use of those resources. It is a knowledge that teaching is a challenging activity in educational institutions. As a result of the fact that education is a category that falls under the category of people, namely humans, there are difficulties associated with the completion of educational work in schools.*

**Keywords :** *Teaching; learning , effectiveness of education.*

## **Introduction**

It is possible to consider learning to be a kind of change that is permanent since instructors are responsible for instilling change in their students via various ways such as the development of skills, the alteration of attitudes, or the grasp of certain scientific principles that govern a learning environment. For the purpose of being an active learner in higher education, all students, on the other hand, desire to be considered adult learners who have some control over the learning environment. This control may be exercised in the form of asking questions and having their questions answered by the instructor. To put it another way, they are looking forward to being in command of the lesson. In addition, children want their teachers to be personable, humorous, and they want them to be able to explain subjects in a way that is obvious while often utilising examples that are personal to them. According to my point of view, these characteristics are gaining an increasing amount of significance in the classrooms of today.

## **Education and Learning**

The act of teaching is a collection of acts that encourages learning via the use of social dynamics. An effort that is both social and professional in nature is being made. The ultimate



purpose of education is to provide a means for the development of a kid. The act of teaching is a hard procedure due to the fact that it is composed of both artistic and scientific aspects. According to the definitions of "the elements of predictability" and "what constitutes good teaching," respectively, the science of teaching and the art of teaching are both essential components. When we think of teaching as an art, we think of it as being full of feelings, excitement, ideas, and beliefs, from which it is difficult to draw rules, principles, or generalisations. This is because teaching is seen as an art form. In the event that we consider education to be a scientific discipline, then pedagogy is a predictable field in the sense that it can be observed and measured with a certain degree of precision, and research may be used to enhance instructional strategies. The most important objective of education is to provide an environment that encourages learning and gives the child the opportunity to realise his or her greatest potential. In reality, learning models are the same thing as teaching models. In addition to assisting students in acquiring information, ideas, talents, values, ways of thinking, and ways to express themselves, we also teach them how to study effectively. It is possible that the most important long-term outcome of education is the capacity of pupils to learn in a more efficient and straightforward manner in the future. "A conception of learning must be intrinsically linked to any legitimate conception of teaching." A significant chunk of our presumptions about the manner in which teachers should educate should originate from our comprehension of the ways in which people acquire knowledge.

### **A teacher's role**

Every single teacher have the capacity to create a constructive educational setting for the students in their classrooms. If the environment is pleasant, it might be beneficial for both the teacher and the students. Before the event takes place, a teacher has to be well-prepared in order to guarantee that the students will get the best possible treat. Because the first few years of school are so important for students, it is very necessary for teachers to be prepared for any situation that may arise. It is the responsibility of teachers to treat students with decency and respect, to serve as a model for them, to cultivate an environment that is inviting, to instruct



students without being authoritarian, and to assist them in achieving their goals. When it comes to guiding and moulding the personalities and characteristics of children, instructors take on the role of parents within the context of a school. They have an effect on the children throughout their formative years. The goal of a professional educator is to assist a student in achieving his potential and growing as a person by providing guidance and assistance. Due to the fact that the students look up to their teachers, it is very easy to convince them to concentrate on activities that are beneficial to the school. As a result of the fact that students will eventually become citizens of the country, it is the obligation of educators to assist students in developing their potential in order to ensure that the future of the nation is bright. In a classroom setting, an educator is tasked with a significant amount of responsibilities. Considering that each and every student is dependent on her or him, this is one reason. All of the information that the teacher conveys will be taken in by the pupils. Due to the fact that the teacher's disposition is contagious, the children will be able to pick up on the teacher's happiness or anger.

It is important for students to look up to their professors as role models. Teachers are held in high esteem by the community because they are seen as being knowledgeable in a wide range of academic fields. It is possible for teachers to act as role models for their students or to evolve into such role models themselves. Students often take on the manners, style, and other characteristics of their teachers. They are susceptible to being influenced by the love and care that a teacher has for their pupils. Therefore, in order for teachers to be able to implant these ideas in their students, it is vital for them to possess both professional competence and a strong moral basis. Since the environment is always changing and occupations are becoming more demanding, teachers are providing students with assistance in managing their careers and establishing a solid foundation for them to succeed in a wide range of professions. Due to the fact that teachers are excessively preoccupied with making their own decisions, they often take on the role of a kind of adviser to their pupils.



---

## **Educational Media's Significance in the Process of Teaching and Learning**

Each and every educator serves as the cornerstone of the educational system. The calibre of the teachers is a significant factor in the establishment and maintenance of high standards for the teaching and learning process. If this is the case, then the high results will be affected. Both within and outside of the classroom, leaders serve as an example for how the curriculum should be implemented into the classroom. The manner in which technology is incorporated into the process of teaching and learning is significantly altered as a result of this deployment decision. A wide range of educational media and multimedia technologies are used in the teaching and learning processes of today. These technologies include computer systems, microphones, mobile devices, interactive white boards, digital video on demand, online media streams, digital games, podcasts, and many more.

From the beginning to the end of the lesson, or from the beginning of the lesson to the end of the evaluation, educational media provide assistance for the teaching and learning process. It provides experiences that can be touched and felt, which serve as a basis for logic, reasoning, and the ability to solve problems. Learning outcomes, both short-term and long-term, are improved as a result of this. These days, computers are an essential component of the modern educational system. When it comes to finding information, students find that accessing the internet is more convenient than going through books with huge text. Instead than relying just on textbooks, the process of learning now incorporates access to a vast amount of information that can be found on the internet.

It is no longer the case that education is confined to classrooms; rather, it now encompasses a vast geographical region. With the advent of computers and the internet, locations that were formerly quite far away have grown much closer to one another. In addition to the information being given in a more straightforward manner, the audio-visual depiction of the subject has been simplified. For another thing, the processes of teaching and learning are becoming more participatory. A teacher is able to offer new materials, animate lessons, show new websites, and



---

explain how to use new programmes when they have access to a computer system in the classroom. It is possible to make use of microphones in order to improve the teaching and learning process in classrooms that are too loud.

It is possible for educators to make use of mobile devices, such as clickers or smart phones, in order to enhance response activities both during and after they have provided instruction. An interactive white board makes it possible for students to use their fingers to operate computer applications that enhance the learning experience in the classroom by displaying visuals that may be seen by students on a higher screen resolution. This not only makes visual learning easier, but it also gives students the opportunity to participate with the interactive whiteboard by drawing, writing, or modifying graphics themselves. With digital video, teachers and students are able to see video clips quickly, even if they do not have internet access. This eliminates the need for hardware players to be present in the classroom. It is possible that online media streams might be used to enhance streaming video websites for the purpose of enhancing classroom education and learning. The usage of the digital game is increasing on a daily basis thanks to the fact that it motivates pupils to comprehend the particular subject at hand. Podcasts are a popular kind of media that were developed specifically for the purpose of collecting and digesting audio and visual material. Podcasts are a relatively new innovation. The term "video conferencing" refers to the concept of integrating computers with existing communication infrastructure.

Combining in-person and online training is what we mean when we talk about blended learning. The incorporation of online learning into the curriculum and the manner in which it is conducted varies from school to school. The integration of online and in-person training is a way that helps to address the requirements of students who have varied learning styles. It also gives students the opportunity to work both within and outside of the classroom, which is something that is not possible in a traditional classroom setting. This method to learning has the potential to improve educational productivity since it has the ability to speed up the learning process, makes better use of time spent outside of the classroom, provides affordable teaching





---

materials, and maximises the amount of time that instructors have available. It is possible that this kind of learning might be advantageous in settings that are geographically isolated and where students and teachers are far from one another.

Open educational resources, often known as OER, are online resources that are publically available and may be used for teaching, learning, and research. These resources are considered to be in the public domain. There are a variety of useful online teaching and learning resources available, such as podcasts, digital libraries, and other materials. Access to them is also available to students who have impairments. The process of teaching and learning was facilitated by the use of these resources by educational institutions. A few instances of how technology is being used in the classroom include the usage of digital portfolios, learning games, electronic grade books, and real-time feedback on the performance of both teachers and students.

(CBI) stands for "instruction via computers." Early forms of computer-based training were significantly influenced by the behavioural psychology of B. F. Skinner (1968), which was published in 1968. These programmes were an example of a kind of instruction that was programmed. The students were provided with information in digestible pieces, they were asked to react clearly to the content as a stimulus, and they were provided with feedback in addition to being differentially branching them to other sections of the course or drill-and-practice assignments. According to the results of standardised achievement tests, the use of computers as tutors is beneficial to learning. In addition, students said that they found computers to be more motivating than other technologies, and administrators, parents, lawmakers, and the general public all unanimously supported the use of computers as tutors.

The greatest news about television-assisted learning comes from research that were carried out in classrooms over a period of forty years. These studies proved the advantages of using instructional television that was particularly planned and produced (Dorr, 1992; Seels, Berry, Fullerton, & Horn, 1996). More importantly, there is a substantial body of research suggesting



that teachers who choose, use, and incorporate television into the curriculum are the ones who make the most efficient use of it, that is, when it is purposely intended for instructional reasons. With the widespread availability of videocassette recorders (VCRs), educators now have the convenience and flexibility they need to include television programmes into the classroom. In the past, the hourly length of educational broadcasts was the principal impediment that prevented educators from introducing television shows into the classroom. The proliferation of satellite and cable transmissions has led to an increase in the availability of television in educational settings. After shows have been recorded by media experts or technology coordinators, teachers have the ability to choose when and how they will access the programmes that they get via a cable or satellite dish.

### **Effectiveness of teachers**

One of the most important aspects of the teaching and learning process is the efficacy of the facilitator. Rather than forcing their own ideas on their pupils, a great educator encourages students to develop their own ideas about who they are. In order to do this, it is necessary to provide students with assistance in comprehending their issues and finding solutions, to maintain order in the classroom, and to treat all students in an equitable manner. Differentiating between more successful and less successful instructors is a primary topic of research on teacher effectiveness. Additionally, the research investigates the connection between a teacher's characteristics and behaviours and the influence they have on students' learning. In order to be deemed successful, a teacher must possess the necessary abilities for the duties and obligations that they are responsible for. These skills include subject-matter knowledge, planning and preparation for classroom management, teacher qualities, and interpersonal interactions. One of the primary goals of education is to achieve the highest possible level of effectiveness from teachers. The efficacy of a teacher is the consequence of a number of elements, including academic achievement, subject mastery, intellectual ability, love for children, overall satisfaction at work, professional development, teaching experience, age of the instructor, and instructional tactics. Instructors that are effective understand all of the people involved and are





---

able to assist certain aspects of the present scenario. It's possible that the success of educators depends on the quality of the connections they have with their students, instructors, and other stakeholders in the educational system. the assessment of a teacher and the achievements of the students under his tuition. "The degree of success that a teacher has in performing instructions and other duties that are specified in his contract and demanded by the nature of his position" according to the concept of teaching effectiveness.

## Objectives

Following completion of this course, you will be capable of:

1. Describe the essence of what it means to learn.
2. Make a list of the many behaviours that are manifestations of learning.
3. Describe the ways in which a teacher might improve the learning experience for their students by gaining a deeper understanding of the many facets of learning.
4. Involve students in the process of planning and developing TLM.
5. 5. Search the internet for information that may be used in the classroom.

## Research methodology

We have decided to employ case studies for our research because of its wide relevance in social science studies, especially when it comes to offering in-depth explanations of social conduct. Despite the fact that we continue to hold the belief that case study procedures are among of the most controversial methods for collecting data, we have made this decision. For the purpose of this article, we choose a case study from a university in the United Kingdom that has its headquarters in London. Through the use of the case study methodology, the researchers were able to get a comprehensive understanding of the concept. As a consequence of this, the research used secondary sources in order to collect data, mostly from a wide range of various government and agency publications in addition to journal articles that were subjected to peer review. In addition, the researchers made use of personal reflection based on their experiences



in higher education practice. The experimental research procedures, namely reflection, were studied by the measure of reflection, which was accomplished via the utilisation of literary forms. For the purpose of assisting our research and investigation, a questionnaire has been developed in order to collect information from our pupils. As a result of the limited number of students in each discipline, a questionnaire that is based on qualitative data collection approach has been developed. An analysis of the data has been performed in order to assess how the learners view the efficacy of the delivery of the courses. However, in order to ensure that our findings and conclusions are accurate, we have also used data triangulation procedures. These approaches include comparing the findings of our study with those of relevant research and case studies conducted by other academic specialists.

## **Result**

Educators have a responsibility to ensure that students' inherent human skills and culturally produced technology constantly contact with one another, which will eventually contribute to the development of their cognitive powers, as stated in the findings of the current research. Students were encouraged to think creatively and to learn via role-playing, class interaction, and visual simulation in the form of newspapers, graphs, and charts that provided information on a number of business and financial themes. This theory's beliefs asserted that students should be encouraged to think creatively and to learn through these methods. According to the findings of the research, teachers are required to make use of a wide range of resources throughout the whole process of teaching and learning. These resources include computers, books, smart boards, equipment, art facts, whiteboards, special speakers, games, and computer programmes. According to the findings of the research, when the classroom is more interactive, students exhibited higher levels of engagement and were more motivated to improve their learning experiences. Furthermore, the research demonstrated that specific instructional methods, despite the fact that they may be beneficial to certain kids, may not be effective for other students. As a consequence of this, it is recommended to integrate blended learning, which mixes online and offline training, with experiential learning, which includes activities such as pro and con grid,



prodigy games, mnemonics, and cross-age peer tutoring. Based on the findings of the case study, these tactics have been shown to be extremely helpful in improving the learning process and reducing disruptive behaviours that occur inside the classroom.

We asked students what they found most fascinating about a learning session and what outcomes they would like to achieve from the teaching-learning session based on their past knowledge of student learning. We also asked them what they would want to achieve from the session. Students from a variety of backgrounds offered comments that varied, demonstrating that they used a variety of learning techniques in order to actively engage in the teaching-learning process and attain meaningful learning outcomes. On the basis of the remarks made by the students, we also came to the conclusion that the types of learners had an effect on the results of the learning. Particularly in the setting of a classroom, there are certain types of students who are able to learn. One of these groups is comprised of auditory learners who are more at ease when it comes to receiving and evaluating auditory inputs. The lessons that students learn in the classroom via activities such as group projects, lectures, and debates are the ones that are most useful to learners who are in this category. When it comes to this particular aspect, feels that the quality of teaching and learning is often compromised when there is a lack of continuous progress in subject-matter knowledge. Given that we have firsthand experience with the fact that creativity and continuous learning are the primary tactics for assuring educational achievement, we found ourselves in agreement with this remark.

pupils in a classroom that respond well to visual learning cues are another type of pupils who are considered to be visual learners. Not only can visual learners acquire information from these visual signals, but they also acquire knowledge by seeing other individuals while they are engaged in a learning session. For this kind of learner, the most effective learning occurs when they are presented with visual learning cues, such as charts, graphs, drawings, or formulae that are displayed on the blackboard. Learners who fall under this category are often observant, do not readily get sidetracked, and are creative in the manner in which they apply their learning goals. The third kind of learner that is often seen in a classroom environment is the kinesthetic



learner. Learning via hands-on experience is more comfortable for this particular set of students than learning through visual or auditory means. As a consequence of this, pupils learn most effectively when their teachers communicate information via the use of hands-on activities.

In addition, they make use of physical exercises the majority of the time in order to communicate their educational goals. The responses that they provided to the questions, on the other hand, led us to the conclusion that the learning objectives and expected learning outcomes of the students are impacted by a variety of factors, both internal and external to the institution. We believe that the inclusion of practical activities into lectures should be a core component of all courses and curriculum. This recommendation is based on our positive experience with this approach as well as the opinions of our colleagues.

Due to the fact that we have been instructing a number of modules to students attending colleges and universities, we are required to use a variety of instructional tactics that are based on the preferred learning methods of the students. Through the use of a questionnaire developed by Neil Fleming (VARK, which stands for Visual, Aural, Read/Write, and Kinesthetic) conducted on a rather large group of learners, we were able to ascertain that there was a combination of the three preferred learning styles. Initial instruction of the content consisted of PowerPoint presentations, which were then followed by a discussion among the students in the class. This approach of instruction has shown to be advantageous for auditory learners since it has enabled them to understand the concept of relevant pricing by listening to our presentation and engaging in peer conversations. The TedTalk lectures and YouTube video clips that we utilised to underline the numerous applications of relevant costing methodologies were employed in order to teach those individuals who learn best via visual images.

Additionally, in order to assist in addressing the students' visual requirements, we made available to them printed copies of the PowerPoint presentations as well as a few case study scenarios. After all was said and done, we devised a few questions in the form of examinations that required the kids to act out a part. It ultimately resulted in an improvement in the learning



process for kinesthetic learners. That is to say, we make an effort to include a variety of teaching and learning strategies and techniques that are based on the various learning styles of the students. The major objective is to ensure that all of the students have an equal opportunity to grasp the subject material and actively participate in the lesson. In the first place, we made an attempt to give students with a variety of learning preferences with an atmosphere that is both interesting and inventive for classroom instruction. Consequently, not only did this result in an increase in the number of students who participated in my class, but I also found out that a significant number of them had innovative ideas that inspired me to investigate new approaches to the management course, such as the ways in which political events may have an impact on cultural activities. Some of the underlying internal features that affect a student's capacity to learn include age, gender, heredity, cognitive ability, and unique learning settings. These are only some of the factors that may have an impact. There are a number of external factors that have an effect on the students' learning performance. Some of these factors include the way in which the instructor teaches, the credentials of the instructor, the influence that peers have on the students, and the ratio of teachers to students during a learning session.

An example of one of these concepts is the Behaviourist Approach, which was first introduced by the well-known American psychologist J.B. Watson in the year 1913. In this technique, the primary concept that underpins it is conditioning via imitation. In a great number of instances, we have discovered that this approach is highly beneficial in the classroom. The fact that people often associate familiar phrases and sounds with situations and experiences is something that we frequently recall from our experiences in the classroom. In addition, we are aware that people often associate certain occurrences, symbols, and things from their day-to-day lives with particular feelings and experiences. In line with this concept, we have made it a point to continually strive towards the establishment of an atmosphere in which pupils would be instructed by imitation. On the other hand, this is only attainable if we demonstrate to the pupils in person how to solve problems or deal with certain difficult situations.



After that, the next theory that may be related to teaching and learning in a classroom setting is the Two Factor Theory, which is also known as the Motivation-Hygiene Theory or Dual Factor Theory. At the same time, it identified a number of learning motivators, including the difficult nature of the job, the acknowledgment of employee achievement, the possibility of new possibilities resulting from the work, fascinating work, and employee participation in decision-making processes. The use of this concept is of great assistance in the control of classroom conduct. The teachers will have an easier time instructing the students if the pupils have an interest in the subject matter that they are learning.

In a teaching-learning environment, Bruner's Theory of Development is an extra theory that functions in an efficient manner. In accordance with this viewpoint, which was first proposed by Jerome Burner, a well-known cognitive psychologist, in the year 1957, the fundamental objective of education ought to be to encourage the intellectual development of pupils. Schemes of coding that are generic and allow one to predict new and possibly valuable consequences outside of the data. A further implication of the concept was that the ability of a learner to engage in intellectual thinking is an indication of cognitive development that is being encouraged.

## **Conclusion**

Personal reflection and observations made in the classroom have shown that a variety of strategies, such as questioning, role playing, incentives, punishments, discussions, paired or group work, observations, switching activities, audio-visual aids, and so on, may be required in order to regulate the behaviour of individuals or groups. Therefore, it is necessary for educators to have an understanding of their own dynamics and to adjust their behaviours or methods of teaching appropriately. It is important to note that individual pupils may have different learning needs, techniques, or styles. It is for this reason that teachers are required to acknowledge the requirements and preferences of their pupils and modify the lesson plan so that it is suitable for the learning objective of all of the pupils, not just a few of them. When it comes to education,





the most important thing is that teachers identify the hurdles to learning as quickly as they can. For instance, when students are confronted with challenges such as a language barrier, a lack of confidence, a low sense of self-esteem, or a feeling that they are unsuitable, they may engage in disruptive behaviour. In this particular scenario, it would be more advantageous for the teachers to comprehend the fundamental issues and respond in an appropriate manner rather than delivering warnings. A tonic effect may occasionally be achieved by the use of positive reinforcement, which can significantly enhance students' self-esteem and confidence. In conclusion, it is of the utmost importance for teachers to implement active learning in order to boost student engagement, encourage inclusion among students via experiential and blended learning, and make certain that assessments are used to verify that both student and staff objectives are achieved. If teachers are able to successfully communicate, keep control, enforce the rules, present students with options, adjust as necessary, and, finally, employ creativity in behaviour management, they may find it easier to accomplish this goal. To effectively employ digital mediums for instructional purposes, it is essential for educators to possess the knowledge and abilities required to do so. For the purpose of increasing people's understanding of contemporary media, governments and school authorities should work together to ensure that educational media and multimedia are included into the curriculum of elementary and secondary schools.

## References

1. Adair, J. (2015). Leadership and motivation: the fifty rule and the eight key principles of motivating others, London: Kogan Page.
2. Alfayad, Z., Arif, L. S. (2017). Employee Voice and Job Satisfaction: An Application of Herzberg Two-factor Theory. International Review of Management and Marketing 7, 150–156.
3. Arthurs (2017). A juggling act in the classroom: Managing different learning styles. Teaching and learning in nursing .
4. Bruner, J. S. (2017). Going beyond the information given. New York: Norton.



5. Ellis, S. and Tod, J. (2015). Promoting behaviour for the learning in the classroom: Effective strategies, personal style, and professionalism. Routledge: London.
6. Gray, C., and MacBlain S. (2018). Learning theories in childhood. Sage Publications Ltd: London.
7. Garver, R., Noguera, P. (2018). For Safety's Sake: A Case Study of School Security Efforts and Their Impact on Education Reform. Journal of Applied Research on Children: Informing Policy for Children at Risk 3.
8. Johnston, H. (2018). The Spiral Curriculum. Education Partnership Inc., Florida.
9. Kiel, J., (2019). Reshaping Maslow's hierarchy of needs to reflect today's educational and managerial philosophies. Journal of Instructional Psychology 26, 167.
10. Leopold, L. (2019). Prewriting tasks for auditory, visual, and kinaesthetic learners. TESL Canada Journal 29.
11. McLeod, S. (2018). Bruner's Three Modes of Representation. Simply Psychology.
12. Mitra, D. (2018). Amplifying student voice. Educational Leadership 66.
13. Moayyeri, H. (2015). 'The Impact of Undergraduate Students' Learning Preferences (VARK Model) on Their Language Achievement', Journal of Language Teaching & Research, 6, 1, pp. 132-139, Education Research Complete, EBSCOhost.
14. Oelze, P. (2018). John B. Watson And Behaviourism. Petty, G. (2009). Teaching today: a practical guide. 4 th ed. Nelson Thorns Ltd: Cheltenham.
15. Pond, K., Rehan, U. (2017). Learning to assess students using peer review. Studies in Educational Evaluation 24, 331–348.

<https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED610428.pdf>

<https://www.igntu.ac.in/eContent/BEd-02Sem-DrShikhaBanarji-teaching%20and%20learning.pdf>

<https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/docs/ebooks/B-Ed/I/LEARNING%20AND%20TEACHING.pdf>



---

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/349004433\\_Teaching\\_and\\_learning\\_process\\_to\\_enhance\\_teaching\\_effectiveness\\_literature\\_review](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/349004433_Teaching_and_learning_process_to_enhance_teaching_effectiveness_literature_review)

[https://ijbmi.org/papers/Vol\(8\)12/Series-1/G0812014145.pdf](https://ijbmi.org/papers/Vol(8)12/Series-1/G0812014145.pdf)

<http://www.gangainstituteofeducation.com/documents/Singh-Ritakumari.pdf>