

# **LESSON PLANNING**

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Goods define lesson plan as :

“Outline of the important points of a lesson arranged in the order in which they are to be presented to students by the teacher.”

For a successful and effective teaching **planning** is the first and the most important step.

The teacher should know beforehand what to teach and how to teach . He should have the clear aim of the lesson before him and should plan accordingly.

He should know how he should introduce and present the lesson and the aids he will make use of.

He should also know how to evaluate the lesson in the light of the aim set.

A lesson plan, in the word of Laster B. Stands, “is actually a plan of action. It, therefore includes the working philosophy of the teacher, his knowledge of philosophy, his information about and understanding of his pupils, his comprehension of the objectives of education, his knowledge of the material to be taught, and his abilities to utilize effective materials.”

# ADVANTAGES OF LESSON PLANNING

It keeps the teacher **to be systematic and orderly in the treatment of the subject matter**. He proceeds on well-thought of and definite lines and does not follow haphazard and thoughtless teaching.

The teacher sets forth **with some definite aims in view and is conscious of the interest, attitudes, etc.**, that he is to develop in the students through certain activities or some other means.

Planning a lesson give **confidence and self-reliance** to the teacher which is of great value for successful teaching.

**It saves time.**

Because the lesson is **correlated with the social and physical environments of the students**, their interest is maintained throughout the lesson.

# STEPS INVOLVED IN LESSON PLANNING

## HERBARTIAN STEPS

1. Preparation or Introduction
2. Presentation
3. Comparison or Association
4. Generalization
5. Application
6. Recapitulation

# 1.Preparation:

The teacher must prepare the students to receive new knowledge. Knowledge is to be linked with the previous knowledge of the students. Preparation in fact, means the exploration of the pupil's knowledge, which leads to the aim of the lesson. Teacher's skill lies in leading the pupils to see that their knowledge is incomplete and that to conquer lies before them.



## This can be done:

- By testing of the previous knowledge of pupils and introducing the lesson with an explanation.
- By asking questions that may reveal their ignorance, arouse interest and curiosity to learn the new matter.
- Through the use of chart, maps or pictures.
- Through skillful conversation.

It should be noted that this step should not in any case take more than five minutes.

## 2.Presentation :

Before the presentation of the subject matter , the aim of the lesson should be clearly stated. By this teacher as well as the students are engaged upon a common pursuit.

In the presentation step , **the pupils must get some new ideas and pupil should be the active participant in the teaching – learning process.** The teacher should try to introduce everything from the learner. A sort of heuristic attitude should prevail the whole teaching.

**Questioning** should form an important device of this step. Other aids should also be used to make the lesson more interesting and comprehensive. **Black board summary** should be developed along with.

### 3.Comparison or Association :

Some examples are given to the students and they are asked to observe carefully and **compare them with other set of the examples and facts.** This step is important where some definition or some generalization is to be induced from the students.

## 4.Generalization :

In this step the aim of the lesson is achieved. This step involves reflective thinking because **the whole knowledge learnt in preparation is to be systematized which leads to generalization , formulae, rules etc.,** through comparison or association. This step completes the enquiry by providing the answer to the problem with which it began. Thus , the students get a new knowledge which is ready for me.

## 5.Application :

At this stage , the students **make use** of the acquired knowledge in familiar and un familiar situations. In this way , the new knowledge gained by the pupils will **become permanent** in the minds of the students and will not fade from consciousness soon.

## 6.Recapitulation :

This is the last step. The understanding and comprehension of the subject-matter taught by the teacher can be tested by putting some suitable questions on the topics to the students. This will also help the teacher to find out whether his method of teaching is effective and successful or not.



“ Nothing is so fatal for a  
teacher as unpreparedness”

- Davis