Motivation in Teaching Learning

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Motivation and Learning

- Motivation is the central element in teaching
- Motivation pushes the brain toward its limits
- Motivation makes any learning a fun.
- Motivation

Directs

Leads to increased effort

Increases initiation and persistence of behavior.

Motives in School Learning

- Intrinsic motives vs Extrinsic motives

- Biological vs psychological motives

- In the early age biological motives are effective but with growing age the role of psychological motives and intrinsic motives increases

Motives Teaching and Learning

Need Achievement (n ach)

- The first social motive which has been studied in detail.(McClleland)
- The term was first used by Henry Murray.
- Desire to excel, achieve a higher level than ones peer.
- *intense, prolonged and repeated efforts to accomplish something difficult.*
- McClelland found that people with a high need for achievement perform better than those with a moderate or low need for achievement, and noted regional, national differences in achievement motivation.

People with high need Achievement (ach)

- Are task oriented
- Prefer challenging task
- Want their performance to be evaluated

How to increase nAch

- Parental expectations have key role in developing nAch. Raises level of aspiration.

Parental behavior which provides independence to the child.

- Allowing play with minimal supervision ,

- Allowing development of social skills independently.

- Allowing to see the world according to their own perspective .

- Allowing to solve the peer grp related problems without interference of elders.

- Praising and encouragement for better.

Need for Power ("n Pow"):

- The need for power is concerned with making an impact on others, the desire to influence others, the urge to change people, and the desire to make a difference in life.

- People with a high need for power are people who like to be in control of people and events. These result in ultimate satisfaction to man.

People who have a high need for power are characterized by:

- A desire to influence and direct somebody else. Wants to control and influence others.

- A desire to exercise control over others.

- A concern for maintaining leaders-follower relations. Likes to win arguments

- Enjoys competition and winning.

- Enjoys status and recognition.

Need for affiliation

- The need for affiliation is defined as a desire to establish and maintain friendly and warm relations with other people. The need for affiliation, in many ways, is similar to Maslow's social needs.

The people with high need for affiliation have the following characteristics:

- They have a strong desire for acceptance and approval from others.
- They tend to conform to the wishes of those people whose friendship and companionship they value.
- They value the feelings of others.
- Wants to belong to the group.
- Wants to be liked, and will often go along with whatever the rest of the group wants to do.
- Favors collaboration over competition.
- Doesn't like high risk or uncertainty.

Some Techniques of Motivating Students.

Motivation in Learning Is Required

- For stimulating students towards learning

- For directing the behavior of learner toward goal

- Maintaining the energy and interest through out the learning process

Source of motivation

- Teachers personality itself is   a source of motivation

    how the learner perceive the teacher .

    Caring/ loving /   knowledgeable.

    Teachers is vey strict or is humorous.

- Motivation through interaction and worthwhile task.

    The task in learning is interesting or is useless

    The task requires completion at solo level or interaction with peer group

    The task will be evaluated in terms of personal excellence or other way etc.

Techniques in classroom

- Use Of Reward And Punishment

- Raising Level Of Aspiration

- Competition And Cooperation

- Generate Curiosity

- Knowledge Of Success Of Others And Of The Learner

- Relating Achievement With Social Prestige

Develop a passion for learning. If you do, you will never cease to grow.

Anthony J. D'Angelo