

## Section-A

### Chapter 3: Instructional planning: concept, need, and importance

#### INSTRUCTIONAL PLANNING

Teachers determine how content and skills are delivered in the classroom. School curriculum, state standards, and national standards play a role in what students should learn, but it falls to the teacher to structure how students should learn it. Planning is a deliberate process that results in teachers being well-prepared prior to walking through the classroom door for the day. Organizing time and preparing materials in advance of instruction have been noted as important aspects of effective teaching. Individual and team planning are beneficial to creating valuable learning experiences for students. Team planning allows teachers to collaboratively examine important issues and to develop a collective approach to instruction. Both the organization of time and the preparation of materials are components of the broader practice of planning carefully for instruction.

Once the plans are developed, evidence suggests that effective teachers follow the instructional or lesson plan while continuously adjusting it to fit the needs of different students. The three rewards of teaching are identified in terms of the impact that the teachers' instruction and mentoring have upon students. Pride in teaching does not come from collecting lunch money, planning field trips, meeting the morning bus and the thousand other semi-administrative tasks teachers perform. It comes from teachers' knowledge that they have taught students to do, think or perform some things they otherwise would have been unable to do, think or perform. Teachers plan in order to modify the curriculum to fit the unique characteristics of their students and resources.

To plan, teachers reflect on and integrate information about their students, the subject matter to be taught. The curriculum they are following their own teaching experience, the resources available for instruction, the classroom environment, and other factors. Their reflection and integration of these factors leads to an instructional plan. The plan helps teachers allocate instructional time, select appropriate activities, link individual to the overall unit or curriculum, sequence activities to be presented to students, set the pace of instruction, select the homework to be assigned, and identify techniques to assess student learning.

Planning helps teachers in five basic ways:

1. By helping them feel comfortable about construction and giving them sense of understanding and ownership over the teaching they plan
2. By establishing a sense of purpose and subject matter focus
3. By affording the chance to review and become familiar with the subject matter before actually beginning to teach it.
4. By linking daily lessons to broader integrative goals, units or curriculum topics.

Thus, effective instructional planning is a key to motivating students' academic growth. Successful teachers say it matter how a lesson is introduced, how meaningful the content appears to students, the pace at which information is imparted, the amount of variety introduced, and the amount of student involvement.

Thus, instructional planning is preparation for teaching and learning, including construction of goals, objectives, and instructional and assessment methodology.

According to Kutz, "It is systematic, planning, developing, evaluating and managing the instructional process based on principles of learning and instruction."

According to GS. Singh, "Instructional planning is the ability of the teacher to visualize and forecast into the future of what, why and how of the teaching learning process."

### **Components of Instructional Planning**

The teachers' attitudes, beliefs, orientations and teachers' social background. The pupils' age, background, knowledge, motivational level of interest. The type of content that influences the planning process, text book and other instructional materials. The learning content which is characterized by the subject matter guidelines. Material resources which include equipments for teaching. Time frame which is considerable.

### **Types of Instructional Planning**

- ❖ Lesson Plan
- ❖ Unit Plan
- ❖ Semester and Trimester Plan

### **Principles of Instructional Planning**

1. To understand the rational of the course in the context of the goals of the educational institution.
2. To clarify the thrusts of the course.
3. To determine what content to incorporate into the course in relation to the set objectives.
4. To identify the important components of the lesson, see if they meet.
5. To determine the appropriate approach in view of the goals.
6. To decide on the reasonable time frame for the course.

### **Objectives Instructional Planning**

The objectives of instructional planning in teaching learning process are given below:

1. To provide guidance to teacher during teaching.
2. Qualitative and quantitative improvement in education.
3. To develop cognitive, affective and psychomotor domains of students.
4. To develop interest among students regarding learning.
5. To create effective, interesting and appropriate situations for learning.

6. To fulfil principles and maxims of learning.
7. To achieve objectives of education.

### **Importance of Instructional Planning**

1. It helps in providing proper direction to curriculum.
2. It also provides guidance to teachers.
3. It saves time and energy.
4. It is helpful in the achievement of instructional objectives.
5. Teacher can motivate students to ask questions through instructional planning.
6. Teacher can use available resources proper through instructional planning.
7. It provides logical sequencing and pacing lessons.
8. It creates the opportunity for higher level of questioning.
9. It correlates instructional events.
10. It presents a comprehensive, integrated and meaningful content at an appropriate level.
11. It prepares pupils for the day's activities.
12. It develops a sequence of well-organised learning experiences.

