Development in Teaching Style on Classroom Management

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration between both authors. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Review Article

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ABSTRACT

Knowledge is the greatest gift that man can get. Knowledge is not born by man. Human acquires knowledge by experience. There has been a radical change in the way people learn from ancient times to present. The method which was used in ancient times to acquire knowledge in educational institutions is irrelevant today. Here, the researchers have found various ancient and modern methods by applying qualitative documentary research method. The teaching styled of ancient times was mainly teacher-centered but now it has become student-centered. The ancient teaching style was like Sravana, Manana, Oral, Discussion etc. Nowadays, different teaching style can be observed in teaching and learning process for classroom management. Some example is like Lecture method, Question-Answer method, Project method, Problem method Heuristic method etc. Finally the researchers here presents a box of the types of student-centered approaches that are currently being implemented in relation to a teacher-centered approach.

Keywords: Teacher- centered; learner- centered; different era; teaching style.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Everything that exists on earth is a result of evolution. Therefore it can be said that the inner knowledge of man has also changed by evolution, through the changing in teaching, learning techniques. "Learning can be considered as a change that is permanent in nature because change in brought into students by a teacher through techniques like developing specific skill, changing some attitude, or understanding specific law operating behind a learning environment" [1,2]. Teaching is a great profession in the world. Through teaching teachers transforming their knowledge and students acquire their knowledge. The teaching of teachers has existed from ancient times to the present so different types of teaching style have been observed in India at different times. Teaching is an essential part of teaching learning process, it's a part of classroom management. Classroom management is a cardinal element defining a flourishing teaching career [3,4]. "Classroom management is a multi-faceted activity and extends beyond the traditional behavior management techniques recommended to deal with students with disruptive behavior" [5]. "Teaching style plays an important role in the classroom as a part of classroom management. Teachers have their own preferences in terms of the teaching styles that they may want to practice and call upon throughout the lesson in order to enhance group movement and learning" [6]. The primary consideration for a teacher is how to manage the classroom through his or her teaching.

"India can boast of the establishment of the world's first university in 700 B.C. more than 10,500 students all over the world studied more than 60 subjects in Takshashila University" [7]. "Education in ancient India was different than it is today. At that time the main purpose of education was only imparting knowledge but this concept was change, now the main purpose of education is to make students practical and useful for life, teachers facilitate this process through their teaching strategies. In the class different teaching style can observe for different students. So as a teacher they have to learn different style for various purposes. Teaching is a part of classroom management. It is important for every teacher to have a personal philosophy of education, because these beliefs form some of the foundations for selecting instructional content, developing lesson plans, interacting with students, and being able to assess the learning outcomes" [6]. "The education system which was evolved first in ancient India is known as the Vedic system of education and on the other words the ancient system of education was based on the Vedas and therefore it was given the name of Vedic educational system. Vedas occupy a very important place in the Indian life" [8]. "Along with the change of era, the education of medieval era brought radical changes in the education system of India. In the medieval period the Islamic system of education replaced the Vedic system of education and Buddhist education system so the reason being, it was felt that there was an increasing need for Islamic administration and the Islamic system of education was introduced with the establishment of the Delhi sultanate" [9]. "After passing through two major periods, British rule in India was introduced, resulting in significant change in the field of education. The modern education was introduced during the British Empire. In the 1830s Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay introduced the English language" [10]. "The methodology used for teaching is very interactive, Modern education is just an evolution of the traditional education which was imported to the students a few years back" [11]. In present scenario not only changed our environment but also changed in our teaching style. In past scenario we all depend in teacher centric teaching but nowadays we focused on learning centric. This paper mainly focused in different style which are used by a teacher from Ancient era to Modern Era, and also discussed about present scenario about teaching style like teacher centric and student centric. In this paper researchers elaborate those different teaching style which are relevant as per classroom environment.

1.1 Objective of the Study

The Objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To find out different teaching style in ancient India to Modern India.
2. To observe various Teacher-centric teaching style and Student-centric teaching style.

2. METHODOLOGY

In this research researchers used qualitative methodology, and the method of the study is documentary analysis. Document analysis has served mostly as a complement to other research methods, it has also been used as a stand- alone method so indeed, there are some

specialized from of qualititative research that rely solely on the analysis of documents [12]. "Documentary research is one of the three major types of social research and arguably has been the most widely used of the three, throughout the history of sociology and other social sciences" [13]. In this research method research used different document, journal, newspaper, proposal etc. So, documentary study is a research conducted through the official document or personal document as the source of information [3].

3. RESULTS

Teaching and learning are not two activities that one reflects the other so, that it's preferable to use the term "Teaching and Learning Methods rather than "Teaching Method" [14]. Such teaching style did not emerge spontaneously in the history of India; they have come to the fore as a result of the evolution from ancient times to the present.

Ancient period: A variety of teaching style can be observed in India during this period. "During the ancient period, two systems of education were developed, Vedic, and Buddhist and the medium of language during the Vedic system was Sanskrit, while those in the Buddhist system were Pali" [10]. "During the Vedic period, two different teaching methods were used, oral was the first approach, and chintan, of thinking was second" [15]. The teacher is here a knowledge giver and the student is a knowledge receiver, at this time teaching was inherent in three processes Sravana, Manana, Nidhyaasana.

Sravana- In this process, emphasis is placed on our ability to listening and understanding. This is where the role of the learner as an audience is to absorb the content. "One should understand that it was not just hearing, hearing was different and listening was different, Sravana is listening to the truths as they fell from the lips of the teacher and knowledge is technically called sruti or what the ear heard and not what is seen in writing" [16]. "So, it is a basic level of learning through Sravana. Manana- This process is reflection of Sravana. Through this process the ability of the more meritorious students was verified. It requires the pupil to understand the meaning of the teacher's lectures so that they can be thoroughly assimilated and consider what you've just heard (shravana). This is to dispel any questions about the knowledge obtained through shravana. Guru will ask the questions, the

students will respond, and the subject will be discussed in groups" [15]. "The relevance of this method is current and it can be seen that the retention of students is increased with this method. Nidhyaasana- This is last process, it provide total knowledge of truth. It means complete comprehension by the pupil of the truth that is taught so that he may live the truth and not merely explain it by word. It is the realization of truth" [16]. In this era gurus used to take exams through debate, seminar, practical at frequent intervals [17].

Medieval period: "It was unfortunate that some of the renowned and prominent institutes of higher learning of Hindus have been transformation by the Muslim rulers" [18]. "Muslim education was the second largest educational system in India after Brahmin and Buddhist education. The most influential empire in the history of India during the medieval period was the Mughal Empire. Later on when the Muslim rulers established permanent empire in India, they introduced a new system of education. Consequently, the ancient system of education was greatly changed. In fact, the education of the Muslim period was much inferior than that of the Hindu period. No Muslim ruler except Akbar did commendable works in the field of education" [9]. In this era the teaching style is similar to the ancient Indian teaching style. Here also the mode of instruction was through orals, discussion, and recitations [17]. All three methods are interrelated as per teaching-learning needs.

Oral- Oral methods by which teachers present Material in the form of Verbal and students absorb it through listening. In those days, the classroom was dominated by the teacher, where the teacher only imparted knowledge and the student's only job was to memorize that knowledge like a tabula rasa. Discussion- as Maktabs and Madrasas were mosque- centered institutions; teachers provided knowledge to their students in small groups. They recited their scriptures, the Quran through discussion with each other. Recitation- In this manner the students recited their scriptures, the Quran, as rhymes. "The recitation of the Quran was made compulsory, the students used to learn the Quran by heart as this was an important part of their curriculum. The students at their early ages were taught to recite the first 13 chapters of the Quran as a poem" [10]. In recitation method is very effective in teaching various scriptures.

Although all forms of education were provided during that period, but religious education was more emphasized during the rule of the Mughal Empire. Education was based on religion and its main purpose was to make the individuals religious minded. The Muslim education aimed at the achievement of material wealth and prosperity [19]. "There were two types of education during medieval times like secular and religious education. Religious education consists study of the Quran. Mohammad, and his invasions Islamic laws and Islamic history. The secular education consists of the study of Arabic literature, grammar, history, philosophy, mathematics, geography, politics, economics, Greek language, and agriculture" [10]. In all institutions they provide education in all subjects, but mainly religions education was given more importance. The education system of that era was mainly run by two institutions first one is Maktab, second one is Madrasas. In this all educational institutions, students of that era get education from primary to higher education.

Maktab- The term 'Maktabs' is derived from Arabic 'Kutub' and means a place where writing is taught [18]. It was a primary school of Islamic learning it was connected with some Mosque. In King Akbar's era Maktabs become as popular as pathshalas. In primary education along with religious education, the students were also taught reading, writing and arithmetic. Therefore, it can be stated, focus was put upon the basic literacy skills [9]. "Mainly emperor Akbar wanted the education system to be systematic and advised teachers to first teach students about the knowledge of alphabets, then words-knowledge, and then sentence formation" [10]. Madrasas- the term Madrasahs is derived from Arabic word 'Dars' (a lecture) and means a place where lecture is given [18]. "Madrasas were generally attached to Mosques. Madrasas were equivalent to college. More than one Madrasas was established in almost every major city. Islamic religion was compulsorily taught to all the students. The Mughal emperor Akbar brought a halt to this tradition. He provided the teaching of Hindu religion and philosophy in many Madrasas" [9]. Madrasahs have played an equal role in education system from the medieval period to present day.

Modern period: Modern education system started during the British rule in India. During this period radical changes took place in the education sector of India. Till that period the education system in India was teacher- centric,

so the moderation of the education sector was somewhat slow, but after this period, more importance was given to the students, thus progress was observed in the education sector. "As time passed education started to develop and entered into the modern era that is in twenty-first century, the era of science, technology, and innovations and the demand and the need for education stills remain the same as it was in Ancient and Medieval times" [10]. In past times, the main foundation of education depended on the teacher; the teacher was the center of the classroom. There the role of the learner was to memorize without understanding, his/her needs was unimportant. In this time education was much more individualistic rather than joint in group all round development of a child's personality was the chief aim of education [19]. Currently, keeping in mind the needs and overall development of the child, the teaching style in the current education sector are mainly of two types, one is teacher- centered and the other one is student-centered/ child-centered.

Teacher-centered style: It is basically traditional type of style. In the old concept, the traditional education mode had to be teacher-centered and text centered [20]. "These forms of instruction lend themselves to having the teacher stand in the front of the classroom while all students work on the same task. Similarly, the physical design of the classroom often promotes a focus on the teacher and limits student activity that disrupts that focus. In other words, rooms are often organized so that desks face toward the primary focal point, the teacher" [21,22]. In present era we can observe different types of teaching style. Lecturing is a popular teacher centered method. Lecturing is a teaching method that involves an oral presentation given by an instructor to a group of students [23]. The teacher's role in this process is crucial as they impart the content here and the students receive it. In this method teacher presents the content to the students through explanation. It saves time and the main aim of this method is to cover the syllabus. It is the simplest method and does not require any arrangements [24]. So we can say that it's a very effective method for academic purpose. Next one is Team Teaching, it is very essential for a large classroom. In the classroom different types of students can observe, but it is not feasible to arrange a separate teacher for each student in a classroom. Team teaching is simply team work between two qualified instructors who, together, make presentation to an audience [25]. "Team teaching implies two broad categories: one is

that two or more instructors are teaching the same students at the same time within the same classroom this implies that each speaks freely during large-group instruction and moves among all the students in the class: the other is that the instructors work together but do not necessarily teach the same groups of students nor necessarily teach at the same time" [26]. "Nowadays it's a very popular method of teaching not only for inclusive classes but also for normal classes. Question Answer is also essentially a teacher-centered learning process. The question- answer teaching method focuses on asking students to answer sets of questions in replacement of lecturing. The designed questions should encourage and challenge students to correct their misconceptions and understand the concept by themselves" [27]. "Here the teacher asks the students occasional questions during the teaching to increase attention and enthusiasm. Audio- Visual process is a combination of hardware and software approaches. Audio-visual aids are devices present unit of knowledge through auditory of visual stimuli both with a view to help learning. They concretize the knowledge to be presented and help in making learning experience apple real, living and vital" [28]. "The drilling method is a way of teaching in which students carry out training activities so that students have dexterity or skills that are higher than what was learned" [29]. The teacher drills the subject into the students in the classroom just as a carpenter drills a piece of wood into another wood. This process is very effective in some topic where practice is more important than accruing knowledge. In Demonstration method the teacher brings different presenters related to his teaching content to make the students understanding the subject. A demonstration refers to illustrating a point in a lecture through facial expressions, gestures, postures and body movements, for instance, kinesthetic etc. it involves using something other than routine visual aids or other ways of teaching [30].

Student-centered style: In this modern approach student are get focused. In this style, students learn according to their needs and abilities. "Student-centered learning represents both a mindset and a culture within a given higher education institution and is a learning approach which is broadly related to, and supported by, constructivist theories of learning and it is characterized by innovative methods of teaching which aim to promote learning in communication with teachers and other learners

and which take students seriously as active participants in their own learning, fostering transferable skills such as problem-solving, critical thinking and reflective thinking" [31]. In present days we can find different types teaching In Project Based Learning approach students try to acquire current knowledge based on prior knowledge. "PBL has originally developed from the root of constructivism theory in which learning is considered as a mental construction; that is, students learn by constructing new ideas or concepts based on their current or prior knowledge" [32]. Therefore, it can be said that in this process, the student masters the new subject by applying his old knowledge to acquire a new subject. In Inquiry- Based Learning method, students are curious to know and acquire content knowledge through inquiry. The learner or the students inquires are guided to inquire or generate relevant questions and to come up with the appropriate answer through critical thinking [33]. That is part of discovery learning where students learn by discovering the content themselves. In Activity method students learn through a variety of activities while learning the content. "Activity based teaching is a method adopted by a teacher to emphasize his or her technique of teaching through action in which the learners take interest comprehensively and realize effective learning practices. It is the procedure in which the child is effectively included in taking interest rationally and physically" [34]. Collaborative Learning is a complete opposite of the teacher's antique method where the students themselves help each other to gain knowledge. "CL is an educational approach to teaching and learning that involves groups of learners working together to solve a problem, complete a task, or create a product. In the CL environment, the learners are challenged both socially and emotionally as they listen to different perspectives, and required to articulate and defend their ideas" [35]. Here the learning content is sustained as students learn by helping each other and by doing it themselves. Problem Based Learning is also seen as a form of learning that cultivates inquiry method by giving emphasis to the problem, the problem solving and the collaboration with other pupils in solving the problem [36,37]. "It is an active learning technique where 5 to 10 students learn together by solving problem on a topic. Brainstorming is used by the teachers to elicit the concepts of the content from the students by giving small clues to the students. It contains scientific method, critical thinking, taking decision, examining and reflective thinking and

the method is used in the process of solving a problem to generalize or to make synthesis" [38]. Heuristic Learning Proponent of this method is Armstrong. In this method the student collects information and acquires knowledge through his own efforts. [39] Said that a heuristic is a generalized method used to solve a problem and an algorithm is a step-by-step method used to solve a problem and we can categorize any problem that needs to be solved by a heuristic as one that deals with what may eventually become an infinite series of steps when broken down completely. The application of M Learning method in the education sector is greatly increasing in the post-Covid situation. In this method learning is achieved through social media and multiple platforms. M- Learning technologies are available by using personal electronic devices such as handheld computer, MP3 player, notebook, mobile phone and tablets. M-learning is more convenient and access at anytime and anywhere [38]. **"E-learning is essentially an internet-based teaching method. E- Learning is not only about training and instruction but also about learning that is tailored to individuals. Different terminologies have been** used to define learning that takes place online" [40].

4. DISCUSSION

A school will be successful only when the students in the classroom are able to learn successfully. The process for a child learner is not the same for an adult learner; hence variations in teaching methods are seen. Gaining knowledge on students, learning styles can be very helpful for both teachers and learners, involving learners in the active process of learning requires identifying and understanding learners learning styles and teachers teaching styles [41]. The student-centered teaching process did not come suddenly; this form of method an evolution with respect to the ancient method. The best practices of ancient education system can be implemented in modern education system [16]. Therefore it can be said that teacher-centric teaching has now changed to student-centric teaching. We can say that some student-centric styles are new forms of teacher-centric style (Table 1).

Table 1. Teachers-centered methods and students–centered methods

Teachers-Centered Methods	Students –Centered Methods
Lecturing: In every institution, teacher use mainly the lecture method which is teachers centered method and the implication is that learners are passive and learning tends to be superficial [42] [43]. Lectures are often used to teach organized knowledge [44]. The lectures are just inappropriate in instances where the intended learning outcomes require the student's application of knowledge and the development of critical thinking skills [45]. It does not take into consideration any differences among students [24].	*Project Based Method:* This learning is an instructional approach which is built upon learning activities and real tasks that have brought challenges for students to solve [32] [46]. Project-based learning is a key strategy for creating independent thinkers and learners [32]. These activities give students the opportunity to work relatively autonomously over extended periods of time [47]. Bell [48], said that the definition of PBL to an approach in which teachers act as a facilitator. *Inquiry- Based Method:* Inquiry based learning is one of the leading strategies utilized in student centered approaches [49]. Inquiry learning is a series of learning activities that emphasizes the process of thinking critically and analytically to seek and find their own answer to the problem in question [50]. Inquiry method refers to constructivism theory; learning is an active process in which learners construct new ideas or concepts based on previous experience and knowledge [51].
Team Teaching: Team teaching as interaction between at least two parties who are voluntarily engaged within a shares decision [52]. Team teaching has been seen as a practice suited for gaining	*Activity Based Method:* Activity based learning gives a range of pedagogical approaches to teaching [55]. Activity-based instruction technique acts as a dynamic problem solver for the learners; It

Teachers-Centered Methods	Students –Centered Methods
better control of a large group of students [53]. This situation occurs when one teacher is responsible for teaching the content to the students, while the other teacher takes charge of providing follow-up activities on related topics on study skills [26]. In order for a team teaching approach to be effective, both teachers should have the skills necessary to instruct, facilitate, and collaborate with other teacher [54].	improves innovative part of experience and gives reality for learning [34]. Activity based learning activities improve students' academic achievement and attitudes towards activities [56]. *Collaborative Method:* Collaboration provides educators with the opportunity to model different ways of teaching to respond to student needs [57]. This is an umbrella term for a variety of educational approaches involving the joint intellectual effort from small group projects to the more specific form of group work known as cooperative learning [35]. This method typically based on the design of open-ended tasks for students to work together to reach a consensus and typically does not intervene in group processes or teach team building skills [58].
Question Answer: Teachers' spend most of their time asking questioning instead of teaching and avoid answering their questions and they return the questions to the students in a special manner to ask their opinion [59]. If these skills are used effectively, the performance level of students will increase [60,61].	*Brainstorming Method:* Brainstorming strategy is one of the most important strategies in providing creativity and solving problems I the educational, commercial, industrial, political field [62]. It helps students to adopt the view of benefit from other ideas and to help each other [38]. Students are not dependent on the teacher in this process. If our mind is strong enough with finding a solution, it searches for other solutions [59].
Audio- Visual: A.V. aids are devices present unit of knowledge through auditory of visual stimuli both with a view to help learning [28]. Use of audio- visual aids gives scope for innovation and creative practices in the classroom [63]. They concretize the knowledge to be presented and help in making learning experience apple real, living and vital [28]. Using A.V aids in teaching is one way to enhance lesson plans and give students additional ways to process subject information [64].	*M-Learning Method:* M-learning is a natural consequence of the e-learning evolution [65]. M-learning adopts the use of mobile technology to achieve anytime, anywhere, ubiquitous learning [66]. Using modern methods and techniques integrated in m-learning help in making the learning of our student more interesting more interactive, widely available and flexible [67]. *E Learning Method:* Electronic learning is gaining an educational foothold all over the world [68]. E–learning has grown in significance as an educational tool just like technology has developed and progressed over the year [69]. E-learning is an education via the internet, network, or standalone computer, so, E-learning is basically the network-enabled convey of skills and knowledge [40]. E-learning would increase the motivation and engagement of students for learning and help them to become self directed independent learners [69].
Drill and Practice: The drill method is a way to improve motor skills and learn skills that have already been learned [70]. The drill method (prepared exercise) is very suitable for training skills, both physical skills and mental skills, because only with practice, a skill can be mastered [29].	*Heuristic Method:* Heuristic learned through discovery and identification is usually ones that we use most often since we have a much better understanding and appreciation of them [39. Heuristic teaching is beneficial to the students in experimental class to cultivate students' creative thinking and

Teachers-Centered Methods	Students –Centered Methods
Juwitawati and Pratiwi [71] also said that drill or training method is a way to get precision, dexterity, chance and skills. This method has been the subject of discussion in some pertinent studies [72].	creative ability [73]. Heuristic teaching approach is certainly a psychologically sound method, as it aims at utilizing the active, original, creative and constructive tendencies of the learner [74].
Demonstration: Demonstration method involves the teacher showing pupils how to do something while they observe [75]. Demonstration method helps the students to understand the concepts other than abstract [30] This method are used to show procedures and to explained techniques [76] [77]. Demonstration method enhances the students' achievement and efficiency to cope with the concepts [30].	*Problem Based Learning Method:* This is a pedagogical approach that enables students to learn while engaging actively with meaningful problems [78] and it is anchored by student centered learning concepts that follow constructivist learning theory principles [79, 80]. This method is also known as a form of learning that provides opportunities to the pupils to think and perform self-directed learning [36, 37].

From the above discussion it is clear that a teacher needs both types of method to manage the classroom. "Traditional professor-centered education method or a student centered modern education; both methods have their own advantages and disadvantages. To maximize the advantages of different methods, the choice should be based on the teaching effect expected by learners" [20]. "Teachers should try to adjust their teaching styles so that they match their students' learning style" [41].

5. COLCLUSION

In classroom management a teacher must have an overall picture of how the process of teaching and learning that occurs and what steps are necessary so that takes can be performed well and obtain results as expected [51]. Knowledge was passed on orally from generation to another in Ancient India [81]. The education in Medieval India was predominantly based on Muslim system of education and the main objectives of education focused upon religious education, extension of knowledge and propagation of Islam [9]. Nowadays Education is important for not only providing students with knowledge but it are also important for teaching children various life skills, self- discipline, self-esteem, problem solving skill and responsibility [19]. To improve the quality of teaching and provide students with a better education, modern teaching methods are also widely used [20].

The most noticeable change in education system is the teaching style of the teacher. In present time we can observed mainly two types of teaching one is Teacher-Centered Teaching style (TCT) and another is Student-Centered Teaching or Learner-Centered Teaching style (LCT).

Teaching is either TCT or LCT breaks an inseparable bond and does so to the detriment of the learner and teachers [82]. Teaching methods and educational goals have to be directed at producing individuals who have faith in their abilities and who will work at developing their capabilities throughout their lives [83]. In past time the center of the classroom was the teacher but nowadays the students are at the center and teachers the circle of the classroom. It is best for teachers to use a combination of approaches to ensure that all students need is met. When both approaches are used together, students can enjoy the positives both types of education [84]. When students recognize their own learning style, they will be able to integrate it into their learning process. As a result learning process will be enjoyable, faster and more effective [41]. So, teachers should act as guide and mentor during the practice stage of learning and allow the student to exercise their initiative and judgment [85]. So, finally it can be said that depending on situation and needs of the students a teacher applies different teaching techniques while managing the classroom.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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