DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TEACHING AND INSTRUCTION

K.K. Chauhan

(Assistant Professor)

Department of Education,

C.S.J.M. University, Kanpur

Email: aprof.kkc@gmail.com

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K.K Chauhan

Instruction

- When we talk about instruction, it's not as complex as teaching. Instruction is **simply giving direction**.
- You instruct someone on what to do and how to do it. For instance, an equipment manual for furniture, toys, and model rocket kits etc. come with instructions; they instruct you how to assemble them.
- In school you're given instructions by your teachers on how to answer a test or how to perform an experiment. After which, you're simply left to do your work on your own.

- > Instruction makes learners dependent on the teacher.
- > You're told what to do and oftentimes, there are steps you need to follow.
- Instructions must be understood and followed strictly in order to accomplish a particular task.
- Once you fail to do so, you won't be able to finish the task correctly.
- > students must believe what teachers say.

- > The instruction has an important role in human learning. The systematic actions which induce learning is known as instruction.
- Instruction means **communication of information** by means other than a teacher. For example various types of audio-visual aids can guide the students.
- The Correspondence Course and Open University students accomplish the task of instructions through press and television.
- > It is based on **psychological and scientific principles** to instruction.
- > The most important example of IT is "Programmed Instruction".
- ➤ The Chief exponents of IT: B.F Skinner, Bruner, Glaser, Gilbert and Mager.

Assumptions of Instructional Technology

- A pupil can learn according to his needs and capacities. (It means that an instruction cannot benefit the entire student equally).
- A pupil can learn even in the absence of the teacher.
- Reinforcement can be provided continuously by the use of instruction.
- The subject matter can be divided into its various elements and each element can be taught / presented independently through this technology.
- > Students can be given feedback by instructional activities also, (i.e.) effective communication can provide feedback to learners.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TEACHING AND INSTRUCTION

Teaching and instruction are mutually exclusive. However, teaching and instruction go together especially in education. Both are needed in helping people learn and develop as individuals.

	S. No.	Teaching	Instruction
/	0	Teaching is an instruction	but the instruction is not the teaching.
	1	Teaching works for overall development .	Instruction works for skill development.
	2	Teaching arouses critical thinking.	Instruction arouses functional thinking.
	3	Leaching produces new product.	Instruction aims for producing carbon copy or photocopy.

	S. No.	Teaching	Instruction
/	4	Teaching is explaining how something is done.	Instruction is telling how something is done.
/	5	When you teach someone, you may transmit almost anything: concepts, ideas, theories or, say, history.	When you instruct someone, you're giving him a set of tools or tasks to do something specific.
	6	Teaching provokes .	Instructions prescribes .
	7	Teaching is liberation .	Instruction is regimentation (अनुशासन).

Difference between Teaching and Instruction

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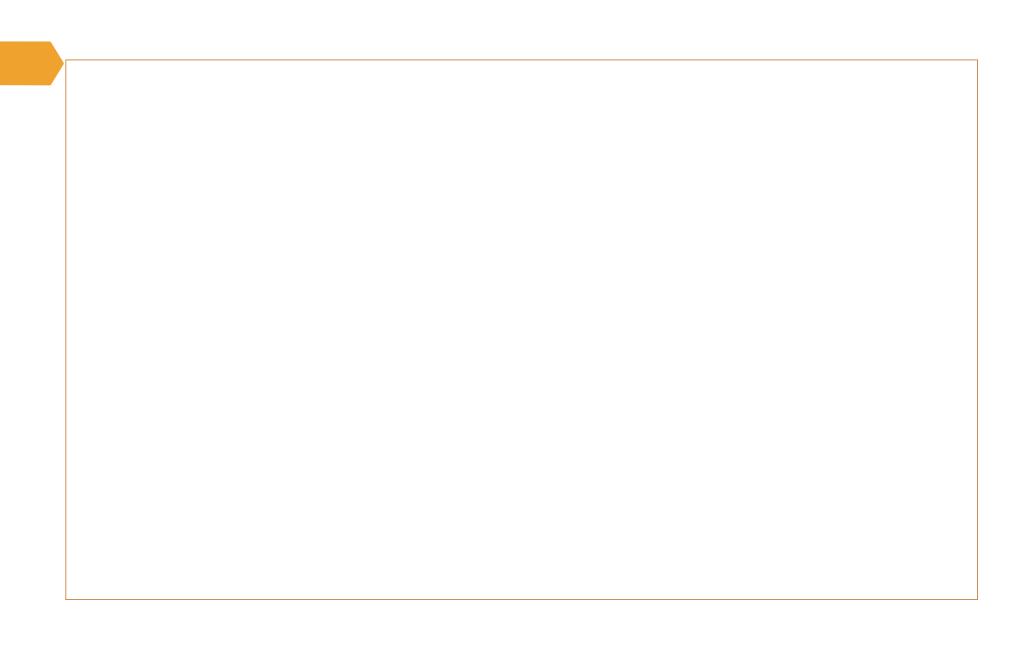
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When you teach someone, you may transmit almost anything: concepts, ideas, theories or, say, history.	When you instruct someone, you're giving him a set of tools or tasks to do something specific.
6 A teacher strews ideas to be subverted.	An instructor lays down rules to be obeyed.
7 Teaching provokes.	Instructions prescribes.
8 Teaching is liberation.	Instruction is regimentation.

Teaching as an Art

Teaching as an Art exhibits ways in which the teacher uses **creative ways to teach** the students and so the **students find it to be fun and interesting** to learn. It is alleged that even though when using the **artistic methodology** to teach the students, the teachers must know the subject themselves and research the material well before they begin to teach.

Teaching is a Science

Teaching is a Science that **demonstrates ways** in which the teacher may employ a **more logical approach to deliver the material** to the students.



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