UTILIZATION OF DIFFERENT INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS IN TECHNOLOGY AND LIVELIHOOD EDUCATION (T.L.E)

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Functional education provides the primary tool for profitable employment, personality development, economic prosperity, moral development, and positive interpersonal relationships in today's modern world. Simultaneously, ignorance, underdevelopment, maladjustment, crime, poverty, and frustration are part of the lack of meaning. Effective teaching may be inevitable without functional instructional materials to enhance innovative production in new fields. In whatever moral, mental, emotional, psychological, and health circumstances, education focuses on a country's positive growth and development for every child. A wide range of quality teaching materials in the classroom are expected to be used by teachers who are required to integrate the curriculum for practical and efficient teaching and learning activities. Teaching materials are fundamental tools for learning every subject in the school curriculum. They allow students to interact in ways that develop their ability to read, listen, solve, view, think, speak, write, use media, and technology with words, symbols, and ideas (Bukoye, 2018).

Instructional materials act as a channel between the teacher and the students to deliver instructions. In the teaching-learning phase, they may also serve as motivation. It is used to get attention from the students and eliminate boredom. For teaching, especially for inexperienced teachers, teaching materials are incredibly crucial. Teachers rely on different instructional materials in every aspect of education. To provide background information about the topic they are teaching, they need content. Whenever they enter the field, young teachers usually do not draw on their expertise. Teachers often use instructional materials to plan lessons. To assess and evaluate the knowledge of their
students, teachers also need these materials. Through assigning tasks, creating projects, and administering examinations, teachers regularly evaluate students. Instructional materials are essential for all these activities. Hands-on materials demonstrate what, instead of telling, increases the retention of information. A truism that is often heard in teaching is that I have not taught if you have not learned. A reasonable conclusion is that student achievement outcomes best illustrate educational materials' significance in education and learning. Teachers who take the time to provide different instructional materials and options that take into account the different ways in which students express knowledge are more likely to see their students' success (Adalikwu, 2013).

To teach their students, the teachers use instructional materials. As the students learn the most by doing, excellent teaching material has a significant effect on teaching students. In proportion to the number of students, there are adequate units, along with superior instructional materials. Engaging in hands-on activities gives the learners an idea in a real-life situation of applying that experience. This teaching material acts as a teaching aid. Through this, the instructor will be able to make his/her strategies more productive and meaningful. It is also much more comfortable for learners to learn and understand their lessons and acquire the field's skills (Albarico et al., 2019).

Technology and Livelihood Education (T.L.E.) is resource-intensive, and it might not be easy to find some of the teaching materials in schools adequately. Instructional materials are natural and artificial resources that teachers use in a classroom setting to facilitate teaching and learning. In secondary schools, instructional materials are educational inputs that are vital to the teaching of all subjects. In a lesson, well-planned teaching materials should do a lot to banish apathy, supplement book inadequacy, and arouse students' interest by giving them something practical to see and do. At the same time, they help to train them to think things out themselves.
References:

