



EduInspire-An International E-Journal

An International Peer Reviewed and Referred Journal (www.ctegujarat.org)
 Council for Teacher Education Foundation (CTEF, Gujarat Chapter)
 Patron: Prof. R. G. Kothari
 Chief Editor: Prof. Jignesh B. Patel
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Role of Teacher as Facilitators in the Teaching–Learning Process

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Abstract

The role of a teacher has evolved from that of an instructor to a facilitator who wears multiple hats. In contemporary education, the teacher acts as a facilitator of learning rather than merely a transmitter of knowledge. Modern educational practices emphasize innovation, collaboration, and learner-centered approaches. A facilitator prepares and nurtures students for future life, guiding them to think critically, communicate effectively, and learn independently. Unlike traditional teaching, which often emphasizes silence and passive absorption, facilitation replicates real-world contexts and encourages active participation. The facilitator promotes discussion, challenges assumptions, and fosters mutual respect and engagement. This article highlights the shifting paradigm of teaching toward facilitation, outlining the skills, benefits, challenges, and strategies required to support effective learning environments.

Keywords: Facilitator, Teaching, Innovative Techniques, Child Development

Introduction

Teaching is often described as the profession that enables all other professions. While doctors heal, engineers design, and bankers handle finances, teachers empower individuals with knowledge, skills, and values that form the foundation of every field. At its core, teaching cultivates communication, critical thinking, and social responsibility. Regardless of the profession one chooses, the guidance of teachers remains indispensable.

In classrooms, both teachers and students share responsibility for effective learning. Teachers assume varied roles—mentor, guide, supporter, and facilitator—depending on context and need. Among these, the role of a facilitator is the most transformative. A facilitator creates a climate of self-directed learning, fostering what psychologists call *intrinsic motivation*.

Facilitators engage students actively in their own educational journey, helping them discover, question, and apply knowledge rather than merely receive it.

Redefining the Role of the Teacher as Facilitator

Traditionally, teachers were expected to follow prescribed methods of instruction—teaching as they had been taught, with little room for creativity or deviation. Today, this perception has changed dramatically. Teachers are no longer the central authority figures in the classroom; instead, they guide students toward intellectual, emotional, and social growth.

According to Kaner (2014), “The facilitator’s job is to support everyone to do their best thinking and practice. To do this, the facilitator encourages full participation, promotes mutual understanding, and cultivates shared responsibility.” This approach transforms classrooms into collaborative spaces where students learn from one another and construct knowledge through dialogue and exploration. The facilitator thus helps students to “learn together” rather than simply “learn from” the teacher.

Empirical studies indicate that facilitative teaching positively influences teachers' professional effectiveness. Teachers who employ learner-centred pedagogies report greater instructional flexibility, stronger classroom relationships, and increased professional satisfaction (Darling-Hammond et al., 2020). Facilitation also encourages reflective practice, enabling teachers to continuously evaluate and improve their instructional strategies.

Benefits to Teachers as Facilitators

The shift from teacher-centred instruction to learner-centred facilitation has transformed not only students' learning experiences but also teachers' professional roles and effectiveness. Contemporary educational research indicates that teachers who function as facilitators experience significant professional, pedagogical, and personal benefits. Facilitative teaching encourages reflective practice, continuous professional development, stronger teacher–student relationships, and greater instructional flexibility. Moreover, by creating collaborative and engaging learning environments, teachers contribute to improved educational outcomes while simultaneously enhancing their own job satisfaction and professional competence (Hattie, 2023; Darling-Hammond et al., 2020). Modern education, influenced by constructivism and inquiry-based learning, positions students at the center of the teaching–learning process. Teachers who adopt the facilitator’s role experience several benefits:

1. Increased Student Engagement and Motivation

One of the most significant advantages of facilitative teaching is the increased engagement and intrinsic motivation of students. Teachers who adopt learner-centred instructional

strategies such as collaborative learning, inquiry-based learning, and project-based learning encourage active participation rather than passive listening. Students become more involved in classroom discussions, problem-solving activities, and knowledge construction, leading to higher levels of interest and sustained motivation. According to Hattie (2023), student engagement is strongly influenced by meaningful teacher–student interactions, timely feedback, and opportunities for active participation. Similarly, Prince (2004) concluded that active learning strategies significantly improve students' motivation and classroom engagement, thereby making teaching more effective and rewarding for educators.

2. Improved Learning Outcomes

Facilitative teaching promotes deeper conceptual understanding by encouraging students to analyse, question, and apply knowledge in authentic contexts rather than memorizing information. Teachers who facilitate inquiry and collaborative learning enable students to develop higher-order thinking skills, including critical thinking, creativity, communication, and problem-solving. Research by Freeman et al. (2014), based on a meta-analysis of 225 studies, found that active learning significantly improves academic performance and reduces failure rates compared to traditional lecture-based instruction. Similarly, Hattie (2023) identified formative assessment, classroom discussion, and metacognitive instruction as high-impact teaching practices that substantially enhance student achievement.

3. Enhanced Teacher–Student Relationships

Facilitative teaching fosters positive, respectful, and collaborative relationships between teachers and students. Rather than maintaining an authoritarian role, facilitators create supportive learning environments characterized by trust, empathy, open communication, and mutual respect. Such relationships encourage students to express their ideas freely, ask questions without hesitation, and participate actively in learning activities. Rogers (1969) argued that empathy, authenticity, and unconditional positive regard are fundamental characteristics of effective facilitative teaching. Research also demonstrates that strong teacher–student relationships positively influence students' academic achievement, emotional well-being, and classroom behaviour (Hattie, 2023).

4. Effective Classroom Management

Student-centred classrooms often experience fewer disciplinary problems because learners become actively involved in meaningful educational activities. Facilitative teaching encourages cooperation, shared responsibility, and self-regulation, reducing disruptive behaviour and improving classroom discipline. When students participate in decision-making

and collaborative learning, they develop greater ownership of the learning process and become more accountable for their actions. According to Johnson and Johnson (2017), cooperative learning promotes positive interdependence, social responsibility, and constructive peer relationships, thereby creating a more productive classroom environment.

5. Professional Growth and Continuous Learning

Teachers functioning as facilitators engage in continuous professional learning by adopting innovative pedagogical practices, integrating educational technologies, and reflecting on their instructional effectiveness. Facilitative teaching encourages educators to update their knowledge, experiment with new teaching strategies, and respond to the diverse needs of learners. Darling-Hammond et al. (2020) reported that sustained professional development significantly enhances teachers' instructional competence, confidence, and classroom effectiveness. Reflective practice also enables teachers to evaluate their teaching critically and make evidence-based improvements.

6. Greater Job Satisfaction

Facilitative teaching contributes to higher levels of professional fulfilment because teachers observe meaningful improvements in students' intellectual, social, and emotional development. Witnessing students become independent learners, critical thinkers, and confident communicators provides teachers with a strong sense of accomplishment. Research indicates that teachers who establish positive relationships with students and experience successful learning outcomes report greater professional satisfaction, lower levels of occupational stress, and stronger commitment to the teaching profession (Darling-Hammond et al., 2020).

7. Flexibility and Creativity in Teaching

The facilitator role provides teachers with greater autonomy to design innovative, learner-centred instructional experiences that address the diverse needs, interests, and abilities of students. Instead of relying exclusively on textbooks and lectures, facilitators incorporate project-based learning, case studies, digital technologies, experiential activities, simulations, and collaborative learning strategies. Such instructional flexibility enhances teachers' creativity and enables them to adapt teaching methods according to students' learning styles and classroom contexts. Mishra and Koehler (2006) emphasized that integrating pedagogical knowledge with technology allows teachers to create engaging and meaningful learning experiences.

8. Personal Fulfilment and Self-Satisfaction

One of the most rewarding aspects of facilitative teaching is the personal satisfaction teachers derive from observing students' academic progress, personal growth, and lifelong learning habits. Facilitators not only contribute to students' cognitive development but also help them develop confidence, resilience, communication skills, and ethical values. This holistic contribution strengthens teachers' professional identity and reinforces their commitment to education. Rogers (1969) maintained that facilitating meaningful learning is one of the most fulfilling responsibilities of educators because it empowers learners to realize their full potential while simultaneously enriching teachers' own professional lives.

Numerous studies have demonstrated that learner-centred classrooms significantly improve students' academic achievement, motivation, and higher-order thinking skills. Johnson and Johnson (2017) found that cooperative learning consistently enhances academic performance, interpersonal communication, and social responsibility.

Similarly, Prince (2004) reported that active learning strategies improve conceptual understanding, classroom participation, and long-term knowledge retention. Freeman et al. (2014), through a meta-analysis involving over 29,000 university students, concluded that active learning significantly increases student performance while reducing course failure rates compared to traditional lecturing.

Inquiry-based learning has also been shown to strengthen critical thinking and scientific reasoning. Hmelo-Silver (2004) reported that problem-based learning develops independent learning skills, collaboration, and analytical thinking, preparing students to solve authentic real-world problems.

Advantages of Good Facilitation for Students

Effective facilitation creates a learner-centred classroom environment where students actively participate in constructing knowledge rather than passively receiving information. Research in constructivism, collaborative learning, and experiential learning consistently demonstrates that facilitative teaching enhances students' academic achievement, motivation, critical thinking, communication, and social-emotional development. By encouraging inquiry, collaboration, reflection, and problem-solving, teachers enable learners to become autonomous, confident, and lifelong learners (Hattie, 2023; Vygotsky, 1978). The major advantages of effective facilitation for students are discussed below.

1. Creates a Lively, Engaging, and Enjoyable Learning Environment

A facilitative classroom is characterized by active interaction, collaboration, and meaningful participation. Instead of relying solely on lectures, teachers use discussions, projects, case

studies, simulations, and experiential activities that make learning enjoyable and relevant. Such learning environments increase students' curiosity, sustain their attention, and reduce classroom boredom. According to Dewey (1938), meaningful learning occurs when students actively engage with real-life experiences. Similarly, Freeman et al. (2014) found that active learning strategies significantly improve students' classroom engagement and academic success compared to traditional lecture-based instruction.

2. Enhances Students' Motivation and Active Participation

Facilitative teaching encourages students to take ownership of their learning by actively participating in classroom activities, discussions, and collaborative problem-solving. When students are encouraged to ask questions, express ideas, and contribute to learning, their intrinsic motivation increases significantly. Self-Determination Theory proposed by Deci and Ryan (2000) suggests that autonomy, competence, and relatedness are essential psychological needs that enhance students' intrinsic motivation. Teachers who function as facilitators satisfy these needs by providing meaningful choices, constructive feedback, and supportive learning environments.

3. Encourages the Expression of Diverse Perspectives

Learner-centred classrooms provide opportunities for students to share their ideas, opinions, and experiences openly. Facilitative teaching promotes dialogue, cooperative learning, and respect for diverse viewpoints, enabling learners to appreciate multiple perspectives while developing tolerance and democratic values. Vygotsky (1978) emphasized that social interaction is fundamental to cognitive development, as learners construct knowledge through dialogue and collaboration with peers and teachers. Johnson and Johnson (2017) further demonstrated that cooperative learning enhances communication skills, mutual respect, and interpersonal understanding among students.

4. Develops Decision-Making and Problem-Solving Skills

Facilitative teaching encourages students to participate actively in analysing problems, evaluating alternatives, and making informed decisions. Through inquiry-based learning, project-based learning, and collaborative discussions, learners develop higher-order cognitive abilities that prepare them for real-life challenges. Bruner (1966) argued that discovery learning enables students to develop analytical thinking and independent decision-making skills by actively exploring concepts rather than memorizing facts. Hmelo-Silver (2004) also reported that problem-based learning significantly improves students' critical thinking, reasoning, and problem-solving abilities.

5. Promotes Psychomotor and Affective Development through Experiential Learning

Facilitative teaching extends beyond cognitive development by addressing students' psychomotor and affective domains. Activities such as laboratory experiments, role plays, field visits, demonstrations, simulations, and project work enable students to develop practical skills, teamwork, empathy, emotional intelligence, and social responsibility. Kolb's (1984) Experiential Learning Theory explains that learning becomes meaningful when students engage in concrete experiences, reflective observation, conceptual understanding, and active experimentation. Such experiences contribute to holistic personality development and improve long-term retention of knowledge.

6. Enhances Self-Awareness and Reflective Thinking

An effective facilitator encourages students to reflect on their learning experiences, evaluate their strengths and weaknesses, and set personal learning goals. Reflection helps learners become self-directed, responsible, and capable of regulating their own learning processes. Zimmerman (2002) emphasized that self-regulated learners monitor their progress, evaluate their performance, and adopt appropriate strategies to improve learning outcomes. Reflective practices therefore strengthen students' confidence, self-efficacy, and lifelong learning habits.

7. Develops Essential Life Skills

Facilitative teaching provides numerous opportunities for students to develop essential life skills such as communication, collaboration, leadership, time management, creativity, adaptability, goal setting, and prioritization. These competencies are increasingly recognized as essential for success in higher education, employment, and citizenship. The National Education Policy (Government of India, 2020) emphasizes competency-based education that equips learners with twenty-first-century skills, including critical thinking, creativity, problem-solving, collaboration, and ethical decision-making. Likewise, UNESCO (2021) advocates learner-centred education that prepares students to become responsible, resilient, and lifelong learners capable of addressing global challenges.

Roles and Responsibilities of Teachers as Facilitators

The transformation of education from teacher-centred instruction to learner-centred pedagogy has significantly expanded the roles and responsibilities of teachers. In contemporary classrooms, teachers are no longer viewed merely as transmitters of knowledge; instead, they function as facilitators who create meaningful learning experiences, guide learners toward independent inquiry, and foster holistic development. Constructivist and socio-cultural theories of learning emphasize that knowledge is actively constructed through interaction,

reflection, and collaboration rather than passively received (Piaget, 1972; Vygotsky, 1978). Consequently, teachers perform multiple interconnected roles that contribute to students' cognitive, emotional, social, and moral development.

1. Teacher as a Guide

One of the primary responsibilities of a facilitator is to guide learners throughout the teaching–learning process. Rather than providing direct answers, facilitators encourage students to explore ideas, ask questions, and discover solutions independently. They provide appropriate scaffolding based on learners' needs until students become capable of performing tasks autonomously. Vygotsky's (1978) concept of the Zone of Proximal Development explains that effective guidance enables learners to achieve higher levels of understanding through appropriate support. Such guidance promotes learner autonomy, confidence, and independent thinking.

2. Teacher as a Spark of Curiosity

Curiosity is considered the foundation of meaningful learning. Effective facilitators stimulate intellectual curiosity by encouraging inquiry, questioning, experimentation, and exploration. They create learning situations where students investigate authentic problems and seek multiple solutions rather than memorize predetermined answers. Bruner (1966) argued that discovery learning promotes deeper conceptual understanding because students actively construct knowledge through exploration. Inquiry-based teaching therefore nurtures creativity, innovation, and lifelong learning habits.

3. Teacher as a Bridge to Understanding

Facilitators simplify complex concepts by connecting new knowledge with students' previous experiences and real-life situations. Through analogies, storytelling, demonstrations, examples, and visual representations, teachers make abstract concepts meaningful and understandable. Ausubel's (1968) theory of meaningful verbal learning emphasizes that learning becomes effective when new information is systematically related to learners' existing cognitive structures. This approach enhances conceptual clarity and long-term retention.

4. Teacher as a Cultivator of Critical Thinking

One of the essential responsibilities of teachers is to develop students' higher-order thinking skills. Facilitative teachers encourage learners to analyse information critically, evaluate evidence, formulate arguments, and solve authentic problems independently. Such instructional practices prepare students to become reflective thinkers capable of making

informed decisions in complex situations. Hattie (2023) identified classroom discussion, metacognitive strategies, and formative feedback as highly effective teaching practices that significantly improve students' critical thinking and academic achievement.

5. Teacher as a Confidence Catalyst

Facilitators create supportive learning environments where students feel psychologically safe to participate, make mistakes, and learn from experience. Through constructive feedback, encouragement, and recognition of students' efforts, teachers enhance learners' self-confidence, resilience, and academic self-efficacy. Rogers (1969) emphasized that empathy, authenticity, and unconditional positive regard are fundamental characteristics of facilitative teaching that foster learners' personal growth and self-belief.

6. Teacher as a Mediator and Motivator

Teachers act as mediators by connecting learners with appropriate learning resources, experiences, peers, and the broader social environment. They motivate students by designing meaningful learning experiences that address individual interests, abilities, and aspirations. According to Self-Determination Theory, learners become intrinsically motivated when their needs for autonomy, competence, and relatedness are fulfilled (Deci & Ryan, 2000). Facilitators therefore promote both academic success and holistic personality development.

7. Teacher as a Quality Learning Designer

Modern facilitators function as instructional designers who carefully plan learner-centred curricula, classroom activities, assessments, and technology-enhanced learning experiences. They integrate collaborative learning, project-based learning, experiential learning, and digital technologies to accommodate diverse learning needs. Mishra and Koehler's (2006) Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK) framework highlights the importance of integrating subject knowledge, pedagogy, and technology to design effective learning environments suitable for twenty-first-century education.

8. Teacher as an Enthusiastic and Dynamic Leader

Teachers' enthusiasm, commitment, and positive attitude significantly influence students' motivation and classroom participation. Dynamic facilitators inspire learners through effective communication, collaborative leadership, and genuine passion for teaching. They establish positive classroom climates where students feel respected, engaged, and motivated to achieve their full potential. Research consistently demonstrates that enthusiastic teaching positively influences students' academic engagement and learning outcomes (Hattie, 2023).

Challenges Faced by Teachers in Becoming Facilitators

Although learner-centred pedagogy offers numerous educational benefits, many teachers experience significant challenges while transitioning from traditional instructional practices to facilitative teaching. These challenges are often related to institutional constraints, classroom realities, professional competencies, and educational policies.

1. Managing Learner Diversity

Modern classrooms consist of students with diverse cultural backgrounds, learning styles, interests, abilities, and prior knowledge. Facilitators must differentiate instruction to ensure that every learner receives meaningful educational opportunities. Tomlinson (2017) emphasized that differentiated instruction requires continuous assessment and flexible teaching strategies, making classroom facilitation more demanding.

2. Balancing Multiple Professional Roles

Teachers simultaneously perform the roles of instructor, facilitator, mentor, counsellor, evaluator, classroom manager, and technology integrator. Managing these multiple responsibilities requires excellent organizational, interpersonal, and time-management skills. Darling-Hammond et al. (2020) reported that increasing professional expectations often contribute to teacher workload and occupational stress.

3. Transitioning from Teacher-Centred to Learner-Centred Pedagogy

Many teachers were themselves educated through traditional instructional methods and therefore find it challenging to adopt learner-centred pedagogies. Facilitative teaching requires teachers to relinquish complete control over classroom activities and encourage students to assume greater responsibility for learning. This pedagogical transition demands significant changes in beliefs, attitudes, and instructional practices.

4. Perceived Loss of Classroom Authority

Some teachers initially perceive facilitative teaching as reducing their authority because students become more actively involved in classroom discussions and decision-making. However, facilitation redefines authority rather than diminishing it. Teachers continue to provide leadership by guiding inquiry, maintaining academic standards, and supporting learners throughout the educational process.

5. Need for Continuous Professional Development

Effective facilitation requires competencies in inquiry-based learning, coaching, mentoring, active listening, formative assessment, inclusive education, and digital pedagogy. Teachers therefore require ongoing professional development to remain updated with evolving

educational practices. Darling-Hammond et al. (2020) concluded that sustained professional learning significantly improves instructional effectiveness.

6. Managing Classroom Dynamics

Ensuring equitable participation among all learners remains a major challenge. Facilitators must encourage shy students to participate while preventing dominant learners from monopolizing discussions. Effective classroom facilitation therefore requires strong interpersonal and classroom management skills.

7. Balancing Guidance with Learner Autonomy

Teachers must determine the appropriate level of instructional support to provide without restricting students' independent learning. Excessive guidance may discourage creativity, whereas insufficient guidance may create confusion. Vygotsky's (1978) scaffolding principle emphasizes the importance of gradually reducing teacher support as learners develop competence.

8. Changing Assessment Practices

Traditional examinations primarily assess factual knowledge, whereas facilitative teaching emphasizes conceptual understanding, collaboration, creativity, and problem-solving. Consequently, teachers must adopt formative assessment, portfolios, peer assessment, project evaluation, and reflective journals to assess learning comprehensively. Black and Wiliam (1998) demonstrated that formative assessment significantly improves student achievement.

9. Technology Integration

The increasing use of digital technologies, artificial intelligence, online learning platforms, and virtual classrooms requires teachers to continuously develop digital competencies. Many educators experience challenges related to limited technological resources, inadequate training, and unequal access to digital infrastructure, particularly in developing countries.

10. Student Resistance

Some learners accustomed to traditional lecture-based teaching may initially resist learner-centred instructional approaches because they require greater responsibility, collaboration, and independent learning. Facilitators must gradually cultivate students' confidence and readiness for active participation.

11. Time Management and Reflective Practice

Planning learner-centred activities, facilitating discussions, providing individualized feedback, and continuously reflecting on instructional effectiveness require considerable time

and effort. Reflective practice remains essential for improving facilitation skills and responding effectively to diverse classroom situations.

Suggestions for Teachers to Become Effective Facilitators

Effective facilitation requires continuous professional learning, reflective practice, and commitment to learner-centred education. The following recommendations may assist teachers in strengthening their facilitation competencies.

1. Engage in Continuous Professional Development

Teachers should regularly participate in workshops, seminars, online courses, action research, and professional learning communities to remain informed about emerging pedagogical innovations, educational technologies, and research-based instructional practices. Continuous professional development enhances instructional competence and adaptability (Darling-Hammond et al., 2020).

2. Encourage Informal and Formative Feedback

Regular feedback from students enables teachers to evaluate the effectiveness of instructional strategies and identify areas requiring improvement. Constructive feedback also strengthens teacher–student relationships and promotes collaborative learning environments. Hattie (2023) identified feedback as one of the most influential factors affecting student achievement.

3. Connect Prior Knowledge with New Learning

Facilitators should begin instruction by assessing learners' existing knowledge and experiences before introducing new concepts. According to Ausubel (1968), meaningful learning occurs when new information is systematically linked to learners' prior cognitive structures.

4. Practice Active Listening

Active listening enables teachers to understand students' concerns, learning difficulties, interests, and aspirations. By listening attentively and responding empathetically, facilitators establish trusting relationships that promote learner confidence, engagement, and psychological well-being. Rogers (1969) regarded empathic listening as a fundamental characteristic of effective facilitative teaching.

5. Assess Learners' Knowledge and Learning Needs

Continuous assessment of students' cognitive, social, and emotional development enables teachers to adapt instructional strategies according to individual learning needs. Diagnostic

assessment, observation, classroom interaction, and formative evaluation provide valuable information for designing differentiated learning experiences that maximize student success.

Conclusion

In today's fast-paced world, where parents often work long hours and students face complex challenges, the teacher's role as a facilitator becomes even more vital. Beyond academic instruction, facilitators nurture emotional intelligence, moral values, and social awareness. They help students become self-reliant, confident, and collaborative learners.

The facilitator's role thus extends beyond traditional teaching—it encompasses mentorship, guidance, friendship, and emotional support. Teachers as facilitators inspire learners to discover knowledge for themselves, think critically, and contribute meaningfully to society. Ultimately, a facilitator is not just a guide to learning but a catalyst for lifelong growth and transformation.

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