**2.5 Motivational Techniques in Teaching of Mathematics**

Students often need motivation to stay dedicated to mastering mathematics.

To motivate means “To provide with an incentive; move to action; impel.”. Motivating a person is not an easy task. Even motivating self is so difficult. Motivation is the key to success in reaching certain goals in life.

1. Highly Motivated Math teacher: To motivate someone else, first one has to be motivated himself/herself. Otherwise, he/she cannot pass the finer points to others. The urge to learn should be the same - whether one is a student or a teacher
2. Arouse students’ interest: Many students perform poorly because they do not understand what to do or why they should do it. Teachers should spend more time explaining why a specific topic is being taught, why the topic or approach or activity is important/interesting/worthwhile. This way, the teacher’s enthusiasm will be transmitted to the students and they are more likely to become more interested.
3. Individual needs of students: Every student is unique, their learning needs and styles are different, when a teacher plan learning experience, take care of these individual needs, that will in turn motivate every child to comprehend mathematics.
4. Correlating mathematics to everyday life and environment: If students think math is relevant to their lives, they will be excited or motivated in math class.
5. Move From examples to generalisation: Presenting conclusions first and then providing examples robs students of the joy of discovery. Why not present some examples first and ask students to make sense of them, to generalize about them, to draw the conclusions themselves?
6. Providing Intrinsic and Extrinsic motivators: Example students get a star mark for correct answers, an opportunity to jump to next module, or little more high graded tasks when he completes one.
7. Math Club: Make the students involved in a mathematics club, make them engaged in math related discussions and talks
8. Recreational Mathematics: Math games, Math puzzles, Math pattern drawing, all such activities motivate math learning.
9. Utilisation of ICT resources: Certain topics demands visualisation of the concepts with clarity, different ICT resources, for example GeoGebra can be used for meaningful comprehension of abstract math concepts
10. Use of varied strategies and teaching aids: Math classes have to be made more interesting using a number of strategies and teaching aids as the topics demands for.
11. Stimulus varying classes: Sustaining interest in mathematics classes in equally important as arousing interest, so through out the classes the teacher must give varied learning experiences for students, switching from oral to written or oral to visual, etc.
12. Accepting students’ responses: Teachers must have an open mind to accept pupil’s responses, also develop the lessons, giving them a feeling that they are active participants in the Teaching learning process.
13. Begin from their previous knowledge: Students will highly motivated if the content begins from what they have already mastered.