PANTAO
The International Journal of the Humanities and Social Sciences
Volume 5, Issue 2
ISSN 3028-0877 | DOI 10.69651/2022PIJHSS

Improvement of instructional tools and teaching strategies

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the worldwide progress of teaching tools and strategies, focusing on how digital technologies, curriculum-aligned materials, mobile learning, and open educational resources are transforming contemporary education to enhance engagement, accessibility, and learning results. By investigating issues such as technological limitations, inadequate teacher training, lack of resources, and misalignment with educational objectives, the study underscores ongoing gaps that impede effective instructional innovation. Through a comprehensive review of various educational methodologies, including learner-centered approaches, culturally responsive teaching, scaffolding, project-based learning, collaboration, and data-driven instruction, the research recognizes evidence-based strategies that promote more inclusive, effective, and future-ready teaching and learning environments across the globe.

Keywords: Digital technology, AI-Powered, mobile learning, curriculum-aligned resources, Interactive Radio Instruction, open educational resources, tangible resources, Uruguay's Plan Ceibal, traditional teacher-centered, memorization-focused, interactive technology, High Impact Teaching Strategies (HITS), explicit instruction, differentiation, collaborative learning, technology integration, learner-centered, Culturally Sensitive Pedagogy (CSP), scaffolding, project-based learning, collaboration, data-driven.

Date Submitted: April 6, 2026
Date Accepted: April 8, 2026
Date Published: April 16, 2026

INTRODUCTION

Instructional tools are resources, technologies, or materials utilized by educators to aid in teaching, boost student interest, and support educational goals (Chisunum, 2024). They vary from conventional items like whiteboards to digital platforms such as Kahoot! Google Classroom, and simulations, which aim to clarify complex ideas and enhance educational results (Kharchenko, 2024) while Teaching strategies refer to the various methods, techniques,

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DOI: http://doi.org/10.69651/PIJHSS0502968

Recommended citation:
Lombreno, J. M. M., & Galigao, R. P. (2026). Improvement of instructional tools and teaching strategies. Pantao (The International Journal of the Humanities and Social Sciences) 5 (2), 1130-1140. http://doi.org/10.69651/PIJHSS0502968

and procedures that educators employ to present content, engage learners, and promote learning (Abulhul, 2021). These strategies are selected based on educational objectives, student requirements, and the context of the subject matter to guarantee effective knowledge transfer and active involvement. They encompass approaches like active learning, differentiation, and scaffolding.

Enhancing instructional resources entails incorporating digital technologies, ensuring that materials correspond with learning objectives, and embracing a continuous, data-informed process of reflection (Chakravarty, 2025). Important approaches consist of- utilizing interactive tools (such as Nearpod and Kahoot!), learning management systems (like Google Classroom), and AI/VR technologies to boost engagement (Ragab, 2025). Successful enhancement necessitates gathering student feedback, assessing the effectiveness of tools, and applying iterative adjustments to improve student learning outcomes (Irons, 2021).

On the other hand, enhancing teaching methods requires the incorporation of active learning strategies, such as project-based learning, cooperative learning, and inquiry-based approaches, to increase engagement and learning results (Nagamalla, 2025). Essential enhancements involve utilizing diverse technologies, offering prompt feedback, fostering solid relationships between teachers and students, and applying cognitive science principles like spaced repetition and retrieval practice (Narkhede, 2024).

The advancement of teaching resources and methods worldwide is now propelled by a swift, technology-led transformation focused on enhancing personalization, student involvement, and fairness, particularly emphasizing artificial intelligence (AI), blended learning, and data-informed insights (Layng, 2023). Significant trends reveal a movement towards student-focused learning in the 21st century and the integration of AI as an assistive resource for both teachers and learners.

Significant challenges and deficiencies in enhancing instructional tools primarily revolve around technological constraints, teacher skill levels, limited resources, and a lack of alignment with educational goals (Buabeng, 2025). These factors frequently lead to minimal engagement, diminished understanding, and ineffective teaching methods and recognized issues and deficiencies in enhancing teaching strategies cover pedagogical, systemic, and technological areas, frequently resulting in an adherence to conventional methods despite a drive for innovation (Bakar, 2021). Significant gaps involve challenges in customizing instruction to meet varied learning requirements, insufficient time for training, and limited support from institutions.

This paper focus of revealing theory which subtle and address the identified gaps in instructional enhancement which is essential to conduct a thorough analysis of the findings that highlight recurring technological, pedagogical, and systemic deficiencies that hinder effective teaching and learning. Some challenges, such as technological limitations, varying teacher competencies, insufficient resources, and misalignment with educational goals to underscore the need to verify whether current strategies adequately respond to these barriers and support meaningful instructional innovation. Similarly, persistent reliance on traditional methods, difficulties in customizing instruction for diverse learners, and limited institutional support reveal deeper structural issues that require careful examination to determine their root causes and implications. These conclusions allow for a clearer understanding of how these interconnected gaps impact learner engagement, instructional effectiveness, and the overall success of educational reforms, ensuring that proposed solutions are evidence-based and contextually grounded.

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Statement of the problem

This research analyzes the significant aim to explore how the integration of digital technologies can enhance teaching strategies and instructional tools by aligning resources with educational objectives and utilizing active, student-centered approaches to boost engagement and learning results. It intends to investigate the persistent challenges related to technology, pedagogy, and systems, including limited resources, inadequate teacher training, and the struggle to customize instruction, to assess whether existing methods effectively tackle these barriers to innovation. In the end, the research seeks to uncover evidence-based solutions that enhance teaching effectiveness, foster equitable learning environments, and ensure that advancements in educational practices are sustainable and relevant to the context.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses data mining methods to systematically reviewing and synthesizing on instructional tools and teaching strategies to identify recurring themes, gaps, and challenges that involve examining technological, pedagogical, and systemic factors highlighted by various authors, comparing their findings, and categorizing the issues related to resource limitations, teacher competencies, instructional alignment, and student-centered practices.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Enhancing teaching resources and methods requires aligning educational materials with desired learning objectives, incorporating technology such as interactive applications (like Nearpod and Canva), and employing data-informed, hands-on learning strategies (SWARGIARY, 2025). Successful techniques involve personalized instruction, gradual skill development, project-based activities, and ongoing feedback mechanisms (Petrosino, 2025).

Educational tools, such as digital technologies and physical resources, greatly improve learning by heightening student involvement, enabling tailored educational experiences, and enhancing efficiency (Kalyani, 2024). Important advantages consist of better collaboration, round-the-clock access to a variety of resources, instant feedback, and the cultivation of vital digital skills needed in the 21st century.

Successful teaching techniques, like project-based learning, scaffolding, and cooperative grouping can enhance student results by raising engagement levels, improving retention, and promoting critical thinking skills (Williamson, 2023). These approaches offer personalized assistance, increase motivation, encourage interaction among peers, and cater to various learning needs, resulting in a more profound comprehension of the material.

The swift advancement of educational methods in the 21st century has underscored the pressing necessity to enhance teaching tools and strategies in order to more effectively foster student engagement, enrich comprehension, and improve overall learning results. Here are the following improvement of Instructional tools across all continents:

Digital technology

Digital technology revolutionizes education by moving from traditional passive learning to active, personalized experiences (Attahakul, 2024). Essential tools like AI, learning management systems, simulations, and interactive whiteboards boost engagement with immersive content and immediate feedback. These innovations facilitate tailored learning

speeds, enhance access to resources, and increase teacher efficiency, equipping students for a career in the digital economy. Continents apply these tools are Asian, European, Australian, African and North American nations.

AI-powered

Improve education by delivering tailored learning experiences, streamlining administrative processes such as grading, and providing round-the-clock assistance through chatbots (Musundire, 2025). These technologies examine student data to develop customized lesson plans, enhance engagement with interactive content, and boost learning results by enabling educators to implement targeted interventions. Some continents like Asia, Europea, Australian, and North American are powered from AI technology.

Mobile learning

(M-learning) enhances educational tools by offering universal access to learning materials, facilitating tailored, self-directed, and adaptable learning opportunities that increase student involvement and retention (Abduljawad, 2023). An analysis of mobile learning (M-Learning) in education. By supporting microlearning and engaging content, it transforms education from conventional, rigid practices to vibrant, student-focused experiences, encouraging better communication and teamwork. Asia and Africa use mobile learning to improve instructional tools.

Curriculum-aligned resources

Resources aligned with the curriculum enhance instructional tools by ensuring that teaching materials, assessments, and learning activities directly support required educational standards (Tekir, 2019). These resources strengthen instruction by offering consistent, high-quality, and engaging materials, such as digital tools and interactive content—that promote deeper student comprehension and enable differentiated instruction to accommodate various learning needs.

Interactive Radio Instruction

Interactive Radio Instruction (IRI) represents a major advancement compared to conventional passive educational tools by converting radio into an interactive and student-focused learning method (Burns, 2023). This educational technology is not only highly effective but also cost-efficient, making it suitable for low-resource and remote environments where it enhances learning quality, boosts student engagement, and provides training for teachers.

Open Educational Resources

Open Educational Resources (OER) enhance teaching resources by offering free, adaptable, and high-quality materials, including digital textbooks, interactive multimedia, and simulations, that boost student involvement, equity, and cost-effectiveness (Nyamboga, 2024). These openly licensed materials enable educators to tailor content to meet the unique needs of students, promote innovative teaching methods, and guarantee access to the latest information, all of which contribute to supporting diverse learners and enhancing educational results.

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Tangible resources

Tangible resources, commonly called manipulatives or concrete learning materials, are physical items that teachers utilize to enhance instructional methods (Gnawali, 2025), enabling students to handle, shift, and interact with them for a deeper comprehension of abstract ideas. These resources improve teaching by connecting theoretical knowledge with real-world application, especially for younger students or those facing learning challenges.

Uruguay's Plan Ceibal (1-to-1 laptop distribution)

The Escuela Nueva model in Colombia has greatly enhanced teaching resources by transitioning from a passive, teacher-dominated method (Piedrahita Cardona, 2023) of rote learning to an engaging, student-focused strategy that emphasizes self-guided learning materials, modular curricula, and interactive classroom tools. Designed to meet the requirements of multigrade rural schools, these resources enable children to progress at their own pace, encouraging creativity, critical thinking, and the development of social-emotional skills.

In recent years, teaching strategies around the world have continuously evolved to meet the changing needs of learners. As classrooms become more diverse and technology-driven, educators are adopting new approaches that promote active learning, collaboration, and critical thinking. Here are the following improvement of teaching strategies across all continents:

Traditional teacher-centered

Conventional teacher-centered approaches, which emphasize direct instruction, lectures, and organized classroom environments, can enhance teaching effectiveness and facilitate knowledge transfer (Durdyyeva, 2025). Although often seen as passive in comparison to contemporary methods, this approach remains beneficial for presenting basic concepts and, when applied as a deliberate and structured strategy, can improve academic achievement in conjunction with modern techniques.

Memorization-focused

Memorization-focused teaching strategies, when designed for "meaningful memorization (Mukmin, 2026)" rather than just rote repetition, significantly improve long-term retention, build foundational knowledge, and increase learner confidence. Modern educational approaches integrate memorization through active recall, spaced repetition, and visualization, transforming it from a mechanical exercise into a tool that supports higher-order thinking.

Interactive technology

This enhances teaching methods by creating active, personalized, and captivating learning settings (CG, 2024). Resources such as interactive whiteboards, gamified applications (Kahoot!), and virtual simulations (AR/VR) simplify complicated ideas, increase student involvement, and support immediate formative assessment. These tools enable educators to shift from traditional instruction to a focus on student-centered learning.

High Impact Teaching Strategies (HITS)

A strategy that comprise ten research-supported, evidence-driven teaching methods aimed at boosting student achievements and improving the effectiveness of educators (Petal, 2020). Created by educators such as John Hattie and Robert Marzano, these strategies encompass goal-setting, organized lessons, direct instruction, constructive feedback, and teamwork, all of which enhance student learning, especially for essential knowledge.

Explicit instruction

Explicit instruction enhances teaching approaches by offering organized, transparent, and research-based -techniques that simplify intricate ideas into smaller, more digestible parts, thereby lessening cognitive load for students (Gafoor, 2024). It increases student success through demonstration, regular assessments of comprehension, and structured practice, promoting active involvement through diverse responses.

Differentiation

Enhances teaching methods by intentionally customizing content, processes, and outcomes to meet the varied needs of students, promoting greater engagement and inclusivity (Sharma, 2024). By modifying instruction according to students' readiness, interests, and learning styles, teachers abandon "one-size-fits-all" approaches, guaranteeing that every student can partake in high-quality learning experiences.

Collaborative learning

Collaborative learning enhances instructional methods by transforming the role of the teacher from a presenter to a guide, encouraging greater student involvement, analytical thinking, and the development of interpersonal skills through organized, active collaboration (Mugabekazi, 2025). This methodology improves educational results through peer teaching, varied viewpoints, and heightened student accountability for their own learning.

Technology integration

Incorporating technology into education transforms teaching methods from being centered around the teacher to focusing on the student, boosting engagement with interactive resources such as Kahoot! and various learning games and simulations (Holbrey, 2020). It improves teaching effectiveness by supporting data-informed instruction, encouraging teamwork through project-based learning, and equipping students with essential digital skills for the 21st century.

Learner-centered

Methods enhance teaching techniques by moving the emphasis from teacher-directed lectures to active participation, teamwork, and independence among students (Rohach, 2024). This transition fosters a deeper comprehension, encourages critical analysis, and creates personalized learning experiences that reflect the unique needs, interests, and diverse backgrounds of students. Educators serve as facilitators, boosting engagement and accountability.

Culturally sensitive pedagogy (CSP)

Culturally responsive teaching (CRT) enhances educational practices by incorporating students' cultural identities, backgrounds, and viewpoints into lessons to increase involvement and academic success (Abdalla, 2024). It advances instructional effectiveness by creating inclusive and secure spaces, utilizing a variety of resources, and ensuring that curricula reflect students' experiences, converting conventional approaches into relevant, learner-focused education.

Scaffolding

A powerful instructional approach that enhances student learning by dividing complicated tasks into smaller, more manageable parts, offering temporary support systems (such as demonstrations or checklists), and systematically withdrawing assistance as learners gain proficiency (Uzzi, 2024). It boosts engagement, understanding, and independence within a student's Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD).

Project-based learning

Project-based learning (PBL) enhances educational methods by moving away from traditional lecturing to a more active, student-focused style, boosting student involvement, critical analysis, and practical application (Rubino, 2024). It enables educators to guide comprehensive explorations of genuine issues, promoting teamwork and increasing the retention of knowledge over time.

Collaboration

Collaboration among teachers enhances teaching techniques by promoting a sense of shared accountability, facilitating the sharing of effective practices, and encouraging professional development (Khasawneh, 2023), all of which contribute to increased student involvement and better academic results. Through activities like observing one another, co-planning lessons, and analyzing data together, educators enhance their teaching approaches and foster more inclusive and productive learning spaces.

Data-driven

Data-informed education enhances teaching methods by leveraging student performance, engagement, and assessment information to guide instruction, rather than depending on assumptions (Brazauskienė, 2025). Educators examine this information to pinpoint learning gaps, customize instruction, and adjust teaching methods in real-time, leading to better student outcomes, focused interventions, and increased engagement.

Findings

Digital technology improves teaching tools by facilitating active and tailored learning through artificial intelligence systems, simulations, and interactive platforms. Innovations powered by AI further enhance instruction (Aggarwal, 2023) by developing personalized learning paths, streamlining tasks, and providing smart feedback. Mobile learning boosts the effectiveness of instruction by offering flexible, accessible, and self-directed opportunities for a wide range of learners. Curriculum-aligned materials, along with Open Educational

Resources and Interactive Radio Instruction, elevate instructional quality by providing standard-compliant, inclusive, and affordable educational resources. Concrete resources and initiatives like Uruguay's Plan Ceibal increase equitable access and enhance comprehension through hands-on experiences and universal device availability.

Traditional teacher-centered strategies support teaching by providing structured delivery of foundational knowledge that promotes clarity and academic rigor (Mukhtarova, 2026). Memorization-focused approaches contribute to long-term mastery when applied meaningfully to strengthen retention and cognitive processing. Interactive technology enhances instruction by creating dynamic, engaging, and feedback-rich environments that make complex content easier to understand. High Impact Teaching Strategies further improve teaching through research-based methods that emphasize clear goals, structured lessons, effective feedback, and collaboration. Explicit instruction boosts comprehension by breaking down complex skills into manageable steps and reducing cognitive load. Differentiation and collaborative learning strengthen teaching by addressing diverse learner needs while promoting peer interaction, communication, and shared problem-solving. Learner-centered, culturally responsive, scaffolded, project-based, and data-driven approaches collectively elevate teaching by fostering independence, inclusivity, deep inquiry, and targeted support.

CONCLUSION

The research findings from various continents indicate the rapid improvement of instructional tools across continents demonstrates a global commitment to enhancing student engagement, accessibility, and learning outcomes. From digital technologies to low-cost resources like Interactive Radio Instruction, each tool contributes uniquely to meeting diverse educational needs. Collectively, these innovations show that effective learning environments depend on both technological advancement and equitable access.

Advancements in teaching strategies further highlight the shift toward more interactive, student-centered, and culturally responsive approaches. Modern methods such as differentiation, collaborative learning, and project-based learning emphasize deeper understanding rather than surface-level knowledge. These strategies strengthen the ability of educators to meet the varied needs of learners in today's dynamic classrooms.

Overall, the combined progress in instructional tools and teaching strategies reinforces the global movement toward more inclusive, engaging, and effective education. By embracing technology, research-based methods, and learner-centered philosophies, educators are better equipped to support meaningful learning for all students. As these improvements continue to evolve, they pave the way for a more adaptive, equitable, and future-ready education system.

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