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FACULTY OF NURSING SCIENCES

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METHODS OF TEACHING:

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METHOD OF TEACHING:

TEACHING METHODS:

LECTURE METHOD	EXHIBITION
DEMONSTRATION	PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION
GROUP DISCUSSION	COMPUTER ASSISTED LEARNING
SEMINAR	MICROTEACHING
SYMPOSIUM	PROBLEM BASED LEARNING
PANEL DISCUSSION	SELF- INSTRUCTIONAL MODULE
ROLE PLAY	SIMULATION
PROJECT	
FIELD TRIP	
WORKSHOP	

GROUP DISCUSSION



GROUP DISCUSSION:

Introduction:

The term group discussion stand for the discussion held within the group, i.e. interchange of ideas between students and the teacher or among a group of students.

Organizational procedure:

Teacher is the leader of this group on account of his status, functions and responsibilities, usually three stages and steps are there in group discussion:

- 1) Planning and setting**
- 2) Active, democratic and useful**
- 3) Evaluating the outcome**

General instruction:

- 1) Speak clearly, concise and not repeat yourself.**
- 2) Speak audibly, if you don not understand, ask them to clarify in a polite manner.**
- 3) Have to speak in a proper tone, not be harsh.**
- 4) If you do not speak in an intelligent manner, other member assume that you are unintelligent.**

- 5) If a statement has to be disagreed, do it in a manner that is tactful.**
- 6) Avoid using technical terms that are not understood by the group.**
- 7) Cultural background of individual will also play a role, how they speak.**

Advantages:

- 1) Active participation of students.**
- 2) Motivates students for group activities & cooperative task.**
- 3) Motivates to listen but at the same time you can speak like a leader.**
- 4) Student develop critical thinking, analyzing, synthesizing, evaluating, inferring, problem solving etc.**
- 5) It teaches student not to accept any idea blindly.**

Disadvantage:

- 1) Group discussion may go out of track.**
- 2) Require more space than lecture.**
- 3) It is time consuming.**
- 4) It is difficult to monitor the progress of many small group.**
- 5) When dominant members are not controlled it can affect the other member participation.**

SEMINAR



MEANING:

1. A meeting for discussion or training.
2. Group of student meeting together to discuss topic with teacher.
3. Group of supervised students doing research or advanced study.

DEFINITION:

Seminar is a group of members come together to exchange views of current problems or to share with others their own experiences, experiments, discoveries etc.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Opportunity to participate in methods of scientific analysis and research procedure.
2. To promote deeper understanding.
3. Help students to develop skills in reading and comprehension.
4. It enable students to gain experience in self evaluation and evaluation of others.

STEPS INVOLVED IN PRESENTATION OF SEMINAR:

- I. Participants preparation
- II. Preparation of contents
- III. Preparation of environment for presentation
- IV. Presentation of seminar
- V. Evaluation and grading of seminar

SEMINAR FORMAT:

For discussing about disease condition contents are:

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Definition**
- 3. Related anatomy & physiology**
- 4. Etiology & risk factors**
- 5. Incidence & occurrence**
- 6. Pathophysiology**
- 7. Diagnostic evaluation**
- 8. Clinical manifestation**
- 9. Management**
- 10. Complications**
- 11. Summary**
- 12. Bibliography**

CRITERIA FOR GOOD SEMINAR:

1. Seminar group preferably is limited to 10 to 15 students with a maximum of 25.
2. Duration of meeting is usually 1 to 2 hours.
3. Leader of discussion is the teacher.
4. Student also function as chairman.
5. Effective use of seminar method requires a background of knowledge.
6. Members must come prepared with material for presentation and discussion.

ADVANTAGES:

1. Seminar helps students to increase responsibilities.
2. It helps to do thorough study on subject.
3. It helps to improve leadership qualities.
4. It is an effective method of problem solving.
5. It will help to improve curriculum.

DISADVANTAGES:

1. It is useful only for upper division students.
2. It needs preliminary planning.
3. Members must come prepared with material for presentation and discussion.
4. Proper planning is needed to arrange seminar.

ROLE OF MEMBERS IN SEMINAR:

1) Student:

- Expected to do library work
- Collect the relevant content
- Content should be clear and well stated
- Utilize the AV Aids
- Should be well prepared before presentation

2) Teacher:

- Help student to select appropriate topic
- Guide student to select the content
- Suggest available sources of information

DEMONSTRATION

DEFINITION - DEMONSTRATION

Demonstration is the method of teaching by **exhibition and **explanation**, combined to illustrate a procedure or experiment.**

PURPOSES OF DEMONSTRATION

- **To improve skill of the student**
- **Provide a vicarious learning experience**
- **Visual representation helps to memorize the content**
- **Observation skill will be improved**
- **Improves the confidence level**

PHASES OF DEMONSTRATION

- **Planning & Preparation phase**



PHASES OF DEMONSTRATION

- **Performance phase**



PHASES OF DEMONSTRATION

- **Evaluation phase**



ADVANTAGES OF DEMONSTRATION

- **Enhances observation skill of the student.**
- **Stimulates the sense organs of the students.**
- **Helps to bring the clinical situation in the classroom.**
- **Helps to integrate theory and practice.**
- **Enhances confidence level of the students.**

DISADVANTAGES OF DEMONSTRATION

- **Time consuming**
- **Only a limited number of students can be arranged at a time.**
- **All the procedures cannot be demonstrate clearly**
- **Teacher who do not have mastery of skill cannot demonstrate the procedure.**

Symposium



INTRODUCTION:

Symposium is a type of socialized technique whereas each of participants is expected to present a well reasoned argument or point of view with respect to the problem being discussed.

MEANING:

Syn- together

Posis- a drinking

1. A drinking parting at which there was intellectual conversation.
2. Any meeting or social gathering at which ideas are freely exchanged.

DEFINITION:

Symposium is a method of group discussion in which two or more persons under the direction of chairman present separate speeches which gives several aspects of one question.

MEMBERS INVOLVED IN SYMPOSIUM:

1. Chairman
2. Speaker
3. Audience

PRINCIPLES:

1. Chairman has to introduce the topic and has to lead the meeting.
2. Discussion among symposium members is not allowed.
3. Chairman takes charge over the topics distributed to the speakers.
4. Speakers present the topics through speech or paper reading.
5. To the conclusion chairman is responsible for summarizing the topic.

ROLE OF CHAIRMAN:

1. Selection of topic.
2. Distribution of topic.
3. Guide the speaker towards goal.
4. Control over the group.
5. Summarizing and giving conclusions.

ROLE OF SPEAKER:

1. Preparation of the topics
2. Presentation of the topics

ROLE OF AUDIENCE:

1. Listens over the program.
2. Arising questions and clarifying the doubts during the end.

TECHNIQUES:

1. Success depends largely on personnel involved.
2. Experts in various field experiences can yield more information.
3. Good planning and organization.
4. All the members should know the objectives.

ADVANTAGES:

1. It presents on wider basis for discussion than lecture method.
2. It has greater organization than other discussion.
3. Persons involved have different roles to play which avoid conflicts.
4. Audience can get wide sets of knowledge from different exposure.
5. It acts in a disciplined way of both teaching and learning.

DISADVANTAGES:

1. No discussion among symposia members.
2. Topics should be given by chairperson.
3. Inadequate opportunity for all the students to participate.
4. Speakers are limited to 15 to 20 min.
5. Absence of rehearsal of the program.

Panel discussion



INTRODUCTION:

Panel discussion is a discussion in which 4 to 8 qualified personnel sit and discuss the topic in front of a large group or audience.

Panel discussion has a chairperson (moderator) and 4 to 8 speakers. The success of the panel discussion depends upon the chairperson.

He is the one who has to keep the discussion going and develop a train of thought.

PANEL DISCUSSION TECHNIQUE:

1. One chairperson and 4-8 speakers sit in front of large audience.
2. Chairperson opens the meeting, welcomes the group and introduces panel speakers.
3. Topic is introduced briefly by chairperson and then invites the panel speakers to present their view.
4. There is no specific agenda, no order of speaking & no set of speeches.
5. Chairperson opens the discussion for audience by inviting them to participate in discussion.

ADVANTAGES:

1. It is an extremely effective method of education, if it is properly planned.
2. Information reaches to a large number of audience.
3. It allows experts to present different opinions.
4. It provokes better discussion.
5. Allows experts to present different opinions.

DISADVANTAGE:

1. Experts may not be good speakers.
2. Personalities may overshadow content.
3. Subject may not be in logical order.

Role play



INTRODUCTION:

Role playing is a dramatization based on a particular theme. It helps students to experience the situation emotionally and to develop insight. It also encourage thinking and creativity.

DEFINITION:

1. Role play is the spontaneous acting out of a clearly defined situation, usually done in front of a group with time allotted at conclusion for discussion and used to practice real life situation.
2. Role playing is the technique where the teacher puts student in a situation about which they want to teach the students

PURPOSE OF ROLE PLAY:

- To develop communication skills
- To involve everybody to work co-operatively for a common goal
- To try new behaviors in the presence of co-learners
- To experience the situation emotionally and to develop insight
- To encourage thinking and creativity
- To create motivation and involvement

STEPS OF ROLE PLAY:

According to Richards (1985), the following are the steps of role play:

- 1. Preliminary activity:**
- 2. Model dialogue**
- 3. Learning to perform the role play**
- 4. Performing the role play**
- 5. Follow- up**

USES OF ROLE PLAY IN NURSING:

1. It helps in developing leadership quality
2. It help in problem solving
3. It helps to identify and analyze situation
4. To practice selected behavior in real life situation
5. It encourages independent thinking and action
6. It helps the nurse to understand patient problem and solve them

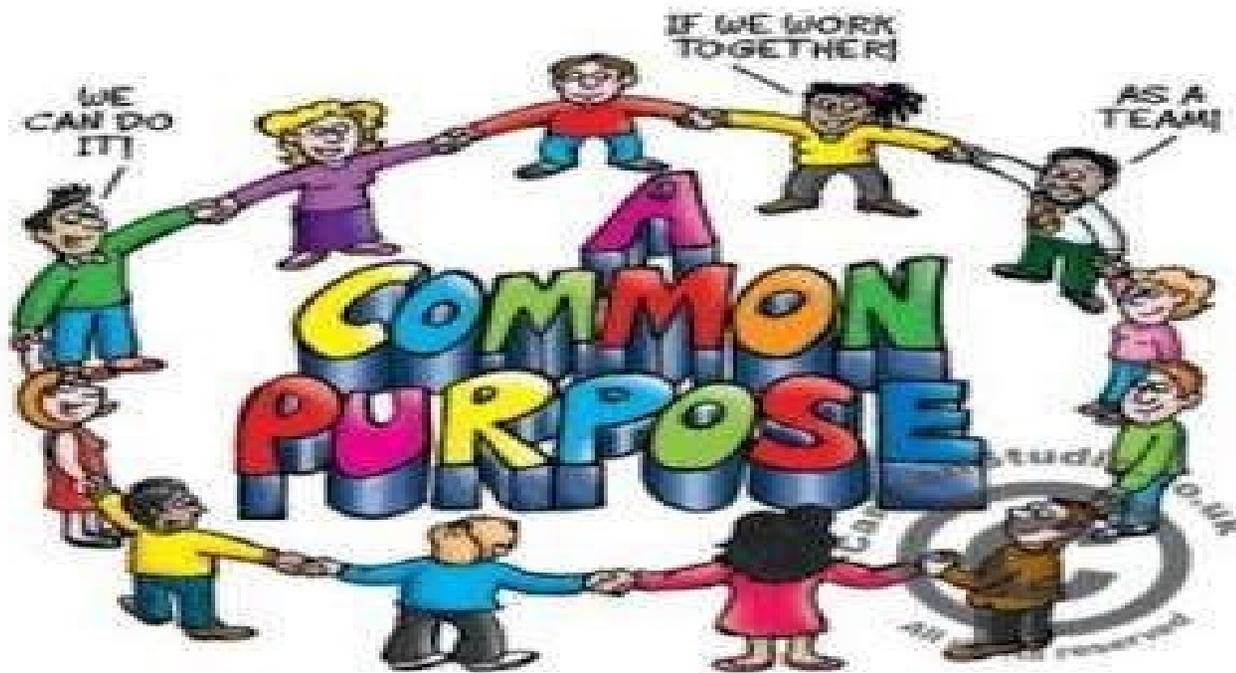
ADVANTAGES:

1. It provide opportunity to practice new skills
2. It help in group problem solving
3. It help to develop sensitivity to another feeling
4. It encourages students in independent thinking
5. It promotes activity and interest in students
6. It instills confidence in the students.

DISADVANTAGES:

1. It is time consuming
2. Requires careful planning, preparation, rehearsal
3. Learners may have difficulty in their roles
4. Group members may be too shy in participating
5. Role playing should not be used when pressure of time is present.

Project method



INTRODUCTION:

According to **Sir John Dewey** “ What is to be taught should have a direct relationship with the actual happening in life”, this central idea forms the core basis of project method.

DEFINITION:

Stevenson (1922), “A project is a problematic act carried to completion in its most natural setting”.

Kilpatrick (1921), “A project is a whole- hearted purposeful activity proceeding in a social environment”.

Ballard, H.G. (1936), “A project is a bit of real life that has been imported into school”.

STEPS INVOLVED IN PROJECT METHOD:

1. Providing a situation
2. Choosing and purposing of the project
3. Planning of the project
4. Execution of the project
5. Evaluation of the project
6. Recording of the project

ADVANTAGES:

1. It arouses and maintains the interest of student
2. It gives the student freedom of thought and action
3. It establishes a definite, tangible, ascertainable goal and what progress is being made and when it is completed
4. This method allows growth through activity on the part of the learner
5. It develop a spirit of cooperation and community interest.

DISADVANTAGES:

- Wrong selection of topics
- Over consumption of time
- Availability and cost of materials
- When individual projects are overemphasized, there may be overdevelopment of individualism and under development of cooperation and group responsibility

Field trip



INTRODUCTION:

Direct experience with reality provides an excellent opportunity for sensory learning, field trip is a first audio-visual aid to be introduced in audio-visual media for effective learning.

The specific advantage of field trip is that after the trip students just say, I have seen, instead of I have read about or I have been told.

DEFINITIONS:

Field trip is defined as an educational procedure by which the student studies first hand objectives and materials in the natural environment.

-(Heidgerken)

Field trip is defined as most concrete and the real best visual techniques which bring the pupil into direct contact with the real life situation.

-(Bhatia)

OBJECTIVES:

- To apply theory into practice
- To evaluate the result of new practice
- To enrich the classroom instruction
- To develop observational skills
- To improve social interaction among the students
- To refresh students knowledge
- To obtain baseline data
- To develop creativity skill among students

PURPOSE:

1. It helps to furnish first hand information
2. It helps to co-relate and blend school life without side world by providing a direct touch with community situation
3. It helps to develop keenness and observational skills
4. Field trip provide opportunity to apply what is taught and verify what is learned
5. Field trip provides actual source material for study
6. Field trip helps to develop aesthetic sense in students

TYPES OF FIELD TRIPS:

1. Local school trip
2. Community trip
3. Tour or journey
4. Imaginary tour
5. Inter school visits or inter college visit
6. Individual trip

RESPONSIBILITIES OF TEACHER:

1. Check the presence of all students and see that no student is missing
2. Adequate information should be given to the students
3. Guide and supervise the students during the trip
4. Safety rules to be followed strictly throughout the trip
5. Teacher should encourage unity, discipline among the group
6. First aid box should be taken and kept in the vehicle for the trip

RESPONSIBILITIES OF STUDENT:

1. Each student is personally responsible to know place of visit, vehicle used for trip, time and place of getting on and off the vehicle
2. Student should be punctual and obey the command or instruction of the teacher
3. Student should wear suitable dress based on place of visit
4. Questions should be framed and kept ready
5. All luggage of the student should be labeled and should be ready on time for departure
6. Each student should take notes whenever they are instructed to take

ADVANTAGES:

1. Observation of active participation with reality
2. Opportunity for co-operative group work and sharing responsibilities
3. Enable the students to develop self confidence
4. Ensure close contacts with reality
5. It increases the variability
6. It is good method for individual motivation
7. It gives relief from monotonous life of classroom

DISADVANTAGE:

1. Costly in time and transport
2. Field trip possible for limited audience only
3. Requires careful planning for its effectiveness
4. Distracters cannot be controlled
5. Advance knowledge regarding the place should be known to teachers
6. Finding appropriate site may be difficult
7. Schedules are difficult to maintain

workshop



INTRODUCTION:

Workshop is a meeting, during which experienced people come together with

DEFINITION:

Workshop is a large number of people belonging to a particular of discipline or allied disciplines collect together to take up specific issues and problem for making recommendations for future action.



Workshop is defined as assembled group of 10 to 25 who share a common interest or problem. They meet together to improve their individual and skill of a subject through intensive study, research, practice and discussion.

PURPOSE:

- 1. It helps to improve the knowledge**
- 2. It improves an opportunity for learning**
- 3. It helps in evolving policies, programs and methodologies**
- 4. It provides more interaction and discussion from the participants**
- 5. It is collective thinking process to solve the problems**
- 6. It helps participants to express freely and exchange ideas**

WORKING METHOD OF WORKSHOP:

- 1. Free choice of personal objectives**
- 2. Preliminary reading assignments**
- 3. Clarifying sessions**
- 4. Practical exercises**
- 5. Group presentation**
- 6. Next working day preview**
- 7. Individual consultation**
- 8. Formative evaluation**

ADVANTAGES:

- 1. Training programme helps to reach aim of educational point**
- 2. It improves learning activities**

DISADVANTAGE:

- 1. It is time consuming**
- 2. It need constant supervision**
- 3. It need manpower and enough material**
- 4. It is mostly learning activity**

exhibition



INTRODUCTION:

Exhibitions are familiar items in our environment today. When we go round an exhibition, our attention is often focused on a group of objects and materials that are displayed according to a deliberate plan.



VALUE OF EXHIBITION:

- 1. It is one of the effective mode of mass communication and instruction on a large scale**
- 2. Self activity is fostered on part of those who take part**
- 3. Outcome of different activities and process are well understood**
- 4. Team spirit is encouraged**
- 5. Parents and visitors can have an idea of the work done by the student**

ARRANGEMENT:

- 1. Popular, difficult and easier type of exhibit must be kept intermixed**
- 2. Too many exhibit should not be kept in room**
- 3. Exhibit must be kept in a well lighted place**
- 4. It is better to put one single idea in an exhibit**
- 5. Colorful and moving exhibits will attract the attention**
- 6. Entire campus should be clean and should present a festive appearance**

PLANNING:

- 1. Put only one centre idea**
- 2. Place your exhibit where it is easily viewable**
- 3. An exhibit is seen not read**
- 4. Make your label short and simple**
- 5. Labels should be uniform and legible**
- 6. Motion attracts attention**



Programmed instruction



INTRODUCTION:

A Programme is a device to control the student's behavior and help them to learn without the direct supervision of a teacher.

Instruction is the purposeful, orderly, controlled sequencing of experiences, to reach a specified goal.

Programmed Instruction is the presentation of material in a step by step procedure with knowledge of results and the possibility of different courses through instruction.



Burrhus Frederic Skinner

(1904-1990)

DEFINITION:

Smith and Moore (1962)

Programmed instruction is the process of arranging the material to be learned into a series of sequential steps, usually it moves the students from a familiar background into a complex and new set of concepts, principles and understanding.

Jacobs and others (1966)

Self- Instructional programmes are educational materials from which the students learn. These programmes can be used with many types of students and subject matter, either by themselves, hence the name “self- instruction” or in combination with other instructional techniques.

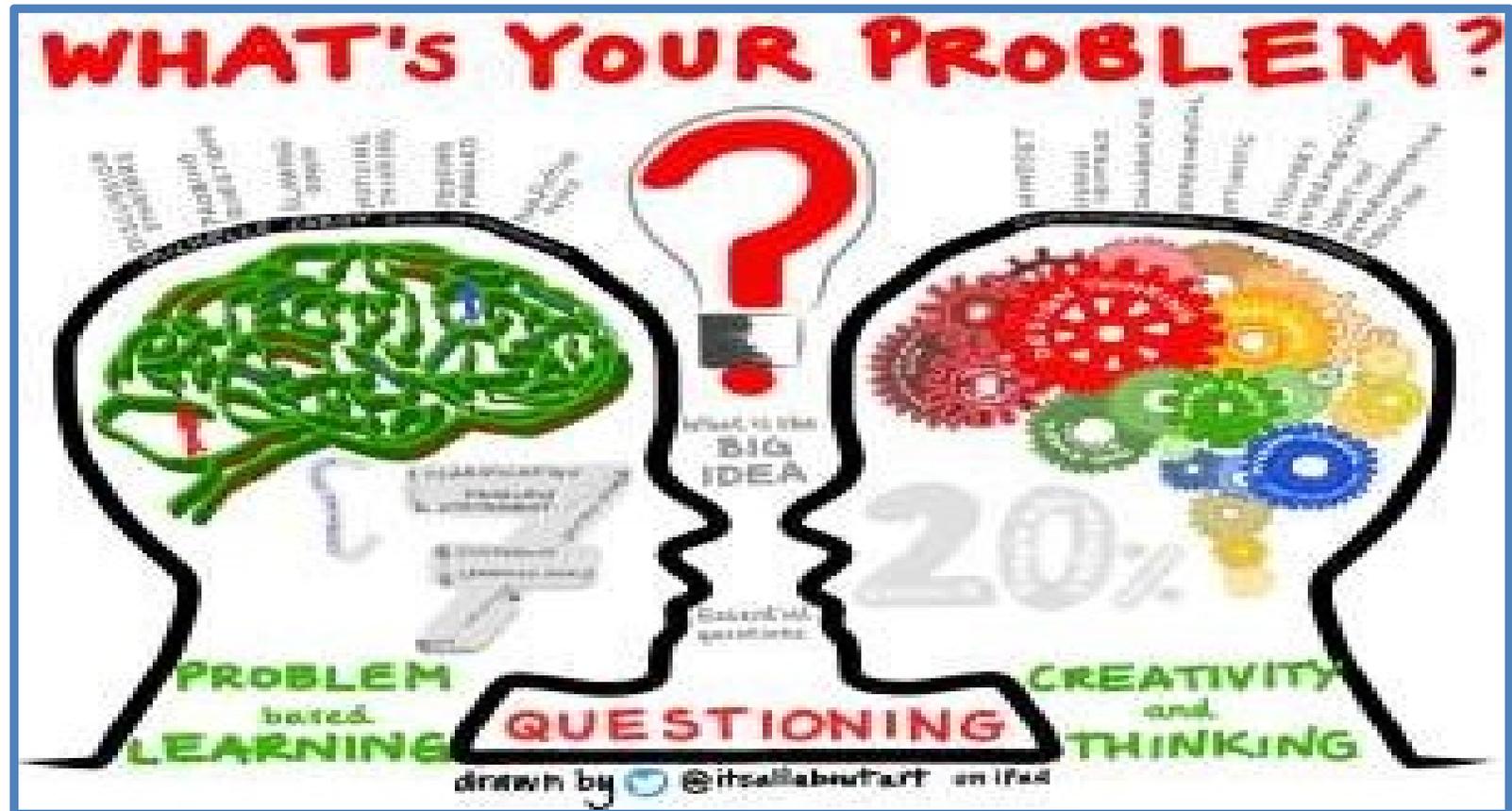
PRINCIPLES OF PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION:

- 1. Principle of small steps**
- 2. Principle of active responding**
- 3. Principle of immediate reinforcement**
- 4. Principle of self- pacing**
- 5. Principle of student- testing**

ADVANTAGES OF PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION:

- 1. Student is kept active and alert**
- 2. Teacher gets relieved of doing ordinary jobs and he/she can play other role**
- 3. Social and emotional problems can be eliminated**
- 4. Programmed instruction makes learning interesting**
- 5. Every student can work at his own place**
- 6. More complex of the concept can be known.**

PROBLEM BASED LEARNING



INTRODUCTION:

Problem based learning (PBL) is the basic human learning process that allowed primitive man to survive in his environment.

PBL is an instructional method in which students work in small groups to gain knowledge and acquire problem- solving skills.

DEFINITION:

- ❖ “Problem based learning can have many different meanings depending on the design of the educational method employed and skills of the lecturer” **(Barrows 1986)**
- ❖ “PBL is a complex mixture of a general teaching philosophy, learning objectives and goals and faculty attitudes and values all of which are difficult to regulate and are often not well defined in research reports” **(Vernon & Blake 1993)**

AIMS OF PBL:

- ‡ Problem solving
- ‡ Self directed learning
- ‡ Small group learning
- ‡ Critical thinking skills
- ‡ Integration of different parts of the curriculum



CHARACTERISTICS OF PBL:

- 1) Learning is driven by challenging, open-ended problems.
- 2) Learning is student centered.
- 3) Students work in small collaborative groups.
- 4) New information is acquired through self-directed learning.

ADVANTAGES:

- i. It increases retrievability
- ii. It promotes deep learning in students
- iii. It improves presentation and feedback skill, promoting team- working
- iv. PBL helps them to learn and comprehend new material more easily



DISADVANTAGE:

- i. PBL- style courses do not perform any better in national examinations
- ii. PBL does not promote the memorization of factual material for test
- iii. Student have to develop the skill consciously





THANK
YOU....!