

Small group Learning

Through teaching

- "চারুলতা লাজুক নয়নে শিক্ষকের সামনে উপবিষ্ট । সংগে জুটিয়াছে কনিষ্ঠ ভগিনী তরুলতা । বান্ধবীরা সময়ে সময়ে তাহাদের সহিত যুক্ত হয় । তখন বড় একটা দল হইয়া উঠে । পড়ালেখার পাশা পাশি গল্পো সল্পো যে হয়না এমনটি নয় । লজিৎ মাষ্টার পড়ান কম, আদায় করেন বেশী! ইহাতে একরূপ লাভ হয় যে, পাঠদান কেমন করিয়া হইয়া উঠবে, ভাবিতে ভাবিতে তাহা নিষ্পন্ন হইয়া যায় ।"

Objectives of this session

At the end of the session student will be able to

- Define small group teaching
- Organize a small group session
- Reproduce effective small group session

What is this?

- Number does not matter
- Active participation of learners
- Face to face contact
- Adequate feed back
- All activity are target oriented

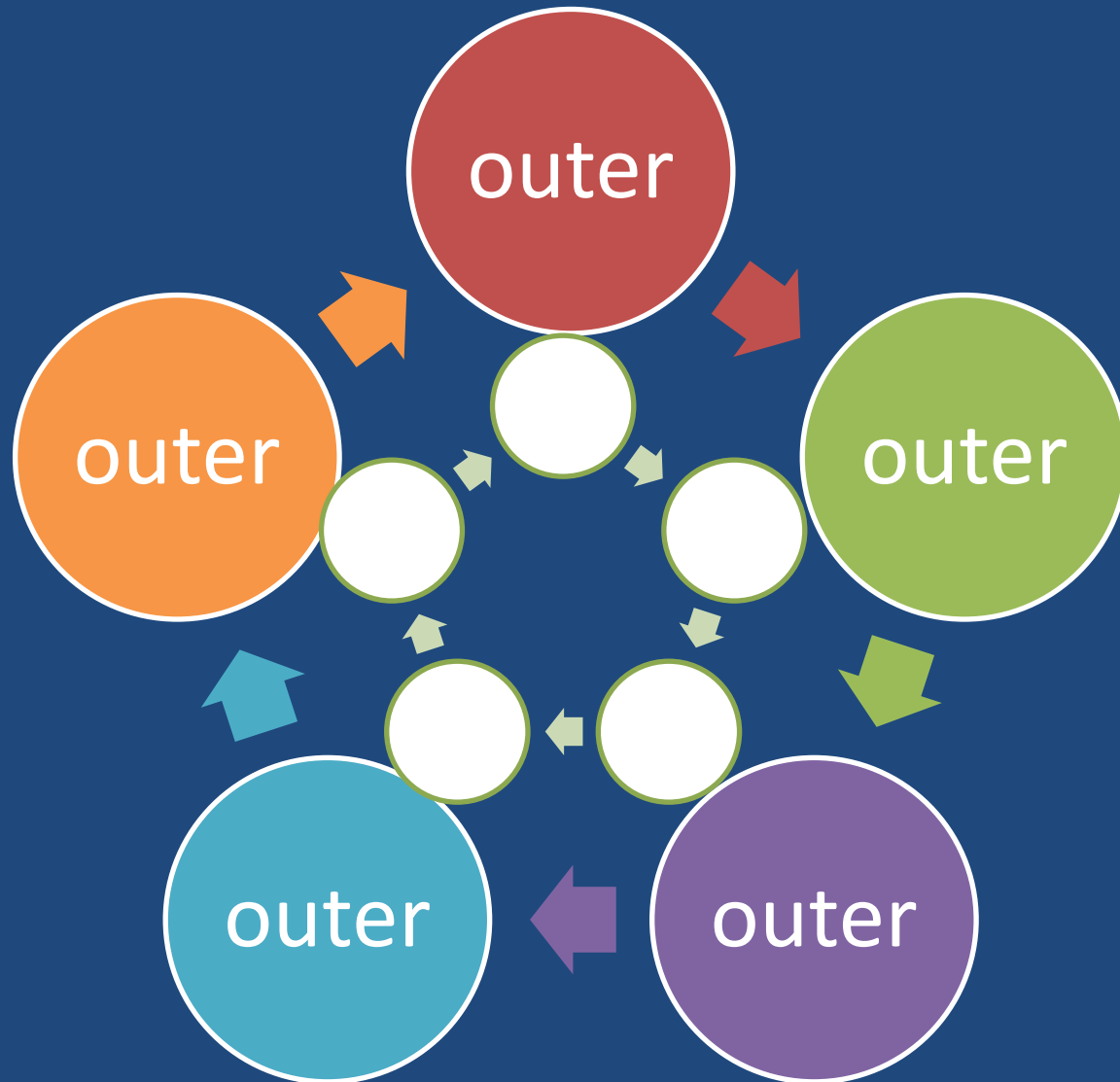
Feel free

- If the members of the group does not feel free it will not work.
- Allow everybody
 - to work
 - to speak
 - to participate.

Different small group

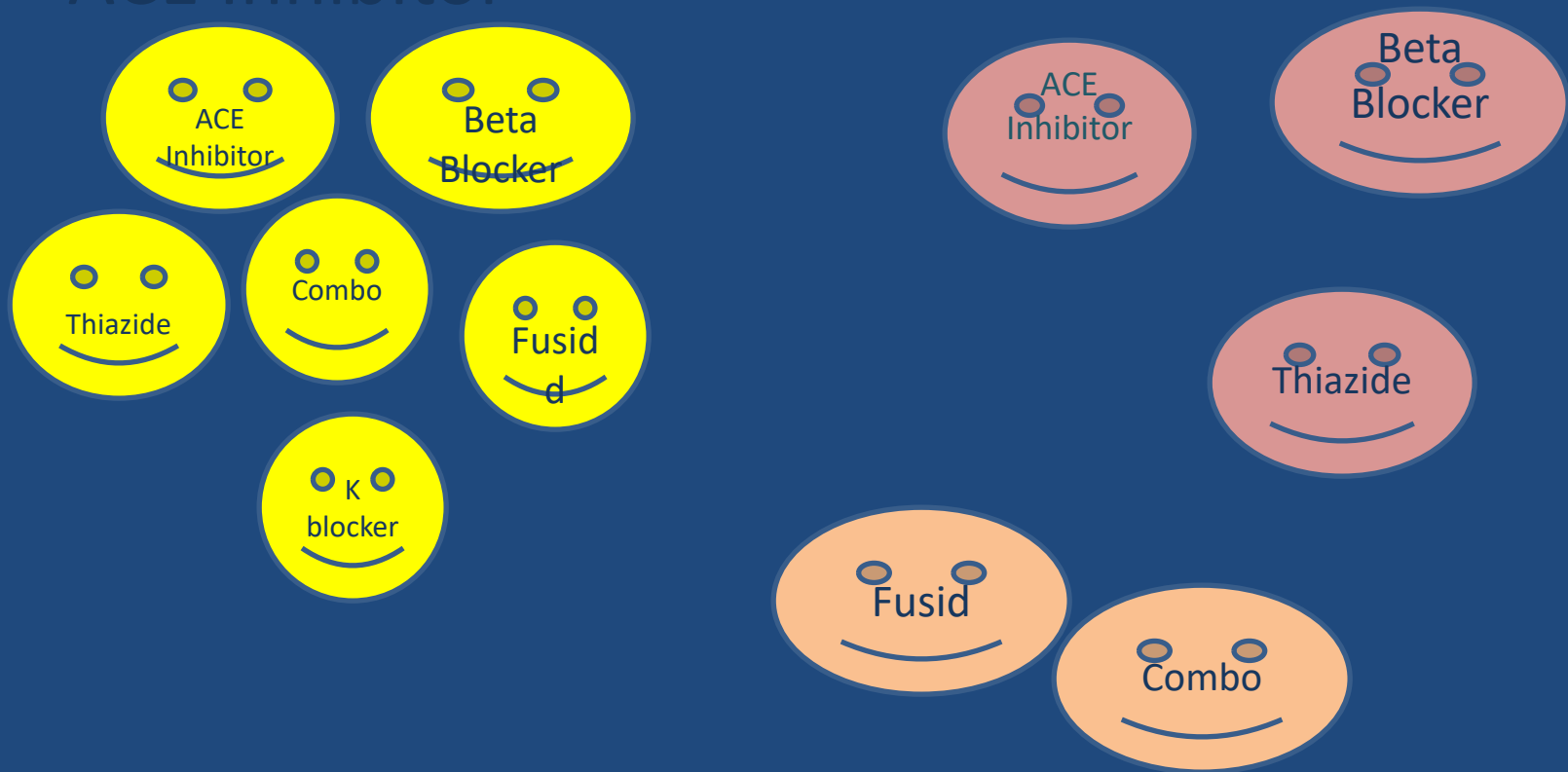
- Buzz group
- Fish bowl
- Horse shoe
- Snow balling
- Cross over
- others--- free group discussion, tutorial, role play, T- group discussion.

Fish bowl(ঝাকের কৈ)

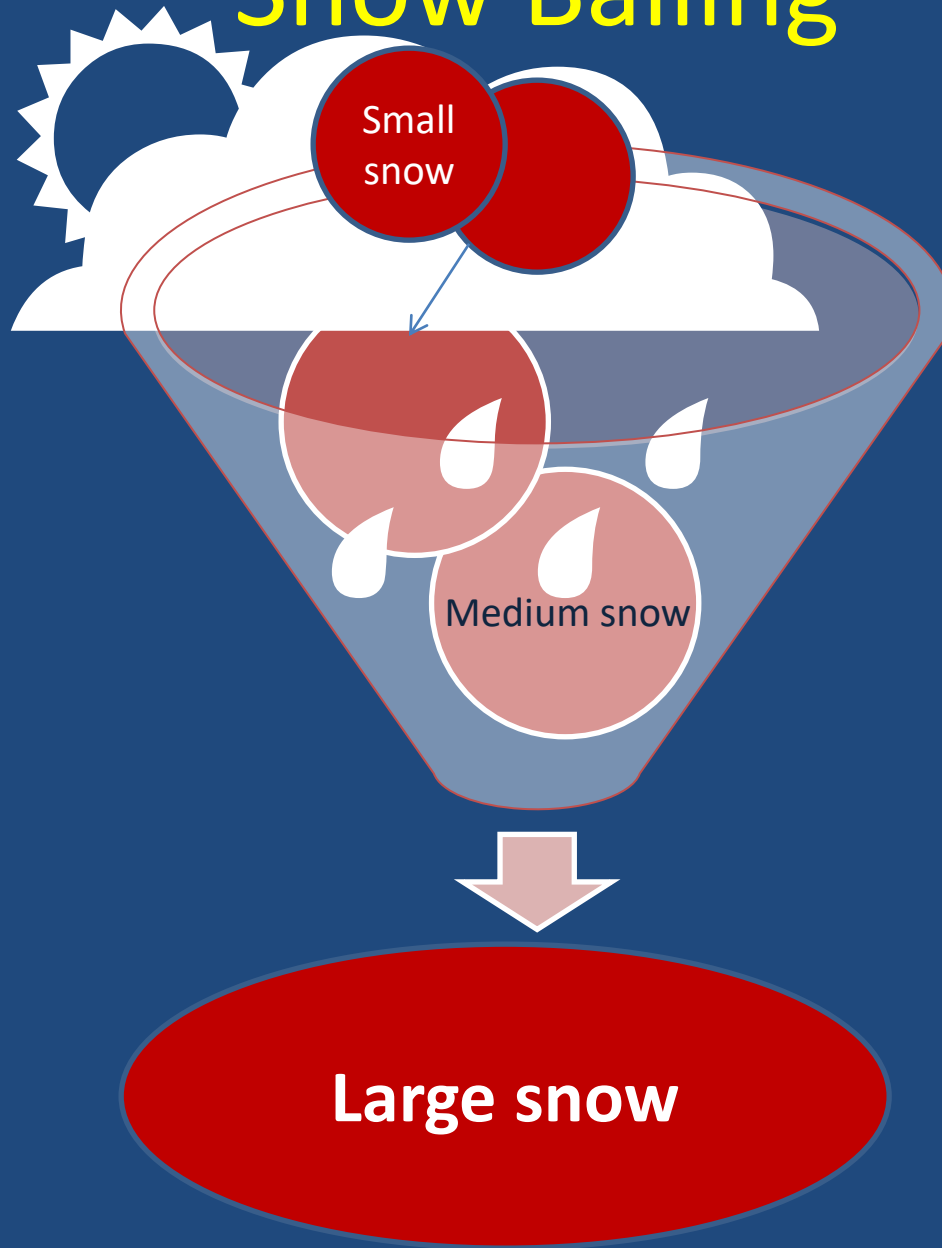


Buzz group

- A prescription exercise after lecture on Hypertension
- ACE Inhibitor



Snow Baling



T-group

- Here mainly therapeutic group session happen where group members discuss relationships, problems. It helps to develop sensitivity, sensitize them to care and compassion and improve self awareness
- It can be applied in basic science also.

Stages in group development

- Winter- cold, unproductive, may be stormy



- Spring- new life, but also uncertainty



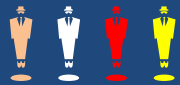
- Summer- warm, productive, a time of growth



- Autumn – harvest time when fruits are gathered



Stages of group development

 **Forming**--- collection of individuals who are attempting to establish their personal identities in the group. Strength and weakness determines.

 **Storming**--- conflict, dissatisfaction and competition. Interpersonal hostility may arise

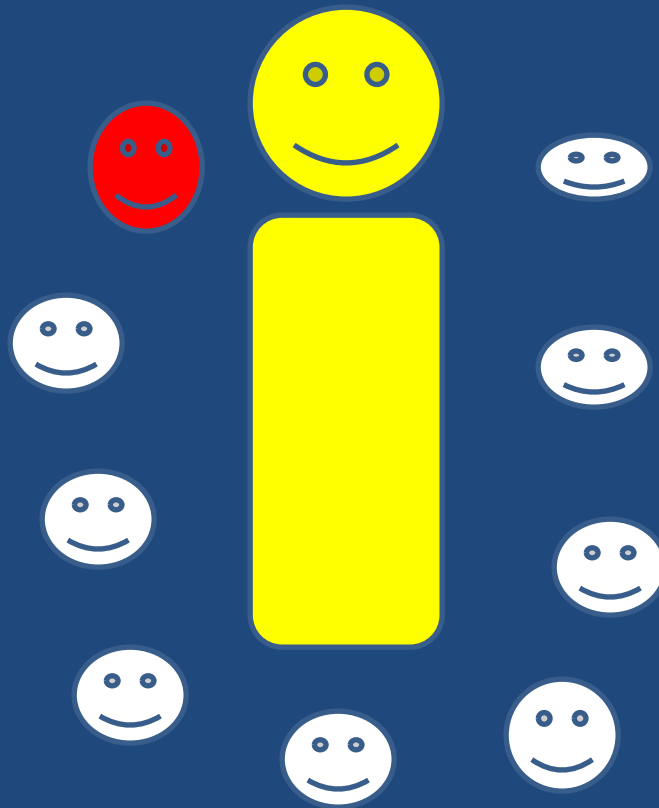
 **Norming**--- attempts are made to function effectively. Role and responsibility.

 **Performing**--- Successful completion of earlier stages

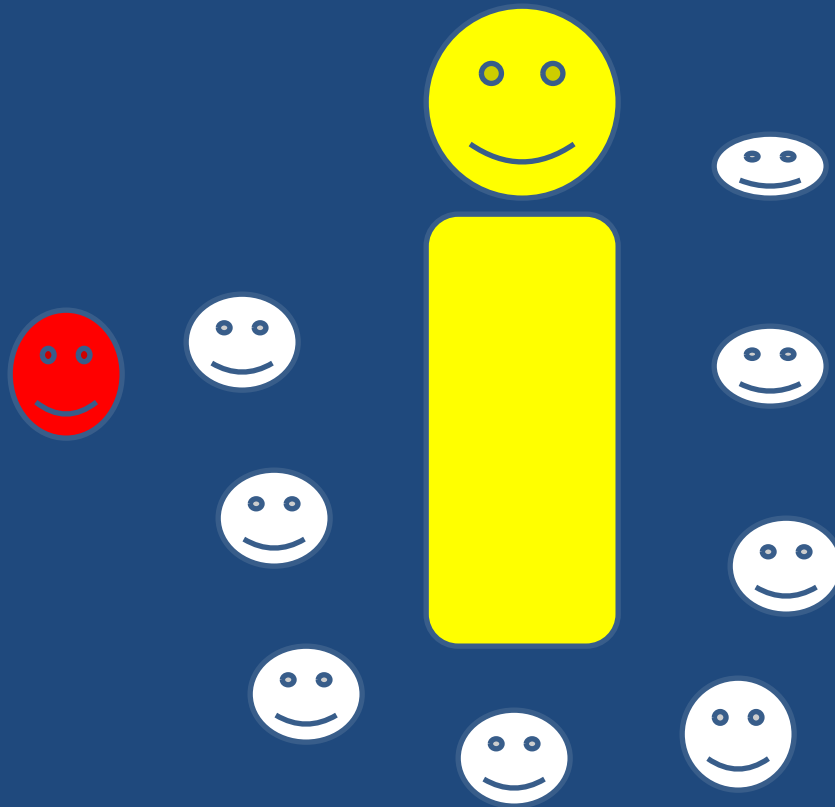
Tips for Leadership

- Encourage interaction in the group
- Facilitate the quiet one to speak
- Helps talkative ones to listen
- Look for signals- anyone puzzled? Anxious? Bored?
- Reflect and deflect questions
- Support and encourage feelings of belonging
- Redirect or change direction
- Use spontaneous humour

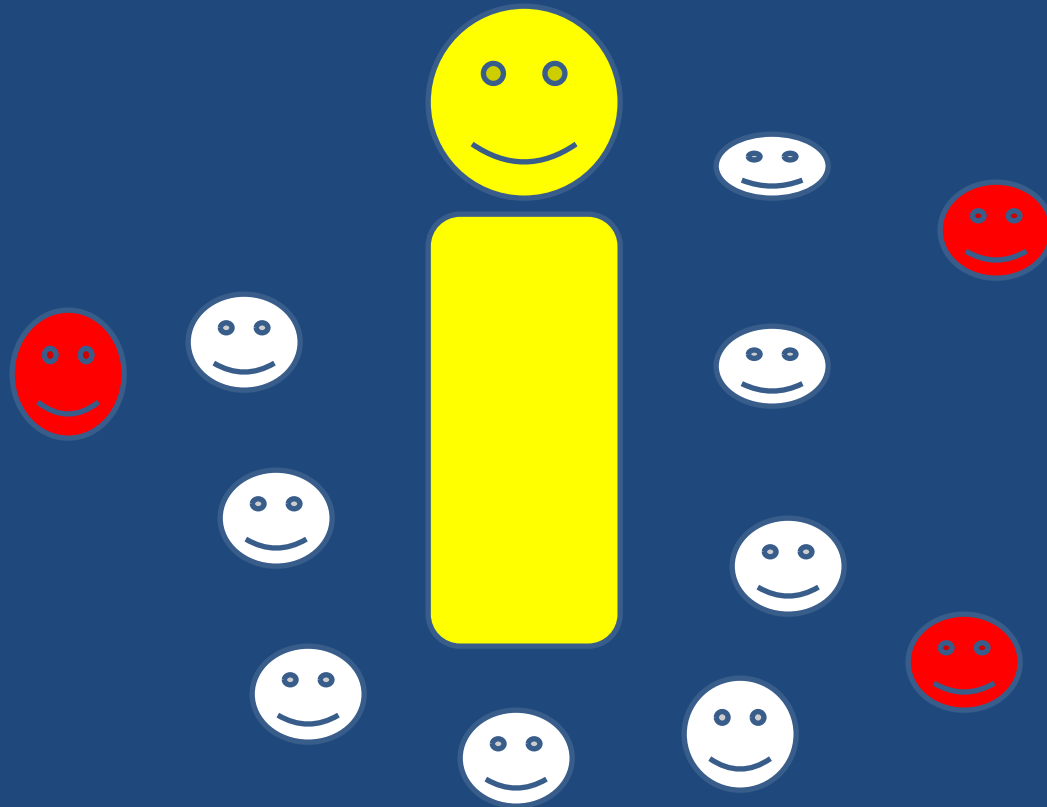
Demonstration Method



Observer Method



Facilitator Method



Advantages

- **Encourage** students to talk each other
- Do not be the centre of attention
- **Assign!** Assign!1 and Assign!!!
- Be enthusiastic
- **Initiate** discussion--- don't discuss--- control.
- Listen carefully participants **opinion**
- **Silence**--- don't ignore it !

Question



Summary

- The size of small group is less important than the characteristics of the group
- Feedback
- Interaction
- Face to face
- Activity.

Listen more, Talk less

Thank you.

“ When adults teach and learn in one another's company, they find themselves engaging in a challenging, passionate, and creative actively”

--Brookfield 1986