

#### Small Group Teaching

Dr.Jyoti Bharadwaj
M.D
P.G.D.M.E.
Professor & Head ,Department of Physiology
&
Dr Munira Barot
Lecturer, Department of Physiology

#### Role Play-1

All participants will observe the role play-1 and group-1 will start the discussion on their interpretations on the role play, after it is over.

#### Role plays

Written and directed by Dr Jyoti Bharadwaj

Cast: Dr Bharadwaj

Dr Lalita Chandan

Dr Kshitija Patkar

**Dr Sharad Patel** 

Dr Angesh

**Dr Vinny** 

Dr Geeta

Dr Alika

Role play-1 set up:

Didactic lecture on changes in the blood pressure during mild and moderate exercise by Dr Lalita Chandan

#### Warning

All the characters in these Role Plays are fictitious. Any resemblance to the living or dead is purely coincidental.

## Changes In Blood Pressure During Mild And Moderate Exercise

- Definition
- Systolic Blood Pressure
- Determinants of Systolic Blood Pressure
- Diastolic Blood Pressure
- Determinants Of Diastolic Blood Pressure

- Changes in Systolic Blood Pressure during exercise
- Changes in Diastolic Blood Pressure during exercise



#### Role Play-2

All participants will observe the role play-2 and group-2 will start the discussion on their interpretations on the role play, after it is over.

Role play-2 set up:

Small Group Discussion on changes in the blood pressure during mild and moderate exercise by Dr Bharadwaj

# Discussion



## Small Group Teaching

#### What is SGT?

■ Face to face interaction carried out in a planned, organized and democratic manner among members of a relatively small group, which is formed with a common purpose of achieving a specific learning objective.

#### Group

- Collection of people with a common purpose like learning, social, support, change etc.
- 5-20 members, ideally 10-12 for learning
- Every group has codes of conduct, parameters of function and phases in development.

#### Group discussions

- Policy makers
- Decision makers
- Learners
- Work groups
- Supportive
- Organizational
- Therapeutic

## **Group Dynamics**

#### **Group Dynamics**

- It is necessary to have background knowledge of group dynamics before elaborating SGT
- Man is a social animal with a primary need of other people for his physical, and emotional survival and cognitive development.

#### Phases of group dynamics

- Forming
- Storming
- Norming
- Performing
- Adjourning

#### Forming

- To know other group members and tasks
- Associated with uncertainty, anxiety and confusion but enthusiastic

#### Storming

- Ascertaining positions and roles
- Stormy atmosphere
- Transition from mild enthusiastic to conflict

#### Norming

- Establish norms of working and communication to achieve required goals
- Development of cohesion and group spirit and bonds

#### Performing

- Achievement of goals through discussion and conclusions
- Work group functioning with self confidence

#### Adjourning

- Evaluation and feedback work.
- Celebration of the group's achievements
- Good –byes to members leaving & welcome to new members

## Why SGT is a method of choice for learning?

- Strongly recommended by MCI in the medical curriculum
- Most natural and effective method to reach higher learning objectives in cognitive, psycho-motor and affective domains and to gain competence in the medical profession
- Imparts communication and other social skills and personality development.



### Learning through discussion

#### Characteristics of LTD

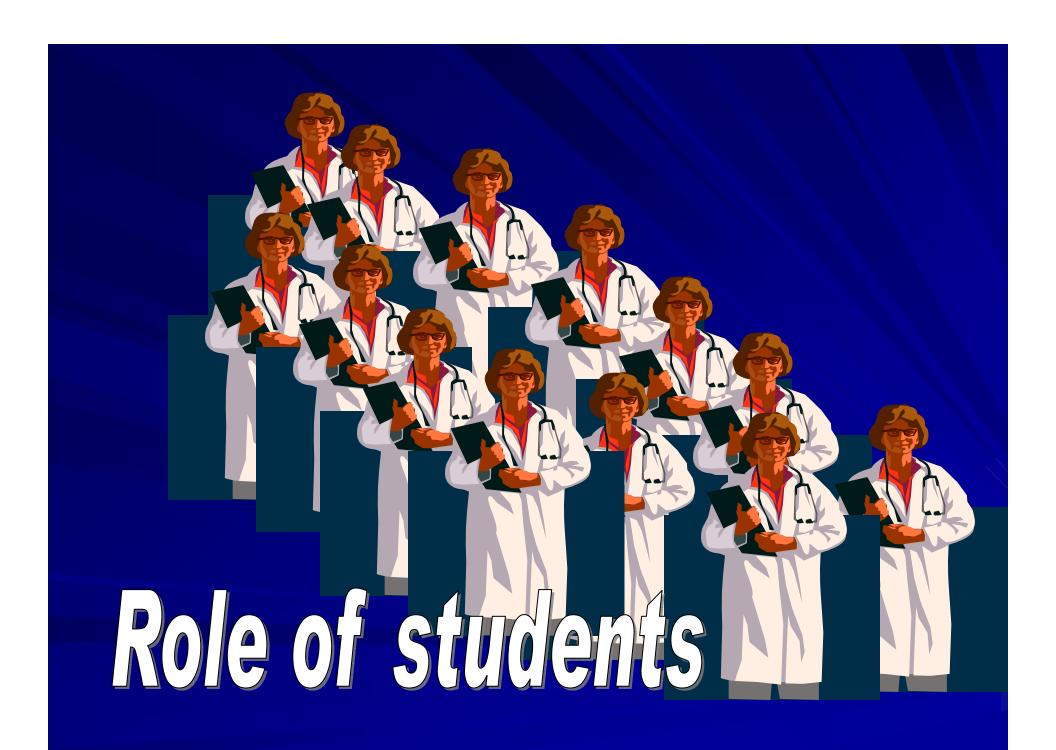
- 5-20 students
- Familiarity with GD
- Topics of higher difficulty level from core curriculum
- Advance planning
- Advance preparation by students
- Appropriate roles of teacher and students



### Role of teacher

#### Role of teacher

- Manager
- Facilitator
- Resource person
- Observer for smooth running of SGT in proper direction
- Communicator
- Controller
- Mentor and visionary



#### Role of students

- Initiator / Contributor
- Orienteer
- Information seeker and giver
- Opinion seeker and giver
- Elaborator
- Coordinator
- Evaluator/Critic
- Recorder

#### Role Of The Students: Social roles

- Encourager
- Follower
- Bridge builder/Harmonizer
- Challenger
- Comic
- Scapegoat



Criteria for a good group

#### Criteria for a good group

- Warm environment
- Active participation
- Rotating leadership and other roles
- Achievement of objectives
- Enjoyable, motivating, stimulating
- Creating bonds
- Development in all aspects

## Factors promoting communication in a group

- Description
- Problem orientation
- Spontaneity
- Empathy
- Equality

# Factors hindering communication in a group

- Criticism
- Control
- Non-transparency
- Neutrality
- Superiority

# Types of SGT commonly used in medical curriculum

- Dissections
- Demonstrations
- Practical sessions
- Tutorials
- Seminars
- Bed side clinics
- Field work
- Workshops



# Component parts Of SGT-Learning

### Component Parts of SGT-Learning

- Aims and Objectives
- Tasks and Activities
- Time management and Planning
- Physical environment and Climate
- Size and Composition
- Participation and Communication
- Cohesiveness



# Process of SGT

### Process of SGT

- Planning stage
- Actual functioning of SGT
- Evaluation
- Feedback
- Re-planning

### Planning SGT

- Meeting of teachers
- Orientation sessions for teachers and students
- Selection of topics by students and teachers
- Time slots allotment
- Optimum T:S ratios
- Methods to evaluate students
- Methods of feedback and re-planning schedules

### Actual functioning of SGT

- Definitions and concepts
- Structuring topics into sub-topics
- Sequence the sub-topics
- Decide tasks and activities and time slots
- Discussion

#### Evaluation

- Select evaluation method
- Give grades or marks
- Keep records for internal assessment if applicable or use it for prognostic purpose
- Discussion on evaluation to know strengths and weaknesses of the students

## Participation Of students should also be assessed

- Self assessment
- Peer assessment
- Teacher assessment

#### Feedback

- Feedback from students used to modify T-L methods and to re-plan SGT
- Feedback from teachers to re-plan SGT
- Feedback from peers to re-plan SGT

## Re-planning

Considering the curriculum changes, feedback given by the teachers, students and peers, re-plan SGT sessions.



## Uses & Advantages of SGT

## Uses & Advantages of SGT: Students

- Cognitive aspects
- Psycho-motor aspects
- Affective aspects
- Active learning
- Analytic/reasoning skills
- Self directed learning

## Uses & Advantages of SGT: Students

- Communication Skills
  - Listening
  - Interpersonal skills
  - Presentation skills

### Advantages of SGT: General

- Active learning
- Student involvement, motivation and participation
- Student-student and student teacher interaction and two way communication
- Achievement of higher learning objectives

### Advantages of SGT: Students

- Collaborative learning, which is fast, interesting and promote better understanding of the subject
- Opportunity to share, test and clarify ideas
- Students are prepared for self study and for life long learning
- Develop communication skills, motivation and proper attitude and personality
- Acquire listening skills, improve expression, confidence and interviewing skills

### Advantages of SGT: Teachers

- Personal attention and understanding of student strengths and weaknesses
- Feedback on student learning and teaching learning process
- Flexibility



# Difficulties encountered in SGT

#### Difficulties encountered in SGT

SGT can be ineffective if carried out without

- proper planning and time management
- teacher motivation and involvement
- student preparation
- student involvement and participation
- guided on track discussion and resources
- proper evaluation and feedback

#### Structured activities in SGT

- Buzz groups
- Brainstorming
- Snowballing /pyramid
- Rounds
- Fishbowls
- Syndicates
- Problem based learning



Summary

### Summary

- SGT is essential T-L activity for medical education which has higher learning objectives
- Democratic style of SGT is most effective style
- SGT judiciously combined with other T-L methods is most effective
- SGT management system is a necessity for preclinical, para-clinical and clinical departments with systems approach and horizontal and vertical integration

