



Dept. of Education, Patna University
INNOVATIVE TEACHING - LEARNING

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Types of Group Controlled Instruction(GCI):

1. Group Interactive Sessions

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OBJECTIVES

After studying this topic, students will be able to:

- Know the types of GCI
- learn to Organize group Interactive session
- Understand the fundamental steps of group interactive session.

TYPES OF GROUP CONTROLLED SESSIONS

GCI can be divided into two broad categories.

1. Group interactive sessions and
2. Group activities involving team work.

1. Group interactive sessions

1. In group interactive sessions, students make a presentation on some topic and discuss it in a group.

2. Through interaction, they acquire the ability to clearly express their views, critically examine others' views, and tolerate other's views and reactions.
3. Thus, students develop their expression power, tolerance, critical thinking, ability to argue without causing offence

In these discussion sessions the group members interact with each other by:

- asking questions,
- seeking clarifications,
- giving their own views,
- examining others' views,
- arguing the decisions

BASIC ELEMENTS OF GROUP INTERACTIVE SESSIONS:

There are four main elements of interactive sessions:

- Chairperson
- Speaker
- Participants
- Recorder

Chairperson

- In such a group activity one member from the group is chosen as the chairperson or coordinator of the session.
- The person conducts the proceedings of the session.
- The coordinator need not necessarily be the teacher or an expert.
- One of the students (group members) may act as the coordinator.
- The coordinator is one of the important elements in an interactive session.
- It may also be noted that students cannot take part in discussion until they have some briefing about the topic

Speaker

- It is essential to make the students aware of the instructional activity and present a brief note according to the requirement.
- This member of the group is called the speaker who is the second element of interactive session

Participants

- Meaningful interaction can take place only when individual members of the group participate in the discussion.
- All members of the group are participants in the interactive session.
- These participants are the third element of the session

Recorder

- The proceedings of the sessions may be systematically observed and recorded by a member.

- This person is called the observer or the recorder and he is fourth element of the interactive sessions.

DIFFERENT PHASE OF GROUP INTERACTIVE SESSION

1. Pre Interactive session
2. Conducting Interactive Session
3. Post - Interactive Session

Steps of Pre - Interactive Session

- Assign Separate weightage
- Allocation of topics
- Guiding and Motivating
- Making Seat Arrangements
- Student orientation
- Write-up Circulation
- Teacher Demo

1. Pre - interactive session Activities

1. Assign separate weightage to interactive sessions:
 - It is necessary that the activity should be considered important in the school time table.
 - It is a compulsory activity for all students and will develop seriousness on the part of teacher and students
2. Allocation of topics:
 - In the first two weeks of school reopening
 - Keep records of portions allotted to each student
 - Short topics presentable in less than 20 minutes are preferred. Topic allocation must be done wisely.
 - Lengthy topics should be given to different students.
 - Suggest reference books beforehand.
3. Decide the dates of presentation :
 - The dates of presentation should be fixed for each student in the beginning itself and should be **notified**.
 - Students may be asked to prepare the write-ups in advance.
 - More confident and capable students should be given early dates.
4. Guiding and motivating students for preparation of write-ups:
 - Encourage write-ups to be made in advance.
 - Suggest reference books and materials.
 - Provide continuous motivation
5. Making seating arrangement
 - Seating arrangement is necessary to allow each student to listen and observe each other.
 - *Circular arrangement is most effective.*
6. Orientation of the students

- For conducting effective interactive sessions at school, you should orient(guideline) your students about the interactive session.
- You should state the purpose of the interactive sessions.
- You should clearly inform the students what they are expected to do during the interactive session.
- You should also tell them that they will be evaluated
 - on the basis of the write-ups they prepare,
 - presentation they make and
 - their participation in the discussion

7. Circulating write-ups :

An interactive session requires that the student should prepare a write-up which may be brief or a detailed one.

- The write-up may be circulated among all the participants one or two days in advance so that they go through it and come prepared in the session.
- This responsibility may be assigned to the student who has to make the presentation.
- Demonstration involving team of teachers:
- At the school stage, it is necessary that the first presentation should be made by the teachers.
- The chairperson and recorder also may be teachers. The students should be encouraged to take part along with the participating teachers.
- Students should be asked in the beginning itself to observe the entire proceedings of the session so that later on they can conduct the sessions independently in the same manner.

2. Conducting Interactive session

Conducting an interactive session is the responsibility of the chairperson. It would be advisable that the teacher should function as the chairperson to conduct the proceedings. The teacher could function as an elaborator, moderator, and controller.

Some of important activities that teacher have to perform are:

- Initiator
- Motivator
- Facilitator
- Elaborator
- Moderator
- Controller

Initiator

- The role of teacher as a initiator would develop necessary skills to actively participate in pedagogic interactions and acquire knowledge
- He can call upon the student who has to make presentation and introduce the topic raising one or two important issues to which the entire group may pay attention.

- After a brief introduction the teacher should request the speaker to make the presentation.
- As soon as the speaker completes the presentation the teacher should help the participants to recall for main points of the discussion.

Motivator

- The teacher should be motivated to express their idea and also encourage them to participate in discussion.
- Those students may generally feel shy and hence withdraw themselves from active participation.
- Some students do not interact because of the fear that they can commit mistakes.

Facilitator

- As a role of facilitator the teacher should clear and summarise the ideas expressed by the participants.
- Sometimes arguments and counter arguments start on a point of discussion and different participants give almost the same views, then the facilitator give judgement and conclude, and ask the students to proceed to the next issue.

Elaborator

- As a role of Elaborator the teacher should clarify the questions which are not clear to the participants.
- Sometimes participants face difficulty in expressing their ideas in proper words.

Moderator

- As a moderator one requires the ability to moderate the time taken by the participants to express their thoughts, feelings, opinions, directions and suggestions.
- The teachers are required to moderate the overall environment of interactive sessions with the view for maintaining the warmth of the interpersonal feelings and providing all participants a chance to take part in discussion.

Controller

- An interactive session can be considered successful when it is organised systematically and purposefully.
- At times the discussion goes beyond the context, in such a situation the teacher should bring participants back to the main theme of discussion.
- The teacher have to control and regulate the conflicting viewpoints which arise due to dogmatic opinions of the participants.

Closing the interactive sessions

- The teacher should close the session within the time allotted or when the participants have nothing more to contribute.

- Before closing the session, it is desirable that the teacher should highlight and summarise the views and arguments expressed during the discussion.
- The teacher should also make some remarks on the conduct of the session as well.
- This may be done without any personal references and without hurting the feelings of participants.

3. Post - interactive session Activities

- The objective of post-interactive session activities is to integrate these activities with the entire instruction.
- The teacher, being the organizer of an interactive session, should have a clear idea about what proceeds and succeeds an interactive session.
- The teacher have to undertake some of the post-interactive session activities in the school.
- Chief among these activities are the following:
 - Organising lecture-discussion
 - Providing references and encouraging them to use library resources and prepare notes.
 - Organising practical or field-based activities, if necessary these may be discussed.
 - Assessing the gain in their knowledge, skills and attitude.

KEYWORDS

- Allocation - allotment
- Dogmatic - opinionated/prejudiced

SELF CHECK QUESTIONS

1. Write the types of Group controlled Instruction.
2. Discuss the Role of Basic elements of Group Interactive session
3. Write major phase of Group Interactive session
4. List the pre- interactive session activities.
5. State the main roles of a Initiator, Motivator, Facilitator, Elaborator, Moderator, Controller.
6. Write some points of post- interactive session activities.

SUGGESTED READING

<http://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/46863/1/Unit-9.pdf>

TOPIC(S) FOR NEXT CLASS

Types of Group Controlled Instruction(GCI): 2.Group activities involving team work

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