

APPENDIX - P

Group Discussion

What –

Discussion involves co-operative effort to solve problems. During the discussion process, students are given the opportunity to express their opinions and receive feedback. Students are not encouraged to simply passively accept what they hear. Discussion involves an organized but free exchange of ideas.

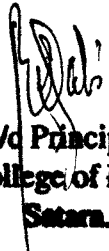
How –

1. If at all possible, the desks should be arranged so that students face each other and keep eye contact while discussing the topic.
2. Smaller groups may be formed within the whole class group. A leader and recorder may be assigned or chosen for each group. The leader directs co-operation within the group but does not influence the group decision. Sometimes an encourager is also needed in the group.
3. Group members should have a logical plan of attacking a problem such as:
 - a. Recognition of a problem

- b. Analysis of the problem
 - c. Brainstorming solutions
 - d. Analysis of consequences to the proposed solutions.
 - e. Verification of consequences.
4. The teacher/leader should write the question/problem to be discussed on the blackboard or overhead so that it is clearly visible for the duration of the discussion. The problem must be phrased so that a 'yes/no/ answer is not adequate.
 5. The teacher should ensure that all the relevant facts have been considered.
 6. The teacher must give small groups sufficient time to thoroughly discuss and analyze the problem.
 7. Recorders should be instructed to record all points without bias.
 8. Once individual groups are ready, the teacher should record all points/possible solutions from all groups on the blackboard.

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