
Comprehensive Approach of Teaching in Social Studies

Mrs. Asha Yadav, Faculty, School of Vocational Education and Training, Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi (INDIA); Email: ashayadav@ignou.ac.in

Dr. Mrityunjay Kumar, Faculty, Dept. of History, Shaheed Bhagat Singh College, University of Delhi, New Delhi (INDIA); Email: mrityunjaykumarhistory@gmail.com

Abstract

The research article discusses the comprehensive approach of teaching in social studies and other subjects as well. Secondary data is used in this writing. As we know teaching is an interplay among teachers, learners and content or subject matter. Since there is no single mode or approach of learning that fits in all teaching-learning situations hence, comprehensive approach has been recommended for teaching social studies in the classroom. Concept of comprehensive approach, advantage of comprehensive approach, merits, demerits sample format for the lesson plan etc. are discussed in the paper.

Key Words

Comprehensive approach, Methods of teaching, Holistic approach, Integrated approach, Synthesized Whole

1. Introduction

Suddenly a sound from the lid of steam tea pot came into the ear of the boy. He saw that how steam is lifting the heavy lid frequently. He realized the power of steam and a new idea came into his mind. Consequently, steam engine was invented by James Watt. Apart from science there are many areas on which great thinkers has given their innovative contribution.

In methodology of teaching there are many renowned educationists like, Herbart, Bloom, Dewey, Kilpatrick etc. who have remarkably contributed to the teaching and learning process. Teaching should be thought provoking among students. It should not be spoon feeding. Students should be forced to think, analyse and look into every aspect of the subject matter.

Teaching of various subjects can be done through comprehensive method but in social science this method can play an important role in the history of teaching. In comprehensive method a paragraph of the topic will be read by a student. During this period rest of the students will listen to the paragraph. After this student are asked to put questions. Students can also ask questions to the teacher. Then teacher will ask questions to the students of the class related to the paragraph and questions will be in order of simple to complex (i.e., What, Where, when, how, Why..... imaginary questions) All questions which will be asked in the class should be written by the student in the notebook. Brief answers of the question should be written by students on black board. Then the teacher will decide about the response of the class. If it is good, he will show material aid related to the paragraph with proper explanation.

Remaining paragraphs should be taught in the same way. At the end of the topic evaluation will be done by the teacher. That will be in the form of oral, written or activity based.

There are several methods of teaching social science/studies like Lecture Method, Lecture cum Demonstration method, Observation Method, Fieldtrips, Source Method (Primary sources and Secondary sources), Story Telling Method, Laboratory Method, Deductive and Inductive Method, Dramatization Method, Question-Answer Method and Discussion Method etc.

2. Objectives of the Study:

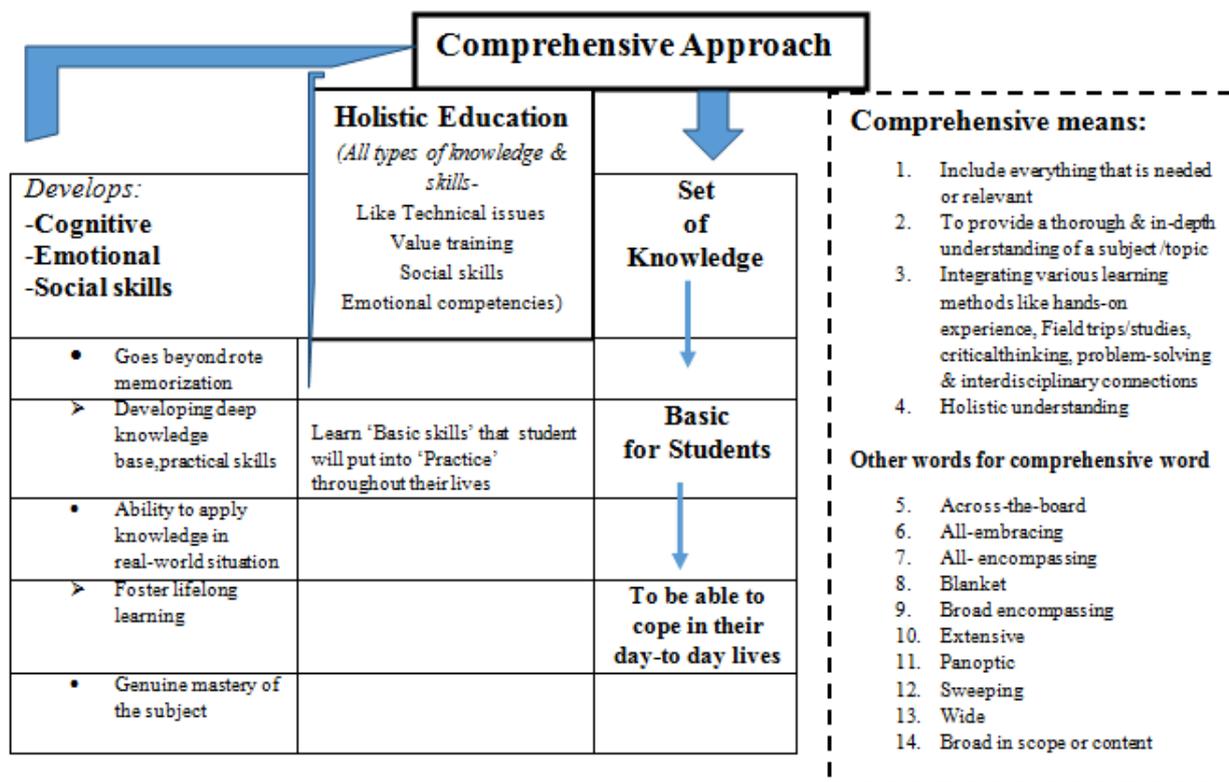
- To study the Comprehensive Approach of Teaching in Social Studies

3. Methodology

Keeping in view the study secondary data is used.

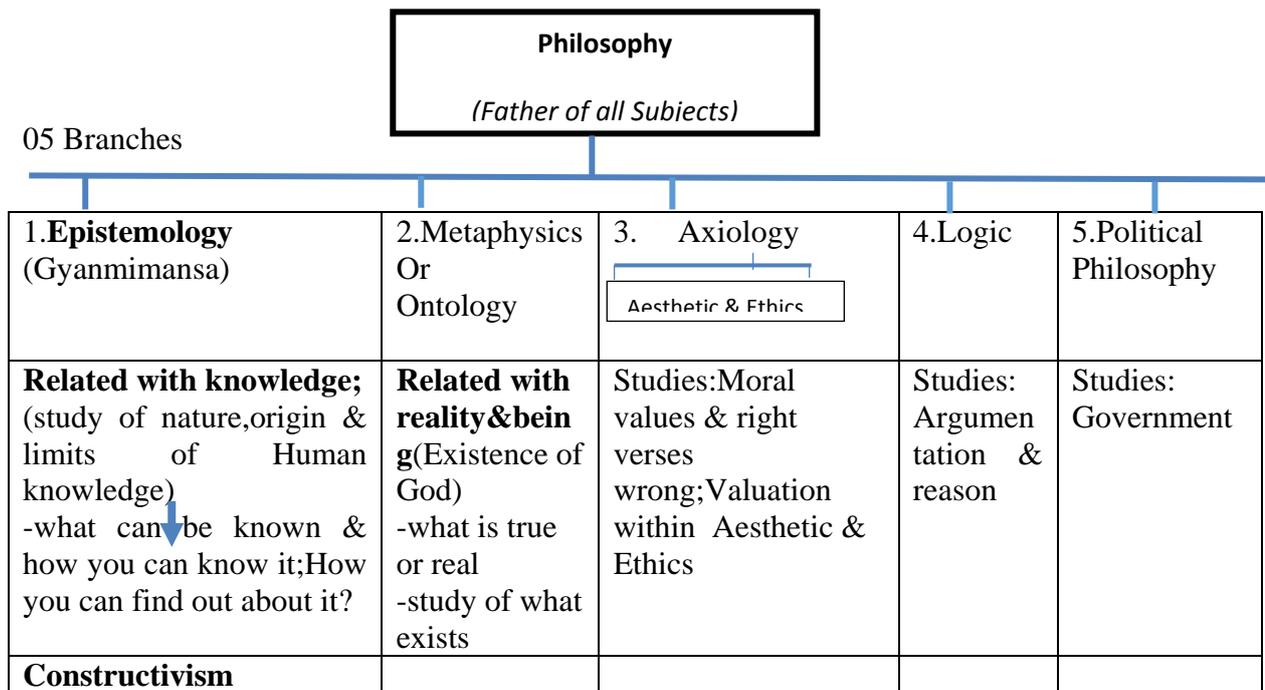
4. Theoretical Framework

What is the meaning of Comprehensive Approach in Teaching?



What is an 'Approach'?

In general 'Approach' means a way of dealing with something/somebody. Teaching approach provides philosophy to the whole process of instruction/teaching-learning. It is 'enlightened viewpoint' towards teaching-learning process. It is set of principle, belief/ideas about nature of learning. In teaching-learning process mainly two approaches are used: 1. Constructivist Approach 2. Objectivists Approach (Vastunishtha Drashtikon/Teacher-centred; Lectures, talks etc.) Constructivist approach concerned with epistemological branch of philosophy which is depicted in the below given flow chart:



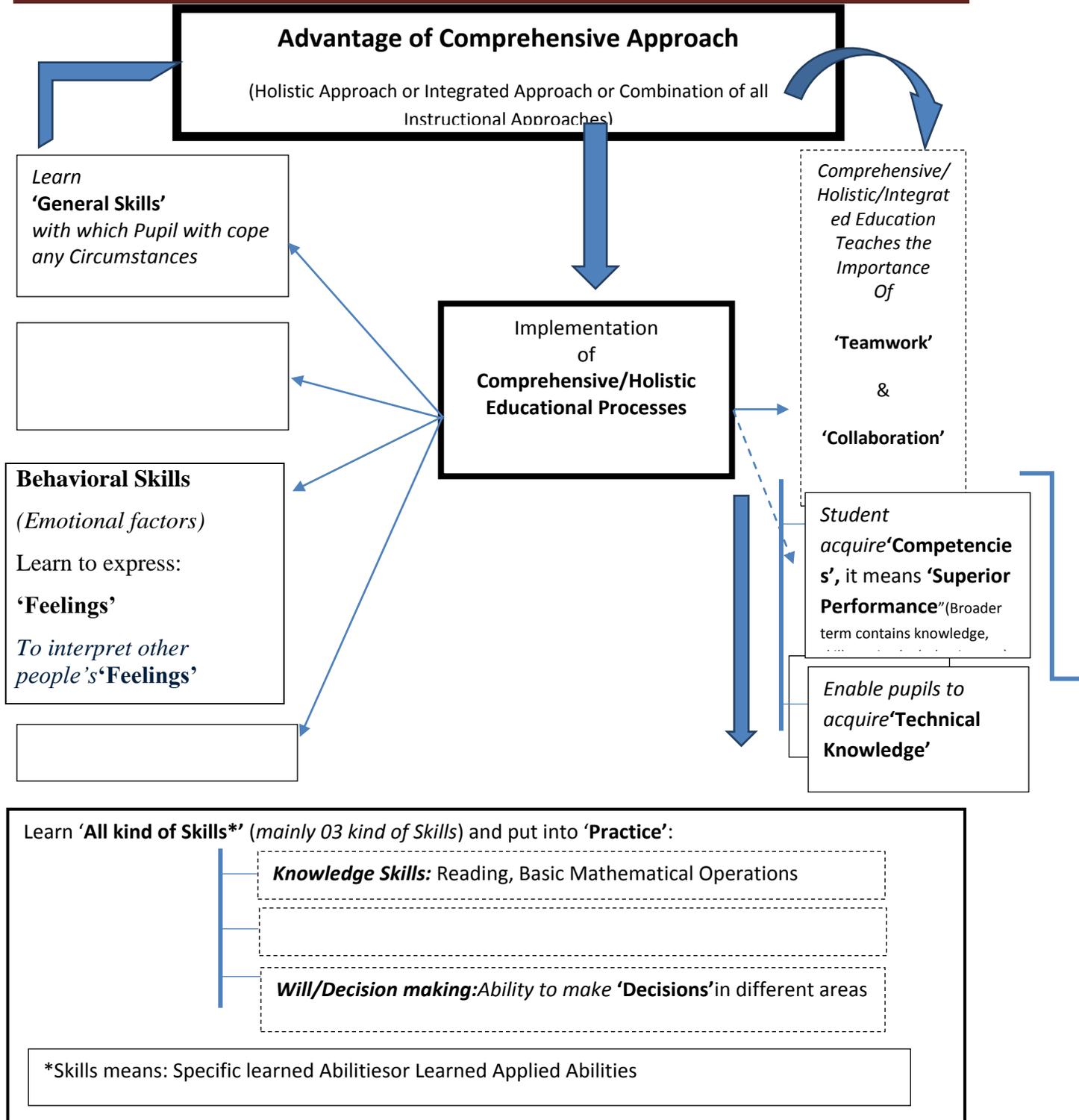
Constructivist / Cognitivist Approach to Learning

(Adhigamka Rachnawadi Drashtikon)

-Knowledge is regarded as constructed (Gyankonirmitmanajatahai). Knowledge is constructed by the learner.
-Provides real experiences for learners that facilitate the construction of knowledge
-Student-centred Approach
-Learners are actively involved in the process of knowledge construction rather than receiving information
-Daily activities in classrooms
-Teacher as a guide or facilitator, have a dialogue with students to help them construct their own knowledge
-Focuses on Interactive learning
-Focuses on student question and interests
-Student work in primarily in groups
-Root in Negotiation ("Negotiation is a dialogue between two or more parties to resolve point of differences, gain an advantage for an individual or collective.")
05 Stages of Constructive method are: Inviting ideas, exploration, proposition, explanation and solution, & taking action.
Examples <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inquiry-based learning • Group learning • Technology-based learning etc.

Philosophy ----- Approach (es) ----- Method(s) Technique (es)

Placed below the flow chart showing advantages of comprehensive approach:



Merits

- Concentration power of the student will be enhanced.
- Readability power of the student will be increased:
- Interaction between student and teacher will increase.
- Good preparation of the lesson will be done by teacher as well as student.
- Comprehensive/understanding power of the student will be increase.
- Students will be able to frame questions.
- Imagination power will be increased.

- Students will be able to learn an art of giving response.
- Personality of the students will be enhanced.
- Language development and proper pronunciation of the student will take place.
- Students will be able to assimilate the subject critically.
- Students can select the books of good writers.
- Placing more value to student's progress.

Demerit

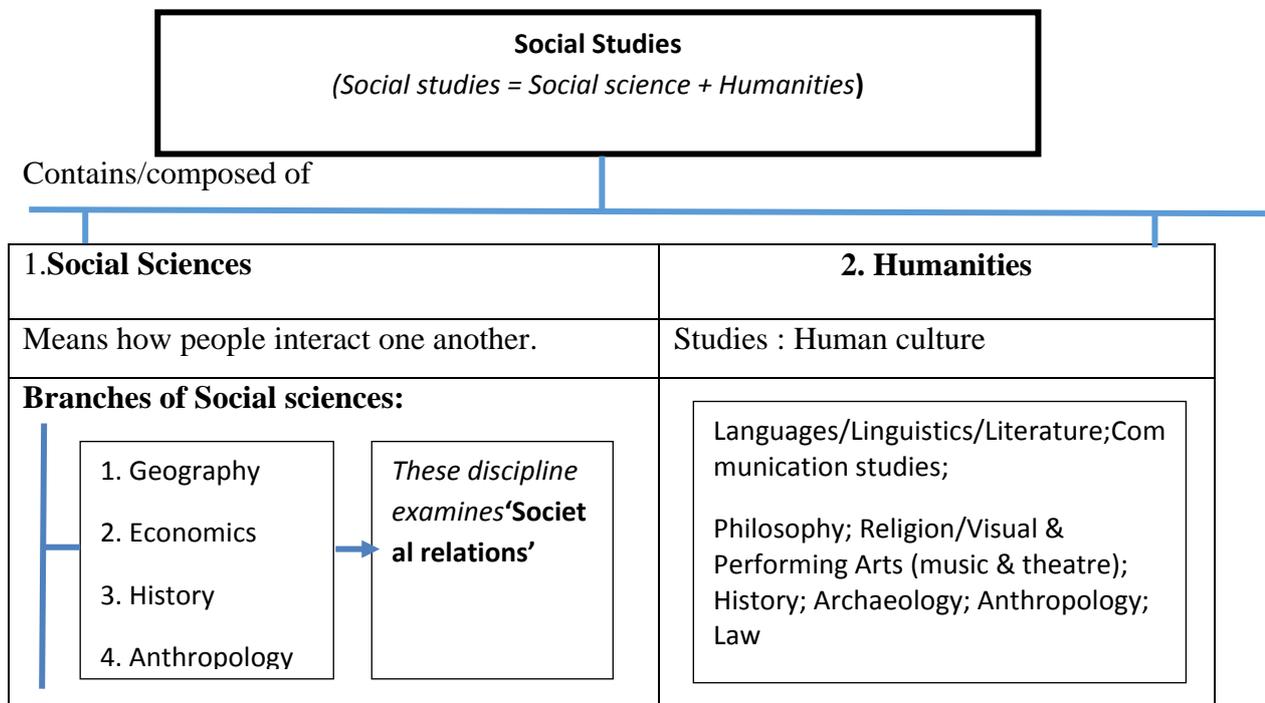
Time taking method/approach

Less structured and less organized learning environment.

What is Social studies?

Social study is a discipline deals with '**how individual in society live and work together.**'

Several fields of study or subjects comes under social studies like civics, psychology, geography, anthropology, economics, archaeology, law (provides an understanding of how established rules & regulations impact human behaviour). Social study is an integrated study of the social science and humanities.



Difference between Social studies and Social Sciences

Social Studies	Social Sciences
1. Broader term, contains <i>Social science & Humanities</i> both. 2. Social study subject is introduced at school level. It focuses on 'social observation' & helps students to understand how to be an effective citizens of society.	1. Category or part of social studies. 2. Social science introduced at higher education level, studying society through the collection, analysis and interpretation of data so that societal issues may be resolved within society.

Sample Lesson plan is placed below:

LESSON PLAN

Date:

Subject: History

Class:

Topic: 'Indus Valley Civilization'

Period:

Duration:

► Student will read the paragraph with proper stimulus variation

Look at the cause of the river Indus on the map of the Indian sub- continent. it originates in the Himalayas, flows west initially and then south words towards the Arabian sea. This river valley was the home of one of the early civilizations of the world. If was at the beginning of this century that the remains of the Indus valley civilization were discovered some of the sites discovered revealed the existence of a Righlyadvaneed people thousands of years ago in this region. These people had achieved a high degree of material life with varied occupations and comples institutions. Therefore, this early culture is described as a civilization.

► Rest of the student will listen the paragraph.

Questions		Answers	Black Board
Student to Teacher Student to Student	1- 2- 3- Student will ask question 4-	Answer will be given either by teacher or by student	Brief answers will be written by students on the black board
Teacher to Student	1. How many continents are there? 2. In which continent India is situated? 3. Which is the Longest river of 'India'?	07 Asia Brahmaputra(Total Length is 2900 km but within in India it is only 916 km.And origin is from Kailash ranges) The length of Ganga river is about 2225 km within in India.	Brief answers will be written by students on the black board
	4. From Indus where river Originates?	From Himalayas	Answer will be written by the student on the Blackboard

	5. In which sea Indus River of falls?	Arabian sea	-do-
	6. Where Arabian Sea?	On the coast of India.	-do-
	7. What do you understand by valley?	A deep depression between hills & mountains often carved out by a river or glacier.	-do-
	8. What do you mean by culture?	Lifestyle of the People.	-do-
	9. What do you understand by civilization?	Lifestyle includes social- economic ideological aspect.	-do-
	10. Give the title of the above paragraph?	Indus valley, Home of Civilization	-do-

MATERIAL AID	EXPLANATION
<p>THE HARAPA CULTURE</p> 	<p>-Proper explanation will be given by the teacher/student.</p> <p>- Elicit,engage,explore,explain,elaborate,extend,eval uate</p> <p>-Discussion</p> <p>-Collection of secondary data regarding topic</p> <p>-Visit to nearest museum (if -required) etc. for viewing primary data.</p> <p>-Use of Interdisciplinary/Multidisciplinary approaches etc.</p>

Evaluation:

Fill in the Blank

- A deep depression between.....or..... often carved out by a river or glacier is known as valley.

Multidisciplinary Approach & Interdisciplinary Approach in Social Studies

'Interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary describe work that involves multiple separate disciplines.' Both approaches can be used while teaching–learning process for social studies.

Interdisciplinary work typically involves where two or more subjects are combined or linked to create a new subject.

Multidisciplinary work where two or more subjects are involved but within their own separate boundaries. There is no any kind of combination or linkages between or among subjects.

5. Limitations of the Study

The main limitation of the study is the correct availability of data. We had to depend on secondary data which was available from different sources.

6. Conclusion

Since no single approach is perfect to make teaching-learning process effective, hence combination of different approaches for teaching might be better option for the learning process. Therefore, comprehensive approach may play an important role in teaching social studies & other subjects as well. Comprehension approach may be adopted in teaching–learning process to expand student's knowledge & comprehension of society's diversity & dynamic nature.

References

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