

**SUBJECT: TEACHER CENTERED INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNIQUES/METHODS(SEM 2)**  
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**I. TOPIC: SUPERVISED STUDY**

**Supervised study** means a shift from mass teaching to individual or group instruction.

**(Please read this article taken from a blog and covers many important points. You may reflect and visualize how this class can be conducted . The language is simple and points are relevant)**

**Supervised study** affords a practical method of teaching pupils what to **study** and how to **study** and to bring the pupils into intimate contact with the teacher and the **learning** process.

The need for supervised study is much higher in the Indian context, with overcrowded classrooms and a tight, heavy curriculum.

The classes generally comprise heterogeneous groups with bright, average and bellow average students in each class. It is, thus impossible for a teacher to cater to individual differences.

This situation can be remedied by supervised study.

Supervised study allows student to study in the classroom under the direction of the teacher.

Group supervised study sessions give the teacher an opportunity to foster good study habits, to deal with study problems, and to relate to students as individuals.

## Supervised Study as a Teaching Strategy

### Meaning and Definition

Supervised study means the study performed under supervision.

In actual practice, when the students engage themselves in some learning activities under the properly organized supervision of the teacher, the phenomenon is labeled as supervised study.

It may take either of the two forms-individual or collective.

Bining and Bining (1952) expressed their views about supervised study are, *the supervision by the teacher of a group or class of pupils as they work at their desks or around their tables.*

*In this procedure, we find pupils busy at work that has been assigned to them by the teacher. When they meet any difficulty that they cannot overcome, they ask the teacher for direction and assistance.*

*The teacher, when not called upon, walks quietly up and down the classroom or remains at this desk watching the pupils do their work, continually on the alert for any wrong procedures that the pupils may follow. He is always ready to direct and aid them.*

How to make use of supervised study a teaching device

- The teacher may ask the students to study general literature related with his teaching subject. This study aimed to collect relevant information about various facts, concepts, principles, events and processes related to the subject. For making the study a planned study, teacher may provide individual or group assignment and then may try to guide the attempts of the students through his able supervision.
- The teacher may ask the students to discover facts or principles related to various aspects of his subject through their own independent efforts. The students may take the help of the relevant resources for this purpose and may resort to necessary activities for achieving the desired ends. The teacher will certainly be there to provide needed guidance, direction and supervision to the students for the realization of the set objectives.
- In agreement with the nature of the topic and subject proper, students may resort to revision, drill and practice work under the adequate supervision of the teacher.
- The practical application of the knowledge and skills acquired in the teaching-learning of a subject may be made a subject for study. Students may take individual or group projects for this purpose.
- The subjects requiring practical work like physical, and life sciences, art and painting, music, work experiences, etc. may have to enough scope for the utilization of supervised study as a teaching strategy.

#### Skills Developed by Supervised study

- ® Skills as how to read study materials
- ® Skills as to how to use encyclopedias

- ® Skills as to how to use dictionaries.
- ® Skills as to how to use maps, atlases, indexes, and almanacs.
- ® Skills as to how to read graphs.

### Requirements of Supervised Study

- § A big hall
- § Comfortable seating arrangements.
- § Study materials.
- § Assignments and
- § A self evaluation chart.

### **Teacher's role in providing the study environment**

- v Take responsibility for maintaining a pleasant, business like study environment.
- v Help students formulate questions to direct their study.
- v Help students set objectives for the study session.
- v Locate and select resources in advance which students can use in their study.
- v Recommend resources to students suitable to their level of ability and understanding.
- v Direct students to resources which they might not otherwise find or might have difficulty finding.
- v Help students find pertinent information in the resource materials.
- v Control environmental conditions such as lighting, temperature, ventilation, and noise, so that students are free from distractions.

- v Maintain an orderly, businesslike study setting.

### **Organization of Supervised study**

- **Extra class:** The teacher may stay after class and attend to the difficulties of the students or give review or drill and practice to students lagging behind in the class.
- **A Special teacher plan:** A special teacher is employed by the school to sit with students and clarify their doubts.
- **Double period plan:** The school time table is organized in such a way that each subject has two successive periods where one can be used for theoretical work and other for review and drill or related practical work.
- **Divided period plan:** One period may be divided into two parts: one used for theoretical explanations and the other for practical work. This would require that a laboratory be close to the class.
- **Library period plan:** In this period, students may work in the library on work assigned to them by the teacher. The students should be able to use references, prepare bibliographies and evaluate the relative importance of printed materials during a supervised study period. This activity can lead creative thinking.
- **Extra period plan:** An extra period is planned every day where the teacher assigns to each student a list of questions on an assignment sheet which they have to answer and submit.

### **Types of supervised study plans**

1. The conference plan

2. The special teacher
3. Supervised study in study hall
4. The divide period plan of supervised study
5. The double period plan of supervised study
6. Supervised study used periodically
7. The general instruction plan

### **Advantages of supervised study**

- It makes pupils efficient in solving problem by them.
  - It improves teacher pupil relation.
  - It helps the teacher to know the abilities of the students.
  - It reduces home study task.
  - It aids weak students.
  - It reduces the failures.
  - It develops good habits.
  - It develops confidence and self discipline.
  - It helps for on the spot correction.
  - Democratic human relations are encouraged.
  - Increased instructional time is available to pupils.
  - Discipline problems can be avoided with less time in transit for students.
  - A fifty-minute period of time is too short to motivate and teach pupils.
- Supervised study gives ample time to grasp the topic well.
- Supervised study can lead gifted and promising students to independent study.

- The ability to think independently and creatively can be developed.
- It helps the below average student to make up the gap.
- Development of reference skills besides broadening the knowledge base is an outgrowth of supervised study.

### **Disadvantages of supervised study**

- a. Bright pupils are not helped under this method.
- b. Lengthened school day is not possible.
- c. It will increase the cost of education.
- d. It depends too much on enthusiasm and initiatives of students.
- e. It destroys the supremacy of teachers..

(Please refer to websites for concept, functions, skills and importance)

WRITE NOTES ON TEAM TEACHING (WITH FLOW CHARTS AND FLOW DIAGRAMS)

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