

# Teaching Strategy Prerequisite For Health Professionals In 21<sup>st</sup> Century

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In today's world, Students are joining various health profession to make their carrier in a particular profession but does not show much interest in the classes taken by the faculties which may lacks in knowledge and skills required for them. It may be because learner or students uses lots of material available on google and other social media and had some knowledge about the profession, course and the topic which is going to be teach in the class.

Hence in today's scenario, teacher has a great responsibility to make the teaching effective and make the students to learn the right concept. This is a challenge for the teachers. Hence teacher has to think how to make the class effective, interactive also to make effective learning for the students. Teaching is an art in that teacher uses teaching strategy which can be the combination of several methods of teaching.

In education, teaching strategy has given more priority than teaching method. Methods and strategies are two different terms but both are required to make a class effective. Teaching method is how a teacher the present the subject matter inside a classroom situation, while teaching strategy is a goal and a set of actions. Teaching and learning are considered the opposite sides of a coin. Teachers should always try to realize the students' needs before the class and try to provide them with the best possible learning environment.<sup>3</sup> In this article, the researcher tried to discuss the different teaching strategy which can be helpful for the teachers and students.

Teaching strategies refer to the methods, techniques, procedures and processes that a teacher uses during instruction. It is generally recognised that teaching strategies are multidimensional and their effectiveness depends on the context in which they are applied.

There are main two types of teaching strategy (i) Teacher Centred Teaching Strategy and (ii) Student Centred Teaching Strategy

**(i) Teacher Centred Teaching strategy** can also be called as autocratic teaching strategy. It is teaching strategy where a teacher had a full control over students and give the least chance to students to act freely in the class. This is the conventional way of teaching. Several teaching methods come under the teacher centred teaching strategy are story telling method, textbook method, lecture method, demonstration method, tutorial method, etc. Students absorb the knowledge and demonstrate their learning through tests and assignments. This approach can be effective for introducing a new notion, offers a clear roadmap for learning, ensuring all students cover the essential content but it may not be suitable for the students who interested in learning by doing.

**ii) Student Centred teaching strategy** can also be called as democratic teaching strategy. It is a teaching strategy in which priority is given to the interests, attitudes, capacities, and needs of the students by a teacher. In this, teacher acts as a facilitator and guide for his/her students and follows several methods in this strategy. The methods can be included in this teaching strategy are Question-Answer method, Discussion method, Discovery method, Project method, Role playing method, Brain storming method, Bloom's mastery learning strategy, etc. This strategy not only develops the affective domain of the students but also helps in the development of the cognitive domain hence initiate the all-round development among the students, maximum interaction between teacher and students in the

class . In this strategy, Students are actively involved, which can enhance their motivation and knowledge retention, learn to solve problems, and think critically , develops communication skills through teamwork and discussions. This strategy may not be suitable if the teacher planned give lots of information in short time or foundational subjects and also it requires preparation for planning the engaging activities and distinguished training for students .<sup>1,3</sup>

Teacher-centric learning is commonly used and may be notably more impactful than student-centric learning approaches in certain situations and also the teacher-centred teaching, often referred as the “sage on the stage” model. it remains suitable and effective in numerous contexts.

The consequences of maintaining a teacher-centred approach in health professions include failure to develop critical thinking, in its students’ research mindedness and a positive attitude to change and a self-directed attitude to continuing education.

Student-centered learning (SCL) is a teaching method that focuses on creating links with students’ interests and the things they learn.

As mentioned by Geist et al. (2015), Bransford et al. (2000), Hofsten et al. (2010), Ramsden (2003). in student-centered learning, students are active recipients of knowledge who take responsibility for planning and evaluating their learning experiences<sup>1</sup>

Falk et al. (2016) also referred to Lea et al. (2003), according to whom students gain increased autonomy and accountability in student-centered learning and the outcome is a deep approach to learning and an enhanced understanding among students, as well as better preparation for the professional world.<sup>1</sup> Educational psychologists John Dewey, Jean Piaget and Lev Vygotsky focused on active students’ approach to learning and they were primarily responsible for the transition towards student centred teaching.

Student-centered learning was applied to enhance student knowledge in relation to both theoretical and practical issues , enhance students’ abilities, such as their reasoning skills, problem-solving ability and critical-thinking skills, to increase students’ social competences, such as communication and collaboration abilities, To strengthened the students’ self-reliance<sup>2</sup>

### Conclusion:

A good teacher is always thinks to make his /her class best learning for the students. For that Teachers learn about different ways the students learn and adapt their teaching styles accordingly. Hence the teachers in 21<sup>st</sup> century need to combine both teacher-centered and student-centered learning styles, sometimes within a single classroom, drawing from their instincts, research, and teaching experience. Teacher can start with a mini-lesson to introduce an idea or concept and then have students work in groups on activities that allow them to explore it further with a goal to create a learning environment that caters to the individual needs of each student and nurtures a love of learning that will stay with them throughout their lives.

**“No teaching strategy is better than others in all circumstances”.**

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