



SNS COLLEGE OF NURSING
Saravanampatti (po), coimbatore.



DEPARTMENT OF NURSING
COURSE NAME : BSC (NURSING) II YEAR
SUBJECT : COMMUNICATION & INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY
UNIT: VII EDUCATIONAL MEDIA
TOPIC : GRAPHIC AIDS CHART



CHARTS

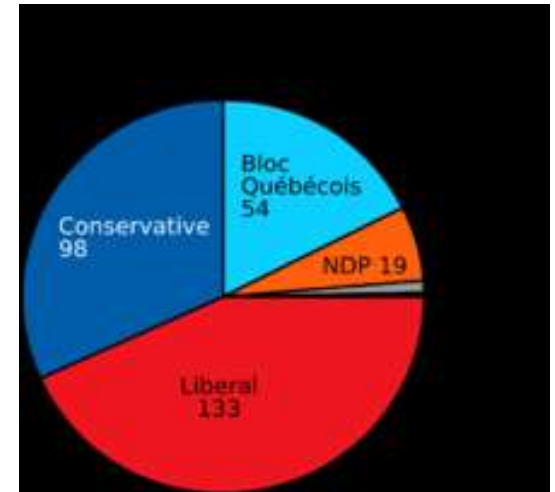
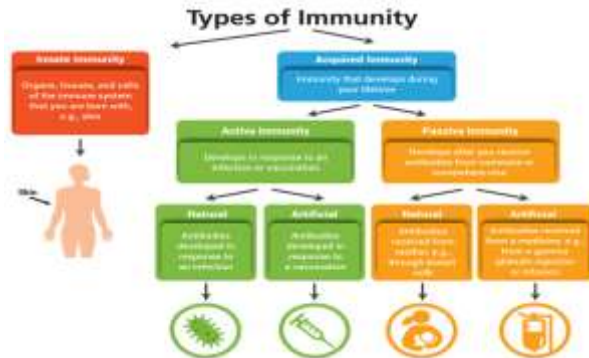




DEFINITION OF CHART



A chart is a visual aid which helps in explaining the subject matter through such processes as summary, contrast and comparison. It may be all writing and pictures.





DEFINITION OF CHART



- It defined as combination of graphic and pictorial material designed for the orderly and logical visualizing for the relationship between key facts and ideas.

U.S. Imports from Asia and the Near East in 1998
Country Distribution and Top Commodities



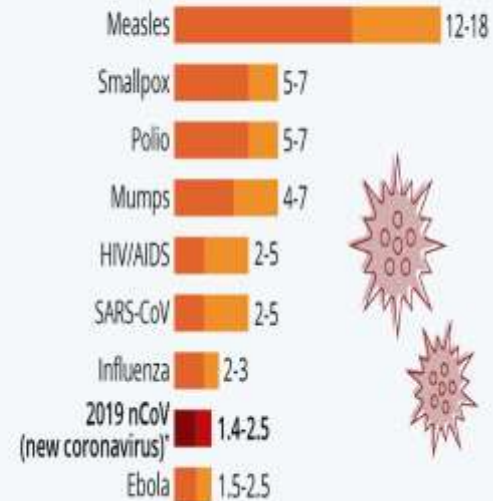


PURPOSES



- To show the relationship by means of facts and figures.
- To show continuity in progress.
- For presenting the material symbolically.
- For showing development of structure.

Average number of people infected by an individual with the following*





PREPARATION OF CHART



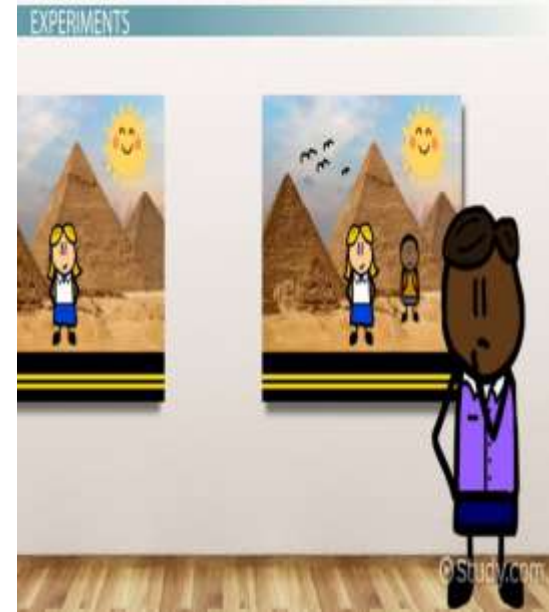
Materials required

- Prepare charts are sheets of thick white or light coloured paper.
- Fibre tipped round point and Chisel – Point colour Markers.
- Drawing aids
- Adhesives



PREPARATION OF CHART

- Before making a chart
- One should plan the content in terms of the objectives and decide the layout
- The layout should be balanced and should use the space effectively.





CHARACTERISTICS



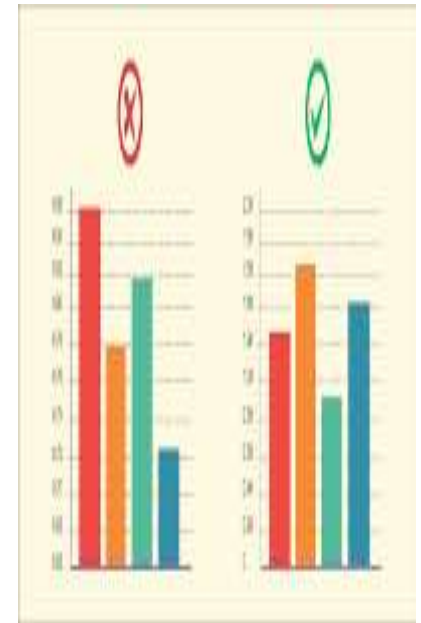
- Relevancy
- Useful and purposeful teaching
- Accuracy
- Interest
- Minimize verbalism
- Comprehensibility
- Motivation
- Realism



PRINCIPLES



- The size of the chart, the size of the letters and the contrast of the display materials should be such that it is readable by the farthest viewer.
- Standard chart paper in sizes 90x60cm and 70x55cm is suitable for most purposes.





PRINCIPLES



- The size of letters for the Captions, labels and keywords written on a chart should be between 2 and 3mm.
- The thickness of the lines should be between 2 and 3mm.
- Light coloured chart paper should be used eg. Yellow, light green and white are better suited for dark coloured pens. Eg. black, blue, red and orange.



PRINCIPLES



- Simple hand-drawn charts with non- decorative lettering are more effective than elaborately drawn.
- One chart should convey just one idea or one principle.
- Charts crowded with information are less effective.



PRESERVATION OF CHARTS



- Cover the charts with brown paper or old newspaper.





TYPES OF CHARTS



- Tabulation chart
- Bar chart
- Narration chart
- Line chart
- Pie chart
- Flow chart
- Tree chart





TABULATION CHART



Tabulation is a systematic and logical representation of numeric data in rows and columns to facilitate comparison and statistical analysis.

Pass Percentage of BA and B.Sc. (2014-15)			
	No. of Students Appeared in the Annual Examination	Passed	Pass Percentage (%)
Botany	29	24	82.76
Chemistry	30	25	83.33
History	40	34	85.00
Malayalam	38	37	97.37
Mathematics	32	28	87.50
Physics	28	17	60.71
Zoology	30	23	76.67

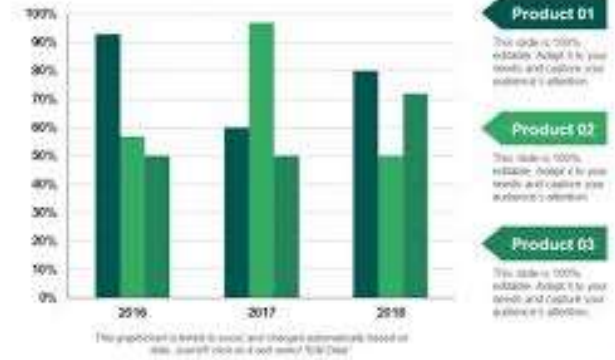


BAR CHART



A bar chart or bar graph is a chart or graph that presents categorical data with rectangular bars with heights or lengths proportional to the values that they represent

Bar Graph

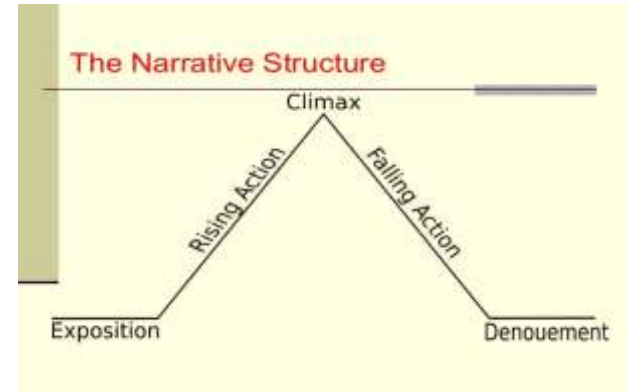




NARRATION CHART



Narrative Chart is an open-source visualization library specialized for authoring charts that facilitate data storytelling with a high-level action-oriented declarative grammar.

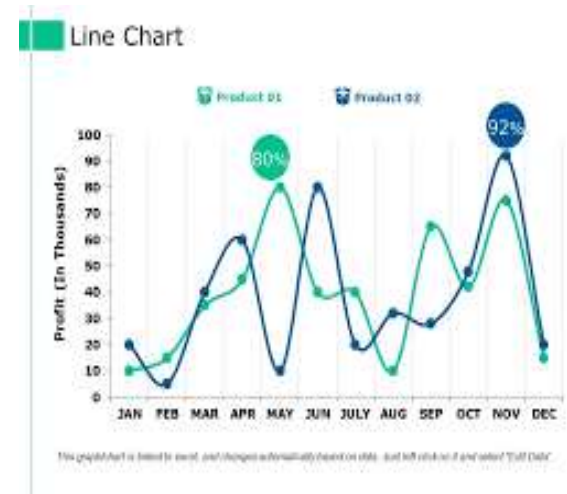




LINE CHART



The line chart is a simple, two-dimensional chart with an X and Y axis, each point representing a single value.

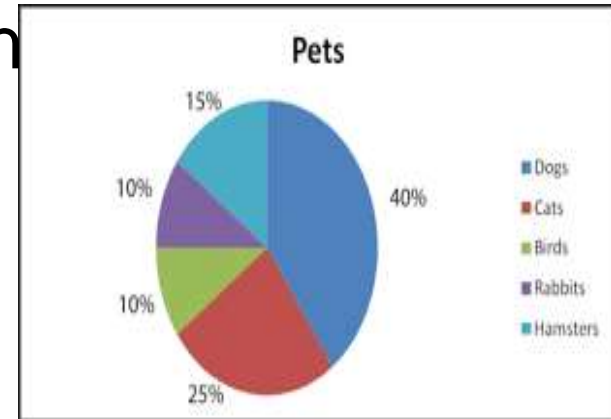




PIE CHART



A pie chart is a circular statistical graphic, which is divided into slices to illustrate numerical proportion

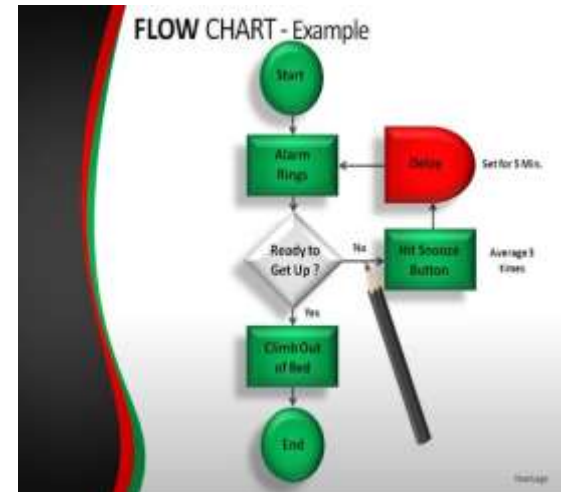




FLOW CHART



A flowchart is a type of diagram that represents a workflow or process. A flowchart can also be defined as a diagrammatic representation of an algorithm, a step-by-step approach to solving a task.





TREE CHART

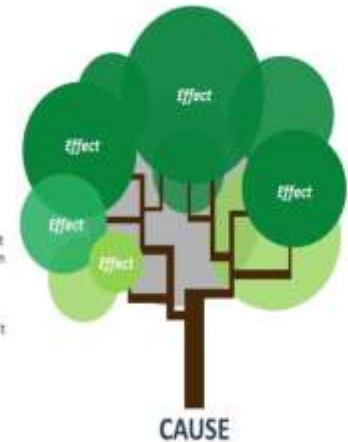


A tree diagram is a new management planning tool that depicts the hierarchy of tasks and subtasks needed to complete and objective.

CAUSE & EFFECT DIAGRAM

Sample Text

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat.





HOW TO DO CHART EFFECTIVELY



- Students should be involved in the preparation of charts.
- Charts should be so large that every detail depicted should be visible to every pupil in the class wherever he is sitting.
- Teacher should make sure that there is provision for hanging the chart at a vantage point.



HOW TO DO CHART EFFECTIVELY



- A chart should give neat appearance.
- A teacher should have pointer to point out specific factors in the chart.
- Straight pins, staples, pre board clips, paper clips may all be used.
- Charts should be carefully stored and preserved for use in future.



ADVANTAGES OF CHART



- Its helps to make learning process more effective and conceptual.
- Its helps to grab the attention of students
- It builds interest and motivation teaching students learning process
- It enhance the energy level of teaching and students
- It is even better for over burden classrooms
- It provides students a realistic approach and experience



DISADVANTAGES OF CHART



- Technical Problems
- Students Distractions
- Expensive
- Time consuming
- Need Space
- Convenience



CONCLUSION



A chart is a graphical representation for data visualization, in which "the data is represented by symbols, such as bars in a bar chart, lines in a line chart, or slices in a pie chart.





ASSESSMENT



- Define chart ?
- What are the Types of charts ?
- Differentiate advantages and disadvantages of charts ?





REFERENCES



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Thank
you