



**SNS COLLEGE OF NURSING**  
**Saravanampatti (po), coimbatore.**

**DEPARTMENT OF NURSING**

**COURSE NAME : BSC (NURSING) II YEAR**

**SUBJECT : CET**

**UNIT IV : METHODS OF TEACHING**

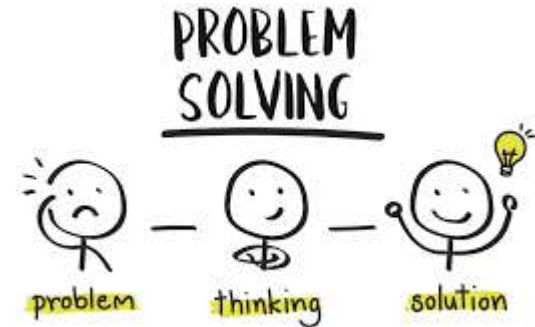
**TOPIC : PROBLEM SOLVING METHOD**



# PROBLEM SOLVING



- Here the attempt is made to train this minds of the pupils by confirming them with real problems and giving them the opportunity and freedom to solve them.





# DEFINITION



- It is an instructional method or technique where by the teacher and pupils attempt in a conscious, planned and purposeful effort to arrive of some explanation or solution to some educationally significant difficulty.





# MEANING



- A problem occurs in a situation in which a felt difficulty to act is realized.
- It is difficulty is clearly present and recognized by the thinker, it may be purely mental difficulty or it may be physical and involve the manipulation of data.
- Individual recognizes it as a challenge.



# ESSENTIAL FEATURE OF PROBLEM



- Problem should be meaningful, interesting and worthwhile to children.
- Correlation with life, with other subject
- Arise out of real needs of the students
- Clearly defined.





# STEPS



- Formation and appreciation of
- Collection of relevant data and information
- Organization of data
- Drawing of conclusions
- Testing conclusions





# APPROACHES



- Inductive
- Deductive
- Analytical
- Synthetic

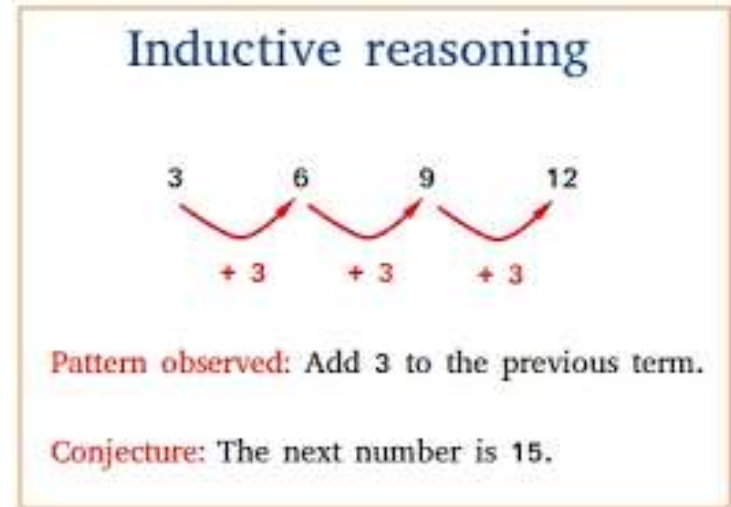




# INDUCTIVE



- Where child is enable to arrive at general conclusion, establishing laws or formulate generalizations through the observation of particular facts and concrete example.







# DEDUCTIVE



- Opposite to inductive, learner proceeds from general to particular, abstract to concrete and formula to examples. (conclusion by logically)





# ANALYTICAL



- It means the breaking up of the problem in hand so that it is ultimately gets connected with something obvious or already known to us.

## Analytical Problem Solving Skills





# SYNTHETICS



- It is opposite to analytical, proceed from known to unknown, things are place together which are apart.





# TEACHER ROLE



- Get the students to define the problems clearly.
- Get them to make many suggestions by encouraging them (to analyze, recall, to guess)
- Get them to evaluate such suggestion carefully.
- Get them to organize the material by proceeding



# MERITS



- Stimulate thinking
- Helps in reasoning power
- Improves knowledge
- Develops good study habits
- Student learn self dependent





# DEMERITS



- It involves mental activity only
- Not applicable for small children
- Chances of lack of resources and references
- Involves lot of time needs very capable teacher to provide effective guidance



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# USES



- Develops ability to analyze the problem, take proper judgment
- Helps the student to solve the problem
- Develops critical thinking
- Develops mutual understanding
- Develops team group approach.



# CONCLUSION



The term teaching method refers to the general principles, pedagogy and management strategies used for classroom instruction. The choice of teaching method depends on what fits you — your educational philosophy, classroom demographic, subject area(s) and school mission statement.







# ASSESSMENT



1. What is meant by problem solving method?
2. What are all the steps of problem solving?
3. Explain the approaches of problem solving?
4. Explain the teacher role in problem solving?





# REFERENCES



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Thank  
you