



## **DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES**

### **BA 5103 / ACCOUNTING FOR MANAGEMENT**

A teaching method comprises the principles and methods used by teachers to enable student learning. These strategies are determined partly on subject matter to be taught and partly by the nature of the learner. For a particular teaching method to be appropriate and efficient it has to be in relation with the characteristic of the learner and the type of learning it is supposed to bring about. The term teaching method refers to the general principles & management strategies used for classroom instruction/teaching.

**Some of the innovative teaching techniques are listed below for your kind reference.**

“Tell me I will forget,

Show me & I will remember

Involve me and I will understand”.

**1. Fishbone:** This is a diagram based teaching technique for problem solving. In the fishbone diagram, the head of the fish will have the change that is being analysed and the ribs of the fish have the reasons for the change. The riblets will have the supporting evidence or relevant key terms.

**2. K-W-L charts:** This strategy is referred to “Know”, “Want to know”, “Learned” aspects of learning. The proforma of accounts such as Ratio Analysis, Cash flow statement, Funds flow statement, Company Final A/C – Trading A/C, Profit & Loss A/C, Balance Sheet) can be written in charts and the same can be used in classrooms to promote students to utilize knowledge and personal inquisitiveness while exploring or implementing. This can help students to arrange data before, during, and after a lesson. One can clearly understand what they know about a subject, what they want to learn or know, and what they have learned after the session.

### **3. Peer Assisted Learning**

PAL is Peer Assisted Learning. Peer Assisted Learning (PAL) is a student-to-student support scheme aimed to support students with their transition and contribute to the wider student experience. PAL fosters cross-year support between students on the same course. It is run for students and by students to provide an wide opportunity for new students to learn from those who have been there before them

**4. Z to A approach:** In this approach, the numerical part is discussed first and later the theory is related to it. It makes the understanding of a particular concept better among the

students and retention is also higher. This approach helps them to have a long lasting memory about the subject.

**5. Cramming:** This method simply means to memorize large amounts of data or information in a short period of time. It is ideally used to excel in performance-based assessment and as part of exam preparation. The students are given easy codes or shortcuts to remember a list of items or the order of an activity.

**6. Cubing:** This is an easy to use approach in which six different topics can be taught or explained to students in a single step. Each side of the cube will have one concept or idea and students can cover the sides one by one. This can also be used in activity learning in which cube is rotated and one side is chosen.

**7. Spiral learning:** In this method, the basic facts of a subject are taught first without giving much emphasis about details. Later, the details are introduced as the learning progresses. The information is reemphasized many times to the basic facts studied first to help them have a long-term memory on the lesson.

**8. Design Thinking:** This is a method to teach creative problem solving. Teachers can give hands-on design challenge as a class activity or in pairs or small groups. Students can have an active and shared experience to explore design thinking in a solid time frame. They can apply discovery, ideation, interpretation, experimentation and evolution to reach a conclusion.

**9. Brain dumps:** This is a formative assessment activity where students share their knowledge on a topic or their assumptions and thereby, the teacher will get a chance to know what their students have understood about a specific concept or topic. Teachers can use this technique to prepare on a related topic to be taught. They can write it on a sheet of paper or share orally in class.

**10. Gallery walk:** This is a discussion technique in learning in which students are allowed to be actively engaged in the classrooms. They can freely work and learn together in small groups. The activities involve sharing ideas, responding to momentous questions or tricky situations, preparing documents and charts and more.

Finally, we can also use video as an educational medium. Visuals tend to be more interesting and engaging, when compared to text. It gives students clear concept clarity, as everything can be visualized and explained in detail. Videos are an instructional medium that are compelling and generates a greater amount of interest and enjoyment. It provides an innovative and effective means for educators to address and deliver the required curriculum content. Videos are mostly very demonstration-friendly.

To sum up, a positive climate in classrooms alongside interactive teaching can improve the student's persistence in learning aspects from a broad range of backgrounds.

**Thanking you,**

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