

## MODUN 6

## GROUP DISCUSSION

### objective

Completing this module you will be able:  
To organize effectively group discussion in adult training.

### Pre-requirement

You need to complete Module T2: “*Outlines of Adult Training*”; Module T4: “*Classroom Arrangement*”

### Methods

- Self study of steps of organizing group discussion.
- To practice organizing group discussion for adult training.
- Self-assessment

### Training Aids

- Module T6: “*Group Discussion*”



1. Define steps of effectively organizing group discussion.
2. Practice group discussion for adult training.
3. Self-assessment.

**Group discussion** techniques are focused on attracting and facilitating course participants to participate express and discuss their ideas in order to share experiences and information.

## 1. When group discussions are applied?

- To assist participants in gathering information, solutions of the issues interested by participants like *the impact of road permanence maintenance to the road quality, how to generate the fund for maintenance etc.*

## 2. Advantages?

- Provide fresh news to groups of participants.
- For planning task, group discussions will encourage each participant to recognize the objective(s) and tasks of the Programme.
- Give each participant opportunities to express her/his ideas in class without speaking out in front of class audience.

## 3. Disadvantage?

- Time of participation of individual is limited.
- The contribution of different groups may conflict with each other and it is not always easy to combine them.

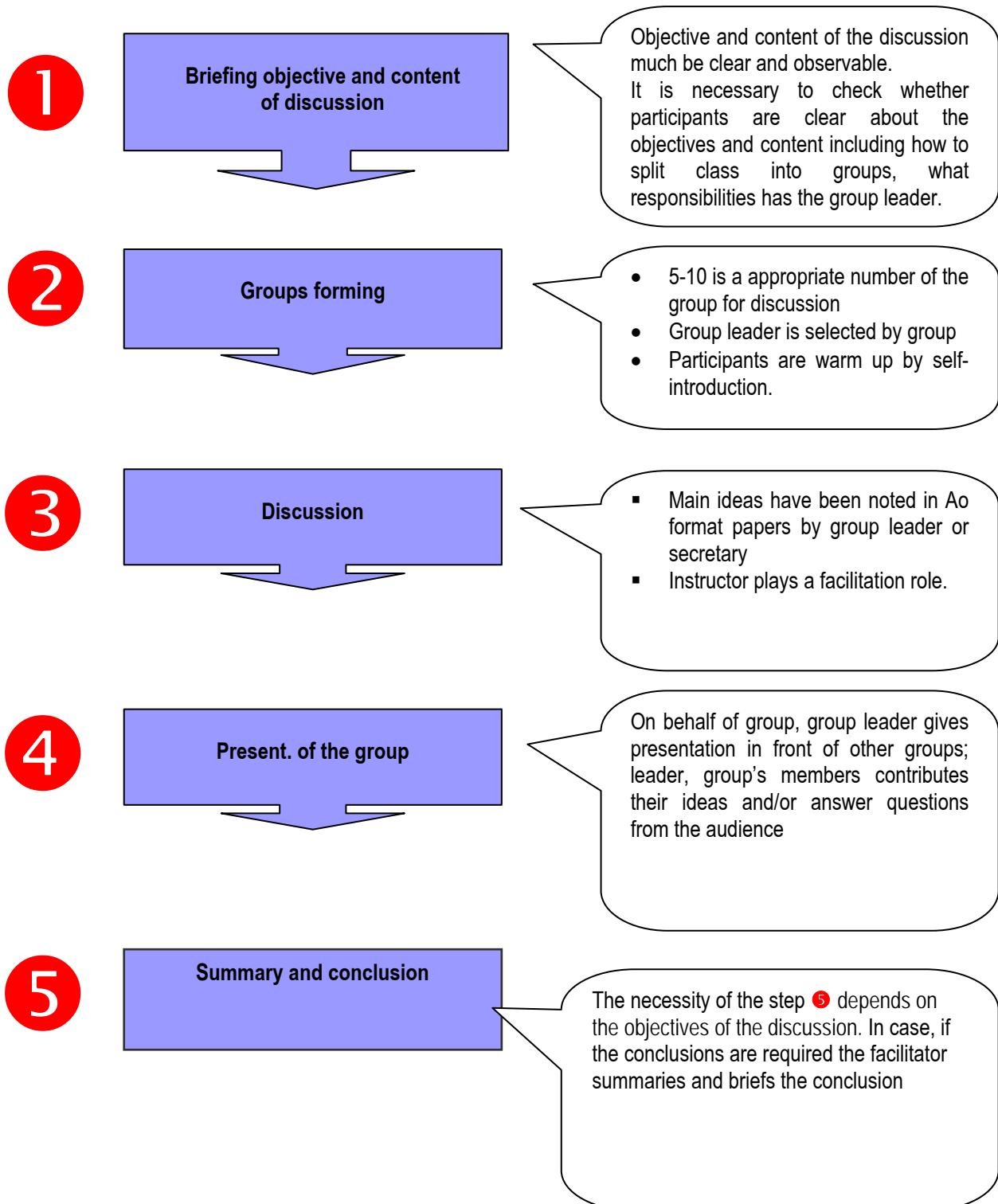
## 4. Requirements for support?

- Mobile desks and chairs available for forming groups.
- There should be big and/or separate rooms) suitable for conducting some groups discussions.
- Board, paper, pence/pencils.

## 5. Steps of group discussions.



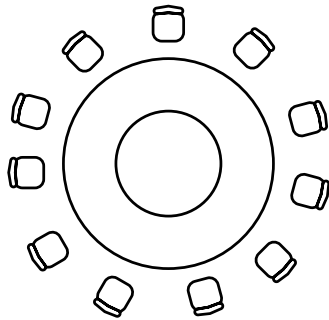
Define the steps and their main requirements and activities of the group discussion



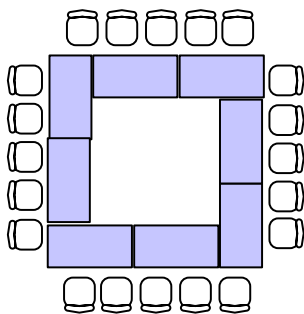
## 6. Classroom arrangement for group discussions.



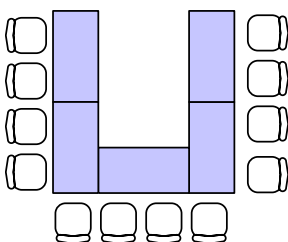
The most effective way is a “cycle” arrangement (with or without desks) as is shown in pictures. All participants have “equal” positions.



“Square” arrangement is also effective once for discussion after the “cycle”.



“U-sharp” discussion is popular due to the open arrangement which give the participants to see the boards/flipcharts if required.



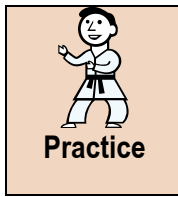


REMEMBER

The willingness to share information and experiences of group members is a half of the success of the discussion.

## 7. Tips.

1. The types of the groups depend on the objective(s) of the discussion: groups can be set up based on **ages, experiences, responsibilities, localities** etc.
2. For “warming up” the group, give time for introduction of the participants (about the participants, organization, families etc.)
3. The instructor plays only the facilitation role. Let participants actively express their idea and lead the discussion.
4. There should be an agreed format of presentation and minutes of discussions.
5. The presentation papers of the groups should be shown (on walls, in the corridors etc.) during and after discussions.



☞ Applying the gained knowledge for organizing one group discussion. The subject of the discussion should be related to the rural road maintenance activities.

☞ Taking notes the results and feedbacks from the participants and adjust the discussion activities.

☞ Based on the area, desks and chairs and number of participants arrange the groups for discussion. The arrangement is presented in the following chart.

Arrangement of groups for discussion

GROUPS  
ARRANGEMENT  
HERE



Fill the blank boxes for completing the descriptions of the steps of discussions.

1

Briefing objective and content of discussion

Objective and content of the discussion must be clear and observable. It is necessary to check whether participants are clear about the objectives and content including how to split class into, what responsibilities has the group leader.

2

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- 5-10 is a appropriate number of the group for discussion
- Group leader is selected by group
- Participants are warm up by introduction by each participant

3

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- Main ideas have been noted in Ao format papers by group leader or secretary
- Instructor plays a facilitation role.

4

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On behalf of group, group leader gives presentation in front of other groups; leader, group's members contributes their ideas and/or answer questions from the audience

5

Summary and conclusion

The necessity of the step 5 depends on the objectives of the discussion. In case, if the conclusions are required the facilitator summaries and briefs the conclusion

Passed

Not passed