

INTRODUCTION TO PRINCIPLES OF TEACHING AND LEARNING

1. History:

- In the early Greek, medicine was a manual work, a craft, the physician was a “tekton” (technician).
- The source of learning was merely an empirical one (from observation/ other experiences)
- They believe God alone possessed an infallible science (maha mengetahui), that is wisdom. A man gifted such wisdom.
- This seems to be one of the reasons why medicine could have a supernatural or mythical origin.
- In every case medical teaching was oral, at least until the 6th century B.C.
- Alcmeon was the first to write a “scientific” book in Greek prose concerning medical or natural themes.
- Opollonious of Cition (50 B.C) tells that in Alexandria, one sat before a teaching physician, hearing and looking upon him. Later we shall have to discuss that and also how, this is lecture.

2. Middle Ages

- A close study of diagram makes verbal explanation unnecessary.
- A visual methods of teaching was exploited in the teaching anatomy.
- Lecture followed by question and answer method of teaching.
- The method of teaching was extended commentary.

3. In 14th century

- There were practical lessons on anatomy, surgery, operation and dissection.
- Examination of the patients; student must observe the appearance of patient, talk with him about his symptoms, thereafter note his pulse and observe everything necessary to gain a knowledge of the particular illness.

4. Last few decades

- Lot of changes seen during the few decades:
 - Changes in curriculum content
 - Changes in the volume of content
 - Changes in teaching hours for each subject.

- Changes in teaching methods
 - In class teaching
 - Community based teaching
 - Web based teaching
 - Two way teaching
 - Problem based teaching
- Changes in assessment methods
 - MCQa
 - MEQs
 - OSCE
 - OSPE
- Changes in recruitment of students
- All these changes are made based on some theories and principles.

5. Theory

- Theory is a statement that makes a specific prediction about the relationship between 2 or more phenomena.
- It is a reasonable general principle or group of principles offered in terms of a model to explain phenomena.

6. Principle is a general truth, a law on which others are based.

7. Andragogy (M. Knowles)

- Theory: Adults are self-directed and expect to take responsibility for decision.
- Principles:
 - Adults need to be involved in the planning and evaluation of their instruction.
 - Experience (including mistakes) provides the basis for learning activities.
 - Adult are most interested in learning subjects that have immediate relevance to their job or personal life.
 - Adult learning is problem-based rather than content-oriented.

8. Learning is an active process of transformation of ideas, translation of meaning, formation of attitudes, skills and value.

9. Teaching is simply defined as the intended behaviour which the aim is to induce learning.

10. The word education comes from the Latin *e-ducere* meaning to leads out.

11. "Research show that you begin learning in the womb and go right on learning until the moment you pass on (death). Your brain has a capacity for learning that is virtually limitless, which makes every human a potential genius." – Michael J. Gleb

12. The knowledge or skill obtained or developed by a learning process.