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## Teaching Methods in Social Science

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### ABSTRACT

Many Private Schools, Government Schools, Colleges and Universities are avoid teaching Social Science @ Social Studies in their schools. Social science is not a single subject. it includes History, Geography, Civics, Economics, Political Science, Sociology, archaeology, etc. In today's society, studying social science does not get the respect it deserves; so many people are reluctant to study it. Some persons think that social science is a boring subject. It is very easy to those who have studied social science to prepare for UPSC, TNPSC etc. exams in Bharat @ India. Not many People know that it is a course that offers various job opportunities. If the history of the country of Bharat and the history of Tamils should reach everyone in the world. Then we will see All School teachers, colleges and University professors can teach this history in their classrooms in a simple way, intelligent manner and using technological facilities to suit the current situation of social science among the students.

**Key Words:** Social Science, Teaching Methods: Cooperative, Presentation, Poster, Group Discussion, Debate, Games, Teacher-Centered learning, Teaching Aids, primary and secondary Sources, Conclusion.

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

This Research Publication Paper deals with the contractive approach that can be take on effectively in the classroom arrangements of History. This included traditional as well as latest methods adopted by the Social science teachers and professors. Commonly teaching methods are adopted to manage the curricular materials. It is done in the classroom between the teachers and the students through the planned activities performed by the teachers in the social science class room. The activities and techniques to communicate the subject is the methods of teaching social science and Social science teachers. A Social science teacher must be abreast of the innovations in teaching method.

#### 1.1 DEFINITION OF KEY WORDS

- **Teaching Method:** A Teaching method is a set of principles and methods used by teacher to enable student learning. These strategies are determined partly on subject matter to be taught and partly by the nature of the learner.
- **Social Science:** According to **Charles Austin Beard** - American Historian and professor said "Social science are a body of knowledge and thought pertaining to human affairs" as distinguished from sticks, stones, stars and Physical objects.

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### 2. GOOD TEACHING METHODS IN SOCIAL SCIENCE LEARNING

There are different ways of teaching methods in social science. Here we will see the methods of social science teaching from my point of view taking into account the views expressed by many scholars.

#### 2.1. STUDENT – CENTERD LEARNING METHODS:

Student centered learning has been defined most simply as an approach to learning in which learners choose not only what to study but also how and why that topic might be of interest. Carl Rogers, (1983) American author. Many authors describe several methods in social science course.

##### 2.1.1. COOPERATIVE LEARNING:

Cooperative learning involves small groups of students working together accomplish a learning tasks. For example ask to share their ideas about the answers to the question how many continents and Oceans are the on earth?. These type of events to enhance learning and create cooperation with them.

**2.1.2. PRESENTATION METHOD:**

Presentations are learner presented assignment students can do these in groups or individually.

The students Present a picture of Vellore Fort and describes the causes of the Vellore Revolt in 1806, it's trends and consequences in the revolt. And Present volcano's picture, then Describe work and effects of volcanoes. Students can do this in groups or individually.

**2.1.3. POSTER METHOD:**

The students, Put it on the poster. What do you know? Want to know? Eg: Display Voter Awareness Poster of Indian Election Commission and etc.

**2.1.4. GROUP DISCUSSION:**

Students can get to know each other's different opinions through group discussions on various important issues in the world. Eg: World Politics, Environmental problems and problems caused by climate change etc.

**2.1.5. DEBATE:**

The Debate requires student to critically analyze a certain historical problems or particular problem. Economists discuss economic downturns and developments after the Corona disaster with relevant statistics and discuss how to recover from those downturns.

**2.1.6. GAMES:**

A research project by Deakin University found 75% of students agreed that games could help them to learnt. Games can be used to teach concepts, to give a learner a break to think, or challenge one' ideas. Chess, Pallanguzhi, kabaadi, games helps to the student for learning process.

**2.1.7. PROBLEM SOLVING METHOD:**

There are number of methods for problem solving that all have own merit. When determining whether or not any ones method is the best in the situation and circumstances surrounding the problem.

The problem solving process include the following.

1. Define the problem
2. Generate alternate solution
3. Evaluate and select a singular solution
4. Implement the above said solutions.

**2.2. TEACHER – CENTERD LEARNING METHODS:**

During the last few decades, there has been a vast change in the instructional process followed by teachers in the class room. Teacher plans, preparing and conducts the teaching learning process including the kinds of learning experiences to be provided to learners. There are various teacher centered instructional methods. Few of them are being discussed in details.

**2.2.1. LECTURE METHODS:**

Lecture Method of teaching is the oldest teaching method. The word " lecture " is derived from Latin word ' lectus', which means ' that which read'. Presently, teacher used lecture method that involves primarily, an oral presentation given him/her to a group of learners. As teacher one should refrain from using lecture method in schools, especially up to secondary level.

**Advantages of Lecture Method:**

1. Teacher control
2. New Material
3. Effortless

**Disadvantages of Lecture Method:**

1. One way communication

2. Passive listeners
3. Strong speaker expectations

### 2.2.2. DEMONSTRATION METHOD:

Demonstration method works on the principle of activity centeredness. Demonstration method is dual process. First, it is accordance to the maximum of teaching concrete to abstract. Second, learners can replicate the same demonstration.

- The habit of the scientific thinking
- Psychologically sound method
- Given opportunity to participate learners

### 2.2.3. TEAM TEACHING METHOD:

Team teaching generally involves a group of teachers. The number of teachers depends upon nature and objectives of the course, the size of class and the facilities to be used. Team teaching provides autonomy to each of the teachers to choose their teaching related activities and responsibilities

### 2.2.4. STORY TELLING METHOD:

Storytelling develops students communication skills, motivates them to learn about the past and present, and creates a class bond through shared experiences. Hearing and telling the stories helps to the students understand the social science. Stories are an important part of social change because they have power to shape the way that people think and feel about their worlds and how they act in them. People understand, communicate and remember in story. Humans, in fact, are hard – wired for stories.

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## 3.1. METHODS OF USING PRIMARY SOURCES:

Inscriptions, Monuments and coins are the some primary sources.

- **Inscriptions:** Inscriptions are writing engraved on solid surfaces such as rocks, stones, temple walls and metals. They depicted important event of the past. Various languages such as prakrit, Sanskrit, Tamil, Kanata etc., were used for writing the inscriptions. For example Walls of Tiruvannamalai Annamalaiyar Temple, Madurai Meenakshi temple, Kanji kamatshi temple, and Uthiramerur Inscriptions, vellankudi, Brahamadeya, shalabhoga, Devadana, Pallichandam are gifted lands of Chola kingdoms.
- **Monuments:** Temples, Palaces, Mosques, tombs, forts, minars and minarets are called by the collective name monuments. The Jalagandeeswara Temple, vellore, Khajuraho in Madhya Pradesh, konark odisha and Dilwara temple, Rajasthan are some examples of monuments in India.
- **Coins:** The Portrait and the legal on the coins convey the names of kings with their titles, events, places, dates, dynasties and Royal emblems. The composition of economic condition of the empire. Copper jitals are available for the study of the period of Delhi Sultans. Silver Tanka introduced by Iltutmish. Ala-ud-din khalji's gold coins, Mohamed bin Tughluq's copper token currency are indicative of coinages as well as the economic prosperity of the country.

## 3.2. METHODS OF USING SECONDARY SOURCES:

Literary works, chronicles, travelogues, biographies and Auto-biographies are called Secondary sources.

- **Religious Literature:** Devotion moment in south India and later north development of Bhakti Movement or devotional literature. Chola period was known as the period of devotional literature and works such as kamba Ramayanam, Periyapuranam, Nalayira Divyaprabhandam composed by 12 azhwars and compiled Nathamuni.
- **Secular literature:** Madura vijayam and Amuktamalyatha were poems composed by Gangadevi and Krishnadevaraya, Kalhana wrote Rajatharangini in 11<sup>th</sup> century.
- **Travellers and Travelogues:** Marco polo, a Venetian traveller, visited Pandya kingdom in 13<sup>th</sup> century. In the south Vijayanagar had many foreign visitors account of the state. Travellers account mostly by the visiting Arab and Persian Scholars are given in the end.

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## METHODS OF USING TEACHING AIDS:

- 4.1.1. **CHART:** Flow chart, Diagram, Column chart, Bar chart are useful in history, geography class.
- 4.1.2. **MAPS:** Physical Maps, Political Maps, Economic Maps, resource Maps, Population maps, world maps, Nation Map. State maps are very useful for Social science class room teaching.
- 4.1.3. **GRAPHS:** Visual data, Line graph, area graph are useful teaching aids.
- 4.1.4. **TIMELINES:** it is show the events in chronological order
- 4.1.5. **PICTURES:** Social studies, Historical and Geographical Photos are great way to help students better understand a time period or event.

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## 5. OTHER TECHONOLOGY AIDS:

Television, Radio, Computer, Tabs, Mobile Phones, laptop, Internet and other Artificial intelligence materials are very useful for Social science teaching – learning process in present day.

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## 6. CONCLUSION:

A review of the above concludes that most limitations are unreal and without much significance. None of the teaching methods describe here will have on effect on students. The social science course taught to our students make huge difference in society and bring bride to the individual and our country. And social studies as a bridge that carries the history of our forefathers to future generations is described in term of contemporary classroom learning.

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