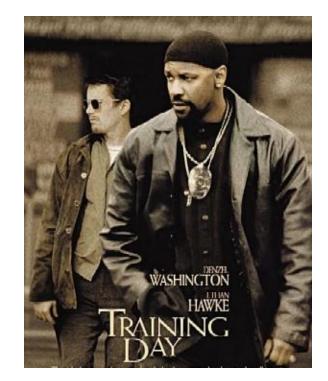


Ability to express 'Navarasas' makes an actor perfect in acting. Like that, ability to use 9 training methods will make you, a competent trainer





What we are going to do

- Examine 9 training methods based on its merits and demerits
- Demonstrate 9 training methods

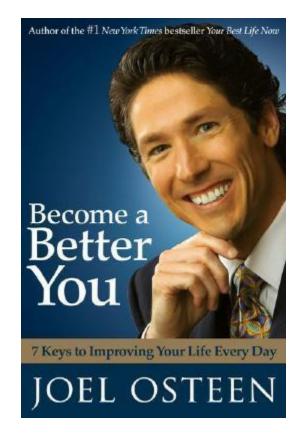
What we are going to explore

- Lecture
- Demonstration
- Games
- Simulation games
- Role plays
- Case study

training

methods

- Storytelling
- Group discussion
- Shadowing





- An oral presentation intended to present information or teach people about a particular subject
- Usually the lecturer will stand at the front of the room and recite information relevant to the lecture's content.



- Conveys large sum of information
- Fast
- Efficient forum allows exploration of content in more detail.

Disadvantages

• Audience is largely passive



- Demonstration is one way to show 'how to do'
- Helps learners to use their all senses to learn

- Aids comprehension and retention.
- Stimulates participants' interest.
- Can give participants model to follow.
- Allows for optional modeling of desired behavior/skill; can be active; good for learning simple skills.

Disadvantages

• Must be accurate and relevant to participants.

DEMONSTRATION

• Written examples can require lengthy preparation time.

Lecture

Games

training

Role plays
Case study
Storytelling

Shadowing

Demonstration

Simulation games

• Group Discussion

- Trainer demonstrations may be difficult for all participants to see well.
- Method more effective if participants are active; feedback must follow immediately after practice.



- Games attempt to reflect the way an industry, company, or functional area operates
- Also reflect a set of relationships, rules, and principles derived from appropriate theory (e.g., economics, organizational behavior, etc.)



- Intense involvement
- Practice skills in problem solving and decision-making
- Competitive.

- Competitive
- Requires a game and possibly a consultant to help facilitate
- Time consuming.



- Simulation is the imitation of some real thing, state of affairs, or process.
- The act of simulating something generally entails representing certain key characteristics or behaviours of a selected physical or abstract system



- Intense involvement
- Practice skills in problem solving and decision-making
- Competitive.

- Competitive
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- a simulation of a single event or situation.
- Trainees who are actors in the role play are provided with a general description of the situation, a description of their roles (e.g., their objectives, emotions, and concerns) and the problem they face.

Lecture Demonstration Games Simulation games Role plays Case study Storytelling Group Discussion Shadowing

Advantages

- Helps retention.
- Allows participants to practice new skills in a controlled environment.
- Participants are actively involved.
- Observers can impact attitude and behavior.

Disadvantages

- Requires preparation time.
- May be difficult to tailor to all situations.

ROLE PLAY

- Needs sufficient class time for exercise completion and feedback
- Requires maturity and willingness of groups; requires trainer have excellent facilitation skills.



- Case studies are most often used to simulate strategic decision-making situations, rather than the day-to-day decisions that occur in the in-basket.
- The trainee is first presented with a history of the situation in which a real or imaginary organization finds itself.

Lecture Demonstration Games Simulation games Role plays Case study Storytelling Group Discussion Shadowing

Advantages

- Requires active participant involvement.
- Can simulate performance required after training.
- Learning can be observed.
- Opportunity to apply new knowledge; requires judgment; good assessment tool; participants active; chance to practice skills.

- Information must be precise and kept up-to-date.
- Needs sufficient class time for participants to complete the case.
- Participants can become too interested in the case content.
- Case study must be relevant to learner's needs and daily concerns.



- Storytelling is the conveying of events in words, images and sounds often by improvisation or embellishment.
- Crucial elements of stories and storytelling include plot, characters and narrative point of view



- Demonstration Games Simulation games • Role plays Case study
- Storytelling
- Group Discussion
- Shadowing

- enhances the use of imagination and concentrates the mind
- the use of imagination enables stories ulletto be remembered
- enhances critical thinking ۲
- enhances listening skills •

- Previous exposure
- **Requires visualisation skills**
- Dependant on the enthusiasm of the lecturer



- two-way communication between the lecturer and the trainees to increase learning opportunities.
- Uses a short lecture (20 minutes or less) to provide trainees with basic information.
- This is followed by a discussion among the trainees and between the trainees and the trainer that supports, reinforces, and expands upon the information presented in the short lecture.

- Keeps participants interested and involved.
- Resources can be discovered and shared.
- Learning can be observed.
- Participants are active; allows chance to hear other points of view; quieter people can express viewpoints and ideas.

- Learning points can be confusing or lost.
- A few participants may dominate the discussion.
- Time control is more difficult.
- Inexperienced leader may be unable to use format for attitudinal purposes.

- GROUP DISCUSSION Training methods
- Lecture
- Demonstration
- Games
- Simulation games
- Role plays
- Case study
- Storytelling
- Group Discussion
 Shadowing



- Job shadowing is actually one of the most common of all training techniques for new employees.
- Essentially, job shadowing involves spending a period of time with a seasoned expert, observing everything that he or she does that is related to the work that is expected to be accomplished as part of the daily routine of the job.

- Takes place in work setting
- Excellent role models are very effective
- Trainee receives valuable pointers
- Addresses language issues
- Provides indoctrination to company's culture

Disadvantages

- Effectiveness is directly related to caliber of employee being shadowed
- The best person is not always selected
- Employee being shadowed may see it as an opportunity to get help with own work
- Scheduling issues affect labor hours

SHADOWING methods

- Lecture
 Demonstration
- Games
- Simulation games
- Role plays
- Case study
- Storytelling
- Group Discussion
 Shadowing





Now, we are going to act



Thank You

By Sijin B T





MAKING INDIA SPORTS SUPERPOWER



