JIGSAW- A TEACHING STRATEGY

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ABSTRACT

The jigsaw is a technique of organizing classroom activity that makes students dependent on each other to succeed. It breaks the students into groups and breaks assignment into pieces that the group assembles to complete the task. Jigsaw uses cooperation by design a method that facilitates interaction among all students in the class, leading them to value each other as contributors to their common task. It encourages listening, engagement, and empathy because each group member has a crucial role in the assigned lesson. So it is very useful in nursing education in developing skillful efficient nurses.

INTRODUCTION

Jigsaw is designed for cooperative learning in small groups. Students are provided the opportunity to become ‘experts’ in a particular subject, and share that knowledge with peers. This technique allows the teacher to break students into groups and assignments into smaller pieces in order to accomplish the task with more detail and collaboration [1]. It promotes both self and peer teaching which requires students to understand the material at a deeper level and engage in discussion, problem solving, and peer teaching.

Concerning the Nursing education, the jigsaw technique can be used to teach the content of many topics in the classroom as well as in the workplace. The instructor needs to manage the process and provide a summary and debriefing session after study [2].

History of Jig Saw

Jig Saw was first used in 1971 in University of Texas by Professor Elliot Aronson. It was created out of necessity to help ease racial tensions in the desegregation process of a hostile Texas School. Jig Saw was implemented widely by teachers after its initial stages proved to increase confidence in students, reduce absence, increase academic performance and increase test score in impoverished areas [3,4].

Purpose of Jigsaw

- Jigsaw learning allows students to be introduced to material and yet maintain a high level of personal responsibility [5].
- To develop teamwork and cooperative learning skills within all students [6].
- It helps to develop a depth of knowledge not possible if the students were to try and learn all of the material on their own.

Ten steps in Jig Saw Technique

- Split students into 5 or 6 person Jig Saw groups. The groups should be diverse in terms of gender, ethnicity, race and ability [6].
- Allot one student from each group as the leader initially; this person should be the most mature student in the group.
- Divide the day’s lesson into 5-6 segments.
Assign each student to learn one segment, making sure students have direct access only to their own segment. Give students time to read over their segment at least twice and become familiar with it. There is no need for them to memorize it. From temporary “Expert Group” by having one student from each jigsaw group join other students assigned to the same segment. Give students in these expert groups time to discuss the main points of their segment and to rehearse the presentation they will make to their jigsaw groups [7].

Bring the students back into their jigsaw groups. Ask each student to present his or her segment to the group. Encourage others in the group to ask questions for clarification. Float from group to group, observing the process. If any group is having trouble (e.g.: a member is dominating or disruptive) make an appropriate intervention. Eventually, it’s best the group leader to handle this task. Leaders can be trained by whispering an instruction on how to intervene, until the leaders gets the hang of it [7].

At the end of the session, give a quiz on the material so that students quickly come to realize that these sessions are not just fun and games but really count.

**Role of Teacher in Jig Saw Classroom**
- Organize students into a group of 4 – 6 people [8].
- Divide the day’s reading or lesson into 4 – 6 parts and assign one student in each group to be responsible for a different segment.
- Give students time to learn and process their assigned segment independently.

**Advantages of Jig Saw**

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<tr>
<th>Traditional</th>
<th>Jig Saw</th>
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<tr>
<td>Teacher is the only “Human resource” and source of all information.</td>
<td>Each student serves as a valuable information resource.</td>
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<td>Students compete for validation from the teacher (rewards, attention, approval)</td>
<td>All students feel validated through helping others learn.</td>
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<td>Students view one another as competitors – there is no incentive for collaboration</td>
<td>Students must cooperate in order to achieve success.</td>
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<td>Minority students, and those from lower socioeconomic backgrounds, receive fewer validations and may experience a sense of inferiority.</td>
<td>All students are empowered through being keepers of knowledge, and being in a position to share that knowledge with classmates [4].</td>
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**CONCLUSION**
In a modern society, nowadays technology has taken its dominance in the classroom with arrival of virtual classroom and smart boards but yet nothing like student direct involvement would improve the attention focus of the students. So Jigsaw method of cooperative learning will give a sense of leadership and accomplishment apart from gaining and refining knowledge [11-13]. Thus the Jigsaw is an effective teaching strategy for the nursing students.

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST**
There is no conflict of interest.
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