

A Brief Study on Integrated Teaching

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Abstract: *Integrated teaching involves combining different subjects or concepts to create a more holistic and engaging learning experience for students. It moves beyond the traditional, isolated subject approach, encouraging students to see connections between various disciplines and apply their knowledge in meaningful ways. Integrated teaching involves organizing subjects in a way that connects them, rather than teaching them separately. It allows students to see relationships between different academic areas. Integrated teaching is an approach to early childhood education that combines various subjects and skills into holistic learning experiences. By weaving together different subjects, it encourages children to make connections between ideas, fostering a deeper understanding of the world around them. This paper discusses various aspect of integrated teaching.*

Keywords: Integrated teaching, education, disciplines and Learning

1. Introduction

Teachers are the backbone of an educational institution. Without teachers and effective teaching techniques, teachers can only offer quality education when they are equipped with modern-day technology that enhances the education experience. That's where an integrated curriculum and learning system comes in. It is a boon for students and teachers who are trying to impart a satisfactory educational experience.

Integrated teaching aims to develop an inclusive learning environment where students with different needs and backgrounds, including those who have emotional, cognitive, or physical disabilities, may study alongside their classmates in conventional classes. It highlights acceptance, diversity, and understanding among students, increasing a sense of equality and feeling connected. It highlights acceptance, diversity, and understanding among students, increasing a sense of equality and feeling connected.

Integrated teaching, or interdisciplinary teaching, is an approach that encourages students to use knowledge from multiple disciplines to solve problems. It can take many forms, including fully integrated courses or courses linked by themes. Integrated teaching can help students develop a better understanding of topics and prepare them to solve real-world problems.

Integrated teaching, also known as integrated education, is a method of teaching that combines different subjects and activities in a way that allows students to explore topics without being constrained by traditional subjects. It can help students make connections, develop real-life skills, and make lessons more meaningful.

Integrated teaching and learning approaches combine guided play and learning, adult-led learning, and child-directed play and learning. Integrated teaching and learning involves the adult 'intentionally' engaging with the child in play.

Integrated teaching is the process of making connections among concepts and experiences so that information and skills can be applied to novel and complex issues or challenges.

2. Aims and Objectives

- Develop scientific habits of mind;
- Arouse the interests to study
- Develop interdisciplinary connections;
- Develop skills in scientific investigations;
- Enhance thinking skills in Science context;
- Aware of the contribution of Scientists in the world;
- Develop an understanding of scientific concepts;
- Develop the ability of applying facts and concepts to solve problems;
- Pose questions and design experiments or investigations to answer them;
- Know the discoveries of modern technologies, to understand the limitations and to aware the harm due to misuses
- To prompt the children for early stimulation.
- To promote the educational provisions to meet the social and cultural needs.
- To alert the children to be independent in their daily living skills and abilities.
- To facilitate community education for healthy attitude.
- To pave the ways for availability of habitation and rehabilitation services.
- To prevent the child hood disabilities.
- To diagnose the disabilities of the children easily and as early as possible.
- To prepare the children for economic independence.
- To develop democratic values in the children.
- To develop self-confidence and courage to meet the challenges of life.
- To make the education more meaningful and useful for all.
- To determine the welfare of the individuals well as nation.
- To provide the equal opportunities but not the identical opportunities to each one to develop to the limit his capacities.
- To give a start to the skills and potentialities the disabled children in different fields.
- To make the disabled children psychological socially economically and educationally sound.

Examples of integrated teaching

- **Use of differentiated instruction:** One real-time execution example of integrated teaching is the use of differentiated instruction. Teachers introduce various teaching strategies, materials, and assessment methods to cater to the diverse learning needs of their students. To accommodate students with a variety of knowledge of mathematics, a teacher could offer several levels of worksheets or tasks during a maths class. Each student can proceed at their own speed while receiving the right level of challenge or assistance thanks to this.
- **Utilization of assistive technology:** Another example is the utilization of assistive technology. Specialised tools or equipment that help disabled students access information, participate in class activities, or communicate effectively may be helpful. A student with vision problems, for instance, may use screen reading software or Reading devices to access written materials, while a student with hearing disability would use assistive listening equipment or captioning services to access audio information.
- **Learning about a historical event:** Students might research the event, write about it, analyze its economic impact, and create a presentation using multimedia tools.
- **Studying a particular ecosystem:** Students could explore the scientific aspects of the ecosystem, research the plants and animals that live there, and write a story about the ecosystem.

General Characteristics of integrated learning:

- Primarily concerned with problem solving
- Combines evaluation, curriculum development, and faculty development
- Effectively investigates and applies information
- Allows children to combine ideas and experiences in order to create new learning situations
- Include creativity, adaptability, critical reasoning, and collaboration
- Accommodates a wide range of learning styles, theories, and multiple intelligences

Key Characteristics of integrated learning:

- **Cross-Curricular Connections:** Integrated teaching focuses on connecting topics and skills from multiple subjects, helping students understand how different areas of knowledge relate to each other.
- **Holistic Learning:** It aims to provide a more complete and interconnected understanding of a subject or topic, rather than a fragmented view.
- **Real-World Applications:** Integrated teaching often emphasizes the practical application of knowledge, connecting learning to real-life situations and experiences.
- **Student-Centered Approach:** It encourages active participation and exploration, allowing students to take ownership of their learning and develop critical thinking skills.
- **Flexible Grouping:** Integrated teaching can incorporate various grouping strategies, allowing students to learn from and with each other in different contexts.

Benefits of Integrated Teaching:

- **Deeper Understanding:** By connecting different subjects, students can develop a more profound and lasting understanding of concepts.
- **Improved Skills:** Integrated teaching can foster the development of critical thinking, problem-solving, and other essential skills.
- **Increased Engagement:** By making learning more relevant and engaging, integrated teaching can boost student motivation and participation. Students are more likely to be engaged when they see the relevance of what they are learning.
- **Preparation for Future Learning:** Integrated teaching can better prepare students for higher education and real-world challenges by emphasizing the interconnectedness of knowledge.
- **Development of Good People:** It can also help students develop important social and ethical values.
- **Improved critical thinking:** Students develop critical thinking skills as they analyze information from multiple perspectives.
- **Better retention:** When students make connections between concepts, they are more likely to remember and apply what they have learned.
- **Real-world application:** Integrated teaching helps students see how concepts learned in school apply to real-world situations.

3. Principles of integrated teaching

- **Principle 1: Active Engagement** Learners play enjoyable, engaging, active roles in the learning experience. Language and literacy development are facilitated by a comfortable atmosphere—not only one that values, encourages, and celebrates efforts but also one that provides the appropriate level of challenge to motivate and engage learner.
- **Principle 2: Cultural Relevance** Classrooms respect and incorporate the cultures of learners in those classes while helping them to understand the new culture of the community, the school, and the classroom. Teachers play the most important role in determining the quality and quantity of participation of ELs in their classrooms.
- **Principle 3: Collaboration** Learners develop and practice language in collaboration with one another and with teachers. As language is a tool for meaning-making, and communication and thinking are developed through using language to accomplish things and as learning cooperatively has been shown to be effective at improving learning
- **Principle 4: Learning Strategies** Learners use a variety of language and learning strategies to expand learning beyond the classroom and to become independent, lifelong learners. Learning strategies (also called learner strategies) are steps taken by learners to enhance their learning and develop their language competence
- **Principle 5: Differentiation** Learning activities accommodate different language, literacy, and cognitive levels and incorporate many dimensions of learning: different learning styles, intelligences, and preferences. All learners are not the same: they have different native intelligence, learned intelligence, learning styles, and preferences.

- **Principle 6:** Comprehensible Input with Scaffolding Teachers provide rich input with appropriate context and support, to make that input comprehensible to learners, and appropriately and increasingly more challenging. English learners cannot learn from language they do not understand. To make learners better understand oral language in the classroom, teachers make sure they face students when they speak (so that students can watch their mouths and facial expressions), speak slowly, and articulate clearly (so that students can hear the separate words), and increase wait time (the time after a question is asked before a student or students are asked to respond).
- **Principle 7:** Prior Knowledge Teachers help learners use their prior knowledge of language, content, and the world to develop new language and increase learning. If we already know a lot about a topic—global warming, for example—we will find television programs, lectures, or written materials on global warming much easier to follow. If a student has learned a lot about a topic in his home language, it is easier to develop new language about that topic. Prior knowledge or background knowledge is key to comprehension for all learners, but it is of particular importance for English learners
- **Principle 8:** Content Integration Language learning is integrated with meaningful, relevant, and useful content—generally the same academic content and higher-order thinking skills that are appropriate for the age and grade of learners. Teaching language along with age-appropriate academic content has several advantages: it is efficient because two goals—acquisition of language and content learning—are accomplished at once.
- **Principle 9:** Clear, Appropriate Goals and Feedback Teachers set and communicate attainable goals for learners and provide students appropriate and consistent feedback on their progress in attaining these goals. Setting clear goals helps both teachers and learners have a much greater chance to attain those goals. Goals begin our curriculum, inform our curriculum, and new, more advanced goals are the outcome of our curriculum. As John Dewey once said, “Arriving at one goal is the starting point to another.”

4. Importance of integrated teaching

- **Improved academic outcomes:** Studies show that integrated teaching can lead to higher test scores than traditional teaching methods.
- **Deeper understanding of content:** Integrated teaching can help students understand content more thoroughly by connecting concepts and experiences across multiple subjects and skills.
- **Higher-level thinking skills:** Integrated teaching can help students develop critical thinking skills, which can help them avoid biases and make informed decisions.
- **Real-world application:** Integrated teaching can help students apply their knowledge and skills to new and complex problems by emphasizing the importance of interconnections in the real world.
- **Engagement:** Integrated teaching can help students stay engaged in the classroom by making learning more

enriching. For example, students can see and implement comprehension strategies across multiple disciplines, which can help them retain information.

- **Inclusivity:** Integrated teaching can help students develop empathy and social skills by interacting with diverse peers, and it can promote a sense of belonging for students with disabilities

Steps of integrated teaching

Step 1: Core group formation

Step 2: Develop the goal of integrated programme

Step 3: Frame the specific learning objectives aligned of the goal

Step 4: Choose appropriate teaching learning methods and assessment aligned to the specific learning objectives

Step 5: Develop resources

Step 6: Conduct faculty training programmes

Step 7: Conduct student orientation programme

Step 8: Evaluate the programme

Step 9: Use evaluation findings to modify/improve the programme

Scopes of Integrated teaching

- **Inclusive learning:** Integrated teaching can create an inclusive learning environment where students with different needs and backgrounds can study together. This can help students develop a sense of equality, acceptance, and understanding, and increase their feelings of connection.
- **Real-world connections:** Integrated teaching can help students develop multidisciplinary expertise and understand the importance of real-world connections by organizing learning around real-life situations and students' interests. This can be done by connecting topics across subjects, such as through thematic teaching, content-based instruction, or focusing inquiry.
- **Application of knowledge:** Integrated teaching can help students apply their knowledge and skills to new and complex problems by emphasizing the connection between concepts and
- **Growth and development:** Gasell believed that the best way to understand problems of development is to gain a precise idea of normal development with which comparisons can be made. In this context integrated education helps the handicapped children who are progressing slowly, to learn the appropriate skill which should be next to develop. Through the help of checklist, we can also be able to chart the development of children note abnormalities patterns of maturation and thus in difficulties when they arise in an early stage.
- **Environmental factors:** The child's growth is governed by natural, in the process of the maturing nervous system. Through integrated education stress is paid to environmental factors which may influence development. The handicapped children encounter the social and learning problems which create hindrances in shaping their personality more generous in the community. So, through the therapeutic care the sensitive understanding of children's feeling and the empathetic awareness of the way they perceive their difficulties can be marked clearly.
- **Cognitive development:** The handicapped children to their disability miss out the necessary experiences for

forming certain concepts. In normal schools they develop the necessary experiences for forming certain concepts. In normal schools they develop the necessary conceptual frame work mixing with the no handicapped children, by variety of play experiences, discussions, curricular and co-curricular activities. A Piagetian approach to learning difficulties would therefore tress we should first look at the child's conceptual understanding and choose suitable tasks and learning experiences accordingly. In many cases there is a mismatch between what the child can understand and what is expected of him. Therefore the teachers must understand at what stage of thinking a handicapped child is operating and structure learning so that the child can make sense of his environment.

- **Behavioural problem:** - Learning is viewed in terms of habitual responses. It is maintained that learned behaviour is a function of consequences the handicapped children when mixed with the normal children should not be restricted to age group or type of disability. In integrated education system they avail wide scopes to develop their own habits and when it gets gratification through reinforcement or rewards on behalf of the teachers and non-handicapped children. They make it more like to occur again in future. Many home and class room behaviour of the disabled with precise behavioural analysis. Clear objectives and a carefully worked out of system reinforcements are diagnosed and improved. It is also enough to analyse what satisfaction he is getting or failing to get from the present situation and change thing accordingly.
- **Interpersonal relationships:** When a child is described as a disabled one he may perceive himself as having a problem, his peers may think of him as a troublemaker and his teachers will interpret all they see and hear of him in these terms. Though integrated education system the specialists may pick him out to assess and study and the child will be pressurised by a variety of unspoken expectations about the way he should behave. The Interaction lists like Cohen (1971), Becker (1977) and Hargreaves (1967), for this reason, stress that an explanation of deviant behaviour must be sought in terms of the social context and the child's interpersonal relationship. It has been claimed that in levelling or categorising a child in such a way as to denote he has a problem one immediately becomes the creator of it. So the problems in social context of the handicapped can be treated in the best way when these are ignored by their normal peers and teachers in an ordinary school.
- **Guidance and Counselling:** The modern integrated education trend has made the disabled children to be away from the special or separate classes. It does not denote that special provisions should be abandoned if they will be admitted to an ordinary school. But there must be special units or classes or an ordinary school or a special school on the same site. The handicapped children must overcome the normal education among the non-handicapped and in some extra classes or specific hours they should earn knowledge to provoke their skills and learn some techniques how to adjust in the environment. Many counselling techniques and psychotherapeutic methods may be adopted to treat the problems of the child. Moreover the child must be allowed to explore and express his feelings and develop a

positive awareness of self, if personal growth and adjustment is to be possible.

5. Types of integrated teaching

- **Transdisciplinary integration:** This is the most integrated type of curricular integration and requires the most planning and cooperation between teachers. In this approach, two or more teachers share a common theme and present it to students in an integrated way. Transdisciplinary integration refers to the process of combining knowledge and perspectives from different disciplines to address complex problems, often involving collaboration between researchers, practitioners, and stakeholders from various fields. It emphasizes the interconnectedness of knowledge and aims to create holistic solutions by breaking down traditional disciplinary boundaries.
- **Arts integration:** Integrating arts like visual arts, music, and drama into the curriculum can help students express themselves and make connections to other subjects. For example, a history lesson on ancient civilizations could include creating art inspired by that era. The John F. Kennedy Centre for the Performing Arts defines arts integration as "an approach to teaching in which students construct and demonstrate understanding through an art form. Students engage in a creative process which connects an art form and another subject and meets evolving objectives in both."
- **Multidisciplinary Integration.** This type of integration fuses two diverse disciplines to create a new field of study. Multidisciplinary integration, in an educational or professional context, refers to the process of combining knowledge, methods, and perspectives from different disciplines to address a common issue or topic. It emphasizes the interconnectedness of various fields of study and encourages a holistic approach to learning and problem-solving. This approach goes beyond simply studying different subjects in isolation, instead fostering a deeper understanding by highlighting how they relate to one another.
- **Interdisciplinary Integration.** At an interdisciplinary level, you can integrate two or more disciplines. Interdisciplinary integration, in an educational context, refers to the practice of combining different academic disciplines to create a more holistic and interconnected learning experience. It moves beyond teaching subjects in isolation and encourages students to see the relationships and overlaps between various fields of study. This approach aims to provide a richer, more engaging, and ultimately more meaningful learning experience by fostering critical thinking, problem-solving, and a deeper understanding of complex issues.
- **Metadisciplinary Integration:** Metadisciplinary integration refers to the process of reflecting on and integrating different disciplines, including their theories, methodologies, and practices, to create a more holistic and interconnected understanding of a subject or problem. It goes beyond simply combining information from different fields (multidisciplinary) or focusing on connections between disciplines (interdisciplinary) by examining the underlying structures and assumptions that shape them

6. Challenges of integrated teaching

- 1) **Understanding different learning styles:** A single classroom most often contains students with a wide set of learning abilities and styles. It is nearly impossible for teachers to simply use one teaching method and have it be effective for all of their learners. Teachers are required to think strategically when making lesson plans to cater to all the learning styles in their classroom. They also have to be flexible while actively teaching, as they make adjustments in real time based on student performance.
- 2) **Lack of effective communication:** Teachers can also face significant challenges when trying to communicate with their students effectively. Not every student, especially at lower grade levels, will know when to ask for help. For example, most high school students are able to effectively communicate their needs, struggles, and triumphs. However, teachers with younger grade levels may not have the same experience. In cases like this, teachers have to find an effective channel of communication so that their classroom can function well.
- 3) **Staying up to date with learning technology:** Learning technology is constantly changing. Every year, there are a slew of new apps, websites, and other technology tools created to improve the learning process. And there is a lot of pressure on teachers to constantly stay up to date with the latest technology. Most believe that the latest and greatest tools will provide the best quality education. But there is often a lack of funding, resources, or time to implement every new technology as it's introduced.
- 4) **Communicating with parents:** One of the most common and pressing classroom challenges for teachers is the fact that some students are not receiving adequate support outside of the classroom. While teachers can work with students while they're at school, students need support from their parents as well. When parents take an active part in their children's learning, that student is much more likely to succeed. This issue also extends to intrapersonal relationships. Students will often feel comfortable turning to a teacher in their time of need—when it's emotional support they are looking for instead of academic support. However, this dynamic can put a lot of pressure on a teacher. The relationship can be tricky to navigate, and teachers often don't have enough hours in the day to check in and talk with every student. Students need to be fully supported both in school and at home in order to have the best chance of success.
- 5) **Pressure from school administrators:** Teachers are often under a lot of pressure by their school administrators to come up with new teaching strategies and ways in which they can improve student learning. School administrators want to remain competitive with other school districts when it comes to performance and test scores. However, teachers are the ones actually in the classroom, teaching students the necessary skills to achieve these outcomes.
- 6) **Creating engaging lesson plans that fit the curriculum:** Creating engaging lesson plans that also align with the state's outlined curriculum can be a tall task. And beyond just being engaging, time-constraints can also be an issue. While there is a syllabus and course schedule to stick to, students will often need additional time to fully grasp a subject. Oftentimes, the state will outline a detailed curriculum for the school year, giving a jam-packed schedule for all the topics that need to be covered in a particular year. Teachers need to rely heavily on problem-solving skills in order to maximize their time in the classroom.
- 7) **Behavior and classroom management:** Student behaviour can be difficult for teachers to manage on top of their other job tasks like administrative work, staying on track with the curriculum, and staying up to date with the most recent classroom trends. Creating distinct behavioral and academic plans can help teachers stay on track and meet their educational goals as the school year progresses. But this doesn't happen without a lot of work and support from administrators, parents, and other educational professionals.
- 8) **Time-consuming administrative work:** The administrative work that comes with teaching takes a lot of time on top of managing students, creating assessments, and actually teaching lessons. Because of this, time management is a vital skill for every teacher. The overwhelming amount of administrative work on a teacher's plate can adversely affect their work-life balance, as they are often required to spend time outside of working hours grading assignments, creating lesson plans, filling out reports, and more.
- 9) **Lack of funding:** It's no secret that teachers and schools are constantly facing issues in terms of lack of funding. For most public schools across the country that run into issues with funding, teachers are the ones that are expected to get creative and make do with the resources that they do have. Beyond just a lack of classroom materials, underfunding can also lead to the inability to hire enough teachers. Oftentimes, this is remedied by increasing class sizes.
- 10) **Burnout:** Teaching is one of the most demanding professions out there. Teachers are constantly working to juggle all their tasks of educating students, managing behaviour, completing administrative tasks, and more. And there's an emotional element, as they know that their work is shaping lives and the future.

7. Needs of Integrated Learning

- Integrated teaching is important as it has been found to be effective in improving students' learning outcomes and knowledge acquisition. Studies have shown that integrated teaching leads to higher test scores compared to traditional teaching methods [1].
- Integrated teaching aims to make connections across subjects. Experiential and problem-based learning are emphasized as they allow students to apply knowledge to real-life issues.
- Teaching makes students acquire new knowledge, skills and attitude required for their success in their later life. It motivates them and stimulates their interest to learn in more effective way. This interactive process helps in clarification of thoughts and ideas.
- By level, elementary school teachers are in the highest demand, followed by high school teachers and preschool

teachers. By subject area, teachers of ESL, foreign languages, math, reading, science, and special education are in high demand.

- Integrated teaching and learning processes enable children to acquire and use basic skills in all the content areas and to develop positive attitudes for continued successful learning throughout the elementary grades. Integration acknowledges and builds on the relationships which exist among all things.
- Adopting an integrated approach to teaching and learning means creating learning experiences that enable children to draw meaningful connections across their learning experiences and between their learning and life experiences.

Benefits of Integrated Teaching for Students

- **Increased engagement:** Integrated learning can increase student engagement by providing a more connected and relevant education. When multiple subjects are combined, students can see the relationships between them and how they can be applied in real-world situations, making the material more interesting and engaging.
- **Greater understanding:** By integrating subjects, students can develop a deeper understanding of the material and retain it for longer periods. They can see the connections between subjects and how they relate to each other, providing a more comprehensive understanding.
- **Development of transferable skills:** Integrated learning can help students develop critical thinking, problem-solving, teamwork, and other transferable skills that are valuable in any career or field of study.
- **Improved motivation:** Integrating subjects and showing students how they can be applied in real life can increase motivation and investment in the material, leading to better performance and results.
- **Enhanced creativity:** Integrated learning can also encourage creative thinking and the development of new ideas, helping students to be more innovative and think outside the box.
- **Greater cultural understanding:** By studying multiple subjects together, students can learn about different cultures, customs, beliefs, and practices, leading to greater cultural understanding and a more open-minded outlook.
- **Better preparation for the real world:** Integrated learning provides a more relevant and practical education, preparing students for the workforce and their future careers. When students learn multiple subjects together, they can see how they can be applied in practical situations. This can help students to be more prepared for the workforce and to be more successful in their careers.
- **Better time management:** Integrating multiple subjects into one lesson can improve time management, allowing students to focus on one topic for an extended period and stay more productive.
- **Greater sense of community:** Working on projects or assignments together can strengthen relationships among students and create a positive, supportive learning environment.
- **Greater sense of purpose:** Seeing how the subjects they are learning can be applied in real life can give students a

greater sense of purpose and motivation, making their education more meaningful and relevant.

- Integrated teaching reduces fragmentation of medical courses
- Prevents repetition and waste of time
- Students learn to apply their knowledge to clinical practice
- Promotes interdepartmental collaboration
- Rationalization of teaching resources.

Disadvantages of Integrated teaching

- Extensive time requirement. Integrating multiple topics into one coherent topic is not an easy task.
- Limited understanding of topics.
- Inadequate expertise.
- Time: It can take a lot of time to plan and integrate topics.
- Understanding: Students may not understand each topic as deeply when it's integrated into a theme.
- Expertise: Teachers need to have enough expertise to cover all the topics in a theme.
- Training: Teachers may not have enough training or support.
- Infrastructure: There may not be enough physical or technological infrastructures.
- Resources: There may not be enough resources.
- Preparation: Materials may need to be prepared properly.

Ways to improve integrated teaching skills:

- Set goals: Set clear and achievable goals for yourself and your students.
- Use active learning: Use active and collaborative learning methods in your classroom.
- Integrate technology: Technology can enhance teaching methods. For example, you can use gesture-based applications, simulation, and 3D visualization.
- Use arts integration: Arts integration is an effective teaching method that can increase student retention and application of concepts.
- Assess learning: Assessment is an essential part of teaching and learning. It can help you evaluate student progress and design effective teaching strategies.
- Seek feedback: Seek feedback and mentorship from various sources.
- Reflect: Reflect on your practice and professional development
- Identifying instructional objectives,
- Using receptive skills like reading and listening as language input,
- Developing oral language skills.

8. Conclusion

In comparison to the typical conventional method, integrated teaching has been found to be a more successful mode of instruction in terms of students' performance and assessment exams.

Integrated learning emerges as a valuable approach to education, providing students with numerous benefits. By combining multiple subjects, students not only deepen their

understanding but also develop transferable skills, enhance motivation, and become better prepared for the real world.

Integrated teaching is important as it has been found to be effective in improving students' learning outcomes and knowledge acquisition. Studies have shown that integrated teaching leads to higher test scores compared to traditional teaching methods. The paper concludes that integrated teaching is more helpful to students in learning, as it helps them understand concepts and maintain interest in the topic.

Integrated teaching is important as it was found to be more effective than traditional teaching in terms of improving test scores and receiving positive.

The review of literatures show that students prefer integrated teaching method and it is effective. Integrated teaching is an interactive teaching-learning session which can bring together various departments and ideas. This integrated teaching is an improvisation in the teaching method to meet the expectations of the students and to improve the quality of teaching. This integrated teaching will make the teaching and learning process more effective and student friendly.

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