

Skill Enhancement Course-Education

B.A Programme Semester-4

Paper: Reflective Learning

By: Neha Goswami

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Email: nehagoswami003@gmail.com

Let's revise

- Tools for Reflective Learning-
- Journal writing
- Diaries
- Blogs
- Audio-Visual
- Dialogue

Human inquiry group

- "Inquiry" is defined as "a seeking for truth, information, or knowledge -- seeking information by questioning.
- Human inquiry is a form of research with people, not on people, that is carried out cooperatively. It is research that is co-created. The researcher does not deny his or her involvement with the research process.

Human inquiry groups

- Human inquiry groups take a whole-person approach to research. This is reflected in its view that there are at least three different kinds of knowledge that can be acquired and explored during the human inquiry cycle:
- experiential knowledge gained through direct face-to-face encounter with people, places and things;
- practical knowledge gained through practice--- knowing how to do something;
- propositional knowledge---knowledge about something expressed in statements and theories

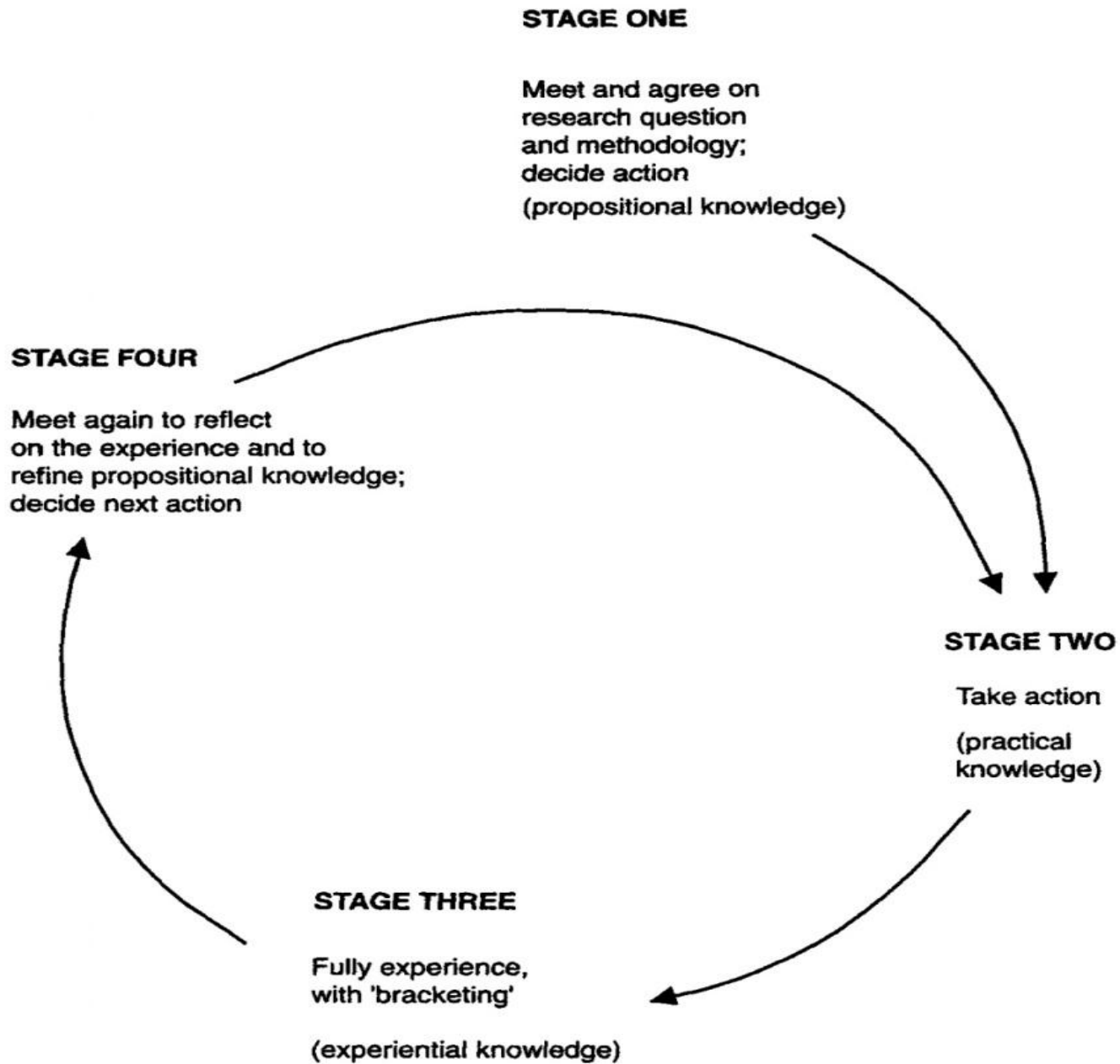


FIG. 1. The human inquiry cycle.

Action Research

- Action Research is a method of systematic enquiry that teachers undertake as researchers of their own practice.
- Educational action research can be engaged in by a single teacher, by a group of colleagues who share an interest in a common problem, or by the entire faculty of a school

The Action Research Process

- **Selecting a focus**

selecting a focus, the first step in the process, is vitally important. Selecting a focus begins with the teacher researcher or the team of action researchers asking:

What element(s) of our practice or what aspect of student learning do we wish to investigate?

- **Clarifying theories**

The second step involves identifying the values, beliefs, and theoretical perspectives the researchers hold relating to their focus.

- **Identifying research questions**

Once a focus area has been selected and the researcher's perspectives and beliefs about that focus have been clarified, the next step is to generate a set of personally meaningful research questions to guide the inquiry.

- **Collecting data**

Professional educators always want their instructional decisions to be based on the best possible data. Action researchers can accomplish this by making sure that the data used to justify their actions are *valid* (meaning the information represents what the researchers say it does) and *reliable* (meaning the researchers are confident about the accuracy of their data).

- **Analysing data**

- During this portion of the seven-step process, teacher researchers will methodically sort, sift, rank, and examine their data to answer two generic questions:
- *What is the story told by these data?*
- *Why did the story play itself out this way?*

- **Reporting results**

Faculty meetings, seminars, and teacher conferences are among the most common venues for sharing action research with peers. However, each year more and more teacher researchers are writing up their work for publication or to help fulfil requirements in graduate programs

- **Taking informed action**

When teachers write lesson plans or develop academic programs, they are engaged in the action planning process. Action researchers find that the research process liberates them from continuously repeating their past mistakes.

Purposes for Action Research

- Building the reflective practitioner
- Making progress on school wide priorities
- Building professional cultures
- Professionalize teaching.
- Enhancing teachers motivation and efficacy.
- Meeting the Needs of a Diverse Student Body
- Achieve success with “standards-based” reforms.

Personal Development Planning (PDP)

- A structured and supported process undertaken by an individual to reflect upon their own learning, performance and/or achievement and to plan for their personal, educational and career development.
- Effective PDP develops an individual's abilities to reflect on, review, plan, monitor and take responsibility for their own learning in an active manner and also to understand what and how they learn
- The purpose of PDP is self-awareness and self-improvement.
- Students should be able to recognise and discuss their own strengths and weaknesses via the PDP process via reflection.
- Personal development planning (PDP) can involve different forms of reflection and reflective learning. 'Deep' levels of academic reflection can be described as **dialogic** and **critical**

For Next Class

Unit: 3

Practicing Reflection

Task: Write about what you want out of the next five years of your life and what you can do to achieve these goals.

QUESTIONS?

COMMENTS?

CONCERNS?

