



ENGAGING EXPERIENTIAL TEACHING-LEARNING PRACTICES

* *Dr. Minoo R Raichurkar,*

* *Assistant Professor, Guru Nanak College of Education and Research.*

Abstract:

The Experiential Learning methodology is a well-known model in education, training, facilitation, coaching, and organizational development. It is an immersive, concentrated, active approach to literacy that involves learners of all periods, backgrounds, and experience situations in an emotionally engaging literacy. Experiential Learning focuses on creating experiences that have a practical operation of knowledge and to real-world experiences to increase learners' knowledge and develop capability into actions. It's effectively used in seminars, advanced education, remedy, commercial training, and other areas for educational learning, personal development and skills building. The conception of experiential learning was first explored in education and literacy environment by John Dewey, Kurt Hahn, Kurt Lewin and Jean Piaget, among others. It was made popular by David A. Kolb. The Participants witnessing the experience are incontinently suitable to feel the results of their conduct by sharing in the experience. During the processing of the experience with the facilitator, they get to realize the immense difference that can be made by changing their thinking and mannerism to more ways of performing as an individual or as group.

Keywords: *Experiential Learning, Model of the Experiential Learning Cycle.*

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Introduction:

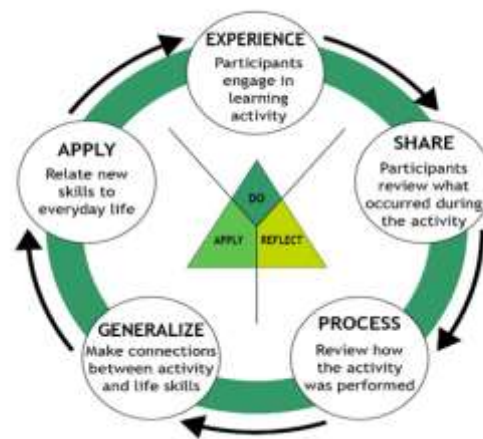
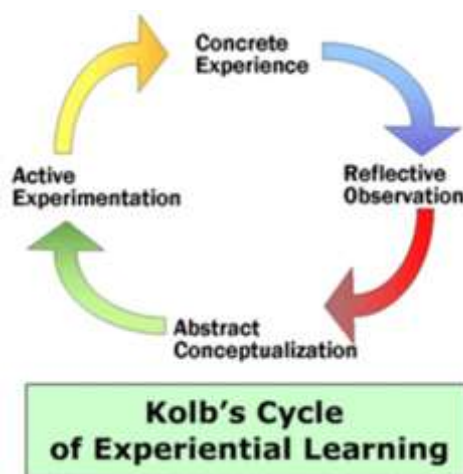
Gandhiji has himself explained - "By education I mean all-round drawing out of the best in child's and man's body, mind and spirit. Literacy is neither the beginning nor the end of education. This is only a means through which man or woman can be educated."

What's Experiential Learning

The Experiential Learning methodology is a well-known model in education, training, facilitation, coaching, and organizational development. It is an immersive, concentrated, active approach to literacy that involves learners of all periods, backgrounds, and experience situations in an emotionally engaging literacy. Experiential Learning focuses on creating experiences that have a practical operation of knowledge and to real-world experiences to increase learners' knowledge and develop capability into actions. It's effectively used in seminars, advanced education, remedy, commercial training, and other areas for educational learning, personal development and skills building. The conception of experiential learning was first explored in education and literacy environment by John Dewey, Kurt Hahn, Kurt Lewin and Jean Piaget, among others. It was made popular by David A. Kolb.

How experiential Learning Works:

The introductory model of the experiential learning cycle is "Do Reflect Decide". Kolb's Experiential Learning Theory(David Kolb, 1984) defines experiential learning as" the process whereby knowledge is created through the metamorphosis of experience. Knowledge results from the combination of grasping and transubstantiating experience."



Kolb's Experiential Learning Theory presents a cycle of four rudiments

1. Concrete Experience
2. Reflective Observation
3. Abstract Conceptualization
4. Active Experimentation

Kolb described two different ways of grasping experience

1. Concrete Experience
2. Abstract Conceptualization

He also linked two ways of transubstantiating experience

1. Reflective Observation
2. Active Experimentation

Understanding the 4 Stages of Experiential Learning Cycle

1. Concrete Experience

Concrete experience describes the hands- on knowledge that we learn from. It's then that we try new effects, face problems and step out of our comfort zone. These could be anything in our particular or professional lives.

2. Reflective Observation

The 'reflective observation' phase of the experiential learning cycle is about reflection on the gestures which include both conduct and emotions. It's during this stage that we consider on the gestures. We get to reflect on



what went right and what could be bettered. It's also a chance to observe how it could have been done else and to learn from each other.

3. Abstract Conceptualization

Once we've linked and understood the defining characteristics of an experience, we can decide on what we can do else coming time. This is a time for planning and brainstorming way for success.

4. Active Trial

The active trial phase of the literacy cycle is where we get to trial with our ideas. It's time to put our plan of action to the test in the real world! exemplifications of Experiential Learning For illustration, let's imagine that you're going to learn how to drive a auto. Some people might choose to begin learning via reflection by observing other people as they drive. Another person might prefer to start further abstractly, by reading a driving instruction book. Yet another person might decide to just jump right in and get behind the seat of a auto to exercise driving on a test course.

Significance of Experiential Learning:

- Makes learning relatable to participants: Participants build on what they already know and are provided with opportunities to make connections between new concepts and existing ones.
- Increases the effectiveness of learning peoples engage in critical thinking, acquire problem- solving knack and engage in taking right decision.
- Links proposition to practice Participants have the chance to engage in the experience and exercise what they've learned, see the operation of the theoretical generalities in practice, process that operation and make conceptions.
- Increases Participants engagement, by encouraging collaboration and scaffolding between learners.
- assistances in memory retention, by erecting strong connections between passions and allowing processes. Participants have the capacity to learn successfully when the information is associated with values and passions.
- Leads to the development of skills for lifelong literacy, by aiding in the attainment of essential qualities and encouraging Participants to reflect, conceptualize, and plan for the coming way.

Implementation of Experiential Learning by Educators.

Kolb's model can be used by Educators to design literacy gests that are emotionally engaging, immersive, and near to real- life operations. Educators can support participants to learn more efficiently and effectively by combining learning styles with the literacy cycle helping preceptors to target more specific learning sessions for them in a real- world, conditioning and learning gests should be developed in ways that make upon each stage of the existential literacy cycle and take the actors through the whole process in sequence making it a wholesome literacy experience.

How schools and Education can use experiential learning for teaching and Learning Process:

There are numerous ways in which schools use experiential learning by having scholars engaged in hands- on learning



1. Mock trials or debates
2. Undertaking drills to develop specific physical aspects.
3. Community service openings, similar as work passages to support underprivileged communities.
4. Study tour to abroad universities where students witness on- campus experiences and take over undergraduate study
5. Every film or new study in English, where a pupil enters the world of the story and lingers on the complications of the perspective of the protagonist.
6. Scientific trials or open-end inquiries to determine cause and effect
7. Case studies of civic development in Geography
8. part- playing influential literal numbers in order to understand particular provocations in a history class
9. Interactive classroom games, similar as Kahoot or Socrative.

Conclusion:

The Participants witnessing the experience are incontinently suitable to feel the results of their conduct by sharing in the experience. During the processing of the experience with the facilitator, they get to realize the immense difference that can be made by changing their thinking and mannerism to more ways of performing as an individual or as group.

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