

*Teaching and Learning Transformative Processes
(The Winter School Program)*

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Abstract

Scientific studies never replace or supplant subjective theories, but, in the best case, enter a productive symbiosis; they can contribute to reflecting on and understanding one's own assumptions and thereby making them available to change. Therefore, it is pedagogically sensible to address this tension between scientific and subjective theory, and thereby making pedagogical reflection accessible. For this reason, I bring forward the argument that, only after a practical experience in the field of education has been made a scientific theory-oriented education should follow. This turns conventional education theory upside down: normally a well-grounded scientific education is required first, followed only afterward by cautious experiences in practical areas. Consequentially, a valuable source of pedagogical knowledge is underrated, and regrettably also often discredited. The awareness and reflection of one's own subjective theories have to however, be an integral part of any educational discussion of pedagogy and learning, should they not pass by reality. The idea of allowing educational experiences without previous scientific education was tested in the winter school program "Modern Teaching Methods" at the Telavi State University. The participants in the winter school program were students from different disciplines none, however, had studied educational sciences. The participants were thus highly heterogeneous with respect to their educational training, but homogeneous with respect to their scientific inexperience in relationship to educational sciences. The interaction of the participants with theoretical assumptions of and models of pedagogy and their own experiences generated a productive tension that makes continuing related learning very probable.

Keywords: Education, teaching, learning, transformation, winter school, methodology, media

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Introduction

Teaching and learning by experience -- whether through kinesthetics, simulation, role-playing, field experience, and the like -- are basic to all human interactions. This kind of teaching and learning exists prior to any systematic reflection about ways to convey or acquire knowledge (cf. Gadamer, 1960). Anyone serious thinker about education is aware of this simple fact. In other words, insight concerning education does not require formal training in education as a social scientific discipline. In fact, "common sense" and intuitive understandings regarding teaching and learning by those without a background in the "science" of education produce what may be called subjective theories of education, and these may be differentiated from formal, scientific theories. So-called subjective theories influence our perception and give us direction in everyday life.

Subjective theories, however, can stimulate scientific reflections. Subjective approaches to education embrace clinical pedagogy and experiential learning, whereas scientific teaching and learning is based on abstract theory rather than application. Furthermore, subjective theories and scientific reflections are complementary. That is to say, so-called pre-theoretical suppositions (subjective theories) are no less valid than scientifically derived theories. Both types of theory have their place and are related to each other. The efficacy of subjective theories of education has been confirmed again and again. It can be demonstrated that the perception and explanation of certain phenomena, such as teaching, learning, conflict resolution, role expectation, evaluation and communication, are guided by subjective assumptions rather than by scientific theories emphasized in formal education training programs. To interpret this reality as a declaration of the bankruptcy of scientific educational training--would be to miss the point being made here, which is the usefulness of a subjective-scientific theory symbiosis.

Georgia's education system, along with education systems in other developing countries and particularly those in post-Soviet countries, is experiencing significant changes. Traditional scientific approaches such as teacher-centered instruction (lectures) and rote-memorization are being replaced by new innovative pedagogical techniques that reflect the principles of subjective educational theories. Traditional learning practices are accompanied by new thinking about instructional methods as part of Georgia's modernizing process. Innovative pedagogy, also labeled constructivist, will bring Georgia's educational system in line with that in the western world. The government is making critical changes in its higher education curriculum in the areas of administration, management and teacher preparation programs.

Scientific studies never replace or supplant subjective theories; in the best case scenario, these studies enter a productive symbiosis. They can contribute to reflecting on and understanding one's own assumptions and thereby make them available to change. Only after a practical experience in the field of education has been made should a scientific theory-oriented education follow. This turns conventional education theory upside down: Normally, a well-grounded scientific education is required first, followed only afterward by cautious experiences in practical areas; a clear leading role of scientific theories before the practice is assumed. In addition, subjective theories that are always present are ignored or simply negated. Consequently, a valuable source of pedagogical knowledge is underrated, and

regretfully also often discredited. The awareness and reflection of one's own subjective theories has to, however, be an integral part of any educational discussion of pedagogy and learning. Innovative pedagogy or constructivism, in other words, must be embraced.

Practical Implementation

The idea of allowing educational experiences without previous scientific education was tested in the Winter School Program, namely "Modern Teaching Methods" at the Telavi State University during February 7, 2014 to February 16, 2014. The participants in the Winter School Program were students from different disciplines; none, however, had studied educational sciences. The participants were thus highly heterogeneous with respect to their educational training, but homogeneous with respect to their scientific inexperience in relationship to educational sciences.

As stated above, the participants had practical experiences in the field of teaching during the lectures of the Winter School Program. The topics of the Winter School Program, *Learning in the 21st Century*, *New Methods in Teaching*, *Theories of Teaching and Learning*, *Teaching Simulation*, etc., provided participants with an opportunity to acquire new areas of knowledge and at the same time combined them with, and respectively reflect on, their previously-made everyday experiences. In particular, the methodological approaches of all presentations can be summarized as an intentional endeavor to resonate the theme of constructivism. Constructivism in its educational orientation is like no other theoretical presupposition capable of thinking about learning and teaching together, thus generating a highly subjective point of view concerning learning as the appropriation of the world and the making sense of the world around us. The following principles of constructivist-driven didactics can be found in and were used in many variations as part of the Winter School Program:

- subject orientation
- connecting to the previous experiences of the participants
- change of social structures
- large share of social work structures (team work, project work)
- generative topics
- action orientation
- regular feedback
- reflexivity (see Siebert 2008; Arnold/Tutor 2007)

The principles and methods that have been referred to were supported by a focus on new media in the teaching-learning process. It was found that the above-mentioned constructivist features can be reinforced through the use of web-based and electronic media. This leads to a double learning output: on the one hand, their own learning processes are supported and encouraged; on the other hand, through the use of new teaching and learning technologies, "media competence" is an automatic benefit. Thus, the use of these technologies is not only a question of learned content, but also one of media competence.

The observation of the activities of the participants during an ensuing educational orientation program confirms for a large part the assumptions of constructivism:

- Participants preferred collaborative learning environments.

- Discussions were particularly intense when they could be connected to one's own experiences.
- The discussions and learning outcomes often related to future areas of occupation or problem areas, which supports the assumption that the relationship between learning contents plays an important motivational role in learning.
- Content incentives by the lecturers are assimilated and are interpreted in a constructive and critical discussion process and further developed based on individual formulation of questions.
- This does not result in a passive reception of the presented content, but in an active acquisition and processing process.
- Through the reflected experience that constructs knowledge, confidence is developed by the participants that learning is not a causal product of teaching, but always a personal achievement of the learner, which can, however, be initiated and supported by stimulation and motivation by the teacher.
- Thus, the new role of the teacher as a learning consultant, expert and co-learner has become clear and can be reflected upon.

As already mentioned above, the “Modern Teaching Methods” sessions of the Winter School Program, funded by the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia, were successfully implemented at Telavi State University. The goal of this Winter School was to raise awareness for a select group of students regarding the effective usage of modern methods and the information-communication technologies that can easily accelerate the learning process.

In our opinion, the general education is the foundation of education system. The quality of education depends on the qualification of teachers employed. It was important that the Winter School Program unified qualified experts and students who formulated recommendations that contributed to the authoring of a new course syllabus known as “Teaching Innovative Methodology”. This new course syllabus galvanized the discourse of lectures and focus groups between experts and students on contemporary and innovative pedagogy.

The Winter School Program particularly included lectures and lesson-simulations designed in order to illustrate the practical usage of acquired information. Students were also evaluated on how well they internalized an understanding of teaching methods introduced through the seminars. An example of actual student performance is exhibited in the following descriptive statistical report of how students exhibited a high measure of content validity during the lecture on *Contrasting Teaching and Learning Methods*:

Summary Descriptive Statistical Findings:

Mean	95
Mode	100
Min	70
Max	100

Since a correlation of .80 is a strong measure of content validity and since the class mean constitutes a correlation of .95, it stands to reason that actual student

performance resembled a strong and valid measure of actual teaching and learning during this lecture.

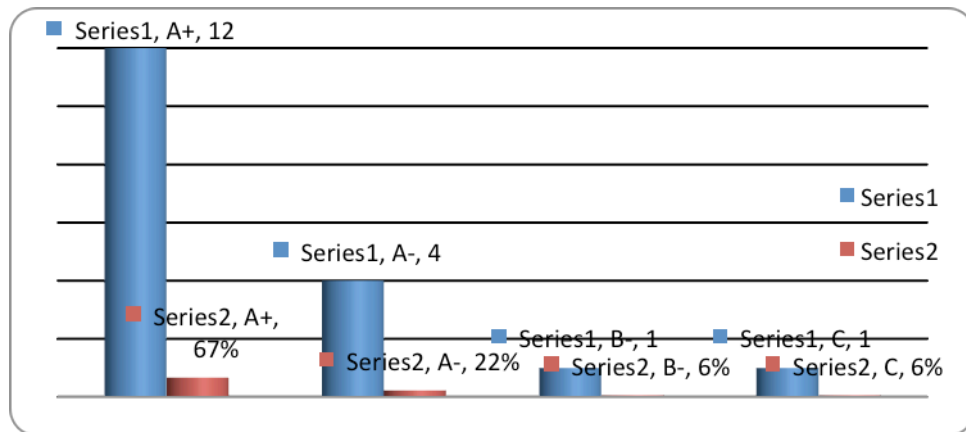


Figure 1

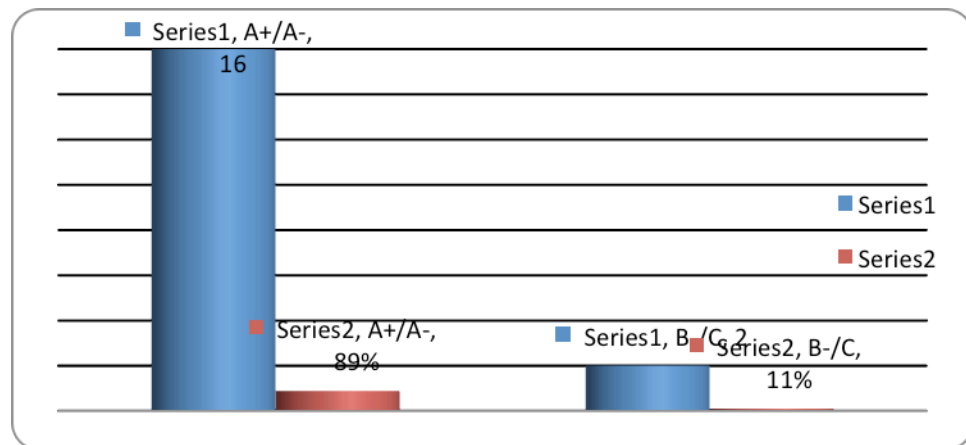


Figure 2

Conclusion

Overall, it was found that the use of research-based theories about learning and teaching -- when compared to participant's previous traditional educational experiences -- propelled students to consider teacher education as a possible career. In addition, the interactive exchanges that participants had with student colleagues regarding other empirical research findings as well as with the examination of scientific theories heightened student reflection to unprecedented levels; these lively encounters are hardly found in university courses of education studies.

The interaction of the participants with theoretical assumptions and models of pedagogy and their own experiences generated a productive tension that makes the continuity of learning very probable. It was also clear that effective forms of learning occurred in heterogeneous class configurations, which accelerated the pace of learning in both formal (lectures, seminars) and also informal learning settings (e.g. the Internet). More profoundly, the use of new IC- technology makes it clear that the importance of informal learning (see EU Commission 2003) continues to grow and can be supported by targeted use of new media during the course of studies.

For future endeavours, advanced courses or educator preparation programs should connect to the vibrant student experiences of the Winter School Program on “Modern Teaching Methods”; this means that students should gain practical experiences in the field of practice alongside and reinforcing the theoretical participation in educational sciences and psychology of learning. In the scientific part of education, value must be placed on making these experiences independent objects of pedagogical reflection.

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