

## Constructivist Approach In Education

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*Received on: 16 May, 2024*

*Revised on: 20 June, 2024*

*Published on: 30 June, 2024*

### Abstract:

Adoption of constructive approach in education would construct a positive way of education system. It gives full chance to exploring opportunity for teachers. Adoption of constructive approach at this situation create best teaching learning situation among the learners. Learners become a good critical thinker and they thirst for the true knowledge. In this paper some basic questions raised for understand the concepts related to constructive approach.

### Introduction :

“Tell me and I forget. Teach me and I remember. Involve me and I learn.” This popular adage helps illustrate the power of constructivist learning theory, a student-centered teaching model used in many classrooms. This teacher-centered style, where the teacher pontificates about a topic or skill, is followed by directions from the teacher for the learner’s assigned application tasks. Changing this teaching/learning process from instructor-centered to learning-centered constitutes a fundamental change.

### What is constructivism?

Constructivism is the theory that says learners construct knowledge rather than just passively take in information. As people experience the world and reflect upon those experiences, they build their own representations and incorporate new information into their pre-existing knowledge.

### Which are the types of constructivism ?

There are mainly 3 types of constructivism which are also known as the constructivist learning theories.

**1. Cognitive constructivism:** According to Piaget, learners take in new information and integrate it with what they already know. That updated formation becomes a new equilibrium from which the learner takes in the next piece of information. For example, a student who already understands fractions will use that understanding to learn a new and related concept, such as percentages. In Piaget’s understanding, knowledge does not ever stand on its own. It is constantly being related to, combined with and built out of existing knowledge.

**2. Social constructivism :** Soviet psychologist Lev Vygotsky developed this sub discipline, proposing that learning could not be separated from its social context. For Vygotsky, learning is a collaboration in which culture and language play a major role in cognitive development. Vygotsky placed in the center of a circle everything a student can do without a peer, teacher or

mentor helping them. At the very outside of this circle are things the student cannot do. Between the two circles lies an area of activity that the student can do, if taught by a knowledgeable peer or mentor.

**3. Radical constructivism:** German-born philosopher Ernst von Glasersfeld proposed that objective reality does not exist. In other words, he proposed that subjective knowledge constructions are the entirety of a person's reality. Von Glasersfeld simply takes that concept to its most radical form: that at their most basic level, human beings grow what they know from a place of subjectivity. von Glasersfeld, wrote, "you would have to know what you come to know before you come to know it."

#### **Which are the Teaching Learning Principles of Constructivism?**

Hord's article cites six key principles identified by Mary Burns, Marylu Menchaca, and Vicki Dimock as being important to constructivist learning theory.

1. Learners bring unique prior knowledge, experience, and beliefs to a learning situation.
2. Knowledge is constructed uniquely and individually in multiple ways, through a variety of authentic tools, resources, experiences, and contexts.
3. Learning is both an active and reflective process.
4. Learning is a developmental process of accommodation, assimilation, or rejection to construct new conceptual structures, meaningful representations, or new mental models.
5. Social interaction introduces multiple perspectives through reflection, collaboration, negotiation, and shared meaning.
6. Learning is internally controlled and mediated by the learner.

#### **What is the main difference in traditional Classroom and Constructivist Classroom?**

1. In traditional Classroom learning is mainly based on repetition, while in constructivist Class learning is based on what the student already knows mainly interactive mode.
2. In traditional Class Curriculum begins with the emphasizes basic skills, while in constructivist Class Curriculum emphasizes big concepts, beginning with the whole and expanding to include the parts.
3. Materials are primary textbooks and workbooks in traditional class with primary textbook the other manipulated materials are used in constructive class .
4. Teachers role is to distribute information to students. Students role is recipients of knowledge in traditional class. Constructivist Class teachers are helping students construct their own knowledge. They more dialogue with students.
5. Teacher's role is directive, rooted in authority in the traditional way while teachers are interactive in constructivist class.
6. Students work in groups in constructivist Class rather they work alone in traditional class.

#### **What is the role of Student in Constructive approach?**

1. **Active Listeners :** In the constructivist approach student should listen all the instructions and suggestions carefully.
2. **Active Participant:** In every activity student should take active participation.

**3. Good communicator:** For the interactions with teacher and peers and group of student should be a good communicator. Interact freely and express their views freely on given topic student should try to become a good communicator.

**4. Curious :** For raise the question, for ask and clear the doubts student should be curious.

**What is the role of Teacher in Constructive approach?**

**1. Guide, Moderator :** Constructive teachers is guide and moderator. Teacher should guide the students properly to take play their roles promptly.

**2. Curious :** Constructive teachers are always open for inquiry of knowledge.

**3. Interest Creator :** For creating the interest constructive teachers starts at where the student is and create a state of mind .

**4. Helping nature:** Constructive teachers must be in helping nature.

**5. Positive attitude:** A Constructive teacher always has a positive attitude for his own hygiene and health.

**6. Knowledge full :** Constructive teachers requires knowledge of the structure of discipline. Depth of knowledge in subject is necessary .

**7. Skill full :** Constructive teachers should have a good communication skill. Constructive teachers should have a good skill for control over the strategy ,students and classroom settings.

**8. Facilitator :** For involving to urge the knowledge or their own learning process what should the students require that will be provide from the teacher. So Constructive teachers should be a facilitator.

**9. Planner :** Constructive teachers should plan the activities. Like students active participation in interaction, time management ,planning of required material etc.

**10. Tutor :** Constructive teachers should share all necessary instructions to the students.

**11. Monitor :** Constructive teachers should check neatly all students are participated , all are actively participated or not.

**Conclusion:** For the topmost aim of the education is all round development of the student. For the all side development of the learner constructivist approach is the best approach. In the primary stage this approach is more beneficial. For self development Constructive approach provide the opportunity to the student. Who are working in teaching field they should try to use this approach for effective teaching.

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