**MODULE 1**

**1. INTRODUCTION**

Learning is essential to every students. Teachers’ role is to facilitate or guide the learning process of the students.

There are different theories and definitions to facilitating learning. We will define first the word “facilitate” according to different meaning from the different dictionaries as follows:

**fa·cil·i·tate[[1]](#footnote-1)**

*tr.v.* **fa·cil·i·tat·ed**, **fa·cil·i·tat·ing**, **fa·cil·i·tates**

To make easy or easier.

**facilitate[[2]](#footnote-2)**

*vb*

**1.**(*tr*) to make easier; assist the progress of

**faˈcilitative** *adj* **faˈciliˌtator** *n*

**fa•cil•i•tate[[3]](#footnote-3)**  
*v.t.***-tat•ed, -tat•ing.**

**1.**to make easier or less difficult; help forward: *Careful planning facilitates any kind of work.*

**2.**to assist the progress of (a person).

[1605–15; < French *faciliter* < Italian *facilitare,* [facility](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/facility)]

**fa•cil′i•ta`tive,** *adj.*

**fa•cil′i•ta`tor,** *n.*

**facilitate[[4]](#footnote-4)**  
**Past participle:**facilitated  
**Gerund:**facilitating

**Thesaurus[[5]](#footnote-5)**

**facilitate -**make easier; "you could facilitate the processby sharing your knowledge"

[*alleviate*](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/alleviate)*,*[*ease*](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/ease)*,* [*aid*](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/aid)*,*[*assist*](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/assist)*,*[*help*](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/help) give help or assistance; be of service;

"Everyone helped out during the earthquake";

"Can you help me carry this table?"; "She never helps around the house"

**facilitate** - be of use; "This will help to prevent accidents"

[*help*](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/help)*,* [*serve*](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/serve) - contribute or conduce to; "The scandal served to increase hispopularity"

* 1. **DESCRIPTION OF FACILITATING LEARNING**

Educators are facilitators of learning. Educators are the teachers that facilitates the learning process of their students in a group or individually.

According to Carl Rogers on his book “On Becoming a Person” he states that: “We cannot teach another person directly, we can only facilitate his learning.” Therefore teachers are facilitator of learning not a walking textbook that transmitts information to the students.

It is very important to note on the works of Carl Rogers that he addresses two kinds of learning[[6]](#footnote-6):

* **rote learning** which refers to meaningless memorization of facts, and
* **experiential learning** in everyday life, which has meaning and personal relevance. It is the result of a natural curiosity, and a recognized importance of the learned material, often acquired through doing, or at least facilitated by student's active participation in the learning process, and often self-initiated. Still, this kind of knowledge is difficult to communicate to another.

Carl Rogers suggested three attitudinal qualities for facilitative practice the so called core conditions[[7]](#footnote-7):

* Realness
* Prizing, acceptance, trust
* Empathy

The educator of facilitating learning in a group or in a class is always present to help the process of learning and to help the students explore their ideas.

To read more about facilitating learning, provided the links below:

* **Facilitating learning and change in groups and group sessions:** <http://infed.org/mobi/facilitating-learning-and-change-in-groups-and-group-sessions/>
* **Facilitation Theory:** <http://teorije-ucenja.zesoi.fer.hr/doku.php?id=instructional_design:facilitation_theory#what_is_the_practical_meaning_of_facilitation_theory>
  1. **TRADITIONAL AND NON-TRADITIONAL FACILITATION OF LEARNING**

The facilitation of learning to learners may work either traditional or non-traditional approach. The non-tradional way is commonly used and emerging. Different strategies of learning were introduced to teachers as it is commonly known already. Teachers in non-tradtional are being ugraded as facilitators.

Seen the table below some characteristics of traditional and non-traditional approaches of learning:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| TRADITIONAL | NON - TRADITIONAL |
| Teacher – directed  Teacher – oriented  Follow books step by step  Lecture – based  Teachers are the main source of information  Confined mostly in classroom  Passive learning | Active learning environment  Cooperative learning  Collaborative learning  Problem-based learning  Learning uses internet for instruction  Teacher as facilitator |

The table shown above would explain the difference of the two. The teacher would decide either of the two or if education is about teacher’s training or student’s learning.

It is important to note as facilitator must reflect on his personal goals as well as student’s goals and needs. Facilitator must also explain the purpose of the course. The non-traditional teaching way may not work immediately to traditional teachers but through preparation, analysis, discipline and dedication it will soon develop.

Several learning strategies that are effective to facilitors:

1. Case-based learning or case method teaching
2. Concept mapping
3. Discussion questions
4. Debate
5. Quizzes and exam
6. Jig saw
7. Peer instruction
8. Problem-based learning

Explanation of each strategy are to be found at the links provided below.

To read more on the topics go to the links below:

* **Non-Traditional Teaching and Learning Strategies:**

<http://www.montana.edu/facultyexcellence/Papers/activelearn2.html>

* **Traditional and Non-Traditional Learning**

<http://www.examiner.com/article/traditional-vs-non-traditional-learning>

* **Traditional vs. Modern Learning System**

<http://elearningindustry.com/traditional-vs-modern-learning-systems>

* 1. **RESPONSIBILITIES OF A FACILITATOR OF LEARNING**

These are the reading materials that explains the responsibilies of a facilitator of learning. Go to each link provided below and take time reading them.

* **Teachers Teaching Teachers**

<http://www-tc.pbs.org/teacherline/courses/sbpd/docs/sbpd110_role_learning%20facilitator.pdf>

* **Facilitator Roles and Responsibilities**

<http://www.entarga.com/whitepaper/facilitator.htm>

* **The Role of the Facilitator: In the Distance Learning Lab**

<http://k-12.pisd.edu/distance_learning/respons_facilitator.htm>

* **The Role of the Teacher: In the Distance Learning Lab**

<http://k-12.pisd.edu/distance_learning/respons_teacher.htm>

* **The Role of the Learner Facilitator-What the learner facilitators say:**

<http://leftnetwork.weebly.com/the-role-of-the-learner-facilitator.html>

* **Facilitator Role and Responsibilities**

<http://www.exforsys.com/career-center/facilitator/facilitator-role-and-responsibilities.html>

* **Teacher as a Facilitaor in Learning**

<http://www.edutoday.in/2013/04/teacher-as-facilitator-in-learning.html>

* **The Role of a Facilitator: Guiding an Event Through to a Successful Conclusion**

<http://www.mindtools.com/pages/article/RoleofAFacilitator.htm>

After you read those materials, you will be given instruction on what to do during dicussions.

1. The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition copyright ©2000 by Houghton Mifflin Company. Updated in 2009. Published by [Houghton Mifflin Company](http://www.eref-trade.hmco.com/). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. [Collins English Dictionary – Complete and Unabridged](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/_/misc/HarperCollinsProducts.aspx?English) © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2003 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Random House Kernerman Webster's College Dictionary, © 2010 K Dictionaries Ltd. Copyright 2005, 1997, 1991 by Random House, Inc. All rights reserved. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Collins English Verb Tables © HarperCollins Publishers 2011 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Based on WordNet 3.0, Farlex clipart collection. © 2003-2012 Princeton University, Farlex Inc. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. [Patterson, C. H. Carl Rogers and Humanistic Education. In Foundations for a Theory of Instruction and Educational Psychology, Chapter 5. Harper & Row, 1977.](http://www.sageofasheville.com/pub_downloads/CARL_ROGERS_AND_HUMANISTIC_EDUCATION.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. [Rogers, Carl R. The Interpersonal Relationship in the Facilitation of Learning. In Humanizing Education: The Person in the Process. Ed. T. Leeper. National Education Association, Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, p1-18. 1967.](http://www.mona.uwi.edu/idu/TrashLater/InterpersonalRelationships.rtf) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)