

Bethlehem University







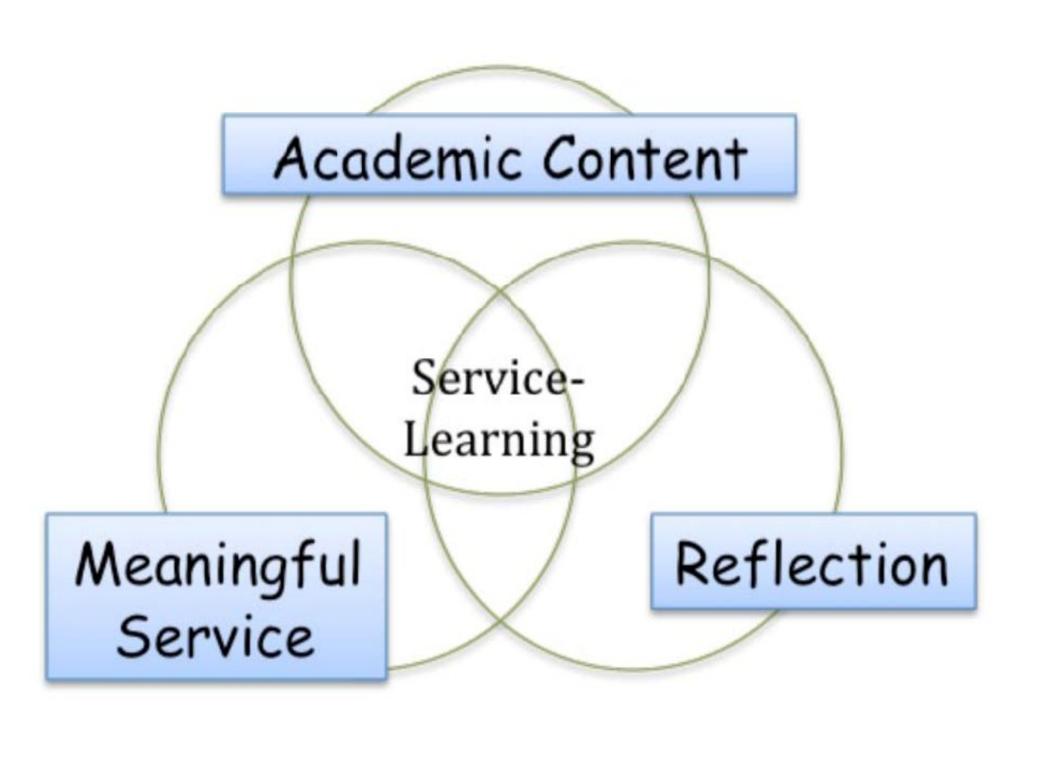
The Social Sciences Department
 Experience
 With
 Service Learning Method

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Definition

Service-Learning is

a teaching and learning strategy that integrates meaningful community service with instruction and reflection to enrich the learning experience, teach civic responsibility, and strengthen communities



Defining Effective Learning and Service Experiences

- Service-learning emphasizes the learning, service, and civic engagement components of a course.
- Preparation requires a clearly articulated set of learning, service and civic engagement goals.



 The goals chosen will help the instructor identify potential community partners, the type of service experience chosen for your students, and the type of reflective opportunities and assignments appropriate for the course.

Characteristics of Effective Learning Experiences

 Achieving effective learning outcomes:



 begins with clearly established learning goals which identify both the academic content and tasks or competencies that students will be expected to perform upon the completion of the course. Learners should understand what they must do to achieve a specified competency involve formative assessment to enhance student learning throughout the service-learning course. Reflection activities before, during, and after service that emphasize connections between classroom learning and service activities in the community provide opportunities for forma



 involve well-defined learning outcomes appropriated for summative assessment of student course content understanding and skills



Characteristics of Effective Service Experiences

• Designing an effective service experience requires careful thought. Effective service experiences involve:

 Dialog between faculty, students and community members . When possible, all participants in the service-learning experience should participate in discussion of community needs and the development. implementation. and evaluation

- Student preparation for service activities.
 - Students should receive necessary information about the community, its needs, and their community partner before service.



- Students should be prepared for their service experience which includes an understanding of: service goals
 - their task and role
 - information required to serve
 - awareness of necessary safety precautions

an awareness and sensitivity to the people they

work with an



 Opportunities for students to develop skills necessary to be a contributing members of their communities. To be effective students need a variety of civic engagement skills.



Battistoni (2002) defines the practical skills of engaged citizenship as:

- Political knowledge and critical thinking skills
- Communication skills
- Public problem solving skills
- Civic judge
- Civic imagination and creativity
- Collective action
- Community/Coalition building
- Organizational analysis



Well-defined and meaningful service
 activities that are necessary and valued
 by the community. Service activities
 should make a difference in the
 community in measurable ways. Students
 should be involved in activities that have
 measurable goals and academic integrity



- When developing a service experience it is often helpful to think about either the type of service experience you want for your students,
- Or the type of course you want to design around that experience. Setting goals and identifying expected outcomes is facilitated by considering various

Curriculum

Student

Community

Where we can Apply Service Learning?

 Service-learning can be applied in a wide variety of settings, including:-

 schools, universities, and communitybased and faith-based organizations.



- It can involve a group of students, a classroom or an entire school.
- Students build character and become active participants as they work with others in their school and community to create service projects in areas such as education, public safety, and the envi

What Can Service learning Offers?

 service-learning offers all its participants a chance to take part in the active education of youth while simultaneously addressing the concerns, needs, and hopes of communities.

What are the Characteristics of Service-Learning

- They are positive, meaningful and real to the participants.
- They involve cooperative rather than competitive experiences and thus promote skills associated with teamwork and community involvement and citizenship.

 They address complex problems in complex settings rather than simplified problems in isolation.



 They offer opportunities to engage in problemsolving by requiring participants to gain knowledge of the specific context of their service-learning activity and community challenges, rather than only to draw upon generalized or abstract knowledge such as might come from a textbook. As a result, service-learning offers powerful opportunities to acquire the habits of critical thinking; i.e. the ability to identify the most important questions or issues within a real-world situation.

 They promote deeper learning because the results are immediate and uncontrived. There are no "right answers" in the back of the book



- As a consequence of this immediacy of experience, service-learning is more likely to be
- personally meaningful to participants
- and to generate emotional consequences, to challenge values as well as ideas,
- and hence to support social, emotional and cognitive learning and development.

Service-learning is *not*.

- An episodic volunteer program
- An add-on to an existing school or college curriculum
- Logging a set number of community service hours in order to graduate
- Compensatory service assigned as a form of punishment by the courts or by school administrators
- Only for high school or college students
- One-sided: benefiting only students or only the community

Distinctive element of servicelearning

 It enhances the community through the service provided,

 It also has powerful learning consequences for the students or others participating in providing a service.



Distinctive element of servicelearning

 Service-learning is growing so rapidly because we can see it is having a powerful impact on young people and their development.

 It is a dynamic process, through which students' personal and social growth is tightly interwoven into their academic and cognitive development

Service-Learning Process

- Orientation
- Registration
- Pre-reflection
- Service
- Reflection
- Evaluation



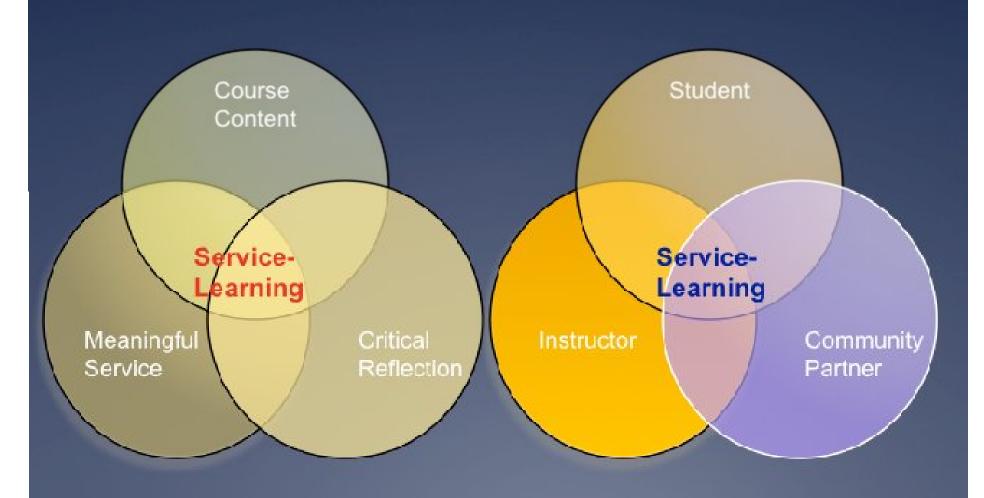


Service-Learning Process and Quality Standards

- Investigation: Learn about the issues that your community faces.
- Preparation: Work together to plan a project that tackles one of those issues.
- Action: Use teamwork to implement your project.
- Reflection: Ensure your work adapts to new challenges with continual reflection and learning.

- Demonstration: Share your work with the larger community.
- Celebration: Celebrate your hard work and success to sustain the change.
- Sustain: Make service-learning an integral part of your organization

Key Components of Service-Learning

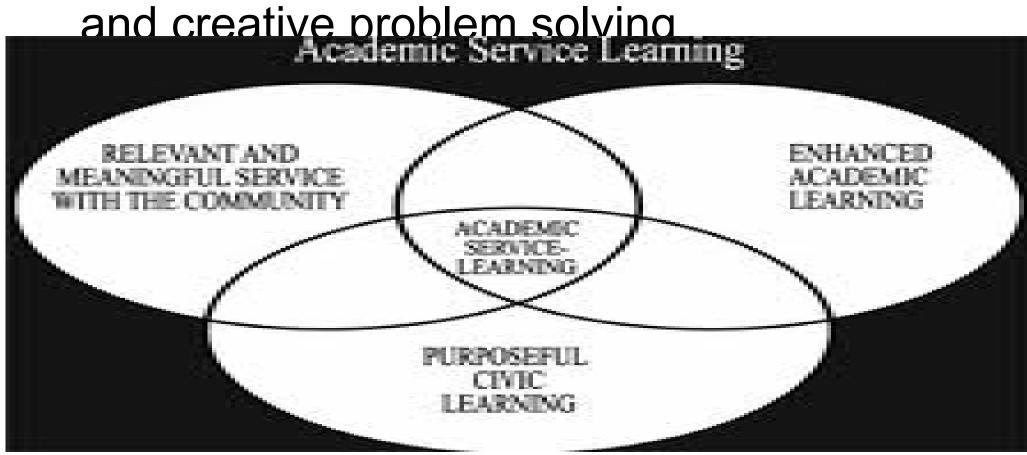


Models of service-learning

- There are as many models of service-learning as there are faculty members trying to get students into the community models generally it fit into six different categories:
- "Pure" Service-Learning
- Discipline-Based Service-Learning Courses
- Project-Based Service-Learning Courses (PBSL)
- Capstone Courses
- Service Internships
- Undergraduate community-based action research

• Is a pedagogical approach that integrates

 Is a pedagogical approach that integrates community service with academic study to promote student reflection, critical thinking,

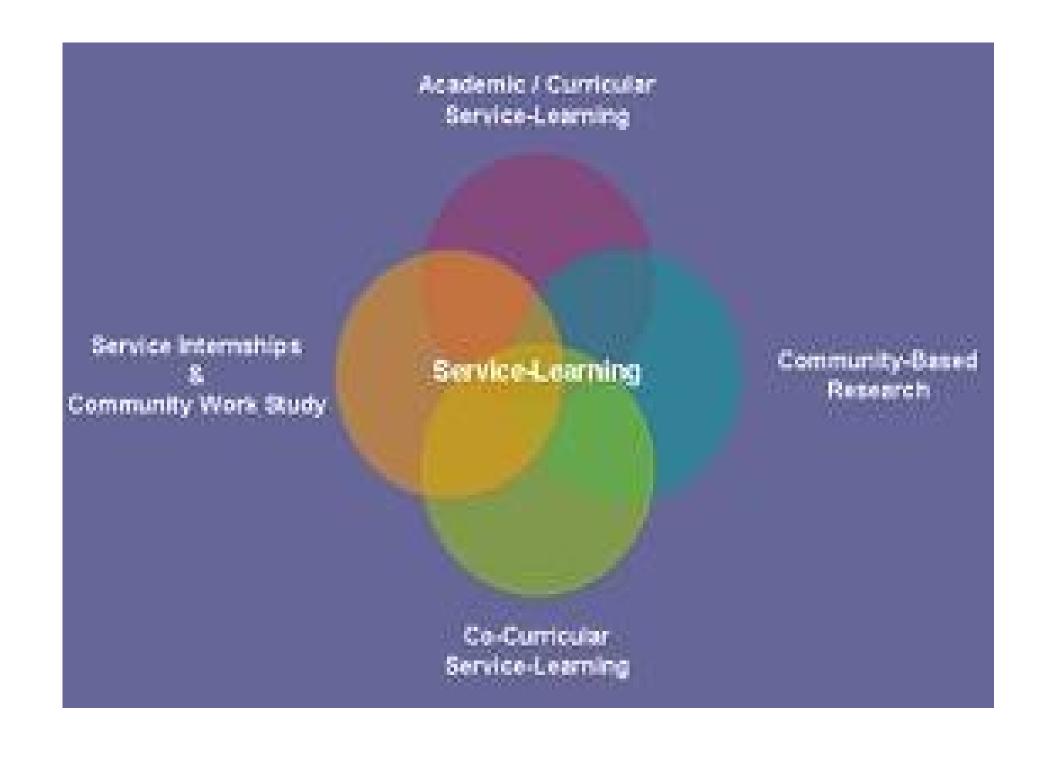


Academic service learning places equal emphasis on three outcomes

- student learning,
- service to the community, and the development of collaborative
- and mutually respectful relationships between students and the community members with whom they are engaged

Service Learning in Higher Education

- Service learning intentionally integrates curriculum and community service components.
- Students engaged in direct service learning have face-to-face contact with the clients or service recipients of a particular program or agency,
- Where as students engaged in indirect service learning attempt to influence the institutional or community environments in which service recipients are situated.
- Examples of indirect projects in service learning include program evaluation efforts, lobbying and logislative advectory policy dovelopment, and peode



- participation in service learning is associated with:-
- positive changes in students' critical thinking,
- problem analysis,
- academic learning,
- personal and moral development,
- interpersonal and leadership skills,
- social responsibility and citizenship skills,
- racial and cultural understanding,
- commitment to service,
- and satisfaction with college.

The Service-Learning Model

