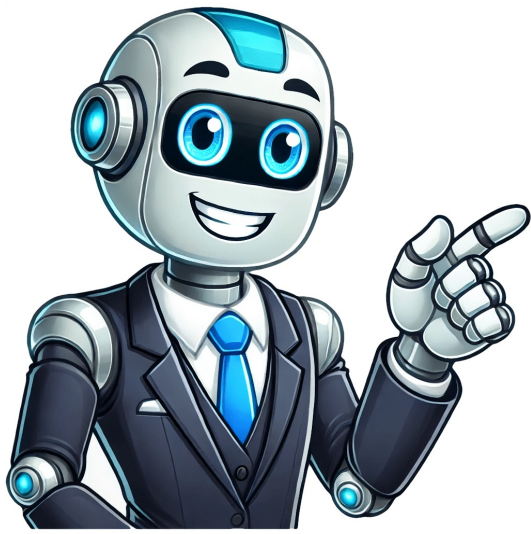


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faster or better outside the classroom. Others critique the fact that some teachers stand before a classroom with only three weeks of teacher education.[54][55][56] Against this background, Masschelein and Simons propose to look at school from a different point of view. Their educational morphology approaches the school as a particular scholastic form of gathering. What the authors mean with that, is the following: school is a particular time-space-matter arrangement. This thus includes concrete architectures, techolgies, practices and figures. This arrangement "deals in a specific way with the new generation, allows for a particular relation to the world, and for a particular experience of potentiality and of commonality (of making things public)" [57] Masschelein and Simons' most famous work is the book "Looking after school: a critical analysis of personalisation in Education". It takes a critical look at the main discourse of today's education. Education is seen through a socio-economic lens: education is aimed at mobilising talents and competencies (p23). This is seen in multiple texts from governing bodies, in Belgium and Europe. One of the most significant examples is quoted on page 23: "Education and training can only contribute to growth and job-creation if learning is focused on the knowledge, skills and competences to be acquired by students (learning outcomes) through the learning process, rather than on completing a specific stage or on time spent in school." (European Commission, 2012, p.7) [58] This is, according to Masschelein and Simons a plea for learning outcomes and demonstrates a vision of education in which the institution is no longer the point of departure. The main ambition in this discourse of education is the efficient and effective realisation of learning outcomes for all. Things like the place and time of learning, didactic and pedagogic support are means to an end: the acquisition of preplanned learning outcomes. And these outcomes are a direct input for the knowledge economy. Masschelein and Simons' main critique here is that the main concern is not the educational institution (anymore). Rather, the focus lies on the learning processes and mainly on the learning outcomes of the individual learner. In Brazil, a pedagogue is a multidisciplinary educator. Undergraduate education in Pedagogy qualifies students to become school administrators or coordinators at all educational levels, and also to become multidisciplinary teachers, such as pre-school, elementary and special teachers. Germany: A kindergarten teacher facilitates play for a group of children (1960). In Scandinavia, a pedagogue (pedagog) is broadly speaking a practitioner of pedagogy, but the term is primarily reserved for individuals who occupy jobs in pre-school education (such as kindergartens and nurseries). A pedagogue can occupy various kinds of jobs, within this restrictive definition, e.g. in retirement homes, prisons, orphanages, and human resource management. When working with at-risk families or youths they are referred to as social pedagogues (socialpedagog). The pedagogue's job is usually distinguished from a teacher's by primarily focusing on teaching children life-preparing knowledge such as social or non-curriculum skills, and cultural norms. There is also a very big focus on the care and well-being of the child. Many pedagogical institutions also practice social inclusion. The pedagogue's work also consists of supporting the child in their mental and social development.[59] In Denmark all pedagogues are educated at a series of national institutes for social educators located in all major cities. The education is a 3.5-year academic course, giving the student the title of a Bachelor in Social Education (Danish: Professionsbachelor som pædagog).[60][61] It is also possible to earn a master's degree in pedagogy/educational science from the University of Copenhagen. This BA and MA program has a more theoretical focus compared to the more vocational Bachelor in Social Education. In Hungary, the word pedagogue (pedagógus) is synonymous with the teacher (tanár); therefore, teachers of both primary and secondary schools may be referred to as pedagogues, a word that appears also in the name of their lobbyist organizations and labor unions (e.g. Labor Union of Pedagogues, Democratic Labor Union of Pedagogues[62]). However, undergraduate education in Pedagogy does not qualify students to become teachers in primary or secondary schools but makes them able to apply to be educational assistants. As of 2013, the six-year training period was re-installed in place of the undergraduate and postgraduate division which characterized the previous practice.[63] An article from Kathmandu Post published on 3 June 2018 described the usual first day of school in an academic calendar. Teachers meet their students with distinct traits. The diversity of attributions among children or teens exceeds similarities. Educators have to teach students with different cultural, social, and religious backgrounds. This situation entails a differentiated strategy in pedagogy and not the traditional approach for teachers to accomplish goals efficiently.[64] American author and educator Carol Ann Tomlinson defined Differentiated Instruction as "teachers' efforts in responding to inconsumers among students in the classroom." Differentiation refers to methods of teaching.[65] She explained that Differentiated Instruction gives learners a variety of alternatives for acquiring information. Primary principles comprising the structure of Differentiated Instruction include formative and ongoing assessment, group collaboration, recognition of students' diverse levels of knowledge, problem-solving, and choice in reading and writing experiences.[66] Howard Gardner gained prominence in the education sector for his Multiple Intelligences Theory.[67] He named seven of these intelligences in 1983: Linguistic, Logical and Mathematical, Visual and Spatial, Body and Kinesthetic, Musical and Rhythmic, Intrapersonal, and Interpersonal. Critics say the theory is based only on Gardner's intuition instead of empirical data. Another criticism is that the intelligence is too identical for types of personalities.[68] The theory of Howard Gardner came from cognitive research and states these intelligences help people to "know the world, understand themselves, and other people." Said differences dispute an educational system that presumes students can "understand the same materials in the same manner and that a standardized, collective measure is very much impartial towards linguistic approaches in instruction and assessment as well as to some extent logical and quantitative styles." [69] These paragraphs are an excerpt from Educational research.[edit] Educational research refers to the systematic collection and analysis of evidence and data related to the field of education. Research may involve a variety of methods[70][71][72] and various aspects of education including student learning, interaction, teaching methods, teacher training, and classroom dynamics.[73] Education - Transmission of knowledge and skills Adult education - Any form of learning adults engage in beyond traditional schooling Education sciences - Study of education policy and practice Bloom's taxonomy - Classification system in education Didactic method - Teaching method Geragogy - Science of education of older adults Gender mainstreaming in teacher education policy Philosophy of education - Study of nature and aims of education Antipedagogy - Critical theory of education Outline of education Scholarship of teaching and learning - study and practice of post-secondary teachingPages displaying wikidata descriptions as a fallback ^ Li, G. 2012. Culturally contested Pedagogy: Battles of literacy and schooling between mainstream teachers and Asian immigrant parents. 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Aptitudes y características necesarias Interés por la educación: Los estudiantes de Pedagogía deben tener una pasión por el proceso de enseñanza-aprendizaje y un deseo de contribuir positivamente a él. Habilidad para el análisis: Es crucial poder analizar diferentes enfoques pedagógicos, teorías educativas y problemas educativos para proponer soluciones efectivas. Comunicación efectiva: Tanto la comunicación oral como escrita son habilidades fundamentales para transmitir conocimientos y trabajar en equipo. Creatividad e innovación: Los pedagogos deben ser capaces de desarrollar nuevas estrategias y métodos de enseñanza que se adapten a las necesidades de los estudiantes. Empatía y paciencia: La capacidad de entender y empatizar con las necesidades y dificultades de los estudiantes es esencial en esta profesión. Duración y materias de la carrera La Licenciatura en Pedagogía suele tener una duración de cuatro años, aunque puede variar según la institución y el país. Durante este tiempo, los estudiantes cursan una variedad de materias que abarcan diferentes áreas de estudio, incluyendo: Psicología Educativa: Explora los procesos psicológicos involucrados en el aprendizaje y el desarrollo humano. Teorías de la Educación: Estudia las diferentes corrientes pedagógicas y sus implicaciones en la práctica educativa. Didáctica General y Especializada: Se centra en las metodologías de enseñanza y en cómo adaptarlas a las necesidades específicas de los estudiantes. Gestión Educativa: Examina los aspectos administrativos y organizativos de las instituciones educativas. Investigación Educativa: Introducir a los estudiantes en los métodos de investigación utilizados en el campo educativo. Educación Inclusiva: Aborda la educación de personas con necesidades especiales y la promoción de la inclusión en el ámbito educativo. Ética Profesional: Analiza los principios éticos y los dilemas morales que enfrentan los profesionales de la educación. Instituciones donde estudiar Pedagogía Universidad Pedagógica Nacional (UPN): Con sede en Ciudad de México, la UPN es una de las principales instituciones dedicadas a la formación de pedagogos en México. Ofrece un plan de estudios completo y diversificado, así como oportunidades de especialización en diferentes áreas de la Pedagogía. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM): La UNAM es una de las universidades más prestigiosas de América Latina y ofrece la carrera de Pedagogía en diferentes modalidades, incluyendo presencial y a distancia. Universidad Autónoma de Colima (UCOL): Ubicada en el estado de Colima, la UCOL ofrece una Licenciatura en Pedagogía con un enfoque práctico y orientado al desarrollo profesional de los estudiantes. Universidad Veracruzana (UV): Con sede en el estado de Veracruz, la UV ofrece la carrera de Pedagogía con énfasis en la investigación educativa y la formación de pedagogos comprometidos con el desarrollo social y cultural de la región. Universidad Tecnológica (UNITEC): Con campus en varias ciudades de México, la UNITEC ofrece la carrera de Pedagogía con un enfoque práctico y orientado al mercado laboral, preparando a los estudiantes para enfrentar los desafíos del mundo educativo actual. Oportunidades laborales Los graduados en Pedagogía tienen una amplia gama de oportunidades laborales en diferentes áreas, incluyendo: Docencia: Pueden trabajar como maestros en escuelas de todos los niveles educativos, desde preescolar hasta universitario. Orientación educativa: Pueden trabajar como orientadores escolares, asesorando a estudiantes en temas académicos, vocacionales y personales. Gestión educativa: Pueden ocupar cargos de dirección y coordinación en instituciones educativas, supervisando programas académicos y administrativos. Investigación educativa: Pueden trabajar en instituciones de investigación, realizando estudios sobre diferentes aspectos de la educación y contribuyendo al desarrollo de políticas educativas. Asesoramiento pedagógico: Pueden trabajar como consultores independientes, asesorando a instituciones educativas en el diseño y la implementación de programas de enseñanza y aprendizaje. Educación no formal: Pueden trabajar en organizaciones sin fines de lucro, diseñando y coordinando programas educativos para comunidades marginadas o grupos específicos de la población. ¿Cómo ingresar a la carrera de Pedagogía? Para ingresar a la carrera de Pedagogía, los estudiantes deben cumplir con los requisitos de admisión establecidos por cada institución educativa. Estos pueden incluir la presentación de solicitudes de ingreso, entrevistas personales y la entrega de documentación académica. Además, es importante tener una buena preparación académica en materias relacionadas con la educación y demostrar un fuerte compromiso con la profesión docente. La carrera de Pedagogía ofrece una amplia gama de oportunidades profesionales para aquellos interesados en el campo de la educación. Con un enfoque tanto teórico como práctico, prepara a los estudiantes para enfrentar los desafíos del mundo educativo actual y contribuir al desarrollo de una sociedad más justa y equitativa. Si estás interesado en la educación y tienes habilidades como el análisis crítico, la comunicación efectiva y la empatía, la Pedagogía podría ser la carrera adecuada para ti. Para prepararte con más eficiencia visita Exani 2024 encontraras pruebas filtradas e información relevante para entrar a la U.