

Experiential Education

By ATCEN

Experiential Education is not a newly discovered education system but it's a life education system when an individual is born into the exciting world that we live in. Exploring, discovering and experiencing a situation, environment and people will have great contribution and development to the individual belief, behavior change, personal development and growth.

The Association for Experiential Education (AEE) has define a series of principles

EXPERIENTIAL EDUCATION = EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING

“Experiential education is learning by doing and reflecting”

In experiential learning, the student is taught and exposed to using their head (thoughts), heart (feeling) and hand (action). EE uses both direct and indirect approaches where the student learns through doing and reflecting. EE does not require the same age group or the ability level and they are not taught with the same approach.

What you hear, you FORGOT
What you see, you REMEMBER
What you do, you KNOW

In EE, there are a lot of activities, group discussions, hands-on experience and student led discovery. There will be significant attention in the social development, intrapersonal skills, interpersonal relationship and teamwork.

Traditional Education

Traditional Education is also known as back to basic that refers to long established customs found in school and society with traditional approach.

In school, students are taught to develop their reading, writing and counting skills. The traditional teacher centered approach where student concerns are to maintain the education system based on test and examination.

Traditional Education uses direct approach, student learns through listening and observation. In TE, students are matched in the same age group, intellectual ability and all are taught the same way. There is minimal attention on social development in traditional education where the focus is on individual and independent learning.

Adventure Based Learning

Adventure-Based Practice:

The use of games (primarily new and cooperative), initiatives (problem solving activities), trust activities, high adventure activities (ropes courses, rock climbing, white water kayaking, and related

activities), wilderness activities (backpacking, canoeing or other wilderness expedition forms) as part of an intentional change process based on the philosophy of experiential education

Adventure-Based Recreation:

The use of adventure-based practice has effect a change in feelings (particularly increasing pleasurable feelings and having fun).

Adventure-Based Education:

The use of adventure-based practice to effect a change in thinking (including exposure to new skills and generating awareness)

Adventure-Based Training/Development:

The use of adventure-based practice to effect a change in behaviors (both increasing function and positive action and decreasing dysfunction and negative action) especially as it relates to professional, organizational, and community contexts.

Therapeutic Adventure:

The use of adventure-based practice to effect a change in behaviors (both increasing function and positive action and decreasing dysfunction and negative action) as it relates to health, mental health, and corrections. A term often used to refer to this level is

Adventure-Based Counseling (ABC)

Adventure Therapy (Adventure-Based Therapy):

The use of adventure-based practice with change directed at a meta-process level (behaviors, cognition's, and unconscious processes that impede or support therapeutic change).

True Adventure Therapy is more than the addition of adventure experiences to an existing psychotherapy process. It is a new form of therapy that blends, integrates, and synthesizes adventure-based practice, experiential education, and principles from a number of schools of psychotherapy there appear to be elements of humanism, existentialism, strategic structural, narrative, solution and problem solving approaches in adventure therapy. In general it appears to be more consistent with post- modern thinking.