

Perception & Action Learning



Perception

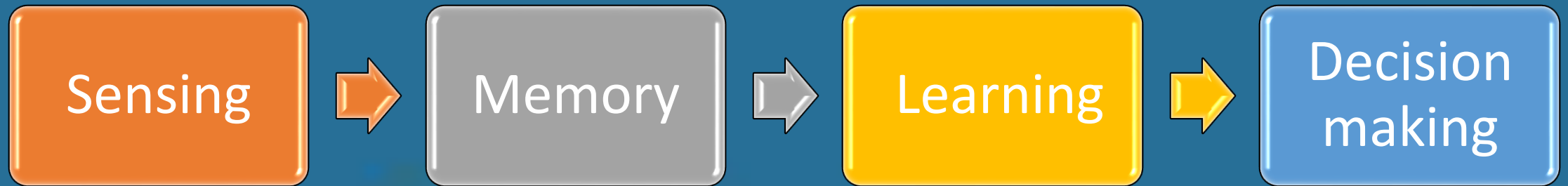
Meaning

Perception means interpreting meaning from touch. starting from having a stimulus affecting the five sense organs and send nerve impulses to the brain for interpretation



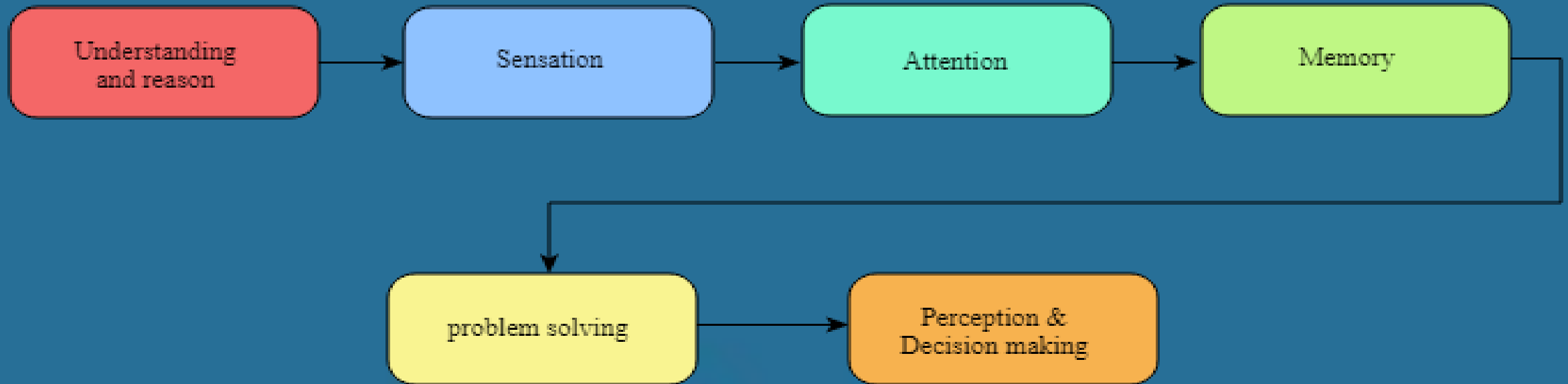
The process of perception (Process)

is a process that overlaps between understanding, thinking, feeling (Sensing), memory (Memory), learning (Learning), decision making (Decision making).



Hierarchy of Cognitive Process

Cognitive processing



Elements of Awareness

- The stimuli are objects, lights, sounds, smells, and tastes.
- Sense organs include ears, eyes, nose, tongue, skin, if not complete, it can cause loss of perception.
- The sensory nerve mediates nerve impulses from the sense organs to the midbrain. for further translation
- Previous experience, knowing, remembering makes perception better.
- values, attitudes
- attentiveness, intention
- Emotional states such as expectation, happiness, sadness
- intellectual ability to recognize quickly



There are two types of perception factors:

1. Characteristics of the perceiver

2. Characteristics of the stimulus



1. Characteristics of the perceiver

1.1 Physical aspect

1.2 Psychology

1.2.1 Prior knowledge and experience (Experience)	1.2.8 Motivation (Motivation)
1.2.2 needs, desires (needs) or drives	1.2.9 Value and interest
1.2.3 State of mind or state of emotions	1.2.10 Social attraction
1.2.4 Attitude	1.2.11 Intelligence
1.2.5 Social Factor	1.2.12 Observation
1.2.6 Attention	1.2.13 Readiness or readiness to be aware (Pre Paratory set)
1.2.7 Pleasure affects perception	1.2.14 Expectancy (Expectancy)



2. Characteristics of the stimulus

2.1 External stimuli that attract attention and attention	2.2 Classification of stimuli objects	2.3 Perception of distance or depth (Distance of Depth Perception)
2.1.1 The intensity or intensity of the stimulus	2.2.1 the law of similarity (the law of similarity)	2.3.1 Position Super position of the objects
2.1.2 change or movement of the stimulus	2.2.2 The law of intimacy Or within the boundaries that are close together (The law of Proximity)	2.3.2 Perspective
2.1.3 Repetitive actions of the stimulus.		2.3.3 Light and Shadow (Light and Shadow)
2.1.4 The breadth or size of the stimulus		2.3.4 Movement
2.1.5 Novelty: Unconventional	2.2.3 The Law of Perfection Or the law of closure (The law of Closure)	
2.1.6 Persistence		
2.1.7 Distance	2.2.4 The law of continuity (The law of Good Continuation)	
2.1.8 Contrast		
2.1.9 Colors		

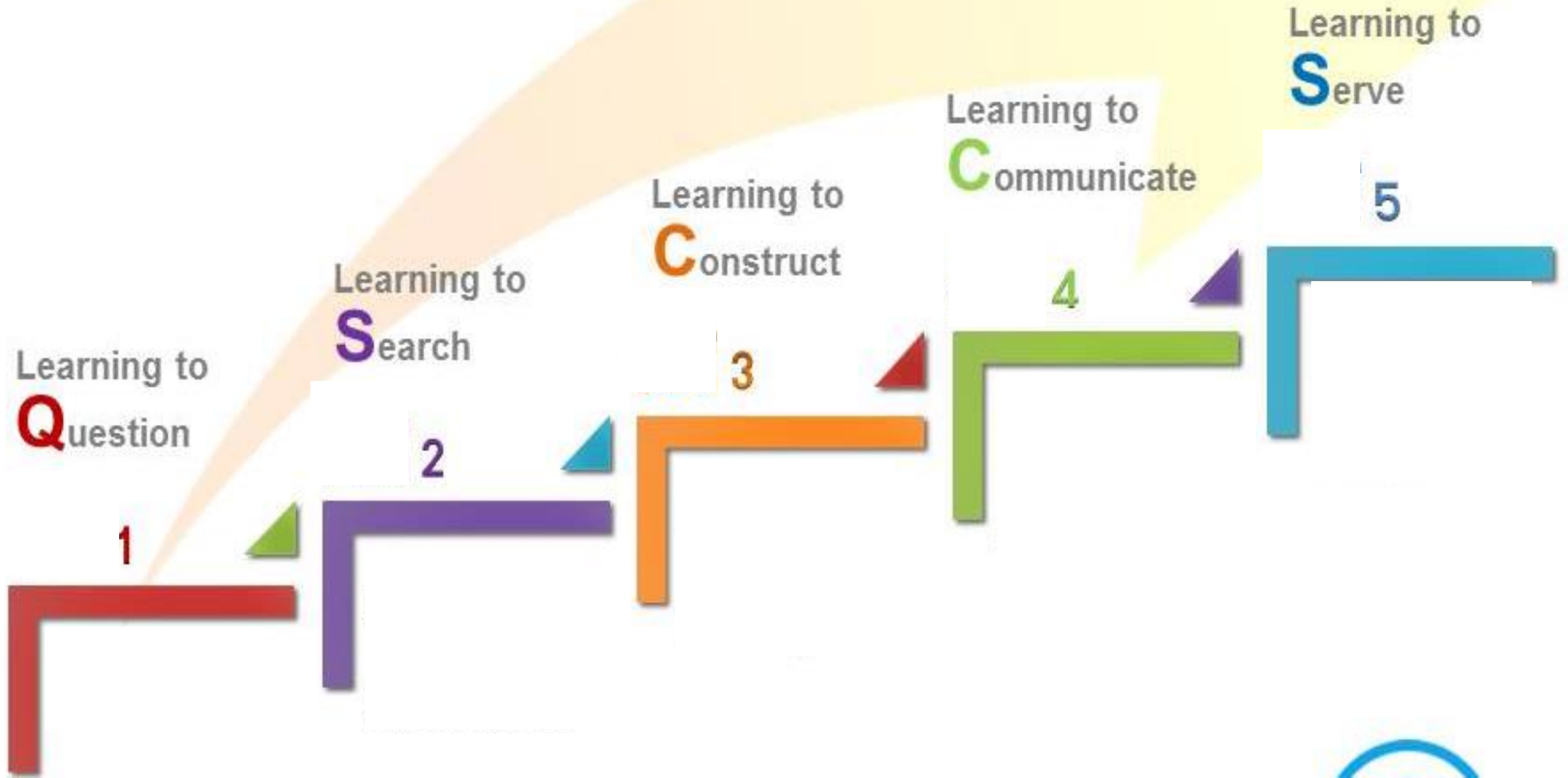


Perception Error

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|---|
| 1. Some conditions of the stimulus |
| 2. False beliefs (Delusions) |
| 3. Imperfection of the senses and sense organs |
| 4. Self-supply |
| 5. The translation is wrong. |
| 6. Personality, character and attitude (Attitude) . |
| 7. Needs |
| 8. Emotions |
| 9. Attention (Attention) |
| 10. Culture as a Frame of Reference In |



“5 step learning process” or 5 STEPs



Step 1 : Learning to ask questions or question stage

It is for students to practice observing the situation. phenomena up to suspicion Then train the child to ask important questions. including guessing answers by searching for knowledge from various sources and summarizing temporary answers.

Step 2 : Learning to seek information.

It is the process of designing/planning to gather information and information from various learning sources. Including experiments at the stage where the children use the safety principle (Deduction reasoning) for data design.

Step 3 : Learning to create knowledge.

It is the stage in which children are able to analyze both quantitative and qualitative data. Interpreting information in different ways or with a graphical layout, interpretation, and conclusion or creating a description is the creation of a body of knowledge Which is the essence of knowledge

Step 4 Learning to communicate

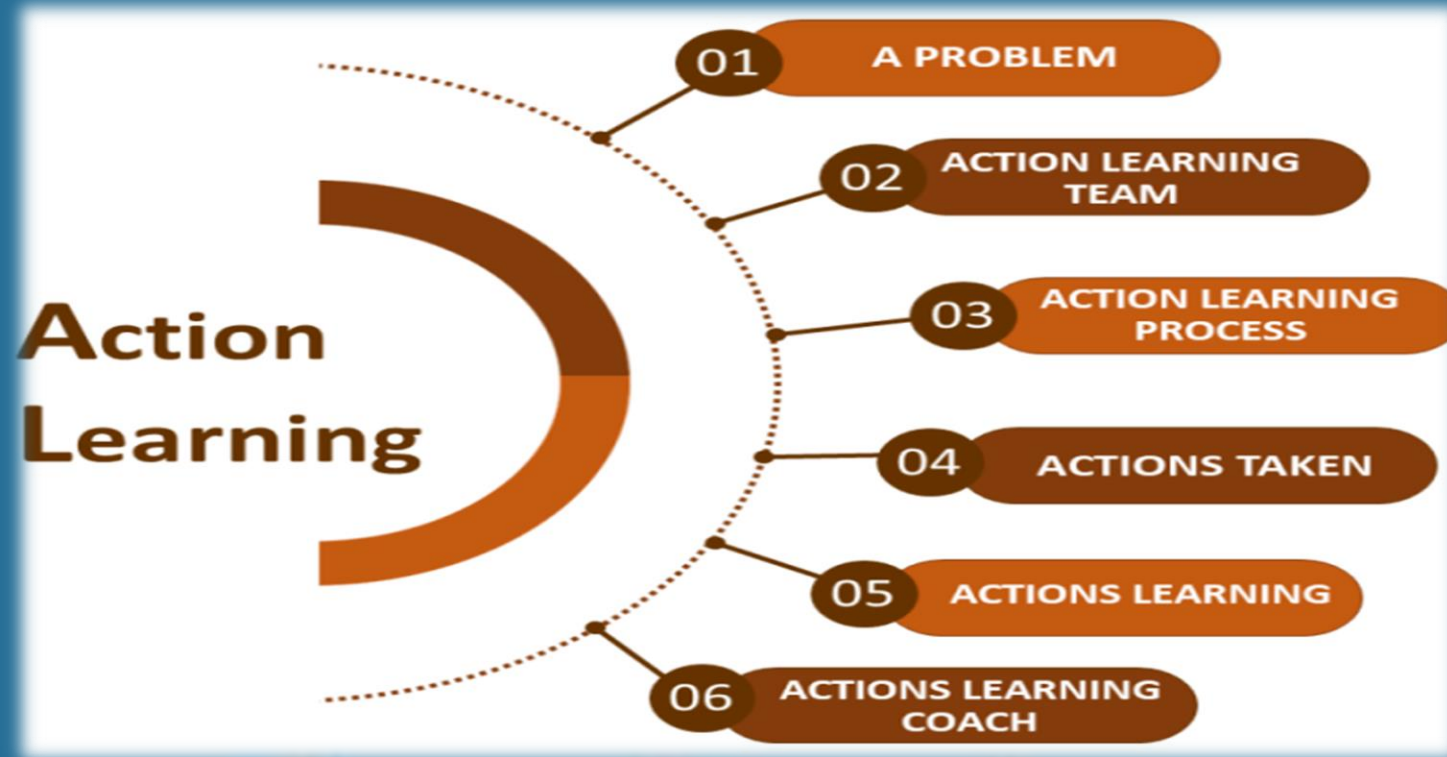
is the stage of presenting knowledge using language that is accurate, clear, and understandable. may be a language presentation And presented verbally.

Step 5 Learning to give back to society.

It is the process of training children to apply the knowledge they understand. Bring learning to good use for the public. Or seeing the common interest by working as a group Participate in the creation of works derived from solving social problems creatively.



Action Learning



Action Learning Process has the following important steps:

Topics or real problems, because the learning model is based on a problem that is important or benefits to personnel or organizations that want to improve And it is an opportunity for personnel to learn together. in creating a new body of knowledge to occur

Within the group there should be cognitive differences. and experience come from different departments within the organization to come up with a concept or various perspectives

There is a proactive process to continuously study the problems. understand the problem A variety of perspectives were reflected. This will be a tool that leads to the exchange of knowledge with each other. Careful consideration should be taken to find the right choice.

carry out the solution Start by analyzing the problem. target study options and actions evaluate the results and determine future direction

continuous learning It is a review of past work at every possible opportunity. develop knowledge Emphasize learning that occurs in individuals, groups and organizations to solve problems more efficiently.

assign group leader Or those who act to encourage, plan, control, manage, exchange knowledge. encourage action and draw group conclusions

ADDIE MODEL

