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Inquiry Training Model of Teaching : A Search of Learning

Dr. Mujibul Hasan Siddiqui

Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh Uttar Pradesh

ABSTRACT

Richard Suchman propounded Inquiry Training Model. He used this model to teach learners a process how to investigate and explain unusual phenomena. In this model thinkers and scholars try to organize knowledge and make various principles. Suchman's model was developed on the basis of analysis of different methods utilized by the creative researchers particularly physical scientists. He identified several elements of their inquiry process. On the basis of this, he developed inquiry training model.The theory given by Suchman indicate that people inquire naturally when they are puzzled,they can become conscious of and learn to analyze their thinking strategies,new strategies can be sought directly and added to the student's existing ones,co-operative inquiry enriches thinking and helps students to learn about the tentative emergent nature of knowledge and to appreciate alternative explanations.Inquiry training model gives more emphasis on developing awareness of and mastering the inquiry process. Inquiry training model of teaching has five phases which are encounter with the problem data gathering – verification , data gathering – experimentation, formulating an explanation ,analysis of the inquiry process.

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The theory given by Suchman indicate the following:

1. People inquire naturally when they are puzzled.
2. They can become conscious of and learn to analyze their thinking strategies.
3. New strategies can be sought directly and added to the student's existing ones.
4. Cooperative inquiry enriches thinking and helps students to learn about the tentative emergent nature of knowledge and to appreciate alternative explanations.

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MEANING OF INQUIRY:

he act of inquiring.

2. A question; a query.

3. A close examination of a matter in a search for information or truth.

Synonyms: **inquiry, inquest, inquisition, investigation, probe, research**

These nouns denote a quest for knowledge, data, or truth: *filed an inquiry about the lost shipment; holding an inquest to determine the cause of his death; an inquisition into her political activities; a criminal investigation; a probe into alleged police corruption; scientific research.*

a request for information; a question

2. (Government, Politics & Diplomacy) an investigation, esp a formal one conducted into a matter of public concern by a body constituted for that purpose by a government, local authority, or other organization

- query, inquiry, enquiry - A query is a single question; an inquiry (or enquiry) may be a single question or extensive investigation (i.e. a series of questions).
- inquirendo, percontation - An inquirendo or percontation is an investigation or inquiry.
- prosecute - First meant "to follow up or pursue an inquiry or studies" or "to pursue to the end."
- zetetic - As an adjective, it means "inquiring, investigating" and "proceeding by inquiry or investigation," or, as a noun, "inquirer."

Noun 1. inquiry - a search for knowledge; "their pottery deserves more research than it has received"



enquiry, research problem solving - the thought processes involved in solving a problem nature study - the study of animals and plants in the natural world (usually at an elementary level) experimentation, experiment - the testing of an idea; "it was an experiment in living"; "not all experimentation is done in laboratories" empirical research - an empirical search for knowledge investigation, probe - an inquiry into unfamiliar or questionable activities; "there was a congressional probe into the scandal" opinion poll, poll, public opinion poll, canvass - an inquiry into public opinion conducted by interviewing a random sample of people heraldry - the study and classification of armorial bearings and the tracing of genealogies

2. inquiry - an instance of questioning; "there was a question about my training"; "we made inquiries of all those who were present" enquiry, query, question, interrogation inquiring, questioning - a request for information



3. inquiry - a systematic investigation of a matter of public interest enquiry investigating, investigation - the work of inquiring into something thoroughly and systematically means test - an inquiry into the financial position of someone applying for financial aid inquest - an inquiry into the cause of an unexpected death Based on WordNet 3.0, Farlex clipart collection. © 2003-2012 Princeton University, Farlex Inc.

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Getit.in/Contest inquiry **enquiry** *noun*
1. question, query, investigation He made some inquiries and discovered she had gone abroad.
2. investigation, hearing, study, review, search, survey, analysis, examination, probe, inspection, exploration, scrutiny, inquest a murder inquiry
3. research, investigation, analysis, examination, inspection, exploration, scrutiny, interrogation The investigation has switched to a new line of inquiry.

Stages of Inquiry Training Model of Teaching:
The following stages of inquiry training model of teaching are:

(1) Syntax:
Inquiry training model of teaching has five phases which are as under:
1. Encounter with the problem.
2. Data gathering – verification
3. Data gathering – experimentation
4. Formulating an explanation
5. Analysis of the inquiry process

1. Encounter with problem:
In this phase of inquiry training model the teacher give the problem situation in the classroom. The teacher explains the procedures of inquiry. At this phase, the teacher formulates objectives and also the procedures of yes and no question. On the basis of simple ideas, the make a very simple inquiry at the initial stage. This includes logical phenomena which conflict with the reality. In this way every situation is not puzzling situation. It is a discrepant event. It is puzzling because the learners do not know the answer but on the other hand, new concepts are not required to understand the puzzling situation. Therefore, inquiry is not required full at this phase. In most of the cases, the teachers do not take problems which are absolutely puzzling to the learners. All the learning activities do not include more than "twenty question" in a format. All the questioning activities have their own values for the sake of mental exercises which ultimately broaden the mental horizon.

2. Phase Data Gathering Verification:
At this phase, the learners try to collect information about the problem on the basis of observation, the learners got many experiences with the available information in their surroundings.

3. Phase Data Gathering Experimentation:
At this phase, the learners introduce some latest elements into the situation to observe if the activity appears differently. The teacher's role is to restrain students whenever they assume that a variable to has been disprove when it has not.

The second work of the teacher is to develop the inquiry by increasing the obtained different kind of information. At the time of verification objects, conditions, events, properties. The teachers should be aware about the different kind of information sought by the learners. On the basis of this information the teacher can alter the pattern of questioning.

4. Phase Formulating an Explanation:
At this phase, the teachers formulate the various rules or explanations. The teacher could able the learners to formulate various rules or explanations on the basis of information collected by them. Some of the learners would feel difficulty to make clear explanation. The learners could leave the essential details at the time of providing explanations or formulating rules. Some of the times many theories or explanations could be formulated on the basis of same obtained data. The teacher many ask more learners to provide their rules and explanations for revealing the level of differences.

5. Phase Analysis of the Inquiry Process:
At this phase, the teachers direct the learners to make the analysis of their ways of inquiry. The most effective questions might be ascertained by the learners. This phase under this model of teaching is important and unavoidable to conduct a conscious process of inquiry on the basis of feedback, the learner can further improve it.

Social System:
Social system is one of the most important systems in model of teaching, the social system should be cooperative and strict, and inquiry training model should be structured at the best possible level. The social system is mostly controlled by the teacher. The teacher create intellectual environment for the learners so that open discussion could take place for relevant ideas. The learners can increase the structure to include the best possible utilization of resource, interaction and discussion with other learners, the teachers and the experimentations.

According to this model, "after a period of practice in teacher – structured inquiry session's student can undertake inquiry in more student – controlled settings. A stimulating event can be set up in the room, and students can inquire on their own or in informal groups, alternating between open-ended inquiry sessions and data gathering with the aid of resource materials."

Principles of Reaction:
The important reactions of the teacher are as under:

1. To ascertain that answer could come yes or no after asking questions.
2. To direct the learners to re-construct wrong or invalid questions.
3. To identify invalidated points.
4. To utilize the language according to the process of inquiry.
5. To create a free intellectual environment.
6. To direct the learners to provide clear theoretical explanations with their generalization.
7. To motivate the learners for the effective and meaningful interaction

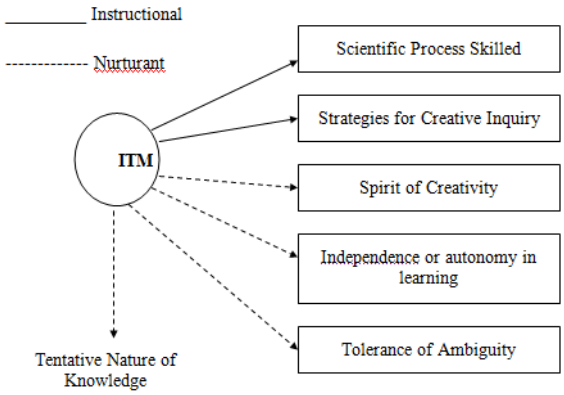
Support System:
The followings are helpful for influencing support system.

1. TO provide a set of confronting materials.
2. To present resource material related to the problem.
3. To develop inquiry material by teachers for more facilitation.

Application:
Inquiry training model is very applicable in the subjects of natural sciences. This model of teaching is also useful for the other subjects on the basis of utilization its procedure. Any area or topic, unit or information related to the desired subject could be formulated as a puzzling situation for the learners to conduct an inquiry.

Instructional and Nurturant Effect: (Outcomes of the Model) Instructional and nurturant effect are:
1. Promoting strategy of inquiry, values and attitude necessary for inquiring mind.
2. Enhancing skills of process such as observing, collecting and organizing data.
3. Determining and controlling variables.
4. Constructing and testing hypotheses.
5. Making explanations.
6. Drawing inferences
7. Making active and autonomous learners.
8. Enhancing verbal expressiveness.
9. Developing tolerance of ambiguity and persistence.
10. Developing logical thinking.

11. Developing attitude that all knowledge is tentative.



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