

Introduction to robotics



Bullying

24.02.2021

Iglika Angelova

Kino Information Technology Education (Bulgaria) 612872-EPP-1-2019-1-IT-EPPKA3-PI-FORWARD

Stefano Cobello Polo Europeo della Conoscenza (Italy)

European online training course

Robotics vs



The information and views set out in this document are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official opinion of the European Union. Neither the European Union institutions and bodies nor any person acting on their behalf may be held responsible for the use which may be made of the information contained therein.





The IDEA...

To prevent bullying, robots and other technological devices can be used as a means through which **improve the relational and emotional dynamics involving the students in prosocial activities**.

... into PRACTICE

2017 "Robotica contro il bullismo": a group of 10 teachers, trained in the use of educational robotics Development of the first educational activities for bullying prevention.





Educational Robotics

- Use of robots to stimulate curiosity and logic
- Encourage students' creativity and problem solving skills
- The students get used to **work in group** to:
 - solve problems
 - find solutions
 - verify the results
- Increase motivation and involvement
- Favours the development of metacognitive competences and superior functions (memory, attention, planning, reasoning, ecc.)
- Support a learner-centered teaching





Robots and prosocial values

The robot can be used by the teacher with groups of students to work on the class climate and the pupils' relationships.

- The robot is a shared educational tool: each child bring his/her individual contribution making the result bigger than the sum of all the single parts
- The competition turns into collaboration and the succes is shared
- The robots create a **non-judgmental environment**, in which error as part of the growth and learning path
- the group learn to give strength and support to all the members





Robotics vs Bulling through the eyes of the pedagogical psychologist

Robots in action - robotics for bulling prevention and education

Contents:

- What is **Robotics** and what is **robotics** for prevention and education
- What to think better about INTELLIGENCES in school IQ EQ SQ
- What are the **important elements to observe and what to leave out of my attention**?
- How to educate children in counteracting bullying and not accepting bullying behavior





Whatever we do the amount of goodness and happiness in the world need to increase!



Childhood is the time of carefree: the time of games and toys!

The time in which the SCHEMES ARE ENLARGED - **knowledge is consolidated, merged and differentiated**. At the end of this period, an INDEPENDENT plan of thoughts and ideas appears. The sensorimotor intellect appears, the ideas about the world are formed - J. Piaget

The child is egocentric! It still makes mistakes in establishing causation (Don't be angry game)

Syncretism appears - a generalized likeness! The child begins to use numerical concepts, but is still insensitive to contradictions in their own reasoning .. (5-7 years)





Moral development according to L. Kohlberg

The child goes through 2 stages :

- pre-moral and moral reasoning
- 1. The child obeys rules to avoid punishment.
 - Good or bad actions are determined depending on the consequences Do not understand the intentions
- 2. Orientation to personal rewards and instrumental hedonism: early stages
 - The child **bargains**, striving for a fair exchange!
 - Distinguishes his needs from the needs of others and correlates them.





according to E. Erickson

Stages	Description			
Trust vs distrust	The child understands the situation as controlled and predictable or chooses suspicion and fear. At this stage, a trusting attitude towards the world or distrust is formed.			
Autonomy against doubt	Here a feeling of autonomy, independence, autonomy is formed, as opposed to the feeling of doubt and shame. At this stage, the foundations of firmness of behavior are laid: weak sociability or free expression and cooperation. Excessive criticism of adults at this stage can create feelings of inferiority.			
An initiative against guilt	At this stage, initiative is formed , as opposed to guilt and passivity . It is at this age that conscience and moral feelings arise .			
Hard work versus complex for inferiority	The child enters into new social relationships . The child must choose between work and experience or feel inferior. If it fails to acquire and / or develop through work and school skills, personal abilities , it develops low motivation for achievement and low self-esteem.			
	612872-EPP-1-2019-1-IT-EPPKA3-PI-FORWARD			





The game ... is an adaptation to the conditions of the environment

















IQ - Cognition



The world of shapes, colors and volumes







Robotic toys-early understanding of algorithms: activity, sequence, repeatability - result







Emotion+Motion-EQ+SQ= Social emotional environment+imagination

Scenarios and pictures- virtual experience of knowledge about the world

8 to 10 years old children!



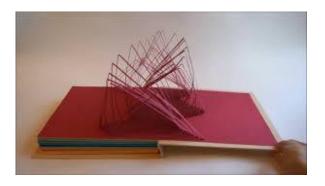
<u>Wisdom</u>





2+3











Isn't it the same in the 2lst century?

Unsurprisingly - the 20th century is algorithmic, fast-paced, graphical and predictable!

Well- adapted children!



Primary 1B T. Bobby						
TIME	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	
08:30-09:00	Arrival	Arrival	Arrival	Arrival	Arrival	
09:00-09:45	Group Reading	P.EActivity	Group Reading	Grammar	Math	
09:45-10:30	P.ETech	F.EActivity	Math	Thai	Watt	
10:30-10:45	Break	Break	Break	Break	Break	
10:45-11:50	Grammar	Grammar	ICT	Thai Culture	Writing	
11:50-12:35	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	
12:35-13:15	History	Math	Science	Reading	Art	
13:15-14:00	Science	Wath		Science	An	
14:00-14:15	Break	Break	Break	Break	Break	
14.15-15.00	Writing	Geography	Geography	Drama	History	
15.00-15:30	Reading	Thai	Homework	Music	Free Time	
15:35-16:00	Pick Up	Pick Up	Pick Up	Pick Up	Pick Up	

1 st GRADE







Confusions in reflections: adaptation and decision: Who am I?





Fast changed unpredictable life situations!







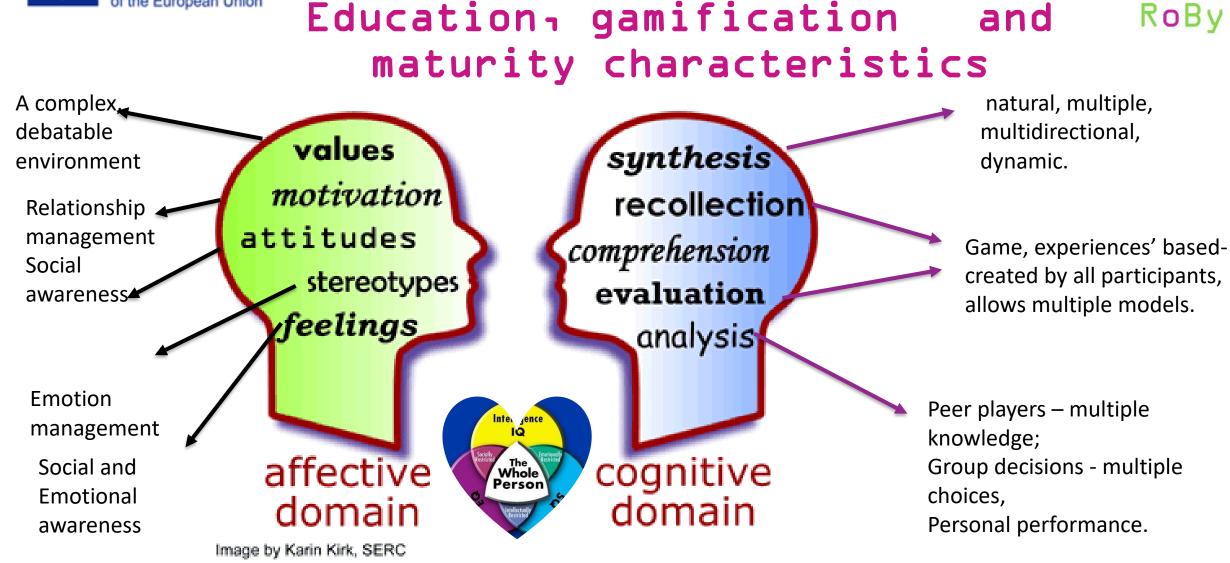






TABLE OF CONTENTS support and development areas

Cognitive

There is no hierarchy between the subjects -TRANS subject's algorithmic searching for information adequate to the situation

Emotional

How do I feel? Who am I? Am I good or bad? Can I appreciate and respect the feelings of others?

Social

What is the situation? -What decisions do I make? How do my behavior affect others?

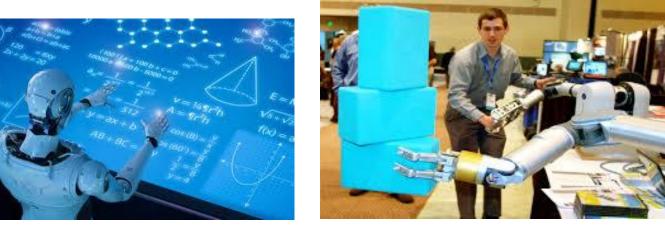
Do I make friends?





We take approaches from robotics and use them to form group and personal concepts in learning game based situations.



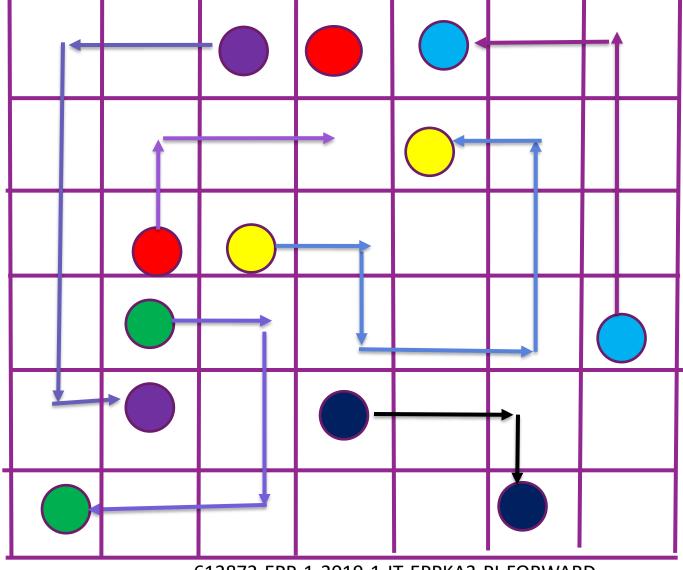


 Robotics is a branch of engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and informatics, which includes the design, construction, control and use of robots, as well as computer systems needed for their control, data acquisition from sensors (sensors) and information processing.



روی روید RoBy

Optimum

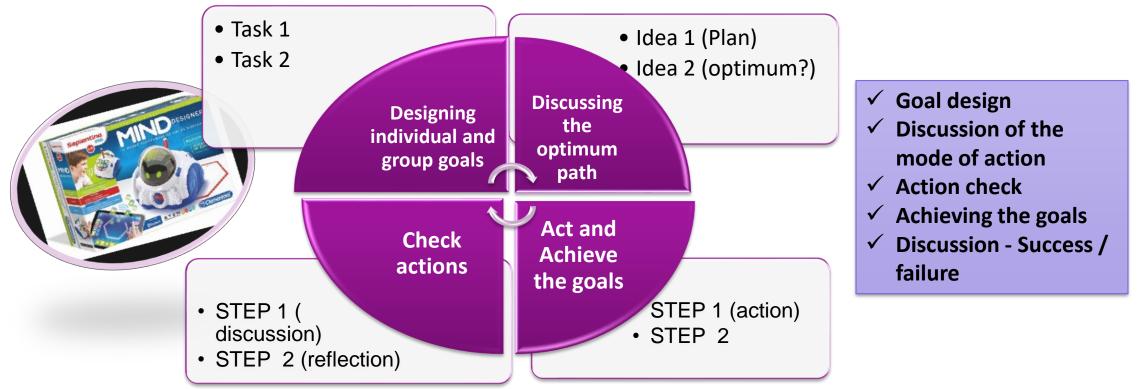






What is "Robotics for Education and Prevention of Bulling training"?

RoBy trained TEACHER involves **the design, construction, control and use** of robots, in game based learning **systems** needed to **control, obtain and process information.**



RoBy training elements

Skills to be learned: discuss, suggest and reflect, act and take responsibility for your actions



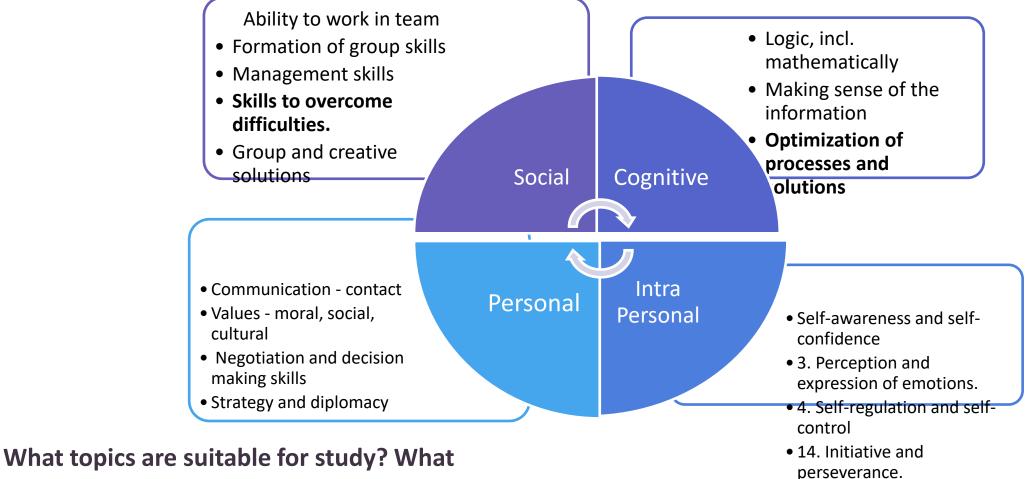


No opposition in the game, PROCESS INFO PROCESS INFO IN A LINEAR MANNER HOLISTICALLY together but in a BETWEEN collaborative group! SEE END RESULT WITH CLARITY IDENTIFY IMPORTANT DETAILS AN ONGOING TAXONOMY OF TEAM DYNAMICS CREATIVE ANALYTICAL RIGHTBRAIN LEFTBRAIN PROJECT ENGAGEMENT PERCEPTION MOVE IN A MOVE RANDOMLY FROM TASK TO TASK SEQUENTIAL ORDER WORKFLOW PROBLEM SOLVING USE INTUITION TO USE LOGIC TO Mindjet & J3533 SOLVE PROBLEMS SOLVE PROBLEMS





Theoretical and psycho-pedagogical references



areas are observed?





Robots in action

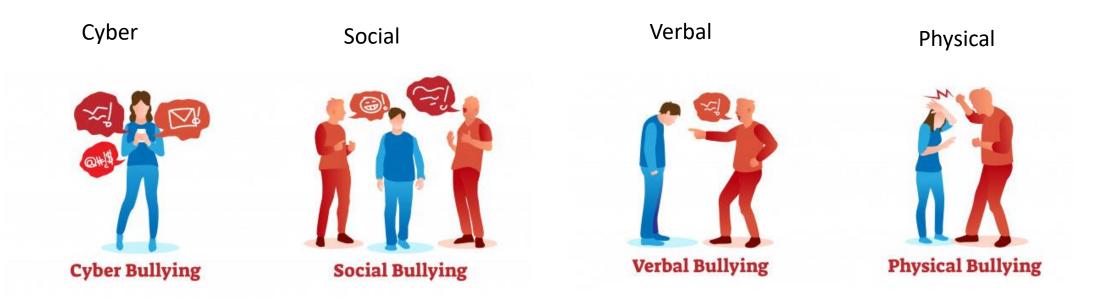
What do we teach children?

Concepts Skills & Knowledge & attitudes What? Why? For what reason?	Methods inquiry, interactive, communicative How? When? How much?	Contents Subjects, topics Generalization
Cultural and historical	We develop informed and thoughtful behavior through algorithmic thinking and reflection	Topics: me and the World around me
Personality-oriented	Emotionality, self-control and control over the situation	Me and the people around me
Activity / active	Control and self-control skills	Me and my understanding of the cosmos of things





Bullying - it is **the consistent, purposeful, deliberate, hostile, repetitive behavior** of one or more people who want to harm others. It has many dimensions - verbal, physical, social isolation or isolation and cyberbullying.







Social and Emotional Intelligence - group



http://atlasofemotions.org/#introduction





What is the difference in group behavior in Robotics and in practices RoBy ?

Contribution	Supremacy
They share as much information as possible with everyone they have!	They share a minimum of information, only that which they cannot use for themselves.
They use their authority consciously and vigilantly.	They use their authority capriciously and recklessly
They are obsessed with the process and the results (success)	They are shortsightedly oriented towards results. (Good luck)
They create conditions for motivation and development of the whole team	They use fear, pressure and hierarchy to motivate participation
They view victories and defeats with equal enthusiasm and discipline.	They do not discuss success and investigate failures
They talk endlessly about debt and obligations	They talk endlessly about responsibilities
They understand policies (strategies)	They politicize (anti-strategy)





SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

Cooperation, communication, respect for differences, group rules and goals, ensuring the safety and success of each participant.

AGE	Who are we?	Where are we in time and space?	How do we express ourselves?	How does the world work?	How do we organize ourselves?	How do we share the planet?		
5-8	The choices we make	Historical look	Images convey ideas	We use our energy to build and create	2	Did Q DI	3	
6-11	Reason - cause / effect	Changes /development / connections	Creativity perspective	Form / function	(Friday)			
7-12	How do our choices reflect on us and others?	What changes affect us	Statics / movement			30		
13			How do images affect?					

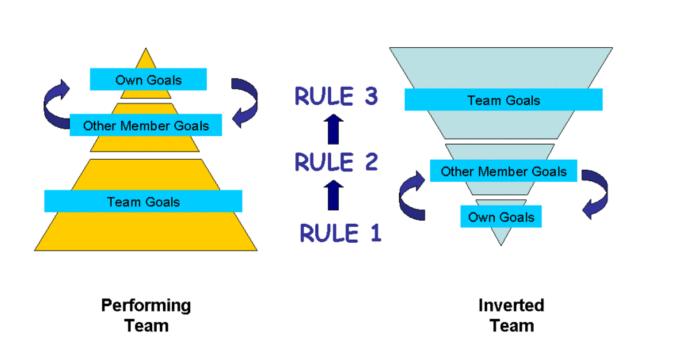
https://fakti.bg/life/228394-um-ili-kasmet-e-nujen-za-uspeh-v-jivota-video





Satisfaction - <u>success-team Goals</u>

The Three Laws of Teams



Boost work performance

Explore individual talents and strengthen relationships

Team goals

Own goals





Readiness to enter the world of adults

Maturity	Infantilism
Activity	Passivity
Independence	Addiction
High level of random regulation of behavior (no fear of improvisation - trial and error)	Low new to arbitrary behavior regulation
High level of sustainability and depth of interests	Low level of sustainability and interests (shallowness)
Long-term perspective for life	Short-term life perspective
Partnership relationships with others	Relationships of subordination or superiority with others
High level of development of reflection	Low level of development of reflection
	Romanova, E.S., Reshetina, S.Yu., Moscow State Pedagogical Universit





Supporting behaviors in joint work-DESIGN thinking paths

Discussion - the ability to define a problem, to offer ideas, to argue, to prove, to reason. Speech - constructiveness, in formativeness, restraint, clarity of speech. Character - patience, respect, acceptance of another's opinion.

The proposal for a **decision is based on a choice of several proposals**. **Thinking** - Understanding the importance of consistency in decision making - **a process of "decision", not a goal** to solve. **Character** - perseverance, receptivity, openness to new things, **flexibility.**

Testing - Thinking - Ability to act, predict the result, optimize a decision in a group, perform a task. **Character -** calm, **risk management - do not worry, comment,** act together, in a team.

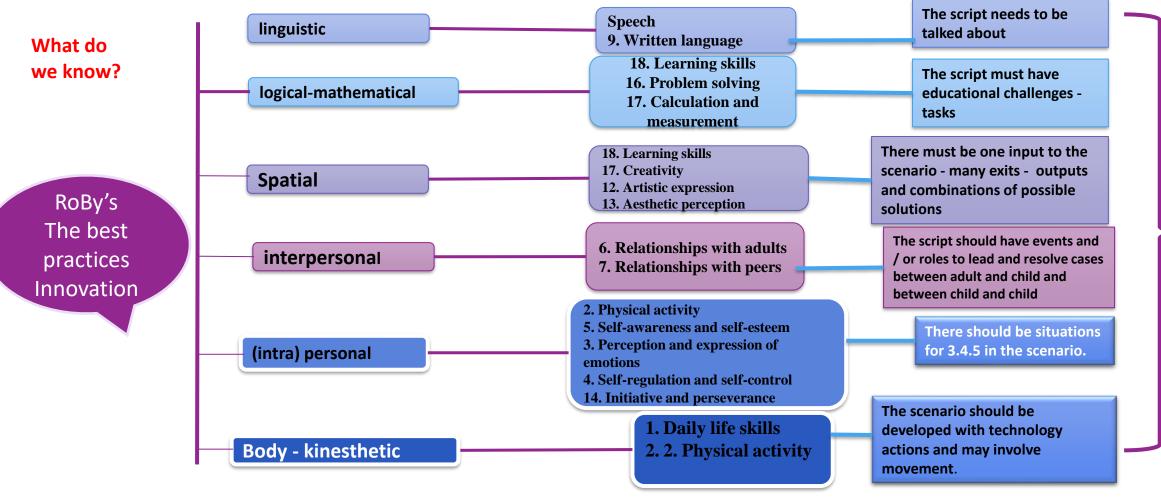
Achieving goals - success or failure - **Skills to accept and** discuss the results of work.





H. Gardner's theory Multiple intelligence

Theoretical and psycho-pedagogical references







Best practices Characteristics

Dynamic Playful Unpredictable Game based learning with Multiple Intelligent solutions

35%	25%	25%	15%
Cognitive	Emotional	Social	Group – team
Algorithmic tasks, informative, Multiple solutions	Wise, Involving, tolerant, reflective	Open-minded, collaborative, Group goals oriented	Discussion, rules, roles, optimization of results









00

RoBy



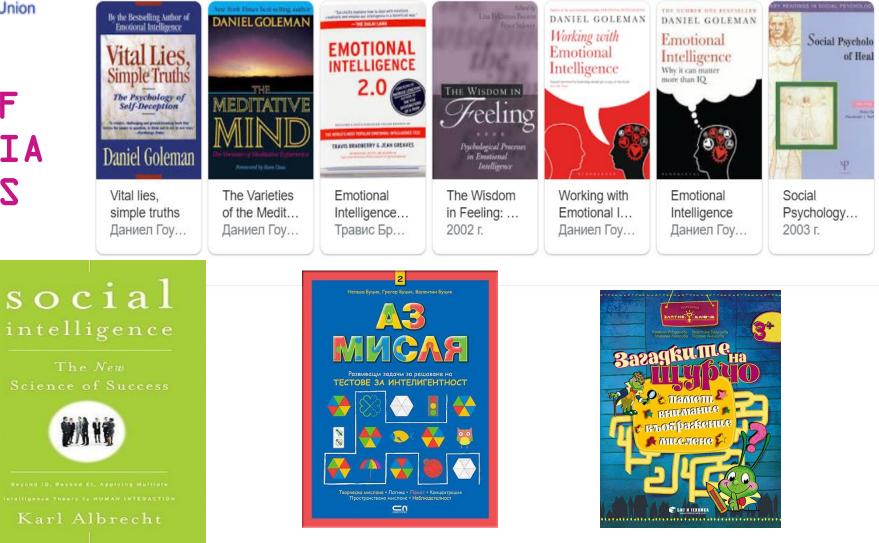
Let's play With robots©

Using teaching principles of Robotics v/s bullying



RoBy

TITLES OF MULTIMEDIA RESOURCES







Videos





Thanks...

for your active listening
Always open to questions!



Robotics vs Bullying

612872-EPP-1-2019-1-IT-EPPKA3-PI-FORWARD

European online training course



The information and views set out in this document are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official opinion of the European Union. Neither the European Union institutions and bodies nor any person acting on their behalf may be held responsible for the use which may be made of the information contained therein.