

## THE ROLE OF FEEDBACK IN EFFECTIVE PEDAGOGY

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### Annotation

By encouraging self-regulation, fostering continuous learning, and raising student motivation and engagement, feedback plays a crucial role in effective pedagogy. This abstract addresses how providing constructive feedback helps students develop a growth mindset and persevere in their academic pursuits. It also examines the different aspects of feedback, such as its timing, specificity, and delivery methods.

**Key words:** rubric-based feedback, digital feedback, high-quality, verbal feedback, promptly.

A vital tool for directing and molding the learning process, feedback is a fundamental component of successful pedagogy. Feedback in educational settings refers to a variety of methods that students can use to get information about their performance, progress, and areas that need work. [4, 394] It has been demonstrated that timely and high-quality feedback has a major impact on students' learning outcomes, which puts it at the center of debates about educational excellence. It has been demonstrated that timely and high-quality feedback has a major impact on students' learning outcomes, which puts it at the center of debates about educational excellence. The many facets of feedback are examined in this introduction, along with its significance, varieties, and effects on creating a stimulating and encouraging learning environment.

Feedback is essential to the learning process because it enables students to recognize their areas of strength and weakness, as well as areas in which they can still improve. It facilitates communication between educators and learners, creating a cooperative and positive learning atmosphere.

Timely and significant feedback has been demonstrated in research to improve learning outcomes, motivation, and student engagement. [3,289] Students are more likely to take responsibility for their learning and work toward continual improvement when they receive feedback that is customized to meet their unique needs and objectives.

Types of feedback are written remarks, spoken conversations, peer assessments, self-assessments, and evaluations based on a rubric are just a few of the ways that feedback can be provided. Based on the learning objectives and student preferences, educators must carefully consider which form of feedback is most

appropriate. [2, 275] In Verbal Feedback a teacher provides immediate verbal praise to a student for demonstrating excellent problem-solving skills during a class activity. During a one-on-one meeting, a teacher gives specific verbal feedback to a student on their essay, highlighting areas of strength and suggesting improvements. In Written Feedback an instructor writes detailed comments on a student's research paper, offering constructive feedback on organization, clarity, and supporting evidence. After grading a math assignment, a teacher provides written feedback to each student, explaining errors and providing guidance for correcting mistakes.

In Rubric-Based Feedback an instructor uses a rubric to assess a student's presentation, providing feedback on specific criteria such as content, organization, delivery, and audience engagement. Students receive a rubric outlining expectations for a writing assignment, along with feedback aligned with each rubric category, guiding them on areas of success and areas needing improvement. Digital Feedback is using an online learning platform; teachers provide audio feedback on student assignments, offering personalized comments and suggestions. Students receive feedback from automated grading systems on multiple-choice quizzes, with explanations for correct and incorrect answers to support learning. Each type of feedback has advantages and disadvantages of its own. While verbal feedback may be more immediate, written feedback, for instance, may allow for more in-depth remarks and explanations. Clear guidelines are necessary to ensure fairness and accuracy in peer assessments, which promote collaborative learning and peer-to-peer feedback. Self-assessments encourage met cognitive thinking and self-reflection, but they may also need teacher support and scaffolding.

Educators can use a variety of strategies to increase the effectiveness and relevance of feedback for students in order to maximize its impact. Clarifying expectations are before offering feedback; teachers should make sure that students understand the goals of the lesson, the standards for evaluation, and the expected level of performance. [1, 21] Students who know what to expect from feedback are better able to comprehend its purpose and how it fits in with their learning objectives. Feedback should be given promptly; this is best achieved shortly after students finish a task, test, or educational activity. Fast feedback makes it possible for students to link their actions to results right away, which promotes meaningful learning.

Feedback should be constructive and specific, outlining areas for growth and strengths and providing doable recommendations for improvement. Constructive criticism emphasizes growth and development by putting the process rather than the individual front and center.

Feedback for learning rather than being limited to evaluation, feedback should be created with learning in mind. It ought to promote introspection, goal-

setting, and self-evaluation, enabling students to take charge of their educational path. The integration of diverse feedback methods and sources, such as self-assessment, peer, and teacher feedback, can yield a more comprehensive understanding of students' progress and improve the caliber of feedback they receive.

Impact of Feedback on student learning is motivation, engagement, and academic achievement is all significantly impacted by effective feedback, which also has a profound effect on student learning outcomes. Students who receive feedback that is actionable, personalized, and meaningful are more likely to be motivated, actively participate in the learning process, and produce better work. Furthermore, feedback fosters students' resilience, self-efficacy, and met cognitive abilities, enabling them to develop into self-directed learners capable of overcoming obstacles and pursuing ongoing improvement.

In summary, feedback is an essential component of good pedagogy and is vital to the growth and development of students. Through an appreciation of feedback's significance, investigation of its various forms and approaches, and emphasis on its application in learning environments, teachers can establish a vibrant and encouraging learning environment that promotes academic achievement and student success. Giving and receiving constructive criticism enables students to take charge of their education, develop a growth mindset, and realize their full potential.

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