

The Power of Curiosity in Academic Excellence

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Abstract:- Curiosity, due to the main incentive and recollection centers in the brain, increases the capacity of people to understand and remember new knowledge. In a series of trivia questions by Matthias Gruber and his colleagues at the University of California, Davis asked volunteers to rate their level of curiosity and then test their minds when they saw the answers to the questions. Participants remembered responses to questions they were more passionate about than to questions they were less interested in. Brain scans showed increased activity during this learning in regions that respond to reward and follow the production of memory and showed increased connectivity between the two regions. During the trivia replies, volunteers were shown unrelated faces and were better at recognizing those faces while stimulating their interest. This shows that the learning of incidental skills also leads to interest.

I. INTRODUCTION

Perhaps it is excitement, the most critical mentality. Curiosity is an active curiosity of the state of waiting to hear something about something that helps you to accept new situations, allowing you a better chance to enjoy exploration and enjoyment. Indeed, experiments illustrate that when you're curious, life is easier.

You need to be curious to perform better in any career and to strengthen it so you ask questions, learn from others and search for ways to do your job better without enthusiasm, making life boring, while its presence makes a person more interested and creative, keeping the mind strong and good in shape. Whatever is relevant does not avoid being asked. "Curiosity has its existing reason" - Albert Einstein.

The idea that enthusiasm makes learning more productive and fun is no mystery. Not only do interested students ask questions, but they are also deliberately searching out the answers. Without curiosity, the laws of physics may never have been invented by Sir Isaac Newton, Alexander Fleming would certainly not have discovered penicillin, and pioneering radioactivity studies by Marie Curie would not survive.

II. CURIOSITY AND PSYCHOLOGY

Curiosity and Psychology It is important to explore the different approaches to the subject that has originated from the field of psychology and explain the relationship of curiosity in learning and teaching, for it is this theoretical context that has usually established the foundations for pedagogy.

As already stated, Friedman's focus on interest is not as recent as is considered to be primary in studying. Related problems, including 'scientific curiosity' in the late 19th century, were explored by William James (the philosopher and early psychologist) [3]. The eminent child psychologist Jean Piaget emphasized the importance of interest in developmental infancy later in the early twentieth century. He used different words to refer to curiosity and exploratory behavior, especially about assimilation, which refers to the two modalities in which children change or think about the environment by accommodation.

THE TECHNICAL DEFINITION

Interest in a person, event, or experience that leads to an inquiry is a strong desire to know or learn;

IMPORTANCE OF CURIOSITY

Curiosity enhances the learning process by making the mind active and observant. Just like the human body that needs continuous exercise to be fit and healthy, the mind does need to be active in ready to learn new things. A curious mind is always active as it keeps looking for new knowledge. Active minds thus learn effectively and can have efficient retention power. A curious mind expects & anticipates new ideas, and it opens up the worlds of possibilities. It also brings excitement to life. All old and new inventions and discoveries could only be possible because the inventors were curious enough. They wanted to quench their thirst for knowledge and kept on exercising their mind by continuous inquiry and investigation.

TYPES OF CURIOSITY

- 1. Diverse curiosity:** the attraction to everything novel, which is with us from early childhood.
- 2. Epistemic Curiosity:** a desire to learn and understand
- 3. Empathic Curiosity:** an interest in the thoughts and feelings of others

III. HOW CURIOSITY BENEFITS

This is the topic that both parents & teachers worry about & love to hear from offspring. We're scared that we didn't know the solution sometimes — or we are too slow to find the correct one. However, we generally give our best to remember. Curiosity is important for learning.

But did you know that curiosity's advantages are not limited to intellectuals? Curiosity has been associated with intellectual, mental, social, and even health benefits for children and adults alike. Six of them are here!?

1. Curiosity supports us to persist.

The desire to learn & look for interesting stuff will allow us to be active to stay conscious of the evolving world, which may be. When we learn new stuff, our brains have adapted to relieve dopamine and other positive chemicals.

2. Curious people are happier than most.

Research has found that curiosity correlates with higher levels of emotions, lower anxiety levels, more life satisfaction, and improved psychological well-being. It may be that happier people are more involved, of course, but because creativity makes us feel great, it seems likely that it always goes the other way.

3. Curiosity improves performance.

Studies show that interest primes to higher school satisfaction & interest, higher academic performance, and higher occupational learning, commitment, & effectiveness. It might sound like common sense, but it is easier to get active, bring effort in, & do more while we are more curious about & interested in what we are doing.

4. Curiosity helps improve ties

"One research asked foreigners to pose and resolve personal questions, a process called "reciprocal self-disclosure" by scientists. "They observed that if they displayed genuine interest in the interaction, participants were perceived as warmer and more desirable (while other variables such as the social anxiety of the participant & Their levels of +ve & -ve feelings did not affect the senses of attraction and closeness of the partner, which means that expressing interest in them is a better way to improve your closeness to others.

5. Rather than passive, it makes the mind engaged.

Curious individuals also ask questions and check their minds for answers. Their minds are busy all the time. Curiosity-induced mental activity makes the mind healthier and stronger, and their mind is like a muscle that grows stronger by regular exercise.

6. It makes your mind observant of new ideas.

Your mind hopes and anticipates new thoughts connected to it when you are excited about something. They will quickly be recognized as the ideas arrive. Without interest, Ideas are going to fly right in front of you, and yet you ignore them because your mind is not able to take them into account. Only imagine, because of the lack of curiosity, how many brilliant ideas could have been lost?

7. It opens up new worlds and possibilities.

You would be able to see new worlds & possibilities that, by being interested, are not normally possible. They are stuck behind the crust of everyday life, and to reach below the surface and discover these unknown possibilities and worlds requires a brave mind. 8. In your life, it brings excitement.

The lives of interested individuals are far from being dull. It's not dull, nor is it boring. There are always new items catching their attention, new toys are

always to play with". Curious people live an adventurous life instead of being bored. Now you should learn how to be more interested in understanding the value of curiosity.

IV. HOW TO DEVELOP CURIOSITY

Here are some tips to develop it:

An essential aspect of learning is curiosity. When students are curious, they're hungry to discover more and play with new possibilities enthusiastically. Curiosity allows dopamine to be released and the brain is completely overwhelmed at the time taking in more accurate details. Research reveals that curiosity increases imagination, acquisition of information, and trust (Columbia University). Here are a few tips in your classroom to build curiosity:

1. See yourself as a co-learner.

When you see yourself alongside your students as a co-learner, you display modesty by recognizing that you do not have all the responses. On their road to new understandings, you will then join the learners. Lead the investigation of the students by posing questions rather than asking and addressing them. If they were a physicist, an engineer, or a historical figure, ask your students how they would handle a situation.

2. Create a safe and supportive environment

In taking the risk of posing a question that they do not know the answer to, students may feel relaxed. They still need to know that being wrong is good. In your classroom, create a pressure-free atmosphere by promoting engagement instead of being 'right'. This way, learners can follow their passions instinctively and learn by experience.

3. Create opportunities for interaction

Curiousness is normal. It comes in as we do as we have learned to do: engage with one another. Emphasize in the classroom physical activity and socialization and provide ways for your students to develop stuff and play with them. If it is small-group verbal contact (such as literature circles) or hands-on activity (such as dissecting a frog in biology), stressing activity and socialization would tap into the student's innate interest.

4. Get outside of the classroom

Fresh environments spark curiosity. Think of how your students will react when you keep class outside regularly! The unknown and exciting stimulus of travel and exploration will illuminate the neural networks of your students as they explore and encounter fresh perspectives. Be on the lookout for ways to take your students and explore outside the boundaries of the classroom and into the real world.

5. Leverage imagination

Children are creative geniuses born. It's important that, despite the stresses of learning, they don't lose contact with their imaginative muscles. Encourage them to reach into their imagination and be proud of their idea that they know where they can lead! Get your learners into the habit of asking 'why' questions to get to the heart of an issue, then

asking 'what if' questions to play with new concepts and solutions.

By nurturing enthusiasm in your classroom, your students will enhance the imaginative capacity of their creativity and fearlessness to learn from their mistakes. To help your students grow into their potential and explore new possibilities, use these strategies.

6. Keep an open mind

If you want to have a curious mind, this is important. To understand, unlearn and relearn, be open. Any things that you feel and assume might be wrong, and you should be prepared to accept this risk and change your mind.

7. See learning as something fun

There's no way you'll want to dig deeper into anything if you see learning as a burden. That's only going to make that pressure harder. But you would naturally want to dive deeper if you think about learning as something fun. So through the eyes of curiosity & fun, look at life, and enjoy the experience of learning.

Enter Teachers play a bigger part in enhancing curiosity and imagination in children. By adopting effective ways of doing so, they can see significant development even in children who are not naturally imaginative. Following are three ways that teachers can encourage curiosity & imagination in their students.

8. See learning as something fun

Giving children room to question and ponder over things is a sure way of nurturing imagination. It is always said that asking questions is intrinsic to learning, and teachers who keep this in mind are on the right path in creating an imaginative lot. Since children are naturally inquisitive, teachers only have to be there to explain concepts and help children understand them from the right point of view.

What about school makes it a challenge to foster curiosity in the classroom?

Students have no autonomy because it's built that there is one viewpoint or one response. If you're a parent or a coach, there's one thing we know: kids are searching for little moments of freedom they can grab, and they're going to fight back if you want and take their freedom away. Emotion as if they are the creator of their own lives is so necessary. If you strip away the freedom and the option, the defiance and the obstructionist kids will get you.

V. HOW CAN TEACHERS MAKE TIME FOR CURIOSITY?

When we use curiosity like a laser from the viewpoint of the teachers, from the perspective of the students, from delivering content in creative ways, we could potentially save time so children are more energized, because they understand things better. Three or four times, we don't have to go over content. We've just got to go over it once because it's stickier.

Teachers tell me in the classroom obedience takes a good portion of the time. This is a way to get around the rear, relying on carrots and sticks to tackle the classroom. You have kids that are less likely to be disobedient if you can rely on interests and internal motivation for what is happening in the curriculum.

VI. CONCLUSION

The teacher will play an important role in helping students tap an inner sense of curiosity into and trust it. Not only can students develop a greater amount of confidence in themselves and their talents if fostered, but they will also still begin to have the feeling of wonder they originally possessed. We agree that this curiosity function is what makes it so important for educational spaces, allowing students the ability to explore their natural environment without making their thoughts or opinions dictated by any necessary result.

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