

Why Deliberative Pedagogy?



#1: Career Applied Skills:
Drury, 2016.

Nelson-Hurwitz & Buchtal, 2019



#2: Research Skills

Weasel & Finkel, 2016.

Nelson-Hurwitz & Buchtal, 2019



#3: Inclusion

Manosevtich, 2019.

Maia, Hauber, Cal, Leão, 2024



**#4: Civic Knowledge
and Engagement**

Bogaards & Deutsch, 2015.

Cole, 2013.



#5: It's Fun!

Manosevtich, 2019

Bogaards & Deutsch, 2015

Deliberation as a Learning Tool Timeline



5TH CENTURY BCE

Ancient Greek philosophers such as Plato and Socrates emphasised key concepts such as dialogue, questioning, and reflective thinking in their works.

17TH-18TH CENTURIES

The Enlightenment period gave education a renewed emphasis on reason, dialogue, and the public sphere - emphasised by philosophers such as John Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseau.



19-20TH CENTURIES

Progressive Educators like John Dewey gave insight to concepts such as experiential learning and democratic education - influencing deliberative pedagogy heavily.



1980S-1990S

This is the birth of deliberative democracy theories, especially from Jürgen Habermas, which influenced educational theorists to incorporate these practises in the classroom.



1980s-1990s



2000S- PRESENT

In the last two decades, there have been many initiatives focused on deliberative practises for future education. Organisations like the Kettering Foundation and initiatives like the National Issues Forums have promoted this pedagogy in a structured way.

What is Deliberative Pedagogy?

A learning process that involves:

- (1) Gathering resources about a certain topic.
- (2) Discussing this topic with classmates to assess trade offs and tensions.
- (3) Coming to a consensus viewpoint among the group.

(Nelson-Hurwitz & Buchtal, 2019)

Shaping the Future Management Education with Deliberative Pedagogy

By Luke Falzon

Gustavson School of Business



HUMANISTIC
LEADERSHIP

- Enhances leadership Development by promoting self-awareness, stakeholder engagement, and community involvement.
- Provides a practical framework for students to explore their leadership identities through critical discussion and reflection on real-world scenarios.



GEOPOLITICAL
- AWARENESS -

- Encourages students to consider diverse perspectives, fostering a better understanding of global contexts.
- Prepares students to navigate and contribute effectively to geopolitical discussions through critical thinking and discussion.



BUSINESS
- ETHICS -

- By emphasising (1) Empathy, (2) Real-world scenarios, and (3) Humility, Deliberative Pedagogy enhances ethical decision-making skills.
- Students learn to navigate power imbalances and acknowledge diverse viewpoints, preparing them for ethical dilemmas in today's complex business environment.

Ecological Awareness



- Helps students balance economic profitability with ecological sustainability.
- Cultivates a responsible management approach by addressing complex trade-offs and promoting multi-stakeholder deliberations on "wicked problems" like climate change.



Interpersonal Skills

- Improves students' abilities to

 1. Actively Listen
 2. Manage inclusive discussions
 3. Work effectively across disciplines.

- Fosters skills such as empathy, respect, and productive communication, all crucial for leadership success.

This research was supported by the Valerie Kuehne Undergraduate Research Awards, University of Victoria, and supervised by Ben Lukenchuck