



MAKING MISTAKES IN THE CLASSROOM: RUPTURE AND REPAIR

DEVIKA DIBYA CHOUDHURI, PH.D., LPC(MI/CT),
NCC, ACS

PROFESSOR, LEADERSHIP & COUNSELING

WHAT IS RUPTURE?

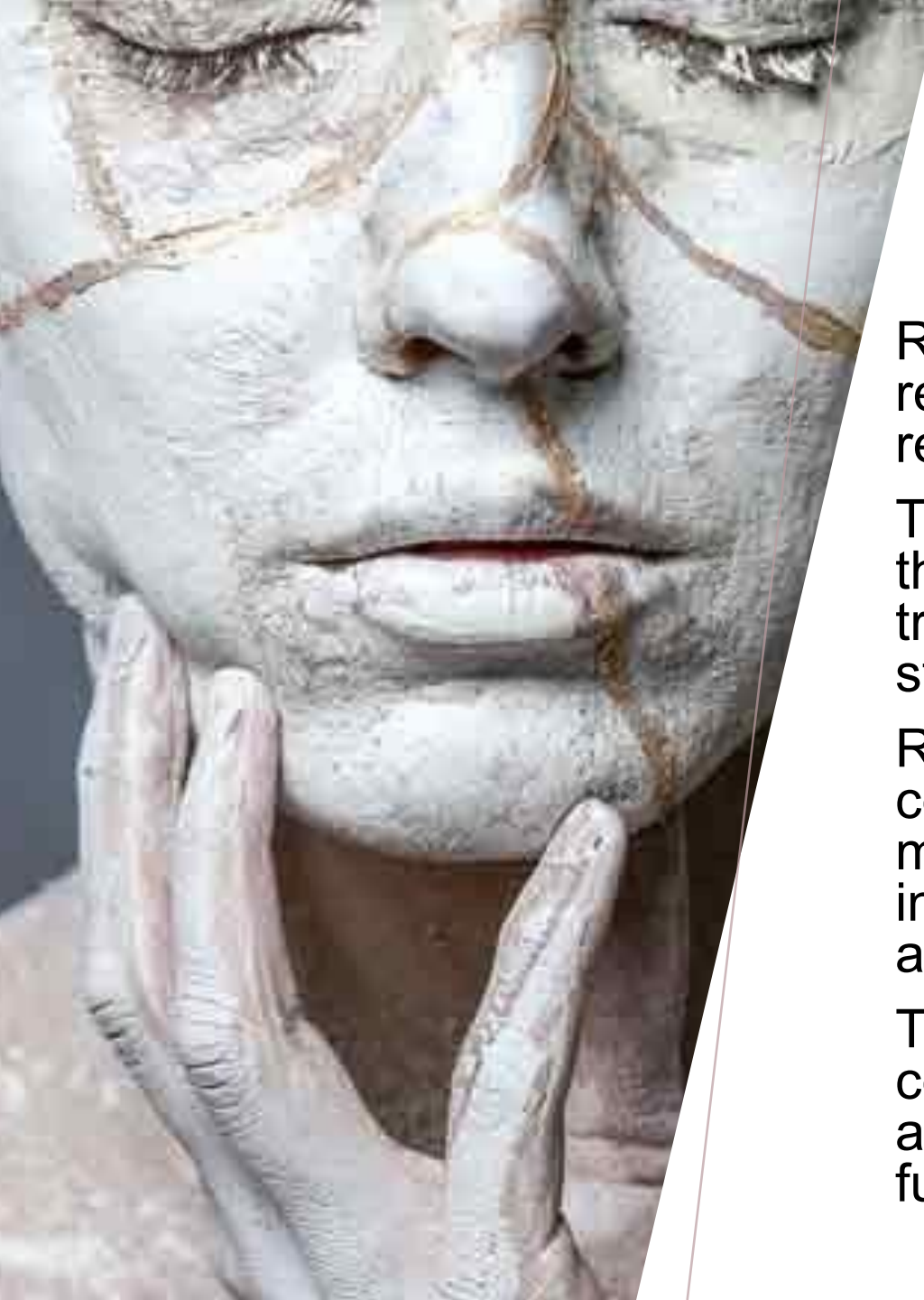
A rupture refers to a breakdown or disconnection that can result in feelings of hurt, anger, or disappointment.

This can occur in any type of relationship, including partnerships, friendships, familial or collegial relationships, and teaching relationships.

A rupture in a relationship can occur due to misunderstandings, miscommunication, unmet expectations, or a failure to resolve conflicts between persons.

This breakdown in the relationship can cause a loss of trust, emotional distance, and can impact our ability to effectively communicate and interact with each other.





WHAT IS REPAIR?

Repair in a relationship refers to the process of repairing and restoring a damaged or broken relationship.

This process can involve addressing the root causes of the rupture, healing any emotional wounds, rebuilding trust, and taking steps to improve communication and strengthen the relationship moving forward.

Repairing a relationship often involves active effort and commitment from both parties, and may involve mediation, counseling, or other forms of support to help individuals work through their feelings and overcome any barriers to reconciliation.

The goal of relationship repair is to rebuild the connection and strengthen the bond between persons, allowing them to move forward in a more positive and fulfilling way.

HOW TO REPAIR?

1. Acknowledge the rupture: Address the issue head-on by acknowledging the problem and expressing regret for any harm that was caused.
2. Apologize: Offer a sincere apology for any actions or behaviors that contributed to the rupture and show empathy for the students' feelings.
3. Clarify expectations: Review and clarify the expectations and boundaries of the pedagogical relationship to prevent future ruptures.
4. Explore the student's perspective: Listen to their perspective and validate their feelings, allowing them to express their concerns and perspectives fully.
5. Collaboratively develop a plan: Work together with the student to develop a plan for repairing the relationship and moving forward.
6. Re-establish trust: Take active steps to rebuild trust, such as following through on agreements and being transparent in communication.
7. Evaluate and reflect: Regularly evaluate the progress of the repair process and reflect on ways to improve the pedagogical relationship going forward.
8. Consider referral: If the rupture is significant and cannot be repaired, consider referring the student to another instructor or Office of the Ombuds. Invite students to use the grievance processes available to them.



Kintsugi

golden joinery



The ancient Japanese art of *repairing pottery with gold*.
Like us, the bowl becomes more *beautiful* when
we embrace its *history, quirks and changes*.