

B.B.M. B.Ed. COLLEGE

SARDAHA, CHAS, BOKARO (JHARKHAND)-827013

Recognized by NCTE & Affiliated to Binod Bihari Mahto Koyalanchal University, Dhanbad , Jharkhand & J.A.C. Ranchi

Email Id- bbmbedcollege2010@gmail.com



2.4.7

**Samples of assessed assignments for theory courses
of different programmes**

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Assignment

A
Assignment(s) on

Q1. शिक्षा तथा समाज किस प्रकार एक दूसरे को प्रभावित करते हैं।

Q2. पुरुषार्थ की क्या सामझे हैं? इसके चार प्रमुख स्तंभों की व्याख्या करें।

Submitted to



बिनोद बिहारी महतो कोयलांचल विश्वविद्यालय, धनबाद
Binod Bihari Mahato Koyalanchal University, Dhanbad

In Partial fulfillment & requirements

For the degree of

Bachelor of education

Session 2021-2023



B.B.M B.Ed. College, Sardaha, Chas, Bokaro

Approved by NCTE, New Delhi & Recognized by B.B.M.K.U Dhanbad

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Contemporary India and Education

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Date

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Q. शिक्षा तथा समाज किस प्रकार एक दूसरे को प्रभावित करते हैं?

Q. How Education and Society effect each other?

Introduction :- करीब 2000 साल पहले 'सिसरो' ने प्रचार किया कि शिक्षा सबसे अच्छा उपहार है जो हम भुवाओं को दे सकते हैं। शिक्षा एक गतिशील अवधारणा है जिसे विभिन्न व्यक्ति अपनी पृष्ठभूमि या क्षमताओं से इसकी व्याख्या करते हैं। इसलिए इसके जैविक, भौतिक और दार्शनिक अर्थ एक दूसरे से गिना होते हैं।

शिक्षा शब्द लैटिन भाषा के 'Educatum' शब्द से लिया गया है जिसका अर्थ होता है - 'शिक्षा देना' या 'शिक्षित करना'। अंग्रेजी भाषा में Education शब्द दो शब्दों के मेल से बना है - E + Duco, जिसमें E का अर्थ होता है - अंदर से तथा Duco का अर्थ होता है - 'बाहर ले जाना' अर्थात् इसका अर्थ संघर्ष से प्रकाश (ज्ञान) की ओर ले जाना।

Definition of Education :-

Q. शिक्षा का संकुचित अर्थ:-

"संक्षुचित अर्थ में शिक्षा का अर्थ हमारी शक्तियों के विकास तथा सुधार के लिए चेतना-पूर्वक किसे गए प्रयास से है।"

(2) शिक्षा का व्यापक अर्थ

* मैकेन्जी की अनुसार :-

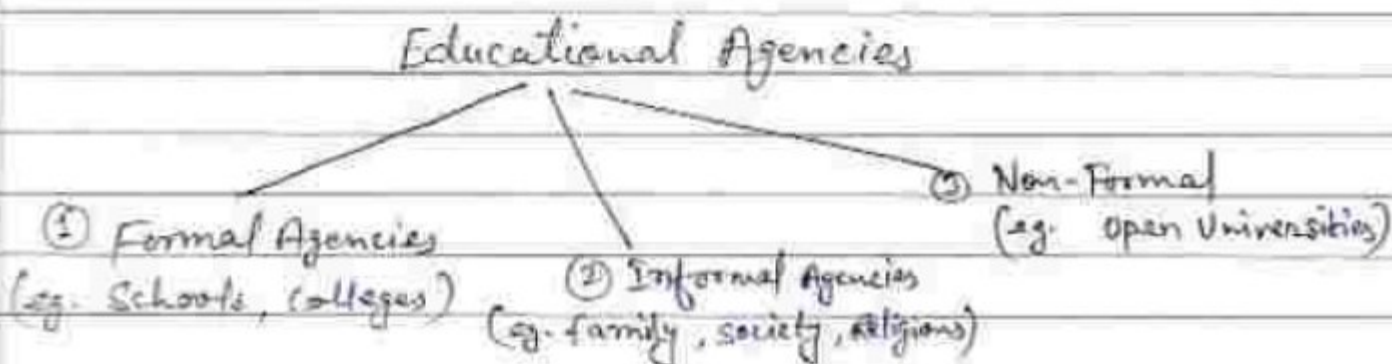
"व्यापक अर्थ में शिक्षा एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया है जो जीवन पर्यन्त चलती रहती है तथा जीवन के प्रत्येक अनुभव से उसमें वृद्धि होती है।"

* महात्मा गाँधी के अनुसार :-

"शिक्षा का अर्थ में बालक अथवा मनुष्य में आत्मा, शरीर और बुद्धि के सर्वांगिक और सबसे अच्छे विकास से समझना है।"

* रेमण्ड के अनुसार :-

"शिक्षा उस विकास का नाम है जो शैशवावस्था से प्रौढावस्था तक होता ही रहता है। अर्थात् शिक्षा वह क्रम है, जिससे मानव जीवन अपने आवश्यकतानुसार, भौतिक, सामाजिक और आध्यात्मिक वातावरण के अनुरूप बना लेता है।"



Meaning of Society :-

समाज शब्द लैटिन भाषा के Societas शब्द से लिया गया है और 'Societas' शब्द 'Socias' नामक संबन्धक शब्द से लिया गया है। 'Socias' शब्द दो या दो से अधिक लोग या दल के बीच कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बातचीत और एक दूसरे के बीच के अद्वैत बंधन को कायम करना है।

समाज एक विशेष प्रकार की संस्था जहाँ लोग एक-साथ आपस का भाव लिए एक भौतिक क्षेत्र में रहते हैं। समाज ऐसे लोगों का संग्रह है जिनकी अपनी मूल्य नैतिक पसंद नापसंद उम्मीद और आकांक्षाएँ होती हैं। समाज लोगों के आकांक्षाओं एवं कार्यों के अनुसार अपना आकार रहन-सहन एवं प्रकृति तथा मूल्य व्यवस्था एवं दर्शन में बदलाव लाता है।

Definition of Society :-

* "समाज एक संगठन है जिसमें औपचारिक संबंधों का ऐसा जाल है जिससे लोग एक-दूसरे से जुड़े रहते हैं।"

* मैकाइवर एवं पैज के अनुसार :-

"समाज रीतियों एवं कार्य प्रणाली, अधिस्तरा एवं पारस्परिक सहयोग, अनेक समूहों एवं विभाजनों मानव व्यवहार के नियंत्रणों एवं स्वतंत्रताओं की व्यवस्था है, जिसे हम समाज कहते हैं। यह सामाजिक संबंधों का जाल

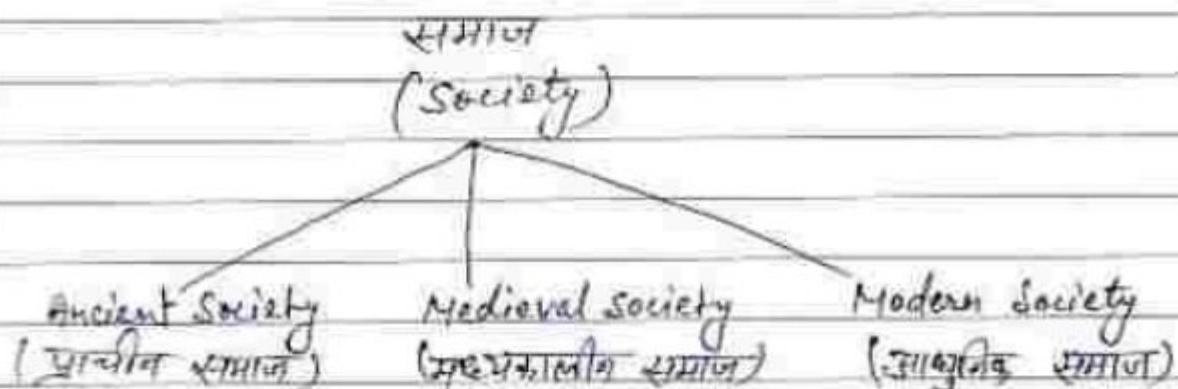
है और निरन्तर परिवर्तनशील है।"

Relation Between Education & Society.

शिक्षा और समाज दोनों का गहरा संबंध है। दोनों एक दूसरे के बिना अधूरा हैं। एक समाज अपनी जरूरतों, इच्छाओं, आदर्शों के अनुसार शिक्षा के संरचना का निर्धारण करता है। शिक्षा समाज के आदर्शों को समझने एवं पालन करने का कोशिश करता है। समाज की संरचना में अगर बदलाव आता है तो शिक्षा की संरचना एवं प्रक्रिया में भी बदलाव आता है।

* आर्टवे के कथनानुसार :-

"किसी भी समाज में ही जाने वाली शिक्षा समय - समय पर उसी प्रकार बदलती है, जिस प्रकार समाज बदलता है।"



1) Ancient Society (प्राचीन समाज) :-

प्राचीन यूरोपीय समाज में स्वामीधिकारी की प्रधानता थी। वे धर्म और चरित्र पर अत्यधिक बल देते थे। अतः व्यक्ति को शिक्षा इसलिए दी जाती थी, जिससे वह धार्मिक और चरित्रवान बने। अर्थात्, उस समय शिक्षा का स्वरूप धार्मिक था।

2) Medieval Society (मध्यकालीन समाज) :-

मध्यकालीन यूरोपीय समाज में रोमन कैथोलिक धर्म की प्रधानता थी। इस धर्म के सिद्धान्तों पर सभी को विश्वास करना पड़ता था और कोई उनसे प्रश्न नहीं पूछ सकता था। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी इन्हीं लोगों का अनुकरण किया जाता था। शिक्षक जो कुछ भी बताना था, उसे छात्रों को चुपचाप ही स्वीकार करना पड़ता था और वे अपनी जिज्ञासा को संतुष्ट करने के लिए प्रश्न पूछने के अधिकारी नहीं थे।

3) Modern Society (आधुनिक समाज) :-

आधुनिक यूरोपीय समाज में प्रोटेस्टेंट धर्म की प्रधानता थी। इस धर्म ने व्यक्तियों को तर्क और निर्णय करने का अधिकार दिया। अतः आधुनिक समाज में बालकों को तर्क पर आधारित शिक्षा दी जाती है और उन्हें निर्णय करने का अधिकार है कि वे किस प्रकार की शिक्षा प्राप्त करें।

Impact of Society on Education

समाज का शिक्षा पर प्रभाव

शिक्षा पर समाज के प्रभाव को निम्न से स्पष्ट करेंगे :-

1) समाज के स्वरूप का प्रभाव :-
एक समाज का जैसा स्वरूप होता है, वैसा ही स्वरूप शिक्षा का भी होता है। उदाहरणार्थ :- भारत में समाज का स्वरूप लोकतन्त्रीय है। इसके अनुसार शिक्षा में स्वतंत्रता, समानता आदि को स्थान दिया गया है। विद्यालयों का संगठन एवं उसका वातावरण भी लोकतन्त्रीय आदर्शों के अनुसार निर्धारित किया गया है। यदि समाज में तनाशाही व्यवस्था है तो वहां की शिक्षा में अनुशासन, आज्ञाकारीता आदि पर बल दिया जाता है।

2) समाज के दार्शनिक विचारधारा एवं शिक्षा :-
किसी समाज की जीवन के बारे में जैसी सोच होती है उसी के अनुसार ही वहां की शिक्षा होती है। आध्यात्मिक विचारधारा रखने वाला समाज की शिक्षा का उद्देश्य आध्यात्मिक और नैतिक विकास को बढ़ावा देना। इसी प्रकार भौतिकवादी समाज और आदर्शवादी समाज भी उसी के अनुरूप शिक्षा प्रदान करता है।

3) राजनैतिक दशाओं का प्रभाव :-

अपने सदस्यों को शिक्षा का समान अवसर देने के उद्देश्य से भारत में 14 वर्ष की आयु तक के बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा को निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बना दिया गया है।

समाज की राजनैतिक विचारधारा शिक्षा के उद्देश्यों, पाठ्यक्रमों, अनुशासन और प्रशासन की प्रक्रिया को प्रभावित करती है। प्रजातंत्र नागरिकता के कारण सभी वर्गों को समानता का मौलिक अधिकार दिया गया है।

4) सामाजिक परिस्थितियों का प्रभाव :-

समाज के परिवर्तनों का शिक्षा पर व्यापक प्रभाव पड़ता है। जैसे-जैसे समाज की दशा में परिवर्तन होता है, वैसे-वैसे शिक्षा का स्वरूप भी बदलता है।

Example :- आज से कुछ वर्ष पूर्व समाज में जाति प्रथा, बाल-विवाह आदि कुक्षिति कुरीतियों से ग्रस्त था। समय के साथ-साथ समाज में भी कई परिवर्तन देखने को मिलते हैं। लोग उच्च शिक्षा को महत्व दे रहे हैं।

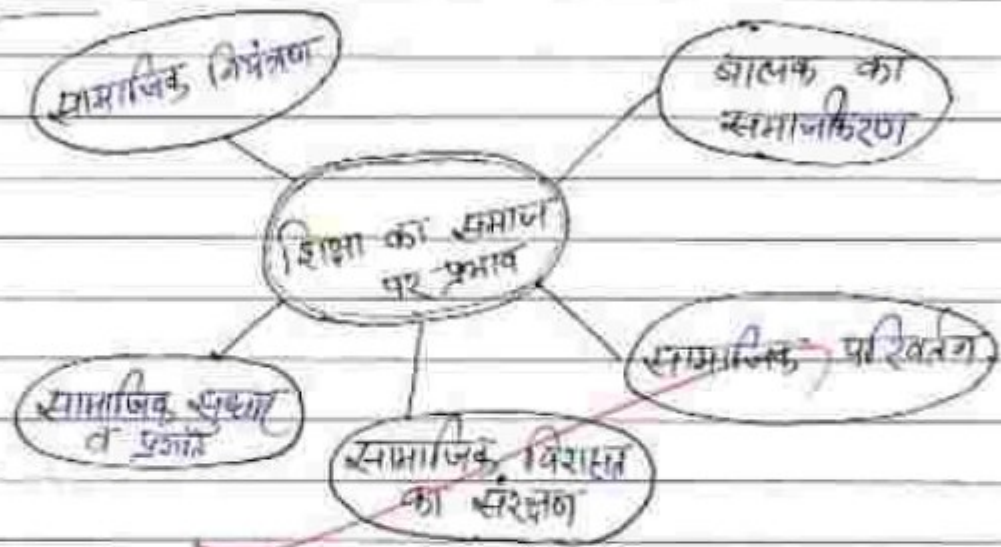
5) आर्थिक दशाओं का प्रभाव :-

शिक्षा पर समाज की आर्थिक दशाओं का गहरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। यदि समाज की आर्थिक दशाएँ अच्छी होती हैं तो वहाँ आधिकाधिक विद्यालय स्थापित किए जाते हैं। और उनके पाठ्यक्रम को समाज की आर्थिक अवस्था को ध्यान में रखकर निर्धारित की जाती है।

Impact of Education on Society

शिक्षा का समाज पर प्रभाव

शिक्षा का समाज पर प्रभाव को निम्न राई स्पष्ट करेंगे :-



1) सामाजिक विरासत का संरक्षण :-

शिक्षा हमारे संस्कृति एवं सभ्यता का संरक्षण करती है। प्रत्येक समाज के अपने रीति-रिवाज और परम्पराएं, धर्म आदि सांस्कृतिक विरासत होती है जिसे समाज ने बहुत लम्बे अरसे से अर्जित किया है। यदि शिक्षा इस सामाजिक विरासत को जाने वाली पीढ़ियों को हस्तक्षेपित न करे तो वह लुप्त या अज्ञात होने लगेगी। इनकी सुरक्षा पर ही समाज की पहचान निर्भर करती है।

2) सामाजिक सुधार :-

शिक्षा समाज में निरन्तर सुधार एवं परिवर्तन लाता है। जो समाज के प्रगति एवं समाज के लोगों के लिए लाभदायक होता है। शिक्षा

समाज के लोगों को इस योग्य बनाती है कि वे समाज में एकट होने वाले दोषों की अलोचना करते हैं। इतना ही नहीं, वे अपनी समझ और विचार से कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत करके उसे प्रभावि की ओर ले जाने का प्रयास करते हैं।

3) सामाजिक नियंत्रण :-

शिक्षा समाज के सामाजिक पुराइयों को दूर करता है। उसे अंधकार से ज्ञान के प्रकाश की ओर ले जाता है। समाज के उत्थान एवं विकास के लिए, वहां रहने वाले लोगों के लिए शिक्षा का समाज पर नियंत्रण जरूरी होता है।

4) बालक का सामाजीकरण :-

किसी बालक के समाजीकरण में शिक्षा की महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। परिवार के बाद शिक्षा ही वह माध्यम है जिसके द्वारा बालक का समाजीकरण संपन्न होता है। शिक्षा के दो महत्वपूर्ण साधन शिक्षक और विद्यालय समाजीकरण की प्रक्रिया में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।

5) सामाजिक परिवर्तन :-

सामाजिक विकास के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वह समाज अपनी पुरानी सोच को छोड़कर नवीन विचारों को अपनाए। कार्य करने के नवीन तकनीक को अपनाए। ऐसा करने के लिए व्यक्तियों की सोच और दृष्टिकोण को बदलने का कार्य शिक्षा ही करती है। यही समाज को आधुनिकीकरण की ओर अग्रसर करती है।

निष्कर्ष :-

निष्कर्ष के रूप में यह कहा जा सकता है कि शिक्षा व समाज एक दूसरे पर अभिन्न हैं। दोनों ही एक-दूसरे को प्रभावित करते हैं। इन दोनों के परस्पर संबंध के कारण ही कोई भी समाज अपने सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक तथा राजनीतिक लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त कर विकास की ओर अग्रसर हो सकता है।

Q2 पुरुषार्थ से क्या समझते हैं? इसके चार प्रमुख स्तम्भों की व्याख्या करें।

Q What do you mean by Purusharthas. Explain the four pillars of Purusharthas.

Q पुरुषार्थ वे मूल्य या आदर्श हैं जिनका प्रतिपादन हमारे प्राचीन गुरुगणों ने किया है। जीवन के उद्देश्य इन पुरुषार्थों के अनुसार जीवन जीते हुए मोक्ष के अंतिम लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना है। मनुष्य की इच्छाएं एवं आकांक्षाएँ अनन्त हैं। अपनी इन मूलभूत इच्छाओं की पूर्ति के लिए वह विभिन्न प्रकार की क्रियाएँ करता है। ये क्रियाएँ किसी-न-किसी रूप में एक दूसरे से जुड़ी रहती हैं। पुरुषार्थ संबंधी प्रत्येक इच्छा मानवीय इच्छाओं तथा उनसे संबंधित क्रियाओं के प्रत्यक्ष पर आधारित होती है।

'पुरुषार्थ' दो शब्दों से बना

है - 'पुरुष' और 'अर्थ'। पुरुष का अर्थ विवेकशील प्राणी तथा अर्थ का तात्पर्य 'लक्ष्य' है। अतः पुरुषार्थ का शाब्दिक अर्थ हुआ - विवेकशील प्राणी का लक्ष्य। पुरुषार्थ, जहाँ एक ओर सांसारिक और पारलौकिक लक्ष्य और कर्तव्य है वहीं दूसरी तरफ दूसरी नैतिक, आर्थिक एवं मनो-शारीरिक मूल्यों का बोध होता है।

पुरुषार्थ के चार प्रमुख स्तम्भ निम्नलिखित हैं:-

- ① अर्थ, ② काम, ③ धर्म, ④ मोक्ष

इन चारों में से 'मोक्ष' जीवन के चरम उद्देश्य एवं मानव की आंतरिक आध्यात्मिक अनुभूति का प्रतीक है। 'अर्थ' मनुष्यों में वस्तुओं को प्राप्त करने और संग्रह करने की प्रवृत्ति को और संकत करता है। 'काम' मानव के सहज स्वभाव, काम भावना, शौर्यप्रियता की प्रवृत्ति को बुद्धि की ओर संकत करता है। 'धर्म' मानव की पार्श्विक और देवी प्रकृति के बीच की जुंखला है।

① अर्थ :-

यह एक भौतिक मूल्य है। जिसका संबंध व्यक्ति के आर्थिक संपन्नता से होता है। यह दूसरे पुरुषार्थ 'काम' की प्राप्ति का साधन है। यह स्वयं विभन स्तर का मूल्य है। जो व्यक्ति की भौतिक इच्छाओं की पूर्ति करता है। खान, केशिगर, समृद्धि आदि इसके उदाहरण हैं।

B.B.M. B.Ed. COLLEGE

SARDAHA, CHAS, BOKARO






Micro Teaching With 5 Skill

TEACH

MICRO LESSON PLAN NO : 1
SKILL OF INTRODUCING THE LESSON (प्रारंभिक कौशल)

Name of the Pupil-Teacher: Shobhishesha Mahato
 Roll No: 14 Subject: Chemistry
 Class: IX Sub-Topic: States of Matter
 Date: 01/09/2022 Duration Expected: 5-7 mins
 Previous Knowledge Assumed:

S.No	Pupil-Teacher's Activity	Pupil's Activity	Use of Teaching Aid	Use of Black Board
1.	Matter is made up of ?	Atoms and molecules.		
2.	Sugar is in which state ?	Solid state	 SOLID	
3.	Water is in which state ?	liquid state	 LIQUID	
4.	Air is in which state ?	Gaseous state	 GAS	
5.	These solids, liquids & gases are called ?	States of Matter.		

OBSERVATION SCHEDULE CUM RATING SCALE (TEACH)

SKILL OF INTRODUCING THE LESSON (बहु प्रयोग कक्षा)

Name of the Pupil-Teacher: Sheehishha Mahato

Roll No.: 14 Class: IX

Subject: Chemistry Sub-Topic: States of Matter

Teach Duration: 5-7 min Date: 21/9/2022

Components	Frequencies						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Teacher used previous knowledge of the pupil. (सामान्यक से प्रश्नों का पूर्व ज्ञान परीक्षण किया)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
2. The device used was appropriate. (प्रयोग की गयी सामग्री सगरी उपयुक्त थी)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
3. There was continuity of statements and of questioning. (प्रश्नों और प्रश्नों में सम्बन्धता थी)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Teacher attended relevant statements and questioning. (छिन्नक का विचार और प्रश्न प्रासंगिक थे)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Almost every question of the teacher was followed by correct pupil's response. (सामान्य प्रश्नोंक उत्तर का सत्यता द्वारा सभी प्रश्न दिया था)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
6. On the whole, the introduction of the lesson was effective. (कुल विचारकण पर कौ प्रभावकण प्रभावकारी थी)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6




Points on the Rating Scale are :-

- 0 Not at all
- 1 Satisfactory
- 2 Average
- 3 Good
- 4 Very Good
- 5 Excellent
- 6 Outstanding

Signature of Supervisor

RE-TEACH
 MICRO LESSON PLAN NO: 2
 SKILL OF INTRODUCING THE LESSON

Name of the Pupil-Teacher: Shobhiksha Mahate
 Roll No: 111 Subject: Chemistry
 Class: IX Sub-Topic: States of Matter
 Date: 24/09/2022 Duration Expected: 5-7 min
 Previous knowledge Assumed:

S.No	Pupil-Teacher's Activity	Pupil's Activity	Use of Teaching Aid	Use of Black Board
1.	Matter is defined as ?	Anything that occupies space and have mass.	<u>SOLIDS</u> 	
2.	Sand belongs to which state ?	Solid state	<u>LIQUIDS</u> 	
3.	Milk belongs to which state ?	Liquid state	Water	
4.	Carbon Dioxide belongs to which state ?	Gaseous state	<u>GAS</u> 	
5.	How many states of matter are there ?	Three	Balloon	

EVALUATION SHEET (RE-TEACH)

SKILL OF INTRODUCING THE LESSON


Name of the Pupil-Teacher: Shachishha Mahale

Roll No: 14 Class: IX

Subject: Chemistry Topic: States of Matter

Teaching Duration: 24/09/2022 5-7 min Date: 21/9/2022





Components	Not At all 0	Satisfactory 1	Average 2	Good 3	Very Good 4	Excellent 5	Outstanding 6
1. Teacher used previous knowledge of the pupil. (गणनायक ने पुराने ज्ञान से प्रश्न पूछे थे)			✓				
2. The device used was appropriate. (प्रयोग की सही साहायक सामग्री उपलब्ध थी)			✓				
3. There was continuity of statements and of questioning (अच्छे और प्रश्नों में सम्बन्धता थी)				✓			
4. Teacher attended relevant statements and questioning. (विषयक का निवेदन और प्रश्न प्रासंगिक थे)				✓			
5. Almost every question of the teacher was followed by correct pupil's response. (गणनायक के प्रश्न से सही उत्तर प्राप्त हुए)				✓			
6. On the whole, the introduction of the lesson was effective. (एक निवेदन वाक्य से प्रस्तावना प्रभावी थी)			✓				


 Signature of Supervisor

TEACH
MICRO LESSON PLAN NO : 2
SKILL OF QUESTIONING

Name of the Pupil-Teacher: Shachshiba Mahale
 Roll No: 14 Subject: Chemistry
 Class: II Sub-Topic: States of Matter
 Date: 22/9/2020 Duration Expected: 5-7 min

OPENING STATEMENT

S.No	Pupil-Teacher's Activity	Pupil's Activity	Use of Teaching Aid	Use of Black Board
1.	Name three states of matter.	Solid, liquid & Gas.	SOLIDS 	
2.	Name one property of solid?	Solids have definite shape and definite volume.	Book → has definite shape → has definite volume → definite boundary.	
3.	Name one property of liquid?	Liquids have definite volume but not definite shape.	LIQUIDS    water takes the shape of the container.	

**OBSERVATION SCHEDULE CUM RATING SCALE
SKILL OF QUESTIONING**

Name of the Pupil-Teacher: Sheshiksha Mahato
 Roll No.: 14 Class: IX
 Subject: Chemistry Sub-Topic: States of Matter
 Teaching Duration: 5-7 min Date: 22/9/2022

Components	Frequencies					
	Not at all Much		Very			
1. Questions were grammatically correct. (भाषण की दृष्टि से प्रश्न सही थे)	0	1	2	3	4	5 6
2. Questions were relevant to the topic. (प्रश्न विषय से सम्बन्ध थे)	0	1	2	3	4	5 6
3. Questions were specific. (प्रश्न स्पष्ट थे)	0	1	2	3	4	5 6
4. Questions were concise. (प्रश्न संक्षिप्त थे)	0	1	2	3	4	5 6
5. Questions were put with proper speed and pause. (प्रश्न सही गति और विराम में पूछे गये थे)	0	1	2	3	4	5 6
6. Questions were put with proper voice. (प्रश्न सही आवाज में पूछे गये थे)	0	1	2	3	4	5 6
7. Questions were not repeated unnecessary. (अवश्यक रूप से प्रश्न दोहराये नये)	0	1	2	3	4	5 6
8. Response to the question were not repeated. (प्रश्न के उत्तर दोहराये नहीं गये)	0	1	2	3	4	5 6
9. Teacher put sufficient number of questions in the lesson. (शिक्षक ने पाठ में पर्याप्त प्रश्न पूछे)	0	1	2	3	4	5 6

Points on the Rating Scale are :-

- 0 Not at all
- 1 Satisfactory
- 2 Average
- 3 Good
- 4 Very Good
- 5 Excellent
- 6 Outstanding





Signature of Supervisor

**RE-TEACH
MICRO LESSON PLAN NO : 2**

SKILL OF QUESTIONING

Name of the Pupil-Teacher: Sheekiksha, Malak
 Roll No: 14 Subject: Chemistry
 Class: IX Sub-Topic: States of Matter
 Date: 22/9/2023 Duration Expected: 5-7 min

OPENING STATEMENT

S.No	Pupil-Teacher's Activity	Pupil's Activity	Use of Teaching Aid	Use of Black Board
1.	The forces of attraction between the particles are strongly packed?	Solid States	<p><u>SOLID STATES</u></p> 	
2.	The forces of attraction between the particles are loosely packed?	Liquid States	<p><u>LIQUID STATE</u></p> 	
3.	The forces of attraction between the particles are negligible?	Gaseous States	<p><u>GAS STATE</u></p> 	

**EVALUATION SHEET (RE-TEACH)
SKILL OF QUESTIONING**

Name of the Pupil-Teacher: Shoshiksha Mahato
 Roll No: 14 Class: IX
 Subject: Chemistry Topic: States of Matter
 Teach Duration: 5-7 min Date: 22/9/2022

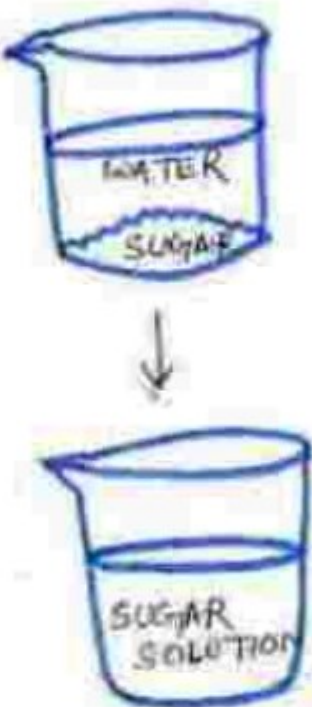
Components	Not At all 0	Satisfactory 1	Average 2	Good 3	Very Good 4	Excellent 5	Outstanding 6
1. Questions were grammatically correct. (प्रश्नों की शक्ति से इतर त्रुटि नहीं)			✓				
2. Questions were relevant to the topic. (प्रश्न विषय से सम्बन्धित थे)			✓				
3. Questions were specific. (प्रश्न विशिष्ट थे)			✓				
4. Questions were concise. (प्रश्न संक्षिप्त थे)			✓				
5. Questions were put with proper speed and pause. (प्रश्न उचित गति और विश्राम में रखे गये थे)		✓					
6. Questions were put with proper voice. (प्रश्न उचित आवाज में पूछे गये थे)		✓					
7. Questions were not repeated unnecessarily. (अनावश्यक प्रश्न दोहराने की आवश्यकता नहीं)		✓					
8. Response to the question were not repeated. (प्रश्नों के उत्तर दोहराने नहीं गये)		✓					
9. Teacher put sufficient number of questions in the lesson. (विषय में पढ़ाने के लिए पर्याप्त प्रश्न पूछे गये)		✓					


 Signature of Supervisor

TEACH
MICRO LESSON PLAN NO : 3
SKILL OF REINFORCEMENT

Name of the Pupil-Teacher: Shobhika Akabala
 Roll No: 14 Subject: Chemistry
 Class: IX Sub-Topic: States of Matter
 Date: 24/9/2022 Duration Expected: 5-7 mins

OPENING STATEMENT

S.No	Pupil-Teacher's Activity	Pupil's Activity	Use of Teaching Aid	Use of Black Board
1.	What will happen when sugar and water get mixed?	Sugar solution	 <p style="text-align: center;">DISSOLVING OF SUGAR IN WATER HOMOGENEOUS SOLUTION</p>	Sugar dissolves and when dissolved, it has the same level as sugar in water.
	Good			
2.	What kind of mixture of sugar solution is it?	Homogeneous mixture		
	Very Good			

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S.No	Pupil-Teacher's Activity	Pupil's Activity	Use of Teaching Aid	Use of Black Board
3.	What will happen when sand and water get mixed?	Sand sol		<p>→ When is added to water it does not mix and no solution is formed.</p>
	Good.			
4.	What kind of mixture of sand solution is?	Hetero mix		
	Very Good.			

CLOSING STATEMENT

After getting proper answers by the students questions asked by the pupil teacher in skill of Reinforcement by using such teaching technique and teaching aid, the teaching process becomes very effective and successful.

OBSERVATION SCHEDULE CUM RATING SCALE

SKILL OF REINFORCEMENT

Name of the Pupil-Teacher: Shachishcha MahataRoll No.: 14 Class: IXSubject: Chemistry Sub-Topic: States of MatterTeaching Duration: 5.7 min Date: 24/9/2022

Tallies for Specific Observation	Components	Frequencies	
		Not at all	Very
	Desirable Behaviour		
	1. Use of praise words (सकारात्मक शब्दों का प्रयोग करना)	0 1 <u>2</u> 3 4 5 6	
	2. Use of statements accepting pupil's feeling (अपने ही अनुभवों को स्वीकार करते हुए विद्यार्थी का प्रयोग)	0 1 <u>2</u> 3 4 5 6	
	3. Repeating, rephrasing, summarizing pupil's response (अपने ही उत्तरों को दोहराना, पुनः प्रश्न करना या संक्षेप में बताना)	0 1 <u>2</u> 3 4 5 6	
	4. Writing responses on the Blackboard. (अपने ही उत्तरों पर लिखना)	0 <u>1</u> 2 3 4 5 6	
	5. Use of gestures and other non-verbal actions. (आवृत्तिक क्रियाएँ और शब्द-रहित का प्रयोग)	0 <u>1</u> 2 3 4 5 6	
	6. Use of extra non-verbal reinforces. (अतिरिक्त आवृत्तिक प्रतिक्रियाओं का प्रयोग)	0 <u>1</u> 2 3 4 5 6	
	Undesirable Behaviour		
	1. Use of discouraging words and statements. (असकारात्मक शब्दों का प्रयोग करना)	0 <u>1</u> 2 3 4 5 6	
	2. Use of discouraging cues and voice tones (असकारात्मक संकेतों का प्रयोग करना)	0 <u>1</u> 2 3 4 5 6	
	3. Use of negative non-verbal reinforcement (असकारात्मक शब्दों का प्रयोग करना)	0 <u>1</u> 2 3 4 5 6	

Points on the Rating Scale are :-

- 0 Not at all
- 1 Satisfactory
- 2 Average
- 3 Good
- 4 Very Good
- 5 Excellent
- 6 Outstanding





Signature of Supervisor

RE-TEACH 3
 MICRO LESSON PLAN NO : _____
 SKILL OF REINFORCEMENT

Name of the Pupil-Teacher: Bhaskarsha Mahato
 Roll No: 14 Subject: Chemistry
 Class: IX Sub-Topic: States of Matter
 Date: 24/9/2022 Duration Expected: 5-7 mins

OPENING STATEMENT

S.No	Pupil-Teacher's Activity	Pupil's Activity	Use of Teaching Aid	Use of Black Board
1.	1. What will happen when chalk is mixed with water?	Hetero mix		<p>→ Chalk i.e. CaCO_3 does not dissolve in water, it forms a solid in dispersion.</p>
2.	Good			
3.	2. What do you mean by heterogeneous mixture?	A mixture of 2 or more		
4.	V. Good	is not uniform		
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3. What do you mean by homogeneous mixture?	A mixture in which the composition is uniform throughout.			
V. Good				

CLOSING STATEMENT

After getting proper answers by the students questions asked by the pupil teacher in skill of reinforcement by using such teaching technique.

**EVALUATION SHEET
SKILL OF REINFORCEMENT**

Name of the Pupil-Teacher: Sheehishruba Mahato
 Roll No.: 14 Class: IX
 Subject: Chemistry Topic: States of Matter
 Teach Duration: 5-7 min Date: 24/9/2022

Components	Not At all 0	Satisfactory 1	Average 2	Good 3	Very Good 4	Excellent 5	Outstanding 6
Desirable Behaviour							
1. Use of praise words (प्रशंसक शब्दों का प्रयोग किया)			✓				
2. use of statements accepting pupil's feeling (अपने ही भावनाओं को स्वीकृत करती हुई बोलने का प्रयोग)			✓				
3. Repeating, repeating, summarizing pupil's response (अपने ही जवाबों को दोहराने, पुनः प्रस्तुत करना तथा संक्षेप में बोलना)			✓				
4. Writing responses on the Blackboard. (अपने ही जवाबों पर लिखना)			✓				
5. Use of gestures and other non-verbal actions. (आवृत्त बोलने के अलावा-अन्य का प्रयोग)				✓			
6. Use of extra non-verbal reinforces. (अतिरिक्त आचारीक पुनर्बलन का प्रयोग)				✓			
Undesirable Behaviour							
7. Use of discouraging words and statements. (प्रशंसक शब्दों का प्रयोग किया)			✓				
8. Use of discouraging cues and voice tones (प्रशंसक शब्दों का प्रयोग किया)			✓				
9. Use of negative non-verbal reinforcement (प्रशंसक शब्दों का प्रयोग किया)			✓				

Signature of Supervisor

TEACH
MICRO LESSON PLAN NO : 4
SKILL OF STIMULUS VARIATION

Name of the Pupil-Teacher: Shobhiksha Mahate
 Roll No: 14 Subject: Chemistry
 Class: IX Sub-Topic: States of Matter
 Date: 25/9/2022 Duration Expected: 5-7 mins

OPENING STATEMENT

S.No	Pupil-Teacher's Activity	Pupil's Activity	Use of Teaching Aid	Use of Black Board
1.	Anything that occupies space and has mass is called matter.	space mass	1. <u>Matter</u>	1. <u>space</u> , <u>mass</u>
2.	Matter exists in three states.	three	2. <u>3 states of Matter</u>	2. <u>three</u>
3.	The three states of matter are <u>solid</u> , <u>liquid</u> and <u>gas</u> .	Solid liquid gas	3. <u>Solid</u> , <u>liquid</u> , <u>Gas</u>	3. <u>solid</u> , <u>liquid</u> , <u>gas</u>

OBSERVATION SCHEDULE CUM RATING SCALE

SKILL OF STIMULUS VARIATION

Name of the Pupil/Teacher: Shobhika Mahale

Roll No.: 14 Class: IX

Subject: Chemistry Sub-Topic: States of Matter

Teach Duration: 5-7 min Date: 25/9/22

Indices for Specific Observation	Components	Frequencies						
		Not at all	1	2	3	4	5	6
	1. Movements (चलन)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	2. Gestures (हाथ धार)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	3. Change in voice (आवृत्त वॉल्यूम परिवर्तन)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	4. Focusing (संकेत)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	5. Change in instruction style (आवृत्त शैली परिवर्तन)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	6. Pausing (सोप-सोप)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7. Aural-Visual switching (श्रवण दृश्य परिवर्तन)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	8. physical involvement of the pupil, if any. (आवृत्त या श्रवण वस्तु)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

Points on the Rating Scale are :-

- 0 Not at all
- 1 Satisfactory
- 2 Average
- 3 Good
- 4 Very Good
- 5 Excellent
- 6 Outstanding



Signature of Supervisor

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EVALUATION SHEET (RE-TEACH)

SKILL OF STIMULUS VARIATION

Name of the Pupil-Teacher: Shobhishtha Mahara
 Roll No.: 14 Class: IX
 Subject: Chemistry Topic: States of Matter
 Teach Duration: 5-7 min Date: 28/9/2022

Components	Not at all 0	Satis- factory 1	Average 2	Good 3	Very Good 4	Excellent 5	Outstanding 6
1. Movements (चलन)				✓			
2. Gestures (हस्त चर)				✓			
3. Change in voice (वचन शैली परिवर्तन)				✓			
4. Focusing (संलग्न)			✓				
5. Change in interaction style (वचन शैली शैली परिवर्तन)			✓				
6. Posing (पेश-प्रश्न)			✓				
7. Aural-Visual switching (श्रवण दृश्यात्मक परिवर्तन)			✓				
8. physical involvement of the pupil, if any. (शरीर से सम्बन्धित भागीदारी)			✓				


 Signature of Supervisor

**TEACH
MICRO LESSON PLAN NO : 5
SKILL ILLUSTRATIONS WITH EXAMPLE**

Name of the Pupil-Teacher: Shobhishika Alakata
 Roll No: 24 Subject: Chemistry
 Class: 12 Sub-Topic: States of Matter
 Date: 26/9/2022 Duration Expected: 8-7 mins

OPENING STATEMENT

S.No	Pupil-Teacher's Activity	Pupil's Activity	Use of Teaching Aid	Use of Black Board
1.	Just like the sugar solution in the same way what kind of mixture is when NaCl is mixed with water?	Homog mixture		
2.	like the sand solution in the same way what kind of mixture is oil and water?	Heterog mixture		

1. Homogeneous mixture.

2. Heterogeneous mixture.

1. Homogeneous mixture.
2. Heterogeneous mixture.

OBSERVATION SCHEDULE CUM RATING SCALE

SKILL OF ILLUSTRATIONS WITH EXAMPLE

Name of the Pupil-Teacher: Shobhishika Mahato

Roll No: 11 Class: IX


Subject: Chemistry Sub-Topic: State of Matter

Teach Duration: 5-7 min Date: 26/9/22

Components	Frequencies						
	Not at all	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Relevancy (सम्बन्ध)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Simplicity of examples (उदाहरणों की सरलता)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Interesting aspect of examples (उदाहरणों की रोचकता)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Appropriateness of the media used (माध्यमों की उपयुक्तता)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Appropriateness of the approach (उपक्रमों की उपयुक्तता)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

Points on the Rating Scale are :-

- 0. Not at all
- 1. Satisfactory
- 2. Average
- 3. Good
- 4. Very Good
- 5. Excellent
- 6. Outstanding


Signature of Supervisor

EVALUATION SHEET

SKILL OF ILLUSTRATIONS WITH EXAMPLE

Name of the Pupil-Teacher: Shobhika Mahala

Roll No: 111 Class: IX

Subject: Chemistry Topic: States of Matter

Teach Duration: 5-7 min Date: 26/9/2022

Components	Not At all 0	Satisfactory 1	Average 2	Good 3	Very Good 4	Excellent 5	Outstanding 6
1. Relevancy (सम्बन्धिता)				✓			
2. Simplicity of examples (उदाहरणों की सरलता)				✓			
3. Interesting aspect of examples (उदाहरणों की रोचकता)			✓				
4. Appropriateness of the media used (सामग्री की उपयुक्तता)			✓				
5. Appropriateness of the approach (उपयोग की उपयुक्तता)			✓				


 Signature of Supervisor

2.4.7

B.B.M. B.Ed. COLLEGE
SARDAHA, CHAS, BOKARO

Sl. No.	Programme*	Library Work	Field Exploration	Hands on activity	Preparation of Term Paper	Identifying and using the different sources for study
1	B.Ed. Semester 1	<p>Childhood and growing up</p> <p>Concept and principles of growth and development, Stages of growth and development, different theories of growth and development, Role of parents and teachers in physical and moral development of children., Meaning concept and characteristics of adolescent. How the adolescent stage is period of stress and storm.</p> <p>Contemporary India and Education</p> <p>Ancient Indian goals, Education and Fundamental rights, RTE, NKS, Advantage and Disadvantage of globalization and modernisation, Different National policy on Education, Delor's Commission report.</p> <p>Language across the curriculum</p> <p>Relation of language and society, What as Language, Development of Language skill.</p>	<p>Observe and interact with near by villagers at least 10 families keeping in mind gender, category, age, Financial status and educational qualification.</p> <p>Village Survey Regarding Women Empowerment</p> <p>Visit to near by school.</p>	<p>Use of ICT</p> <p>Prepare PPT related to the subject and topic</p> <p>Use of ICT</p> <p>Prepare PPT related to the subject and topic</p>	<p>Assignment based upon previous year questions related to the subject.</p> <p>Assignment based upon previous year questions related to the subject.</p> <p>Assignment based upon previous year questions related to the subject.</p>	<p>View movie based on growth and development (Taare zameen par)</p> <p>View movie on Baba Saheb Ambedkar</p> <p>Short story writing competition.</p>

Kumar Singh
Principal
B.B.M. B.Ed. College

		<p>Understanding Discipline and school subject.</p> <p>What do you mean by TLM, Explain the importance of TLM classroom Transaction, quality of classroom, Teacher as a facilitator of learning Library management and use of Library book as Learning resources.</p> <p>EPC -1 Reading and Reflecting on Text, Design vocabulary game, Different Type of Text, Engaging with Educational writing</p>	<p>Visit to Pushtak Mela.</p>	<p>Use of ICT Prepare PPT related to the subject and topic</p> <p>Use of ICT Prepare PPT related to the subject and topic</p>	<p>Assignment based upon previous year questions related to the subject.</p>	<p>Training on E-Library</p> <p>Prepare Project file with the help of E-resources</p>
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2	B.Ed. Semester 2	<p>Learning and Reaching Concept and scope of education psychology and learning and Teaching, Approches to Learning, Teaching as a Profession, Factor Effecting Teaching and Learning.</p> <p>Knowledge and Education (Part 1) Meaning concept of Education, Indian and western thinkers, Understanding meaning and nature of curriculum, Different Curriculum frame work.</p> <p>3. Pedagogy Course. Library Work, Topic related to Different Pedagogy Subject.</p>	<p>Psycho Test (Intelligence Test, Personality Test) in level students by the pupil teacher.</p> <p>Education Tour of Historical Places.</p> <p>Obseration File</p>	<p>Use of ICT Prepare PPT related to the subject and topic</p> <p>Use of ICT :- Prepare PPT related to the subject and topic</p> <p>Use of ICT Prepare PPT related to the subject and topic</p>	<p>Assignment based upon previous year questions related to the subject.</p> <p>Assignment based upon previous year questions related to the subject.</p> <p>Assignment based upon previous year questions related to the subject.</p>	<p>Organise Classroom Seminar.</p> <p>Prepare Project report on any Indian Thinker.</p> <p>Micro-File related Pedagogy subject.</p> <p><i>Kumari Pooja</i> Principal M. B. Ed College Bikaner</p>
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		<p>Assessment for Learning :- Evaluation assessment and measurement, Type of scale, Developing different type of test, Tools of Evaluation</p> <p>Drama and Art in Education EPC-2 Aim of Drama and Art in Education, Impotance of visual art and craft.</p>	<p>Prepare a report on different types of activities in school.</p> <p>EPC-2 (Drama and Art in Education) File</p>	<p>Use of ICT :- Prepare PPT related to the subject and topic</p> <p>Use of ICT Prepare PPT related to the subject and topic</p>	<p>Assignment based upon previous year questions related to the subject.</p> <p>Assignment based upon previous year questions related to the subject.</p>	<p>Organize seminar on ICT Based Assessment.</p> <p>Dialouge writing in any topic.</p>
3	B.Ed. Semester III	<p>Pedagogy Course. Topic related to different Pedagogy subject, School Internship preparing to Lesson plan in Pedagogy subject.</p>	<p>Delivering to lesson plan in Pedagogy subject nd Participating in School activities.</p>	<p>Model and Chart</p>	<p>Preparing Blue Print and Unit Test</p>	
4	B.Ed. Semester IV	<p>Gender School and Society :- Gender Identity women Education and Law, Concept and Importance of women empowerment in Education</p> <p>Knowledge and Curriculum Part - II Different approches to curriculum development, Process of curriculum making, School as a site of curriculum Engagement</p> <p>Creating and Inclusive school Concept, meaning & need of inclusive school, Need of Planning and managing inclusive curriculum in school.</p> <p>Health and Physical Education. Concept aims and objective of Health Education, Balance Diet, Importance of First aids.</p>	<p>Swachh Bharat Abhiyan</p> <p>Visit to near by school Laboratory.</p> <p>Visit to the Asha Lata Viklang Kendra.</p>	<p>Use of ICT Prepare PPT related to the subject and topic</p> <p>Use of ICT Prepare PPT related to the subject and topic</p> <p>Use of ICT :- Prepare PPT related to the subject and topic</p> <p>Three days workshop on health and Physical Education.</p>	<p>Assignment based upon previous year questions related to the subject.</p> <p>Assignment based upon previous year questions related to the subject.</p> <p>Assignment based upon previous year questions related to the subject.</p>	<p>Organise Classroom Seminar.</p> <p>To prepare a report on Development of learning resources through E-Journal and E-Books.</p> <p>Paper Presentation on the topic "Inclusive Education"</p> <p>Prepare Project file on Health Education.</p>

Kumud Raju
Principal
2024 College

	<p>EPC - III (Critical understanding of ICT) ICT Based Questions.</p> <p>EPC - IV (Understanding the self) Development Positivity, self esteem, and emotional integration, Establishing peace within one shelf, Exercises of concentration and meditation.</p>		<p>Prepare PPT and work on microsoft word, Excel Sheet.</p> <p>Prepare PPT on meditation and Yoga</p>	<p>Prepare Project file on EPC-III by using E-Books and Internet.</p> <p>Prepare Project file on EPC-IV by using E-Books and Journals.</p>
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*** Provide data programme wise and year-wise from the list below:**

B.Ed I Yr, B.Ed II Yr; M.Ed I Yr, M.Ed II Yr.

B.P.Ed I Yr, B.P.Ed II Yr; M.P.Ed I Yr, M.P.Ed II Yr.

B.Ed (Spl) I Yr, B.Ed (Spl) II Yr; M.Ed (Spl) I Yr, M.Ed (Spl) II Yr.

Kumud Prasad
Principal
B. B. M. B.Ed College
Sardaha, Chh. Bikaner



B.B.M. B.Ed. COLLEGE

SARDAHA, CHAS, BOKARO

Observation File

(Report of Morning Assembly, Time Table,
Curriculum, Teaching-Learning Material,
Co-curricular activities)



B.B.M. B.Ed. College, Sandaha

OBSERVATION FILE, 2021 - 2023 .



विनोद बिहारी महतो कोयलांचल विश्वविद्यालय, धनबाद
Vinod Bihari Mahato Koylaanchal University, Dhanbad

In Partial fulfillment of requirements

For the degree of
Bachelor of Education

Session 2021-2023



B.B.M. B.Ed. College, Sandaha, Chas, Bokaro

Approved by NCTE, New Delhi & Recognized by B.B.M.K.U Dhanbad

*checked
pushpa*

Submitted by Paper Teacher

Name: Mrs. Pushpa Kumari
Qual: M.A. - M.Ed
Design: Asst. Professor

Name: Shobhiksha Mahato
College Roll No: 14
Name of Paper: Observation File



CONTENT

→ 1st WEEK

Observation of School Site and Activities

- (i) Introduction of the School.
- (ii) Framing of Time-Table
- (iii) Attending and organising Morning Assembly
- (iv) Sharing ideas with teachers and head-master of their cooperative school work activity.
- (v) Observe and make day-to-day school activity.
- (vi) Report of an in-depth study of one activity everyday.
- (vii) Organising literacy activities (debate, seminar, quiz, word-games etc.)

N. Jyoti
Rushpa

2ND WEEK

- (i) Participation in school Campus cleaning and beautification.
- (ii) To aware students about sanitation and ventilation.
- (iii) Organise environmental awareness program in school with collaboration of nearby society.
- (iv) Peer group teaching in selected subject - free - lesson. (Psychology)
- (v) Supervision of different school may apply observation schedule cum rating skill to check skill and student - teaching skill.
- (vi) Supervise and evaluate teaching and give suggestion for improvement in following points.
 - a) Introduction of lesson.
 - b) Presentation of lesson.
 - c) Black-board work.
 - d) Evaluation on feedback.

3rd Week

- (i) Continuing observation with proper questionnaires showing reliability, validity and objectivity.
- (ii) Delivery of three lessons in selected subject on pedagogy of school subject.
- (iii) Maintaining of school library records and interaction with librarian for their work.
- (iv) To aware students about physical fitness exercise, yoga etc.
- (v) To know different laboratory in school (maintainance, structure of laboratory and equipment / apparatus available in laboratory etc).
- (vi) Organisation of sports / indigenous sports (Kho - Kho, Kabaddi etc).

4th Week

1. Prepare report on:
 - Availability of finance / donation.
 - Transportation system.
 - Infrastructure
 - Teacher - student ratio ... etc.
2. Take a suggestion for improvement in overall activities of school.

3. Know about maintaining school records.
 - Preparation and Publication of school results.
 - Income - Expenditure records.
4. Organisation of Cultural activities.
5. Making a report on all experiences and activities during four [4] weeks.
6. Report on suggestion for betterment of school activities.
 - Diagnostic classes for school students.
 - Faculty Improvement / training programmes.
 - Different level of teaching behaviour.

Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Evaluation, analysis and creation or creating the ability to apply it in or unfamiliar students.

Pushps

The
First
Week





Our 1st day in the School

Introduction of the School

→ The Kasturba Gandhi Blika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme was launched by the Government of India in August, 2004 for setting up residential schools at upper primary level for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minorities in difficult areas.

→ In the ~~beginning~~ beginning, this scheme was started as autonomous one.

→ 1 April, 2007 this scheme was link with Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

→ KGBV is being implemented in educationally backward blocks (EBBs) of the country where:

→ The number of SC, ST, OBC and minority populations should be more.

→ Where girls have low literacy than national average and/or a large number of girls out of school.

→ There are no upper primary school and travelling facilities.



Introduction and meeting with
students on the very 1st day.

→ The scheme provides for a minimum reservation of 75% of the seats for girls belonging to SC, ST, OBC or minority communities.

→ The remaining 25%, is accorded to girls from families below poverty line.

→ Girl students in the age group of 10-14 years who are illiterate or dropped out of primary education are made to undergo six-months long bridge course in order to admit them direct into class 6-8 in KGBV.

→ Facilities at KGBV :

- (i) Free textbooks and Uniforms
- (ii) Sports Material
- (iii) Hostels
- (iv) Free Education
- (v) Free Meals
- (vi) Scholarships
- (vii) Medical Facility
- (viii) Vocational Training and guidance
- (ix) Other necessary materials

→ Objectives :

- (i) To ensure access and quality education to the girls of disadvantaged groups of society.



Location of KGBV, Chas

- (ii) Ensure greater participations of girls in education.
- (iii) Increase literacy rate of girls in society.
- (iv) Decrease gender literacy gap.
- (v) Retention of girls.

→ KGBV, Chas was established in 2007 and it is managed by the Department of Education. It is located in CHAS block of BOKARO district of Jharkhand. The school consists of Grades from 6 to 12. The school has Government building. It has got 6 classrooms for instructional purposes. All the classrooms are in good condition. It has 2 other rooms for non-teaching activities. The school has a separate room for Head master / Teacher. The school has Pucca boundary wall. The school have electric connection. The source of Drinking water in the school is Hand Pumps. The school has 10 girls toilet. The school has a playground. The school has a library. The school has 9 computers for teaching and learning purposes.

→ School Contact

Chas Ward, Chas Bokaro, Jh.
Pin Code - 834113 (India).

CLASSWISE & CATEGORYWISE ENROLLMENT

CLASS CATEGORY	VI	VII	VIII	TOTAL	IX	X	XI	XII	TOTAL
	SC	3	4	5	12	7	6	3	3
ST	3	3	3	9	4	4	2	4	28
OBC	25	26	22	73	21	34	23	20	171
MIN	4	4	5	13	5	4	5	2	29
EPL/OTHERS	12	12	11	35	13	19	6	13	86
TOTAL	47	49	46	142	50	67	39	45	343
CWSN	0	0	2	2	1	2	0	1	6

Classwise & Categorywise enrollment

In KG:BV, Chas, two times prayer is held i.e., in the morning as well as in the evening everyday. As, in this school, hostel facility is being provided to the students as well as teachers. Also, Yoga is given preference daily to keep the students physically as well as mentally fit and healthy.

The warden of the school is Dr. Kumari Nibha Jha. She is very strict towards maintaining discipline among students. She is very clear in her thoughts for what is beneficial for her school as well as students to grow. She is also very active in organising various co-curricular activities. She guides her students away in a smooth manner in all perspectives.

The following teachers of the respective subjects are :-

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| i) Shashi Bala Singh | - Science |
| ii) Jawa Sankar | - Maths |
| iii) Prite Jaiswal | - History |
| iv) Nutan Singh | - English |
| v) Jyoti Kumari | - Science (Bio) |



Uniform of the School.

There are approximately 400 students in the school campus who lives in the hostel. So, to take care of them, there are 3 guards; 2 for day and 1 for night namely :-

Day Guards : i) Soni Kumari
ii) Laxmi Devi
Night Guard : i) Bhagvath Kandu

Also, 4 cooks are there in the school to provide food for the students.

- i) Allamari Devi
- ii) Soniya Devi
- iii) China Devi
- iv) Asha Devi

So, the co-operation and coordination among the students, teachers, guards, cook is extremely wonderful. Here, the warden of the school plays a crucial role in maintaining and taking all the sweet and strict decisions to run the school smoothly.

करतुरबा गाँधी बालिका विद्यालय, चास

U-DISE CODE - 20130329202

विद्यालय प्रबंधन समिति के सदस्यों की सूची :-
अवलन और तिथि - 29-07-2021

क्र.	नाम	पदनाम	मो. सं.
1	श्रीमती नीमिता देवी	अध्यक्ष	9128760339
2	श्रीमती कल्याणी देवी	उपाध्यक्ष	6200868133
3	श्रीमती कुमारी निम्मा	प्रशासक/ग्ले	8873552534
4	श्रीमती संजु देवी	अभिभावक	767059028
5	श्रीमती यशदा देवी	अभिभावक	9334862823
6	श्रीमती उर्मिला देवी	अभिभावक	8210876581
7	श्रीमती चित्रा देवी	अभिभावक	6204334082
8	श्रीमती ममता देवी	अभिभावक	9492355218
9	जमल्ल स्वस्त	अभिभावक	8684353584
10	श्री देवुलाल बोरुशेरी	अभिभावक	8340394803
11	श्री राम कुमार सोरी	अभिभावक	9355525304
12	ताहेलदेन उंसारी	अभिभावक	6205147292
13	श्री गंगाधर सहतो	शिक्षक	9631508193
14	श्रीमती शशिकांत सिंह	शिक्षक	7117790904
15	श्रीमती प्रिंति कुमारी जयसवाल	शिक्षिका	9122522343
16	सुश्री कुमारी जबा सरकार	स्कूल प्रिंसिपल	9939122587
17	श्री सुमन राय	कल्याण प्रतिष्ठा	9234422153
18	श्री संजय सिन्हा	वाल संसद	9304013341
19	अंशु कुमारी		8877205383

क्र.	नाम	पदनाम	मो. सं.	व्यक्तिगत विवरण
1	श्रीमती नीमिता देवी	अध्यक्ष	9128760339	विद्यालय, अ. चास, वि. क. सी. ब. शा. चास, जिला अहमदाबाद, राज्य गुजरात.
2	श्रीमती कल्याणी देवी	उपाध्यक्ष	6200868133	व्यक्तिगत विवरण
3	श्रीमती कुमारी निम्मा	प्रशासक/ग्ले	8873552534	व्यक्तिगत विवरण
4	श्रीमती संजु देवी	अभिभावक	767059028	व्यक्तिगत विवरण
5	श्रीमती यशदा देवी	अभिभावक	9334862823	व्यक्तिगत विवरण
6	श्रीमती उर्मिला देवी	अभिभावक	8210876581	व्यक्तिगत विवरण
7	श्रीमती चित्रा देवी	अभिभावक	6204334082	व्यक्तिगत विवरण
8	श्रीमती ममता देवी	अभिभावक	9492355218	व्यक्तिगत विवरण
9	जमल्ल स्वस्त	अभिभावक	8684353584	व्यक्तिगत विवरण
10	श्री देवुलाल बोरुशेरी	अभिभावक	8340394803	व्यक्तिगत विवरण
11	श्री राम कुमार सोरी	अभिभावक	9355525304	व्यक्तिगत विवरण
12	ताहेलदेन उंसारी	अभिभावक	6205147292	व्यक्तिगत विवरण
13	श्री गंगाधर सहतो	शिक्षक	9631508193	व्यक्तिगत विवरण
14	श्रीमती शशिकांत सिंह	शिक्षक	7117790904	व्यक्तिगत विवरण
15	श्रीमती प्रिंति कुमारी जयसवाल	शिक्षिका	9122522343	व्यक्तिगत विवरण
16	सुश्री कुमारी जबा सरकार	स्कूल प्रिंसिपल	9939122587	व्यक्तिगत विवरण
17	श्री सुमन राय	कल्याण प्रतिष्ठा	9234422153	व्यक्तिगत विवरण
18	श्री संजय सिन्हा	वाल संसद	9304013341	व्यक्तिगत विवरण
19	अंशु कुमारी		8877205383	व्यक्तिगत विवरण

TIME - TABLE OF THE SCHOOL

Framing of TIME - TABLE ...

कक्षा	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
समय						
1	08:00 - 8:40 SCIENCE (S.B. SINGH)	MATHS (K.R.JABA)	SNK	SCIENCE	HINDI	GEO
2	8:40 - 9:20 ENGLISH	SST (K.R.JABA)	SCIENCE	SNK	ENGLISH	ECO.
	9:20 - 9:50 नाशता	(भोजनअवकाश)				
3	9:50 - 10:30 SST (K.R.JABA)	M.S/G.K	ENGLISH (NUTAN K.R.)	ICT	HISTORY	HINDI/ICT
4	10:30 - 11:10 MATHS (K.R.JABA)	SCIENCE (S.B. SINGH)	ICT	HINDI	ICT	ENGLISH
5	11:10 - 11:50 HINDI	HINDI	MATHS	SST	GEO	HISTORY
6	11:50 - 12:30 ICT (A. KUMARI)	ENGLISH	HINDI / ICT	MATHS	ECO	ICT
7	12:30 - 1:10 SNK	ICT (A. KUMARI)	SST	Sc. Pn./S.S	S.S / E.S	GEO Pn.
8	1:10 - 1:50 M.S / G.K	SNK	M.S / G.S	ENGLISH	GEO. Pn.	S.S / E.S
	1:50 - 2:30	भोजनअवकाश (दोपहर)				
	03:00 - 3:40	सृजनात्मक कार्य (कला, संगीत, कार्यनुभव, पुस्तकालय, ICT LAB WORK कानूनी साक्षरता कक्षा)				
3:40 - 4:20	व्यापारिक शिक्षा, खेल, स्वास्थ्य, उड़ान, बागवानी, सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम में अभ्यास, संस्था उपस्थिति, प्रार्थना, सभा व अखबार पढ़ना।					

ABOUT

Time - Table

A well-constructed time-table establishes a natural rhythm and routine, which can be comforting to teachers and students. Having a plan as a learner is very important as it helps us maximise and prioritise on the things that are of urgency or importance.

→ Need for a Time - Table :

A time-table is necessary for the proper management of the affairs of a school. Through this, the headmaster knows the work every class and every teacher. The time table will help him in carrying out of the work of the school effectively.

→ Importance of Time - Table :

- (i) It insures orderly work. It assigns proper persons for particular classes during appropriate periods in a proper manner.
- (ii) It saves the time and energy of teachers and pupils by preventing duplication and overlapping.

iii) It ensure right allocation of time for different subjects and activities by giving proper weightage according to needs.

iv) It ensures proper distribution of work among teachers.

v) It indicates habits of orderliness, steadiness, regularity and alertness among pupils and teachers.

vi) It help to maintain discipline and order.

vii) ~~Prevents~~ A time-table is a detailed plan showing the schedule of time allotment to various subjects and activities. Usually, time-table is ~~prepared~~ ^{prepared} for a week, to be repeated. All the work in school is carried out systematically in time with the time table. The successful working of a school depends on a suitable time-table. Hence, time-table is said to be second clock.

Attending and organising **MORNING ASSEMBLY**

The act of morning assembly is not very new in Gurukula as well as for us because it is a part of our tradition. All the students used to gather, meditate and discuss the daily routine in those assemblies. Almost in every school, each morning, students assemble at one place for the morning assembly. Every school knows the importance of morning assembly.

During morning assembly students from different classes stand together. This develops a feeling of connection and unity among the students.

Morning assembly addresses information and instruction that every student should know. This way students understand the school curriculum more clearly.

Morning assembly also encourages students to speak in front of the school and hence build confidence in students. A morning assembly leaves the student with a positive



Prayer of the School.



Formation of straight line
(height wise) for the prayer.

mindset to continue with the studies throughout the day. A morning is perfect representation of the school where all students from different class and branch stand together along with the school teachers, principal and support staff.

The program of the assemblies has the potential to nurture and maintain a positive, healthy school culture which binds everyone together.

School building helps building a culture of communication and representation of academic and co-curriculum activities. The main intention of the school assembly is to develop a feeling of unity among all the students and teacher.

Morning assembly ~~are~~ ^{is} a must thing to begin the day with. We need to integrate the knowledge with the outside world. Remember, "the school is a small world and world is a very big school." Morning assembly also provides physical, mental exercise for the students.

→ About KGBV, Chas Morning Assembly:

In the above manner, KGBV, Chas also begin the day with the morning assembly. All the students of Std. VI - VII stand in a queue according to their classes.



Students in 'ATTENTION' position



Taking the 'PLEDGE'



PLEDGE OF THE
COUNTRY.

→ The morning assembly song or the prayer of the KGBV, Chas school is :

‘ तू ही राम हैं , तू करीम हैं रहीम हैं,
तू करीम कृष्ण खुदा हुआ ।
तू ही वहिगुरु , तू यीशूमसीह
हर नाम में तू समा रहा ॥

तेरी जात पाक कुरान में,
तेरा दर्श वेद पुराण में ।
गुरु ग्रन्थ जी के बखान में,
तू प्रकाश अपना दिखा रहा ॥

अरदास हैं कहीं कीर्तन,
कहीं राम धुन कहीं आव्हन ।
विधि भेद का हैं ये सब रचन,
तेरा भक्त तुझको बुला रहा ॥

→ After the prayer, some students come in front and recite ‘Thought of The Day’, read ‘News Headlines’, ‘Quiz of The Day’, ‘Take pledge in the beginning’. Then some exercise they do . . .

After all these, atlast at ‘Attention command’ National Anthem ‘जन गण मन’ is being sung by all .

Then all of them go to their respective classes in a very disciplined manner .



Doing P.E.T with students



PET after morning assembly

National Anthem

जन-गण-मन अधिनायक जय है
भारत-भाग्य-विधाता ।
पंजाब सिंधु गुजरात मराठा
द्राविड़ उत्कल बंग ।

विंध्य हिमाचल यमुना गंगा,
उच्छल जलधि तरंगा ।
तव शुभ नामे जागे,
तव शुभ आशिष माँगे ;
गाँहे तव जय गाथा ।

जन-गण मंगलदायक जय है,
भारत-भाग्य विधाता ।
जय है, जय है, जय है,
जय, जय जय, जय है ॥

Indian Constitution

PREAMBLE

हम, भारत के लोग, भारत को एक संपूर्ण प्रभुत्व-संपन्न, समाजवादी, पंथ-निरपेक्ष, लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य बनाने के लिए तथा उसके समस्त नागरिकों को :

सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक न्याय, विचार, अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म और उपासना की स्वतंत्रता, प्रतिष्ठा और अवसर की समता प्राप्त कराने के लिए,

तथा उन सब में व्यक्ति की गरिमा और राष्ट्र की एकता और अखंडता सुनिश्चित करने वाली बंधुता बढ़ाने के लिए

दृढ़संकल्प होकर अपनी इस संविधान सभा में आज तारीख 26 नवंबर, 1949 ई० (मिति मार्गशीर्ष शुक्ला सप्तमी, संवत् दो हजार छह विक्रमी) को एतद्वारा इस संविधान को अंगीकृत, अधिनियमित और आत्मार्पित करते हैं।



Sharing ideas with the
Principal / Head - master of
the School.



Sharing ideas with teachers and head - master of their cooperative school work activity.

When we reached our allotted school i.e., KGBV, Chas we were asked to meet the Principal Mam for knowing the school's functioning, time table, curriculum etc. She told us about our role play of how we observe the school's curriculum. She discussed about the academic roles and co-curricular activities organise in the school such as on every Saturday cultural activities will be organised and weekly test will be held on Monday.

Principal Mam told us to maintain the register for our day-to-day work done in the school like what we have observed, the blackboard work, the teacher's teaching way, students' attentive nature, the work outside the classroom, the communication skills, the body language, the interaction ability with students etc.



Sharing ideas with teachers
of the school.



Observe & make day-to-day School Activity.

After observing the very first 5 days of our observations in the given school i.e., KGBV, Chas, we found that according to the time-table, Monday-Friday only academics are covered and Saturday and Sunday are left over for organising various activities.

As every morning, thought (both in Hindi and English), news headlines, 10 Quiz questions are read by the students and P.E.T is done after the assembly.

Since, this school is a residential school, Sunday is also a working day for both teachers and students. So, various activities are organised in school to make them learn co-curricular activities.

Various activities held in school on every Saturday and Sunday are :-

Music, Painting, Dancing, Stitching and Knitting, Quiz and Yoga classes every week.

REPORT

of

an in depth study of

activity
everyday.



Dancing Practise



Singing

MUSIC

गीतम् , वाद्यम् , तथा नृत्यम् त्रयम्
संगीतम् उच्यते ।

The art of arranging sound to create some combination of form, harmony, melody, rhythm or otherwise expressive content.

Benefits of Music Education in Schools

- i) Breaks Monotony - Music classes are a great way to break class monotony. It helps students to unwind and get a break from their classes.
- ii) Helps to remove stress - Students get stressed due to many factors like competition among students to stay top in the class, fluctuating grades or preparations for exams. This can be both emotionally and physically draining. Music classes at schools can help them reduce stress and depression, thus preventing physical health issues.
- iii) Helps with Better Problem Solving - It's said that music and mathematics go hand in hand. It helps to develop cognitive abilities.



Art & Craft



Model for
Science Exhibition
"Pollution free
Environment".



PAINTING

The expression of ideas and emotions, with the creation of certain aesthetic qualities, in a two-dimensional visual language.

There is no doubt that the arts are fun for kids.

Importance of Painting in School are:

- i) Creativity - Creativity is the field with no barriers, but only science and math skills don't allow the child to express themselves fully while art provides them better ways of varieties to express and involve human feelings.
- ii) Improve Academic Performance - The skills that are essential for academic achievement can be developed by involvement of art activities.
- iii) Confidence - While mastering the arts children also build up self-confidence and feel special about themselves.

Yoga



Students of Class VII



Students of Class VI

YOGA

Yoga is a system of exercises for the body that involves breath control and helps relax both your mind and body. A Hindu philosophy which aims to unite the self with the spirit of the universe. Yoga is basically a spiritual discipline which is based on an extremely subtle science that concentrates on bringing harmony between mind and body.

The word 'Yoga' is derived from the Sanskrit word 'yuj', signifying 'to join' or 'to combine' or 'to unite'.

Importance of Yoga

1. Yoga improves strength, balance and flexibility:

→ Slow movements and deep breathing increase blood flow and warm up muscles, while holding a pose can build strength.

→ TREE POSE: Balance on one foot, while holding the other foot to your calf or above the knee at a right angle.

2. Yoga helps with back pain relief:

→ Yoga is as good as basic stretching for easing pain and improving mobility in people with lower back pain.

→ CAT - COW POSE: Get on all fours, placing your palms underneath your shoulders and knees underneath your hips. First, inhale, let your stomach drop down toward the floor. Then, exhale, let your navel toward your spine, arching your spine like a cat stretching.

3. Yoga benefits heart health:

→ Regular yoga practice may reduce levels of stress and body-wide inflammation, contributing to healthier hearts.

→ DOWNWARD DOG POSE: Get all your fours, then tuck your toes under and bring your sitting bones up, so that you make a triangle shape. Keep a slight bend in your knees, while lengthening your spine and tailbone.

Numerous studies show yoga's benefits in arthritis, osteopenia, balance issues, oncology, women's health, chronic pain and other specialities.



Quiz in Class IX



Quiz in Class X

QUIZ

A game or competition in which somebody asks a lot of questions in order to get information and we have to answer questions.

Importance of Quiz in School:

Besides the obvious academic benefits of expanding a student's knowledge and exploring new skills at an early age, quizzes redefine the education system in significant ways:

- Interactive platform: Today, quizzes are interactive platforms where students are not participating to take home a prize or get famous overnight, but to gain knowledge, seek opportunities to excel beyond academics and secure their future.
- Changes scope of learning: Since questions are based out-of-syllabus and require critical thinking and extensive research, students get into the habit of innovative learning from an early age.



Organising literacy activities (debate, quiz etc.)

QUIZ

In the school, KGBV, Chas, quiz was organised by me for Class X. Principal Mam has advised to prepare the quizzeries based on taught topics in the last 5 days of the working days. So, I taught the chapter 'Carbon and its Compound' of the subject 'Chemistry' from Monday - Friday and conducted the Quiz on Saturday.

Students were excited and also took interest in participating meanwhile I was also curious to know my teaching capabilities by making / forming questions and gaining answers from the students.

It was a nice experience with a positive result & a healthy competition.

The class was divided into 4 groups
ie. Group A, Group B, Group C, Group D

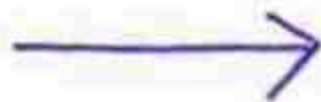
Marks Distribution Rule:

- ① For correct answer +10
- ② For wrong answer -2
- ③ Suppose, if the question is ~~ask~~ for Group A and the answer is wrong, the question is passed to group B and the answer came from Grp. B is correct, the marks = +5.

At the end, after adding the total marks / points, the highest point receiver was declared as 1st ~~is~~ winner.

Now, let us look at the Quiz questions :

QUESTIONS



Q1) Name the element having atomic number 9.

- a) N b) Na c) F d) O

Q2) Atomic mass of B is ?

- a) 11 b) 12 c) 9 d) 8

Q3) Name all the first 20 elements.

Q4) Valence electron of Ca is ?

- a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

Q5) Number of protons in Si are ?

- a) 12 b) 13 c) 14 d) 15

Q6) Number of bonds in N_2 (2) ?

- a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

Q7) Number of bonds are formed by C-atom?

- a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5

Q8) Valence electrons of C-atom?

- a) 4 b) 5 c) 6 d) 7

Q9) Sum of proton and neutron is called ?

- a) Atomic number b) Atomic mass
c) isotope d) isobar

Q10) Draw Lewis dot structure of $H_2(g)$.

Q11) Draw Lewis dot structure of $N_2(g)$.

Q12) Draw Lewis dot structure of $O_2(g)$.

Q13) Draw Lewis dot structure of C_2H_6 .

Q14) Number of non-bonded electrons in $N_2(g)$?

a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6

Q15) Number of non-bonded electrons in $O_2(g)$?

a) 7 b) 8 c) 9 d) 10

Q16) Number of non-bonded electrons in C_2H_6 ?

a) 2 b) 4 c) 0 d) 5

Q17) Number of non-bonded electrons in $H_2(g)$?

a) 1 b) 0 c) 2 d) 3

Q18) Lewis dot structure of $Cl_2(g)$?

Q19) Symbol of Potassium is?

a) Na b) P c) K d) Po

Q20) Symbol of Sodium is?

a) S b) Na c) Ne d) So



Cleaning



Participation in school campus cleaning and beautification

Cleanliness means there is no dust, dirt, stains or bad smells. The goals of cleanliness are health, beauty, absence of offensive odour and to avoid the spreading of dirt and contaminants to oneself and others.

Need of School Campus Cleanliness:

- Cleanliness give rise to a good character by keeping in body and mind clean and peaceful.
- To prevent diseases like malaria, flu, typhoid, cholera, asthma etc.
- To keep our surrounding clean and beautiful.
- Clean environment brings positive and healthy environment for learning of students.



Beautification

Role of cleanliness in maintaining the beauty of school :

→ Dirty classroom and dirty campus lays negative impact on the visitor, students as well as teachers. Clean environment is the first step towards the beautification of school.

→ Keeping trash cans or dustbin in the classroom, washroom and near the ground and throwing garbage into the dustbin helps in keeping the campus clean.

→ A well-maintained and decorated garden of school campus is eye-catching.

→ Clean school campus also raises the pride of the school.

→ Clean toilet promotes good hygiene amongst the students and teachers as well as other non-teaching staffs.

→ Neat and clean classroom, corridors, proper gardening, all these helps school in its beautification.



Some glimpses
of Sanitation



To aware students about sanitation & ventilation.

When schools have access to safe water, toilets and soap, children have a better environment to study, learn and realise their potential.

→ When schools have safe water, toilets & soap for handwashing, children have a healthy learning environment, and girls are more likely to attend when they are on their period.

→ Children who learn about safe water, sanitation and hygiene habits at school can reinforce positive life-long behaviours in their homes and their communities.

However, millions of children go to school everyday in unsafe learning environments, with no drinking water, no proper toilets, and no soap for washing their hands.



3 Reasons why Ventilation in Classrooms is Essential :-

- i) Air Quality - There is constant air changes within the parameters of the classroom. There is a constant stream of fresh air circulated and polluted stale air is extracted from the room.
- ii) Concentration - Poor indoor air quality is linked to decreased concentration levels. When 30 children are in one room there will be extremely high levels of CO_2 . This will directly affect the performance and attention of those in the room, causing tiredness, drowsiness, and a lack of concentration.
- iii) Filteration - Mechanical ventilation units have inbuilt filters, that not only filter the air that is being exhausted, but the air that is being brought in from outside.

Ventilation is more important than ever with an airborne virus present. Covid has disrupted our lives, but we can make sure spaces are safe again through ventilation.



Organising
environmental
awareness
programme
in school
on the topic
"Hara Geela
Sukha Neela".

Organise environmental awareness program in school with collaboration of nearby society.

Environment Awareness Activities in schools encourage students to engage and protect the environment and help communities become more environmentally aware.

→ Say No to Single-Use Plastic

→ To bring awareness among school children.

→ Swachhita Rally

Swachhita Rallies & Nukkad Natak for creating awareness for Clean and Green Earth.

Students and teachers participate in Rallies and Nukkad Natak to spread the word.

→ Plantation

Students are made aware of the importance of environment and how planting trees play an important role.



The Peer Group with Teachers



Subject - free lesson

play an essential role.

Peer group teaching in selected subject - free-lesson.

Peer group activities, whether occasional or frequent, can deliver research-backed benefits to both the student-tutee and student-tutor.

The benefits of peer group teaching are:

- Increased Literacy Scores - This improves the students in learning the subject more precisely and in various ways.
- Developed Reasoning and Critical Thinking Skills.
- Improved Confidence and Interpersonal Skills.
- Increased Comfort and Openness.
- Versatility

Supervision of different
school may apply
observation schedule cum
rating skill to check skill
and student ~ teaching skill.

Supervise and evaluate
teaching and give suggestions
for improvement in following
points :

a. INTRODUCTION OF LESSON

To introduce the lesson, at first it is better to recall the previous knowledge of the students by asking them about the topic previously learnt.

The introduction of a lesson is established to give the learners some context, structure, and a direction about the content they are about to dive into.

The term 'beginning of a lesson' represents the first of the three essential teaching phases (start - development - closure).

It should introduce the students to a new topic and make them enthusiastic about it.

The start of the course is intended to inform the students about the new topic.

6. PRESENTATION OF LESSON

Lesson presentation refers to as effective use of selected resources, effective use of voice, hand, parts of the body, ability to demonstrate as the need arises, and effectiveness of class control and management.

The student will be able to select a topic, create a presentation that will provide information on that topic, and deliver the presentation to others in an interesting, informative and engaging way.

A successful presentation begins with identifying an appropriate topic and carefully planning the content and delivery of the presentation.



Blackboard work.





Blackboard work



c. BLACKBOARD WORK

A blackboard is a Powerful Visual Tool that facilitates effective instruction in the classroom. Proper use of the Blackboard not only provides learners with a holistic understanding of a lesson through Visual representation.

The skill of Blackboard Writing adds variety to a lesson and draws the learner's attention toward the key concepts being taught.

→ Writing on a Blackboard must be clear, with adequate spacing between the letters and a clear distinction between words and sentences.

→ The size of the writing should be such that it is visible to the very last row of students.

→ It should be large enough to be comfortably seen.

EVALUATION ON FEEDBACK

Evaluation in education setting is the process whereby we seek evidences we have designed for the students are effective.

Evaluation is very important part of teaching - learning process. It provides feedback for the teacher that how much students understood. It also suggest a teacher that necessary changes that need to be brought in current education system.

According to Goodwill, evaluation in school education is the process of judging whether the quality or extend of something measured is acceptable in terms of some criteria.

According to NCERT, evaluation is the process of determining the extend to which an objective is being attend the boards of education have been accomplished.



3RD
WEEK

Continuing observation
with proper questionnaire
showing reliability?
validity and objectivity.

Questionnaire	Yes	No
1. Does the teaching staffs in the school have proper/good subject knowledge?	✓	
2. Does the non-teaching staffs in the school are there?	✓	
3. Does the school has sanitation facility?	✓	
4. Does the environment of the school is clean and green?	✓	
5. Does the school has proper drinking water facility?	✓	
6. Does the school has clean and safe washroom facility?	✓	
7. Does the school has proper ventilation facility?	✓	
8. Does the school has library?	✓	
9. Does the school has Computer Laboratory?	✓	
10. Does the school has Science Laboratory?	✓	
11. Does the school has playground?	✓	

Delivery of three
lessons in selected
subject on pedagogy
of school subject.

DETAILED LESSON PLAN

Lesson Plan No.

Pupil Teacher's Name: Shachishesha Mahato Roll No: 14 Date: _____
 (पुस्तकालय का नाम) Koshubhai Gantha Datta School (गुरुकुल) (दिनांक)
 Name of the School: B. B. M. B-Ed College, Sardaha Class & Sec: _____
 (कक्षा और विभाग)

Subject: Chemistry Age: _____ Period: _____ Duration: _____
 (विषय) (वय) (काल) (काल)

Lesson taught yet: _____ Time: _____
 (किस काल पढ़ाया हुआ था) (काल)

Topic: Matter in Our Surroundings Sub-Topic: Physical Nature of Matter
 (विषय) (उप-विषय)

Aims & Objectives (लक्ष्य एवं उद्देश्य)	Instructional Aims & Objectives in terms of Behavioral Changes (शैक्षणिक उद्देश्यों में व्यवहार में परिवर्तन के रूप में उद्देश्य)	Methods & Techniques (विधियाँ और उपकरण)
	① To create interest among students about Science.	
General Aims (सामान्य उद्देश्य)	② To develop scientific attitude among students. ③ To develop logical and intellectual abilities among students.	
Specific Objectives (विशेष उद्देश्य)		
Knowledge	Students will be able to get knowledge about Matter present in our Surroundings.	

Specific Objectives (विशिष्ट लक्ष्य)	Instructional Aims & Objectives in terms of Behavioral Changes (पठनार्थक उद्देश्य व लक्ष्य के अर्थ में व्यवहारिक परिवर्तन के लक्ष्य)	Methods & Techniques (विधियाँ और कौशल)
Understanding	Students will be able to understand the facts of matter.	
Application	Students will be able to apply the knowledge of matter in daily life.	

- References to be used: (संदर्भ ग्रंथों के नाम)
1. NCERT, Science, Class VIII, Ranchi, 2022
 2. Mukherjee, R.C., Physical Chemistry, Ghanti Bhawan, 2017
 3. <https://www.careerlauncher.com>
 4. _____

Methods of Teaching: Lecture cum demonstration method

(विधि) Questioning method

Techniques & Skills of Teaching: Introduction Skill, Questioning Skill

(विधि तकनीक और कौशल)

Maxims of Teaching: known to unknown

(विधि सूत्र) easy to tough

Teaching Aids to be Used: Classroom equipments, Charts, model

(सहायक शिक्षण सामग्री विद्यमान उपयोग किया गया है)

Previous Knowledge Assumed: (पूर्वज्ञान प्रतिपाद)

Introduction: (प्रस्तावना)

S.No	Pupil Teacher's Activity (प्रश्नोत्तरों के रूप में)	Student's Activity (उत्तर देना)
1.	Matter is made up of ?	Atoms and molecules.
2.	Sugar is in which state ?	Solid state.
3.	Water is in which state ?	Liquid state.
4.	Air is in which state ?	Gaseous state.
5.	These solids, liquids and gases are called ?	States of matter.

Declaration of the Topic: (विषय की घोषणा)

Pupil Teacher's Activity (प्रश्नोत्तरों के रूप में)	Student's Activity (उत्तर देना)	Black-Board Summary Topic (संक्षेप में विषय)
After getting proper answers of the introductory question pupil-teacher will declare that today we are going to discuss the topic "Matter in our Surroundings".	Students will listen carefully and note it down in their notebook.	

DETAILED LESSON PLAN

Lesson Plan No. 2

Principal Teacher's Name: Sheekishaba Mahale Roll No.: 14 Date: _____
 (प्र. अध्यापक का नाम) (अनुक्रमांक) (दिनांक)

Name of the School: Keshavnagar Gurukul Gurukul school Class & Sec: _____
 (संस्थान का नाम) (कक्षा और विभाग)

Subject: Chemistry Age: _____ Period: _____ Duration: _____
 (विषय) (वय) (काल) (काल)

Lesson taught yet: Physical nature of Matter Time: _____
 (क्या इस परीक्षा तक पढ़ा) (काल)

Topic: Matter in Our Surrounding Sub-Topic: States of Matter Can matter change its state?
 (विषय) (उप-विषय)

Aims & Objectives (लक्ष्य एवं उद्देश्य)	Instructional Aims & Objectives in terms of Behavioral Changes (आचारिक परिवर्तन के रूप में उद्देश्यनात्मक लक्ष्य एवं उद्देश्य)	Methods & Techniques (विधियाँ और उपकरण)
	① To create interest among students in the field of science.	
General Aims (सामान्य उद्देश्य)		
	② To develop scientific attitude among students.	
	③ To develop logical and intellectual abilities among students.	
Specific Objectives (विशेष उद्देश्य)		
Knowledge	Students will be able to get knowledge about the matter present in our surrounding.	

Specific Objectives (विशिष्ट लक्ष्य)	Instructional Aims & Objectives in terms of Behavioral Changes (पठनार्थक, परिष्कृत व स्वतंत्र व अनुसंधानार्थक लक्ष्य एवं उद्देश्य)	Methods & Techniques (विधियाँ और कौशल)
Understanding	Students will be able to understand the facts of matter.	
Application	Students will be able to apply the knowledge of matter in daily life.	

References to be used: (संदर्भ ग्रंथों का विवरण देना)
 1. J.C.E.R.T., Science, Class ^{VIII} ~~IX~~, Ranchi, 2022
 2. Pathania, Sharma, Puri, Principles of Physical Chemistry, Vikas Publishing Co., 2021
 3. <https://byjus.com>

Methods of Teaching: (शिक्षण विधियाँ) Lecture cum demonstration method.
 Questioning method

Techniques & Skills of Teaching: (शिक्षण तकनीक और कौशल) Questioning Skill
 Reinforcement Skill

Maxims of Teaching: (शिक्षण सूत्र) known to unknown facts
 easier to tough

Teaching Aids to be Used: (सहायक शिक्षण सामग्री जिसका उपयोग किया गया है) Classroom equipments, model, charts etc.

Previous Knowledge Assumed (पूर्वज्ञान परिक्षण)

Introduction: (प्रस्तावना)

S.No	Pupil Teacher's Activity (प्रश्नोत्तर के तहत)	Student's Activity (उत्तर लिखें)
1.	Water can exist in how many states?	Ans 1) Water exists in three states.
2.	How ice melts into water?	Ans 2) On increasing the temperature, the kinetic energy increases and particles move freely. Solid
3.	How water is converted to gas?	melts & is converted to liquid.
4.	How water gets freeze into ice?	Ans 3) by the process of evaporation.

Declaration of the Topic (प्रस्तावना)

Pupil Teacher's Activity (प्रश्नोत्तर के तहत)	Student's Activity (उत्तर लिखें)	Black-Board Summary Topic (संक्षेप में विषय)
After getting proper answers of the questions, pupil teacher will declare that today we are going to discuss the topic "can matter change its state?".	Students will listen carefully and note it down in their notebook.	

DETAILED LESSON PLAN

Lesson Plan No. 3

Pupil Teacher's Name: Sheelakesha Mahato Roll No.: 14 Date: _____
 (अभ्यासकर्ता का नाम) (अनुक्रमांक) (दिनांक)

Name of the School: Kasturba Gandhi Girls School Class & Sec: _____
 (स्कूल और विभाग)

Subject: Chemistry Age: _____ Period: _____ Duration: _____
 (विषय) (वय) (काल) (अवधि)

Lesson taught yet: Can matter change its state? Time: _____
 (किस तक पढ़ाया हुआ पाठ) (समय)

Topic: Matter in Our Surrounding Sub-Topic: Effect of change of pressure
 (सौर्भिक) (उप-सौर्भिक)

Aims & Objectives (सम्य एव उद्देश्य)	Instructional Aims & Objectives in terms of Behavioral Changes (व्यवहारगत परिवर्तन के सम्बन्ध में अनुपेक्षित साम्य एव उद्देश्य)	Methods & Techniques (विधियाँ और कौशल)
General Aims (सामान्य उद्देश्य)	① To create interest among students in the field of science.	
	② To develop scientific attitude among students.	
	③ To develop logical & intellectual abilities among students.	
Specific Objectives (निश्चित उद्देश्य)	Students will be able to get knowledge about the matter present in our surrounding.	

Specific Objectives (विशिष्ट उद्देश्य)	Instructional Aims & Objectives in terms of Behavioral Changes (आचारगत परिवर्तन के संदर्भ में अनुदेशनात्मक उद्देश्य एवं उद्देश्य)	Methods & Techniques (विधियाँ और कौशल)
Understanding	Students will be able to understand the parts of matter.	
Application	Students will be able to apply the knowledge of matter in daily life.	

References to be used: (संदर्भ ग्रन्थों का विवरण दें)
 1. NCERT, Science, Class VIII, Ranchi, 2022
 2. Lee-D.J., Concise Inorganic Chemistry, Wiley Publications, 2014
 3. Wiley Publications, 2014
 4. https://www.vedantu.com

Methods of Teaching: (विधि विधियाँ)
 ① Lecture cum demonstration method.
 ② Questioning method.

Techniques & Skills of Teaching: (शिक्षण तकनीक और कौशल)
 ① Questioning Skill
 ② Skill of Stimulus Variation

Maxims of Teaching: (शिक्षण सूत्र)
known to unknown facts
easier to tough

Teaching Aids to be Used: (सहायक शिक्षण सामग्री जिसका उपयोग किया गया है)
classroom equipments & charts, model etc.

Previous Knowledge Assumed (पूर्वज्ञान मंडितम्)

Introduction: (प्रस्तावना)

S.No.	Pupil Teacher's Activity (पुस्तकालय कार्य)	Student's Activity (पुस्तकालय कार्य)
1.	Why there is difference in various states of matter?	Ans1) It is due to the difference in the distance between the constituent particles.
2.	What will happen when we compress a gas?	
3.	What happens when we apply pressure and reducing temperature?	Ans2) Particles will come closer.

Declaration of the Topic (प्रवक्तव्यम्)

Pupil Teacher's Activity (पुस्तकालय कार्य)	Student's Activity (पुस्तकालय कार्य)	Black-Board Summary Topic (पुस्तकालय कार्य)
After getting proper answers of the questions, pupil teacher will declare that today we are going to discuss the topic 'effect of change of pressure?'	Students will listen carefully and note it down in their notebooks.	Ans3) Changes a gas into liquid, then into solid.

Presentation : (प्रस्तुति) 1

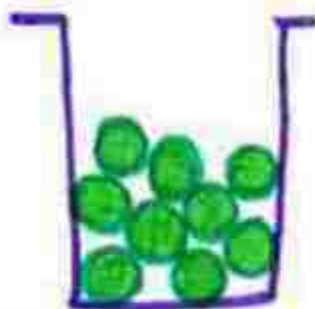
Teaching Points/Steps (शिक्षण बिंदु / चरण)	Behavioral Changes in terms of Instructional Objectives (व्यवहारगत उद्देश्यों के संदर्भ में शिक्षण लक्ष्य परिवर्तन)	
	Pupil-Teacher's Activity (छात्र-शिक्षक-क्रिया)	Student's Activity (छात्र-क्रिया)
Physical Nature of Matter?	<p>Developing Question</p> <p>Q1) Matter is made up of ?</p>	Students will listen carefully and note it down in their notebook.
Explanation	<p>Matter can be defined as a substance that occupies space and has mass. It is made up of particles that are very small in size and have space between them.</p>	Students will listen carefully and note it down in their notebook.
Comprehensive Test	<p>Q1) Why solids have definite shape?</p> <p>Q2) How do liquids flow?</p> <p>Q3) Similarity between liquids & gases.</p>	<p>Ans) It is because of the strong intermolecular force.</p>

Teaching Strategies/Skills Teaching Aids and Activities
(गुरु: शिष्य/शिष्या, शिष्य/शिष्या या शिष्या)

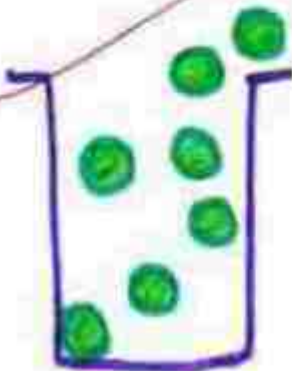
Chalk Board Summary
(चुम्बक बोर्ड सारांश)



SOLID



LIQUID



GAS

Ans 2 > Liquids flow because the particles in a liquid are not very tightly bound and have high intermolecular spaces between them.

Ans 3 > Both gases and liquids do not have a fixed shape.

Recapitulation: (सुनावणी)

Teaching Points/ Steps (शिक्षण बिन्दु / चरण)	Pupil- Teacher's Activity (छात्राचार्य-कार्य)	Student's Activity (छात्र-कार्य)	Chalk Board Summary (चॉकबोर्ड सारांश)
Revision Test	① Chalk is in which state?	Ans 1) Solid state	<div style="background-color: black; color: white; padding: 10px;"> Ans 3) Gaseous state. </div>
	② Milk is in which state?	Ans 2) liquid state	
	③ Water vapour is in which state?		

Evaluation: (परीक्षा)

Teaching Points/ Steps (शिक्षण बिन्दु / चरण)	Pupil- Teacher's Activity (छात्राचार्य-कार्य)	Student's Activity (छात्र-कार्य)	Chalk Board Summary (चॉकबोर्ड सारांश)
Intelligence achievement knowledge Test	In the absence of time, the teacher will bring some objective questions already written on BB cloth & instruct the student to write in notebook.	Students will listen carefu- lly and note it down in their notebook.	<div style="background-color: black; color: white; padding: 10px;"> ① Solid state ② liquid state ③ Gaseous state. </div>

Home Assignment : (घरकार्य)

Long Question

Signature of the Student

Presentation : (प्रस्तुतीकरण) 2

Teaching Points/Steps (शिक्षण बिन्दु / चरण)	Behavioral Changes in terms of Instructional Objectives (अनुदेशनात्मक उद्देश्यों के संदर्भ में व्यवहारगत परिवर्तन)	
	Pupil-Teacher's Activity (छात्र-गुरुक-क्रिया)	Student's Activity (गुरु-क्रिया)
Can Matter change its State?	Developing Questions Q.1) How matter change its state?	Students will listen carefully and note it down in their notebook
Explanation	Changing states of matter occur when matter loses or absorbs energy. The increased kinetic energy pushes particles far enough that they change form.	Students will listen carefully and note it down in their notebook.
Comprehensive Test	Q1) How water vapour is converted into water? Q2) How, By, what process gas is directly converted to solid state?	Ans 1) By the process condensation, water vapour is converted to water. Ans 2)

Teaching Strategies/Skills Teaching Aids and Activities
(विद्यार्थन नीतिवर्ती/कीमती, शिक्षण सामग्री एवं क्रियाएँ)

Class Board Summary
(सामग्रीय सारांश)



Ans 2) When a substance is directly converted from its gaseous state to solid state, the process is known as deposition.

Recapitulation: (पुनरावृत्ति)

Teaching Points/ Steps/शिक्षण बिन्दु /सोपान)	Pupil- Teacher's Activity (छात्रश्यापक-क्रिया)	Student's Activity (छात्र-क्रिया)	Chalk Board Summary (सुवर्णमल्ल सारांश)
Revision Test :	① How does evaporation cause cooling?	Ans 1) The particles of liquid absorb energy from the sun when they are wearing cotton clothes in summer.	Ans 2) Cotton is a water absorber helps in absorption of perspiration.
	② Why should we wear cotton clothes in summer?	Ans 2) The particles of liquid absorb energy from the sun when they are wearing cotton clothes in summer.	

Evaluation: (मूल्यांकन)

Teaching Points/ Steps/शिक्षण बिन्दु /सोपान)	Pupil- Teacher's Activity (छात्रश्यापक-क्रिया)	Student's Activity (छात्र-क्रिया)	Chalk Board Summary (सुवर्णमल्ल सारांश)
Intelligence achievement knowledge Test :	In the absence of time, the teacher will bring some objective question on BB cloth & instruct students to write in their notebook.	Students will listen carefully and note it down in their notebook.	→ water absorber → absorption → perspiration

Home Assignment : (गृहकार्य)

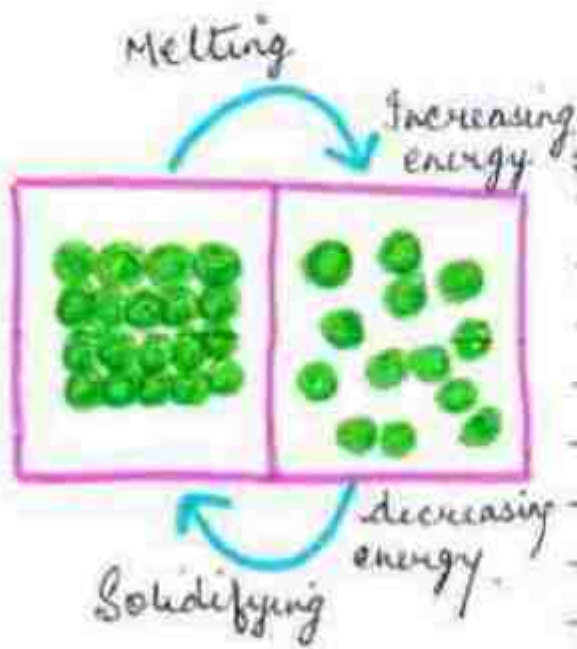
Signature of the Student

Presentation : (प्रस्तुतिकरण) 3

Teaching Points/Steps (शिक्षण बिंदु / चरण)	Behavioral Changes in terms of Instructional Objectives (अनुदेशनात्मक लक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में व्यवहारगत परिवर्तन)	
	Pupil-Teacher's Activity (छात्र-शिक्षक-क्रिया)	Student's Activity (पत्र-क्रिया)
Effect of change of pressure	<p>Developing questions</p> <p>Q1) What happens when we change the pressure?</p>	<p>Students will listen carefully and note it down in their notebook.</p>
Explanation	<p>When pressure is applied on gas, it compresses to liquid and when pressure is increased on liquid, it becomes solid. The effect of pressure on solid is negligible.</p> <p>Gas → liquid → solid.</p>	<p>Students will listen carefully and note it down in their notebook.</p>
Comprehensive Test	<p>Q1) By what process liquid is converted to solid?</p> <p>Q2) What is dry ice?</p>	<p>Ans 1) By the process of 'solidification'.</p>

Teaching Strategies/Skills Teaching Aids and Activities
(सिखने की रणनीतियाँ/कौशल, शिक्षण साधन और गतिविधियाँ)

Chalk Board Summary
(संक्षेप में सारांश)



Ans 27 Dry ice is the solid form of CO_2 . It is used for temporary refrigeration as CO_2 and sublimates directly from solid state to the gas state.

Recapitulation: (सुवर्णरश्मि)

Teaching Points/ Steps(विद्यार्थी विद्यु /सोपान)	Pupil- Teacher's Activity (पुस्तक-विद्यु)	Student's Activity (विद्यु-विद्यु)	Chalk Board Summary (सुवर्णरश्मि विद्यु)
Revision Test	① Name the process by which ice changes to water.	Ans 1) The process is "melting".	1) melting 2) evaporation
	② Name the process by which water changes to vapour.	Ans 2) The process is "evaporation".	

Evaluation: (सुवर्णरश्मि)

Teaching Points/ Steps(विद्यार्थी विद्यु /सोपान)	Pupil- Teacher's Activity (पुस्तक-विद्यु)	Student's Activity (विद्यु-विद्यु)	Chalk Board Summary (सुवर्णरश्मि विद्यु)
Intelligence achievement knowledge Test	In the absence of time, the teacher will bring some objective questions on BB cloth and instruct students to write in their notebook.	Students will listen carefully and note it down in their notebook.	1) melting 2) evaporation

Home Assignment : (सुवर्णरश्मि)

Signature of the Student

Maintaining of school
library records and
interaction with librarian
for their work.

Fast's

The word library comes from the latin word "libraria" which means "bookshop".

Library is connected with a school and used by the students, teachers and staff of that school is called a school library.

According to John Dewey, "School library is the heart of the school. It not only deals with the children who are eager to read, but also with backward children who read with difficulty and so required verbal aids and all kinds of incentives to study."

→ It provides suitable documents.

→ It makes available text books & other additional reading material.

→ The picture books with bold and large fonts to create the interest of children in reading.

→ It helps reference books, dictionaries etc.

→ It provides books of simple and meaningful stories of classics, panchatantra animals and birds to give moral values and ethics to children.

Types of Libraries:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| i) Public library | v) University library |
| ii) Academic library | vi) Special library |
| iii) School library | vii) National library |
| iv) College library | |

Aims & Objectives of Library

- To develop reading habit.
- To break the monotony.
- To refresh students.
- To help students in learning by issuing the books.
- Systematic arrangements.
- To preserve and maintain the books.
- To create proper atmosphere.
- To enable the students to know the basic rules of the library.
- To help the teachers.
- It develop self-learning skills of students.
- It nurtures good moral values and principles in the children.

School library is one of the most important and integral part of modern school. Library can be considered as a store-house of knowledge.

Physical
Activities



Relay Race

Tie Race



Frog Race

Tie Race



To aware students

about physical fitness

exercise, yoga etc.



Exercise
and Yoga
of class VI,
VII, & VIII.

The first benefit of physical education is that it teaches ethical traits that students need to thrive in this competitive world.

→ Physical fitness is the key ingredient for a healthy lifestyle. This is why physical education is an important element in most schools. When students have regular fitness activities as part of their daily regimen, they stay fit and healthy. Regular physical activities daily help in better absorption of nutrients in the body & also helps in improving cardiovascular health and developing muscular strength.

→ Most physical activities that students do in schools are related to higher levels of concentration which in turn help with better behaviours.

→ During the physical education class, they learn to cooperate through various group activities and get a sense of identity from each other as well as of the team.

To know different laboratory
in school (maintainance,
structure of laboratory, and
equipment / apparatus available
in laboratories)

There are basically four types of science laboratories are :-

(a) Physics laboratory which should consist of :

- (i) Laboratory
- (ii) Store - cum - preparation room.
- (iii) Bankroom.

(b) Chemistry laboratory which should consist of :

- (i) Laboratory
- (ii) Store - cum - preparation room
- (iii) Balance room.

(c) Biology laboratory which should consist of :

- (i) Laboratory
- (ii) Store - cum preparation room
- (iii) Museum.

(d) Home Science Laboratory which should consist of :

- (i) Laboratory
- (ii) Store.

On the basis of the empirical study, 99.36 sq. m. for each of the three science laboratory and 83.49 sq. m. for home science laboratory.

Every school must have a very well-equipped laboratory and science rooms so as to facilitate classroom instruction and to create an interest in students towards the subject.

A preparation room is used for the assembly of apparatus to be used in a laboratory. Apparatus that is not frequently used or that has been specially fitted up for an unfinished experiment can be kept there.

It should be used for keeping tools, glass tubes and glass rods in current use, stirrups and terminals, wires etc, which science teachers need.

The Chemistry laboratory should be on the ground floor and should be placed on the side of the school away from prevailing wind. Windows should be provided along two opposite sides of a laboratory and there should be ventilation.

A laboratory should have shelves, cupboards, a long bench, a long blackboard and wall-space for the display of pictures, charts and diagrams. There should be adequate water supply in laboratories. Besides, there should be suitable arrangements for supply of gas and drainage.

A science laboratory should have two doors, preferably one at either end, opening outwards, so that in case of fire or other emergencies those in the room may leave it without danger or confusion.



Infrastructure of the School.

4TH WEEK



Prepare report on :

→ Availability of finance / donation

→ Transportation system .

→ Infrastructure

→ Teacher - student ratio etc .

AVAILABILITY OF FINANCE

Public financing of education, to a large extent, depends on the policy and budgetary priorities for education. In order to assess the adequacy of the prevailing quantum of public financing for the sector, it is useful to have a rough estimate of how much the government should spend on financing quality education, taking into account the existing policy framework for public provisioning of education. Though available literature shows light on the quantum of public resources required for education, relevant data on how much the Union and State Govt. are spending on education is not available in a timely manner.

Take a suggestion
for improvements in
overall activities
of school.

Improvements :

- Technology Usage
- Teacher Training
- Cultural Activities
- Motivational Guests
- Student Counselling
- School Maintenance
- Parent-Teacher Communication
- Activities Outside Classroom.
- Campaigns
- Sports Activities and Clubs.
- An engaging environment
- Communication of Needs.
- A positive atmosphere

Push 13

Know about maintaining
school records.

→ Preparation and Publication of
school results.

→ Income — Expenditure records.

Principal of a school is the ultimate most responsible person for maintaining school records. However, it would be practically impossible for him/her to do so alone.

Hence, clerical staff and teachers assist him/her in the maintenance of school records.

- (i) Keep all records up-to-date.
- (ii) Keep a list of all registers maintained in the school. Give a serial no. to all registers and indicate along with name of the register in the above-mentioned list.
- (iii) ~~Each~~ Each record should be accurate, reliable & valid.
- (iv) Attendance Register
- (v) The School Calendar
- (vi) Teacher's Attendance Register
- (vii) Cash book

The proper functioning of the system and to streamline all matters in the school, proper record maintenance is required.

→ The school record is the back-bone of the school history.

→ It contains all sorts of information about school and the activities performed in it.

Organisation of Cultural activities.

Importance of cultural activities in school is the innermost core that shapes everything that goes on inside a school. It forms not only the base but is also reflect the end result of various activities.

Culture of a school has the power to make or break it.

Psychologist R.S. Barth says, "the cultural activities in school has far more influence on the life and learning of students in the campus than the department of education, the school board, or even the best principal can probably have."

Report on suggestion for
betterment of school activities.

→ Diagnostic classes for students.

→ Faculty Improvement programmes.

→ Different level of teaching
behaviour.

Suggestions for the betterment of school activities are:-

- (i) Enhancing the School's Appearance.
→ Beautify the School.
- (ii) Start a Garden.
- (iii) Paint a mural.
- (iv) Lead a campaign to make the school grounds healthier.
- (v) Improving Opportunities
- (vi) Boost activities and clubs.
- (vii) Make the school more engaging.
- (viii) Encourage healthy eating.
- (ix) Making school inclusive
→ let everyone join in.
→ Be nice to new people.
→ Don't badmouth others.
→ Don't accept bullying.
→ Gathering Support.

B.B.M. B.Ed. COLLEGE

SARDAHA, CHAS, BOKARO (JHARKHAND)-827013

Recognized by NCTE & Affiliated to Binod Bihari Mahto Koyalanchal University, Dhanbad , Jharkhand & J.A.C. Ranchi

Email id- bbmbedcollege2010@gmail.com



Observation Schedule cum Rating Scale


OBSERVATION SCHEDULE CUM RATING SCALE
SKILL OF QUESTIONING

Name of the Pupil-Teacher: Nitesh Kumari
 Roll No.: 28 Class: B.Ed
 Subject: Biological science Sub-Topic: Cell
 Teaching Duration: 5 min Date: 22/09/22

Components	Frequencies						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Questions were grammatically correct. (वाक्यरचना की दृष्टि से प्रश्न उपयुक्त थे)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Questions were relevant to the topic. (प्रश्न सौंपक से सम्बन्ध थे)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Questions were specific. (प्रश्न विशेष थे)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Questions were concise. (प्रश्न संक्षिप्त थे)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Questions were put with proper speed and pause. (प्रश्न उचित गति और विराम में रखे गये थे)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Questions were put with proper voice. (प्रश्न उचित आवाज में पूछे गये थे)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Questions were not repeated unnecessary. (अनावश्यक रूप से प्रश्नों को दोहराया गया)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Response to the question were not repeated. (प्रश्नों के उत्तर दोहराए नहीं गए)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
9. Teacher put sufficient number of questions in the lesson. (शिक्षक ने पाठ में पर्याप्त मात्रा में प्रश्न रखे)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

Points on the Rating Scale are :-

- 0 Not at all
- 1 Satisfactory
- 2 Average
- 3 Good
- 4 Very Good
- 5 Excellent
- 6 Outstanding


Signature of Supervisor

B.B.M. B.Ed. COLLEGE

SARDAHA, CHAS, BOKARO (JHARKHAND)-827013

Recognized by NCTE & Affiliated to Binod Bihari Mahto Koyalanchal University, Dhanbad , Jharkhand & J.A.C. Ranchi

Email Id- bbmbedcollege2010@gmail.com



Action Research



बिनोद बिहारी महतो कोयलांचल विश्वविद्यालय, धनबाद
Binod Bihari Mahto Koyaanchal University, Dhanbad

In Partial fulfillment & requirements

For the degree of
Bachelor of education

Session 2020-2022



B.B.M B.Ed. College, Sardaha, Chas, Bokaro

Approved by NCTE, New Delhi & Recognized by B.B.M.K.U Dhanbad

Action - Research

JK

Supervisor

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Qual: M.Sc., M.Ed

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Submitted by Pupil Teacher

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College Roll No.: 03

Name of Paper: Action - Research

Rainbow

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I Sabita Kumari would like to express my deepest thank to my prof. Gayatri Ma'am as well as principle Ma'am of S.S + 2 High School Kasmar who gave me the golden opportunity to do this wonderful project on Action Research on the topic low achievements of students in science. I am really thankful to them for provided me the possibility to complete this project. I would also like to my colleagues who helped me alot in finishing this project within the time.

Action - Research Method

Topic - Low achievement in science of class - IX in S.S + 2 High School Kasmar.

Rational of the study -

The Rational of the study is to find out that, why there is low achievement in science particularly in class - IX students of S.S + 2 High school.

Statement of the Problem :-

The problem accuses are as follows :-

- Lack of previous knowledge
- Lack of attention in the class
- Irregular attendance in the class
- Traditional Method of teaching.

Objective of the research study :-

The objective of the research study is to determine the problem cause which influence the problem of low achievement of science and to find out some immediate strategies and measures to tackle the problem -

- ① The study is about the poor achievement of the students.

- ② To find out the reasons for the poor achievements of the students.
- ③ To enhance the attendance of the students in the class.
- ④ To develop the current teaching techniques.

Operational Definition :-

Science :- It is the pursuit and application of knowledge and understanding of the natural and social world following a systematic methodology based on evidence.

Students :- Those persons who are formally engaged in learning especially one enrolled in school or college.

Achievement :- To gain something, usually by effort or skill.

Poor achievement :- Poor performance or bad outcomes.

Research Questions :-

- ① Why low achievement in science?
- ② Why don't student take interest in science.

- ③ Why don't students interact with teachers in classroom
- ④ Why don't student attend regular classes.

Hypothesis :-

The action hypothesis of this study can be mentioned as follows :-

- ① Increasing attendance of the students in the class, the achievement of the students can be developed.
- ② Previous knowledge of the subject helps the students to understand the subject better, so providing previous knowledge of the subject to the students.
- ③ Introduction of the Modern Method of the teaching (Child centered Method)
- ④ Teaching learning Material, the interest of the students in class and subject will increase.
- ⑤ Teachers training.

Review :-

Books

Baburdlu, ON; and Ram, J. (1992) "Normative Action Research". Organization Studies, Volume 13, Number 1, pp.19-3

R.M Gillies, "interaction in the cooperative classroom,"
"International journal of educational Research, vol 76,
p.p. 178 - 189, 2016

Sites :-

- <https://chasschools.org.in>
- <https://stackschool.com>
- <https://www.beingscientific.online>

Determination of the study :-

Hundred students used as sample. Main purpose of study is to identify that why there is low achievement in science.

This study also plays an important role by paying attention on what factor which student low achievement. Each of the students are given same question to answer.

Methodology :-

The present action research problem is poor achievement in science of class - IX in S-S+2 high school. The current study is related to solution of the problem taking the remedial measure

Research has used experimental method which include the pre-test, student's attendance and questionnaire.

Sampling :-

The selection of the sample is to be made on the low achievement in science in secondary level at S.S+2 High School Kasmar, Pokhara.

A sample of 100 students in class IX of S.S+2 High School, Kasmar Pokhara has taken.

Research Tools :-

Questionnaire :-

To obtain the data, the research administered a test (pre-test) as instrument of the research. In this written test the 100 students were given sample question.

The questionnaire consist of 10 questions provided the student assessing the students opinion about themselves.

Student Questionnaire :-

Name -

Class -

Section -

1. How much do you like social work?

not at all not much so-so fine

2. Do you go to school?

Everyday not everyday
4 days in a week 3 days in a week

3. Do you have problem with science subject?

no problem some problem
quite a few problem lots of problem

4. Which is your favourite subject in science?

Physics Chemistry
All of these

5. Do you feel that you get all the help that you need?

no never seldom
sometimes ~~yes, always~~

6. your teacher is helpful when you ask question?

not at all sometimes
usually Always

7. What is your previous grade in science?

90 to 80 80 to 70
70 to 60 60 to 50

⑧ Your teacher's classroom rules and ways doing things are fair?
 Not at all Usually Sometimes Always

⑨ How pleased are you with your own work?
 Not at all Very much Not much Fine

⑩ Are you good in science?
 yes not much No fine

Pre Test

On the basis of assumption that some students are poor in science. I conducted a pre test for selecting the students, whose achievement was very poor in science.

It is found that there are 61/79 students who present in pre-test. Again it is absent that there are students who were totally absent in the bees for long time. 7 students have left the school that is why there are 79 have taken as a subject of the study.

that conducting pre-test it is observed out of 61 students, 11 were absent and 19 students scored less than 50%. There are $(19+11) = 30$ students were taken as a target group for the study.

S. No.	Number of Students	Marks	Percentage of Students
1	1	9	60
2	2	9	60
3	3	5	33.33
4	4	6	40
5	5	8	52.33
6	6	3	20
7	7	7	46.66
8	8	7	46.66
9	9	4	26
10	10	5	39.33

Post Test :-

After providing suggestion and remedial measure a post test was conducted specially for those selected students who could not perform well in pre-test.

Number of students	Marks	Percentage of Success
1	15	100
2	14	93.33
3	10	66.66
4	11	73.33
5	13	86.66
6	09	60
7	10	66.66
8	10	66.66
9	10	66.66
10	12	80

Data Collection

Observation

There also the behaviours and different kinds of activities students are observed during morning assembly, daily classes activities, community activities. Besides there the class attendance, classwork homework etc. were observed properly and regularly gathered information.

Attendance register of student -

I have used attendance register as a tool of data collection regarding students attendance.

The attendance register of class - 12 is one of the most important source of data collection.

Evaluation Report card

It have used report card of students for data collection regarding the achievements or the problem faced by them.

Staff Analysis :-

In this study data are carefully collected from attendance register from pre-test and post test result. The tables were prepared on the basis of the present day.

Selection of the Target group :-

To select target group a test was conducted. There are 72 regular students in class X of S.S + 2 High school in the year 2022.

It is found that there were 61 out of 72 students were present, 11 were absent in pre-test. The total marks was 95 and the pass marks was fixed at 7. The marks obtained by the students are organised in the table as follows :-

Table - 1

S.no	Total no. of students	No. of students present in test	No. of students absent	No. of student scored > 30%	No. of Students scored < 30%	% gett < 30%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pre test	72	61	11	42	19	31

Post - test :-

After taken the proper remedial measure for the upliftment of the students, I have conducted post test to test their knowledge on the subject after consulting with head master on a particular data.

Table - 2

S.No.	Total No. of Students	No. of Students Present in test	No. of Student Absent	No. of student Scored >30%	No. of student Scored <30%	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Post test	30	30	0	29	01	96.66

S.no.	C-I (Marks)	F (Marks obtained)	C.F
01	0-3	06	06
02	4-7	13	13
03	8-11	24	24
04	12-15	8	8
05	16-19	06	06
06	20-23	03	03
07	24-27	01	01

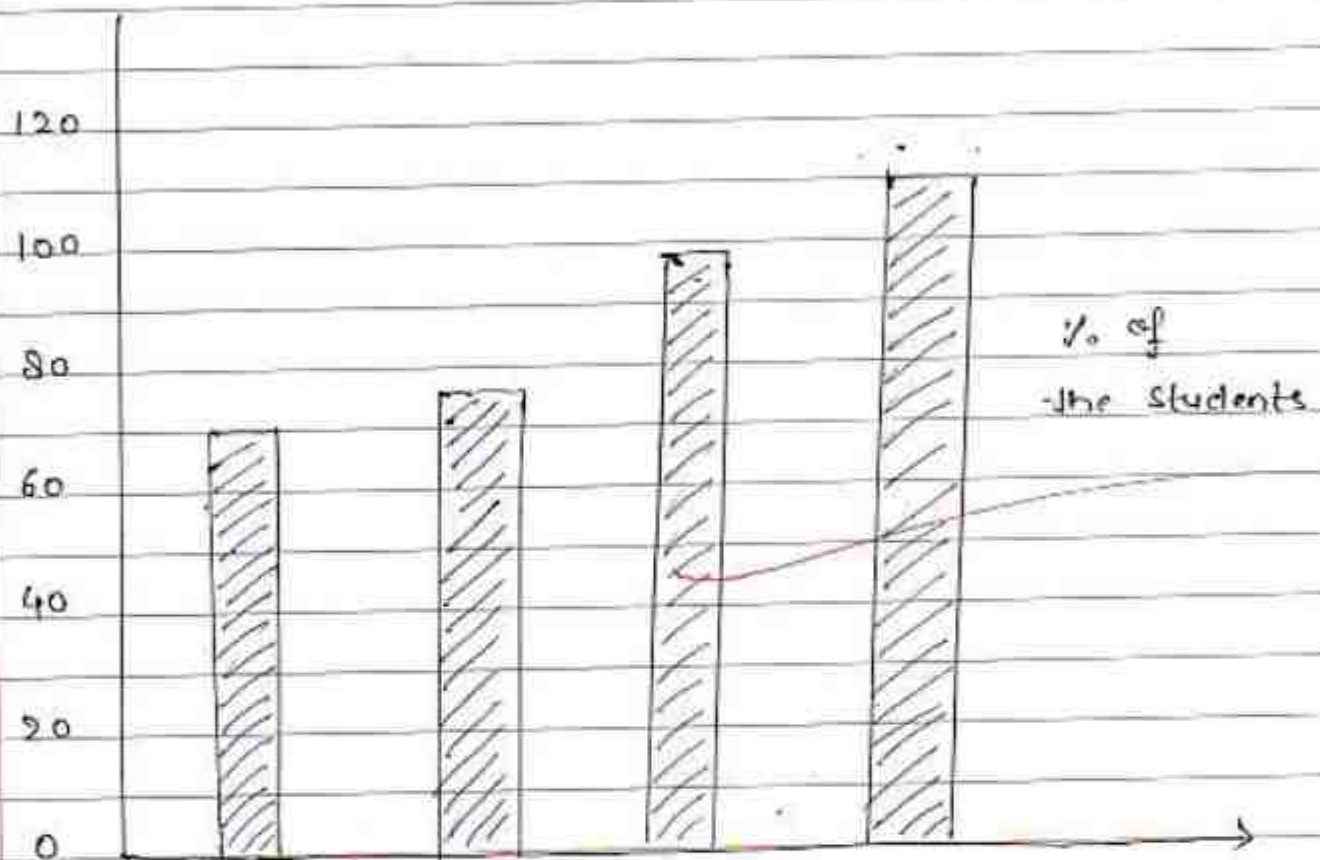
Conducting pre-test it was observed that out of 61, 19 students have secured less than 30%.

Comparison between pretest and post-test :-

We can compare the marks obtained in pre test and post test by the target group as below to check the development of the target group as a result taken to remedial measure :

S.no.	Roll no.	Marks obtain in pretest	Marks obtain in Post-test
1	2	A	23
2	4	A	20
3	10	01	18
4	15	04	14
5	16	02	17
6	17	A	14
7	18	A	10
8	20	06	9
9	31	04	11
10	39	A	17
11	35	5	14
12	44	6	18
13	46	A	11
14	49	A	16
15	52	02	10
16	55	05	8
17	56	A	12

Attendance - Report Card



Conclusion :-

It can be said that hypothesis of the study is correct. As after fixing the Remedial Measurement, the achievement of the students of class - IX in science are resolved.

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Tour

A
Assignment(s) on

TOUR FILE

Trip to Vishakhapatnam

Submitted to



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Submitted by Pupil Teacher

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Name of Paper:- **Tour File**

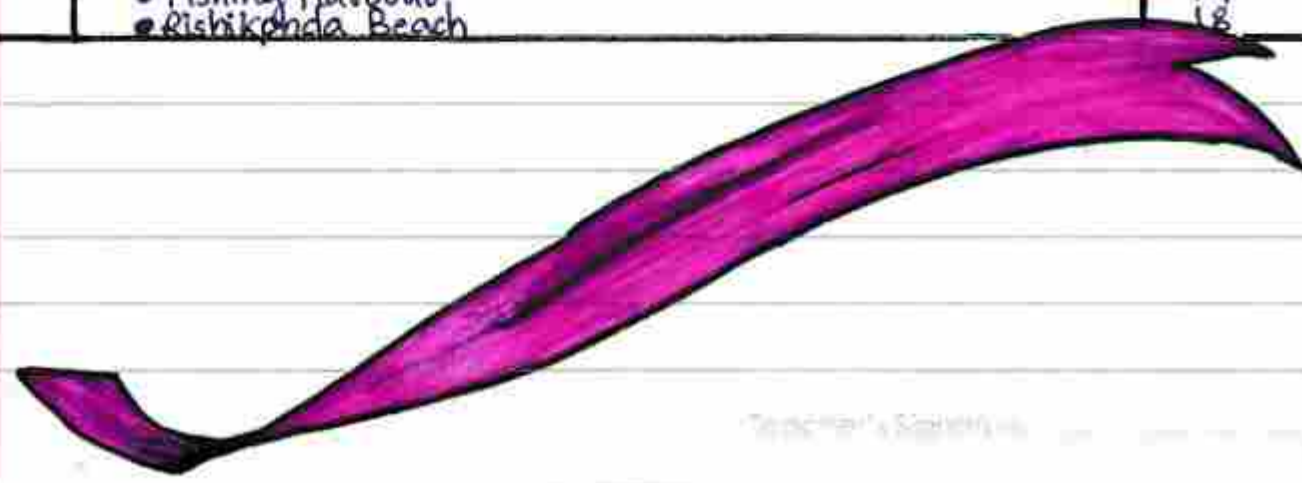
TOUR

FILE

TRIP TO VISHAKHAPATNAM

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Meaning of Excursion -

An excursion is a trip by a group of people, in this case for educational purposes. As a teaching format, it provides alternative learning strategies for students, adding variety that is beneficial for both students and teachers.

Excursions to pioneers, enterprises, or start-ups in the field of sustainability-driven entrepreneurship, more specially can help students understand the relevance of a sustainable economy and the need for alternative economic strategies.

Public transportation companies issue reduced price excursion tickets to attract business of this type.

Often these tickets are restricted to off-peak days or times for the destination concerned.

Short excursions for education or for observations of natural phenomena are called field trips. One-day educational field studies are often made by classes as extracurricular exercises, e.g. to visit a natural or geographical features.

The term is also used for short military movements into foreign territory, without a formal announcement of war.

Steps involved in preparation of Excursion—

→ Tasks before Excursion—

- To determine objectives of the excursion and explain them to students.
- To determine such objectives for an excursion which cannot otherwise be realised under classroom circumstances.
- To obtain approval of competent administrative officers regarding it.
- Guardians's approval and cooperation should be sought.
- Proper arrangement should be made for means of transport and communication.

→ Tasks during Excursion—

- Cooperation of the authorities at the tourist place should be obtained.
- Students' curiosity should be satisfied.
- It should be ensured that students do not harm or damage anything, and that they follow all rules.
- Discipline should be liberal but they should be followed in spirit.
- Students should be divided into groups of suitable sizes and a leader should be appointed for each of them.

Importance of Excursion --

"Nothing beats exciting hands-on experience to deepen learning. The magic of a field trip is not just the subject; it's the break in routine and adventure that opens up children's minds to new things."

- The main objective of conducting an Educational Excursion for students is to reinforce experiential and contextual learning. Further, the school organises planned visits to various places to enrich the students and to take learning beyond the four walls of the classroom.
- Excursions are a way of enhancing classroom learning by making real world connections. Travel expands your horizons and school life cannot be complete without the fun of educational excursions.
- These trips are tailor made to facilitate the students to know and understand the real, multicultural world, to reach out for information beyond the textbooks. Students achieve a higher level of critical thinking when they evaluate the own learning.

Three days in Vishakhapatnam

→ The Gem of South India, Vishakhapatnam with its ultimate blend of culture and modern heritage, hypnotizes everyone, whether an experience seeker, history lover or an adventure enthusiast.

With a history dating back to the 18th century and the status of the metro city, Visakhapatnam invites holidaymakers to enjoy a comfortable and promising stay.

→ From a long list of ancient monuments to pilgrimage sites, splendid valleys, gushing waterfalls, sandy beaches, amusement parks and shopping streets, the city has everything that you need to keep yourself occupied throughout the day.

→ You are sure to find something of your interest in Vishakhapatnam. It is indeed a worth-visiting place on your 3-days Vizag tour.

→ Situated on the east coast of Andhra Pradesh, the city, shortly known as Vizag offers the best of both modern and ~~the~~ traditional worlds.

The unmissable charm, breathtaking scenery, surreal setting and unseen wonders inspire you to visit this place any number of times, while the picturesque towns allow you to rejuvenate far away from the city.

→ There are many tourism places to explore on your 3-days to Vishakhapatnam. However, to make the most of your trip, you need to cover the most compelling attractions of the majestic city.

→ We ~~went~~ the students of B.Ed, of BBM B.Ed College, reached Vizag on 24th November, 2023. We had an excursion for three days ~~there~~ and we explored as many places as we can. We learnt a lot. As we all know that it is a place of tourist attraction so we visited ~~so~~ many places. We enjoyed, we clicked pictures and also we noted down the important points to be remembered. It was a wonderful experience. We returned home on 27th November.

Viewpoints

- a) Kailashgiri
- b) R.K Beach
- c) Yarcada Beach
- d) Arzaku Valley
- e) Borica Caves
- f) Narasimha Swami Temple
- g) Kurlurca Submarine Museum
- h) Aircraft Museum
- i) Fishing Harbour
- j) Rishikonda Beach



KAILASHGIRI

- Reaching an altitude of 360 feet and located on a picturesque hill with a fantastic view of the sea, Kailashgiri park offers a perfect treat to nature-lovers and passionate photographers. The major highlight of Kailashgiri Park is the statue of Lord Shiva and his wife Parvati. Other attractions such as Jungle Trails, Floral Clock, Shanku Chakra Nama and Shanti Aashrama add overall value to its artistic look. For children, there is a toy train, a play area and horse rides. For adults, there are paragliding activities with various entertainment options.
- It is preferred as picnic spot for families to have a great time and a favorite destination for film-makers to shoot a movie scene or a new song.



R.K Beach

- Ramakrishna Beach, also known as R.K Beach is situated on the east coast of Bay of Bengal in Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. It is located near Dolphin's Nose.
- The Beach is best known for the INS Kusura Submarine Museum, which preserves the Kalvari class submarine. The War memorial called "VICTORY AT SEA" at the shore of the beach was constructed as homage to soldiers of 1971 war.
- It is a very beautiful beach. Many shops and eateries were nearby. It is properly maintained. Lights on the trees, proper sitting arrangements for the tourists, cool breeze, and its amazing surrounding gives a natural feeling.



YARADA BEACH

- Yarada Beach is situated on the east coast of Bay of Bengal in Yarada, a village at a distance of 15 kms from Vishakhapatnam. This is a very picturesque beach in Andhra Pradesh.
- It is an entrancing site which is surrounded by hills on three sides and the Bay of Bengal on the fourth, covered with lush greenery and soft golden sands all over. It is an ideal location especially for the nature lovers.
- People get to view beautiful sunrise and sunsets on this coastline. This beach does not remain very crowded.
- This beach is one of the safest and cleanliest beaches in India at present. The area is covered with coconut and banana plantations.

- The superb scenery gives an ideal ~~backg~~ backdrop to the Yarada Beach. Tourists can relax and look at the waves emerging from the sea along with calm ambience. The beach is maintained so well and so many tourists come to experience its beauty from all over the world.
- The tourist can participate in various activities at the beach including taking a dip in the sea or making sand castles. One should try the local ~~delicac~~ delicacies which are present at the beach.
- The deep blue colour of the sea, when merged with the golden glow of the sand, makes the beach appear heavenly, and a trip to Yarada Beach was the best.



Araku Valley

- An unexplored hill station nestled in the heart of Andhra Pradesh, is the Araku Valley. Surrounded by foggy clouds, dense forests and mountain ranges of the Eastern Ghats, this famous attraction offers an idyllic retreat to all those who are planning to take a break from their monotonous routine.
- One of the most popular places to visit in Vishakhapatnam, the Araku Valley boasts of an excellent hilltop location with a serene setting where you can have the best time of your life while relaxing in a laid-back atmosphere.
- Owing to its waterfalls, enchanting streams and pleasant weather, the valley does not disappoint nature admirers at all.



BORRA CAVES

- Located in the Ananthagiri mandal of the Vishakhapatnam district in Andhra Pradesh are one of the largest caves of the country known as Borra Caves.
- Discovered by William King George of the Geological Survey of India, these one million year old caves attracts huge number of tourists every day and have become one of the major attractions of Vizag. Located at an elevation of 1400 m above sea level, these beautiful caves are a visual treat to the tourists.
- The villagers built a small temple outside the cave which is visited by the people coming here. Another popular belief is that the Shiva Lingam found here had a stone formation of cow above it and the udder of this cow is believed to be the source for Gosthani river that flows through the Vizag city.



- Borra Caves were formed as a result of the flow of Gosthani River on the limestone deposits. These caves are known for the breathtaking stalactite and stalagmite ~~formed~~ formations such as Shiva-Parvati, Rishi's Beard, Mother-Child, Crocodile, Human Brain, Tiger and Cow udder.
- Borra Caves are mainly inhabited by the bats that feed on flowers and fruits such as jamun, guava, mango etc. The caves, beautifully lit by the Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation give these caves an ~~ent~~ enchanting look.
- One of the major attractions of Vizag, Borra Caves is a must visit tourist destination. The various interesting formations, the beautiful lighting, the temple make these caves a popular tourist site in Vizag which should not be missed by anyone.



Narasimha Swami Temple

→ The Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy Temple or simply known as Yadadri or Yadagirigutta temple is a temple (Hindu temple) situated on a hillock in the small town of Yadagirigutta in the Yadadri Bhuvanagiri district of the Indian state of Telangana.

Yadadri temple is touted as Telangana's own Tirupati. The temple is dedicated to the God Narasimha, an avatar of Vishnu.

→ The temple was expanded and rebuilt between 2016 and March 2022. It is 65 km from Hyderabad.

→ The best time to visit Yadagirigutta is during the winter months, from November to February, when the weather is pleasant and mild.



SUBMARINE MUSEUM

- Submarine Museum also recognised as INS Kurnasub Submarine Museum, is the only museum in Asia that is inside an actual submarine, which served the Indian Navy for almost 31 years.
- It is situated near the War Memorial, the museum represents the lifestyle of people living underwater through several artefacts, pictures and articles. It gives an insight into how difficult it is for submariners to survive in the sea with limited space and resources.
- To enter the museum, you need to pay INR 40 per person for adults and INR 20 per person for children below 12 years. It is open for its visitors from 2:00 PM to 8:30 PM on all days of the week except on Monday.



TU 142 AIRCRAFT MUSEUM

- The TU 142 Aircraft Museum is a preserved Tupolev Tu-142 located in Visakhapatnam, in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. Built as part of Vizag city tourism promotion, it was formally inaugurated by President of India Ram Nath Kovind in December 2017.
- The aircraft served 29 years with the Indian Navy and had 30,000 hours of accident-free flying by the time of its retirement on 29 March 2017 at INS Rajali Anakapalle.
- The Government of Andhra Pradesh decided to preserve the aircraft in a museum. The project development cost was around ₹14 crores, which was funded by Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation.



FISHING HARBOUR

- One of the places to visit in Vishakhapatnam, the Fishing Harbour is one such place that remains over-crowded all the time. Spread over an area of 26 hectares, it was opened in the year 1976 and is under the control of Visakhapatnam Port Trust.
- Nestled on the east coast of the city, Fishing Harbour is considered as one of the largest fishing harbours in India that gives you a chance to witness the mesmerizing view of the Bay of Bengal. Here you can also enjoy a mix of sea, land and hills from a distance.
- You can enjoy a boat ride to make the most of ~~the~~ your visit at Fishing Harbour. It is perfect for people of all ages. You can have a unique and different experience.



Rishikonda Beach

- The most famous beach amongst locals and tourists in Vishakhapatnam is Rishikonda Beach. It is the cleanest beach in Vizag, the beach offers plenty of water activities for adventure lovers. It is a great base to try your hand at water skiing, windsurfing, kayaking, snorkelling and parasailing.
- The ultimate blend of beach's natural charm, ~~emerald~~ emerald greenery, golden sand and tidy waves is something you cannot ignore. Relax in the shade of sun or unwind under the parasols. In addition, the beach also ~~has~~ has various restaurants that serve your appetite with refreshing drinks alongside the coastline.
- Unlike other beaches, Rishikonda Beach can be sometimes crowded especially during peak hours.

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Village Survey Format

1. Village Profile-

[a] Name of the village- _____

[b] Block in which Village located _____

[c] Tehsil/ Sub division _____

[d] District _____

[e] Area _____

[f] Number of Household _____

[g] Population -

Total—(1) Density ----

(2) Sex Ratio ----

(3) Literacy Rate ----

2. Information Regarding Respondents.

(a) Name of the Respondents _____

(b) Name of the head of the Family _____

(c) Family type

(1) Nuclear

(2) Joint

(d) Family type or total number of family _____

Males

Females

Children....

I Boys

II girls

(d) Age wise population (in numbers)

(1) >14years

(2) 15-40

(3) 41-60

(4) <60

(f) Working structure (source of income)

I Non working

II Business

III Govt. service

IV Private service

V Cultivators

(g) Education:-

I illiterate

II primary

III middle

IV matriculate

V graduation

VI post graduation

(h)Caste

- i. UR
- ii. OBC
- iii. SC
- iv. ST

(I)Religion:-

- i. Hindu
- ii. Muslim
- iii. Sikh
- iv. Christian
- v. Other

(j)Income: - (Rs.....)

- i. >50,000
- ii. >30,000
- iii. >20,000
- iv. >10,000

(k)Health facilities:-

- i. Govt. hospital
- ii. Private hospital
- iii. Health sub. Centre
- iv. other

(l) Women's empowerment :-Name.....

- i. Earning job
- ii. Domestic work
- iii. Private job
- iv. Govt. job
- v. Business

(M) Drinking water facilities:-

- i. Pond/river
- ii. Supply water
- iii. Hand pump
- iv. wells
- v. tank

➤ Education of child:-

- a) No of child
- b) Male
- c) female

➤ No of children going to school:-

➤ What kind of toilet facilities does your household use:-

- i. Modern toilet(western)
- ii. Pit toilet(Indian)
- iii. Open

Sign. of respondent

Sign. of pupil teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

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EPC-2 & EPC-3

A
Assignment(s) on

EPC-2

Submitted to



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Supervisor

Name: Pankaj Kumar

Qual: M. Music

Desg: ASST. professor

Submitted by Pupil Teacher

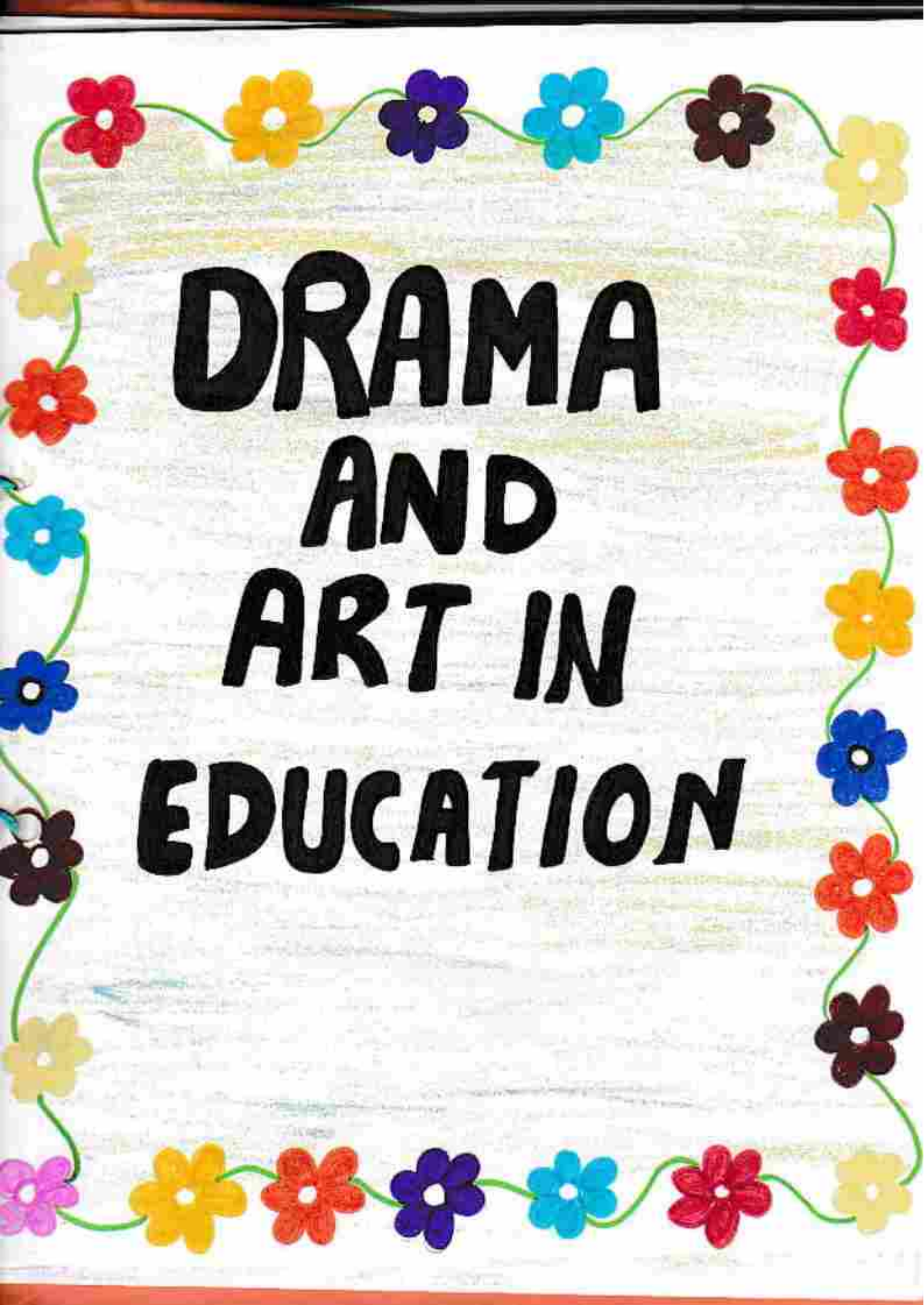
Name: Chandmuni Jamuda

College Roll No.: 19

Name of Paper: EPC-2

E
P 2
C





**DRAMA
AND
ART IN
EDUCATION**

Name	CHANDMUNI JAMUDA	Year	2021-23
Subject	EPC - II	Class	
Semester	IInd	Roll No.	19

I N D E X

Sr. No.	Experiment Description	Experiment Date	Submission Date	Remarks/Signature
1.	कला का अर्थ एवं इसका वर्गीकरण करें।			
2.	संगीत की परिभाषाएं तथा विशेषताएं लिखें।			
3.	विद्यालय में कला और नाटक शिक्षण के क्या उद्देश्य हैं?			
4.	भारतीय व्योम और उनका कलात्मक महत्व के बारे में बतायें ?			
5.	मान्यता प्राप्त भारतीय नृत्य कितने हैं, पांच के नाम लिखें।			
6.	कितनी दो तालों के बीच लिखें - दक्षरा, रूपक, त्रिताल, कहरवा।			

Q. कला का अर्थ एवं इसके वर्गीकरण करें

कला

कला एक विलक्षण शब्द है कला शब्द से तात्पर्य मानुष्य के मन की सृष्टी भावनाओं और हृदय की गहराइयों में स्थित भावनाओं को सुन्दर प्रकृति से है। इस नृत्थ में अनेक भाव होते हैं। नृत्थ करने समग्र कलाकार के मन में क्या-क्या हसी-मुस्का, लोभ इत्यादि भाव होते हैं। यह भाव कलाकार के नृत्थ में भी प्रकट होते हैं, इसे ही कला कहा जाता है।

कला शब्द की उत्पत्ति

कला शब्द कल धातु से बना हुआ है कल धातु का अर्थ सुन्दर से है। तथा इलम लो धातु भी लगता है जिसका अर्थ होता है प्राप्त करना। इस प्रकार दोनों धातुओं को मिला कर कला शब्द से तात्पर्य सुन्दरता को प्राप्त करने से है।

अंग्रेजी में कला शब्द के लिए Art प्रयोग किया गया। लॉट शब्द लैटिन शब्द आर्ट से बना है जिसका अर्थ शक्ति भाषा में रूपान्तर TEXVEN है।



इस शब्द का अर्थ बिल और विशेष
 निपुण है। इस प्रकार कई शब्द का
 अर्थ विशेष गुणों से निपुण है।

कला का परिभाषा

रविन्द्रनाथ टैगोर के अनुसार —

“जी सत्य और सुन्दर है वही ही कला”

अरस्तु के अनुसार —

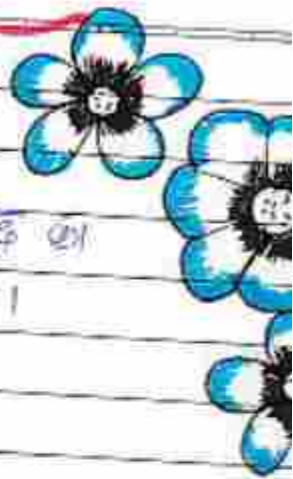
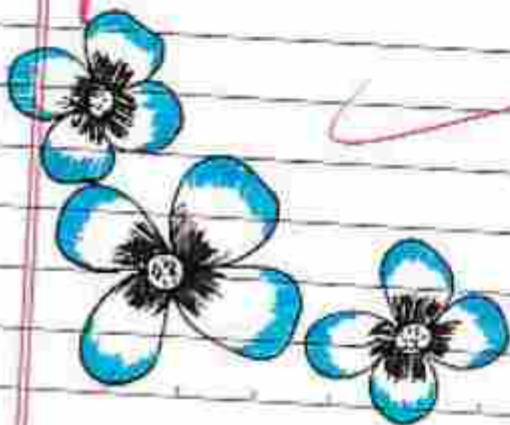
“कला हमारी प्रकृति से सुन्दर
 अनुभवों का अनुकूलन है।”

लॉटो के अनुसार —

“कला सत्य की अनुकृति है।”

फ्रायड के अनुसार —

“दमन वालनाओं का उग्र
 हुआ रूप ही कला है।”





चित्रकला



भारत से कला को योग साधना माना गया है।
कला हमारे विद्यालय का एक हस्त रूप है।
कला हमारे विद्यालय का एक हस्त रूप है।
जिसमें ये तीन योगधर्म सुनिश्चित हैं -
व्यक्तित्वविकास, छात्रों के विद्यालय और सुव्यवस्थापन।

कलाओं का वर्गीकरण

कलाओं को मात्र रूप में निम्न चित्र के अनुसार वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है -

- (i) चित्रकला
- (ii) मुक्तिकला
- (iii) धातुकला
- (iv) काष्ठकला
- (v) संगीतकला

(I) चित्रकला :- चित्रकला को प्रधान कला को शाखाओं में अष्टवर्गीय है। कला की इस शाखा में कलाकार अपने मन का काज पर आकलन है। इस कला में निम्न होने के लिए निम्नलिखित अर्थों को अर्थपूर्ण है। समस्त शिक्षा और कलाओं में प्रधान तथा सर्वाधिक चित्रकला को माना गया है। यह माना जाता है कि चित्रकला भौतिक, दैविक रूप आदिशाक्तिक मानना तथा सत्यम विषय और सुन्दरता की समन्वित रूप को अभिव्यक्ति है।

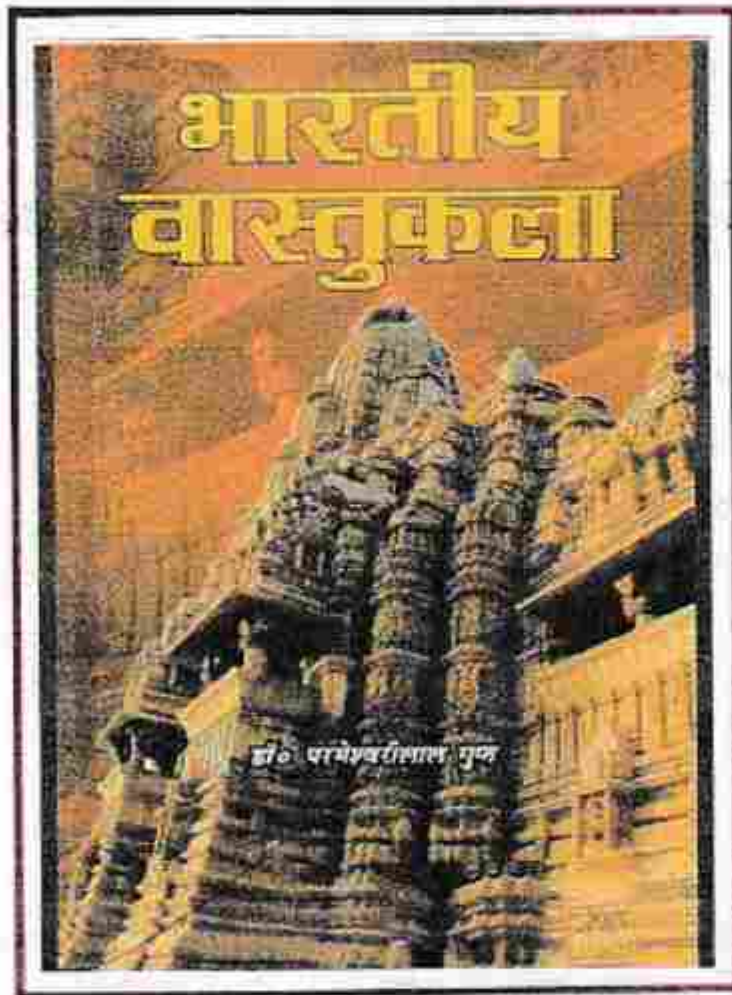




मुर्तिकला

रेखा, वक्र, कर्तव्य और अवलोकन इन चर्चों की सहजता से चित्र का स्वरूप निष्पन्न होता है। सामान्य रूप से प्राचीन काल में तीन प्रकार के चित्र बनते थे - विभिन्न चित्र पट-चित्र और फलक चित्र। आधुनिक चित्रकला में चैतन्य कला का स्थान प्रमुख है। आधुनिक चित्रकार कल्पना में पूर्ण विरवाण रचना है। भारत में अमृता श्यामल, सुदीर्घा, देवी, रजा, लता, एम. एच. हुसैन आदि सुविख्यात चित्रकार हैं।

(2) मूर्तिकला :- चित्रकला की तरह ही मूर्तिकला भी कला की एक अहमपूर्ण शाखा है। लेकिन कला की इस शाखा में भावों को लक्षण पर नहीं अपितु पत्थर या हार्न पर प्रदर्शित किया जाता है। इस कला में मिट्टी, पत्थर, हथका और अन्य हार्ड मटेरियल का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। भारत में मूर्तिकला की अत्यन्त प्रतिष्ठित माना जाता है। प्राचीन भारतीय मूर्तियों की मूर्तिकला पर समग्र विश्व आश्चर्य व्यक्त है और गुणवत्ता है। ब्रह्मरथ - कश्मिर भारत में मूर्तियों की शक्ति परमात्मा के विद्वत् स्वरूप को परिष्कृत करता है। भारतीय मूर्तिकला के तीन प्रमुख प्रकार हैं - धार्मिक, शाक और अलंकार। आधुनिक भारतीय मूर्तियों में देवी प्रजापति, हनुमान, अंबा और राम किरण की अग्रणी माना जाता है।



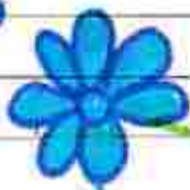
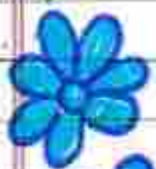
वास्तुकला

वालुक्का :- वालुक्का कला भी कला का मुख्य शाखा है। लेकिन इस कला में मौलिकता की जगह जगह दी गई है। इसलिए वालुक्का को अन्य कलाओं के बाद जगह दी गई है। इस कला में नारी वरकम वल्लुओं का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है जैसे - रंग, पेंसिल, चूना, स्पॉन्ज, सिरिया इत्यादि।

भारतीय वालुक्का के विकास का स्रोत हम ही रहता है। मुर्तिकला और चित्रकला को वालुक्का के अन्तर्गत ही स्थान दिया गया था। पुराने पुस्तकों, मन्दिरों आदि में लीना कलाएँ एक साथ मिलती हैं।

काव्यकला :- काव्यकला वह कला है जिसमें शब्दों का महत्व होता है। इसमें भी मौलिक वस्तुओं का महत्व नहीं दिया जाता है। जो भाव मन में झरते हैं उन्हें कवि अपने व्यक्त के द्वारा लिखते हैं और कौता इन भावों और शब्दों के सही आधारे सुमेल कर आनंद प्राप्त करता है।

काव्य में समुच्च भाव और विचार के साथ कुछ भी होता है, वही कुछ और काव्य की अस्मिता का पहचान है। इस कुछ और को विचारकों ने स्पष्ट करते हुए इसे चारुता या लौक्य कहा। चारुता या लौक्य पर विचार करते हुए





संगीतकला

यह कहा जाता है कि जो चेतना को अपनी और खास वह सुन्दर है - इसमें सौन्दर्य है।

वाल्मुक्या का सीधा-सीधा अर्थ है - "उन गवना की निर्मला कला अर्थात् निर्मल क्रिया ज्ञान है" वाल्मुक्या साधारण रूप में स्थान की कला माना जाता है। सुनीयोजित नगर - निवृत्ति, प्रकृति इत्यादि के इन सार्वजनिक रूप निजी संस्कृत, जल निचाल की नथियां प्रियु संस्कृत की वाल्मुक्या के महत्वपूर्ण उदाहरण है प्रमुख शास्त्रकारों ने "वस्तु" के तीन प्रकार की कलाओं को उल्लेख किया है - नागर, कृषि और वैशर । अन्य कलाओं के समान ही वाल्मुक्या का प्रत्यक्ष संबंध सौन्दर्य है।

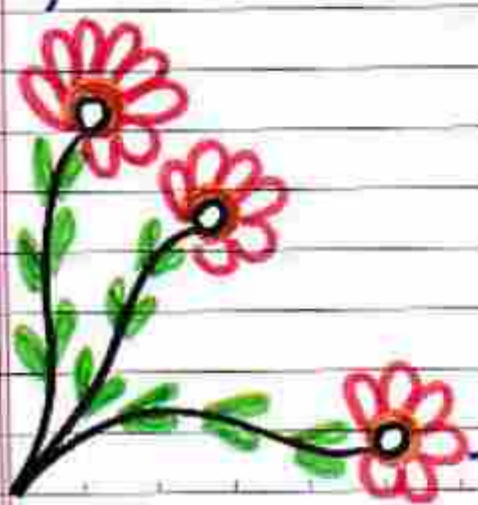
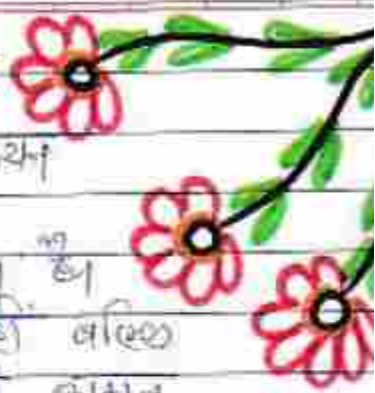
संगीतकला :- संगीत को कला में सबसे ऊंचा दर्जा दिया गया है। क्योंकि संगीत वह कला है जिसमें खोटी खोटी वस्तु को भी बहुत बारीकी के साथ ध्यान रखा जाता है इसमें गौण वस्तुओं को कम महत्व नहीं दिया गया है। अर्थात् जन के भाव को सुन्दर रूप में प्रकट किया जाता है। जो मुख्य और आनन्द की अनुभूति संगीत सुनने में मिलती है। वह कला जो दूसरी शाखाओं में नहीं मिलती इसलिए संगीत सबसे सर्वोच्च कला है। संगीत के विविध आराम है -

गायन, वादन व नृत्य । जब यह कला संगीत



के रूप में छत्रपति है तो कलाकार आत्म
 और वादन से स्वयं का ही नहीं
 क्षांतों का भी अभिमान कर देता है
 शृंगार केवल आनंदमात्र में ही नहीं बल्कि
 छा - पहिलों व पड़ - पौधों में भी अभिन
 रस भर देता है।

पूर्ण होती है। इस प्रकार कहा सौकर्य से
 है, किन्तु उन सभी का जन्म कहा से नहीं
 कहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त हर वह वस्तु जो
 कहा के द्वारा रखा जाती है वह सुन्दर है
 ऐसा अकरी नहीं है। सौकर्य का कल्पना
 शक्ति को रूचि पर निर्भर है जो वस्तु
 व्यक्ति को अपना पलक का भागी है नहीं
 उसे सुन्दर किन्तु है।





संगीत

व. संगीत का परिभाषा एवं विशेषताएं बताएं।

संगीत

संगीत शब्द 'गीत' में सम् उपसर्ग लगाकर बना है।
 'सम्' अर्थात् 'सहित' और 'गीत' अर्थात् 'गान'।
 गान के सहित वादन एवं संगठित क्रियाओं को
 स्पष्ट किया हुआ कार्य संगीत कहलाता है।

संगीत की व्युत्पत्ति 'सम्' व 'गाना'
 + क्त है अर्थात् 'गी' शब्द में 'सम्' उपसर्ग
 लगाने से यह शब्द बनता है, 'गी' का
 अर्थ है - 'गाना' और 'सम्' एक अव्यय है,

जिसका व्यवहार लयानता, लयानि, उच्छ्वसना, निकलना,
 आन्वित्य आदि को सुचित करने के लिए
 किया जाता है। अतः संगीत का अर्थ - 'उच्छ्वस,
 पूरा तथा आन्वित्यपूर्ण ढंग से गायन माना जा
 सकता है।

पश्चिमा में संगीत को लिए 'म्यूजिक'
 शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है। म्यूजिक शब्द
 की उत्पत्ति हीन शब्द 'Mousike' से आती है।

इस शब्द का मूल म्यूज (myse) शब्द में है।
 हीन प्रसंग में यह शब्द उन देवियों के लिए
 प्रयुक्त की जाती है जो विभिन्न धार्मिक कलाओं की
 अभिलेखी मानी जाती हैं। यही भी पहले 'म्यूज'
 संगीत कला की देवी को ही माना

जाता था।

संगीत की परिभाषा

भातखड़े जी के अनुसार -

" संगीत वाद्य तथा नृत्य इन तीनों कलाओं का समावेश 'संगीत' शब्द में होता है। यद्यपि तीनों कलाएं अलग-अलग हैं, किन्तु संगीत प्रधान होने के कारण तीनों का समावेश 'संगीत' में किया जाता है। "

संगीत चिन्तामणि के अनुसार -

" 'संगीत' एक व्यापक शब्द है। संगीत वाद्य और नृत्य तीनों मिलकर संगीत कहलाते हैं, जिसमें संगीत प्रधान, रूप है, वाद्य अथवा अनुकरण हैं और नृत्य अलग है, अर्थात् वाद्य संगीत का अनुकरण करता है और नृत्य वाद्य का। संगीत शब्द का प्रयोग परोक्ष तात्पर्यक है। "

उपर्युक्त परिभाषाओं के कारण हम यह समझते हैं कि संगीत अर्थानः गायन, वादन तथा नृत्य इन तीनों का संयोग ही 'संगीत' कहलाता है।

संगीत के तत्व

संगीत के तीन आवश्यक तत्व स्वर, लय तथा ताल माने गये हैं और इन्हें इन्हें इन्हें पुनः माना जाता है। नाद संगीत का स्रोत है।

(1) स्वर :- स्वरों की उत्पत्ति इलायत ध्वनि से होती जाती है। नादध्वनि जगत् सर्वम् से ही सम्पूर्ण संगीत की ध्वनि इसके नाद, श्रुति, स्वर एवं संगीत की धारणा पूर्ण हो जाती है। संगीत का मौलिक अवयव स्वर है जो आहत नाद से उत्पन्न होता है। संगीत आद्योगी अक्षर नाद से उत्पन्न वादक श्रुतियों में मुख्य श्रुतियों को स्वर कहते हैं।

(2) लय :- लय को संगीत का आवश्यक एवं महत्वपूर्ण तत्व माना गया है। लय के अभाव में संगीत का प्रयत्न संशयान्तरित अव्यवहार है। यदि संगीत के स्वर कपटली आभा विकसित हैं तो लय संगीत की जति प्रकाश कर आवृत्त एवं आकर्षणकारी बनती है।

(3) ताल :- संगीत में स्वर लय ताल के त्रिकोण महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। संगीत में समय नापने के साधन को ताल कहते हैं जो विभागों और मात्राओं के समूह से बना है। लय नापने के साधन को भी मात्राओं का समूह होता है, वह ताल कहलाता है। ताल लय को पुनः करने की प्रक्रिया है।



संगीत का धर्म

संगीत की विशेषताएँ

संगीत की निम्नलिखित विशेषताएँ हैं :-

(i) प्रकृति की आह्वान जिरा बरा एक है।
उपहार है। संगीत का अनायास-उपहार भी
यह जाना है।

(ii) प्रकृति की कोने-कोने में संगीत विद्यमान
है।

(iii) संगीत संस्कृति का सहकारी है।

(iv) संगीत आनन्द की अभिव्यक्ति है।

(v) स्वर एवं ताल का आनन्दों की अभिव्यक्ति
है।

(vi) संगीत प्रभाव - महान तथा बनी है।
है।

(vii) संगीत लोगों को समावसुक्त में सहयोग
करता है।

(viii) संगीत को और जीवन एक दूसरे से जुड़े
है।

(ix) संगीत आत्म से लेकर व्यक्त तक मानव जीवन में विद्यमान रहता है।

(x) संगीत संकलित व्यपहार को प्रेरित करता है।

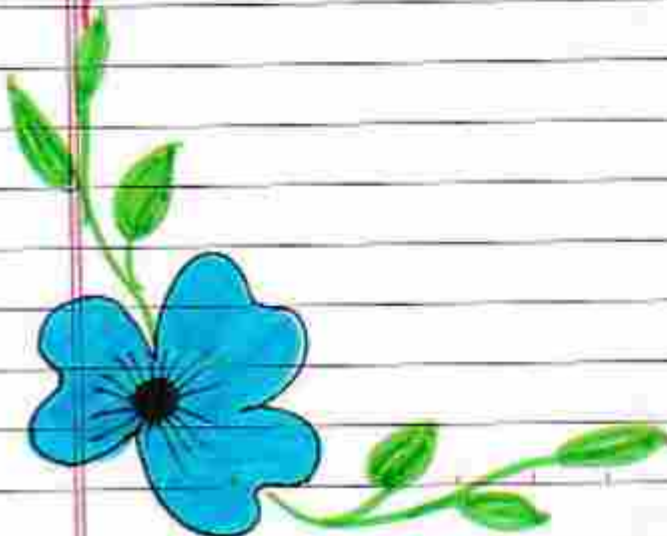
(xi) संसारी परिवारियाँ से कर करता है।

(xii) आत्म और आनन्द को अनुभूति करता है।

(xiii) संगीत परमशक्ति को प्रति आत्मा, स्वर, लय, ताल को आश्रय से प्रकट करता है।

(xiv) स्वर आत्मा का नाद है, आत्मा और संगीत में घनिष्ठ संबंध है।

इस प्रकार संगीत जीवन को लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। संगीत मानव जीवन को प्रथम श्रेणी में विद्यमान है न केवल व्यक्ति के सामाजिक परिवेश वरिष्ठ आध्यात्मिक परिवेश में ही संबंधित रहता है।



Q. विद्यालय में कला और नाटक छात्रों का क्या महत्त्व है?

कला

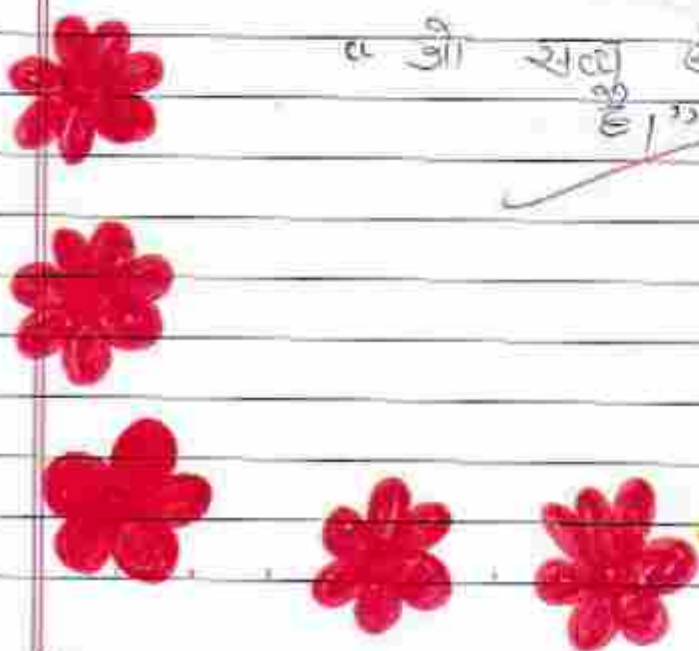
कला शब्द कल शब्द से बना हुआ है, कल शब्द का अर्थ सुन्दर है तथा इलम का शब्द भी लगता है जिसका अर्थ होता है प्राप्त करना। इस प्रकार दोनों शब्दों को मिला कर बना है, कला शब्द से नाट्य सुन्दरता को प्राप्त करने से है।

अंग्रेजी में कला शब्द के लिए आर्ट प्रयोग किया जाता है। आर्ट शब्द लैटिन शब्द आल से बना है जिसका अर्थ हाथ आबा में रूपान्तर दिखाना है।

परिभाषा :-

शिवप्रसाद टैगोर के अनुसार —

“ जो सब और सुन्दर है वही कला है। ”





नाटक प्रस्तुत करने हुए

नाटक

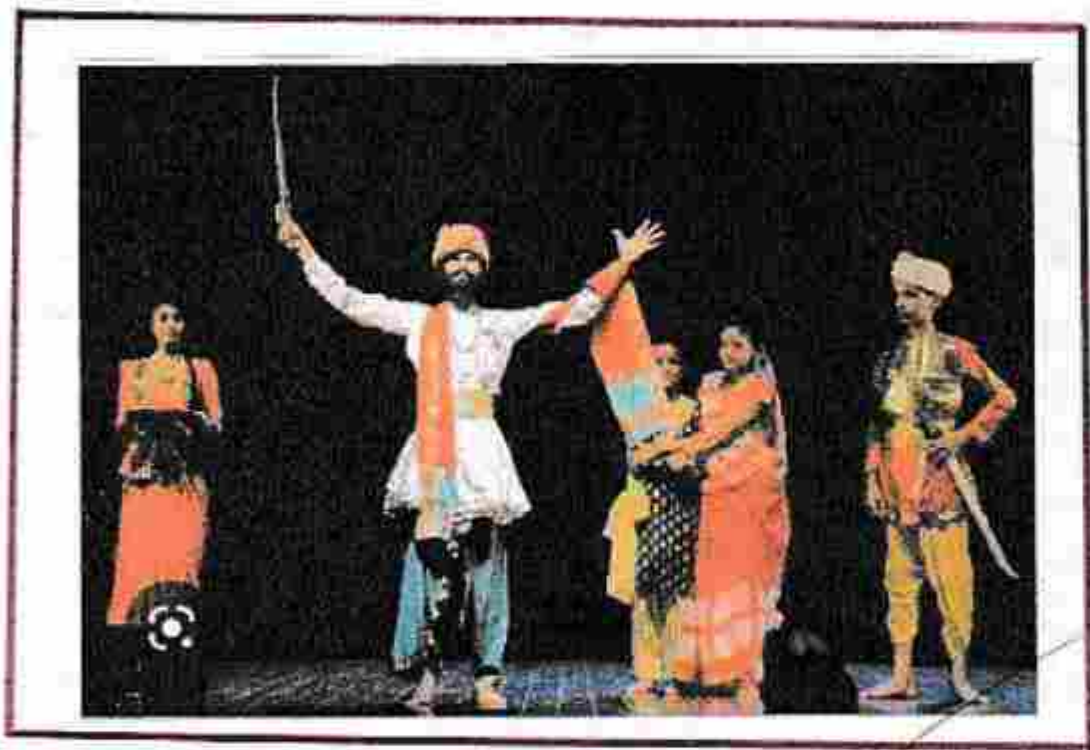
नाटक शब्द 'नट' से बना है, जिसका अर्थ भाषा का अभिनय है। इस प्रकार नाटक का संबंध रंगमंच से है। इसमें रंगमंच और अभिनय का ध्यान रखा जाता है। नाटक का कथानक कुछ अंकों और दृश्यों में विभाजित होता है। नाटक का बोल आकार सुनवाई है। इसमें गाने, रसक, अंक में कथावस्तु प्रस्तुत की जाती है। इस प्रकार नाटक में जीवन का वृहत् चित्रण होता है और सुनवाई में रसक को भी प्रतिष्ठित किया जाता है।

"काव्येषु नाटकं रम्यं नाटकांत कविल्ल"

भारत भुनि के अनुसार — "जिसमें स्वभाव से ही लोक को लुब्ध -

दुःख समन्वित होने से वह नाटक है।"

रसक कथानक को मंच पर प्रस्तुत करने और प्रस्तुत करने को कथा को नाट्यकाल के रूप में जाना जाता है।



1209

ACT

चरित्र, परिदृश्य और स्वतंत्रता जिले और काम हुआ
 संघर्ष एक नाटकीय काम की मौखिक छुरी है,
 इसके बिना कोई नाटक नहीं। संघर्ष की प्रकृति
 कार्य के अनुसार बदलती रहती है। नाटककार
 की दृष्टि में यह एक चरित्र से किया जा
 सकता है पत्रों के संघर्ष या सिद्धांतों का परीक्षण
 करना और कहानी को एक कलात्मक चरित्र
 देना। नाटकीय विचार रखा होना चाहिए जो
 पाठकों के विचारों के साथ एक वास्तविक के विपरीत
 होता है और रखा प्रयास जो वास्तविकताओं को
 समझने में मदद करता है।

नाट्य शिक्षा

नाट्य शिक्षा कहा के नाट्य रूप का मौखिक
 संसाधन के रूप में उपयोग करना है। इसमें
 अभिनयकर्ता का प्रशिक्षण भी समाहित है। इसमें
 यह एक बहुलक्षीय उपाय है जो निम्नलिखित
 उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए अनुस्यूत होता है।

- आत्मचरित्र में दृष्टि [मन, शरीर, भाषण]
 रूप समन्वय समानुवृत्ति।

- विद्यार्थी के आबद्धिक एवं आबद्धिक संप्रेषण में
 रचनात्मक एवं स्पष्टता का बढ़ावा।

नाटक के अंग

- भारतीय काव्यशास्त्र में पद्य, गीत, रस को नाटक का आवश्यक अंग माना गया परन्तु पर्याय विद्वानों में कथोपकथन, देशकाल, उद्देश्य और शैली को भी पूर्ण अर्थ दिया। अभिनयता को नाटक का आवश्यक तत्व है।

नाटक शिक्षण के उद्देश्य

- (1) बालकों को अभिनय कला में निपुण बनाना;
- (2) समाज तथा देश की परिस्थितियों से अवगत करना।
- (3) छात्रों को प्रभावशाली व शुद्ध वार्तालाप में रस बनाना।
- (4) नाटक की तकनीक से अवगत करना।
- (5) छात्रों में आवाजनुसार, उचित लय गति व हाव भाव के साथ सुन्दर वाचन की योग्यता विकसित करना।

इस प्रकार नाटक शिक्षण बालकों को अभिनय के क्षेत्र में निपुण बन सकेगा।

कला शिक्षण का उद्देश्य

कला शिक्षण के निम्न उद्देश्य हैं :-

- (i) कला की शिक्षा से भविष्य में कला की आर्थिक लाभ भी मिल सके ।
- (ii) कला की शिक्षा से छात्र की रचनात्मक, कल्पनात्मक, व्यक्तिगत विकास हो सके ।
- (iii) कला की शिक्षा जीवन के हर पहलू से जोड़कर प्रदान की जाए ।
- (iv) कला की शिक्षा के साथ-साथ मानव मूल्यों की शिक्षा भी दी जाए ।
- (v) कला की शिक्षा द्वारा बच्चों को कला प्रदर्शन कर सकें और उन्हें मनोरंजन के लक्ष्य के लिए इस प्रकार विद्यालय में कला शिक्षण महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है कला शिक्षण के माध्यम से बच्चों को अपनी क्षमताओं को बाहर निकाल कर उसे निरधारित कर सकेंगे ।

Q. भारतीय त्यौहार और उनका कलात्मक महत्व के बारे में बतायें।

भारतीय त्यौहार का परिचय

भारत सामाजिक - सांस्कृतिक विविधता वाला देश है और इसी विविधता के कारण भारतीय त्यौहारों में हॉलिगोचर होता है। भारत त्यौहार और उत्सवों वाला देश है। विविध धर्म, समाज सम्प्रदाय और संस्कृति में अपने - अपने तरीके से त्यौहार मनाने का परम्परा है। कुछ त्यौहार भारतीय हैं तो कुछ विशेष क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। हम कुछ विशिष्ट और महत्वपूर्ण त्यौहारों और उनके सौंदर्य - महत्व की चर्चा करेंगे।

भारत के प्रमुख त्यौहार

भारतीयों के जीवन में त्यौहार अपना निजी और महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखते हैं। देश की रूढ़ी तिक सामाजिक, धार्मिक स्थितियों में परिवर्तन के साथ - साथ त्यौहारों के आयोजन के स्वरूप में परिवर्तन होते रहते हैं, परन्तु त्यौहार अस्तित्ववान् बना रहते हैं। हम भारत के सभी त्यौहारों का वर्णन नहीं कर सकेंगे, इसलिए कुछ विशिष्ट





वसंत पंचमी



होली



कृष्ण जन्माष्टमी

हाथिका देख करके ही अलना
 करके को दिन एक यह लोहार पहले
 दिन सुखा दुनर दिन गिले रंग से
 खरी जमा है, बहुत रंग - विरंग।
 यह लोहार अब विदाशवा को भी बहुत
 माने लगा है।

कृष्ण जन्माष्टमी

माता लक्ष्मी अष्टमी को हर - हर में कृष्ण का
 जन्म किवल आना जाता है। कृष्ण जन्माष्टमी
 को देवा मर में खरा - अन्दर का आदिवा
 सुजाई जाना है। इन को विरा में कृष्ण - लीला
 दर्शाई जाती है। कही कही फल किन जुलूस
 भी निकला जाता है। इन रंगे आने है।

इन को कृष्ण देवकी और बाहुदेव के
 पुत्र है। मधुसूदन का रंग कस था।
 जो कि बहुत अथावाही था। उसके अथावाहर
 दिन - पुनर्दिन वक्रे ही जा रहे थे। एक समय
 आकशवाणी हुई कि उसकी वहन देवकी का हवा

पुत्र अलना वध करेगा। यह सुनकर कस
 ने अपनी वहन और उसके पान को कल
 काठी में बाण दिया। कस ने देवकी
 के 7 बच्चों को मार डाला। जब
 देवकी ने भी कृष्ण को जन्म दिया





शिवराष्ट्र



विजयदशमी

विजय दशमी

विजय दशमी का त्योहार भास्विन असु की शुक्ल पक्ष की दशमी को मनाया जाता है इस त्योहार से जुड़ी है - श्रीराम कथा । दशम पुत्र श्रीराम ने इसी दिन वनर सेना की सहायता से अत्यंत बलशाली एवं महाप्रकामी लंका के राजा रावण का पक्ष किया था । उत्तर भारत में विजयदशी का त्योहार श्रीराम की रावण पर विजय - स्थान के रूप में मनाया जाता है । श्रीराम के जीवन - यात्रा को लंबी के समान प्रस्तुत करने के लिए स्थान - स्थान पर शमरीदार आवेष्टित की जाती है । एक सुले अंध पर रावण - मेलाथ तूथा कुंभकुरु के विशाल वायु पुतला आवे जाते हैं । पुतला से लोभन रावण से पुतला में अंधा वणा की जाती है ।

दशहरा का त्योहार अत्यंत ही प्रेरणादायी है । दशहरा का संदेश है कि हम को अधम पर सका विजय होती है ।

" पावन पर्व विजयदशमी का

सबसे यह संदेश सुनाता ।

हम जीतते हैं अधम से

सत्य, असत्य को सदाहरता है । "



दीपावली

दीपावली

वर्तमान में दीपावली अर्थात् वैश्व - प्रकाश का उत्सव
 मनाया जाता है। यह उत्सव एक बड़ा राष्ट्रीय
 त्योहार है, कार्तिक अमावस्या के दिन सांख्यिक
 और सुखावली के साथ बहमा मूना का विधान
 है। दीपावली के दिन प्रत्येक घर में छिछोरे
 बनाये गिरी के दीये जलाये जाते हैं।

दीपावली के आयोजन के लिए कई कार्य
 प्रचलित हैं। पहले ही दिन में सांख्यिक अथवा
 त्योहार करने के बाद राम, सीता और लक्ष्मण अथवा
 अयोध्या लौटे, बाण सुनाए लंका में लगे रहते,
 लक्ष्मण मृत रहे थे। इस दीपावली के दिन
 ही चौदह वर्षों का गहन अंधकार समाप्त हुआ था।
 अमावस्या के दिन सांख्यिक रात में बहमा मूना करने
 हैं। अपने-अपने घरों में दीये जलाए हैं।

इस प्रकार भारतीय त्योहार देशों की
 संस्कृति का प्रतिबिम्ब हैं। ये निरुद्ध और प्रियतमों
 के साथ संबंध बनाते और देश के समस्त
 सांस्कृतिक उत्साह के बारे में जानने के लिए एक
 अगुवा साधक रहे हैं।

Q. मान्यता प्राप्त शास्त्रीय नृत्य कितने हैं? कितनी पंच नृत्य का नाम लिखें।

शास्त्रीय नृत्य

एक शास्त्रीय नृत्य वह नृत्यकला है जिसके सिद्धि अथवा प्रमाण प्राचीन भारतीय पंचमयों से आता है। प्राचीन काल से ही इसके स्वरूप और सिद्धान्त का प्रचलन रहा है। जिले भर में शास्त्रीय पंचमय का शकल है। यदि भारत में नृत्य उद्भव का जात है तो वेदिक काल से -वला आ रहा है। वेदों में उक्तरीय स्था के पदा में कई नृत्य का उदा करते हैं, जिले में ईश्वर की पूजा करने के लिए न सिर्फ मंत्रों का उच्चारण और गायन था बल्कि इसके साथ - साथ संगीत भी हुआ करते थे।

भारत के शास्त्रीय नृत्य और उनके राज्य

भारत के अलग - अलग जगहों के अपने अपने शास्त्रीय नृत्य हैं जो देश के शास्त्रीय नृत्य की जमीन को मजबूत बनाते हैं। इनका संरक्षण आठ या आठ से अधिक ही लक्ष्य है। नीचे नृत्य के सभी स्वरूप और स्थान का नाम दिया गया है -



भारतनाट्यम्

भारतनाट्यम	—	तमिलनाडु
कथक	—	उत्तर प्रदेश
कथककाल	—	केरल
कुचिपुडी	—	आंध्र प्रदेश
मोगपुरी	—	मोगपुर
ओडिसी	—	उड़ीसा
सूरीप्रथ	—	आलाम
मोहिनीअट्टम	—	केरल

भारतनाट्यम (तमिलनाडु)

भारतनाट्यम भारतीय बाल्हीय नृत्य का बहुत पुराना और विख्यात बाल्हीय नृत्य में एक है। इसके उद्भव और विकास तमिलनाडु और उनके आस-पास के मैदानी से हुआ है। मुख्यतः प्राम्पल के अनुसार भारतनाट्यम एक एकक नृत्य फॉर्म है जो जलजा फुर्कन मुख्यतः एक स्त्री कर्तरी है। इसके विषय हिन्दु प्राम्पल होती है जिलम वल्लव, शिव, शक्ति आदि का प्रभाव देखने मिलता है। इसी से हीनत बुनियाद नाट्य आल्य में प्राचीन संस्कृति में लकीत है।



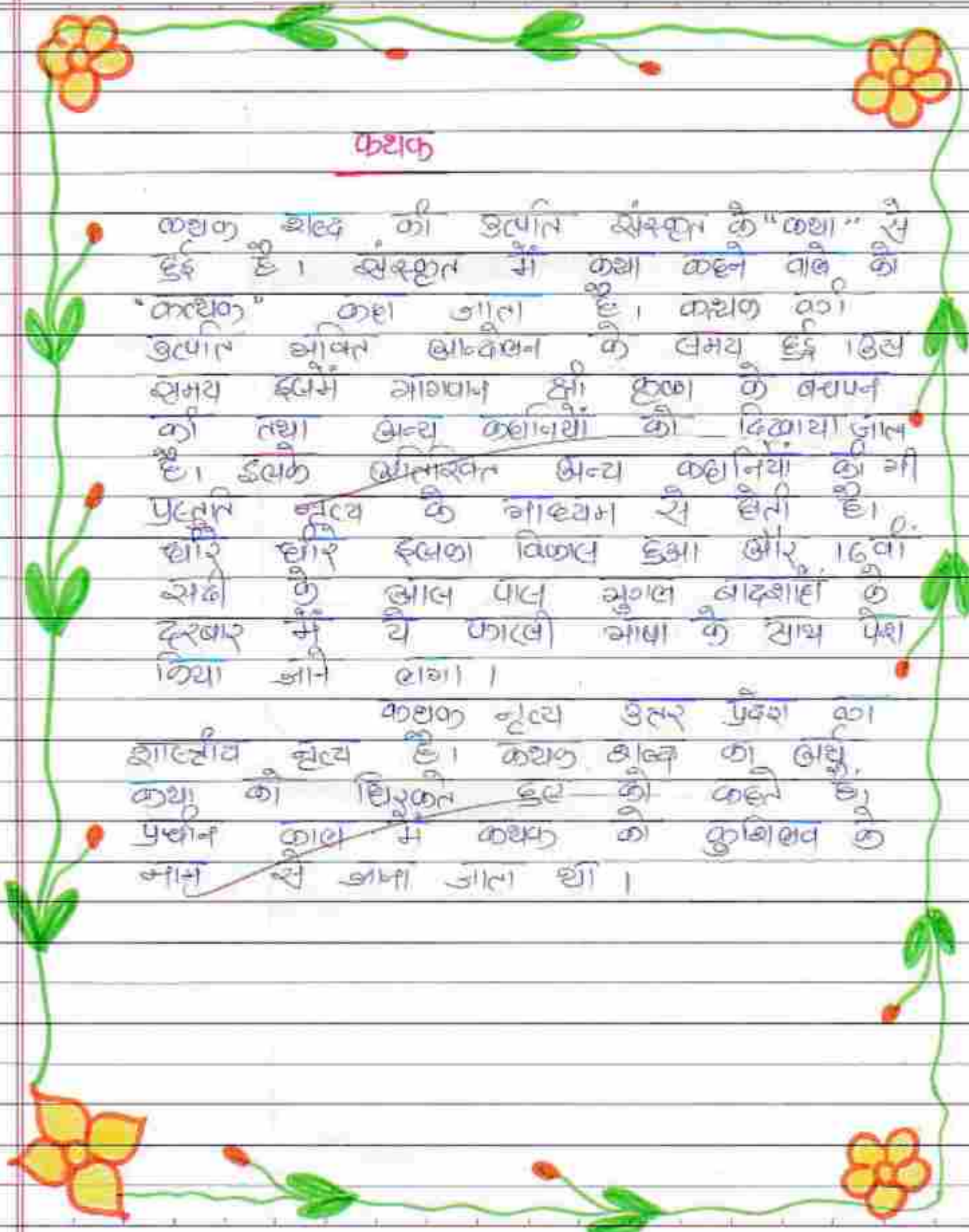
कथक

उत्तर

कथक

कथक शब्द की उत्पत्ति संस्कृत के "कथा" से हुई है। संस्कृत में कथा कहने वाले को "कथक" कहा जाता है। कथक की उत्पत्ति अर्थात् आन्दोलन के समय हुई। उद्योग समय इसमें आन्दोलन की कृष्ण के वर्णन की तथा अन्य कहानियों को दिखाया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त अन्य कहानियों की भी प्रस्तुति नृत्य के माध्यम से होती है। धीरे धीरे इसका विकास हुआ और 16वाँ शताब्दी के आल पाल गुजल बादशाह के दरबार में ये काली भाषा के साथ प्रवेश किया जाने लगा।

कथक नृत्य उत्तर प्रदेश का शास्त्रीय नृत्य है। कथक शब्द का अर्थ कथा को धारण करने से होता है। प्राचीन काल में कथक का कुशिलव क माने से जाना जाता था।





काठकली



कुचिपुड़ी

कथकली

कथकली संसार की प्राचीनतम नाट्य शैली है। इसमें शैली का उदय भारत के उत्तर पश्चिम क्षेत्र में हुआ था, जो अब कसब प्रदेश है। कथकली एक लंबे नृत्य है। यह नृत्य मूल रूप से महानगर और समाज की युद्ध कथाओं के प्रसंगों पर आधारित है।

प्रत्येक चरित्र का नैक रूप अलग होता है। शक्ति रंगों के प्रयोग से हर चरित्र का अपनी विशेषता के अनुसार नैक रूप दिया जाता है।

कुचिपुडी

कुचिपुडी शास्त्रीय नृत्य का जन्म अस्तुनिक भारत के आन्ध्रप्रदेश के कूला जिले में हुआ। अन्य बड़े शास्त्रीय नृत्य कलाओं का तरह है ये भी धार्मिक विश्वासों की धार पर आधारित है। प्राचीन कुचिपुडी में सार कलाकार मुख्य से होते थे। ये पुरुष भूषणों द्वारा होते थे। ये पुरुष ही प्रदर्शन के लक्ष्य स्त्री का रूप बनाते थे। बहुत अरुण पासों और लज्जा के साथ इसे किया जाता है।



मौहिनीअट्टम

मौखिकीयुद्ध

मौखिकीयुद्ध अंगण विद्या के "मौखिकीयुद्ध" अवतार पर आधारित है। जिस का एक ही रूप "मौखिकीयुद्ध" कहा गया है। इसका उद्भव और विकास करल में हुआ है। "मौखिकीयुद्ध" अंगण विद्या का वह अवतार है, जिसका सहायता से अंगण विद्या ने एक सुर - सुर के बीच के छेद में देवता का गढ़ की थी। और अंगण का अमित किया। इस नृत्य काम में "लक्ष्मी" शैली का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जिसका वर्णन नाट्य शास्त्र में मिलता है। "लक्ष्मी" शैली में लक्ष्मी ही कामकाज का विभिन्न मुद्राओं से दर्शाया जाता है। ये मुख्यतः एक "लक्ष्मी" नृत्य है, जिस लक्ष्मी के लिए महिलाओं को खूब मेहनत करनी पड़ती है। इसमें प्रयोग होने वाले अंगण मुख्यतः "वाणिज्य" नाम के एक भाषा में ही है, जो लक्ष्मी और अंगणालय से मिल कर की है।



दक्का तबल Tabla

Q. किन्हीं दो तालों का बीज लिखें -
 दोहरा, कहरवा, त्रितय अक्षरक

ताल

ताल - नाट्यशास्त्र के रचयिता ब्रह्ममुनि ने संगीत में 'काल' (समय) के नापने के लक्षण को ताल कहा है। ताल प्रकार भाषा में व्यंजन की आवश्यकता होती है, उदा. प्रकार संगीत में ताल की आवश्यकता होती है। रामे वजान और नृत्य का श्रौत ताल से ही होती है। ताल शब्द 'ताल' धातु से लें बना है। जिसमें गीत गद्य और नृत्य प्रयुक्त होते हैं, वह ताल है। यहाँ 'प्रयुक्त' का अर्थ व्यपस्थित करना, आधार देना। ताल संगीत का प्राण है, ताल पर ही संगीत का स्मारक खड़ा होता है।

1. दोहरा ताल

दोहरा ताल 6 मात्रा का होता है।
 जिसमें 3-3 मात्रा के दो विभाग होते हैं।
 1-चर ताली और 4-पर खाली गिना जाता है।

बीज

छाँ छाँ ना | धा त ना

x 0



~~कहलवा ताल~~

Tabla

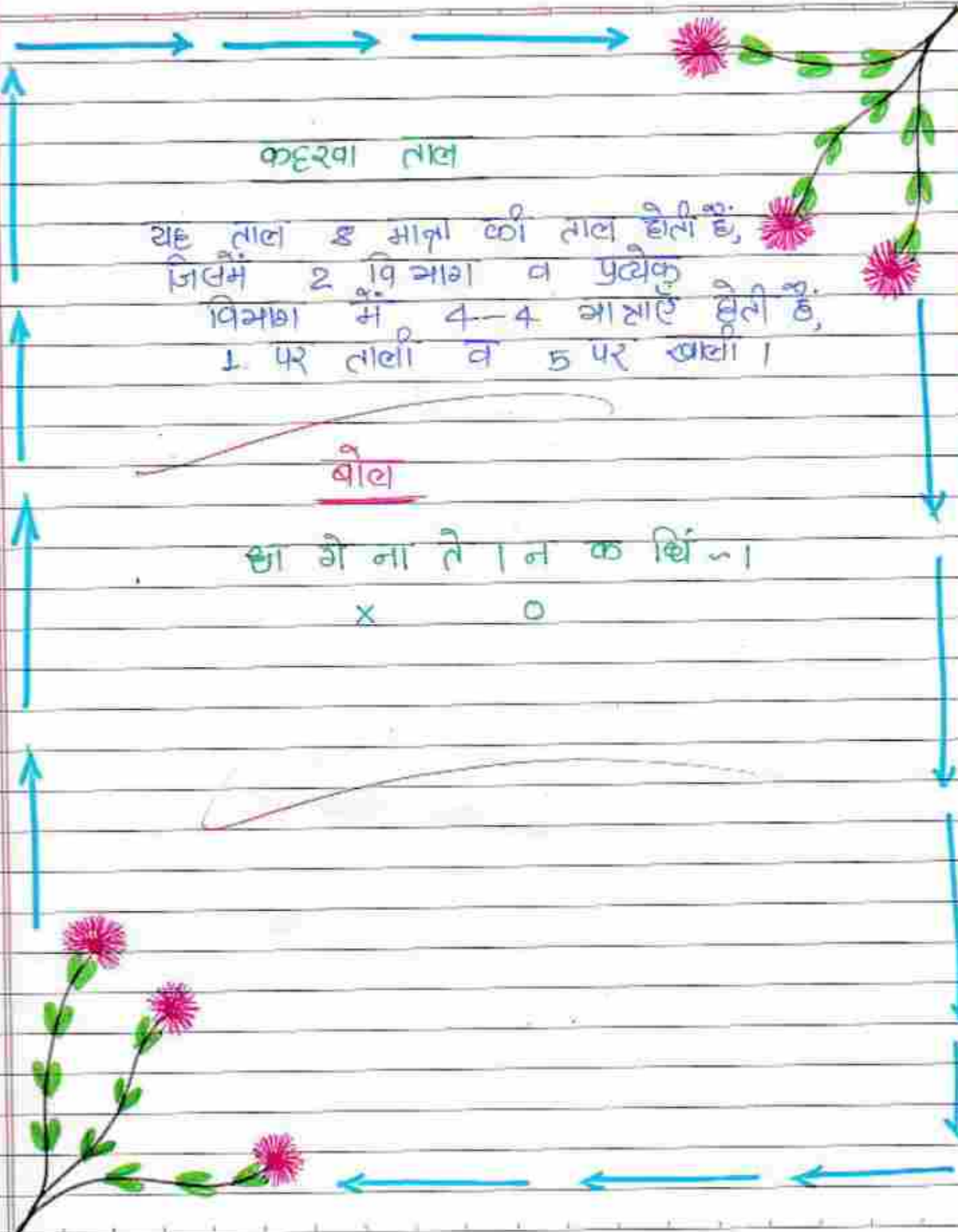
कहरवा ताल

यह ताल 8 भागों का ताल होता है,
 जिलमें 2 विभाग व प्रत्येक
 विभाग में 4-4 आहारें होती हैं,
 1 पर ताली व 5 पर खली।

बौल

छा गे ना ते । न क थिं ~ ।

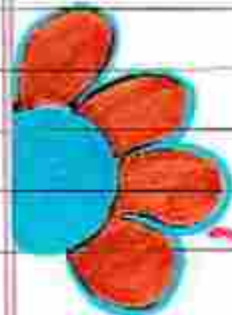
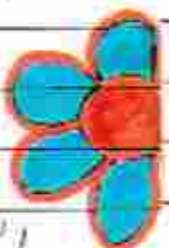
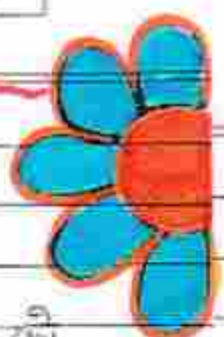
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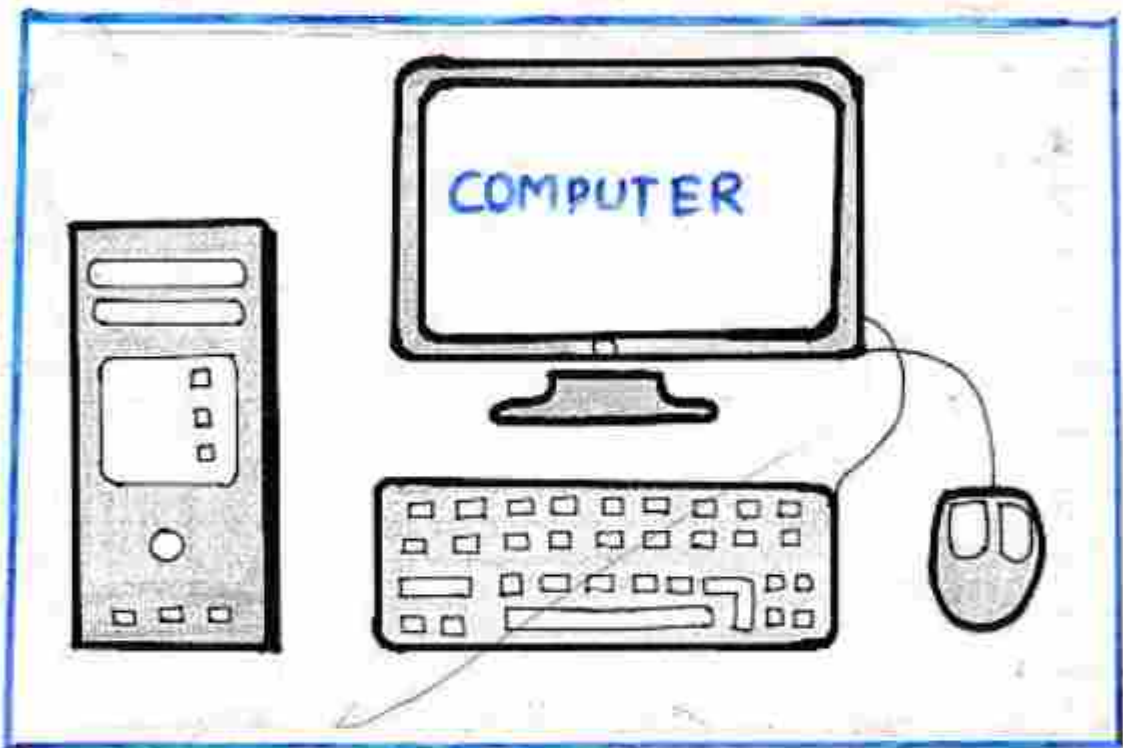


कला और कम्प्यूटर तकनीकी

तकनीकी स्कूल और अध्यापक और विद्यार्थियों की कला के अतीत वर्तमान और भविष्य से परिचित कराती है, तो दूसरी और कुछ नया करने के लिए प्रेरित करती है। टीवी सेवी डिजिटल तकनीकी का सेवा है, कम्प्यूटर तकनीकी से कला - अध्यापकों के समक्ष एक चुनौती प्रस्तुत की है कि उन्हें शू की लक्ष्य के विद्यार्थियों की आवश्यकता और आकांक्षाओं के अनुरूप शिक्षण करना होगा। प्रथम डिजिटल मीडिया के प्रयोग से

कम्प्यूटर द्वारा सॉफ्टवेयर प्रयोग करके व्यावहारिक कला पिट्चला मुनिक्ला आदि के निर्माण में बहुत सहायता मिलता है, उदाहरणार्थ - कम्प्यूटर पर विद्यार्थियों को एक संग्रहण का हेतव दिखाया जाता है, जहाँ एक प्रदर्शनी में विभिन्न भावनाओं का प्रयोग करके पेंटिंग बनाई जाती है। सभी विद्यार्थी इस पेंटिंग का आलोकन करते हैं, अध्यापक विद्यार्थियों को बताते हैं कि ये सभी पेंटिंग कम्प्यूटर और लेपटॉप पर आसिक्ल प्रोग्राम का प्रयोग करके बनाई गई हैं।





कम्प्यूटर तकनीकी के आख्यम से कला - शिक्षा
 में नवीनीकरण में प्रवेश किया है। कला की
 कक्षाओं में कम्प्यूटर के उपयोग की बात करने
 का अर्थ इन सॉफ्टवेयर की बात करते हैं,
 जिनके प्रयोग से अध्यापक शिक्षा - अधिगम
 प्रक्रिया को सुलभ एवं सखिपूर्ण बनाने का
 प्रयास करता है। कला - कक्षा में कम्प्यूटर
 का अहम तब और बढ़ जाता है
 तब ~~सुलभ प्रयोग~~ डिजाइन बनाने में, डि-
 आइट बनाने में, रंगों का संयोजन करने
 आदि में किया जाता है। आज कम्प्यूटर
 तकनीकी के आख्यम से डिजाइन के
 अनेक विकल्प आसानी से कुछ ही समय
 में आसानी से बना सकते हैं और
 एक साथ विद्यार्थियों के सामने प्रस्तुत किए
 जा सकते हैं। अगर इसी डिजाइन को
 कला अध्यापक अपने - अपने हाथों से
 बनाए तो बहुत समय लगता है। कला
 को ~~कार्यपठन~~, प्रस्तुतीकरण एवं निर्माण
 के दौरान कम्प्यूटर का उपयोग करके
 पढ़ाने अधिक सुलभ व प्रभावी है
 रहता है। कम्प्यूटर का प्रयोग कला -
 सृजनात्मक का विकास करता है।

दूरा शिक्षण में ICT का उपयोग

दूरा शिक्षण में ICT का निम्न उपयोग है—

(1) ICT के प्रयोग के विद्यार्थियों को प्रत्येक प्राप्त होती है। इनकी पाठ में रूचि बढ़ जाती है तथा अधिगम प्रिया रखे जाते हैं।

(2) इंटरनेट के माध्यम से अध्यापक दूरा के प्रकार से संबंधित अतिरिक्त - ले-अधिक जानकारी संबंधित विषयों के लाभ प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त पाठ के प्रस्तुतीकरण में सहयता मिलती है।

(3) कंप्यूटर सहायित अधिगम विद्यार्थियों में कल्पना शक्ति का विकास करता है।

(4) ICT के विकास से वैज्ञानिक प्रक्रिया प्रक्रम इस शिक्षण - अधिगम में अतिरिक्त लक्ष्यों का विकास हुआ।

(5) ICT अध्यापकों को उच्चतम पाठ योजना बनाने में सहयता देता है।

(6) अकलर विकारिधियाँ को यथाथ अवकाश के लिए शैक्षिक समार पर ले जाना सुभव नही हो पता. लेवे में ICT के प्रयोग ले विकारिधियाँ को लाभान्वित किया जा सका है।

(7) ICT के प्रयोग ले विकारिधियाँ को पुनारवशावी कर सं कसाकारियाँ में क्कत रखा जा सकता है।

(8) ICT विकारिधियाँ के समीक्षात्मक चिन्ता को प्रोत्साहित करती है. क्कंकि विकारिधियाँ के वैकल्पिक और सुनीती पूर्ण तरीके उपलब्ध हो जाते है।

(9) ICT वैकल्पिक और समुहिक कौनों रूपों में कार्य करने को प्रोत्साहित करती है।

(10) इंटरनेट के माध्यम ले विकारिधियाँ को विभिन्न क्कं / सुवाँ की क्का और आधुनिक कला को सुवनात्मक अध्ययन कर सकते है।

(11) विद्यार्थियों को क्या के शिक्षायामों स्वल्प हीरुन को अपर मिलता है, अले-रिणीय काय वले मंडरिंग, पॉरवे, मीरिंग, सुति कथा, टैरकैरा आकि ।

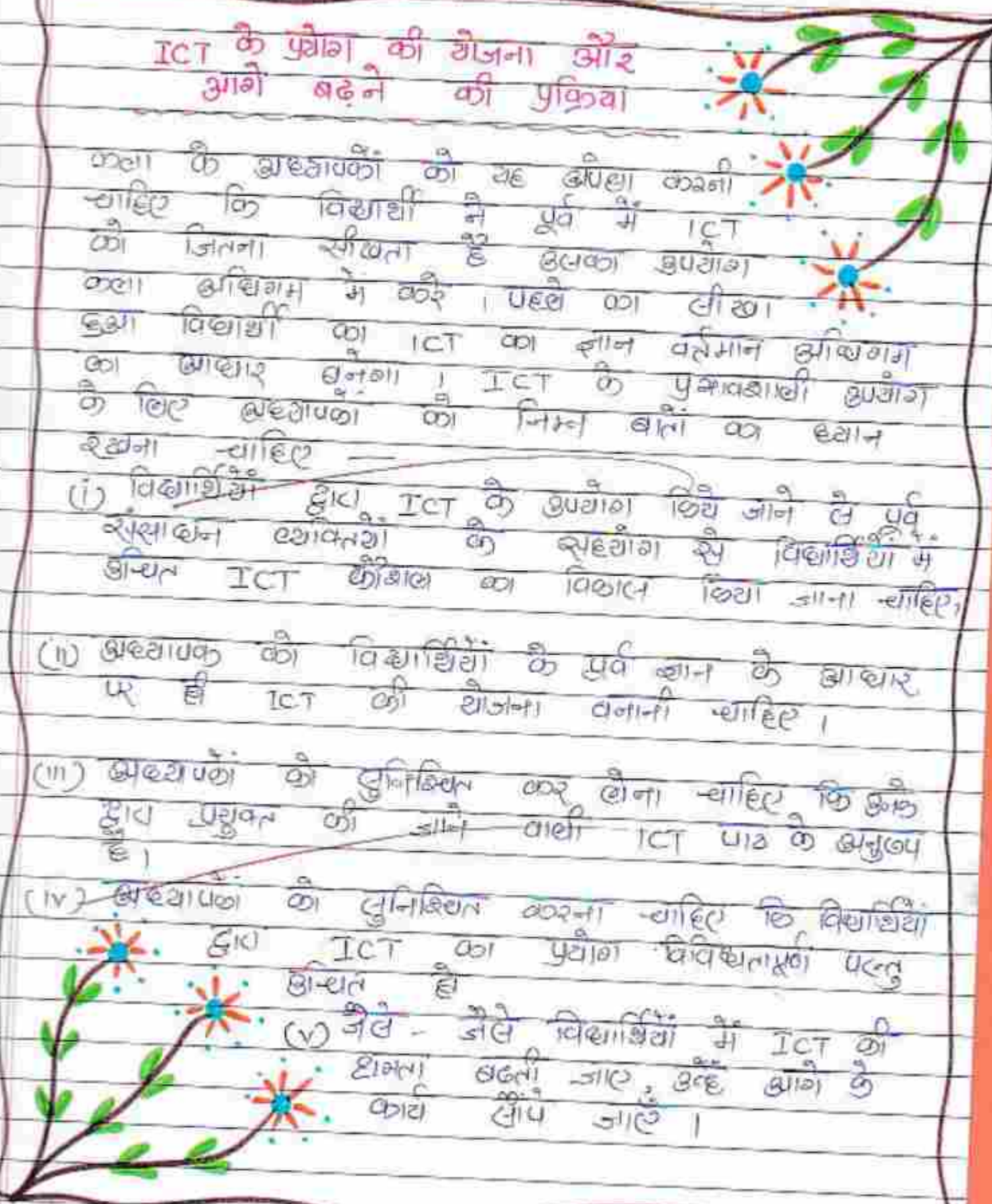
(12) ICT विद्यार्थियों को अपनी कृति का पुनर्निरीक्षण, परिष्कृत करने, पुनर्निर्माण और संशोधित करने को अपर मिलता है ।

(13) ICT, विद्यार्थियों को सुलनालय के विकास के लिए अद्यतनों को अभिनव तरीके प्रयुक्त करने के लिए प्रेरित करती है ।

ICT के प्रयोग की योजना और आगे बढ़ने की प्रक्रिया

कक्षा के अध्यापकों को यह अपेक्षा करनी चाहिए कि विद्यार्थी ने पूर्व में ICT को जितना सीखा है उसका उपयोग कक्षा अधिगम में करें। पहले का लिखा हुआ विद्यार्थी का ICT का ज्ञान वर्तमान अधिगम का आधार बनना। ICT के प्रभावकारी उपयोग के लिए अध्यापकों को निम्न बातों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए -

- (i) विद्यार्थियों द्वारा ICT के उपयोग किये जाने से पूर्व संसाधन एकात्मता के सहयोग से विद्यार्थियों में अन्तः ICT कोशल का विकास किया जाना चाहिए।
- (ii) अध्यापकों को विद्यार्थियों के पूर्व ज्ञान के आधार पर ही ICT की योजना बनानी चाहिए।
- (iii) अध्यापकों को सुनिश्चित कर लेना चाहिए कि उनके द्वारा प्रयुक्त की जाने वाली ICT पाठ के अनुसूच्य है।
- (iv) अध्यापकों को सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि विद्यार्थियों द्वारा ICT का प्रयोग विविधतापूर्ण पद्धत अन्तः है।
- (v) जैसे- जैसे विद्यार्थियों में ICT की क्षमता बढ़ती जाए, उन्हें आगे के कार्य सौंप जाते।



A
Assignment(s) on
ENHANCING PROFESSIONAL CAPACITIES - 3
Critical Understanding of ICT

Submitted to



बिनोद बिहारी महतो कोयलांचल विश्वविद्यालय, धनबाद
Binod Bihari Mahito Koyalanchal University, Dhanbad

In Partial fulfillment & requirements

For the degree of
Bachelor of education

Session 2021-2023



B.B.M B.Ed. College, Sardaha, Chas, Bokaro

Approved by NCTE, New Delhi & Recognized by B.B.M.K.U Dhanbad

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Name:- Pallavi
College Roll No:- 21
Name of Paper:- EPC-3

I N D E X



Name PALLAVI

Class _____ Section A Roll No. 21 Year (2021-22)

Subject EPC-3

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4th Semester



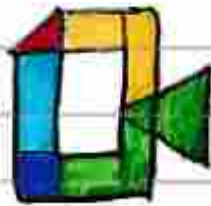
EPC-3

Critical understanding



of

ICT



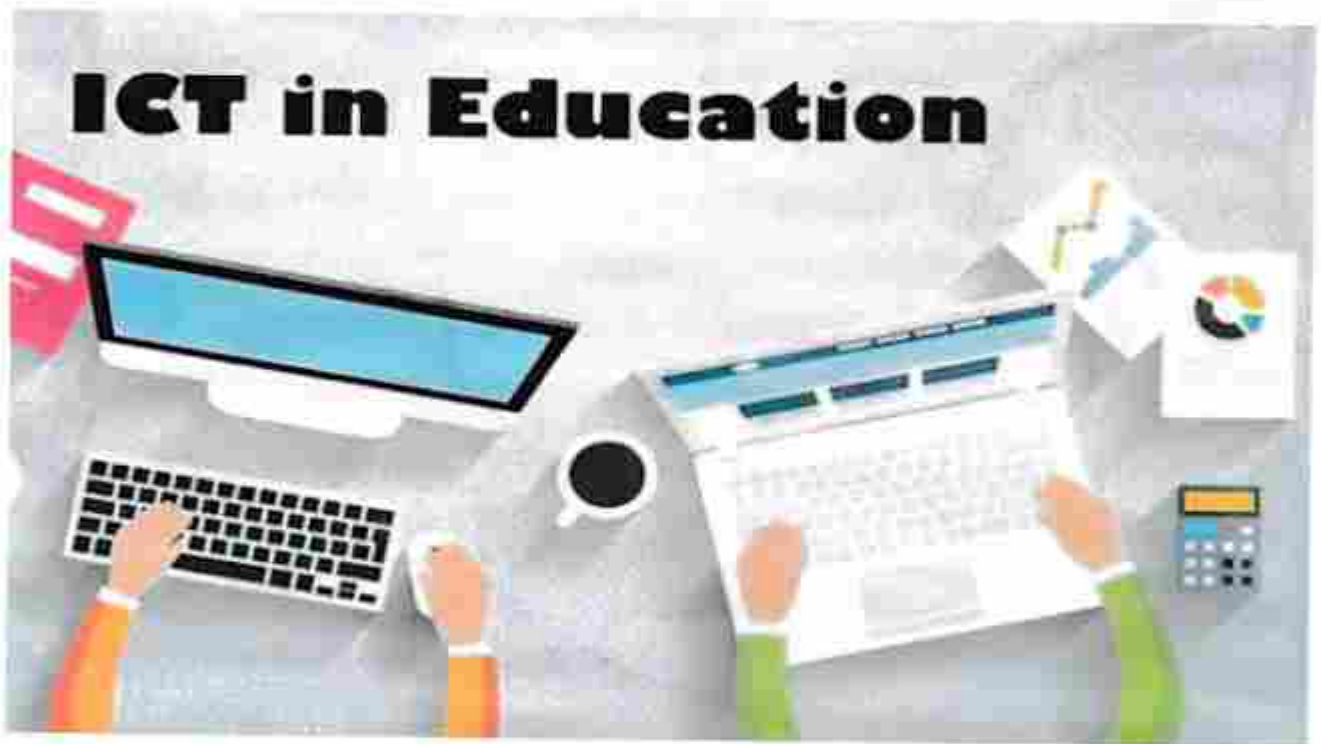
Introduction-

The first electronic computer was invented in the 1940s by Charles Babbage. Computers were initially used for complex calculations and data processing. Over time, computers have become smaller, faster and more powerful. The introduction of personal computers revolutionised the way individuals use technology. Computers have transformed various industries, such as communication, entertainment and healthcare.

Computers provide instant access to a vast amount of information through the internet. This enables users to gather knowledge, conduct research and stay updated on various topics.

Computers have transformed the education sector by providing digital learning resources, online courses and interactive educational software. Students can access education materials, collaborate with peers and engage in virtual classrooms. Computers have become essential tools in the workplace, enabling tasks such as word processing, data analysis, graphic design and project management. Computers play a significant role in entertainment, offering platforms for streaming movies, music and games.

ICT in Education



Computers automate repetitive tasks, increasing efficiency and accuracy. They are used in various industries for inventory management, manufacturing processes, customer service and more.

Computers are vital in the healthcare sector for managing patient records, medical imaging, research and diagnostics. They assist in analyzing complex data, developing treatment plans, and advancing medical discoveries.

Computers help individuals stay organised through digital calendars, to-do lists, reminders and note-taking applications. They facilitate time management, task prioritization and efficient planning.

Computers have revolutionised the way we shop and conduct business. Online platforms enable individuals and businesses to buy and sell products, reach a global audience, and streamline transactions. Computers have paved the way for innovation and creativity in various fields, such as artificial intelligence, virtual reality, 3D modelling and digital art. They provide tools and platforms for individuals to explore their imagination and push boundaries.



Handwritten text, likely a title or description, is present below the illustration but is extremely faint and illegible.

Computer As A Learning Tool

→ Computers provide easy access to a vast amount of information through the internet, allowing students to explore and learn about various topics.

Computer offers interactive learning experiences through educational software and online platforms, making learning engaging and fun.

With computers, students can learn at their own pace and receive personalised feedback, helping them to grasp concepts more effectively.

Computers enable students to collaborate with their peers on projects, fostering teamwork and enhancing communication skills.

Computers allow for the integration of multimedia elements, such as videos, images and interactive simulation, which can enhance understanding and retention of information.

→ Computers have evolved and enhanced Teacher-student interaction. Now teachers can teach and demonstrate the practical aspects of theories to the students with the help of various tools in computers.

- In the contemporary educational system, computer education is crucial. Internet research is more convenient for students than looking for information in large books. Information is considerably more easily accessible and available on the internet. Computers make it simpler to store information than to keep handwritten notes when it comes to retrieval.
- The educational environment has been transformed by online learning. Distance learning is now a possibility because of computer technology.
- With the aid of the internet, we are able to do an advanced study on computers. This form of research simply entails utilising a computer to access the world wide web libraries and a variety of websites that are all connected to the internet.
- Students do not need a paper copy of any documents because they may quickly make them on a computer. One of the greatest programs for students to use to produce various types of documents, including resumes, notes and presentations is Microsoft Office.

ICT - Information, Communication and Technology (Meaning and Concept)

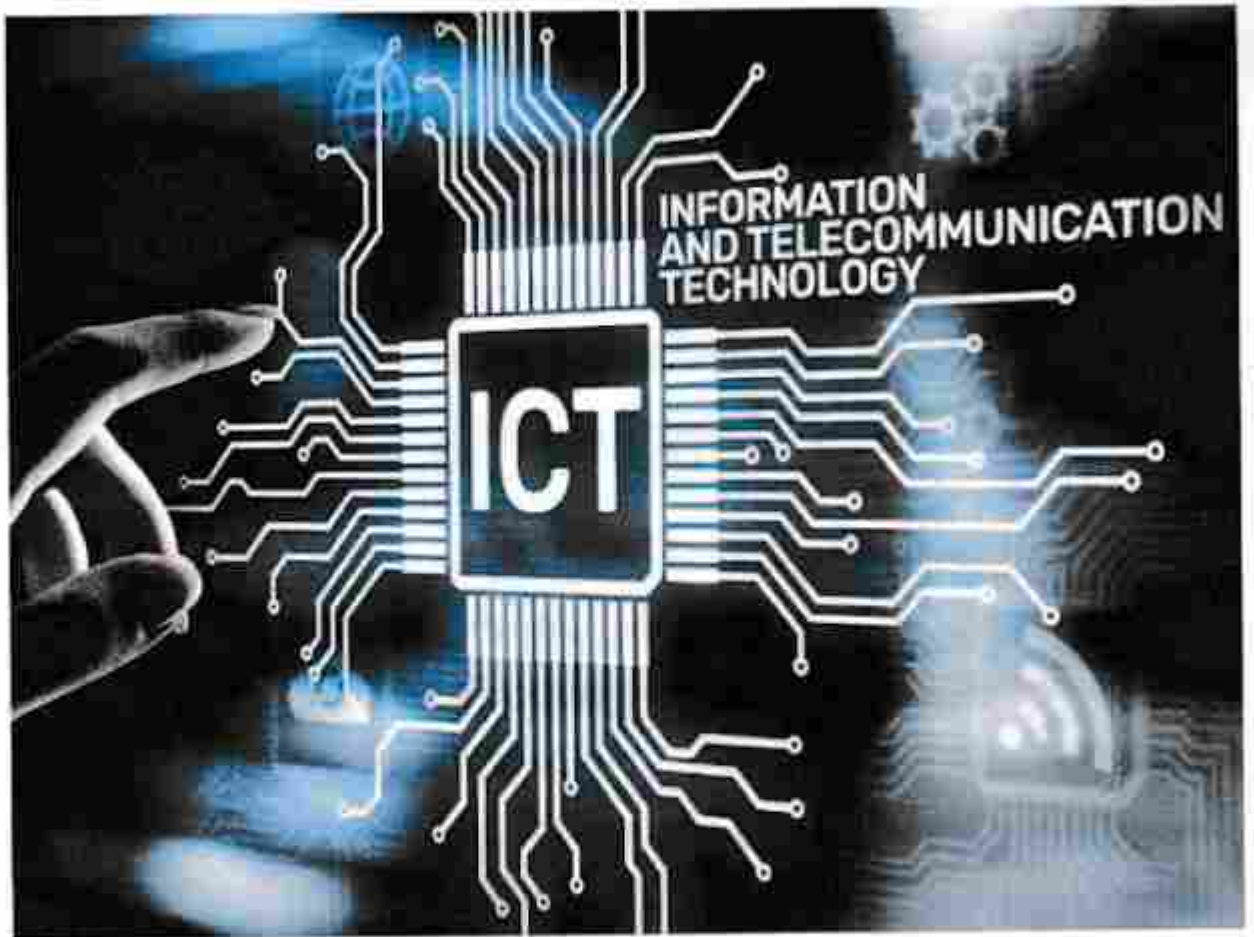
ICT encompasses various technologies such as computers, smartphones, the internet and software applications that enable the collection, processing, storage and communication of information.

ICT facilitates communication through various channels including email, instant messaging, video conferencing and social media platforms.

It enables the efficient processing of data and information allowing for tasks such as data analysis, modeling and presentation. It provides connectivity, allowing individuals and organisations to access information and resources from anywhere in the world.

ICT is applied in various fields including education, business, healthcare, entertainment and governance to enhance productivity and improve efficiency.

It plays a crucial role in driving digital transformation enabling organisations to streamline processes, enhance productivity and improve customer experiences.



ICT provides easy access to a vast amount of information allowing individuals to stay updated, learn new skills and make informed decisions.

It facilitates (ICT Tools) collaboration among individuals and teams, regardless of their geographic locations, fostering teamwork and knowledge sharing.

ICT has revolutionised the way business is conducted with the rise of e-commerce platforms and secure online payment systems.

With the increased use of ICT, cybersecurity has become a critical concern, as it involves protecting sensitive data and systems from unauthorized access and cyber threats.

→ ADVANTAGES —

● Magazines —

- There are full of information that can be used.
- There are available at cheap rates if the subscription made is adopted by the reader.
- There are the mirrors of the current political, social, economic region or world.

● Newspaper -

- They give flexibility of publication to the publishers.
- There have multiple contexts.
- They are a lucrative business in every nook and corner of the globe.
- These can be read by individual without distractions.

● Computers -

- Computers have very large storage capacity. The contents of around 200 sheets of A4 size paper can be stored on a small floppy disk, which is not even half the size of one sheet of paper.
- All the operations in a computer are caused by electrical pulses. We all know that electricity travels at the speed of light, computer too can perform innumerable operation in just 1 sec.

● TV & Radio -

- They give latest information to the audience.
- They entertain per excellence.
- They are cheap.
- They are passive media.

Relevance of ICT in Education

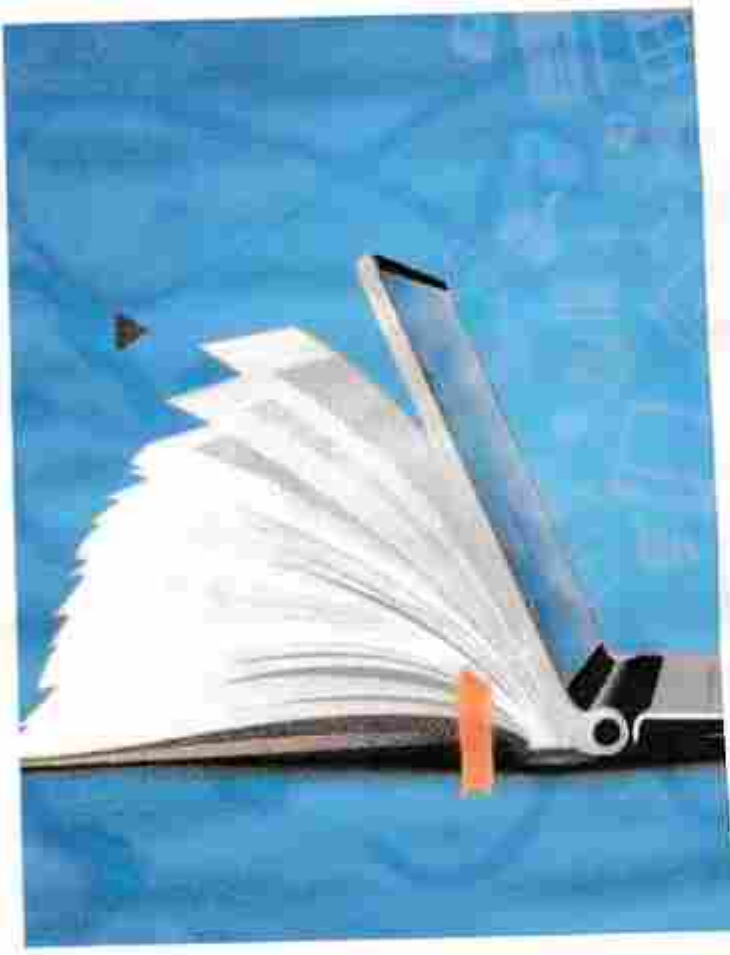
ICT includes a diverse set of technological tools and resources used to communicate, create, disseminate, store and manage information. ICT includes computers, the Internet, broadcasting technologies (radio and television) and telephony.

In digital technology, translation of information is into binary format (zero or one) where each bit is a representative of two distinct amplitudes, whereas in analog technology, information is translated into electric pulses of varying amplitudes.

UNESCO defines informatics as the science dealing with the design, realisation, evaluation, use and maintenance of information processing systems, including hardware, software, organisational and human aspects and the industrial, commercial, governmental and political implications of these.

People use technology everyday at home and at workplace. ICT tools enable anytime, anywhere access to information and resources. The various ICT tools that are used include computers we use at work, smartphones through which we talk, Internet for getting information, communicating with others through e-mail and social networks, watching movies and TV shows

T. J. I.



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Smartphones -

Mobile phones are ICT tools for talking to people but smartphones are more advanced. With a simple mobile phone you can only make phone calls and receive calls. With a smartphone, you can make calls and do things that you normally do using a computer, such as browsing the web, sending e-mails, making video calls, playing games, listening to music, watching movies and much more.

Tablets -

A tablet is a mini computer with input, output and processing functions that are all combined into one 'touchscreen', where you can do various tasks just by touching its screen. It is bigger than a smartphone and you can perform all the functions that one can perform on a computer or a smartphone.

TV and Radio -

TV and radio are being used as an ICT tool since a long time. Radio is used to broadcast audio while TV is used to broadcast audio-visual information to many people. Radio and TV are used for both entertainment and to learn new things.

- requirements



2/27

- requirements V2

SCRIPT WRITING--

- The final process of preparing a programme with shot-by-shot descriptions along with sound, music and camera instruction etc., is known as Script Writing.
- It may include sequence, scenes, shots with description, dialogues or narration, music and sound effects and camera instruction for different camera shots.

STORY TELLING -

- Story Telling describes a simple, creative process through which people with little or no experience in computer film-making gain skills needed to tell a personal story as a two minute film using predominantly still images and voiceover. These films can then be streamed on the web or broadcast on television. It combines techniques to develop literacy and story-telling skills with an introduction to basic information and communication technology (ICT).

SONGS-

- ICT has enabled songs/music to be propagated very easily. Due to this, we can get a whole playlist just by the click of a button. Earlier, various electronic devices like tapes, CDs, pendrive had to be used in order to store and access music. Now a days, ICT has enabled the free and paid access to almost any music (songs, albums) in the world.
- On the world stage include Spotify, Sound Cloud, Apple Music, iTunes. The Indian counterparts are Gaana, JioSaavn, Wynk Music.
- Youtube is a major contributor to enhance music listening and streaming.
- With the advent of various file sharing platforms like Whatsapp, Google Drive etc, music sharing has become very easy and convenient. With computers, internet and high speed data transfer we can listen, share, preserve and transfer our audio files anywhere in the world without any loss of quality.

Role of ICT in construction of Knowledge

- * Access to Information —
ICT provides instant access to a vast amount of information and resources, enabling learners to explore various perspectives, conduct research and deepen their understanding of different subjects.
- * Collaborative Learning —
ICT facilitates collaboration among learners, allowing them to connect and work together on projects, share ideas, and engage in meaningful discussions. This collaborative approach enhances knowledge construction through the exchange of diverse viewpoints and collective problem-solving.
- * Multimedia Learning —
ICT incorporates multimedia elements such as videos, interactive simulations and virtual reality, which enhance the learning experience by presenting information in engaging and immersive ways.

* Personalised Learning -

ICT enables personalised learning experiences, catering to individual learning styles, preferences and pace.

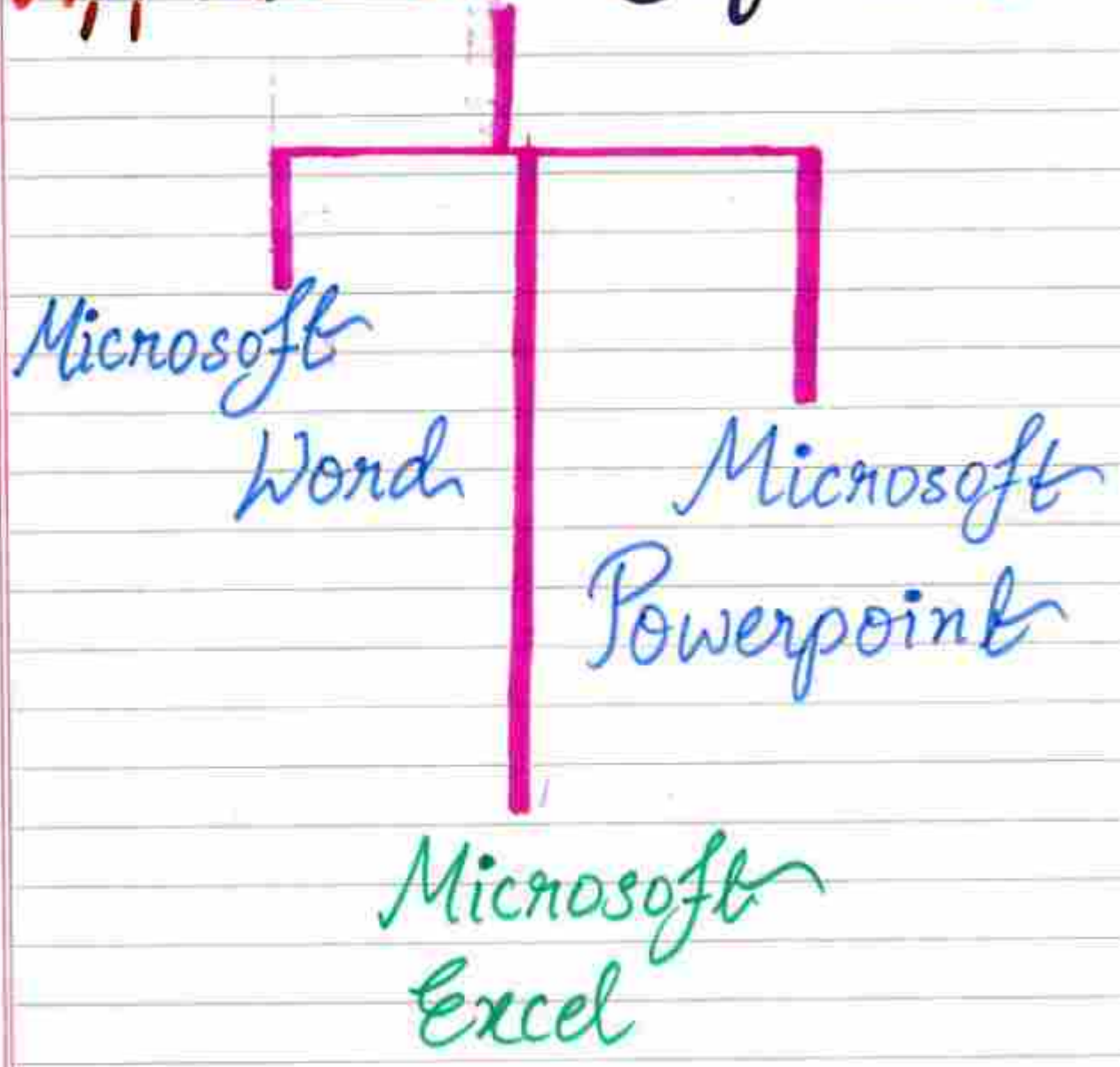
Adaptive learning platforms and intelligent tutoring systems use data and analytics to provide customised content and feedback, supporting learners in constructing knowledge based on their unique needs.

* Critical Thinking and Problem Solving -

ICT tools and applications foster critical thinking skills by challenging learners to analyse, evaluate and synthesise information from various sources.

Online discussions, research projects, and simulations encourage learners to think critically, solve problems and construct knowledge through active engagement.

Application Software

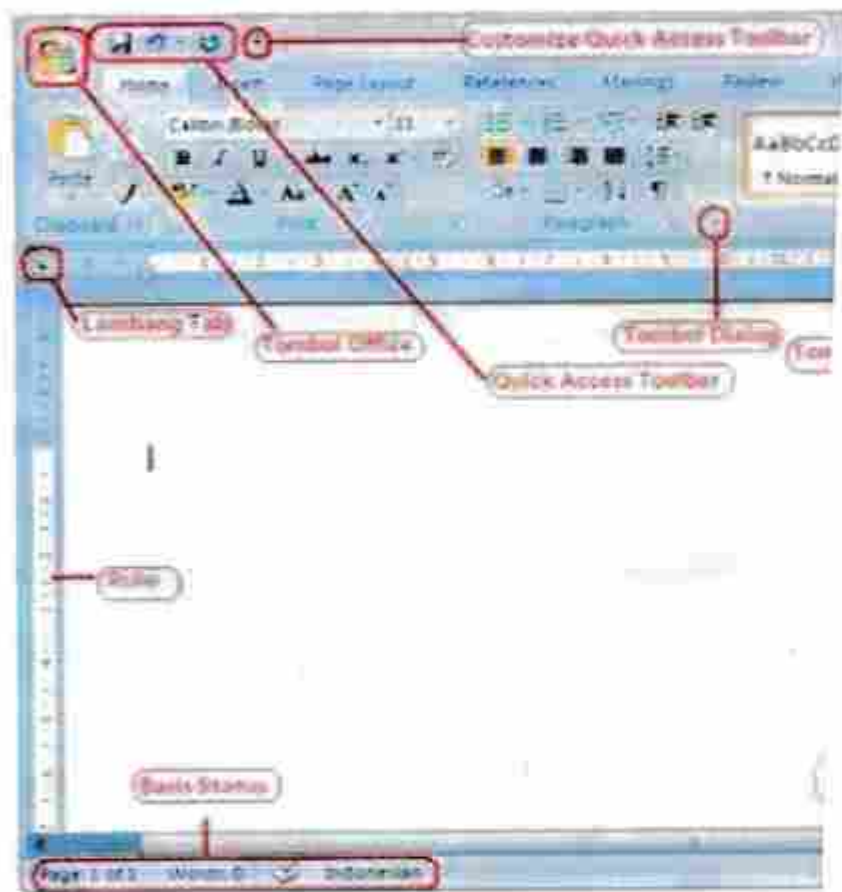


M.S WORD

Microsoft Office is an office suite of applications, servers and services developed by Microsoft. It was first announced by Bill Gates on 1 August, 1988 at COMDEX in Las Vegas. Initially a marketing term for a bundled set of applications, the first version of office contained **Microsoft Word**, **Microsoft Excel** and **Microsoft Powerpoint**.

Over the years, Office applications have grown substantially closer with shared features such as a common spell checker, OLE data integration and Visual Basic for Applications scripting language.

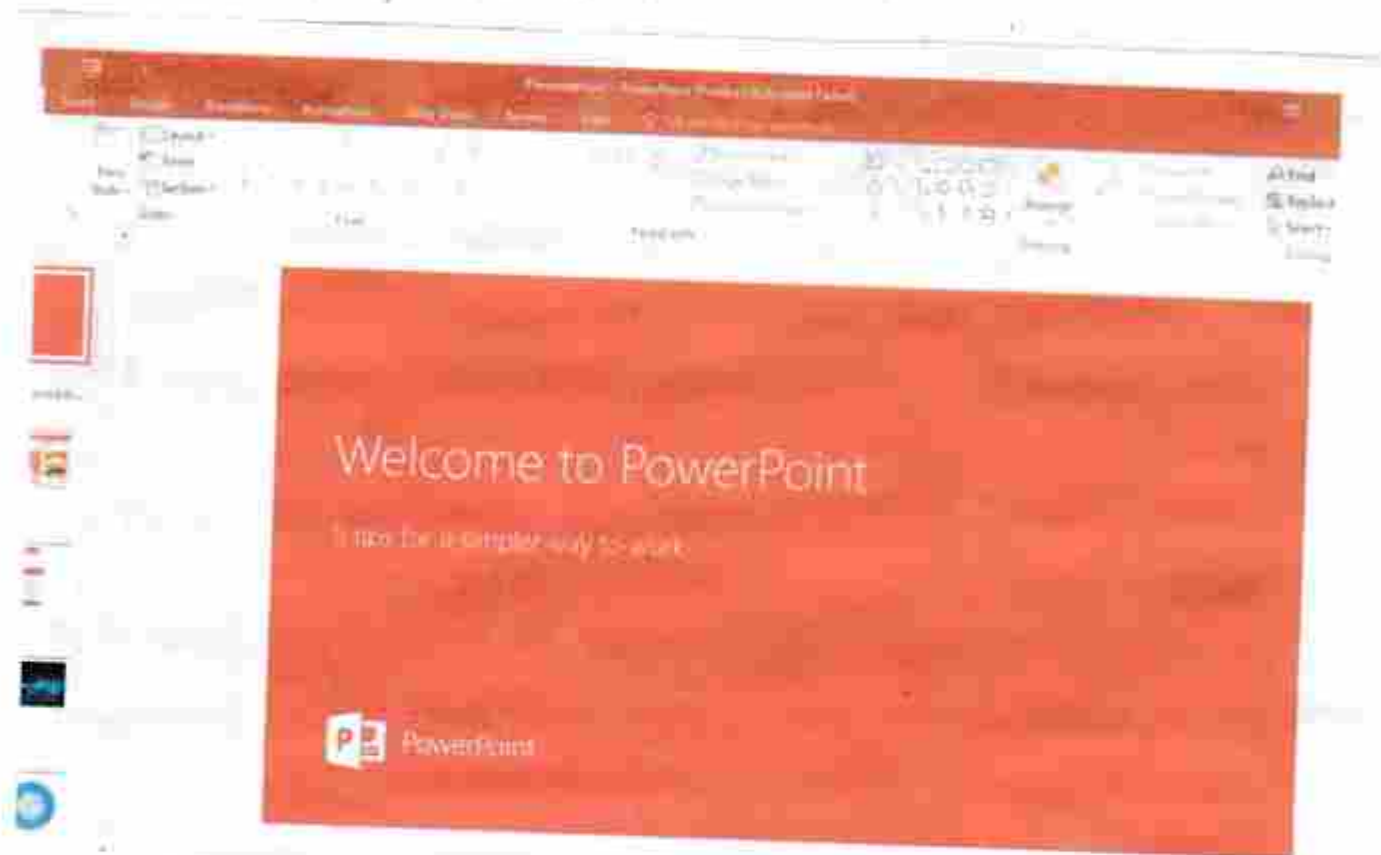
- Microsoft Word is a great tool as typing is faster than ever, it is easy to correct the mistakes by just hitting the backspace or delete button. There are templates for any type of document and mail merge from a database so that you can easily send out the letters to multiple people at a time.
- You can use the thesaurus feature when you words run out. Copies can easily be made which saves on printing and it is much easier to do.



- Microsoft Word is available practically everywhere. It comes standard on many PCs. This makes it easy to save the documents on a flash drive, take them with you and work on them somewhere else.
- Microsoft Word lets you create the simple word processing documents like the letters and the reports. You can add colour, use clip art, variety of fonts and sizes, you can use the tables, the borders & the bullet formatting, you can format the text and the general page layout.
- Microsoft Word offers an easy to use navigation pane at the top. So, you can see the ~~exactly what it~~ visual representations of many of functions that you might need, you can simply hold your mouse cursor over an icon to see exactly what it does.
- While you are creating a document, Microsoft Word helps you make sure that it is the best it can be, When you misspell a word, Microsoft Word will underline it, You can click on the word and get suggested spellings. If you type a sentence that has poor grammar, It will underline the sentence for you and ~~yet~~ you can change the document while you are still working on it.

M.S-EXCEL

- Excel has the ability to organise large amounts of data into orderly spreadsheets and charts quickly, it is easy to enter and format the data, it has the ability to create the graphical or the visual representations of your data.
- Excel can be used for analysis and decision making. It allows the professors to put the grades on a spreadsheet by numbers which then allows the students to access the spreadsheet and view their grades on the exams and the quizzes.
- Excel makes the calculations much easier than working things out yourself with a calculator. Depending on your understanding and skill with Excel, the formulas and equations are used to quickly compute both simple and complex equations using large amounts of data.
- It works with almost every other piece of software in Microsoft Office. Excel spreadsheets can be easily added to Word documents and Power point presentations to create more visually dynamic reports.



Welcome to PowerPoint
It's not for a simpler way to work.



M.S POWERPOINT

- Microsoft Powerpoint is a presentation program currently developed by ~~Misc~~ Microsoft, for use on both Microsoft ~~Windows~~ Window and Apple Macintosh operating systems. PowerPoint initially named "Presenter".
- Microsoft's version of Power Point was officially launched on May 22, 1990, as a part of the Microsoft Office suite. Power Point is useful for helping develop the slide-based presentation programs available. Microsoft has also released the Power Point mobile application for use on Apple and Android mobile operating systems.
- Power point incorporates the following features which make it superior to the other presentation methods —
(i) Slider transition (ii) Colours schemes and fonts.
(iii) Auto layout and masters (iv) adding pictures (v) adding multimedia effect (vi) Drawing on slides (vii) adding charts
- Power point window elements are —
File bottom, Quick access tool bar, Title bar, Control bottom etc.



NEWSPAPERS IN EDUCATION

Use of Newspaper in Education

Enhancing Reading Skills -

Newspapers provide a wide variety of articles, stories and editorials that can help students improve their reading comprehension, vocabulary and critical thinking skills.

Current Events and News Awareness -

Newspapers offer real-time information about local, national and international events. By incorporating newspapers into the curriculum, educators can keep students informed about current affairs and encourage discussions on important topics.

Developing Analytical Skills -

Newspapers present different perspectives on issues, allowing students to analyze and evaluate information critically. They can learn to identify bias, detect reliable sources and form their own opinions based on evidence.



Promoting Media Literacy —

With the rise of digital media, it's crucial for students to develop media literacy skill. Newspapers can serve as a tangible and credible source of information, helping students understand the importance of fact-checking and distinguishing between reliable and unreliable sources.

Cultural and Global Awareness —

Newspapers cover a wide range of topic, including culture, arts, science and sports. By reading newspapers, students can gain insights into different cultures, communities, and perspectives from around the world.

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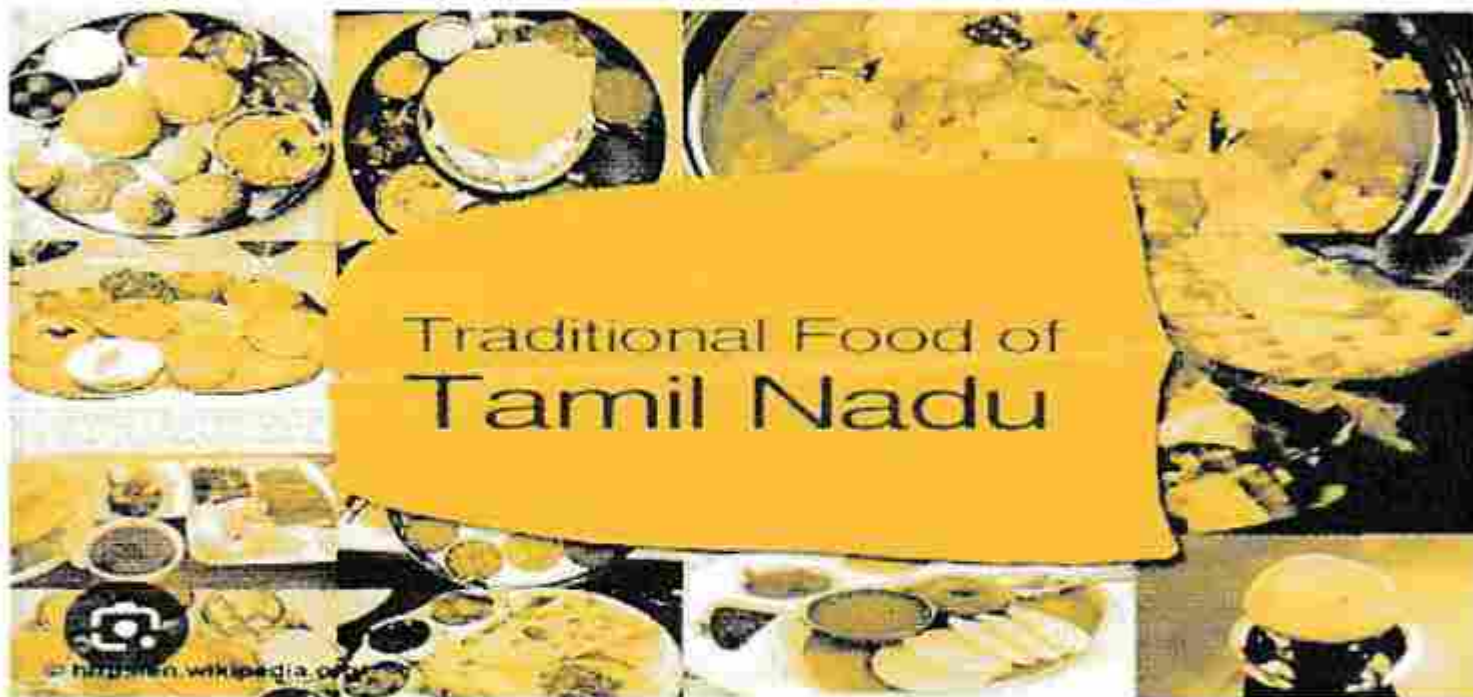
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Essay Writing

REGIONAL FOOD OF TAMILNADU



KAPILDEW KUMAR MAITTO

CLASS :- B. Ed

ROLL NO. 90

SESSION (2022-24)

BBM.B. Ed. COLLEGE CHAS

परिचय :-

पारंपरिक खाद्य पदार्थों के साथ-साथ वे खाद्य पदार्थों और व्यंजन हैं जो पीड़ितों से चले जा रहे हैं। या जिनका कुछ पीड़ितों से संबंध किया जा रहा है।

परंपरिक खाद्य पदार्थों और व्यंजनों में पारंपरिक हैं और राष्ट्रीय व्यंजन क्षेत्रीय व्यंजन या स्थानीय व्यंजनों से एक ऐतिहासिक मिलावट हो सकता है।

परंपरिक खाद्य पदार्थों और व्यंजनों में पारंपरिक खाद्य पदार्थों और व्यंजनों में पारंपरिक खाद्य पदार्थों का विकास और छोटे निगाहों का और वे खाद्य संस्कृति से संबंधित हैं।

गैर-लाभकारी संगठनों और पारंपरिक विशिष्टताओं के यूरोपीय संघ योजनाओं के अंतर्गत कुछ पारंपरिक खाद्य पदार्थों में गैर-लाभकारी संगठनों और पारंपरिक विशिष्टताएं होती हैं।

मुख्य रूप से गैर-लाभकारी संस्थाएं :-

- 1) शासिक
- 2) राजसिद्ध
- 3) और गैर-लाभकारी संस्थाएं

उद्देश्य:—

- आहार या गोजन के लिए उद्देश्य
- 1) शरीर को कवचा इसके फलफूल आदि को खिमा करने की शक्ति देना
 - 2) दैनिक क्रियाओं में शक्तों के इन्हें फलने में मदद देने वाली कोशिकाओं का फलनगमन
 - 3) शरीर को रोगों से बचाने व रक्षा करने की शक्ति देना और स्वास्थ्य के लिए वही आहार उपकरण है जो इन तीन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ण करे।

मूल: भारत का मुख्य गोजन कौन है—

अथ: दाल रोटी और दाल चावल धरे भारत का मुख्य गोजन हैं।

नमिलनाडू का फ़ैमल स्त्री 2 फ़ूड एक ऐसा खान
 है - जो स्वास्थ्य को बढ़ा देगा जिसे पसंद न
 है आप कल को शीपिंग करने निकले
 है। नई जगह हमें स्त्री 2 फ़ूड फ़ैमल
 आपको पकाया गया है। स्वास्थ्य है।
 आप अपनी यात्रा जारी रखते हैं।
 जो लयार रहते हैं।

ऐसे ही कई तरह के स्त्री 2
 स्त्री 2 फ़ूड के लिए नमिलनाडू की बहुत
 ज्यादा फ़ैमल है जो जानते हैं। स्त्री 2
 फ़ूड है जो आपको जरूर खान चाहिए
 अगर आप कालीवार नमिलनाडू की खर पर
 निकले हैं। :-

1. इंडी सागर :-

साठवें इंडिया का नाम
 काले ही हर जिले जगह पर इंडी सागर
 आप आप ही का जानते हैं जो बहुत ज्यादा
 फ़ूड नहीं है। या खाने के बारे में उध
 जानकार नहीं की रखता है। है की इंडी
 सागर के बारे में जानते हैं। आप
 नमिलनाडू की हर जगह और क्वेस पर
 ये मिल जाते हैं।
 आपको यह जानकर बहुत
 हैरानी कि इंडी सागर एक कम पोर फ़ी
 फ़ूड है। और खाने के बहुत ज्यादा है।
 जो मना जाता है। सागर एक तरह के
 दात होती है। जिसमें खर की भी।

दूर कर मिलाना जाता है। साथ ही दुबका गंधाला एकदम अमला अलाग रहता है जो काम नहीं है। माल्टिन से भी ले सकते हैं पर यहाँ के लोग ज्यादा इसे धर पर ही बेचते हैं। कड़वा अमर एक ही नाम है। गिद्ध अमर लोग कोरा रात को या सुबह किनी अमर खाते हुए देख सकते हैं।

2. परोडा :-

यह भी लमिलगुड की काफी फेमस डिश है। यह कुरकुरा कर से ठहर गुनस के पुराठ से है। विक्रीत मानी जाती है। परोडा में का का बना होता है। जो इधर लेकर रहता है। लोग अपने दिवाली लगी रहता है आपको कलमें खरालु गुड में लगाकर हुए गुनस मिल जम्मे कर आप सुनते पाकर हुए कड़का मज से सकते हैं।

3. कलकी :-

नाम से मले ही ये आपको बहुत अलाग लगे पर इतना खा कर आपको खाली जागा पहचाना लगेगा। ये आप को आउटलेट की तरह ही बनने वाली डिश है। इधर कुलडा यह रहता है। डि कलमें अलाग से बने पर आधे पकए हुए जाम को साथ में किम जाते हैं।

यह ध्यान रखने स्वाफ की और और लदा है
आगली बार गध की आप गध को
कलक खाना ना ऐसे बहुत बाद
आपको परोदा की स्वाण पर ही ये
डिवा की मिल जावी है.

4. छद्म डोसा :-

डोसा का नाम की हम
सुनने ही खुश है और लगभग सब न ख
नी होगा यह डोसा ज्यादा कस्यग नहीं है
पर इसका स्वाफ अलग - अलग तरह के
मसाले से माला करते हुए वेहतरीन जकर
सुना दिया जाता है. इसमें इसकी के बेर
इसके को अल बनना जाता है. और इलपर
आर ध्यान के जाणिंग की जानी
नी.

5. चिकन फ्राई :-

नए नए खाने वाले लोगों के
लिए चिकन फ्राई खी खाना रहता है.
विमलनाडू में की ये खीर परस वेहफ
पसक किया जाता है आप अगर यह
स्वाण पर चिकन फ्राई या चिकन
फ्राई है तो थकीन माने आप वेड
वेड खाड का चिकन खाना तो ऐसे
जाहो मसलो का वेहतरीन तरह से वेहवे
करना विमलनाडू के लोगों की रंग में
बसा है और चिकन फ्राई खा कर आप
आपकी कार में ही इसका अडगा लगे सक

6. कुम्भकर्ण :-

लक्ष्मण ही किल्ली और कुंभी ये स्वयंभूव साधु दंडिया में बड़े लोकप्रिय थे। आप - यम या कापी के साथ बलका कुम्भ उठाने के लिए चुके थे। चावल के भात और उड़क दाल को पीव कर लगे। मन्व के साथ ये स्वयंभूव लगभग शिल्प थे। आप कुम्भ कारत में कहे ना कहे ये खाने के गन्धर गिण सम्बन्ध है।

7. जिगरठंड :-

जैसा कि नाम से ही समझ आ रहा है। जिगर ठंडा होने का मतलब है मौसम में ठंडक होने के लिए कोहड़ियाँ बहुत काम आती हैं। इन्हें बाकाम खरीस और चीनी से बनाये जाते हैं। लोग इसे बहुत ज्यादा पसंद किया जाता है। आप इसे शापक करके निकले हैं और उसे परेशान है लगे जिगरठंडा आपको राहत प्रदान करेगा।

8. पनियारम :-

अलग तरह के मोह करके इसे बनाया जाता है। यह गिरि और लीखी के पत्तों पर तैयार की जाती है। मीठा स्वाद के लिए इसमें कुछ काले तेलमाल किया जा सकता है। इसके किनारे कोई महिला बने बचपन ही तैयार जाएगी। 1.

7. मोरिंग :-

यह भी तमिलनाडु का बहुत पुराना फल है इसमें बहुत बड़ा फल के खान-पान करने का सबसेमाल किया जाता है। अगर कोई चीज पसंद है तो आप एक बार जरूर खाएं हाँकि ये मसालों का खाना माना जाता है।

8. डी यापस :-

हालांकि ये प्रकृतात् में खड़ा नहीं होता है पर ये बहुत स्वादिष्ट रस है। इसमें बहुत पानी के फल बड़ेमाल किए जाते हैं और नारियल के फल के साथ परोसा जाता है। अगर आपको खबर है खबरें हैं खाना चाहिए तो इसका खाना जरूर करें।

9. बस :-

बस डोनर की तरह बिकरु फल के नाम से खबर के साथ परोसा जाता है। और इस खाने को तमिलनाडु में प्रकृतात् में खाना है।

10. उत्पम :-

उत्पम की बेल की तरह खाना किया जाने वाला फल है। लेकिन जब पर फल खाने 20 मिनट के बड़ेमाल किया जाता है। जे शिमला मिर्च, आम, आम्र, और अन्य सब के बड़ेमाल किया जाता है।

3. ज्यासम :-

ज्यासम एक डेजर्ट फ्लूड ही. जिले
 काल से वीमार किया गया है. और
 इसमें एक गिराफा जाता है. जो की मीठ
 खाया जाने वाला मशहूर व्यजन है.

4. पानल कुंजासु :-

यह एक प्रफेक्टर शाकस्य
 डिभिन् खाता है. जिले गुल्शोनमी की तरह
 जोसा जाता है. इसमें गिले मधाल विले
 कि रसोय पालकर करे है.

5. कुरथ वार :-

यह बाल को काप जाने है. कि
 उद लोग इस प्रकार के मोत्रन को बहुत
 कड़ी वरीके से बनाते है. परन्तु उनसे
 प्रकार का फुड बनने मुभावना और स्वात
 एवम को संपु गले बनना है इली की
 जमान से रसोय फुड आपकी मोरत के
 को मोत्र में रसोय रखातु अनारि वर
 फुड को बना सकते है. और खाने में
 उद संकले है.