

CHANAKYA TEACHERS'
TRAINING COLLEGE
ASSIGNMENT
ON
CHILDHOOD AND
GROWING UP

Name - RANI CHARU MURMU

Class - B.Ed (sem-1)

Roll - 62

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Chanakya Teachers Training College
Madhupur (Jharkhand)

Submitted to -
Sangita Maam

Submitted by -
Rani Charu Murmu

★ Concept of Growth and Development And General Principles

Generally Growth and Development are used interchangeably and taken as synonymous terms. After conception in the womb of mother change occurs. Change is the law of nature. A fertilized egg develops as a fetus. Cycle of change brought about by the process of growth and development takes place in various dimensions physical, mental social and so on. Both the terms, growth and Development can be used for any change brought about in maturation and learning.

Concept of Growth

The aim of education is to bring about an all round development in an individual. It is, therefore, imperative that the teachers should be acquainted with the meaning and characteristic of growth and development. Usually two terms are used interchangeably.

According to Crow and Crow - "Growth refers to structural and physiological changes and development is concerned with growth as well as those changes in behaviours which result from environmental situation."

According to Frank - "The special change in special part of body is growth."

According to Herbert Stevenson - "Physical growth is big and heavy."

Growth is generally taken as dimensional augmentation, cellular multiplication or qualitative change in size, weight and number. Growth takes place when a child grows taller, his bones, muscles and other parts of the body increase in size. Maturation is the unfolding of the characteristics with which the individual is endowed. As the child grows, his mind and body mature and able to function at a higher level.

Concept of Development

Development refers to the qualitative changes in the organism as whole. Development is a continuous process through which physical, emotional and intellectual changes occur. It is a more wider and comprehensive term than growth. It is also possible without growth.

Development involves a series of progressive, orderly and meaningful changes leading to the goals of maturity is attained. Development has four basic elements:

- (i) Growth
- (ii) Maturation
- (iii) Experiences
- (iv) social transmission (learning through language, schooling or training by parents) their development and learning.


Development, growth and Maturation are terms which are commonly used to convey the same meaning but there is a significant between all these words.

According to Frank - "Growth is regarded as multiplication of cells, as growth is height and weight, while development refers to the changes in organism as a whole."

According to Harold Stevenson - "Development psychology is concerned with the study to changes in behavior through the lifespan."

According to A. Angyal - "Development cannot be considered in terms of the individual as a whole in relationship with his experience with other."

PRINCIPLES OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT


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The change brought about in an individual by the process of growth and development tend to follow some well defined principles. These

are known as principle of growth and development. These principle are being described below:

(a) Principle of continuity

Development follows continuity, it goes from womb to tomb and never ceases.

(b) Rate of growth and development is not uniform
Although development follows continuity yet the rate of growth and development is not steady and uniform at all time.

(c) Uniformity of Pattern

Although development does not proceed at a uniform rate and show marked individual difference, yet it follows a definite sequence of pattern and somewhat uniform in the offsprings of a species.

(d) Development Proceeds from General to Specific Response
Development takes place first in general way then proceeds towards specific manner.

(e) Principle of Integration

while it is true that development proceeds from general to specific or from whole to parts.

(f) Principle of inter-relation

The growth and development takes place in various dimensions like physical, mental, social and these are interrelated and interdependent.

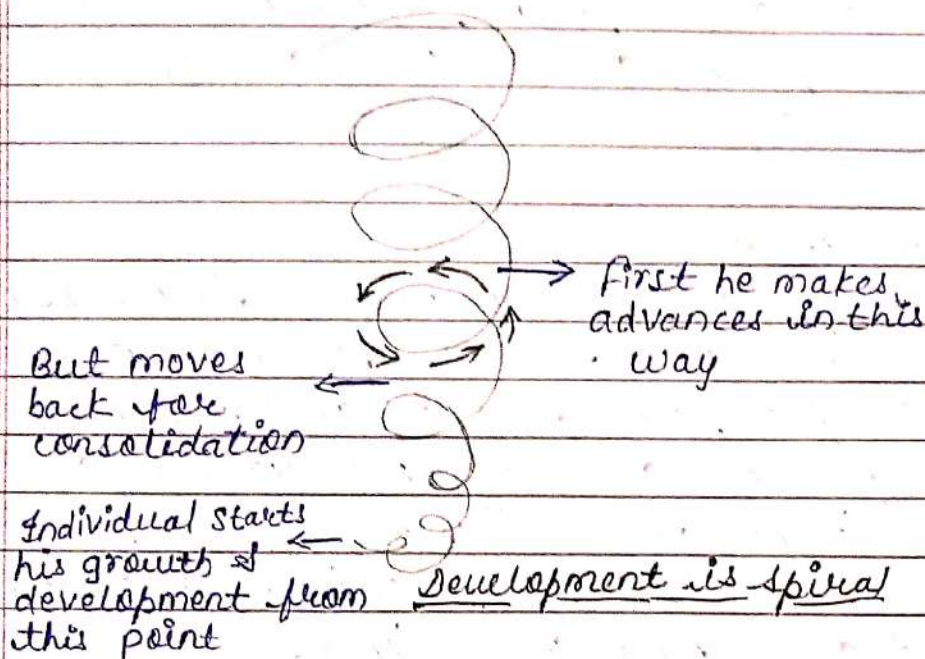
(g) Development is Predictable

with the help of the rate of growth and development of a child it is possible for us to predict the stage in which his development is going to fall.

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- (h) Principle of Developmental Direction
It has points of two specific facts concerning the direction of development.
- (i) Development is spiral and not linear
The child does not proceed straightly on the path, or development with a constant or fixed rate



- (j) Growth and Development is a joint Product Heredity and Environment
child at any stage of his growth and development is a joint product of heredity and environment. The forces of heredity and environment directly or indirectly influence his growth and development in any dimension at all times.
- (k) Principle of Uneven Tempo of Growth and Development
Growth and development is continuous yet rate of development is not uniform.

(L) Principle of Unique Development

All children will first sit up crawl and stand before they walk.

(m) Principle of Individual Differences:

According to this principle, individual differences are found in different fields of development. We can clearly see differences in physical development, mental development, emotional and social development among boys and girls of the same age.

Conclusion

The knowledge of above principles is necessary for the parents and teachers. By the knowledge of these principles, the parents and teachers will be able to provide adequate motivation and arrange suitable education for them.

Thus, each child is a changing, growth and developing organisms.

- ✓ Improve your handwriting
- ✓ Content elaborate and discuss to the syllabus related topic

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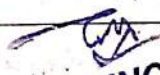
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Conclusion

At the end, we can say that heredity and environment are important factors for the development of human personality. If the heredity is base and environment is its structure. Heredity and environment cannot be separated from each other. Both are equally important in the human development.

Thus, heredity and environment are complementary.

- ✓ Overall good ~~for~~
- ✓ lacking the content of skip.


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NAME - TARANNUM PERWEEN

CLASS - B.ED SEMESTER I


ROLL NO - 18

SUBJECT - CONTEMPORARY

INDIA AND EDUCATION

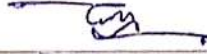
SUBMITTED TO - ARVIND KUMAR YADAV

Arvind Kumar Yadav


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Describe in detail the main recommendations of N.K.C.

This report of the National Knowledge Commission of the Government of India on Higher Education lays down certain guidelines for the betterment of the system. The NKC recommendations on higher education were submitted to the Prime Minister on 29th November 2006. The report focused on the need for excellence in the system, expansion of the higher education sector in the country and providing access to higher education for larger number of students.

The report includes detailed recommendations under the following heads:

Expansion



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1. Create many more universities. The higher education system needs a massive expansion of opportunities, to around 1500 universities.

nationwide, that would enable India to attain a gross enrolment ratio of at least 15 per cent by 2015.

2. change the system of regulation for higher education. The present regulatory system in higher education is flawed in some important respects. The system, as a whole, is over-regulated but under-governed. We believe that there is a clear need to establish an Independent Regulatory Authority for Higher Education (IRAH)

Excellence


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1. The endeavor to transform higher education must reform existing institutions.
2. The system of affiliated colleges for undergraduate education, which may have been appropriate 50 years ago, is no longer adequate or appropriate and needs to be reformed. Indeed, there is an urgent need to restructure the system of undergraduate colleges affiliated to universities.

Inclusion

1. Education is the fundamental mechanism for social inclusion through the creation of more opportunities. It is, therefore, essential to ensure that no student is denied the opportunity to participate in higher education due to financial constraints.
2. Affirmative action. A major aim of the higher education system must be to ensure that access to education for economically and historically socially underprivileged student is enhanced in a substantially more effective manner.

Arun Kumar Yadav

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Describe critically National Education Policy 1986

The National Educational Policy (NEP) is a policy formulated by the Government of India to promote and regulate education of India to promote and the policy covers primary education to higher education in rural and urban India. The first NEP was promulgated by the Government of India in 1968 by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the second in 1986 by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and the third in 2020 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. In 1986, the government led by Rajiv Gandhi introduced a new national policy on education.

The National Policy on Education 1986 aimed to achieve several key objectives:

Ensure access to Quality Education

The policy aimed to guarantee that every student, regardless of their caste, creed, locality, or gender,

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had access to high-quality education within the framework of national system.

Establish a common Educational Structure

It envisioned a uniform educational system known as the 10+2+3 system, which would be universally recognized.

Develop a National Curriculum Framework

The policy sought to establish a national curricular framework with a distinctive core. This core, along with adaptable components, would serve as the foundation for education.

Educate weaker sections of Society

The policy emphasized the education of marginalized groups such as SC/ST individuals, differently-abled individuals, and girls, recognizing their pivotal role in national development.

Promote Vocational Education

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The policy prioritized the rationalization of schooling

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and aimed to combat unemployment by offering various vocational courses.

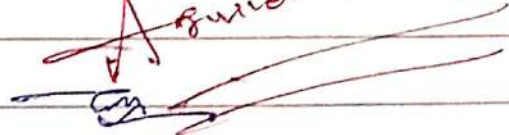
Ensure basic facilities in Primary Schools

The concept of an 'Operational Blackboard' was introduced to convey that primary schools would receive the essential infrastructure, including two rooms, a map, a chart, a blackboard, and a carpet.

Promote gender equality in Education:

The policy emphasized the need for gender equality in education through initiatives like residential curricula, teacher training and orientation, active participation in educational research, and provision of specific support services to eradicate women's illiteracy.

Agreed name / adar


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MENTION THE PILLARS OF EDUCATION ACCORDING TO THE DELOR

Delor Commission was given by JACQUES DÉLOR in year 1996. It was presented in UNESCO, it consists of fourteen member from different countries.

Four Pillars of Delor Commission are:

Learning to know :- Increase values and skills for respecting and searching for knowledge and wisdom. To learn and skill to discover. Obtain tools for understanding the world.

Learning to do :- To obtain not only occupational skills but also the proficiency to deal with many situations and to work in teams. Skill development, personal qualities, etc.

Learning to be :- The overall development of the whole person to fulfill his/her highest capacity and able to think, decide and act independently.

Learning to live together :- The first thing for this is to educate the ability to understand one another.

EXPLAIN THE EFFECTS OF GLOBALIZATION AND MODERNISATION OF EDUCATION.

1. Unlimited access to information - While educational resources and study materials are limited by national borders, globalisation affects education by offering access to a vast amount of information.
2. Collaborate internationally - Globalisation has significantly increased collaboration and partnerships between national and international educational institutions.
3. Promotes diversity in thoughts - Globalisation in education promotes schools to offer exposure to students regarding cultural, social and political perspectives.
4. Cross-cultural exchange - The best boarding schools in India aim to give maximum global exposure to their students regarding education.
5. Multicultural awareness - students, exposed to globalisation early are more likely to analyse, interpret and utilize their information about the diverse society to formulate their conclusion about the world, global concerns.

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A. Sandhu

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NAME ~ TARANNUM PERWEEN

CLASS ~ B.ED SEMESTER I

ROLL NO ~ 18

SUBJECT ~ UNDERSTANDING

DISCIPLINE AND SCHOOL SUBJECTS
SUBMITTED TO ~ Akhlesh Kumar Yadav
SESSION ~ 2023-25



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EXPLAIN THE NATURE AND PRINCIPLES OF DISCIPLINE

Meaning of Discipline * The genesis of the word "Discipline" is supposed from the Latin word "Disciplina" which means management, rule, education, practice, teaching and trained condition.

Nature of discipline knowledge in school curriculum.

- i) Every discipline knowledge has own methodology (science, Hindi etc)
- ii) Every discipline has own content which differs from other.
- iii) Every discipline has its own aims and objectives.
- iv) Every discipline knowledge is well defined, planned and organised
- v) Different kind of discipline have different textbooks.
- vi) Sections of library also changes with various subjects.

vii) Every discipline knowledge has own support system in school curriculum.

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PRINCIPAL OF DISCIPLINE

Love and warmth

Right from birth, love warmth builds trust and positive self-esteem. Respectful relationships are at the heart of effective discipline and positive parenting.

Talking and listening

Good things come when we talk/sign, watch, and listen to kids and give them clear messages.

Guidance and understanding

When children understand why we want something done they're more likely to do it. Explaining works better than order or threats.

Limits and boundaries

Clear and simple rules that children understand, work best. Rules keep things safe and fair for everyone.

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Consistency and consequences

Children feel safe when rules don't change.

Consequences for misbehaviour should be:

- related directly to what has happened.
- reasonable for their development age and understanding
- respectful, firm and fair, not humiliating


A structured and secure world

Kids feel happy and relaxed when they know what's happening.

Plan ahead for possible challenges, for example, take snacks with you to the supermarket.

Model behaviour that you want kids to copy - don't throw an adult tantrum when things get frustrating for you.

~~Amulya~~


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EXPLAIN THE MAIN PRINCIPLES OF CURRICULUM IN THE SCHOOL CURRICULUM

Curriculum \neq Curriculum is a standard-based sequence of planned experiences where students practice and achieve proficiency in content and applied learning skills. It is the expectations for what will be taught and what students will do in a program of study.

There are many principles of curriculum. Some of them are :-

PRINCIPLE OF CONSERVATION AND CREATIVITY

An effective curriculum must be based on the principle of conservation and creativity. While framing the curriculum we should include those subjects and experiences which help in the conservation of cultural heritage.

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There should be scope for their further modification in the light of changing needs and situation.

Subjects should be included in the curriculum, which will enable the child to exercise his

EXPLAIN THE MAIN LAWS OF LEARNING

Learning \Rightarrow The process of acquiring new knowledge and new response is the process of learning.

Edward L. Thorndike in the early 1900's postulated several "Laws of Learning." which are as follows:-

Law of Readiness

The Law of Readiness means a person can learn when physically and mentally adjusted (ready) to receive stimuli. Individuals learn best when they are ready to learn, and they will not learn much if they see no reason for learning. If trainees have a strong purpose, a clear objective and a sound reason for learning, they usually make more progress than trainees who lack motivation.

Law of Exercise

The Law of Exercise stresses the idea that repetition is basic to the development of adequate responses; things most often repeated are easiest remembered. The mind can rarely recall new concept or practices after a single exposure, but


every time it is practiced, learning continues and is enforced.

Law of Effect

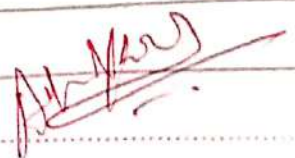
This law involves the emotional reaction of the learner. Learning will always be much more effective when a feeling of satisfaction, pleasantness, or reward accomplished or is a result of the learning process. Learning is strengthened when it is accompanied by a pleasant or satisfying feeling and that it is weakened when it is associated with an unpleasant exercise. An experience that produces feelings of defeat, frustration, anger or confusion in a trainee is unpleasant. Instructors should be cautious about using negative motivation. Usually it is better to show trainees that the problem is not impossible, but within their capability to understand and solve.

Other laws are:

- Law of Primacy
- Law of Intensity
- Law of Recency


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EXPLAIN THE MAIN PRINCIPLES OF LEARNING

Eff Learning ≠ The process of acquiring new knowledge and new response is the process of learning.

PRINCIPLES OF LEARNING

EFFORT MANAGEMENT PLANNING

The idea that ability determines what and how much kids learn is replaced by the assumption that sustained and directed effort may deliver high accomplishment for all students in an effort based school. Everything is set up to elicit and support this effort, to deliver the message that effort is required and that challenging difficulties may be overcome with perseverance.

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PARTICIPATION

During the learning process, the learner's active participation should be permitted and encouraged. Participation increases motivation and tends to engage more senses in the learning process. When people engage, they learn more quickly and retain their information for a longer time.

REPETITION

One of the most important aspects of learning is allowing students to practice and repeat. If you want to get the most out of training, acquired behaviors must be learned repeatedly to guarantee smooth performance so that individuals don't forget the teachings that they receive.

TRANSFERENCE

Because the training takes place in a unique environment, it's critical to assess if what you've learned will apply in the real world. Transfer of training occurs when learners can apply their learnings in their job. If the information learned in one setting does not transfer to the workplace, the training can't be considered successful.

SOCIALISING INTELLIGENCE

Intelligence involves far more than the ability to think quickly and retain knowledge. Intelligence is a collection of problem-solving and reasoning abilities and the mental habits that contribute to the frequent application of such abilities.

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EXPLAIN THE NEEDS AND AIMS OF TLM - TEACHING LEARNING MATERIALS

Teaching Learning Materials (TLMs) also known as instructional aids, facilitate a teacher in achieving the learning objectives formulated by her/him prior to teaching-learning activities start. The concrete materials are essential for facilitating learning for several reasons some of which are as follows:

- Learning of new concepts become easier.
- TLM are needed for effective self learning.

AIMS OF TLM

- i) To make learning real, practical and fun.
- ii) Help in bringing novelty, reality and freshness.
- iii) Relieves learners from anxiety, fear and boredom.
- iv) It provides a range of learning experiences
- v) From direct to indirect experiences.
- vi) Motivate learners
- vii) Help in larger retention of information
- viii) Facilitate holistic learning
- ix) Help in arranging classroom teaching.
- x) Concept formation
- xi) By using TLM attitude of teachers become very friendly.

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NAME ~ TARANNUM
PERWEEN

CLASS ~ B.ED SEMESTER-I

SUBJECT ~ LANGUAGE

ACROSS THE CURRICULUM

SUBMITTED TO ~ PAWAN KUMAR PATEL

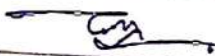
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3	What is multilingualism	7-
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EXPLAIN READING AND WRITING SKILLS AND EXPLAIN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN READING AND WRITING.

READING SKILL

- Reading is the most challenging skill to be introduced.
- Difficult and exciting skill.
- Once a child has been introduced to reading books successfully there is no end to what a child can accomplish.
- The child means understanding vocabulary, writing systems, topics word meanings, grammatical and drawing conclusion. These are several reading technique that can be used according to the type of text and reading purpose (skimming, scanning selecting and skipping).
- The child is able to associate meaning with written or printed language.

Materials to improve reading skills - Books, magazines, blogs, websites, newspaper, etc.

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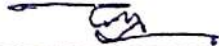
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WRITING SKILL

- A teacher introduces young children to how to write as by the time they start schooling for the first time, they are already capable of talking with confidence with a variety of people on various topics.
- This skill is said to be the most difficult of the 3 other skills.

Ways of developing writing skills.

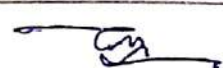
- Develops confidence
- Picture writing
- Letter dialogues and other speech.
- Calligraphy competitions.
- Letter, application writing.
- Using the internet.


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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN READING AND WRITING SKILL

There is a very strong relationship between reading and writing. First, reading and writing are both functional activities that can be used to accomplish a task. Second, reading and writing draw upon the same skills, knowledge and processes in terms of being able to read and comprehend text and in terms of being able to write text. Another way of thinking about this is that when you write - if you're doing it the right way - you have to think about your reader.

So there's this connection between writing and making sure that your reader comprehends, and when you read it's helpful to think about the author behind the text as well. In fact, teaching one helps the other. However, neither by themselves are sufficient; just teaching writing doesn't make for a greater writer and just teaching reading doesn't make for a greater reader.


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WHAT IS THE CONTRIBUTION OF LITERATURE TO LANGUAGE?

- Literature is the media of teaching and learning authentic language also it may foster the development of reading, writing, speaking, listening and critical thinking skills. Language of literature allow people to develop new idea and ethical standpoint and can help individual to present themselves as educated member of society.
- It expand air horizon when we read a piece of literature we get to read about life experience through someone's eyes and allowed us to understand the world through some other eyes.
- It also improve vocabulary, many types of new words, new style to write.
- Literature also helps to create empathy and understanding. In fact, according to many literacy critics, literature improves Theory of mind, which is the capacity to read the ⁱⁿ mind

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Reasons To Study Literature :-

1. Literature improves communication skills. The easiest way to improve vocabulary, writing and speaking skills is to study literature.
2. Literature teaches you about yourself.

Literature teaches about the past.

Literature cultivates wisdom and world view.


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WHAT IS MULTILINGUALISM ?

- Multilingualism refers to being fluent in multiple (more than two) language. It normative in many countries for children to be raised multilingual.
- Being multilingual has the obvious benefit of being able to communicate with more people from different cultures.
- A simple multilingual definition is a person who is capable of speaking different languages.
- Many people around the world can speak, read and write in two or more languages, making them multilingual.
- According to most recent estimates, around 43% of the world's population can speak two languages while around 17% can speak three or more. monolingual or minor.

Types of multilingualism includes:-

- Bilingualism (2 languages)
- Trilingualism (3 language)
- Polyglot (someone who learns languages for fun)
- Multilingualism (4 or more)



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NAME ~ TARANNUM PERWEEN

CLASS ~ B.ED SEMESTER I

SUBJECT ~ READING AND


REFLECTING ON TEXT
(GPC-I)



ROLL NO ~ 18

SUBMITTED TO ~ LOVELY KUMARI


Lovely Kumari



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READING AND REFLECTING ON TEXTS

In today's information-driven world, the abilities to read and reflect on texts hold immense significance. As educators, we have the power to cultivate these skills in our students, enabling them to navigate the vast sea of knowledge and develop critical thinking. Through intentional guidance and nurturing, we can ignite a life-long process and passion for learning and empower students to thrive in an ever-changing world.

THE IMPORTANCE OF READING

Reading plays a vital role in personal and educational development, fastering numerous benefits for individuals. Here are some key points highlighting the importance of reading:

LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

- Reading express individuals to wealth of information, ideas and opinions.
- It broadens horizons and expands one's understanding of the world.
- Through reading, individuals can gain knowledge about various subjects and disciplines.

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VOCABULARY AND LANGUAGE SKILLS

- Reading enhances vocabulary by introducing new words and their context.
- It improves language fluency, comprehension, and communication skills.

CRITICAL THINKING

- Reading promotes critical thinking by presenting different viewpoints and arguments.
- It challenges readers to evaluate and analyze information, enhancing their cognitive abilities.
- It also helps individuals to make informed decisions.

IMAGINATION AND CREATIVITY

- Reading stimulates imagination, taking readers on exciting journeys and adventures.
- It sparks creativity by exposing individuals to different ideas, settings, and perspectives.
- It fosters empathy by allowing readers to step into shoes of different characters.

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

- Strong reading skills are foundational for academic success in subjects.
- It enhances comprehension and critical analysis of complex texts. Reading proficiency contributes

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to improved performance in exam and assessments.

LIFELONG LEARNING

→ Reading instills a love for learning that extends beyond the classroom. Lifelong learners and readers stay intellectual and creative.

ROLE OF REFLECTING ON TEXTS

Reflection is a powerful tool that enables students to process and make meaning out of what they have read. It involves analyzing, questioning, and connecting ideas to personal experience.

Here are key points highlighting its significance:

COMPREHENSION AND UNDERSTANDING

Reflection deepens comprehensions by connecting the text to personal experiences and prior knowledge, enhancing understanding of themes and ideas.

METACOGNITION AND AWARENESS

Metacognition skills are developed when we reflect on texts, enabling readers to monitor and regulate their thinking processes, leading to self-awareness and improved reading strategies.


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CRITICAL THINKING

Reflection encourages readers to evaluate information, question perspective and form well-reasoned arguments, fastening critical thinking skills.

APPLICATION TO REAL LIFE CONTEXT

Reflecting on texts helps readers apply knowledge to real-world situation, understanding relevance and implications beyond text.

STRATEGIES FOR CULTIVATING READING AND REFLECTING SKILLS

Effective reading and reflecting skills are crucial for students' academic success and personal growth.

It's important to employ strategies that foster these skills and encourage active engagement with text.

PRE-READING ACTIVITIES

ACTIVATE PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

Before diving into a new text, it is essential to activate students prior knowledge related to the topic. This helps create a foundation for understanding and encourages students to make connections between what they also already know



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in their lives and in society, fostering a deeper appreciation for the subject matter.

4) ANALYSIS THROUGH DIFFERENT LENSES

Encouraging students to analyze the text through different lenses, such as gender, socio-economic status, or environmental perspectives, promotes a deeper understanding of complex issues and develops empathy.

These strategies for cultivating reading and reflecting skills empower students to become active, critical readers who can extract meaning from texts, think deeply about the content, and make connection to the world around them.

By incorporating these strategies into classroom instruction, teachers can nurture students love for reading, foster comprehension and critical thinking, and promote lifelong learning.

ASSESSMENT STRATEGIES

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Assessing students reading and reflecting skills is vital for tracking their progress and providing targeted feedback. Traditional assessment such as quizzes or written responses can be complemented with some methods like:

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FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

WRITTEN RESPONSES


Assigning short written responses that require students to reflect on their reading experiences and demonstrate comprehension. This can include asking students to summarize the main ideas of a text, make connections to their own lives, or analyze the author's purpose and persuasive techniques.

MULTIMEDIA PROJECTS

Encouraging students to create multimedia projects, such as videos or digital presentations, that showcase their understanding and reflection on the text. It allows students to employ creativity while effectively communicating their thoughts.

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

Providing opportunities for students to deliver oral presentations where they can share their insights, interpretations and connections made while reading. This enables students to develop their public speaking skills while articulating their understanding and critical thinking abilities.


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DIGITAL PORTFOLIO

Allowing students to create digital portfolios that document their reading and reflecting journey, showcasing their growth.

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

TRADITIONAL ASSESSMENT

Incorporating quizzes, exams, or essays to assess students overall understanding and application of reading and reflecting on skills. These assessments can cover various aspects such as comprehension, analysis, interpretation and critical thinking.

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

Organizing performance based assessment, such as role plays or debate, where students can demonstrate their ability to analyze and interpret texts critically. This approach allows students to apply their reading and reflecting skills in real life scenarios.

PORTFOLIO ASSESSMENT

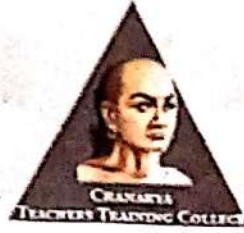
Organizing performance-based assessments, such as role plays or debate.

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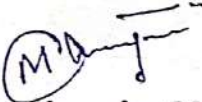
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EPC – 2 (Drama & Art in Education)

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SESSION : 2021-23

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Session – 2021-23


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* कला क्या है? इसका महत्व बताएं।

→ कला के सौंदर्य बोध कि अभीव्यक्ति मनुष्य संसार के उत्कृष्ट प्राणियों में से एक है, जिसमें सौंदर्य बोध पाया जाता है इसी कारण ये अन्य जिवों से अलग है।

सृजनत्मक एवं कलात्मकता एक दूसरे को संपूर्ण करते हैं। शिक्षा सृजनशीलता का प्रयोग है, जो इसकी कृतियों में विशेषता पैदा करती है। शिक्षा और कला का संबंध मनुष्यों में सृजन की भावना करती है, अच्छी शिक्षा पान के लिए सुरुवात सुरुवात की प्रक्रिया में कला सौंदर्य बोध का विशेष स्थान प्रदान किया जाना चाहिए।

कला दैनिक जीवन से जुड़ा होता है तथा बच्चों का सर्वांगीण किस सुनिश्चित करता है अर्थात् व्यक्तिगत रुचि मनोरंजन, प्राथमिक हार्डिकीय अभिरुचि दूसरों के प्रति आदर, शुभाव इत्यादि कला के माध्यम से प्रकाशित होता है। बच्चे बहुत सारी प्रतिक्रियाओं के साथ जन्म लेते हैं और उसका विकास वह करते हैं। बच्चे अपने संवेग तथा विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति के लिए अपने मनपसंद का कोई माध्यम चुनता है। माध्यम का अवसरों पर निर्भर करता है। इस प्रकार का वातावरण उन्हें माता-पिता शिक्षक तथा समाज द्वारा दिये गये प्रेम प्रोत्साहन विश्वास विचार सखीग





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और आस-पास की सानई से प्राप्त होता है।
 अपने पर्यावरण के प्रति जव्य अनुक्रिया
 करते हैं। इसी अनुक्रिया के फलस्वरूप अपने अनुभव
 अपने सौच तथा अपनी अभिव्यक्ति को दिशा
 देता है। इस के लिए कोई न कोई तारिक
 वह माध्य को चुनता है। इस प्रकार विभिन्न
 प्रकार की समस्या सामग्रियों के माध्यम और तकनीक
 के द्वारा मुख्य रूप से अपने विचारों संवेगों
 और भावनाओं की कल्पनाशील एवं सृजनात्मक
 कथा के साथ अभिव्यक्ति साधन कला है।
 कला वह तारिका है जिसके द्वारा व्यक्ति
 अपनी सुंदर भाव को व्यक्त करता है।
 भय, आनंद, क्रोध, ईर्ष्या, प्रेम तथा जालक
 तथा किशोर का प्रमुख संवेग है। अगर
 इन संवेगों का उचित रूप से दिशा निर्देशन
 किया जा सके तो ये जालक के जिवन
 का अधिक आनंद पूर्वक और संचानात्मक
 बनाने देंगे। कही संवेगों को अभिव्यक्ति
 का एक कला क्षेत्र भी है। अतः
 शिक्षक को इस प्रकार की शिक्षा के
 लिए विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए।
 मानव जिवन में कला का विशेष महत्व
 सदियों से रहा है और आज भी है। इतिहास
 इसका शही गि है। कला मानव में चेतना
 उत्पन्न करती है। उस में सौंदर्य बोध तथा
 सौंदर्य की का भावना का विकास करती
 है। कला के द्वारा जालक अपनी सर्वजाना

त्मक प्रतिक्रियाएँ और कुशलताओं को विकसित करता है। उस में सौंदर्य बोध के विकास से वह सभी वस्तु से प्रेम करता है। जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में वह सुन्दर तथा स्वच्छ चिन्तों की तलाश करता है। वह सत्यम शिवम का पाठ पढ़ता है। इसी कारण वह नैतिक रूप से मूजबूत होता है। तथा शील आचरण काय और विचार के प्रति धुणा करता है। कला से हमारी संस्कृति विशस्त जैसे - परंपरा जतारें हस्तशील्य लोकगीत और नृत्य की अभिव्यक्ति होती है। हमारी सभ्यता संस्कृति का अमुरक्षण होता है।

(N.C.E.R.T) National Council and Research Training की कला शील का अद्वैत शैक्षितियों को जनना समवदन शील जनना है। ताकि वे प्रकृति व्यक्त धारित्यो भातित्यो रंगों तथा रेशाओं के सौंदर्य की सराहना करने की क्षमता विकसित हो सकती है। कला और संस्कृति विशस्त के अध्ययन में एक दूसरे को समझने और सराहने की क्षमता विकसित होती है।

काला शिक्षा के क्षेत्र ॥

॥ दृश्य कलारु :- इस के अन्तर्गत किसी विचार और संवेदों के मादग्ना और समुगी आदि के द्वारा व्यक्त किगा जाता है ॥ इस के उदाहरण :-

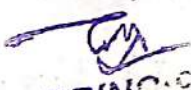
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5. प्रदर्शन कला मंच के आयोजित पर प्रकाश डालें ?

उत्तर :- आज वर्तमान युग को प्रदर्शन कला मनोरंजन
 आजीविका समाप्तिकरण के साथ-साथ अर्थ
 व्यवस्था की शीघ्र बन चुका है विकास में
 इसकी निर्णायक भूमिका मानी जाती है। यह देश
 की संस्कृति राजनीतिक सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा हमारे
 जोड़ कर देखी जा रही है। इसका कार्य हमारा
 में अर्थात् शिक्षा सुविधा बनी है। संगीत, कृषि
 और नाटक कला हमारे जीवन का अभिन्न अंग
 है। कोमल की बुक नदी का सौर, तारिख की
 दीप-स्त्री में आदि सबसे से विद्यमान है।
 अपने आस-पास देखें तो पंखे केचले और
 मशीन के स्तर में भी अपनी सुर और ताल
 मिलेगा बच्चों के बारे में बात करें तो उनकी
 विषयों में संगीत सतहसमिल है। उदाहरण के
 लिए आप को कभी खेलते हुए देखते तो
 आप पायेंगे वह बहुत आजीवन से लगे वाले
 उत-पटे शब्दों से बने गीत गा रहे हैं आप
 बच्चों को किसी भी काम में तल्लता से लगे
 देखते तो हैं अक्सर आप बच्चों की खुद में
 ही कुछ गुणगुनाते हुए पाएँ बच्चों और संगीत
 का एक यह गिठ होता है। यह उनकी
 अविष्कृत माध्यक है। मैं अक्सर बच्चों को
 सुनने बोलने के लिए लोरी सुनाते हैं। गुण-
 गुनाती हैं और शीता पुआ बच्चा चुप हो जाता है।

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कला से इन्ही लोकाचार और व्यवहार की उत्पत्ति है। कला हमारी दैनिक जीवन की घटनाओं व्यवहारों अनुबन्धियों स्व संरचनाओं की कलात्मक अभिव्यक्ति है। जीवन की घटनाओं अनुबन्धियों और लोकाचार स्व लोग व्यवहारों का वास्तुवि अनुकरण या प्रतिकरण सृष्टि की कला के अन्त आता है। पशु - पक्षियों, पेड़-पौधों स्व विभिन्न-विभिन्न मीठों कृतियों (शोर, गन्धर, राकस्य, चुड़ैल) आदि की सुखों को अपने चैदरों के स्व विभिन्न प्रकार की ध्वनी और आव-भाव द्वारा सुख के प्रती की जीवन बनाने का प्रयास करना जीवन के विभिन्न आशयों को जाँचने - परखने की कोशीश करना है। किसी भूमिका से आकर वह केवल उस भूमिका को वह निभाता ही नहीं वह उसके गुणों-मानों भावों को ही स्थितियों के जीने ज्ञानसिक और भावनात्मक रूप से पुष्टी पुते मानवीय संवेदन शीलता भी और बढ़ता है।

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SESSION :-2021-2023 (B.Ed)

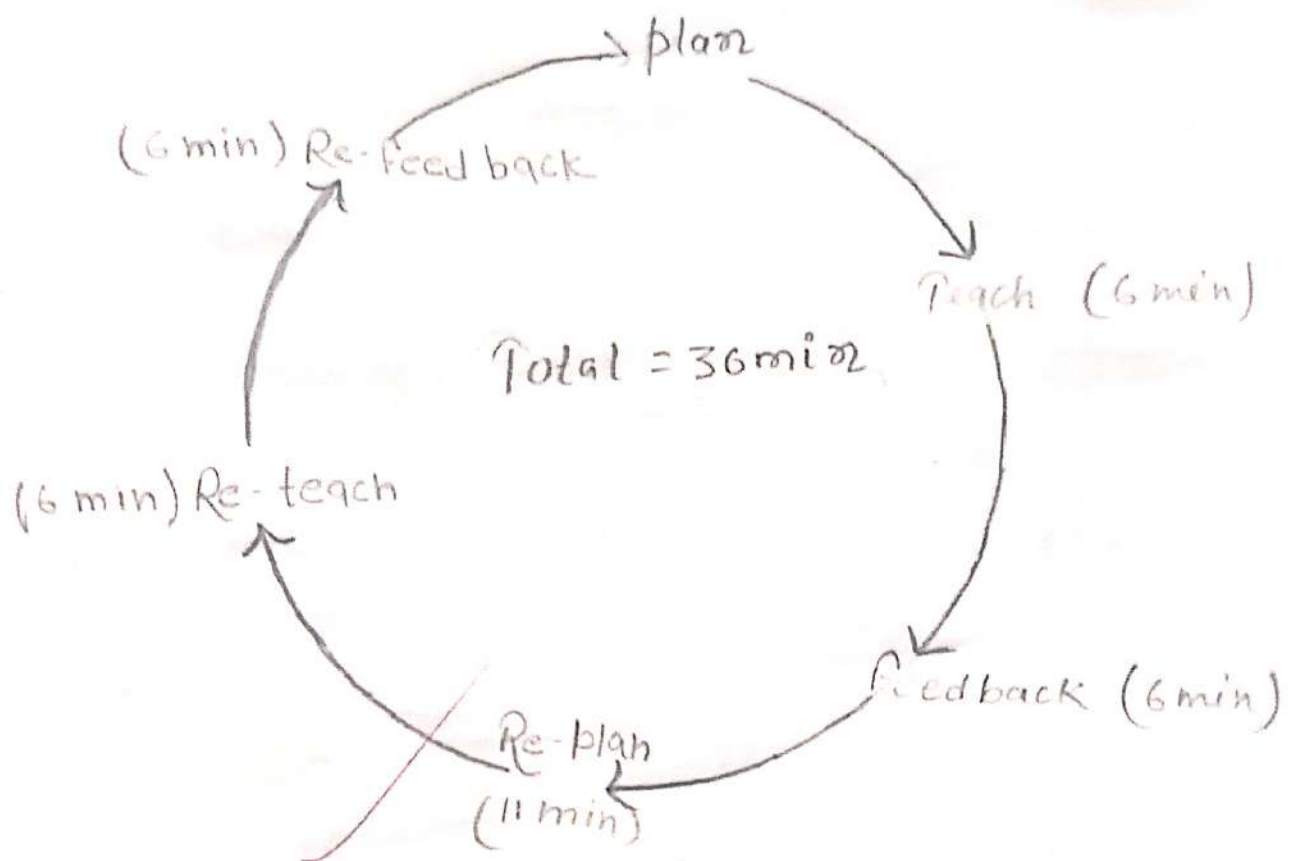
MICRO TEACHING

NAME:- KUNAL KUMAR JHA

ROLL:- 88

SESSION:-2021-2023

Micro - Teaching




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MICRO-TEACHING

Defination of Micro-teaching →

According to D.W Ellen "Micro-teaching" is a scaled down teaching encounter in class size and class type."

According to B.K Passi "Micro teaching is a training technique which requires pupil-teacher to teach a single concept using a specified technique in teaching skill to a small number of pupils in a short duration of time."


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Defination of Teaching Skill →

Teaching skills are specific instructional activities and procedures that a teacher may use in the classroom.

According to Brage 1968 Skill is an act of teaching.

According to Allen → A teaching skill is a group of teaching acts behavior intended to facilitate pupils learning activity directly or Indirectly.

Characteristics of Teaching Skills

Teaching skills have three basic components- perception, cognition and action.

There are some teaching skills :-

1. Introduction Skill
2. Questioning Skill
3. Blackboard Skill
4. Demonstration Skill
5. Reinforcement Skill
6. Explanation Skill



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Teacher's Signature.....

INTRODUCTION SKILL →

Introduction skill is a skill of how to begin a lesson. It is a technique of how to attract the children to learn new things. It is a teaching process done by teachers by making it more attractive and it helps to create good teaching environment. To give new knowledge about the topic and to see if the child remembers anything about the topic. He should begin with asking very simple and basic question. It is a process of taking out all information about the topic from the children.


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Teacher's Signature.....




The Sun

Garvath Lancha
for

Don't you think the Sun is bright. I wonder where it goes at night. Does it sleep or does it hide? or is the moon its other side?

Does it hide behind the hills, late at night as outside chills?
Do you think it needs to rest? From all that warming it does best?


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CHANAKYA TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE



THE
ASSIGNMENT TO BE SUBMITTED
TO
CHANAKYA TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
52 BIGHA, MADHUPUR, DEOGHAR, (JHARKHAND) 815353

AFFILIATED TO SKM UNIVERSITY

THE PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF B.ED. COURSE

SESSION- (2021-23)
SUBJECT- EPC-3

SUBMITTED BY

NAME- MOUSAMI KUMARI SINGH

UNIVERSITY ROLL NO. -211115000852

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Katseyan
21/07/23
TEACHER'S SIGN

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02	Importance of Computer Education	02	
03	Peripheral Device	03	
04	Input Device	04	
05	Keyboard	05	
06	Mouse	06	
07	Track Ball	07	
08	Scanner.		
09	Output Device	07	
	• Printer	07	
	• Monitor		
	• Plotter	07	
	• Compact disk	08	
10.	Processor	09	
11.	Software	10	
12.	Hardware		
13.	Importance of Computer		
14.	Computer used in our daily life.		

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 16 to 19

COMPUTER.

A computer is an electronic device that manipulates informations, or "data". It has the ability to store, retrieve and process data. You can use a computer to types documents, send e-mail and browse the internet. You can also use it to handle spreadsheets, accounting, database management presentations, games and more.

A computer is an electronic device that accept data, process it according to a given set of instructions, provides result as output and can store the data and result for future use.

Early computers were meant to be used only for calculations. Simple manual instruments like the abacus have aided people in doing calculating since ancient times.

Modern computers are electronic and digital. The actual machinery - wires, transistors and circuit - is called a hardware, the instructions and data are called software.

COMPUTER



COMPUTER

[Signature]
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Importance Of Computer Education

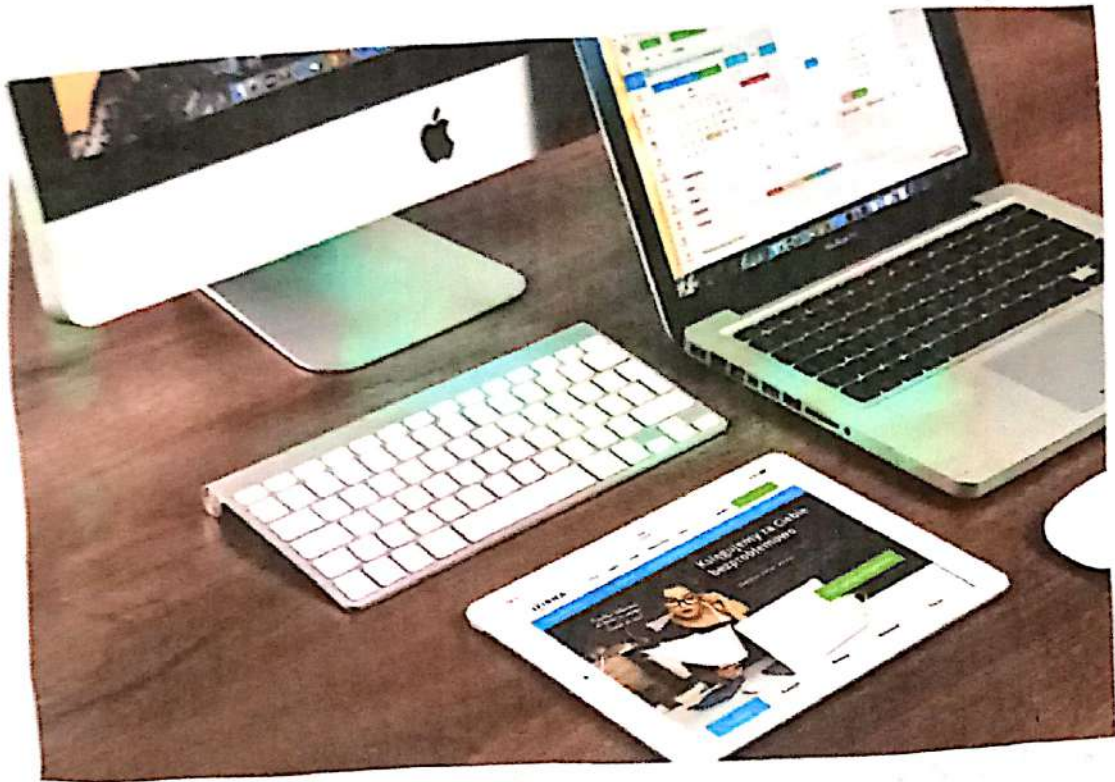
Computers help the students to learn about the world and know what is happening in it. It helps them to aim for excellent jobs in the future and succeed in it.

The computer has become a standard of education throughout the world. This makes computer education important. Some importance of computer education are:-

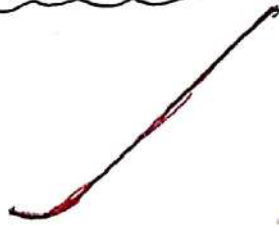
- Computer Education improve research skills.
- Computer Education helps in getting good jobs.
- Computer Education helps in enhancing Technology.
- Computer Education helps in increasing the efficiency of a person.
- Computer Education helps in creating a Better Education Environment.
- Computer Education makes communication Easy.
- Computer Education connect us to the online world.

Thus computer have occupied a very important place in our lives. We cannot imagine our life without computer.

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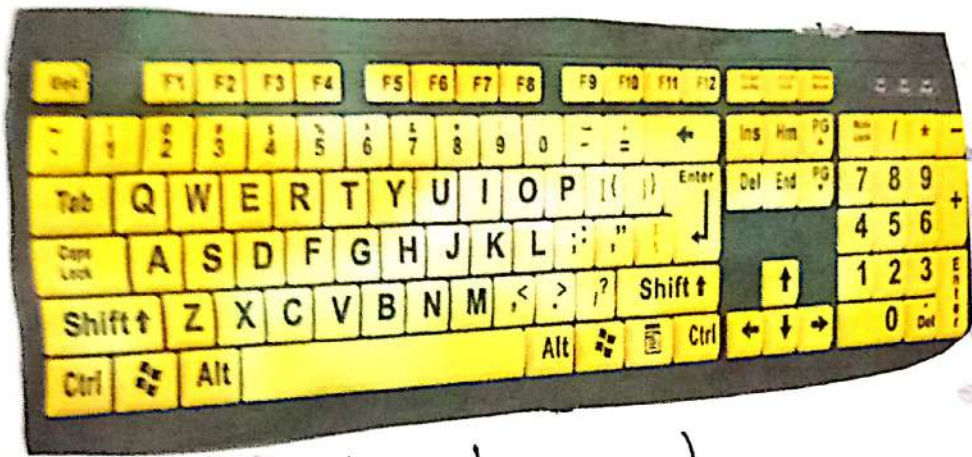


Monitor



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Keyboard



my
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Output devices are hardware devices that display or present information to the user or other people. Output device lets a computer to communicate with you.

Examples of output devices are:-

- Monitor
- Printer
- Plotter
- Compact disk

Printer

Output devices that produces text and graphics on a physical medium, printing mechanism strikes paper, ribbon and character together.

Results in hard copy or printout, Two orientation: portrait and landscape.

A printer is a device that produces output on paper.

Monitor

A monitor is an visual display for computer. The monitor comprises the display device, circuitry, and an enclosure. The display device in modern monitors is typically a thin film

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SKMUniversity, Dumka (Jharkhand)

SESSION :-2021-2023 (B.Ed)

UnderStanding The Self

EPC-4

NAME:- SHUBHAM KUMAR VERMA

ROLL:- 03

SESSION:-2021-2023(B.ED)

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04	Personality	5 to 7	
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06	Personality and culture	10	
07	Personality and part- -cultural experience	11	
08	Communication skills and soft skills	12 to 14	
09	Self and Identity	15 to 17	
10	Poem on self =	18 to 20	

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CLASS MATE
Date: _____
Page: 1

UNDERSTANDING THE SELF

Concept of Self and Self Identity or 'Who Am I'?

The first step to success is to gain a solid understanding of who we are as an individual and to know what factors are important to you. We all have our own unique pattern of abilities, interests and personality traits. Self-understanding pin-points what you like, dislike, strengths and other traits are inspiring personal growth by helping you define your identity. One's self concept also called self-construction (self identity, or self structure) is a collection of beliefs about oneself that includes elements such as academic performance, gender roles and sexuality and racial identity. Generally self concept embodies the answer

to how I am?

Braunmister (1999) provides the following self concept definition: "the individual's belief about himself or herself, including the person's attributes and whom and what the self is"

SELF ESTEEM

Self-concept differs from self-esteem. Self concept is a cognitive or descriptive component of one's self schemas and interacts with self-esteem self knowledge, and the social self to form the self as whole. It includes the past, present and future selves represent individuals ideas of what they might become what they would like to become or what they are afraid of becoming.

Self esteem refers to the extent to which we like, accept or approve of ourselves. Self esteem always involves an ~~evaluation~~ of evaluation.

and we may have either a positive or a negative view of ourselves.

● **High self Esteem**: i.e. we have a positive view of ourselves. This tends to lead to.

- Confidence in abilities
- Self acceptance
- Not worrying about what others think
- Optimism.

● **Low self Esteem**: i.e. we have a negative view of ourselves. This tends to lead to lack of confidence

- Want to be/look like someone else
- Always worrying what others might think
- Pessimism

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There are several ways of measuring self-esteem. For example, Forrest self Esteem Inventory is a questionnaire comprising 15 statements about a range of interests. Another example is the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) which is a neutral cartoon given

Kalnana®

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SESSION :- 2021-2023 (B.Ed)

HEALTH & PHYSICAL EDUCATION

NAME:- ABHISHEK KUMAR MEHRA

ROLL:- 04

SESSION:- 2021-2023


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YOGA




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INTRODUCTION

Yoga is essentially a spiritual discipline based on an extremely subtle science, which focuses on bringing harmony between mind and body. It is an art and science of healthy living. The word 'Yoga' is derived from the Sanskrit root 'Yuj', meaning 'to join' or 'to yoke' or 'to unite'. As per Yogic scriptures the practice of Yoga leads to the union of individual consciousness with that of the universal consciousness, indicating a perfect harmony between the mind and body, Man and Nature. According to modern scientists, everything in the universe is just a who experiences this oneness of existence is said to be in yoga and is termed as a yogi. Thus the aim of Yoga is Self-realization, to overcome all kinds of sufferings leading to "the state of liberation" or freedom.


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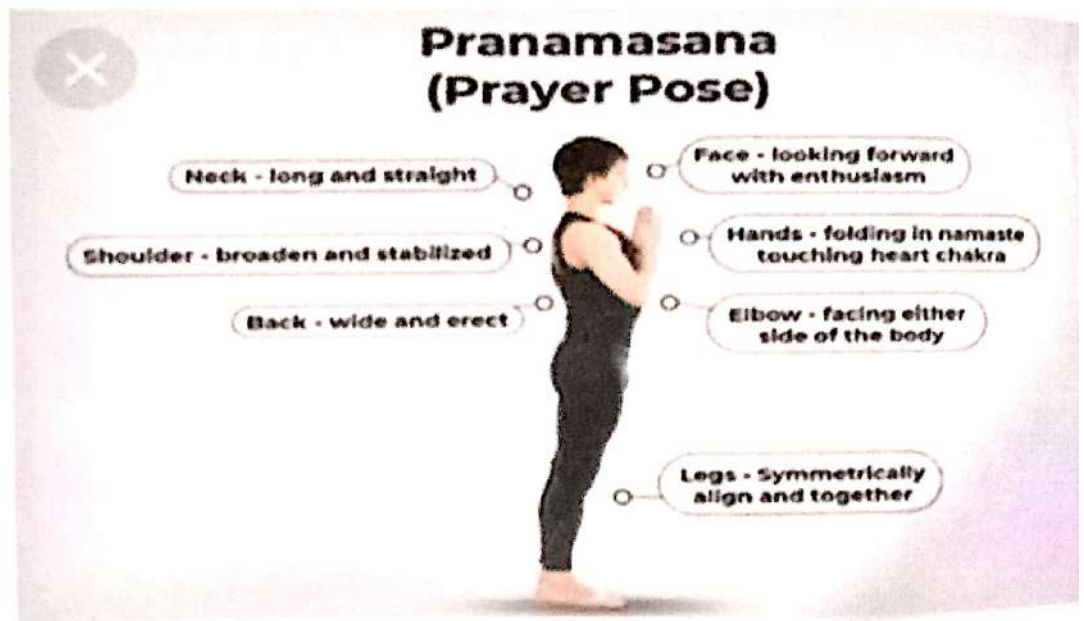
Teacher's Signature 

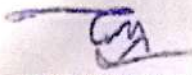
HISTORY

The practice of yoga is believed to have started with the very dawn of civilization.

The science of yoga has its origin thousands of years ago, long before the first religions or belief systems were born. In the yogic lore, Shiva is seen as the first yogi or Adiyogi, and the first Guru or Adi Guru.

Several thousand years ago, on the banks of the Lake Katuravara in the Himalays, Adiyogi poured his profound knowledge into the legendary Saptarishis or "seven sages". The sages carried this powerful yogic science to different parts of the world, including Asia, the Middle East, Northern Africa and South America. Interestingly, modern scholars have noted and marvelled at the close parallels found between ancient cultures across the globe. However, it was in India that the yogic system found its fullest expression. Agastya, the Saptarishi who travelled across the Indian Subcontinent, crafted this culture around a core yogic way of life.




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1. PRANAMASANA

The first pose of Surya Namaskar asana can be accomplished by standing in an upright position on your yoga mat and placing your feet close to each other. Take a deep breath and notice your chest expand, relax your shoulders. While inhaling, take a deep breath, raise your arms from the sides and as you exhale join your palms together in front of your chest in a Namaste. This is the prayer position.

BENEFITS OF PRANAMASANA

Relaxes the nervous system and helps in maintaining body balance. It also helps relieve stress and anxiety.


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Teacher's Signature 

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DUMKA

OBSERVATION REPORT

The report to be submitted to Chanakya Teacher's
Training College, Madhupur At- 52 Bigha Sapha , Po.
Madhupur, Deoghar, 815353

SESSION : 2021-23

SEMESTER – II


Teacher's Signature

Submitted By:-
NIHARIKA KUMARI
Roll No.- 36
Session – 2021-23


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CERTIFICATE

It is to be certified that NIHARIKA KUMARI is the student of CHANAKYA TEACHER'S TRAINING COLLEGE . session 2021-23, Sem-II and her college roll no is 36 and university roll no is 211115000881

She has completed her observation under the supervision of school principal.

During her tenure of Internship she was found to be enthusiastic, punctual and sincere in her work. She has shown interest in conducting teaching, co-curricular activities, observation, evaluation and information gathering.

We wish her all the very best in future.


Signature of School Headmaster


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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am really grateful to our school Teachers and staff in Education had the greatest influence on me to make this Report on "Observation" for the partial fulfillment of B.Ed Course. I have learnt so much from this in so many ways, both personally and practically. I have taken effort in this project. However, it would not have been possible without the kind support and help of many individuals & I would like to extend my sincere thanks to all of them.

I am highly indebted to our teacher for their guidance and constant supervision as well as for providing necessary information regarding the project.

I would like to express my gratitude towards my parents who remained like a backbone to my parents. My special thanks to teachers and staff of for this kind cooperation and encouragement which help me in completion of this project.

PREFACE

Students of Chanakya Teacher Training B.Ed college, Madhupur Semester have been in school observation for school site and educational activities. Through school observation procedure all the students need to observe the different school activities which include Time table framing, assembly organising, Seminar Debates, cleanliness, sharing ideas with teachers, discussing about the on-going educational policies, physical fitness, Teacher, student ratio etc.

The presented observation work was completed in the knowing the main activities of the allotted school, I gave my views and organised programs by making the observation work practical.

WEEK ~ 01

1. Attending assembly & preparing time table
2. Framing of time table & organizing morning
3. Organizing literary activity (Debate, Seminars, Quiz, word game etc.)

OBSERVATION.

Meaning :- A classroom observation is the processful Examination of teaching and learning Events through the systematic process of data Collection and analysis.

Introduction - Classroom observation is also defined as the process by which the observer sits in on one or more classroom lesson, record the instructor teaching practices and students actions, and these meets with the instructor to discuss the observation. Therefore, it is Collaboration process.

Both the teacher being observed and the observer have significant roles before, during and after the observation process. classroom observation has been used for long time to evaluate the quality of teaching provided and the consistency between the curriculum frame and the actual delivery of the material by teachers.

For Class - 10

TIME TABLE

Days Period	A	1st 8:15-9:00	2nd 9-9:45	3rd 9:45-10:30	10:30 11:00	4th 11:00-11:45	5th 11:45-12:30	6th 12:30-1:15	7th 1:15-2:00
Monday	S	Science Physics	Mathe- matics	S.S.T History	L	English Literature	Hindi	Sanskrit	Art class
Tuesday	S	Science Physics	Mathe- matics	S.S.T History	U	English Literature	Hindi	Sanskrit	Art class
Wednesday	E	Science Biology	Mathe- matics	S.S.T Geography	N	English Literature	Hindi	Quiz	Quiz
Thursday	M	Science Biology	Mathe- matics	S.S.T Civics	C	English Literature	Hindi	Dance	Dance
Friday	B	Science Chemistry	Mathe- matics	S.S.T Economics	H	English Grammar	Hindi Grammar	Music	Game
Saturday	L	Science Chemistry	Mathe- matics	S.S.T Economics		English Grammar	Hindi Grammar	Game	Music
Sunday	/	H O	L I	Δ A	/	H O	L I	Δ A	/

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TIME TABLE

Days	Period A	1st 8:15-9:00	2nd 9-9:45	3rd 9:45-10:30	10:30-11:00	4th 11:00-11:45	5th 11:45-12:30	6th 12:30-1:15	7th 1:15-2:00		
Monday	S	Mathe- matics	English	Hindi	L	chemistry	Economics	Gyane	Quiz		
Tuesday	S	Mathem- atics	English	Hindi	U	chemistry	Economics	Quiz	Quiz		
Wednesday	E	Mathe- matics	English	Hindi	N	physics	Geography	Sanskrit	Art class		
Thursday	M	Mathe- matics	English	Hindi	C	physics	History	Sanskrit	Art class		
Friday	B	Mathe- matics	English by	Hindi by	H	Biology	History	Dance	Gyane		
Saturday	L	Mathe- matics	English by	Hindi by		Biology	Civics	Music	Music		
Sunday	Y	H O		L I		D A		Y H O		L I A	

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Morning Assembly



"The General Assembly uses to pick and early mornings timing with an adequate learning environment so when a child enters school that child are learned"

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SEMINAR

"A small group of students discuss or study a subject matter with a teacher?"

↳ Important of Seminar :-

Attending a Seminar has numerous benefits, including improving communication skills, gaining expert knowledge, networking with others and renewing motivation and confidence.

Acquirement of knowledge in a particular field: Seminar and workshop provides a chance to interact with expert from the specific field.

↳ Types of Seminar :-

- i) Mini Seminar
- ii) Main Seminar
- iii) National Seminar
- iv) International Seminar

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Seminar



"To accomplish great things
we must not only act, but
also dream; not only plan
but also believe."

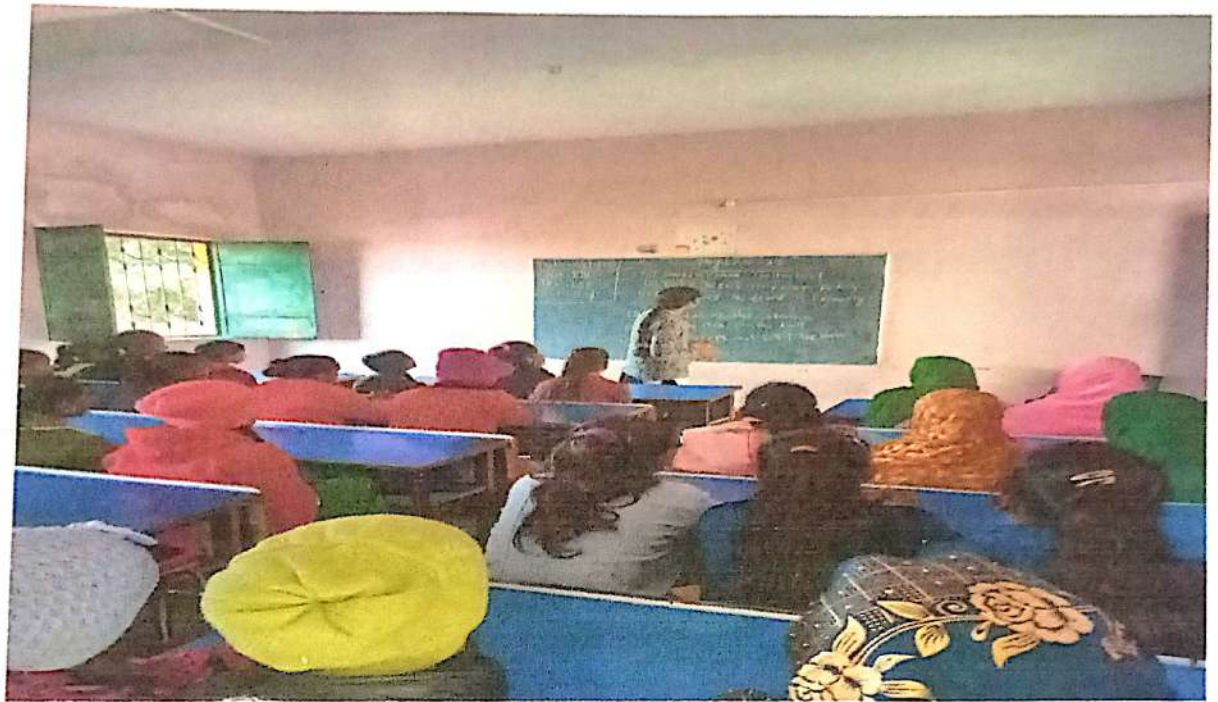
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Debate




"A man lives by believing something; not by debating and arguing about many things"

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"Education is the sum up
what students teach each
other between lecture and
seminars"

Very good


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Quize




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