

Metric 2.4.6- Students develop competence to organize academic, cultural, sports and community related events through

1. Planning and scheduling academic, cultural and sports events in school
2. Planning and execution of community related events
3. Building teams and helping them to participate
4. Involvement in preparatory arrangements
5. Executing/conducting the event

Clarification Asked

HEI has not provided any supporting documents as per SOP. HEI needs to provide the Documentary evidence showing the activities carried out for each of the selected and response and report of the events organized and Photographs with caption and date wherever possible

Response

1. Reports of activities conducted related to metric are attached. (Appendix-1)

2023-2024

APPENDIX

I

अहवाल

श्री. लक्ष्मी कॉलेज ऑफ
एज्युकेशन वाडी नागपूर यांच्या संयुक्त
सौजन्याने दिनांक २०/१२/२०२३ ते
२५/१२/२०२३ पर्यंत 'जल्लोष' या
वार्षिक स्नेहसंमेलनाचे आयोजन करण्यात
आले होते.

दिनांक २०/१२/२०२३ रोजी
मैदानावर अनेक कार्यक्रम घेण्यात आले
ज्यामध्ये लंगडी स्पर्धा, मटका जेड स्पर्धा
बोरा रस स्पर्धा, रंगीत स्पर्धा (रस)
सो-सो स्पर्धा, कवडी स्पर्धा, लिंबू
चमचा स्पर्धा, इत्यादी स्पर्धा घेण्यात
आल्या.

या सर्व स्पर्धांमध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांनी
उत्कृष्टतापूर्ण सहभाग घेतला. 'जल्लोष'
वार्षिक स्नेह संमेलनाच्या Incharge
डॉ. प्रा. छिना लायवाडे मॅडम व प्रा.
शुजाता काळवाडे मॅडम हेल्या
व त्यांनी आपली कामगिरी उत्तम
रितीने पार पाडली.

मैदानी खेळातील सर्व
स्पर्धा व स्पर्धेतील विजयी स्पर्धकांची
नावे खालील प्रमाणे आहे.

लंगडी स्पर्धा :-

लंगडी स्पर्धांमध्ये विजयी



Principal

Shri. Laxmi College of Educati

स्पर्धेकांची नावे पुढील सभागणे आहेत.
चैतानि दुबाणे
खुशाबू सिंग
किती बालपांडे
दिना बोकडे

मटकफोड स्पर्धा :-
मटकफोड या स्पर्धामध्ये विजयी
झालेल्या स्पर्धेकांची नावे पुढीलसभागणे आहेत.
डिवाकर सीनवणे
मीरेस फॉन्सेस
पंकज चिंचवेरे
नेहा जाधव.

बोरसेस स्पर्धा :-
बोरसेस या स्पर्धामधील
विजयी स्पर्धेकांची नावे पुढील सभागणे आहेत.
अमिळकुमार कुबे
मीनल अग्रवाल
प्रासिका मडके
इशा महारवार

रंनिग रेस स्पर्धा
रंनिग रेस स्पर्धामध्ये विजयी
स्पर्धेकांची नावे पुढील सभागणे आहेत.
अक्षय देडाव
अलबर्ट जोश



Principal
Sheeladevi College of Education
Wadi, Nagpur-440023.

बिबीन खेनी
नयन खेडे

खो - खो स्पर्धा :-
खो - खो खेळातील विजयी
स्पर्ध्यांची नावे पुढील प्रमाणे आहेत
प्रियश चव्हाण
प्राणिष्ठा गोडसे
शेबानी चव्हे
सायली मडपे

कुबडी स्पर्धा :-
कुबडी स्पर्धा प्रत्येक विजयी
स्पर्ध्यांची नावे पुढील प्रमाणे आहेत
अक्षय रेडार
नयन खेडे
पंजप चिंचवरे
छिळावर सोनेने
सुनिल कुमार कुबे
विशाळ कुबे हिवरे
लानेवर चौधरी

लिड्ड चमचा स्पर्धा :-
लिड्ड चमचा या
स्पर्धीतील विजयी स्पर्ध्यांची नावे पुढील
प्रमाणे आहेत



वैशाली ठोले
त्रिषिनी वाबाई
स्वेल्या आगरकर

दिनांक २१/१२/२०२३

दिनांक २१/१२/२०२३ कोट

Indoor game वेव्यात आठे यापद्ये

chess karrom competition

वेव्यात

आण त्याच बरेबर फुडील गेम खुब

वेव्यात आठे त्यामध्ये one minute show

musical chair competition, flower

arrangement, pak kala competition

डव्यानी गेम खुब वेव्यात आठे

या सर्व स्पर्धामध्ये विजयी

जातेल्या स्पर्धकाची नावे फुडील प्रमाणे आठे

chess competition :-

खेळामध्ये अक्षर हेडाव याण प्रथम
प्रभाकार्य पारितोषिक मिळाले

karrom competition :-

karrom competition

मध्ये मिनल अग्रवाल ही विजयी जाली ही

one minute show competition :-



Principal

Sheeladevi College of Education
Wadi, Nagpur-440023.

मह्ये विजयी स्पर्धे झालेल्या
स्पर्धेकांची नावे पुढील सभागणे आहे.
नेहा जाधव
नेहा गजभिर
रश्मी शीयर
शिवानी सुरकार
अरुणा जयपूरकर

Musical Chair competition :-

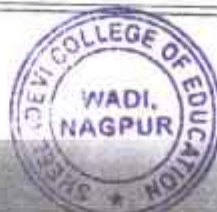
मह्ये
शुभाबू सिंग हिने तथम तर सैलाली
कुधाने हिने राष्ट्रीय स्तान मिळविले
मिळविले आहे.

Flower Arrangement competition

या स्पर्धेमध्ये सतिष्ठा अडके
हिला तथम रन्यान मिळाले व राष्ट्रीय
स्तान मिळाले अतःवाला हिला मिळाले.

Peek 12th competition :-

मह्ये
विजयी झालेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांची नावे पुढील
सभागणे आहे.
ज्योत्सना अलीने
लिना वीळडे
मिनल अतःवाला



Principal
Sheeladevi College of Education
Wadi, Nagpur-440023.

दिनांक २२/१२/२०२३

दिनांक २२/१२/२०२३

ला शीलादेवी कॉलेज ऑफ एज्युकेशन
महाविद्यालयामध्ये अनेक सांस्थालिक कार्यक्रमे
द्वारे यामध्ये रांगोळी स्पर्धा,
मेंढकी स्पर्धा, पोस्टर मेकिंग स्पर्धा, वाक-किया
स्पर्धा, सांगील खुर्ची स्पर्धा, व प्रश्नमज्जुवा
स्पर्धा, इ. स्पर्धा घेण्यात आल्या होत्या.
तसेच आनंद मेळावा खुब्या घेण्यात आला
होता.

या वार्षिक स्नेह संमेलनाचे
Incharge सा आशा नासर, भंडम, मनिषा
पांगुळे भंडम, या होत्या त्यांनी सांस्थालिक
कार्यक्रमाची जबाबदारी उत्तम रीतीने पार
पाडली.

सांस्थालिक कार्यक्रमांमध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांनी
भाग घेतला होता यामध्ये विजयी
स्पर्धीकांची नावे पुढील प्रमाणे आहे.

रांगोळी स्पर्धा :-

रांगोळी स्पर्धामध्ये प्रतिये
भडके हिने प्रथम स्थान मिळविले तर द्वितीय
स्थान पुनम चौधरी हिने मिळाले.

मेंढकी स्पर्धा :-

मेंढकी स्पर्धामध्ये मितल
ठाकुर हिने प्रथम स्थान प्राप्त झाले व



प्रिती मुदलकर हिला हिंदीय खान भिठाले

पोस्टर मेकिंग स्पर्धा :-

पोस्टर मेकिंग मेकिंग या
स्पर्धामध्ये विजयी झालेल्या स्पर्धिकांची नावे
पुढील प्रमाणे आहे
नयन शेंडे

छिलावर सीतल
मालिष्ठा शउके

वाद - विवाद स्पर्धा :-

वाद - विवाद स्पर्धेतील
विजयी स्पर्धिकांची नावे पुढील प्रमाणे आहे
सुनिष्ठा सुभार दुबे
स्वेला सावरकर

सांगित्त कुची स्पर्धा :-

सांगित्त कुची स्पर्धेतील
विजयी स्पर्धिकांची नावे पुढील प्रमाणे आहे
पुनम न्यौधरी
सानिया खान

पुनम न्यौधरी या विद्यार्थिनी
प्रथम क्रमांकाचे पारिलो विठ्ठल भिठाले व
सानिया खान हिला हिंदीय क्रमांकाचे
पारिलो विठ्ठल भिठाले

त्यानंतर खानंद मेळाव्यात
सुद्धा विद्यार्थिनी कावेगव्या पदवी

कुरान आणले व विद्यार्थ्यांनी वेगवेगळ्या
पदांसाठी उत्तम सुद्धा लावले.

विद्यार्थ्यांनी उत्तम ची अजावट
आविष्कार करून अशी ठेकी होती यामध्ये
प्रासिका अडके हिला प्रथम क्रमांकाचे
पारितोषिक मिळाले व सायली मडपे
श्रीला कुले, अल्हा जयपुरकर यांना द्वितीय
स्थान मिळाले.

दिनांक :- 23/12/2023

दिनांक 23/12/2023

ला नाटक स्पर्धा, नृत्य स्पर्धा, व फुटबॉल
खेळाने आले वनेट जमनेतनाचे Incharge
शा. निळिमा रिषे मंडम व शा. सुजाता अर्थात
या हेल्या त्यांनी कार्यक्रमाची जबाबदारी
उत्तम रितीने पार पाडली.

या कार्यक्रमांमध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांनी
फार मोठा सहभाग घेतला सहभाग घेतलेल्या
विद्यार्थ्यांपैकी विजयी विद्यार्थ्यांची नावे
पुढील तमाने आहेत.

Solo dance competition :-

भाग घेऊन विजयी झालेल्या स्पर्धकांची
नावे पुढील तमाने आहेत.
गौरीपूजा कुंजे
अल्हा जयपुरकर
मिनाळ ठाडुर.



Principal
Sheeladevi College of Education
Wadi, Nagpur-440023.

Group dance competition :- group dance

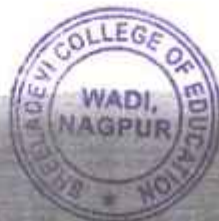
competition

मह्ये भाग घेवून विजयी
विद्यार्थ्यांची नावे फुडिले सभाणे आहे.
प्रातिक्षा भडके
पूनम चौधरी
नेलाळी कुद्याने
नेहा गजपतीय

Fashion show competition :-

मह्ये
अनेक विद्यार्थ्यांनी सहभाग घेवून त्यांनी
वेगवेगळ्या वेडाभुषा सादर केल्या होत्या.
यांमध्ये विजयी स्पर्धेलांची नावे फुडिले
सभाणे आहे.
राजश्री मोहड
रोशनी चेंबे
छिना बोरडे
नेलाळी कुद्याने
गौरीकुजा लुंगी
अक्षर हेडव
ज्योत्स्ना झालगे

ड. विद्यार्थ्यांनी सहभाग
घेवून होत्या व त्यांना सभाणपत्र देऊन
त्यांच्या गौरव करण्यात आला.



दिनांक २५/१२/२०२३

दिनांक २५/१२/२०२३

ला 'जल्लोष' या वार्षिक स्नेह संमेलनाचा
अभारोपित श्रीहळा घेव्यात आता

जल्लोष वार्षिक स्नेह संमेलनावे
प्रमुख पाहुणे म्हणून सजासल्लाक कॉलेज
ऑफ एज्युकेशन वाठारा येथील प्रा. सुविता डोडे
मॅडम यांना बोलविण्यात आले होते.

प्रा. सुविता डोडे मॅडम यांनी
विद्यार्थ्यांना मार्गदर्शन केले व त्यांच्या मागील
आयुष्यासाठी शुभेच्छा दिल्या. विद्यार्थ्यांनी
त्यांचे मार्गदर्शन ऐकले व त्यांचे आभार
मानले.

या वार्षिक स्नेह संमेलनाच्या अभारोप
श्रीहळ्याच्या अध्यक्षता मा. लला हिपरकर मॅडम
यांनी विद्यार्थ्यांना मार्गदर्शन केले. त्याच
बरोबर शिवादेवी कॉलेज ऑफ एज्युकेशन-
च्या सहाय्या डॉ. सुरेखा शर्मा यांनी शुद्ध
विद्यार्थ्यांना योग्य मार्गदर्शन केले.

या कार्यक्रमाचे आभार
पुढरनि प्रा. अनंत रवी कर्शन जोशी सर
यांनी केले व कार्यक्रमाची सांगता ही
सहभोजनाने झाले.

स्नेह संमेलनाच्या सहभोजनावे
Incharge प्रा. निळिमा रिंथे मॅडम होत्या
त्यांनी आतिथ्य कुंवर रिलीने
सहभोजनाचा कार्यक्रम पार पाडला.



Principal
Sheeladevi College of Education
Wadi, Nagpur-440023.

ता. निविमा रिहें मंडम यांच्या
कार्यात त्यांना सर्व शिक्षक व शिक्षकेतर
कर्मचारी वगैरेनी मला कुठे

अशाप्रकारे २०११/२०२३

ते २५/१२/२०२३ पर्यंत चाळणारा
जाल्लोप वाषिक रनेह समेलन
कार्यक्रम शिला देवी कॉलेज ऑफ
एड्युकेशन या महाविद्यालयामध्ये
आविश्य आच्छे व उत्तम रितीने
करण्यात आला यामध्ये सर्व शिक्षक व
शिक्षकेतर कर्मचारी वगैरेनी त्यांना जर
मोग सहभाग होला.



(Signature)

Principal

Sheeladevi College of Education
Wadi, Nagpur-440023.



(Signature)
Principal

Sheeladevi College of Education
Wadi, Nagpur-440023.

SHEELADEVI COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

WADI, NAGPUR



MEHNDI COMPETITION



Principal
Sheeladevi College of Education

SHEELADEVI COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

WADI, NAGPUR



GPS Map Camera

Nagpur, Maharashtra, India

5X3V+QP2, Gajanan Society, Duttawadi, Nagpur, Maharashtra 440023, India

Lat 21.154321°

Long 78.994313°

24/11/23 01:31 PM GMT +05:30

MEHNDI COMPETITION



Principal
Sheeladevi College of Education
Wadi, Nagpur-440023.

SHEELADEVI COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

WADI, NAGPUR



ESSAY COMPETITION



SHEELADEVI COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

WADI, NAGPUR



Plot no 27 Daulat wadi, near
Hanuman Mandir, Shahu haze
Lay Out, Duttawadi, Nagpur, 28.0 °C

ESSAY COMPETITION



Principal
Sheeladevi College of Education

SHEELADEVI COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

WADI, NAGPUR



GPS Map Camera

Nagpur, Maharashtra, India

Plot No.29, Shop No.1, Satyasai Society, Sainik Chowk,
Duttawadi,, Duttawadi, Nagpur, Maharashtra 440023, India

Lat 21.154615°

Long 78.994276°

25/11/23 02:27 PM GMT +05:30

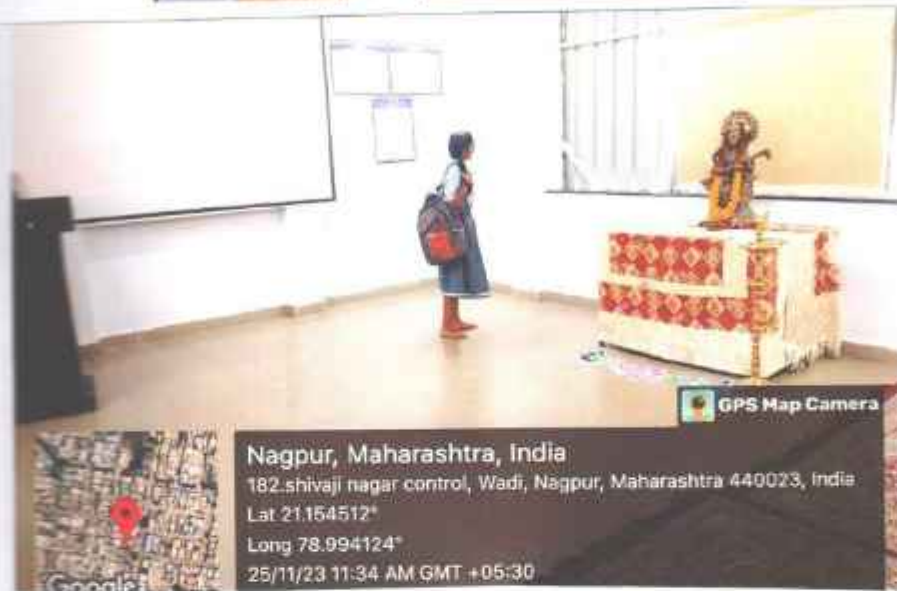
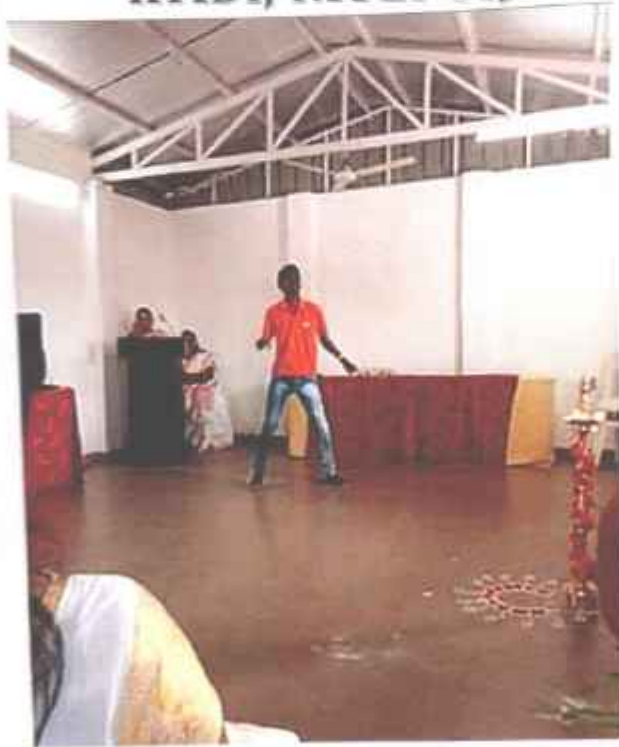
RANGOLI COMPETITION



Principal
Sheeladevi College of Education
Wadi, Nagpur-440023.

SHEELADEVI COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

WADI, NAGPUR



Nagpur, Maharashtra, India

182, Shivaji Nagar Control, Wadi, Nagpur, Maharashtra 440023, India

Lat 21.154512°

Long 78.994124°

25/11/23 11:34 AM GMT +05:30

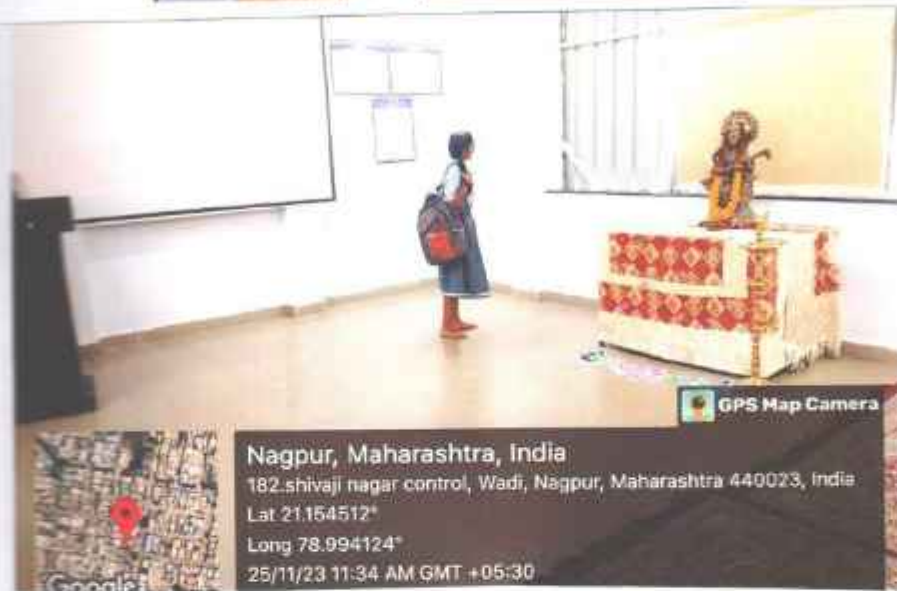
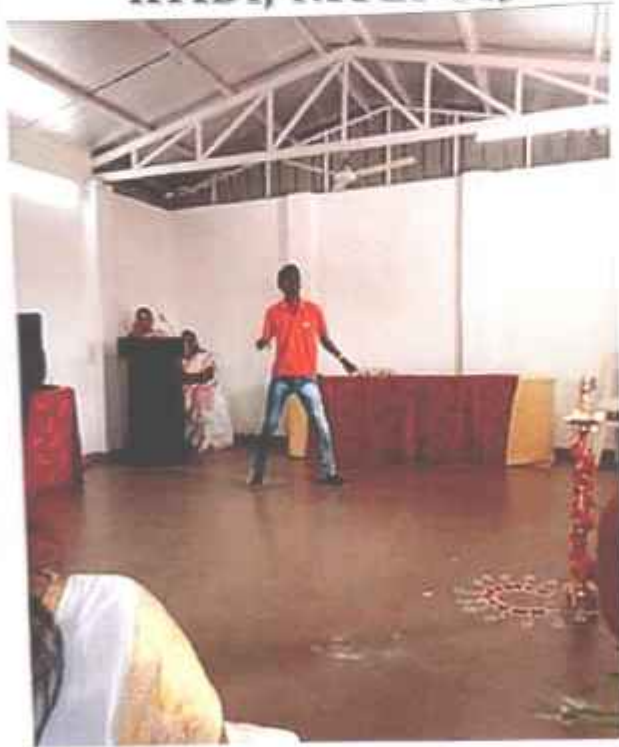
ROLE-PLAY



Principal
Sheeladevi College of Education
Wadi, Nagpur-440023.

SHEELADEVI COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

WADI, NAGPUR



Nagpur, Maharashtra, India

182, Shivaji Nagar Control, Wadi, Nagpur, Maharashtra 440023, India

Lat 21.154512°

Long 78.994124°

25/11/23 11:34 AM GMT +05:30

ROLE-PLAY



Principal
Sheeladevi College of Education
Wadi, Nagpur-440023.

SHEELADEVI COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
WADI, NAGPUR



ANNUAL SPORTS DAY



Principal
Sheeladevi College of Education
Wadi, Nagpur-440029.

SHEELADEVI COLLEGE OF EDUCATION WADI, NAGPUR

2023-2024



ACTIVITY



Principal
Sheeladevi College of Education
Wadi, Nagpur-440023.

SHEELADEVI COLLEGE OF EDUCATION WADI, NAGPUR

2023-2024



ACTIVITY



Principal
Sheeladevi College of Education
Wadi, Nagpur-440023.

SHEELADEVI COLLEGE OF EDUCATION WADI, NAGPUR
CO-CURRICULAR, EXTRA – CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES LIST
2023-2024

SR. NO.	CO-CURRICULUR PROGRAMME
1.	INDOOR GAME
A)	Chess
B)	Musical Chairs
C)	Carom
D)	One Minute Game
2.	OUT DOOR GAMES
A)	Cricket
B)	Running
C)	Badminton
D)	Kho-Kho
E)	Kabaddi
F)	Slow Cycling
G)	Lemon –spoon Running
3.	EXTRA –CURRICULAR
A)	Rangoli
B)	Mehndi
C)	Poster Making
D)	Flower Making
E)	Dish Making
F)	Poetry
G)	Drawing
H)	Sketching
I)	Essay Competition
J)	Quiz Competition
K)	On the Spot Painting
4.	CULTURAL ACTIVITIES
A)	Solo Dance
B)	Group Dance
C)	Debate
D)	Drama
E)	Poetry
F)	Solo Singing
G)	Group Singing
H)	On the Spot Painting
I)	Mimicry
J)	Skit
5.	Workshops
6.	Exhibition
7.	Speech
8.	Local Festival Celebration
9.	National Festival Celebration



Principal
 Sheeladevi College of Education
 Wadi, Nagpur-440023.



SHEELA MULTIPURPOSE SOCIETY

SHEELADEVI COLLEGE OF EDUCATION (B.Ed.)

Recognised by: NCTE New Delhi, Government of Maharashtra & Affiliated to RTM Nagpur University, Nagpur.
WADI (DATTAWADI), NAGPUR-440023

E-mail : sheeladevibedcollege@yahoo.com, sheeladevibedcollege@gmail.com

Coll.Ph.: 07104-222175

Coll. Code : 254

FIELD VISIT REPORT

Students of B.Ed. IIIrd semester visited the Nagalwadi village located at waddhamna, Wadi, Nagpur on 16 December 2023. There were 50 students accompanied by 4 members of teaching staff. Dr. Leena Taywade, Asst. Prof. Sujata Kalbande, Asst. Prof. Sulekha Yeole and Asst. Prof. Nilima Rindhe.

The students assembled in the college premises and departed for the Nagalwadi village sharp at 10.00 a.m. on their vehicle. The Principal of the college Dr. Surekha Sharma had been informed the Sarpanch earlier and students were expected at the location.

Nagalwadi Sarpanch was such a great experienced for all of us. The Sarpanch, Miss. Hiratai Sahare welcome us, and he shared all information about the Grampanchayat Surabardi. After the sarpanch discussion all the student meet the villagers. They discuss about the education, Health, Agricultural, urbanization social equality and various topic of related their syllabus.

The students make a group of 4 to 5 students. They have collect the information about the various topic related to their syllabus. They have also select the one activity regarding to the Nai Tamil and Community engagement project students discuss the villagers about all the facility of government provide to the village. The students also met senior citizens in the village. Children's of all the community regardless of caste, religion and colour places and study together.

A part of that the all the villagers have celebrate the all festivals together. Each and every villagers participate the celebration of festivals. The Nagalwadi village really a Ideal village for the community various Government schemes and programme are usually available to support agriculture in village like Nagalwadi. Some Government schemes in India that could potentially benefit agricultural communities like PM Kisan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Fusal Bima Yojana and many more overall agriculture likely forms livelihoods and sustenance for the residential of Surabardi, shaping their way of life and community dynamics.

P.T.O




Principal
Sheela Devi College of Education
Wadi, Nagpur-440023



FIELD VISIT REPORT


Sheeladevi College of Education conducted field visit to Nagalwadi Village for Nail Talim Community Interaction Project for Internship II (B.Ed IInd Year) on 16/12/2023.

Students visited the Village at 2 O' Clock. Interact with Villagers over there. Students make a survey of Village and enquire about gender & social equality and students came to know that there was no such inequality and all the community regardless of caste, religion and color plays and study together. Every individual stay together and celebrate every festival with great happiness and enthusiasm.

In all, the survey was very good and students experienced new things in village. Women Empowerment and girl education was nicely promoted in the village.

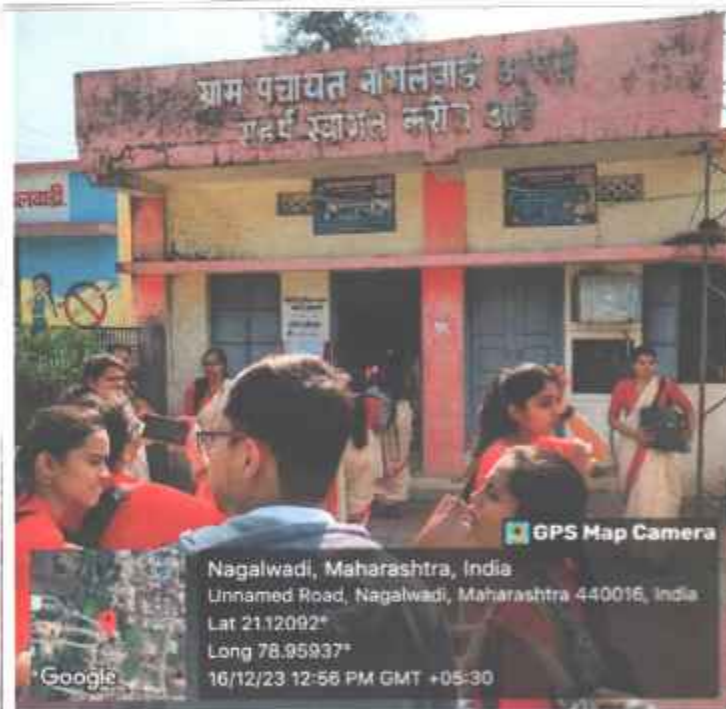
Overall, the visit was enjoyed by students; it was really a great experience. Students love to explore more with such kind of amazing opportunity.




Principal
Sheeladevi College of Education,
Wadi, Nagpur-440023.

SHEELADEVI COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

WADI, NAGPUR



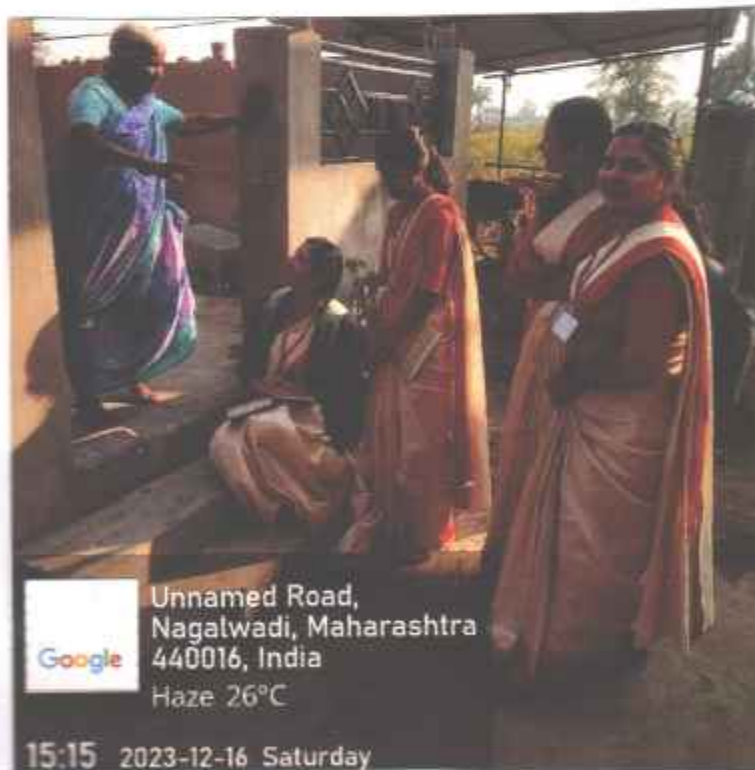
FIELD VISIT



Principal
Sheeladevi College of Education
Wadi, Nagpur-440023.

SHEELADEVI COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

WADI, NAGPUR



CASE STUDY



Principal
Sheeladevi College of Education
Wadi, Nagpur-440023.

SHEELADEVI COLLEGE OF

EDUCATION-WADI, NAGPUR

[20 - 20]

B.ED - III SEMESTER

VILLAGE VISIT

SHEFALI NAZISH

INTRODUCTION

A community is a cluster of people. According to R.E. Park. "Community in the broadest sense of the term, has a spatial and a geographical connotation the word commonly comes from the Latin word 'Com' and 'munitis'. Com means together and 'munitis' means serving together. Since modern society is so complex and full of difference therefore everyone have some thinking is not possible but small groups having same thinking, similar life styles common ideology etc. is practical and such small groups from different community.

Community is a group of people living in a continuous geographic area having common centers of interest and activities and functioning together is the chief corner.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

Community service is performed by someone or a group of people for the benefits of the people for the benefits of the public or its. performing community service is not same as volunteering, since it is not always performed as voluntary basis. It may be required as a part of citizenship or may be mandated

INTERACTION

A community is a group of people, according to K. E. Davis. Community in the broadest sense of the term has a spatial and geographical dimension but social, economic, cultural, and moral values bind them. Community is a social unit consisting of people who are bound together by common interests, values, and norms.



COMMUNITY SERVICE

Community service is performed by someone or a group of people for the benefit of the people for the benefit of the public or its performance voluntarily. It is not always performed as voluntary basis. It may be a part of interest or may be motivated.

by schools to meet the requirements of a class.

Community services is a non-paying job performed by one person or a group of peoples for the benefit of the community. Engaging in community services provides students with the opportunity to become active members of the community and has a lasting positive impact on by at large.

Community service enables students to acquire life skills and knowledge as well as provides a services to those who need it most.

Nature Of Community Service

Nature of community service can be understood from the following points:

- Develop sensitivity towards social problems.
- Became aware of social problems and find solution from them.



Services

Various of community service can be undertaken through following points:

• Develop awareness towards social problems.

• Remove causes of social problems and find solution from them.

- Installing the feeling of public welfare in all.
- planning strategies for public welfare and motivating to execute the plans.
- Creating awareness for effective execution of policies of public welfare.
- Motivating the students union to take part in Community services.

SCOPE OF COMMUNITY

SERVICE

The education is one which brings changes in one's behaviour for betterment i.e. education is active not passive following are the scopes to be covered under:

- Educational development.
- creating social, economical and economic awareness in rural areas.
- Try to eradicate social evils.

- Vocational guidance to community.
- Promoting literacy, adult education.
- Making them aware of consumer's right.
- Creating awareness about health and hygiene organizing health camp.
- Try to bring together all the sections of society without any discrimination.
- Tree plantation and other nature protection activities.
- Arranging for some entertainment.

OBJECTIVE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE

- * To develop in our students a strong social and mental moral responsibilities to the school, community and the nation.
- * To develop desirable traits such as self disciplines.

- * To develop concerned citizens.
- * To provide active citizen among students.
- * To develop experience succes and build self confidence.
- * To develop a sense of voluntarism among our students and them to develop a life long habit of community involvement.
- * To provide opportunities for students to learn beyond the classroom.

BENEFITS

There are some of the common benefits of participating in a community service programme.

SOCIAL BENEFITS

Engaging themselves in community service help students connect with the community, develop special bond with the popllated being served and increased social awarness and responsibility.

PSYCHOLOGICAL BENEFITS

Community service increases overall life satisfaction and helps a student feel good about himself because they realise that they are helping others. It can also help them to decrease stress and ease depressions.

COGNITIVE BENEFITS

Community services helps students enhances their personal knowledge grow from new experiences and develop better interpersonal communication skills.

SURVEY OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

Explore: for a community campaign the first and foremost thing students needs to identify the problems that persist in the area they are habitating. Identifying the problem cannot be done based on the assumption or by overlooking a situation. One needs to have a large amount and accurate baseline data

to identify the problems exists on community. Hence proper and precise data needs to be active participation of the community members. A lot of tools like observation, schedule, interview checklist can be utilised to gather accurate data to locate the problems on which the community service campaign has to be based.

In order to gather raw data we visited the local community of Nagalwadi village we interacted with lot of people and gathered information and data.

DECIDING THE COMMUNITY SERVICE CAMPAIGN

After getting the base line data regarding urbanization to the local community. I decided to meet the teachers of our collage to inform and discuss about the campaign. I briefed about survey and observation sheet and persuaded that students needs to be aware about urbanization and also all the members of the community also needs to be aware of it, and it is our responsibility to help them provide the information.

The teachers of the college immediately agreed to my plan about to conducting a campaign and completed all the formalities. Then we decided a plan to conduct the Community service. They all share their ideas regarding planning and execution of the campaign. We all decided to include the panchayat officials in this awareness campaign so that the local people will have more trust on them. In addition to that we conducted some activities, like poster making, rally, Nukade etc.

NAGALWADI

Nagalwadi is a village in Hingna Taluka in Nagpur District of Maharashtra. It belongs to Vidarbha region. It is located 15km toward west from district head quarters. Marathi is the local language. The total population is 2500 people. There are 350 houses when it comes to administration, Nagalwadi village is administered by a sarpanch who is elected representative of the village by local elections.

URBANISATION

Urbanisation is the population shift from rural to urban area, the corresponding decrease in the proportion of people living in rural areas, and the ways in which societies adapt to this change. It can also mean populations growth in urban areas instead of rural ones. It is predominantly the process by which towns and cities are formed and become larger as more peoples begin living and working in central areas. Urbanization is not merely a modern phenomenon, but a rapid and historic transformation of human social roots on a global scale, where by predominately urban culture. The first major change in settlement pattern was the accumulation of hunter-gatherers into villages many thousands of years ago. Village culture is characterized by common bloodlines, intimate relationships, and communal behaviours, whereas urban culture is characterized by distant bloodlines, unfamiliar relations, and competitive behaviours.

There are several causes of urbanization some of the most common include.

→ Industrialization:

Industrialization is the basic shift from the old agricultural economics to a novel non-agricultural economy, which creates a modernized society. Through the industrial revolution more people have been attracted to move from rural to urban areas due to improve employment opportunities. The industrialization has increased employment opportunities by giving people the opportunity to work in modern sectors in job categories that aid in stirring economic development.

→ Commercialization:

Commerce and trade play a major role in urbanization. The distribution of goods and services and commercial transaction in the modern era has developed modern marketing institutions and exchange methods. This has tremendously given rise to the growth of towns and cities.

→ Social Benefits and Services:

There are numerous social benefits attributed to life in cities and towns. Examples include better educational facilities, better living standards, better sanitation and housing, better health care, better recreation facilities and better social life in general.

→ Employment Opportunities :

In cities and towns, ample job opportunities continually draw people from rural areas to seek a better livelihood. Therefore, most people frequently migrate to urban areas to avail well paying jobs.

→ Modernization and Changes to the Mode of Living :

Modernization plays a very important role in the process of urbanization. As urban areas become more technology savvy, together with highly sophisticated communication, infrastructure, medical facilities, dress code, enlightenment, liberalization and other social amenities available people believe they can lead a happy life in cities.

→ Rural-Urban Transformation :

As localities become more fruitful and prosperous due to the discovery of minerals, resource exploitation or agricultural activities, cities emerge as the rural areas transform into urbanism. Rural communities start to adopt the urban culture.

POSITIVE EFFECT OF URBANISATION

- The creation of employment opportunities.
- Technological and infrastructural advancements.
- Technological and infrastructural advancements.
- Improved transportation and communication.
- Quality educational and medical facilities.
- Improved standards of living.

ADVERSE EFFECT OF URBANISATION

- Housing problems
- Overcrowding
- Unemployment
- Development of slums
- Water and sanitation Problems.
- Poor health and spread of diseases.
- Traffic Congestion
- Urban crime.

REPORT

We organised a rally with the help of panchayat members. We made banners on the effects of Urbanisation on the Village and created awareness to the people regarding the urbanisation. The people of the village also cooperated with us and understood the various factors of Urbanisation. We successfully conducted our community survey in the Nagalwadi Village.

SHEELA MULTIPURPOSE SOCIETY

SHEELADEVI COLLEGE OF EDUCATION



WADI, NAGPUR
2023 - 2024

**MICRO - TEACHING
LESSON PLANNING BOOK**

**सूक्ष्म अध्यापन
पाठ नियोजन पुस्तिका**

Name Ku. Ranjana P. Sardar.
नाव

Number _____
क्रमांक

Subject 1) Maths
विषय
2) physics.

अनुक्रमणिका
I N D E X

पाठांक S.No.	दिनांक Date	कौशल्य क्रमांक Skill No.	हस्ताक्षर Signature
1.	22/11/23	1) Introduction skill i) Mathematics ii) physics	Skulbade
2.	29/11/23	2) Questioning skill i) Mathematics ii) physics	Skulbade
3	4/12/23	3) Explanation skill i) Mathematics ii) physics	Skulbade
4.	9/12/23	4) Stimulus variation skill i) Mathematics ii) physics	Skulbade
5.	15/12/23	5) Blackboard writing skill i) Mathematics ii) physics	Skulbade
6.		6) Inspection i) Mathematics ii) physics	Skulbade
7	21/12/23	7) Reinforcement skill i) Mathematics ii) physics	Skulbade
8	28/12/23	8) Illustrating with examples i) Mathematics ii) physics	Skulbade
9	3/1/24	9) Closure skill i) Mathematics ii) physics	Skulbade

INTRODUCTION SKILL

प्रस्तावना कौशल्य

Subject :- Mathematics

वेळ - ५ मिनिट

Topic :- Quadratic equation

Time Duration : 5 Minutes

Teacher Activity (शिक्षक कृती)	Student Activity (विद्यार्थी कृती)	Sub-Skills (उपकौशल्य)
<u>Note</u> :- Teacher ask question about topic	<u>Note</u> :- student answered properly	
<u>Qnc. 1</u>)- What is polynomial ?	<u>Ans</u> :- It is an expression of variable like $x+y$, x^2+2x+2 etc.	previous knowledge
2) Types of polynomials ?	=> Linear, quadratic, cubic etc. are the types of polynomials	students attention
3) What is the equation ?	=> When an expression is equal to zero is called as polynomial equation.	previous knowledge

INTRODUCTION SKILL

प्रस्तावना कौशल्य

Subject :- Mathematics

वेळ - ५ मिनिट

Time Duration : 5 Minutes

Topic :- Quadratic equation

Teacher Activity (शिक्षक कृती)	Student Activity (विद्यार्थी कृती)	Sub-Skills (उपकौशल्य)
4) What is linear equation ?	⇒ The equation having highest power of variable 1 is called linear equation.	Student Attention
5) In which equation having highest power of variable is 2 ?	⇒ In the quadratic equation having highest power of variable is 2.	Student Attention

Statement of Aim :- So today we have learn about the topic Quadratic equation

INTRODUCTION SKILL

प्रस्तावना कौशल्य

वेळ - ५ मिनिट
Time Duration : 5 Minutes

subject :- physics
Topic :- motion

Teacher Activity (शिक्षक कृती)	Student Activity (विद्यार्थी कृती)	Sub-Skills (उपकौशल्य)
<u>Note</u> :- Teachers ask question about topic	<u>Note</u> :- students answered properly	
1) What is acceleration ?	⇒ Rate of change of velocity with time is called acceleration.	previous knowledge
2) Types of acceleration ?	⇒ There are two types of acceleration i.e. uniform acceleration and Non-uniform acceleration.	previous knowledge
3) What is velocity?	⇒ The speed of an object moving in a definite direction is called velocity.	student attention

INTRODUCTION SKILL प्रस्तावना कौशल्य

वेळ - ५ मिनिट
Time Duration : 5 Minutes

Subject :- Physics
Topic :- Motion

Teacher Activity (शिक्षक कृती)	Student Activity (विद्यार्थी कृती)	Sub-Skills (उपकौशल्य)
4) What is speed?	⇒ Distance travelled by the object in unit time is called speed.	student Attention
5) What is movement?	⇒ change in position of an object with respect to a fixed position is called movement.	previous knowledge
6) What is the other name of movement?	⇒ The other name of movement is motion	students Attention.

statement of Aim:- so today we have learn about the topic motion.

INTRODUCTION SKILL

प्रस्तावना कौशल्य

OBSERVATION CHART

निरीक्षण तक्ता

वेळ - ५ मिनिट

Time Duration : 5 Minutes

उपघटक	पदनिश्चयन श्रेणी (चढत्या क्रमांक)				
	1	2	3	4	5
1) लक्षवेधक प्रेरण मिळाले काय ? अभिप्रेरणा प्राप्त हुई क्या ? Motivated or not				✓	
2) शेवट पर्यंत लक्ष सिखवून ठेवण्यात यश मिळाले काय ? शुरु से अंत तक ध्यान स्थिर रहा की नहीं ? Attention of the students was from the start till end or not.				✓	
3) अपेक्षित पुर्वज्ञान जागृती केली काय ? अपेक्षित पुर्वज्ञान जागृत हुआ की नहीं ? Previous knowledge was araised or not.					✓
4) पाठ्यघटकाची सांगड पुर्वानुभवाशी घातली गेली काय ? पाठ्यांश पुर्वानुभव के साथ जोडा गया की नहीं ? Whether the topic was related to previous knowledge or not.				✓	

FEEDBACK प्रत्याभरण

Introduction skill is good student
was motivated. Attention of the student
was from the start till end previous
knowledge was raise. topic was
related to previous knowledge.

INTRODUCTION SKILL

प्रस्तावना कौशल्य

OBSERVATION CHART

निरीक्षण तक्ता

Time Duration : 5 Minutes

वेळ - ५ मिनिट

उपघटक	पदनिश्चयन श्रेणी (चढ्या क्रमांक)				
	1	2	3	4	5
1) लक्षवेधक प्रेरण मिळाले काय ? अभिप्रेरणा प्राप्त हुई क्या ? Motivated or not					✓
2) शेवट पर्यंत लक्ष खिळवून ठेवण्यात यश मिळाले काय ? शुरु से अंत तक ध्यान स्थिर रहा की नहीं ? Attention of the students was from the start till end or not.				✓	
3) अपेक्षित पुर्वज्ञान जागृती केली काय ? अपेक्षित पुर्वज्ञान जागृत हुवा की नहीं ? Previous knowledge was araised or not.				✓	
4) पाठ्यघटकाची सांगड पुर्वानुभवाशी घातली गेली काय ? पाठ्यांश पुर्वानुभव के साथ जोडा गया की नहीं ? Whether the topic was related to previous knowledge or not.				✓	

FEEDBACK प्रत्याभरण

Introduction skill is good student
was motivated. Attention of the student
was from the start till end.
previous knowledge was raise topic
was related to previous knowledge.

Feedback

QUESTIONING SKILL

प्रश्न कौशल्य

Sr. No. 1 Subject - Mathematics
 क्रमांक विषय
 Teaching Sub - Unit - Quadratic equation
 अध्यापन विषयांश
 Re-Teaching Previous Knowledge - About polynomial
 पुनर्ध्यापन पूर्वज्ञान
 Class - 10
 वर्ग

Questioning Skill प्रश्न कौशल्य	Sub Skill उपकौशल्य	
Teacher Activity	Student Activity	Sub-skills
<u>Note</u> :- Teacher ask question about the topic.	<u>Note</u> :- students answered properly	
1) What is quadratic equation?	⇒ The equation having highest power of variable 2 is called quadratic equation.	Low level question
2) What is cubic equation?	⇒ The equation having highest power of variable 3 is called cubic equation	low level question
3) What is <u>biquadratic</u> equation?	⇒ An equation in the form of ax^4+bx^2+c is called biquadratic equation.	high level question

QUESTIONING SKILL

प्रश्न कौशल्य

Sr. No. Subject :- Mathematics
 क्रमांक विषय
 Teaching Sub - Unit - Quadratic equation
 अध्यापन विषयांश
 Re-Teaching Previous Knowledge About polynomials
 पुनर्ध्यापन पूर्वज्ञान
 Class 10
 वर्ग

Questioning Skill प्रश्न कौशल्य	Sub Skill उपकौशल्य
Teacher Activity	Student Activity
<p>4) What are the types of quadratic equation</p> <p>5) Give example of linear quadratic equation</p>	<p>⇒ standard form, factored form, and vector form are the type of quadratic equation</p> <p>⇒ The example of linear quadratic equation is</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$x^2 + x$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">✓</p>
	<p>sub-skill</p> <p>Mid level question</p> <p>low level question.</p>

QUESTIONING SKILL

प्रश्न कौशल्य

Sr. No. 2 Subject - Physics
 क्रमांक विषय
 Teaching Sub - Unit :- Motion
 अध्यापन विषयांश
 Re-Teaching Previous Knowledge :- Distance, speed.
 पुनर्ध्यापन पूर्वज्ञान
 Class 9th
 वर्ग

Questioning Skill प्रश्न कौशल्य	Sub Skill उपकौशल्य
Teacher Activity	Student Activity
<p><u>Note</u> :- Teachers ask question related to the topic.</p>	<p><u>Note</u> :- students answered properly</p>
<p>1) What is motion ?</p> <p>2) Give some example of motion ?</p> <p>3) What are the types of motion ?</p>	<p>⇒ The change in position of an object with respect to fixed position of object is called motion</p> <p>⇒ 1) A book falling off a table</p> <p>2) Water flowing from the tap are the example of motion.</p> <p>Linear motion, Rotary motion, oscillatory motion are the types of motion.</p>

Sub-skill

Low level question.

12 ✓

QUESTIONING SKILL

प्रश्न कौशल्य

Sr. No. क्रमांक	Subject <u>Physics</u>
Teaching अध्यापन	Sub - Unit :- <u>Motion</u>
Re-Teaching पुनर्ध्यापन	Previous Knowledge : <u>Distance, speed</u>
	Class <u>9</u>
	वर्ग

Questioning Skill प्रश्न कौशल्य	Sub Skill उपकौशल्य
Teacher Activity	students Activity Sub-skill
<p>4) What is vertical motion and horizontal motion?</p>	<p>Uniform velocity is measured along y-axis is called vertical motion and uniform velocity is measured along x-axis is called horizontal motion.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">High level question</p>
<p>5) What is uniform motion?</p>	<p>If an object travels equal distances in equal intervals of time is called uniform motion.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Mid level question</p>

QUESTIONING SKILL

प्रश्न कौशल्य

OBSERVATION CHART निरीक्षण तक्ता

Time Duration : 5 Minutes

वेळ - ५ मिनिट

Sub Skills उपकौशल्य	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1) Type of Question प्रश्नाचे प्रकार/प्रश्न के प्रकार		✓								
2) Level of Question प्रश्नाचे स्तर/प्रश्न का स्तर			✓							
3) Objective of Question उद्दिष्टानुसार प्रश्न उद्दिष्ट के अनुसार प्रश्न				✓						
i) Knowledge ज्ञान										
ii) Understanding आकलन					✓					
iii) Application उपयोजन					✓					
iv) Skill कौशल्य								✓		

FEEDBACK प्रत्याभरण

Teacher asked the different types of question is of understanding level. Some question are knowledge based. Some are on understanding objective and some are an application.

QUESTIONING SKILL

प्रश्न कौशल्य

OBSERVATION CHART निरीक्षण तक्ता

Time Duration : 5 Minutes

वेळ - ५ मिनिट

Sub Skills उपकौशल्य	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1) Type of Question प्रश्नाचे प्रकार/प्रश्न के प्रकार	✓									
2) Level of Question प्रश्नाचे स्तर/प्रश्न का स्तर		✓								
3) Objective of Question उद्दिष्टानुसार प्रश्न उद्दिष्ट के अनुसार प्रश्न				✓						
i) Knowledge ज्ञान		✓								
ii) Understanding आकलन										
iii) Application उपयोजन					✓					
iv) Skill कौशल्य					✓					

FEEDBACK प्रत्याभरण

Teacher asked the different types of question is of understanding level some question are knowledge based some are on understanding objective and some are an application.

EXPLANATION SKILL स्पष्टीकरण कौशल्य

Sr. No. 1 Subject Maths
 क्रमांक विषय
 Teaching Sub - Unit Quadratic equation
 अध्यापन विषयांश
 Re-Teaching Previous Knowledge About polynomial
 पुनर्ध्यापन पूर्वज्ञान
 Class 10
 वर्ग

Explanation Skill स्पष्टीकरण कौशल्य	Sub Skill उपकौशल्य	
Teacher Activity	Student Activity	sub-skill
<p><u>Note</u> :- Teacher ask question related to the topic.</p>	<p><u>Note</u> :- student answered properly</p>	
<p>Q. What is quadratic equation $\Rightarrow x^2 + 4x + 2 = 0$ Quadratic equation can be in one variable or two variable One variable :- $x^2 + 4x + 2 = 0$ Two variable :- $x^2 + 3xy + 2 = 0$ Now we have to study quadratic equation in one variable</p>	<p>\Rightarrow The equation having highest power of variable 2 is called quadratic equation.</p>	<p>Initial statement Explanation Conjunction.</p>

EXPLANATION SKILL

स्पष्टीकरण कौशल्य

Sr. No. 1 Subject Mathematics
 क्रमांक विषय
 Teaching Sub-Unit :- Quadratic equation
 अध्यापन विषयांश
 Re-Teaching Previous Knowledge :- About polynomial
 पुनर्ध्यापन पूर्वज्ञान
 Class 10
 वर्ग

Explanation Skill स्पष्टीकरण कौशल्य	Sub Skill उपकौशल्य	
Teacher Activity	Student Activity	Sub-skill
<p>Q. What is the solution of quadratic equation</p> <p>⇒ Ex:- $x^2 + 4x + 4 = 0$</p> <p>Here by putting $x = -2$, we get, LHS = $(-2)^2 + 4(-2) + 4$ $= 4 - 8 + 4 = 0$ LHS = RHS</p> <p>∴ $x = -2$ is the solution or root of the given equation</p> <p>∴ After putting $x = -2$ in above equation LHS = RHS.</p> <p>Thus by putting various value of variable in given equation we can find the solution / root / zero's of the given equation.</p>	<p>The value of variable that satisfy the equation is called solution or roots or zeros.</p>	<p>Initial statement</p> <p>Final statement</p>

EXPLANATION SKILL

स्पष्टीकरण कौशल्य

Sr. No. 2 Subject Physics
 क्रमांक विषय
 Teaching Sub - Unit Motion
 अध्यापन विषयांश
 Re-Teaching Previous Knowledge Type of motion
 पुनर्ध्यापन पूर्वज्ञान
 Class 9
 वर्ग

Explanation Skill स्पष्टीकरण कौशल्य	Sub Skill उपकौशल्य	
Teachers Activity	Students Activity	Sub-Skill
<p>→ Imagine a train is moving with uniform speed of 20m/s it means for every second train is covering a distance of 20m.</p> <p>Hands of clock always moves with uniform speed thus it is an example of uniform motion that's why we use clock for the purpose of measurement of times.</p> <p>From the above discussion what we can conclude is that whenever an object moves with constant speed it perform uniform motion and the distance coverd in unit time is always same throughout the motion.</p>	<p>student are distening and looking towards blackboard.</p>	<p>purpose Recapitulation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Final statement</p>

EXPLANATION SKILL

स्पष्टीकरण कौशल्य

OBSERVATION CHART निरीक्षण तक्ता

Time Duration : 5 Minutes

वेळ - ७ मिनिट

Sub Skills उपकौशल्य	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1) Initial Statement प्रथम विधान		✓								
2) Explanation Conjunction स्पष्टीकरण दुवे				✓						
3) Use of audio - visual दृक्श्राव्य साधनाचा वापर					✓					
4) Purposive Recapitulation योजनापुर्वक पुनरावलोकन योजनापुर्वक पुनरावृत्ती						✓				
5) Final Statement अंतिम विधान							✓			

FEEDBACK प्रत्याभरण

Explanation part has been tough.
Initial statement and final statement
are attentive for students.

EXPLANATION SKILL

स्पष्टीकरण कौशल्य

OBSERVATION CHART निरीक्षण तक्ता

Time Duration : 5 Minutes

वेळ - 9 मिनिट

Sub Skills उपकौशल्य	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1) Initial Statement प्रथम विधान	✓									
2) Explanation Conjunction स्पष्टीकरण दुवे		✓								
3) Use of audio - visual दृक्श्राव्य साधनाचा वापर			✓							
4) Purposive Recapitulation योजनापुर्वक पुनरावलोकन योजनापुर्वक पुनरावृत्ती				✓						
5) Final Statement अंतिम विधान					✓					

FEEDBACK प्रत्याभरण

Explanation part has been taught.
initial statement and final statement
are attentive for students.

Kalbarshi

STIMULUS VARIATION SKILL

चेतक - बदल कौशल्य/उदिपन भिन्नता

Sr No / क्रमांक	Subject / विषय
Teaching / अध्यापन	Sub - Unit :- Quadratic equation / विषयांश
Re-Teaching / पुनर्ध्यापन	Previous Knowledge :- About quadratic equation / पूर्वज्ञान
	Class / वर्ग

Stimulus Variation Skill चेतक - बदल कौशल्य	Sub Skill उपकौशल्य
Teacher activity/	students activity/
sub-skill	
<u>Note</u> :- Teacher ask question related to the topic.	<u>Note</u> :- student answered properly
<p>Now we will study method for finding the roots of giving equation.</p> <p><u>What is factor?</u></p> <p>In factorization method we have to find the factor of middle term</p>	<p>There are three method:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) factorization b) perfect square method. c) formula method. <p>$\Rightarrow (x+2)$ is the factor of $x^2+4x+4=0$</p>
	Gesture of teacher

STIMULUS VARIATION SKILL

चेतक - बदल कौशल्य/उद्विपन भिन्नता

Sr. No. 1 क्रमांक	Subject :- Mathematics विषय
Teaching अध्यापन	Sub - Unit :- Quadratic equation विषयांश
Re-Teaching पुनर्ध्यापन	Previous Knowledge :- About quadratic equation पूर्वज्ञान
	Class 10 वर्ग

Stimulus Variation Skill चेतक - बदल कौशल्य	Sub Skill उपकौशल्य
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Teachers Activity</u></p> <p>Ex $x^2 + 4x + 4 = 0$</p> $x^2 + 2x + 2x + 4 = 0$ <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">$x(x+2) + 2(x+2) = 0$</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> $\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ 2 \quad 2 \end{array}$ </div> </div> $x+2 = 0 \quad \quad x+2 = 0$ $x = -2 \quad \quad x = -2$ <p>Here, $(x+2)$ is a factor and $x = -2$ is a solution</p> <p>Solve:- $x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0$</p> $x^2 - 2x - 2x + 4 = 0$ $x(x-2) - 2(x-2) = 0$ $(x-2)(x-2) = 0$ $x = 2$ <p>What is quadratic equation.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Student Activity</u></p> <p>A quadratic equation is a second-order polynomial equation in a single variable x</p> $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

STIMULUS VARIATION SKILL

चेतक - बदल कौशल्य/उद्विपन भिन्नता

Sr. No. 2 क्रमांक	Subject :- Physics विषय
Teaching अध्यापन	Sub - Unit :- Motion विषयांश
Re-Teaching पुनर्ध्यापन	Previous Knowledge :- About motion पूर्वज्ञान
	Class 90 वर्ग

Stimulus Variation Skill चेतक - बदल कौशल्य	Sub Skill उपकौशल्य	
Teachers Activity	Student Activity	Sub-skills
<p><u>Note</u>:- Teachers ask question related to the topic</p>	<p><u>Note</u>:- student answered properly</p>	
<p>Q) As we have studied uniform motion is a motion with constant speed, is earth is performing uniform motion?</p>	<p>=> yes, because earth completes its rotation in one year</p>	<p>Gesture of teacher</p>
<p>Q) Theoretically we can say that earth rotate with constant speed, imagine that speed is changed then what will happend?</p>	<p>=> Time will change for the completion of one rotation around earth and we will not get 365 days in one year.</p>	<p>Active participation of students.</p>

STIMULUS VARIATION SKILL

चेतक - बदल कौशल्य/उदपन भिन्नता

OBSERVATION CHART निरीक्षण तक्ता

Time Duration : 5 Minutes

वेळ - ७ मिनिट

Sub Skills उपकौशल्य	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1) Movement of Teacher शिक्षक हालचाल / विद्यारे	-		✓							
2) Gesture of Teacher शिक्षक हावभाव				✓						
3) Change in stimulus variation चेतक बदल/उदपन भिन्नता						✓				
4) Change in Speech Pattern भाषा शैलीत परिवर्तन भाषा शैली में परिवर्तन							✓			
5) Verbal participation of students विद्यार्थ्यांचा शाब्दिक सहभाग छात्र का शाब्दिक सहभाग								✓		
6) Active Participation of Students विद्यार्थ्यांचा सक्रिय सहभाग छात्र का सहभाग									✓	

FEEDBACK प्रत्याभरण

stimulus variation skill is good. there is some movement of teacher in between teaching there is change in speech pattern.

students are participated in that topic.

STIMULUS VARIATION SKILL

चेतक - बदल कौशल्य/उद्विपन भिन्नता

OBSERVATION CHART निरीक्षण तक्ता

वेळ - ५ मिनिट

Time Duration : 5 Minutes

Sub Skills उपकौशल्य	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1) Movement of Teacher शिक्षक हालचाल / विद्यार्थे			✓							
2) Gesture of Teacher शिक्षक हावभाव				✓						
3) Change in stimulus variation चेतक बदल/उद्विपन भिन्नता					✓					
4) Change in Speech Pattern भाषा शैलीत परिवर्तन भाषा शैली में परिवर्तन						✓				
5) Verbal participation of students विद्यार्थ्यांचा शाब्दिक सहभाग छात्र का शाब्दिक सहभाग							✓			
6) Active Participation of Students विद्यार्थ्यांचा सक्रिय सहभाग छात्र का सहभाग							✓			

FEEDBACK प्रत्याभरण

stimulus variation skill is good. there is some movement of teacher. In between teaching there is change in speech of pattern. students are actively participate in that topic.

Feedback

BLACKBOARD WRITING SKILL

फलक लेखन कौशल्य

Sr No. 1 Subject :- Mathematics
क्रमांक विषय
Teaching Sub - Unit :- Quadratic equation
अध्यापन विषयांश
Re-Teaching Previous Knowledge :- About quadratic equation
पुनर्ध्यापन पूर्वज्ञान
Class 10
वर्ग

Black Board Writing Skill फलक लेखन कौशल्य	Sub Skill उपकौशल्य	Sub-skill
Teachers activity	Students Activity	
Teaching points:- 1) Definition of equation 2) Types of equation 3) Category of equation	=> a) Linear equation b) Quadratic equation c) cubic equation d) polynomial equation	

BLACKBOARD WRITING WORK

फलक लेखन कार्य

Class - 10

Subject - Mathematics

Topic - Quadratic Equation

Date

16/12/2023

Total st. - 50

Present st. - 49

Absent st. - 2

Teaching points :-

- 1) Definition of equation
- 2) Types of equation :-
 - a) linear equation
 - b) quadratic equation
 - c) cubic equation
 - d) polynomial equation
- 3) Category of equation
 - a) single variable equation
 - b) two variable equation

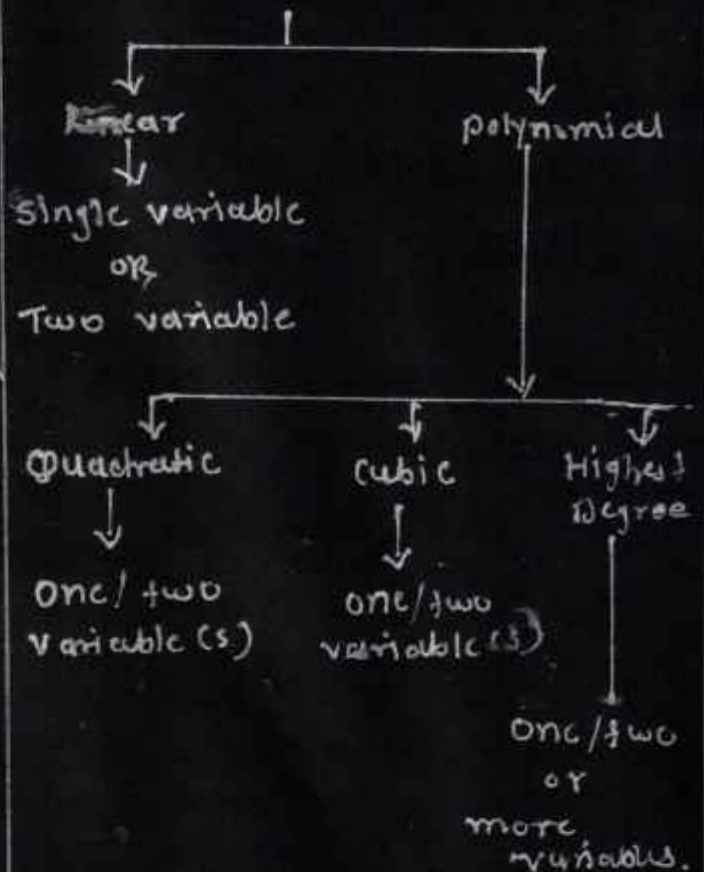
4) Examples :

- 1) single variable :
 $2x + y = 0$ (degree one)
or two variable :

- 2) Two variable :
 $x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = 0$ (quadratic)

Diagrammatic :-

Types of equation



Homework :-

- 1) Write 9 example of linear equation
- 2) Write 7 example of quadratic equation

BLACKBOARD WRITING SKILL

फलक लेखन कौशल्य

Subject :- Physics

विषय

Sub - Unit :- Motion

विषयांश

Previous Knowledge :- About types of motion

पूर्वज्ञान

Class 9

वर्ग

Black Board Writing Skill
फलक लेखन कौशल्य

Sub Skill
उपकौशल्य

Teachers Activity

student Activity

Sub-skill.

Teaching points.

1) Definition of motion

2) Types of motion

3) category

a) linear motion

b) vibrational motion

c) Angular motion

BLACKBOARD WRITING WORK

फलक लेखन कार्य

Class - 9

subject - physics

Topic - Motion

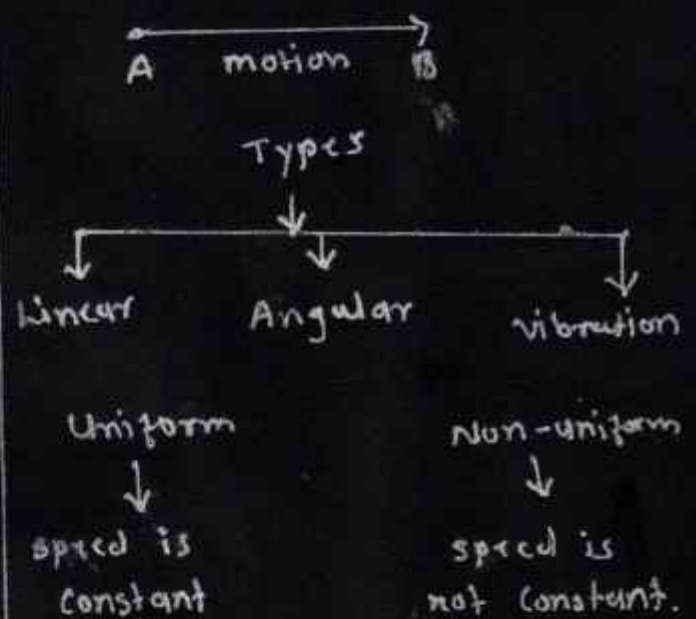
Date:-
15/12/23

Total st. - 50
present st. - 45
Absent st. - 05

Teaching points:-

- 1) Definition of motion
- 2) Types of motion:
 - a) linear motion
 - b) vibrational motion
 - c) Angular motion
- 3) category:-
 - a) uniform
 - b) non-uniform
- 4) example

Diagram / Explanation:-



Homework:-

- 1) Write 3 example of uniform and non-uniform motion.
- 2) What is displacement?

INSPECTION

निरीक्षण तक्ता

BLACK BOARD WRITING / कौशल्य - फलक लेखन

अ) सुवाच्य लेखन

क्रम	उपघटक	पदनिश्चयन श्रेणी चढत्या क्रमाने				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	प्रत्येक अक्षर स्पष्ट				✓	
2	दोन अक्षरांमधील योग्य अंतर				✓	
3	दोन शब्दांमधील योग्य अंतर				✓	
4	अक्षरांचे योग्य वळण					✓
5	अक्षरांचा योग्य आकार					✓

ब) फलक लेखनातील व्यवस्थितपणा

क्रम	उपघटक	1	2	3	4	5
1	सरळ ओळीत लेखन				✓	
2	दोन ओळींमधील योग्य अंतर					✓
3	लेखन शुध्दता				✓	
4	योग्य नियोजन				✓	

क) योग्य लेखी काम

क्रम	उपघटक	1	2	3	4	5
1	योग्य मुद्यांची योग्य गुंफण					✓
2	लेखनातील आटोपशीरपणा				✓	
3	अवधान क्लृप्त्यांचा उपयोग				✓	
4	सर्व मुख्य मुद्यांचा समावेश				✓	

FEEDBACK प्रत्याभरण

Blackboard writing is very good. all words and

distance between them are written properly

on the board. Handwriting is very good.

All the points related to the topic included in

the representation.

INSPECTION

निरीक्षण तक्ता

BLACK BOARD WRITING / कौशल्य - फलक लेखन

अ) सुवाच्य लेखन

क्रम	उपघटक	पदनिश्चयन श्रेणी चढत्या क्रमाने				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	प्रत्येक अक्षर स्पष्ट				✓	
2	दोन अक्षरांमधील योग्य अंतर				✓	
3	दोन शब्दांमधील योग्य अंतर					✓
4	अक्षरांचे योग्य वळण				✓	
5	अक्षरांचा योग्य आकार				✓	

ब) फलक लेखनातील व्यवस्थितपणा

क्रम	उपघटक	1	2	3	4	5
1	सरळ ओळीत लेखन					✓
2	दोन ओळींमधील योग्य अंतर				✓	
3	लेखन शुध्दता				✓	
4	योग्य नियोजन				✓	

क) योग्य लेखी काम

क्रम	उपघटक	1	2	3	4	5
1	योग्य मुद्यांची योग्य गुंफण				✓	
2	लेखनातील आटोपशीरपणा				✓	
3	अवधान क्लृप्त्यांचा उपयोग				✓	
4	सर्व मुख्य मुद्यांचा समावेश				✓	

FEEDBACK प्रत्याभरण

Blackboard writing is very good. all words distance between them are written properly on the blackboard. Handwriting is also good. All the points related to the topic are included in representation.

Keelbade

REINFORCEMENT SKILL

प्रबलन कौशल्य/पुनर्बलन कौशल्य

Subject : Mathematics
 विषय
 Sub - Unit : Quadratic equation
 विषयांश
 Previous Knowledge : About quadratic equation
 पूर्वज्ञान
 Class : 10
 वर्ग

Reinforcement Skill प्रबलन कौशल्य/पुनर्बलन कौशल्य	Sub Skill उपकौशल्य
Teachers Activity	Student Activity
<p>Teachers ask question related to the topic</p>	<p><u>Notes</u> :- Student answer properly.</p>
<p>What is equation ?</p> <p>very good, I'm impressed !</p> <p>What is quadratic equation ?</p>	<p>⇒ Two or more quantities can be expressed in terms of mathematical notation i.e. $+$, \times, \div called as equation - These quantities are equal to zero or some constant.</p> <p>⇒ The equation which has power 2 i.e. - degree is 2. eg. ① $x^2 + y + z^2 = 10$ ② $3x^2 + xy + yz = 0$</p>

(sub-skill)
 Acceptance
 Verbal Motivation
 Create the thinking power among the students.

REINFORCEMENT SKILL

प्रबलन कौशल्य/पुनर्बलन कौशल्य

Sr. No.
क्रमांक

Subject :- Mathematics
विषय

Teaching
अध्यापन

Sub - Unit :- Quadratic equation
विषयांश

Re-Teaching
पुनर्ध्यापन

Previous Knowledge :- About quadratic equation
पूर्वज्ञान

Class 10
वर्ग

Reinforcement Skill प्रबलन कौशल्य/पुनर्बलन कौशल्य	Sub Skill उपकौशल्य
<p style="text-align: center;">Teachers Activity</p> <p>Do you know about cubic equation?</p> <p>very good. Can you tell me about higher degree equation?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Students Activity</p> <p>⇒ The equation which has power 3 i.e. degree is 3. eg. $x^3 + xy^2 + 3z^2 = 0$ $3xy^2 + 4x^2y + z^3 = 5$</p> <p>⇒ When an equation has two or more than two power (or degree) it is called as Polynomial equation.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Sub-Skill</p> <p>increase & create the curious thinking power</p> <p>Motivate the student to increase the thinking power.</p>

REINFORCEMENT SKILL

प्रबलन कौशल्य/पुनर्बलन कौशल्य

Sr. No. Subject :- PHYSICS
 क्रमांक विषय
 Teaching Sub - Unit :- Motion
 अध्यापन विषयांश
 Re-Teaching Previous Knowledge :- About Motion
 पुनर्ध्यापन पूर्वज्ञान
 Class ... 9
 वर्ग

Reinforcement Skill प्रबलन कौशल्य/पुनर्बलन कौशल्य	Sub Skill उपकौशल्य	Sub-skill
Teachers Activity ..	Student Activity	
<u>Note</u> :- Teacher ask question related to the topic	<u>Note</u> :- Student answer -ed properly	
<p>Q) What is momentum ?</p> <p>very good.</p> <p>very good, you have given a perfect answer (smiling face)</p> <p>Q) Which body or system have momentum? [some hint given] i.e. - system at rest or in motion.</p>	<p>=> Momentum is rate of change of displacement with respect to time and multiplication of mass with it.</p> <p>=> The system that is in motion have momentum.</p>	<p>Acceptance</p> <p>verbal motivation</p> <p>Motivation through expression</p> <p>Motivation to create the thinking power.</p>

REINFORCEMENT SKILL

प्रबलन कौशल्य/पुनर्बलन कौशल्य

Sr. No. Subject : Physics
 क्रमांक विषय
 Teaching Sub - Unit :- Motion
 अध्यापन विषयांश
 Re-Teaching Previous Knowledge :- About motion
 पुनर्ध्यापन पूर्वज्ञान
 Class 9
 वर्ग

Reinforcement Skill प्रबलन कौशल्य/पुनर्बलन कौशल्य	Sub Skill उपकौशल्य	
Teachers Activity	Student Activity	Sub-skill
<p>[Student Name] can you tell me the difference between the body at rest (system) and system in motion?</p> <p>very good, how many types of motion are there?</p>	<p>⇒ The system which is in motion, it has velocity and its mass gives the momentum and the velocity of the system at rest will be zero.</p> <p>⇒ There are three main types of motion:-</p> <p>a) Vibrational motion</p> <p>b) Translation motion</p> <p>c) Rotational motion.</p>	<p>Motivated students announce their name</p> <p>Motivated students for participation</p>

REINFORCEMENT SKILL

प्रबलन कौशल्य/पुनर्बलन कौशल
OBSERVATION CHART निरीक्षण तक्ता

Time Duration : 5 Minutes

वेळ - ७ मिनिट

Sub Skills उपकौशल्य	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1) Acceptance स्वीकृती		✓								
2) Verbal Motivation शाब्दिक प्रशंसा				✓						
3) Motivate through expression अशाब्दिक प्रशंसा					✓					
4) Motivate students by announcing their name व्यक्तिवाचक उल्लेख							✓			
5) Motivate students for participation सहभागी होण्यास इतर विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रोत्साहन									✓	

FEEDBACK प्रत्याभरण

students are motivated through expression
and verbal motivation. teaching skill
motivated all students for participation.
students are interested to learn more.

REINFORCEMENT SKILL

प्रबलन कौशल्य/पुनर्बलन कौशल OBSERVATION CHART निरीक्षण तक्ता

Time Duration : 5 Minutes

वेळ - ५ मिनिट

Sub Skills उपकौशल्य	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1) Acceptance स्वीकृती		✓								
2) Verbal Motivation शाब्दिक प्रशंसा			✓							
3) Motivate through expression अशाब्दिक प्रशंसा					✓					
4) Motivate students by announcing their name व्यक्तिवाचक उल्लेख						✓				
5) Motivate students for participation सहभागी होण्यास इतर विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रोत्साहन							✓			

FEEDBACK प्रत्याभरण

students are motivated through expression and verbal motivation. Teaching skill motivated all students for participation.
students are interested to learn more.

Spalbrade

ILLUSTRATING WITH EXAMPLES

उदाहरण व दाखल्यांचा वापर/दृष्टान्तीकरण उदाहरणासहित

Sr. No. 1	Subject :- Mathematics
क्रमांक	विषय
Teaching	Sub - Unit :- Quadratic equation
अध्यापन	विषयांश
Re-Teaching	Previous Knowledge :- Cubic equation
पुनर्ध्यापन	पूर्वज्ञान
	Class 10
	वर्ग

Illustrating with examples उदाहरण व दाखल्यांचा वापर/दृष्टान्तीकरण उदाहरणासहित	Sub Skill उपकौशल्य
Teachers Activity:	Student Activity/
Note:- Teachers ask different example related to the topic.	Note:-
Q) What is quadratic equation?	<p>⇒ The equation has only degree two that equation is called quadratic equation.</p>
Q) can you tell me some examples?	<p>⇒ There are following examples:-</p> <p>1) $x^2 + xy + y^2 + z^2 = 0$</p> <p>2) $p^2 + 9pq + q^2 = 9$</p> <p>Where, x, y, z, p & q, are variables in equation.</p> <p>(Another students)</p> <p>eg:- $t^2 + 3qt + 9q^2 = 0$</p> <p>Is this equation quadratic?</p>
	<p>Example selected with content.</p> <p>Example ds per age</p> <p>various type of example</p>

ILLUSTRATING WITH EXAMPLES

उदाहरण व दाखल्यांचा वापर/दृष्टान्तीकरण उदाहरणासहित

Sr. No. क्रमांक	Subject :- Mathematics
Teaching अध्यापन	Sub - Unit
Re-Teaching पुनर्ध्यापन	Previous Knowledge
	पूर्वज्ञान
	Class
	वर्ग

Illustrating with examples उदाहरण व दाखल्यांचा वापर/दृष्टान्तीकरण उदाहरणासहित	Sub Skill उपकौशल्य
---	------------------------------

Teachers Activity	Students Activity	Sub-Skill
<p>If 'q' is variable then this is quadratic equation and if 'q' is constant then it is not a quadratic equation.</p> <p>In quadratic equation, there must be a power or addition of power should be equal to two (2)</p> <p>e.g. - $x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow 1+1=2$ (OR) $x^2 \Rightarrow$ power 2</p> <p>Can you tell me some quadratic equation terms with examples?</p>	<p>x^3y is not quadratic equation then. It is cubic equation term.</p> <p>$\Rightarrow 5xy, 3xy, 13y^2, 4t^2$, etc. where, x, y, t are all variables.</p>	<p>Student understands the ex. of various types.</p> <p>Involvement of student.</p> <p>Motive Achieved</p>

ILLUSTRATING WITH EXAMPLES

उदाहरण व दाखल्यांचा वापर/दृष्टान्तीकरण उदाहरणासहित

Sr. No. 9 क्रमांक	Subject :- Physics विषय
Teaching अभ्यास	Sub - Unit :- Motion विषयांश
Re-Teaching पुनर्भाषन	Previous Knowledge :- Types of Motion पूर्वज्ञान
	Class 9 वर्ग

Illustrating with examples उदाहरण व दाखल्यांचा वापर/दृष्टान्तीकरण उदाहरणासहित	Sub Skill उपकौशल्य	
Teachers Activity	Student Activity	Sub-skill
<p><u>Note</u> :- Teachers ask different example related to the topic.</p>	<p><u>Note</u> :-</p>	
<p>1) What is motion</p>	<p>⇒ Motion is change in position of an object with time.</p> <p>[Another student] motion is mathematically described in terms of displacement, distance, velocity, acceleration, time and speed.</p>	<p>Example related with content.</p> <p>Interesting explanation as per age.</p>
<p>2) Can you tell me about object motion?</p>	<p>⇒ An object's motion cannot change unless it is acted upon by a force or described</p>	<p>Gave actual phenomenon.</p>
<p>Tell me some examples of motion?</p>	<p>⇒ When body is in motion or steady state then this object remain in its state unless external force act on it.</p>	<p>Good explanation of example.</p>

ILLUSTRATING WITH EXAMPLES

उदाहरण व दाखल्यांचा वापर/दृष्टान्तीकरण उदाहरणासहित

Sr. No. क्रमांक	Subject विषय
Teaching अध्यापन	Sub - Unit विषयांश
Re-Teaching पुनर्ध्यापन	Previous Knowledge पूर्वज्ञान
	Class वर्ग

Illustrating with examples उदाहरण व दाखल्यांचा वापर/दृष्टान्तीकरण उदाहरणासहित	Sub Skill उपकौशल्य
--	-----------------------

1) Can you measure the motion ?

How will measure the motion ?

Can you tell me laws of motion ?

• yes

⇒ Acceleration is a measure of how much the velocity of an object changes in a certain time

⇒ There are three main laws of motion

i) Newton's first law of motion (law of inertia)

ii) Newton's second law of motion ;
$$\vec{F} = m \cdot \vec{a}$$

iii) Newton's third law of motion :

An action produces equivalent + opposite reaction.

various type of discussion being done with example

Involvement of students

Motive achieved

ILLUSTRATING WITH EXAMPLES

उदाहरण व दाखल्यांचा वापर / दृष्टान्तीकरण उदाहरणसहित

OBSERVATION CHART निरीक्षण तक्ता

Time Duration : 5 Minutes

वेळ - ५ मिनिट

Sub Skills उपकौशल्य	Rating Scale पदनिश्चयन श्रेणी				
	Lower निम्न	Medium मध्यम	Satisfactory सुयोग्य	Good उत्कृष्ट	Excellent अत्युत्कृष्ट
1) Examples related with content पाठ्यवस्तूस पोषक उदाहरणे		✓			
2) Examples as per age वयानुरूप योग्य उदाहरणे			✓		
3) Interesting examples मनोवेदक उदाहरणे		✓			
4) Various types of examples विविध प्रकारची उदाहरणे			✓		
5) Number of examples उदाहरणांची संख्या				✓	
6) Involvement of students विद्यार्थी सहभाग					✓
7) Motive achieved उद्दिष्ट पूर्ती					✓

FEEDBACK प्रत्याभरण

Students try to understand the topic quadratic equation taken from mathematics by illustrating with examples. Students also get perfection in writing examples and understanding the topic.

ILLUSTRATING WITH EXAMPLES

उदाहरण व दाखल्यांचा वापर / दृष्टान्तीकरण उदाहरणासहित

OBSERVATION CHART निरीक्षण तक्ता

Time Duration : 5 Minutes

वेळ - ५ मिनिट

Sub Skills उपकौशल्य	Rating Scale पदनिश्चयन श्रेणी				
	Lower निम्न	Medium मध्यम	Satisfactory सुयोग्य	Good उत्कृष्ट	Excellent अत्युत्कृष्ट
1) Examples related with content पाठ्यवस्तूस पोषक उदाहरणे		✓			
2) Examples as per age वयानुरूप योग्य उदाहरणे			✓		
3) Interesting examples मनोवेदक उदाहरणे			✓		
4) Various types of examples विविध प्रकारची उदाहरणे				✓	
5) Number of examples उदाहरणांची संख्या			✓		
6) Involvement of students विद्यार्थी सहभाग				✓	
7) Motive achieved उद्दिष्ट पूर्ती			✓		

FEEDBACK प्रत्याभरण

All examples are related with content. Various type of examples are given for understanding students are involved of learning the topic. Due to the examples related with topic students understand very well.

Shalinde

CLOSURE SKILL

समारोप कौशल्य / समाप्ति कौशल

Sr. No. 1 Subject :- Mathematics
 क्रमांक विषय
 Teaching Sub - Unit :- Quadratic equation (Revision)
 अध्यापन विषयांश
 Re-Teaching Previous Knowledge :- Quadratic equation
 पुनर्ध्यापन पूर्वज्ञान (examples)
 Class 10
 वर्ग

Closure Skill समारोप कौशल्य/समाप्ति कौशल	Sub Skill उपकौशल्य
Teacher activity	students Activity / Sub Skill
<p>We learn about the quadratic equation</p> <p>What is meant by quadratic equation?</p> <p>Can you tell me some examples of it?</p>	<p>The equation in which power of variable is equal to two then it is called quadratic equation</p> <p>1) $x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = \text{constant}$</p> <p>2) $t^2 + 9 + 4 + 4^2 = 0$</p> <p>3) $3p^2 + 7q^2 + 4pq = 5$</p> <p>Recalling of topic and recollection of content</p> <p>Repetition</p>

CLOSURE SKILL

समारोप कौशल्य / समाप्ति कौशल

Sr. No. क्रमांक	Subject विषय
Teaching अध्यापन	Sub - Unit विषयांश
Re-Teaching पुनर्ध्यापन	Previous Knowledge पूर्वज्ञान
	Class वर्ग

Closure Skill
समारोप कौशल्य/समाप्ति कौशल

Sub Skill
उपकौशल्य

Teachers Activity

Student Activity

Sub-skill.

Identify the following quadratic terms/ equations :-

- i) $x^3 + 1 = 3$ ii) $x^2 + y^2 = 0$
 iii) $x^2 = 5$ iv) $3y^2 + x^2 = 7$

eg. - xy is is quadratic term ?

We will further study about other types of quadratic eqⁿ.

$x^3 + 1$ is not quadratic equation
 (ii), (iii), (iv) are quadratic equations.

xy is quadratic term if x & y both are variables.

Evaluation of the content

Connect gained knowledge with future.

CLOSURE SKILL

समारोप कौशल्य / समाप्ति कौशल

Subject Physics
 विषय
 Sub - Unit :- Motion (Revision)
 विषयांश
 Previous Knowledge : laws of motion
 पूर्वज्ञान
 Class 9
 वर्ग

Closure Skill समारोप कौशल्य/समाप्ति कौशल	Sub Skill उपकौशल्य
student activity	Teachers activity
<p>1) We learn about motion and its types</p> <p>2) can anyone tell me, what are the types of motion</p> <p>3) What are these types?</p>	<p>These are mainly three types of motion</p> <p>⇒ These types are</p> <p>1) vibrational motion</p> <p>2) Translational motion</p> <p>3) Rotational motion.</p>

Sub-Skill

Recalling of topic and recollection of content

Recapitulation

CLOSURE SKILL

समारोप कौशल्य / समाप्ति कौशल

Sr. No. 2 Subject Physics
क्रमांक विषय
Teaching (Revision) Sub - Unit :- Motion (Revision)
अध्यापन विषयांश
Re-Teaching Previous Knowledge :- laws of motion
पुनर्ध्यापन पूर्वज्ञान
Class 9
वर्ग

Closure Skill समारोप कौशल्य/समाप्ति कौशल	Sub Skill उपकौशल्य	
Teacher Activity	Student Activity	Sub-Skill
<p>What is vibrational energy?</p> <p>What is translational energy?</p>	<p>=> If we give some external energy particles try to vibrate this vibration is called vibrational energy.</p> <p>=> The energy possessed by an object traveling in a straight path is called translational energy.</p>	

CLOSURE SKILL

समारोप कौशल्य / समाप्ति कौशल

OBSERVATION CHART

निरीक्षण तक्ता

Time Duration : 5 Minutes

वेळ - ५ मिनिट

उपघटक	पदनिश्चयन श्रेणी (चढत्या क्रमांक)				
	1	2	3	4	5
1) Recollection of the content मुद्द्यांचे एकत्रीकरण मुद्दों का एकत्रीकरण				✓	
2) Recapitulation पुनरावलोकन करणे पुनरावलोकन करना				✓	
3) Evaluation of the content अध्यापन केलेल्या पाठ्यांशाचे मूल्यमापन अध्यापन किए पाठों का मूल्यमापन				✓	
4) Connect gained knowledge with future. प्राप्त ज्ञानाचा भावी अध्ययनाशी संबंध जोडणे. प्राप्त ज्ञान का भावी अध्ययन से संबंध स्थापित करना।				✓	

FEEDBACK प्रत्याभरण

There is a recollection of all content
students is understood verywell. The
knowledge regarding to the topic is help full
and advantageous for future. By
recapitulation the doubts of students
has been cleared.

CLOSURE SKILL

समारोप कौशल्य / समाप्ति कौशल

OBSERVATION CHART

निरीक्षण तक्ता

Time Duration : 5 Minutes

वेळ - ५ मिनिट

उपघटक	पदनिश्चयन श्रेणी (चढ्या क्रमांक)				
	1	2	3	4	5
1) Recollection of the content मुद्द्यांचे एकत्रीकरण मुद्दों का एकत्रीकरण				✓	
2) Recapitulation पुनरावलोकन करणे पुनरावलोकन करना				✓	
3) Evaluation of the content अध्यापन केलेल्या पाठ्यांशाचे मूल्यमापन अध्यापन किए पाठों का मूल्यमापन				✓	
4) Connect gained knowledge with future. प्राप्त ज्ञानाचा भावी अध्ययनाशी संबंध जोडणे. प्राप्त ज्ञान का भावी अध्ययन से संबंध स्थापित करना।				✓	

FEEDBACK प्रत्याभरण

There is a recollection of all knowledge, content students understood very well.

The concept associated with the topic. The knowledge regarding to teaching topic is helpful and advantageous for the future. By the recapitulation the doubts of students are cleared.

Skalbrode

SHEELADEVI COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

WADI, NAGPUR

2023-2024

B.Ed.- 1st Year

SEMESTER- I

EPC – 3

DRAMA AND ART IN EDUCATION

(OFF STAGE PROGRAM)

Submitted By:- PALLAVI YELE



5X3V+QP2, Gajanan
Society, Duttawadi, Nagpur,
Maharashtra 440023, India
24 Nov 2023 12:09 pm



INDEX

- ★ Introduction
- ★ Origin of Rangoli
- ★ Etymology
- ★ Creation of Rangoli
- ★ Colours & Designs
- ★ A few things used in Rangoli
- ★ Religion
- ★ Rangoli in Different states
- ★ Unity in Diversity in India is strength
- ★ significance of Rangoli
- ★ Report Writing

Introduction

Rangoli is an art form that originates from the Indian subcontinent, in which patterns are created on the floor or a table top using materials such as powdered lime stone, red ochre, dry rice flour, coloured sand, quartz powder, flower petals and coloured rocks.

It is an everyday practice in many Hindu houses and households, however making it is mostly reserved for festivals and other important celebrations as it is time-consuming.

Rangolis are usually made during Diwali or Tibar, Onam, Pongal and other Hindu celebrations and festivals in the Indian subcontinent and are most often made during Diwali.

Designs are passed from one generation to the next, keeping both the art form and the tradition alive.

Rangoli holds a significant place in the lives of Hindus. The purpose of Rangoli is more than decorations.

The purpose of Rangoli is more than decoration - its way to connect with the divine. Rangoli design can be simple geometric, flower and petal shapes according to given celebrations. They are often beautiful and symbolic and can be used to celebrate any occasion.

They can also be made with intricate design crafted by many people. The geometric designs may also be religious symbols that are powerful.

Rangoli creation is also found in Hindu Mythology. There are also references to Rangoli in legends such as Ramayana.

There is a modern and traditional Rangoli design.

The designs are also usually inspired by the nature, but they can also be in the form of abstract art or decorative wall hangings.

They are often beautiful and unique and they have the ability to inspire feelings of joy and peace. We often make rangoli designs for Diwali, Onam, Pongal etc.



The p
is more the
add to cor
Kangali desig
metric flower
according to
they are of
symbolic and
celebrate day

230
60-
vinc

They can also be made with
intricate design crafted by many
people. The geometric designs
may also be religious symbols
that are powerful.

is also found
y. There are
Kangali in
Raway and
and frobi-
design.
also usually
nature, but
in the form
or decorative



They are often beautiful and
vibrant and they have the ability
to inspire feelings of joy and peace.
was often made with beads
for Diwali, Navam, Pongal etc.

santhi
lagadesan

Rangoli have different names based on the state and culture. Rangoli hold a significant role in the everyday life of a Hindu household especially historically when the flooring of houses were untitled.

They are usually made outside the threshold of the main entrance in the early mornings after cleaning the area.

Traditionally, the postures needed to make a rangoli are a kind of exercises for women to strengthen their spines.

The rangoli represents the happiness, positivity and liveliness of a household, and is intended to welcome Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth and good luck.

It is believed that a Hindu household without a clean entrance and rangoli is an abode of daridra (bad luck).

The purpose of Rangoli is beyond decoration. Traditionally, either powdered calcite and limestone or cereals powdered are used for the basic design.

Traditionally either powdered calcite and limestone or cereal powders are used for the basic design. The limestone is capable of preventing insects from entering the household, and the cereal powders attract insects and keep them from entering the household.

Using cereal house powdered for Rangoli is also believed as panch Mahaboota seva because insects and other dust microbes are fed.

Design depictions may vary as they reflect traditions, folklore and practices that are unique to each area.

Rangoli are traditionally made by girls and women, although men and boys create them as well.

In Hindu households, basic rangoli is an everyday practice. The usage of colours and vibrant designs are showcased during occasions such as festivals, auspicious observances, marriage celebrations and other similar milestone and gatherings.



bed
le
2

Traditional
nit and tin
nders are in
The in
The
of the
great
nd keeps them
of household.

from extracting
ing cereal house
Radoli is also believed
a part Mahabodhi seed.
course insects and other dust



may vary as
itions. Folklor
are unique
usually made
needs, although
ate them on

kind household, basic radoli
an everyday practice. The
edge of colour and vibrant
lines are structured during
such as festivals, auspicious
renewed, marriage celebrations
and other similar occasions and
offerings.

Rangoli designs can be simple geometric shapes, depictions of deities or flower and petal shapes appropriate to the given celebrations. They can also be made with elaborate designs crafted by numerous people.

The geometrical shape designs are may also represent powerful religious symbols, place in and around household yagna shrines. Historically, basic designs were drawn around the cooking areas for the purpose of discouraging insects and pathogens.

Synthetic colours are a modern variation. Other material include red bricks powder and even flowers and petals, as in the case of flower rangoli.

Overtime, imagination and innovation ideas in rangoli art have also been incorporated.

Rangoli have been commercially developed in places such as five star hotels. In traditional charm, artistry and importance continue today.

Origines of Rangoli

Origines of Rangoli Lopmudra was the wife a sage called Augustya Rishi, She also wrote 2 portions of Rigveda (famous holy books).

She and her husband lived in a remote placed, away from others. People would describe them as hermits. Lopmudra wanted help her husband in worshipped the gods, so she started to make Rangoli, a Lopmudra decoration for the Yagyakunda. Yagyakunda is what we call a place of worship.

Lopmudra asked The Panchatatva (The five elements - sky, wind, water, earth, fire) to give her colours to please her husband.

She was able to collect blue from sky, green from water, black from soil, red from fire and white from wind.

She then added these colours to the rangoli (made from ground rice, lentils, flowers and spices) which is why they look so beautiful today.

Etymology :-

from Sankrit word "रङ्ग" which means colour.

Rangoli is derived from Sankrit word 'Rangavalli'

The various names for this artform and similar practices includes:

Name	State
Rangoli रंगौली	Maharashtra
Muggu मुग्गु	Telangana & A.P.
Rangole रंगौली	Karnataka
Kolam कोलम	Tamil Nadu
Mandana मॉडना	Rajasthan
Alpana/Alpona अल्पोना	West Bengal
Haripan हरिपना	Bihar
Muryja/Jhota/Chita	Odisha
Chowkpurana चौकपुराणा	Chhattisgarh
Chowkpujan चौकपूजन	Uttar Pradesh
Chowk Anarana	Punjab

Creation of Rangoli

There are two primary ways to make a rangoli, dry and wet, referring to the materials used to create the outline and (if desired) fill that outline with colour.

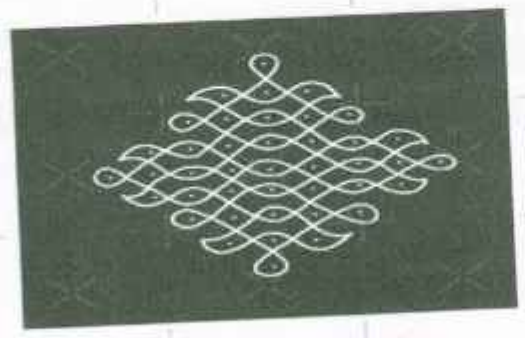
Using a white material like chalk, sand, paint or flour, the artist makes marks a centre point on the ground and cardinal points around it, usually in a square, hexagone or circle depending on religion and personal preference.

Ramifying that initially simple pattern creates what is often an intricate and beautiful design. Motifs from nature (leaves, petals, feathers) and geometric patterns are common.

Less common but by no means rare are representational forms (like a peacock) icon or landscape) Readymade Rangoli patterns often as stencils or stickers are becoming common, making it easier to create detailed or practiced designs.

Creation of Rangoli

It is a traditional art form.



There are many ways to make a Rangoli. One way is to refer to the traditional patterns and create the outline. Fill that outline with a white sand, paint or flour. The artist makes a central point on the ground and cardinal points usually in a square, hexagon or circle.

Initially simple patterns were used. What is often a beautiful design are (leaves, petals, flowers) patterns.



By no means traditional forms (like Rangoli) are on landscape. Rangoli patterns often use stencils or stickers - are becoming common, making it easier to create detailed or practiced designs.

Once the outline is complete, the artist may choose to illuminate it with colour, again using either wet or dry ingredients like paints, coloured rice-water, gypsum powdered, coloured sand by or dry pigments.

The artist might also choose unprocessed materials like seeds, grains, spices, leaves or flowers petals to achieve likewise hues. Modern material like crayons, dyes or dyed fabrics, acrylic paints and artificial colouring agents are also becoming common, allowing for brilliant and vibrant colour choices.

A newer but less artificial method involves using cement coloured with marble powder.

This rather precise method requires training but beautiful portraits can be drawn in this medium.

Colours & Designs

Rangoli's most important element being colourful.

These are auspicious symbols that have a central role in the design.

The designs are passed down from one generation to next as they are made and is required to make these symbols.

Traditionally, each new generation learns the art and thus a

family keeps the traditional intact. Some major symbols

used in rangoli are the lotus flower and its leaves,

mango, the vase, fish, different kinds of birds like parrots,

swans and peacocks, human figures and foliage.

Oftentime rangoli is made on special occasions like Diwali.

Some special patterns for Diwali rangoli are the diya also deep

Ganesha, Lakshmi flowers or birds of India.

The patterns includes the face of Hindu deities, geometrical shapes peacock motifs and round.

Many of These motifs are traditional and are handed down by the previous generation. This makes rangoli a representation of India's rich heritage and the fact that it is a land of festivals and colour. People celebrate rangoli with diwali pattern.

Rangoli Colours

- Blue represents the sky and green represents the sea. Both colours bring calm and help with using our imagination. These are good colours for story-telling.
- Black brings strength and stability. Red, the colour of fire or danger, represents the code of conduct the artist must follow.
- White represents peace and positivity and embodies all colours.

All of these colours in Rangoli bring in elements that we wish for in the new year when celebrating Diwali.

Rangoli Colours and powders.



A few things used in Rangoli

- Colourful flower petals
- Rangoli Powder
- Chalk powder
- Coloured Rice (Raw)
- Raw Beans
- Raw Lentils
- Raw colourful pasta
- Rice Powder
- Salt or Epsom salt
- Rangoli Tools (optional)

Feelbroke
1/02/2024

Things used in preparation of Rangoli



How to make Rangoli

1) Choose the design you want to make - either geometrical, a floral design, or get creative and follow wherever your inspiration leads you!

2) Decide where to draw your Rangoli. You can draw on the floor or outside of your house.

3) Give dimensions to your outline with white textured material like rice flour, Rangoli powder or chalked powder.

Rice flour / Rangoli powder is usually applied free hand by letting it run from the gap formed by pinching the thumb and forefinger.

4) Choose the materials you will use to fill in the design.

Use natural materials easily found in your house or garden.

You can use flower petals, leaves, coloured rice, chalk or Rangoli powdered and beans etc.

Religion

In Sri Vaishnavism, it is said that Andal, one among the twelve Alwars, worshipped the deity Krishna, and was married to him in the month of Margali. During these months, several unmarried women get up before dawn, and draw a rangoli to welcome the deity.

Mentions of the Rangoli creation are also found in Hindu literature. There are also references of Rangoli in legends such as Ramayana - at Sita's wedding pavillion where there is a discussion about Rangoli.

The cultural development of rangoli in the south originated in the era of the Cholas rulers.

Rangoli in Different states

Rangoli art is known by different names in different parts of the country. In the northern part of India, Rangoli designs are made with traditional wet colours.

In southern part of India, Rangoli patterns drawn with the help of powder colours are more common.

Kolam in Tamilnadu

Kolam was traditionally drawn using rice flour or chalk powder. With modern times, use of synthetic coloured powdered is also used.

Native to Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and some part of Goa.

Traditionally, the main purpose of Kolam was not decoration. Earlier, Kolams were drawn in coarse rice flour so that the ants would not have to walk too far for a meal.

Along with ants, Kolam encouraged harmonious existence by setting an invitation to birds and other small creature for a meal.

Mandana in Rajasthan

The named after. The popular art of Mandana paintings, this kind of Rangoli is native to The areas of Rajasthan. Mandana is drawn to protect health, welcome gods and mark the celebrations of festivals.

Mandana is basically drawn using chalk powdered. Women draw this beautiful piece of art form with the help of a piece of cotton.

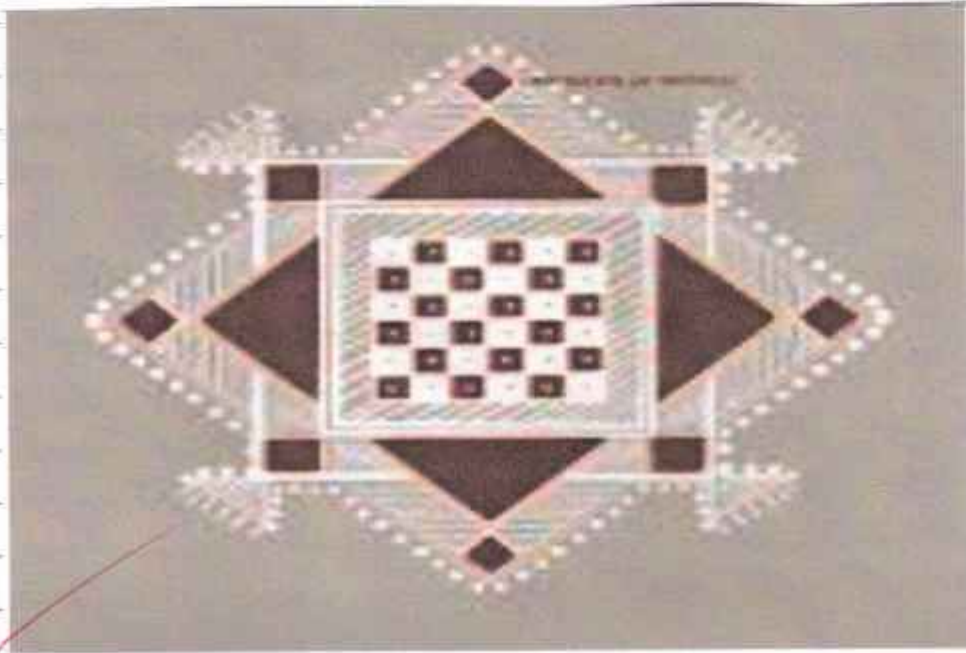
Chowkpurana in Chhattisgarh

Popular for its kaleidoscopic designs, Chowkpurana is drawn using dried rice flour or other forms of white dust powder. Although there are numerous traditional Chook pattern, designs have evolved over the years depending on the creativity of younger generations. Considered auspicious, chook also signifies showering of good luck and prosperity in the family.

Alpana in West Bengal

The word Alpana is derived from the Sanskrit word 'Alimpana'. Alimpana means 'to plaster' or 'to coat with'

Mandana Rangoli



Chowk purana Rangoli



Traditionally, women of the house made alpana before the sunset. Strictly drawn in white colour, to draw an alpana that stays for longer duration, fabric colours along with a portion of glue can be used.

Jhoti in Odisha

This traditional art is known as Jhoti or chita in Odisha. Unlike in other areas, jhoti can also be drawn on walls of as well as and is traditional a line art drawing.

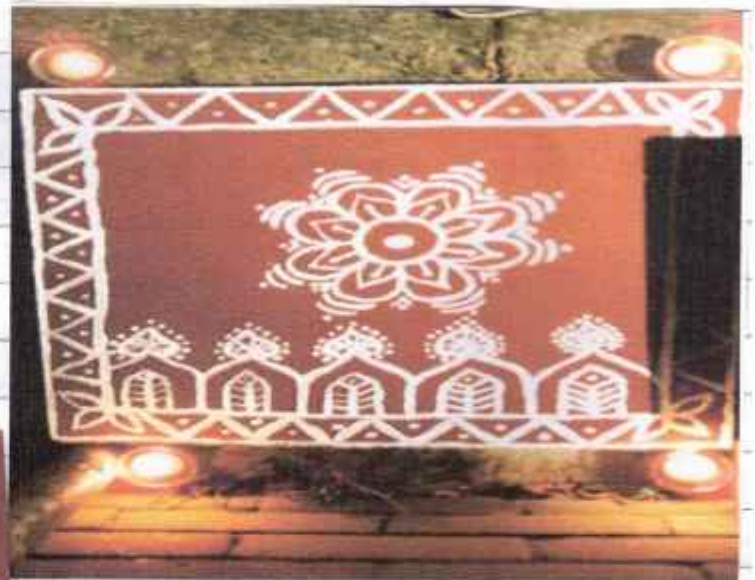
The white colour as obtained from a semi-liquid paste of rice flour to draw this traditional line art. Apart from several designs and pattern used in jhoti, small foot mark of goddess Lakshmi. are a must.

Aripana in Bihar

Aripana pattern are integral to almost every celebration in a Bihar household. Drawn in the courtyard or the entrance, any ritual or celebration is considered incomplete without aripana



Jhoti Rangoli



Alpana Rangoli



Swastika Rangoli

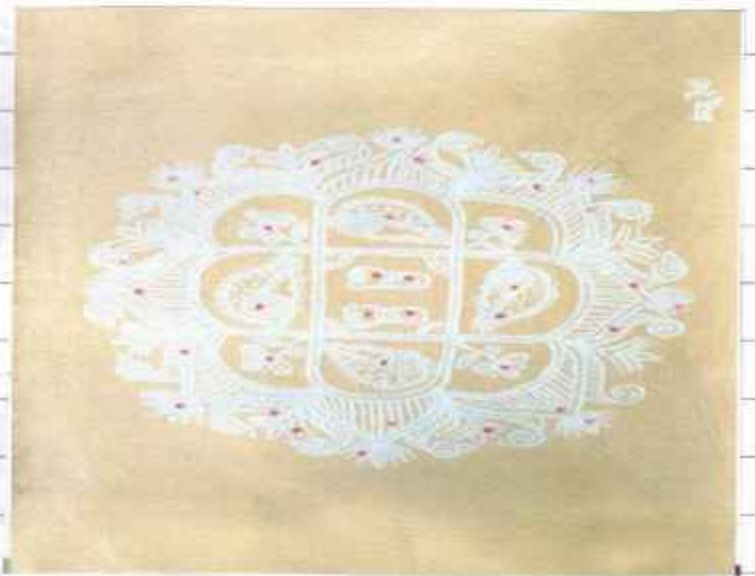
Traditionally, aripans were drawn to make the cultivated land fertile and fruitful by magical performances. Made with fingers, the delicate designs are made with the help of rice paste or pitha.

Muggu in Andhra Pradesh

Known as Muggupindi, these rangoli patterns are drawn with the mixture of calcium or chalk powdered. During festivals, the mixture is made of rice flour as an offering to ants, insects and sparrows. This gorgeous traditional art is transferred over the generations.

Keelbrack

Aripan Rangoli



Muggu Rangoli

Significance of Rangoli

The creation of Rangoli patterns in ritualistic and domestic settings is layered with meanings rooted deeply in culture. Its significance is much wider than its aesthetic and decorative purpose.

Besides being a symbol of auspiciousness, it is often described as magic diagrams for rituals to avoid ward off evil, invoke the deity, create a sacred space within the confines of home and many more. These are to be drawn every morning or in the evening and at ceremonies.

Conclusion

The art of Rangoli is a storehouse of symbols. Beginning with the auspicious dot, the symbols go to expand to form a line, and the basic geometrical shapes like the circle, triangle, square and so on, each having its own significance. The symbolic value represents the basic energies of the universe.

Report Writing

Sheeladevi College of Education (B.Ed) organised under The Enhancing capacity professional Capacity es -3 offstage program were solo included essay writing, Mehandi designing and Rangoli Making events.

The offstage program was held on 24th November 2023. I had participated in the activity Art and drama in which I had made the Rangoli.

Rangoli is an art form that originates from the Indian subcontinents in which various types of patterns are created on the floor or tabletop using various materials. Rangoli are usually made during Diwali Tyohar, Onam, Pongal, and other festivals in Indian culture, but mostly or oftenly made during Diwali.



I had participated in the activity of Art and Drama in which I had made a Rangoli. and my Rangoli topic was "Unity in Diversity".

Unity in Diversity in India is Strength

As we know, India is a secular country. We in India, are diverse in language, religion, culture etc. Despite all these differences, there exists a remarkable sense of unity among us, which is why India is presented before the world as a nation that exists and exhibits unity in diversity.

In India, there are nearly 1.38 billion people, and all of them share different thoughts and ideologies. The freedom struggle for Indian independence is enough to highlight the unity in diversity of our nation. People belonging to different religions and cultural beliefs unitedly fought in the movements for the liberation of our nation.

India is one of the world's largest countries and has people believing in various religions, and each of these religions has got its religious festivals. The people of India speak numerous languages like Hindi, English, Marathi, Bengali, Punjabi, Bhojpuri, Kannada, Tamil, Telugu, Odia and so on.

In spite of all these diversities, everyone lives in India with a strong love for it. It is this love that brings people together.

It is never an easy thing to bring unity among these people. Nationalism and Patriotism play an importance in uniting the people of India.

Unity in diversity increases the harmony and peace of a nation, and it shows the strength of a nation.

The phrase "Unity in Diversity" implies unity among dissimilar people. It is an ancient phrase that was first used by some societies in North America and China, sometimes around 500 B.C.

The most obvious example providing credence to the phrase is that of a democratic nation.

A democratic nation has people having different religions, cultures, beliefs, sects, languages and other demarcation but they all live together and harmony following a uniform law.

India as a nation is best example of "Unity in Diversity" within different people of religion, sect and languages.

Rangoli hold a significant role in the lives of Indian peoples. The purpose of Rangoli is much more than the decoration. Its a way to connect with devibe.

In this Rangoli event, I had made Rangoli on Unity in Diversity in India. I want to describe an importance of unity in a big country like India, which is much necessary to maintain it & p also maintain a piece in India. It signifies the major role of unity with diverse culture in India.

As we know that, India is a secular country, which are diverse in culture, having different languages and religions.

In spite of all these activities and different diversity, everyone lives in India with a strong love between each other and having love among them.

In this activities, other students also participated in events like Rangoli, Drawing, essay writing, Mehandi competition etc. The program was held nicely.

At last moment of the event, Dr. Leena Maam was given the motivation and knowledgable speech to all the students. She also talks about our involvement in such activities and also appreciate us. Sujata Maam and Sulekha Maam also present there to encourage us.

I am grateful to the college for holding such activities. I want to thank and express my gratitude to everyone who has been a part of this journey.

Everydrop in the ocean counts, and I will never forget this day, which makes the memorable part of my life.

Thank you!

Sulekha
11/02/2024
Teacher's Signature

SHILLA DEVI COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
B.ED. FIRST SEMESTER (2023-2024)
An Assignment Project on EPC-3



ON STAGE PROGRAM
SONG

SUBMITTED TO:

SUBMITTED BY:

Sandhya Pandey
B.ed I semester

Index

PAGE NO.:

DATE.: / / 20

1.	Introduction	1
2.	Pure historic music	2-3
3.	Oldest musical Instrument	4-6
4.	Aims and objective of music education	7-8
5.	Objectives of music teaching	9-10
6.	Importance of Music in Daily life	11-12
7.	Music makes learning more fun & Memorable	13-14
8.	Music makes us creative	15-16
9.	Indian classical and light music in education	17-18
10.	The language of Music	19-21
11.	Understanding raga Composition	23-24
12.	Importance of Music	25-26
13.	Popular- Genres of Music	27-28
14.	Conclusion	29

Introduction

The origin of music itself is very difficult to determine because in all probability, it is likely to have begun with singing and clapping or breathing the hands on different surfaces, for which there is no of course no archaeological record.

However, between at least 60,000 and 30,000 years ago, ancient humans experienced a type of cultural 'explosion' - they started creating art in the form of paintings on ~~some~~ cave walls, jewellery and ornaments, and to bury their dead ceremonially. If we assume that these new forms of behaviour reflect the emergence of intentionality, then music as we know it must also have emerged at least during this period.

Prehistoric Music

The earliest forms of music were probably drum-based, percussive instruments being the most readily available at the time. These simplest of simple instruments are thought to have been used in religious ceremonies as representations of animals. There was no notation or writing of this kind of 'music' and its sounds can only be extrapolated from the music of American Indians and African natives who still adhere to some of the ancient religious practices.

As for the more advanced instruments, their evolution was slow and steady. It is known that by 4000 BCE the Egyptians had created harps and flutes, and by 3500 BCE lyres and double-reeded clarinets had been developed.

In Denmark, by 2500 BCE an early form of the trumpet had been developed. This trumpet is what is now known as a "natural trumpet". It is valueless, and depends completely on manipulation of the lips to change pitch.

One of the most popular instrument today was created in 1500 BCE by the Hittites. I am talking about the regular guitar. This was a great step, the use of frets to change the pitch of a vibrating string would lead to later instruments such as the violin and harpsichord.

In 1800 BCE the first recovered piece of recorded music was found. It was written in cuneiforms and was a religious hymn. It should be noted that cuneiforms is not a type of musical notation.

By 700 BCE there are records of songs that includes vocals with instruments. This added a whole new dimension to music :- accompaniment.

Oldest Musical Instrument

Oldest musical instrument ever discovered is believed to be the Divje Babe flute, discovered in a cave in Slovenia in 1995, though this has been disputed. The item is a fragment of the femur of a cave bear, which has been dated at 60,000, 43,000 years old, which had been pierced with spaced holes. Scientists who could not accept the possibility that Neanderthals were playing music rejected the claim and said that the perfectly spaced and neatly carved holes are in fact the result of the bone fragment having been chewed by an animal. However a general consensus that the view of the Neanderthals from subhuman brutes to more sophisticated humans is changing.

In 2008, another discovery was made — a bone flute in the Hohle Fels cave near Ulm in Germany, dating back 43,000 years. The five-hole flute has a V-shaped mouthpiece and is made from a rufous-winged woodpecker bone. It was one of several similar instruments found in the area, with others dating back to 35,000 years ago and made from a rufous-winged woodpecker bone.

It was one of several similar instruments found in the area, with others dating back in 35,000 years ago and made from mammoth ivory. The mammoth-ivory flutes would have been especially challenging to make. Using only stone tools the flute maker would have had to split a section of curved ivory along its natural grain. The two halves would then have been hollowed out, carved and fitted together with an airtight seal.

The cave in southern Germany contains early evidence for the recolonization of Europe by Homo sapiens and in announcing the discovery, scientists suggested that the "finds demonstrate the presence of a well established musical tradition at the time when modern humans colonized Europe". They suggested that this may have helped the species to expand both in numbers and in geographical range.

Those who have rejected the finding of the Divje Babe flute have claimed that music modern humans the edge never the Neanderthals. However, looking at the images of the Divje Babe flute which dates back to the time of the Neanderthals, it seems quite ridiculous to assume that it was made by the tooth holes of Carnivores.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVE OF MUSIC EDUCATION

1. To provide a balanced and well-defined program of creative, performing as well as listening activities of students.

2. To developed students musical literacy and musical sense through joining music activities.

3. To develop all students basic skills in instrument playing in S.I so as to enhance.

S.2 to S.3 students' ability to a higher level through the self-development plan.

4. With the help of application of I.T., subject curriculum may be exchanded.

5. To enrich students' knowledge of music that may cope with other subjects.

6. To develop students' creativity by adding in music composing in subject learning.

7. To provide more opportunity to appreciate good music of the world.

8. To provide assessment through homework.

Objectives of Music Teaching

1. To enhance standard of vocal music.
2. To arise the learning interest area in instrumental learning.
3. To arise standards of music appreciation.
4. To developed the student's mental power inner hearing, musical memory and recognition.
5. To encourage students to use music to communicate with their classmates as other kind of communication media.
6. To expose students to music of different culture. Students will be able to identify and distinguish the instruments of an orchestra as well as the special musical elements that characterize

7. To stimulate students interest in learning more musical knowledge and knowledge of other subjects as well as through subjects integration.
8. To enhance student's creativity through learning music composing.

Importance of Music in Daily life

In the course of history, music is the greatest creation of mankind. ~~The~~ Creativity in the pure and undiluted form is the true definition of Music. Music is an important part of our life as it is a way of expressing our feelings as well as emotions.

Some people consider music as a way to escape from the pain of life. It gives you relief and allows you to reduce the stress.

Music is a powerful therapy that will make you calm down and in the moment of joy, it will make you cheerful.

Further more, it develops the mind and boosts your self confidence. Music plays a more important role in our life than just being a source of entertainment.

Music is important for Creativity

Music is considered to be one of the best ways of enter a 'mind - wandering mode' which was discovered by neurologist Marcus Raichle in 2001. This is the state the brain enters into most easily and music is one of the ~~most~~ effective ways of allowing you to enter this mode. Music fuels the mind and thus it fuels our creativity. A creative mind allows to make great discoveries and innovations.

Music makes Learning more fun & Memorable

Music can make learning more fun and engaging, which is a great tool for memorization.

Music can help kids keep focus and remember things they learnt for a long time. For from being a distraction it helps people remember better. Evidence that music helps with memory has led to researchers to study more about the impact of music on people who suffer memory loss.

Music is an universal language

Musicians claim that with music you can communicate across cultural and linguistic boundaries in a ways that you cannot do with ordinary human experience.

Music brings people together :

Although music can certainly be played and listened to alone it is a powerful social magnet. There is something about listening to music or playing it with other people that makes you feel connected with those around you. The more we use music to bring us together, the more potential for increased empathy, social connections and ~~even~~ cooperation.

Music reduce stress and anxiety :

Research has shown that listening to music at least music with slow tempo and low pitch can calm people down even during highly stressful and painful event. It also has the ability to help with pain management for example during childbirth.

Music makes us Creative:

Music is a key to creativity. It helps you in improving your mind rigorously by making it more artistic and ingenious.

No matter what the great invention is, it requires art, creativity and imagination that is fulfilled by Music.

There is also proven that music has the potential to improve your listening as well as your understanding ability. When you hear a song you try to understand its lyrics and try to make out what the singer wants to convey through his song.

Understanding ability is enhanced, when a person listens to instrumental music and he uses his brain to understand the ability, message, conveyed by the musician, without the use of words.

Music makes you express your emotion :-

When you play some instrument then you usually play the music that reflects our thoughts or emotions. This way your brain convey the thoughts with the medium of music, without speaking a word. When we try to understand the music then as per as ~~see~~ research, it makes our mind more creative.

Music makes learning more pleasant.

Music is an extremely unique way to develop the capability of memorising. The best example to prove this ~~scien~~ sentence is that you can easily learn song rather than learning your syllabus. The reason behind learning a song quickly is that you enjoys music.

Whatever your ~~in~~ mind enjoys it preserves it.

Indian Classical and Light Music in Educational Institutions - its importance, Popularization.

Music can be a social activity but it can also be a very spiritual experience.

Ancient Indians were deeply impressed by the spiritual power of music, and it is out of this that Indian classical music was born. So, for those who take it seriously, classical music involves single-minded devotion and lifelong commitment. But the thing about music is that you can take it as seriously or as casually as you like. It is a rewarding experience, no matter how deep or shallow your involvement. Most music has at least three main elements - melody, rhythm and harmony. Because of its contemplative, spiritual nature. Indian classical music is a solitary pursuit that focuses

mainly - on melodic development. In performance, rhythm also plays an important role, giving texture sensuality, and a sense of purpose to melody. Harmony in Indian classical music is mainly the result of the tanpura playing a combination of tonic and the fifth or fourth in a fixed pattern in the background, somewhat like an arpeggiated chord. Harmony in the Western sense, however, is not a part of traditional Indian music, and it is important not to look for it.

The Language of Music

One of my favorite things about Indian classical music is that you learn it very much the way you would learn a language. With language, once you have learned the basic notes, you are introduced to ragas, and then you are encouraged to start improvising and making your own melodies. It's really not that difficult to improvise melodies in a raga you are familiar with. I have nowhere near the level of talent it takes to become a performing artist, but I can make spontaneous music, and that's an inexhaustible source of delight.

The main thing in Indian classical music does is explore the melodic emotional potential of different ragas. About five hundred ragas are known or known of today. Sometimes ragas die out if people stop performing them, but then new ragas are born all the time, and some of them endure. So, the number of ragas is not fixed. Student learn all the

important ragas, then spend many years mastering the ragas of their choice.

Styles of Indian Classical Music.

There are two main styles of Indian classical music, Hindustani Classical Music and Carnatic Classical Music. Each of these styles has a unique set of instruments and sonic characteristics. The intention behind the music, however, is the same. Historically, in the early years, Indian music traditions would be carried on through a lineage known as a gharana, literally meaning 'family'. In the early 19th century, Gharana came to be formed by adhering to stylistic peculiarities and innovations of certain musicians by other musicians within their families or regions. The name chosen for each gharana usually reflected the kingdom or region to which the musicians came from to indicate their roots.

What is Raga?

Raga literally interpreted as "that which colors the mind," is the fundamental structure within Indian classic music. The easiest way for westerners to conceive of raga is as a distinct melodic form containing certain key movements, each embodying a particular personality of their own. The primary aspects of these movements, the standardized notes and the rhythm and time are combined to create unique musical possibilities, each personalized by their own embellishment techniques to complete a structural composition. Two more essential qualities are included. The *tala*, which refers to the cyclical system of beats and *rashmīyas*, the lyrics, which could be sung vocally or played on instruments through a non-verbal language.

Understanding raga Composition

A composition of Hindustani Classical Music is known as a bandish which literally means 'binding'. Each bandish consists of a unique blend of the five central elements in Indian classical music.

Notes (Swaras)

Time (Tala)

Rhythm (Kala)

Structure (Raga)

Lyrics (Sah (Shahitya))

The composition is the face of the raga, defining its essence by bringing together all of its movements, parts and subtleties. There are two parts to a bandish, each containing two or three lines and lasting only around one to two minutes each within an extended performance.

The majority of the performance is left primarily for improvisation, which is based off the

Compositions in Indian Classical Music, each showcasing certain characteristics, phrases and musical personalities. But no raga performance will be played or heard exactly the same. They might have similar compositional structures, however they will always be played differently due to improvisation methods and the moods that affect how the musician performs.

Bismillah Khan
Bismillah Khan

The power of raga composition lies in its ability to evoke emotion that captivates listeners. Originating out of ancient Vedic recitation techniques, the spiritual significance behind Hindustani Classical Music as a whole derives from the philosophical idea of nada, the primordial vibration that all is created from. This "first sound" is associated with the prime cause of the universe and the origin of all manifestation.

Importance of Music

Music has a very important role in human life because every one like to listen music. The person who listens to music with pleasure in his life knows the importance of music in real-life world. If a person is interested in music, then that person is always happy in his life and remains stress-free in every problem. Listening to music gives peace and joy to the mind. Listening to music inspires a person to do something better in life.

Music is also heard in many festivals, events because it enhances the excitement of the events, every one likes to listen to their favorite music because music can not be just one topic, you can listen to music for many reasons, if your mind is very happy, then you can listen to the music

of happiness, if you are angry
then music of displeasure,
if you are in love with
some one then you love music
as well as music of DJ in
marriage, parties also people
like to listen.

Many problems of a person's life
are pacified by music because
the mind and soul remain
cheerful after listening to
music.

Popular Genres of Music

Music segments into different categories.

Pop :- Pop music combines several sounds produced for a large audience.

Rhythm and Blues :-

As the name implies, this music combines two prominent styles - soul music delivered through rhymes.

Electronic music :- Electronic music

uses technology to develop special and unique sounds.

Rock :- This music originates from America and notable for its combination of heavy sounds and string instruments.

Hip-Hop music :- It is also known

as rap music, a piece of very popular music developed in the United States.

Indian Folk music: Very popular in India, folk music is traditional music.

Rabindra Sangeet: It refers to the song of love and devotion by Rabindranath Tagore, the first Indian Nobel laureate.

Bhangra: It is the form of music and dance that originated in Punjab.

Bhajans: These are devotional songs with religious or spiritual ideas.

Conclusion

The song of songs gives us an ideal picture of love and family, life and work. Joy in the shared work of the household is a central feature - almost as though sin had never happened. In the song, work has a beauty that is integrated into a wholesome and joyful life. The song shows us an ideal for which we should strive. Labour should be an act of love. Marriage and household relationships should support - and be supported by - work. Work is an essential element - and never crowd out - the most fundamental element of all: Love.

Shalonda
30/2/2024

SHEELADVI COLLEGE OF
EDUCATION WADI, NAGPUR

2023-2024

B.ED 2nd year IIIrd Sem

TOPIC - LIBRARY & LAB
MANAGEMENT

NAME - UMITA B. MESHARAM

INDEX

Sr No.	CONTENT	PAGE No.
1.	Introduction	1
2	History	3
3	Meaning of Library	6
4	Meaning of Laboratory	9
5	Qualities of Library and Lab	10
6	Objective of Library & Lab	11
7	Function of Library & Lab	13
8	School Library	15
9	Academic Library	16
10	Research Library	17

Sr. No.	CONTENT	PAGE No.
11	Special Library	18
12	National Library	19
13	Reference Library	20
14	Library & Lab Management	21
15	Rules & Regulation	22
16	Report Writing	31
17	Conclusion	32
18.	Reference	33

INTRODUCTION

"The child shall have the right to freedom of expression this right shall include freedom to seek receive & improve information & ideas of all kinds regardless of form these either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art or in print in the art through any other media of the child's choice literacy provides information & ideas which are fundamental to function successfully in today's into functioning successfully in today's formation & knowledge based society.

Literacy plays a vital role in encouraging & promoting the process of learning & gaining the knowledge people who love reading can have access a wide range of books & resources. It provides educational resources to everyone.

Reading improves social knowledge mental health, academic performance & offers numerous other benefits.

Same as the laboratory is a facility

that provides controlled condition in which scientific or technological research, experiment & measurement may be performed.

Laboratory services are provided in a variety of settings physicians, offices clinics, hospitals & regional & national referral centres.

The organization & contents of laboratories are determined by the differing requirements of the specialist working within. A physics laboratory might be a particle accelerator or vacuum chamber it contains.

The little laboratory is also used for certain other facilities where the process or equipments used are similar to those in scientific laboratories.

that provides controlled conditions in which scientific or technical research, experiment & measurement may be performed.

Latest form services are provided in a variety of settings - hospitals, clinics, hospitals & regional & national



The little laboratory is also used for certain other facilities where the process of experiments used are similar to those in scientific laboratories.

HISTORY

The ancient library in Alexandria, founded in the fourth century, B.C.E. was a treasure written manuscripts. Medieval libraries comprised collections of hand copied illuminated manuscripts that were typically created & maintained by monks & used by privileged classes. Manuscripts were often as valuable as farms or houses.

An early print format put into the hands of children & used for reading instructions from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century was the hornbook, typically a small wooden paddle with printed paper posted on top & covered with translucent horn by the seventeenth century the concept of books created specially for young people was established with such works as the first picture book *Sensalium pictus* by Johann Amos Comenius in 1667.

The invention of printing press in 1455 promised young people, greater access to the printed material & philosophers like

John Locke (1632-1704) & publishers like John Neasey (1713-1767) promoted material that were both pleasurable & informative to young people, yet well into the twentieth century looks & other learning material remained expensive & rare for most young people in the United States.

Whereas, the early laboratory according to the present evidence is a home laboratory of pythagoras of sai the well-known greek philosopher & scientist. This laboratory was created when pythagoras conducted an experiment about tones of sound & variation of string

In the painting of louis pasteur by Albert edelfelt in 1885, law's pasteur is shown comparing a note in his left hand with a bottle filled with of solid in his right hand & not wearing any personal protective equipment.

Researching in teams started in the 19th century & many new kinds of equipment were developed in the 20th century.

A 16th century underground chemical laboratory was accidentally discovered in the year 2002. Holy Roman emperor was believed to be the owner. The laboratory is called spectrum aethi chemicals & is preserved as a museum in Prague.

Early instance of laboratories recorded in English involved alchemy & preparation of medicines.

The emergence of big science during world war II increased the size of laboratories & scientific equipment. Introducing particle accelerators & similar devices.

Laboratory services are provided in a variety of settings physicians offices, clinics, hospitals & national regional referral centres.

MEANING OF LIBRARY

A room or building containing collection of books for reading and reference. A library is an organized collection of sources of information & similar resources made accessible to a defined community for reference or borrowing. It includes books, periodicals, newspapers, manuscripts, films, maps, prints, documents, microform, CDs, cassettes, videotapes, DVDs, Blue ray disc, e-books, audio books, data bases & other formats.

Library is considered as the heart centre of school. Learners come to gain knowledge, solve their problem, accumulate wisdoms etc. It can be termed as intellectual laboratory of school.

According to Oxford dictionary, library is defined as "a building or room containing collection of books, periodicals & recorded audio to use or borrowing by the public or the members of an institution".

Shiyali Ramamita Ranganathan, India

librarian & educator was considered the father of library science of India.

The word library comes from the Latin word 'libraria' or "a place where books & other writing are kept."

Library is associated or connected with a school & used by the students, teachers & staff of that school is called school library. Library is a place where school and social, mental & cultural development of children take place. It is a place where luck of whole community is being written.

Library is an investment for economic growth as a mean to improve human values & to create integrated modernized society.

According to compact Oxford reference dictionary, library is a building or room containing a collection of books & periodicals for all the public or the members of an institution.

In the words of J.H. Shree 'library is product of our cultural maturation.'

Library is a place set apart in contain books for reading studying for reference in various application

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

MEANING OF LABORATORY

A laboratory is defined as a place equipped for experimental study in science or for testing & analysis. It is a place providing opportunity for experimentation, observation or practice in a field of study.

A laboratory is a building or a room where scientific experiments, analysis & research are carried out. A laboratory in a school, college or university is a room containing scientific equipment where students are taught science subjects such as chemistry, physics, biology, computer science.

The word laboratory derives from the medieval Latin word *laboratoria* which in form derives from the Latin *laborare*, meaning a labour or to travel in French.

QUALITIES OF LIBRARY & LAB

Qualities of Library

- Fill of natural light
- Shelves are easy to reach
- Technology is accessible to patrons & visible to staff.
- Seating for collaboration & for independent work.
- Distinct zone for different uses.
- Good spacious space along with natural light
- Lab equipment allows student to interact with the data gathered.
- Sufficient supply of fresh air to laboratory should be maintained at all times.
- A lab requires a no. of apparatus & equipments.
- A well-planned storage system needed to keep equipment & store properly.

OBJECTIVES OF LIBRARY

- Library is an important cornerstone of healthy community
- Library gives people opportunity to find explore medical research experience new idea get lost in wonderful stories while at some time providing to sense of place for gathering.
- Library is place of where you not only gain knowledge on various topic but it also preserve history & real truth that is buried deep into time
- Library include habit of reading & it is advisable for school to have library so students can impact positively & shape their mind.
- To develop vocabulary & literacy skills
- To help them generates new ideas for various activities.
- Effective teaching & learning of science involves a perpetual state of show & tell.

- It is also believed that laboratory teaching & experiment that are being conducted help encourage deep understanding in children.
- Children are able to retain knowledge for longer when they see experiments being performed in front of their eyes.
- To develop scientific attitude & interest development of manipulative skill
- In doing laboratory work the pupil gets a change for activity both physical & intellectual & they are learning by doing.

It is also noted that laboratory teaching experiments that are being conducted help encourage deep understanding in children.

Children are able to obtain knowledge



Children are able to obtain knowledge
through laboratory experiments
which help in understanding
the concepts better.

FUNCTION OF LIBRARY & LAB

Functions of school library -

- It provides suitable documents.
- It makes available text books & other additional reading material.
- It procures handy documents illustrated picture books with bold & large font to create interest of children in reading.
- It procures latest teaching learning material CD, audio-visual etc to improve teaching skills of teacher.
- It keeps reference books dictionaries year books, directories, travel books.
- It provides books of simple & meaningful stories of classes, panchtantra, animals & birds to give moral value & ethics to children.
- It procures magazines like India today readers digest etc. different newspapers & other light reading material like

fiction books general knowledge book,
poetry book.

Function of Laboratory -

- It facilitates that provides controlled conditions in which scientific or technological research, experiment & measurement may be performed.
- It enhances students' learning by understanding theoretical concepts of science which are taught in classrooms.
- Laboratory provides various practical experiences starting from theory of physics, chemistry to biology.

It is important because pupils experience the new thing with the available resources.

SCHOOL LIBRARY

A special library is a library that provides specialized information resources on a particular subject. A school library is a library within a school where students, staff & often, parents of a public or private school have access to a variety of resources.

Researches have demonstrated that school libraries have a positive impact on students' achievement through more than 60 studies that have been conducted in 19 U.S. states & one Canadian province.

In addition, a study conducted in Ohio revealed that 99.4% of students surveyed believed that their school library media program helped them succeed in school. A report that reported similar conclusion was compiled by Michele Tonsdale in Australia in 2003.

The major finding of these studies was that students with access to a well-supported school library media program

with a qualified school library.

ACADEMIC LIBRARY

An academic library is a library that is attached to a higher education institution & serves two complementary purposes to support the curriculum & to support research at university faculty & students.

Academic library must determine a focus for collection development since comprehensive collection not feasible, librarians do this by identifying needs of faculty & student body as well as mission & academic program of college or university. When there are particular areas of specialization in academic libraries, these are often referred to as niche collections. There are often referred to as parts of a special collection department & may include original department & may include original paper, artwork & artifacts written or created by a single author or about a specific subject.

The University of California operates the largest academic library system in the world managing more than 34 million items in 100 libraries. items in 100 libraries.

RESEARCH LIBRARY

A research library is a library which contains an in-depth collection of material on one or several subjects. A research library will generally include primary resources as well as secondary sources. Large university libraries are considered research libraries and contain many specialized branch research libraries.

Research libraries provide access to a wide range of the core academic research institution supports a community of students & faculty scholars in-depth information about a wide variety of topics.

A research library is often connected to services of university related to scholarly communication such as support for open access journals run by institution & operation of an institution repository as well as support for the usage of other institution repositories & open archives.

SPECIAL LIBRARY

A special library is a library that provides specialized information resources on a particular subject. Serves a specialized & limited clientele & delivers specialized services to that clientele. Special libraries include corporate libraries, government libraries, law libraries, medical libraries, government libraries, museum libraries, news libraries.

Special libraries may or may not be open to general public. Those that are open to general public may offer services similar to research, reference, public academic or children libraries often with ~~the~~ restrictions such as only lending books to patients at a hospital or restricting public from part of a military collection.

Many special libraries are not open to general public though access may be requested. Special libraries are also sometimes known to differentiate special libraries from information centres by defining the latter as having a very narrow scope.

NATIONAL LIBRARY

The national library is a library specifically established by the government of a country to serve as permanent repository of information for that country. Unlike public libraries, these rarely follow a library model that allows citizens to borrow books. Often, they include numerous rare, valuable or significant works.

The 1st true national library was founded in 1953 as part of British Museum. Anthony Panizzi became principal librarian at British Museum in 1856 where as he oversaw its modernization.

One of the main goal of national library is to fulfil nation's part of common international goal of universal literacy.

The national library is a result of merging of public library with imperial libraries. Several government libraries. National library (1953) then imperial library housed several foreign & Indian titles & was open to the public. It collects books, periodicals & titles in virtually all the Indian language while special

collection in national library.

REFERENCE LIBRARY

A reference library is a library that contains books which you can look at in library itself but which you cannot borrow. A reference library does not lend books & other items instead they must be read at library itself.

Typically such libraries are used for a research part for example at may historical & even unique. Many lending libraries contain a reference book & are therefore not lent out such reference sections may be referred to as reading rooms which may also include newspapers & periodicals.

An example of a reading room at the Harryansom reading room at the Harry Ransom Center of the University of Texas & Austin which maintains the paper.

LIBRARY & LAB MANAGEMEN

Library management is a sub-discipline of institutional management that focuses on specific issues faced by libraries & library management encompasses normal managerial tasks as well as intellectual freedom & fundraising responsibility. Issues face in library management frequently overlap with those faced in managing non-profit organization.

A school library management system is used to automate school libraries & manage all the inhouse operation of schools. Library management software is a powerful & easy to use tool that librarians can use to manage library data efficiently. Students can borrow books through a methodical organized system from the acquisition of materials books & periodicals in the library to its cataloging & maintenance. It is developed, managed & supported to achieve the school's vision & target.

RULES & REGULATION OF LIBRARY & LAB

Rules & Regulation of Library

- 1) The student should compulsory bring their membership card/library card in the library
- 2) The students should maintain silence & not disturb the other users of library
- 3) The usage of mobile phones is not allowed in the library
- 4) A person ~~of~~ mobile phones is not can issue only 2 books at a time
- 5) A person can issue only shall return a book with 10 days of issuing the books
- 6) If the person loses book issued from the library then he/she has to provide a new copy of same book as fine.

Rules & Regulation of lab -

- 1) Wear a lab coat
- 2) Do not run in lab
- 3) Do not play in laboratory & be alert to surrounding
- 4) Laboratory is place to work on chemical which involves acidic basic & some oxidizing chemicals that may be hazardous your reckless action may cause damages
- 5) Follow instructions
- 6) Remain silent
- 7) Don't eat or drink in the laboratory

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATION

- Students learn how library is important in education
- It becomes clear how library is managed & used.
- Reading habit is developed.
- Access to many books help to gather knowledge variety of subjects areas help to users to build awareness & creativity.

• Name of Library - Sheeladevi -

• Establishment ; 2005

• Director -

• No. of workers in library -

• Timings - Opening Time - am
Closing Time - pm

WHO CAN VISIT ?

The library is open for only school students & provides services for reading books, book issue & a self study corner for all aspirants of competitive.

Total numbers of books -

The collections includes language books about 600 books in different language that include Hindi, English, Marathi, Sanskrit.

Manscripts maps & lithographs are also available in the library.

Generals Available

There is a wide selection of books available on history, literature, science, travel, cultures etc. They have a special section dedicated to book on history & culture, library science as well as the daily newspaper & current affairs magazine.

Membership -

A school library provides a membership to all students with a minimum fee charge which is added in school fee. A member can issue a book for 7 days. The library has no digital cataloging & one has to go through stocks of alphabetically & genre wise arranged name code cards to find books. We recommend that you go here with extra time on hand.

Location -

Other Information -

Sheeladevi school library indisponible part of wadi, Nagpur. professionals have been hired to handle the rare manuscripts & books with perfection.

Infrastructure

- A wide range of latest fiction, poetry, prose, magazines, comics, newspaper, text books, CDs, DVD's etc
- Book week is organised every year.
- There is facility of computers
- Separate seating arrangement for public staff.
- Facilities of study tables, chairs, furniture & basic such as water, electricity etc
- Magazines display stand newsletter stand reference corner! wall shelves etc. @

Environment of Library -

The library is a place for learning & reflection & their staff supports these activities by provide helpful responsive & knowledgeable service mutual country & respect among users are mission of library. The environment of library was very good & they instantly provide access to library information.

resource through enhanced catalogue. There is also greater availability of library material

Biography & Autobiography -

The sixth extinction in cold blood, silent spring, Into thin, air etc.

Journals -

Aberrathy's surgical secrets, Academic & professional publishing acoustic signals & hearing, achieving transformational change in academic libraries etc.

Literature -

The hand maid's Tale, American the Mahabharat, The Greta, The Ramayana, The Quran where the Gattroads sing etc

There were a no. of books including action & adventure, comics, novels, detective & mystery, historical books, however horror library fiction, science fiction, short stories, suspense & thriller, biographic & autobiographics.

LIBRARY CARD

In this library, library card is termed as membership card. A defined amount is paid to get this membership card. A person who holds this library card has borrowing or other privilege associated with the library books.

Other Arrangements -

In the library building arrangements of light & air was provided. Proper light & air is important because light can help us see the books & read properly. Air gives a calming effect & helps concentrate better.

Organisation of Books

The library uses library of Congress classification system. But materials in the library are also grouped. Initially it was a huge library having grouped of newspaper periodicals.

Magazines -

Dainik Jagaran, Hindustan, Amar - ujala, The times of India, the Hindu, the Indian express, the hitavada, hindustan times.

Fiction & Non-fiction Books

The diary of young girl, long walk of freedom, main kampf, wings of fire, etc.

REPORT WRITING

One of my interesting list to school library & laboratory during the free period. The librarians greeted me with a very pleasant smile on her face as always. My favorite section is the cabinet with novel & plays, I love reading short stories novels & dramas. There is well ventilated library along with proper light. I sat on the chair at the end of the table in the row. My experience was so wonderful & I was so happy with all the facilities are present in library.

After that I visit to lab of school. The laboratory is full equipped with apparatus & chemicals. Also there is a proper safety measures. A fire extinguisher is there in the lab also specimens available are always fresh & latest. Both the these library of physics, chemistry, computer are well equipped. It has helped in developing a scientific approach among young scholars.

CONCLUSION

The library facilitates everyone with access to essential resources & learning material for a smooth learning process. It plays a vital role in everyone's life. The design, modern tools & strategies of the libraries change with the changing times.

The library is these a leap in the advancement of the library. Education & library cannot exist alone & one inseparable. The library is an essential part of educational system.

Once I visited library & lab I smiles to myself & was greatfully for such a wonderfully experience. I was so happy that I thanked the librarian & lab attendend several times for recommunication such a great books I closely observe the working system & management of library with my friends & teachers.

REFERENCE

- 1 Laboratory structure & function
- 2 Educational laboratory school, a semi-private laboratory school located on the campus of eastern Kentucky university in Richmond, Kentucky.
- 3 A "Cold storage"
- 4 A "MIT green lab"
- 5 A abc "The history of libraries"
Britannica May 2020 Retrieved 29
January 2021.
- 6 A "Types of library & information service" . Management Decision. 24(2)
: 8-24, 1 February 1986.
doi : 10.1108/eb001400

SHEELA DEVI
COLLEGE OF
EDUCATION (B.ed)

Wadi, Nagpur

2023-2024

Topic - Co-Curricular
Activity

B.ed IIIrd sem.

Name - Harshali G. Chopade

Index

Sr. No.

1. School Introduction 1

2. Prayer 3

3. morning assembly 5

4. Importance of
Assembly 55. list of thing we
do in morning
assembly 76. Co-curricular acti-
vities 87. Importance of
Co-curricular
activities 10

8. Ganesh Chaturthi 16

9. Dussehra 18

10. Diwali 19

11. Guru Nanak Jayanti 20

School Introduction

A ~~School~~ School is an educational institution designed to provide learning space and learning environments for the teaching of students under the direction of teachers. Most countries have a system of formal education which is sometimes compulsory. In these systems of formal education, which is sometimes compulsory, students progress through a series of schools.

The names for these schools vary by country but generally include primary school for young children and secondary school for teenagers who have completed primary education. An institution where higher education is taught is commonly called university, college or universities.

A school may be available for secondary school. A school may be dedicated to one particular field such as a school of economics or dance. Government school also known as private school.

About Swami Vivekanand High School

Swami Vivekanand School, Vaidharamand was established in 1990, and it is managed by the PVT. Unacademy. It is located in Euler area. It is located in Naypur block of Naypur district of Maharashtra. The school consists of grade from 1 to 7. The school is co-educational and it have an attached pre-primary section. The school is NIA in nature and is the medium of instruction in this school. This school is approachable by all weather road. In this school academic session starts in april.

The school has rented building. It has got 16 classrooms for instructional purposes. All the classroom for air in good condition. It has 2 other rooms for non-teaching activities. The source of drinking water in the school is tap water and it is functional. The school has 3 boys' toilets and it is functional and 5 girls' toilets. The school has playground. The school has library and has 600 book in its library.

Prayer our National Pledge

India is my Country
All Indians are my brothers and Sisters

I Love my country and I am proud of
its rich and varied heritage.

I shall always strive to be worthy
of it.

I shall give my parents, teacher's
and all elder's respect and

treat everyone with courtesy
To my country and my people.

I pledge my devotion
In their well-being and prosperity
alone lies my happiness.

National Anthem

जन-गण-मन अधिनायक जय हे
भारत-भाग्य-विधाना ।
पंजाब सिंध गुजरात, मराठा
द्राविड उत्कल वग ।
विद्य विमान्यल शुमुना, गंगा,
उच्छल जलधि तरंग ।
तव शुभ्र नामे जागे,
तव शुभ्र भाशिष मागे;
गाहे तव जय गाथा ।
जन-गण मंगलदायक जय हे,
भारत भाग्य-विधाना ।
जय हे, जय हे, जय हे,
जय जय जय जय हे ॥

Morning Assembly

A school assembly is a gathering of all or part of schools for purposes such as special programs or communicating information basis. In schools, students gather to perform a common song or prayer and to receive common song or prayer and to receive common announcements. The routine attendance done in such gathering periodic school assemblies of educational health, or faculty materials or school played talent schools etc.

Importance of Assembly

It helps in building culture of communications and representations of academic and co-curricular activities. Morning assembly is a very important part of school culture. It helps to strengthen the way a school works. It also helps students

To gather a lot of energy to do well and be good in their day.

main objectives of the school assembly

→ To develop unity among all the students and teachers and creating an environment of school unity.

→ To connect with your true self and God through morning prayer.

→ To impart discipline in the lifestyle of students.

→ To develop in students about the sense of identity in the school and encourage school spirit.

→ To motivate expression and outcome self-consciousness.

→ To develop an aesthetic sense.

→ To develop a spirit of patriotism.

- To provide a solemn occasion
- To inculcate public speaking skills.
- To develop correct audience habits.
- To cultivate self-confidence and motivation in students.

List of things we do in morning assembly :-

- message from a student
- Breathing Exercise
- Talent Show
- Holiday-Related activities
- Presentation
- competitions betn the school houses
- Principals speech.

Co-Curricular Activities

Every activities to school life plays a significant role in development of student. Co-curricular activities are an essential parts of school life and helps in enhancing learning process of students at school.

Co-curricular activities are defined as the activities that these are a very important part and part of educational institutions to develop the students corresponding as well as to strength in classroom working. In curricular activities are those activities which are undertaken along with academic studies. Typically co-curricular activities are carried out outside classroom but they supplement academic curriculum and help in learning by doing. These activities help students to develop.

Problem solving, critical thinking, creative communication and collaborative activities.

Co-curricular activities in school might be compulsory such as music, art or drama, classes, that takes place during the day. Others could be voluntary such as participating in school sports team, school debating team. In other case participation helps emotional development, several skill development, several skill development and overall personality development.

Co-curricular activities feel your learning by stimulating active thought improving your social and organizational skill, developing your talents and effecting your the chance to sketch your the chance to stick off and do something you daily enjoy.

Various co-curricular activities are sports, music, dance, art, debating, drama, story writing, compositions, art-crafts, fancy chess, photography, celebration of festivals etc.

Importance of Co-curricular Activity

Co-curricular activities have become a fundamental part of school life and widely in exploring students learning at school. These activities are mandatory and necessary for every students to participate. Co-curricular are structured and balanced with scholastic educational academic curriculum so that every students gets opportunity to learn beyond studies.

Better Physical & mental health

These types of activities require students to stay active by active participation in some co-curricular activities since they have no chance to skip these as it is part of their daily curriculum.

Create opportunities :-

Co-curricular activities provided better opportunities of students passively these activities are given prominence these over those who are involved in such type of activities.

Sense of Responsibility and Confidence:

When at an early stage are given tasks of responsibility to handle they become much better in handling these type of situation. This fosters a sense of self confidence, accountability and responsibility within them.

Development of Special Skill

Co-curricular activities improve the learning experience of student help them identify and develop their inner talents like creative and public speaking skills, leadership qualities etc.

Co-curricular activities other than an opportunity of thinking uniquely and generating the innovative ideas at their own. These activities help students develop an enriched learning experience by providing them a chance of imagined new ways of using an issue.

Exposure to & New activities

Co-curricular activities in schools helps students shape their communication skill, expression, public speaking sense of belonging through different types of activities are debates arts and craft competition classroom activities like reading group discussion and many more.

Learning Expression

Co-curricular activities are good for improving student learning experience at school which improved their attendance of school and increase participation rate by student in co-curricular activities.

Team Leadership Skills

Co-curricular activities of school are designed in groups so that students can participate along with their classmates. This helps students develop leadership skills, team integrating - co-ordination skill.

Moral values :-

The students through co-curricular activity learn essential ethical values about different culture religion events of national and international importance as well as discipline and school life. They learn to understand different religion, values, social ethics, motivational skills, compatibility and contentment.

Culture value :-

Students get to learn by cultural events including national events and traditional events including national events and traditional events of different faiths, including Gandhi Jayanti, Republic Day, Diwali, Eid, and many other culture events.

Personality development :-

Students perform co-curricular activities in school which help them sharpen their communication skills, expression skills, public speaking participation and sense of belonging through different activities - art - competitions.

Classroom activities like reading group discussion.

Stress Relief

Co-curricular activities provide you with opportunity to concentrate. You can escape whatever it might be that out and seek.

Krishna-Janmashtmi

Janmashtmi, Hindu festival celebrating the birth (Jamma) of the god Krishna on the eighth (ashtami) day of the dark fortnight of the month of Bhadrapada. Krishna Janmashtmi, also known simply as Krishnashtami, Janmashtmi, or Gokulashtmi is an annual Hindu festival that celebrates the birth of Krishna, the eighth avatar of Vishnu. Hindu texts such as Gita Govinda, Krishna has been identified as Supreme God and source of all avatars.



Gandhi Jayanti :- 2 October.

Gandhi Jayanti 2023. Gandhi Jayanti celebrated on 2nd October. commemorates the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, a leader in Indian independence movement. The day is significant for honoring Gandhi's life and principles promoting his ideals of non-violence and civil disobedience, and advocating for peaceful resistance.

October 2 is a national holiday in India - the day honours Mahatma Gandhi, the values of non-violence and tolerance he preached and pays tribute to the freedom fighter. The father of our nation is 'Mahatma Gandhi'.



Christmas :-

Christmas is an annual festival commemorating the birth of Jesus Christ, observed primarily on December 25 as a religious and cultural celebrating.

Christmas was traditionally a Christian festival celebrating the birth of Jesus. but in the early 20th century, it also became a secular family holiday, observed by Christians and non-Christians alike. Christmas, commemorating the birth of Jesus Christ, is celebrated on this day having been first identified as the date of Jesus birth by Sextus Julius Africanus in 221 Birth of Jesus Christ.



Co-curricular activities in school

1) Ganesh Chaturthi celebrated → 19 September

The celebration begins with Ganapati Pura in the Nursery class room following by Ganesh Arti and Prasad distribution to all. The tiny tots were told about the significance of Ganesh Chaturthi.

Ganesh Chaturthi, an annual Hindu festival marks the birth of Lord Ganesha, the revered deity known for wisdom, prosperity, and new beginnings. Lasting for 11 days, the festival begins on the fourth day of the waxing moon in the Hindu month of Bhadrapada.

The celebration of Ganesh Chaturthi also called Ganayaka Chavithi, is a auspicious Hindu festival which is celebrated for 10 days every year. The festival is celebrated in the Bhadrapada month as per Hindu calendar which generally falls.

• 1) He's known as the remover of obstacles

2) He's the son of Shiva and Parvati

- 3) He's renowned for his wisdom and intelligence.
- 4) He transcribed the Mahabharat.
- 5) His form and sacred symbols all have deeper meaning.

Photos.

Dussehra → 24 octomber.

Dussehra is also known as
Vajay Durga puja. It is major hindu
festival celebrated at the end of
Naradentri year. It marks the end
of Rameela and Demeber god.

Rama's victory over Ravana. on the
occasion of this festival all classes joint
together at school had to see history
at Dusshra. all students are very excited
to see. At the end of the occasion princ
pal mam - come and friends the knowledge
about history of Dusshra and the student
motivated by principal mam.

Diwali :- 22 November

This festival is one of most important festival within Hinduism. It is celebrated as the victory of light over darkness and good over evil. On this day Lord Hanuman returned to his hometown Ayodhya after killing Ravana.

on the occasion of Diwali the beautification of school was started two days before Diwali. All students participated in this task. Students decorated their classes with waste materials, art and craft and decorated the black board with colour ball and

markers & pupil teachers team also helped a lot for this. On the day before Diwali there are several competitions in school like Diya's Decorations in school like Diya's decorations, Rangoli and making.

Guru Nanak Jayanti

Guru Nanak Gurputah also known as Guru Nanak Prakash Utsav, celebrates the birth of the first Sikh guru, Guru Nanak, one of the most celebrated and important Sikh gurus and the founder Sikhism.

Guru Nanak is a highly revered by the Sikh community this is one of most sacred festival in Sikhism or Sikhi.

Guru Nanak Jayanti is a very big day for those who followed Sikhism. People respect him prominently for his great contributions to humanity moreover, various states of India observe his birth day as a public holiday.

Guru Nanak Ji was born in 1469 in a time of huge inequality in the 15 century

[Handwritten signature]

SHEELADEVI COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
(B. ED) WADI NAGPUR – 440023



Session 2023-24

**B.ED. – II YEAR
III SEMESTER**

SUBJECT: - STUDY TOUR

EPC: -

NAME: - GAURAV G THAKRE

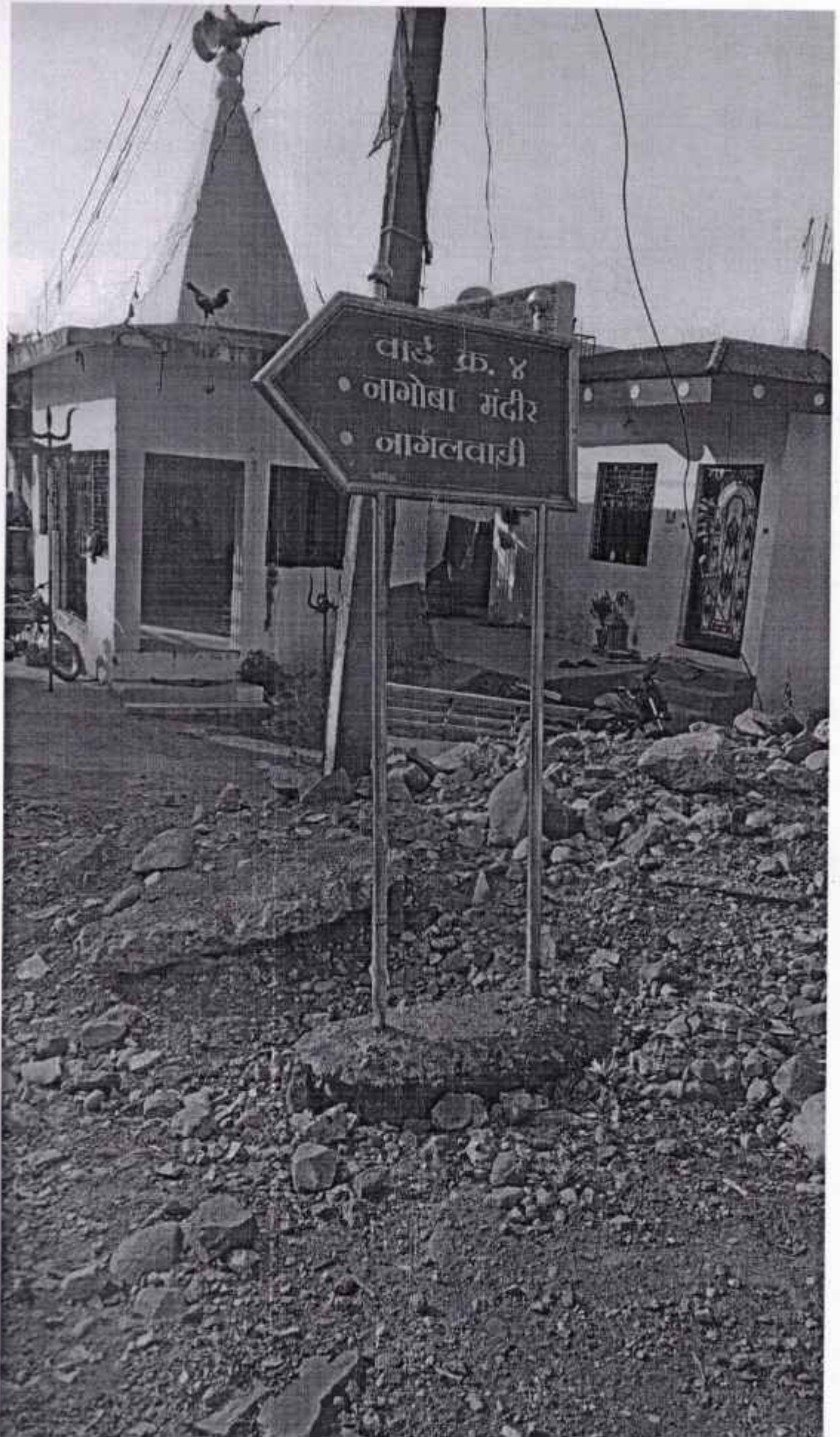
INTRODUCTION

Study tours are included in the curriculum of schools and colleges to provide students and colleges to provide students with a hands on experience about their learning experiences and concepts. This is a great way to teach students as the experience that the study tour provides students will have a long lasting impact on them. The study tour is arranged by teachers or educators to give students an engaging learning experience and to build strong relationships with their peers.

In a study tour, teachers would usually take students to places that have relevance to the concepts they are learning at school. They would also provide students with an opportunity of experiential learning. When they witness a variety of things, they would help students to change their perspectives and kindness critical thinking skills in them.

Moreover, a study tour will help to develop an inquisitiveness among students that would encourage them to ask questions and do their own research about a variety of concepts. This would widen their perspectives and knowledge regarding various concepts.

Study tours would also help in breaking the stereotypes that exists in the minds of the students. When they are exposed to different cultures and ethnicities



they would learn and acquire a lot of information that was unknown to them. They would gain a significant amount of the information that was previously unknown to them when exposed to various cultures and nationalities.

Study tours are essential because they broaden the cultural experience and enable learning in ways that are not achievable in a confined classroom setting. Thus, teachers and educators can make sure that they could at least on field trip in an academic sense to enhance learning experience for their students.

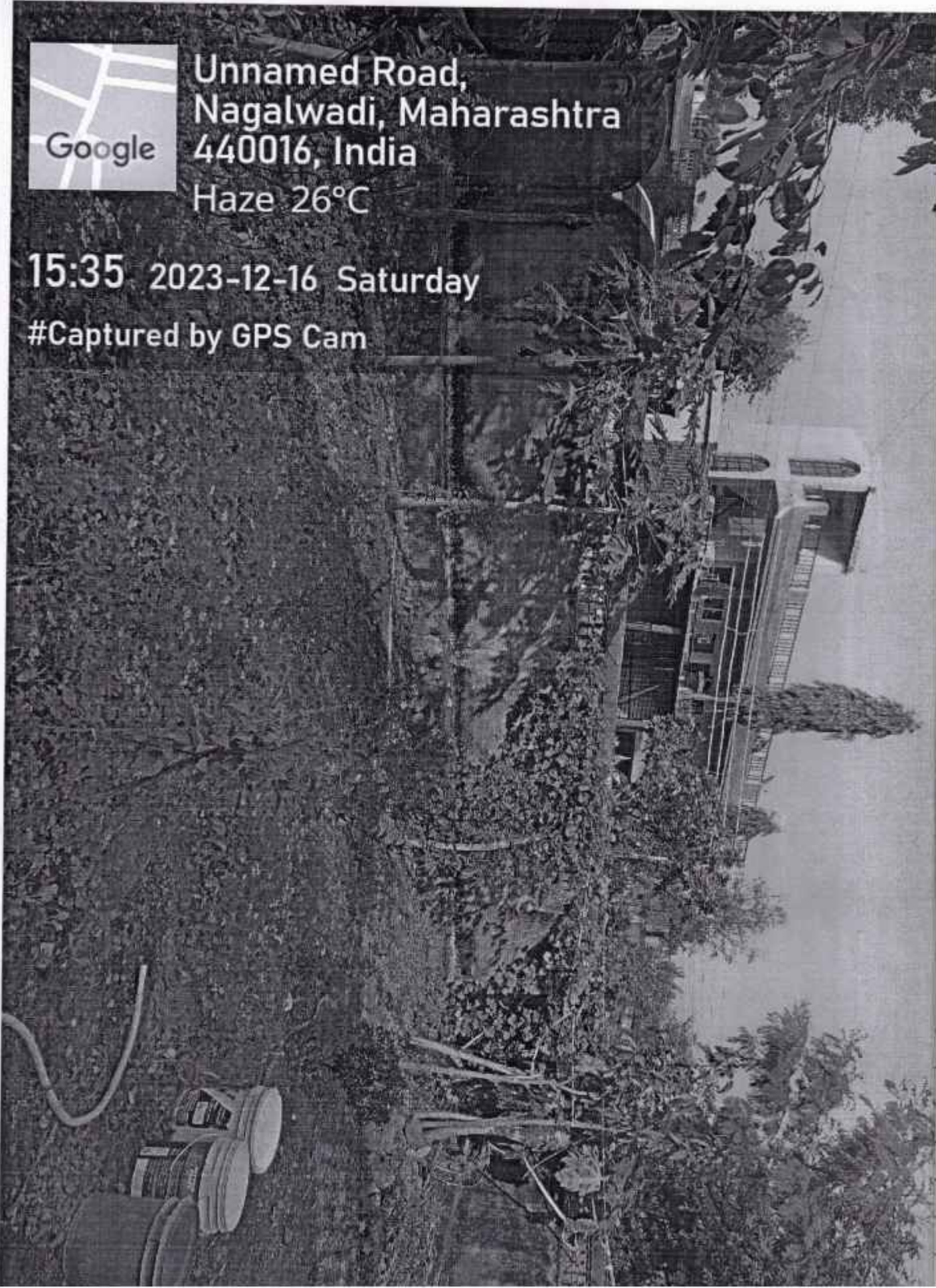


Unnamed Road,
Nagalwadi, Maharashtra
440016, India

Haze 26°C

15:35 2023-12-16 Saturday

#Captured by GPS Cam



Aim and Objectives

Aim of study tour at Nagalwadi -

The main aim of study tour at Nagalwadi was to acquire basic knowledge of the functioning of the village.

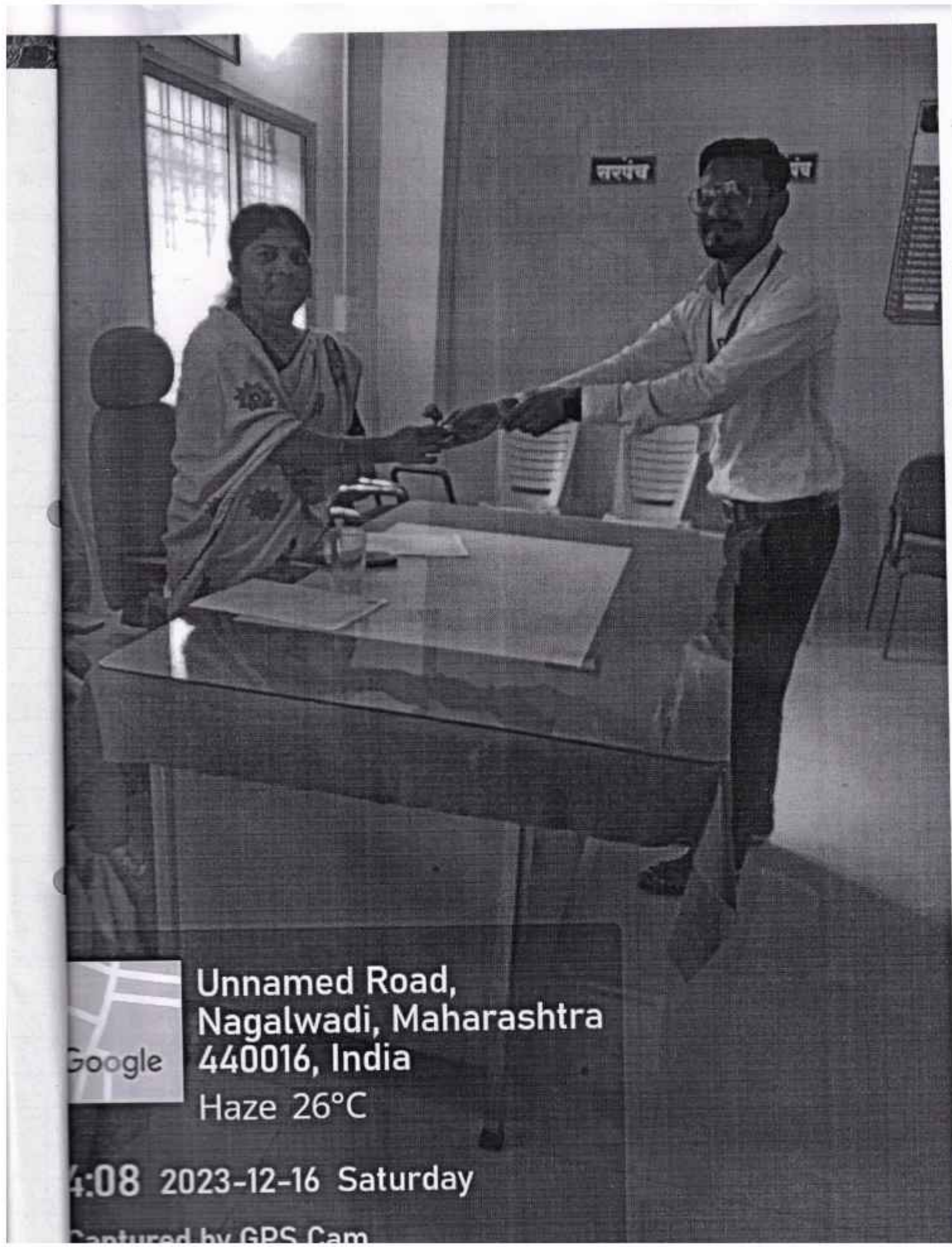
Study tour emphasised an experiential learning for both group and self. It helped to explore culture and practices of people of Nagalwadi.

Objectives of study tour at Nagalwadi -

i] To enable students to acquire a greater understanding of the village by providing insights to economic, political and cultural aspects of life.

ii] To be able to understand problems faced by the people in village so that one can try to solve them upto some extent.

iii] To observe the culture and practices more carefully.



Unnamed Road,
Nagalwadi, Maharashtra
440016, India

Haze 26°C

4:08 2023-12-16 Saturday

Captured by GPS Cam

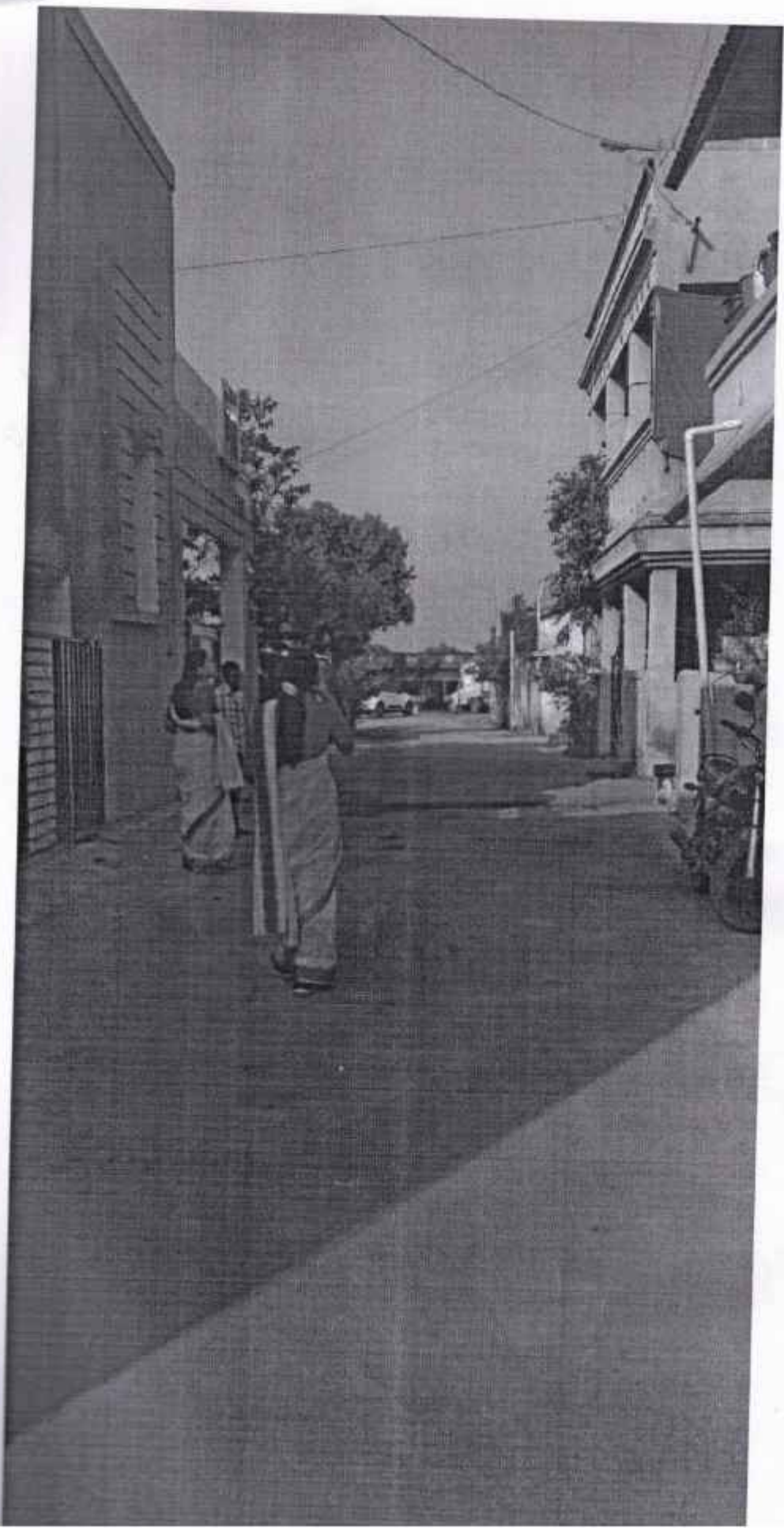
IMPORTANCE

Importance of Educational Tours -

There is a general saying "I hear and I forget, I see and I remember, I do and I understand." It describes the theory of retaining the information well visually experiencing the activities in a chosen environment. Below are some of the key benefits of educational tours and reasons why getting students on their trips are good for them.

① Interactive learning -

Field trips help students to interact with what they are learning. The experience goes beyond reading about a concept; students are able to see it, manipulate it or participate in it physically. Students are able to see elements with their eyes rather than reading or just believing what they are told in books or by educators. These tours provide the students with the opportunity of learning through travel, especially to places that they may not otherwise get to visit. Educational trips provide valuable educational opportunities away from the classroom, without using textbooks and other tools which are used in normal school settings. Students on educational trips can often learn while having fun in a more interesting environment. If the educational trip destination has a professional guide who does hands-on teaching to visit students such as at a science centre or historical site.



the learners will be excited to learn from someone.

② Entertainment -

The learning trips also provide entertainment for students. They often act as a powerful motivator for students. Breaking away from the routine provides a refreshment that might make them more focused back in the studies. Learning and fun always make a great combination. Field trips are considered as a fun but students learn as well, whether they see it or not. No matter how much students learn on an educational trip, their favorite memories may be based on their enjoyment of the day. Getting away from institute for a day or even half a day is always exciting for students and educational trips are also highly anticipated.

③ Social Interaction -

Getting away from the routine atmosphere of college or school gives students an opportunity to spend time with each other in a new environment. They may be able to connect on a more personal level outside the structure of the normal school day. Students can be able to spend much of the educational trip day in small groups observing, chatting and learning about each other. Having a trip in the early part of the term or semester is wise since it will allow the students to make a bond with whom they may not know very well. Also leaving the classroom for educational tour places

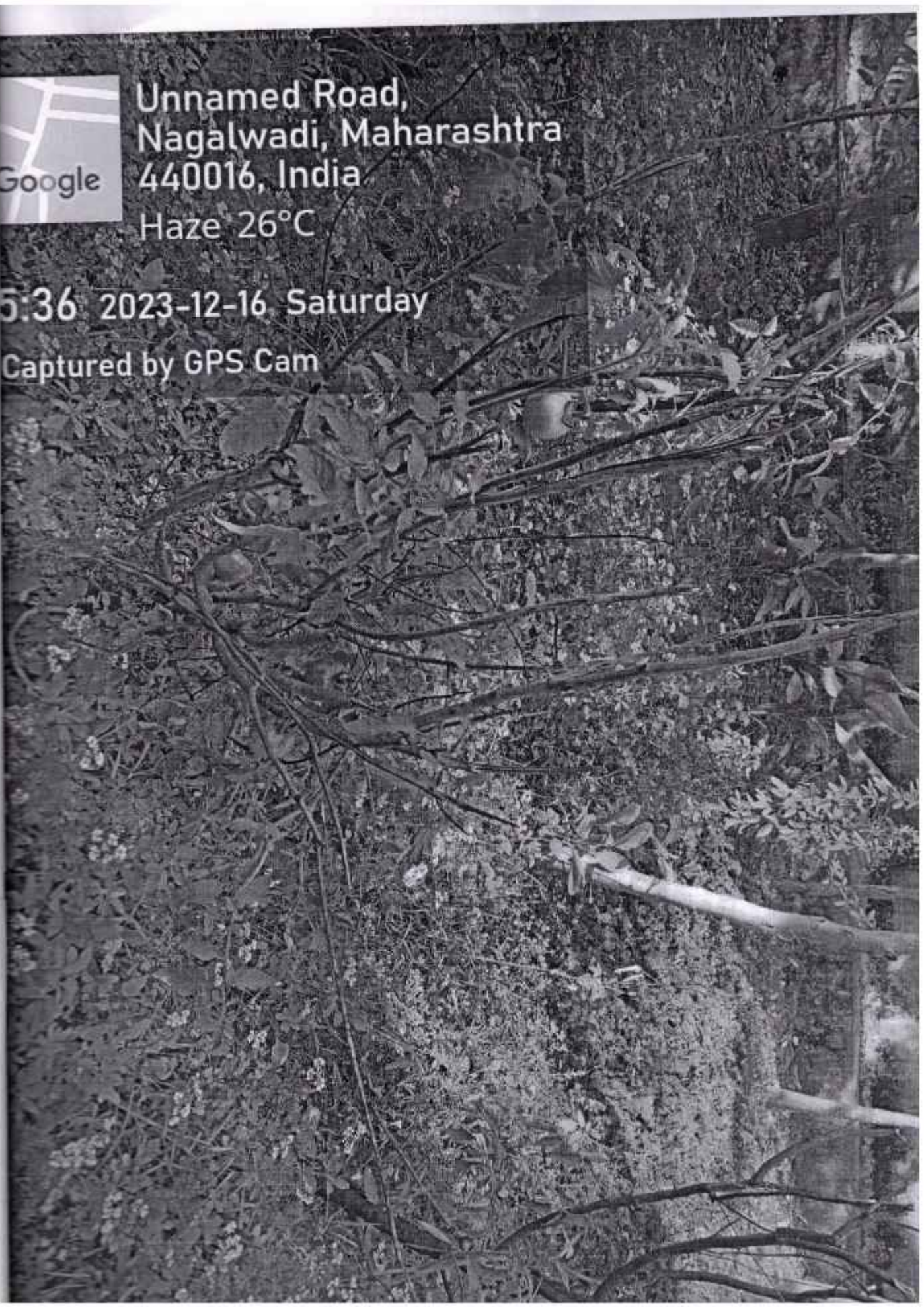


Unnamed Road,
Nagalwadi, Maharashtra
440016, India

Haze 26°C

5:36 2023-12-16 Saturday

Captured by GPS Cam



students in a different social environment.

④ New Experiences

Many students do not get to experience the typical trip locations with their families. Because of many reasons or lack of resources, not all parents are able to take their kids to zoos, museums and other fun trip destinations. An educational trip gives the opportunity for students to experience new venues or places. While field trips take a great deal of work and energy, broadening the horizons of the students is worth it.

⑤ Better Exposure -

Better exposure is yet another benefit of educational tours in a student's life. Students get to visit new places and this is a great opportunity to go on trips. Especially for curious students who have a constant yearning for learning new things, these educational tours are a great way of putting knowledge as well as experiences to test. They can learn new things and this practical knowledge will help them in going a long way in their careers.

⑥ Passion for travel

An educational tour can be a safe way to experience that world outside one's home. On the trip, students are surrounded by other people they know and they are guided throughout the experience by their teachers and other guides. Further, they learn by themselves.

WELCOME

to our

HAPPY

Crazy

messy

Caring

LOUD

fun

Loving

HOME

students realize how much they enjoy travelling. It can open new doors for them. They might decide to stay abroad to more thoroughly immerse themselves in different cultures.

Sketchnote