



GURU GOBIND SINGH INDRAPRASTHA UNIVERSITY



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COURSE TITLE – REFLECTION ON SCHOOL EXPERIENCE

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REFLECTION

REFLECTION

MEANING

The term "reflection" refers to the process of describing, analyzing, and assessing one's own ideas, assumptions, beliefs, and behaviours. It is an account of one's own personal experiences. The act of reflecting on what you've learned is an important aspect of the learning process. It not only helps us discover more about ourselves and how we learn, but it also helps us improve our academic abilities.



"Reflection is a generic term for those intellectual and emotive processes in which people explore their experiences in order to gain a better understanding and appreciation of them." 1985, Bound, Keough, and Walker.

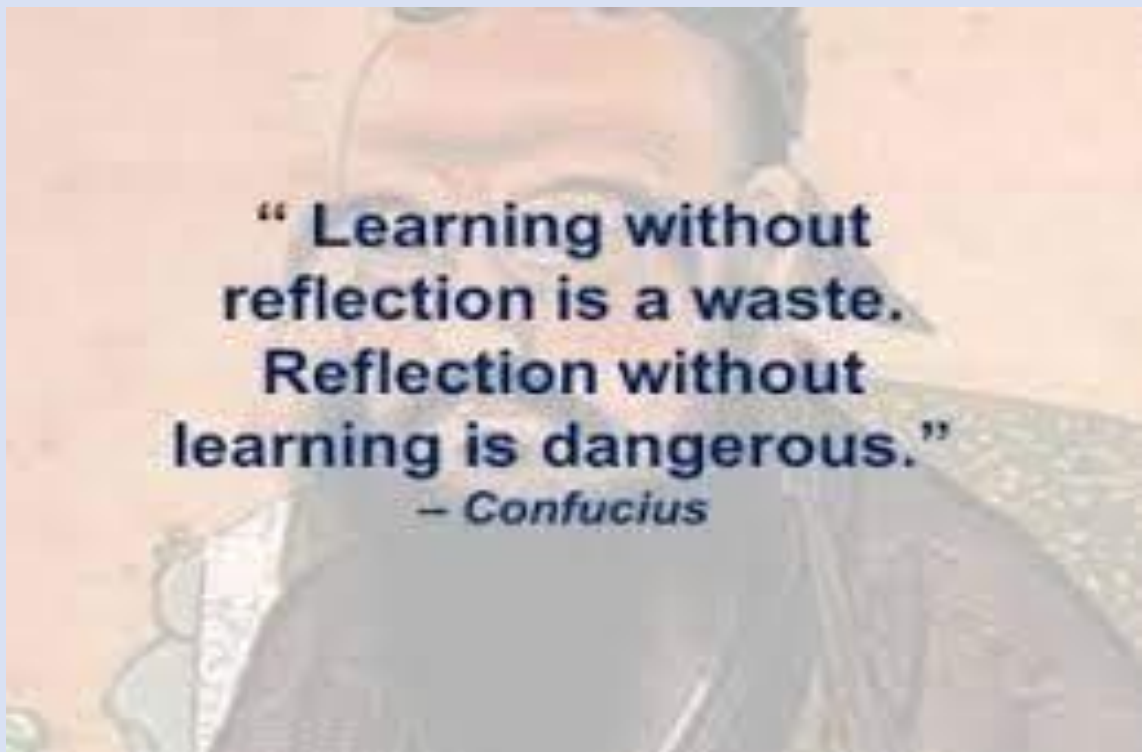
OBJECTIVES

- Students will be able to recognize the importance of critical reflections in PSE.
- Become familiar with the four Cs of introspection (continuous connected challenging and centralized).
- Examine the many types of reflection and evaluate which is best for learning.
- Get an understanding of how critical reflection is utilized to gain access to student learning.
- Recognize how critical reflection can enable students to expand their civic and political engagement beyond service.

- Comprehend how reflection might aid students in their learning and change their qualities.

NEED

At any moment and in any capacity in life, we are all learners. As students, parents, employees, and supervisors, we must all continue to learn. The list could go on and on. One thing to remember is that reflection is the most crucial aspect of the learning process, and what is not reflected is rarely learned and maintained. The only way for us to grow and improve is to examine what is and is not working for us.



‘We do not learn from experience; we learn from reflecting experience.’- John Dewey.

BENEFIT

❖ It helps you learn from your mistakes.

If we do not reflect on our mistakes and failures, we are doomed to repeat them. We can be smarter and choose to reflect on our errors and failures, figure out what went wrong, and figure out how to avoid them in the future. Mistakes and failures are excellent learning tools because they may be used as a stepping stone to improve rather than a source of embarrassment or disappointment. Reflection is a powerful tool for accomplishing this.

❖ It gives you great ideas.

I think on what I'm doing right now or what's going on in my life. If I think about something that works for me. I consider the "why" behind it and express that as well. My failures and blunders are the same way.

❖ It helps you to help others.

I realized that by reflecting on myself, I have gained a lot of insights, which I believe could be beneficial to others as well. I can use what I've learned to aid others who are going through similar situations. I started the year hoping that some of the lessons I'd gained during the previous two years might be useful to others. I'm simply honored to be able to assist or inspire others.

❖ It makes you happier.

When we think on the things we did well, the objects and relationships we have, we are able to appreciate the small victories and accomplishments in life. It enables us to recognize how much we have done correctly, the positive things we have accomplished in our lives, and to motivate us to achieve even more. It's all too easy to forget these things and focus instead on our failings if we don't take the time to reflect.

❖ It gives your perspective.

We are frequently engaged in the problems of our hectic everyday life. A blunder, a failure, a tense project, or something similar can appear to be the end of the world. It's easy to become overwhelmed. However, taking a moment to stand back and focus on these issues, and how minor they are in the larger scheme of things, can help us relax and reduce our stress levels. We acquire perspective, which allows us to focus on what matters most to us.

❖ **It helps you to understand yourself better.**

We have discussions with ourselves when we reflect. Self-discussions are an excellent technique to gain a deeper understanding of ourselves. We can learn more about ourselves, our strengths, shortcomings, and fears, and we could even uncover something unexpected.

IMPORTANCE



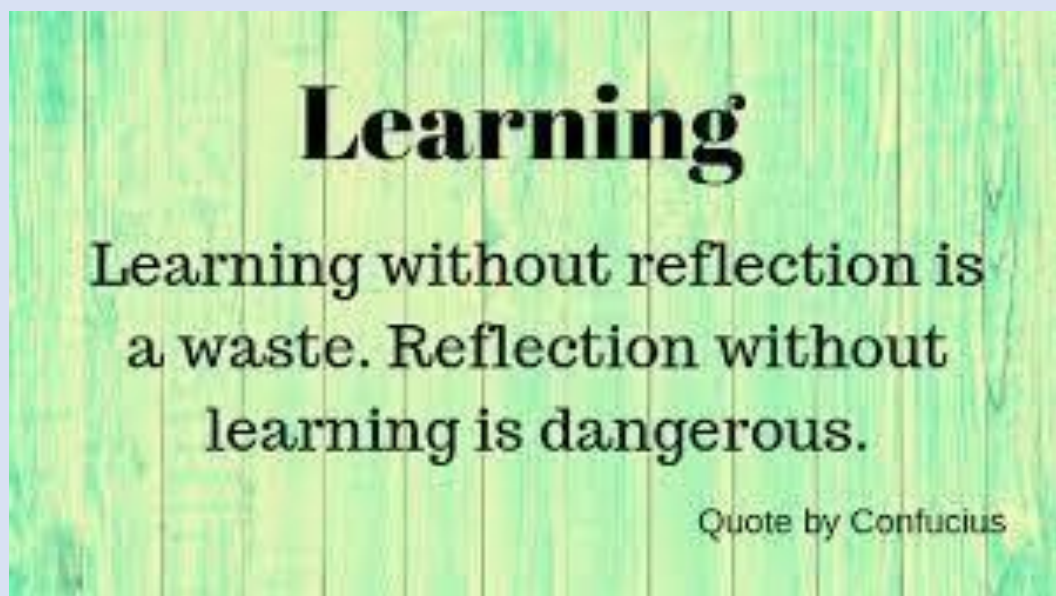
Reflections are used to explore situations from a personal perspective, but generally within the context of learning from students' own experiences. They are used to reflect on, in and for action. Common questions arising from 'reflection' are:

- What happened? (Reflecting on actions).
- Why did it happen? (Reflecting in actions).
- What can be learnt from this for future actions? (Reflecting for actions).

HOW LEARNING IS DIFFERENT FROM REFLECTION

The term "learning" refers to a shift in our behaviour. We modify our viewpoint on things when we discover something new.

Reflection is distinct in that it entails connecting a present experience to prior learning (a process called scaffolding). There are many different types of reflection. Reflecting on work, for example, improves insight and sophisticated learning. When we have control over our learning, we may encourage our development.



We must act on and digest the information in order to reflect, synthesizing and assessing the data. Finally, reflecting entails applying what we've learned to situations other than the ones in which we first learned it. In prior school engagements, I have reported on my experiences with many components of the school setting, such as infrastructure, resources, teaching staff perspectives, and the availability of teaching and non-teaching personnel, as well as the impact on the children' learning and development. Our discussion also included the necessity of co-curricular activities and the use of CCE. Daily lesson plans were kept during the teaching practice; they preserve the details of each day where something can be seen as learning through encounters met in school, whether with teachers or classmates.

DISCUSSION

DISCUSSION

TOPIC: Reservation for Women

Guriya Kumari: I am against the reservation of women as I think issey women ka status or jyaada degrade ho jaata h specially women reservation in educational field and reserve seats in public transports like in metro and public bus as I personally have observed many times on the name of reservation women, girls make other people stand when I feel that there was no need, unme kaafi timeage mein unse bade log hote h, humara culture hame sikhata h respect our elders, unke aate hi hum khud uth kar unhe seat offer karte h yha to yeh reservation humare us values ko bhi khatam kar raha h. Educational mein bhi mujhe koi neednhi lgti reservation ki jo deserving h usse pehle preference milni chahiye.

Shimpi Gupta: In my opinion reservation should not be happen because through this we show women are weak ...with this they themselves believe yes, we're weak and depends on men ...

Yes, I agree that the earlier scenario was different, in which girls were not allowed to work even if they tried, but now it changes they know very well about their rights and they are fight for that so reservation should only allow when it needed even government should analyze the pros and cons when it is to be applied and when not.

These days you all must have heard that the girls take advantage of their so-called feminism, due to which the men are also getting a lot of problems with their rights.

Boys also go to jobs, they also get tired, but you must have seen that only the seats are reserved for girls, whether girls are tiered or not .so poor boys don't get that attention.

If we look at this scenario, then we can say that from the reservation, we have done comparison between boys and girls and somewhere and somehow, we are assuming yes girls are weak so reservation must happen because they are weak enough that they can't hold their seat in metro or bus.

Pragya Chaurasia: While I understand why the law has received so much attention, it is unnecessary to have one in place. I've always felt that if an issue is identified, it needs to be addressed as soon as possible.

At the primary school level, as well as in school admissions, the education of the girl child is prioritized. There is no need for reservations if a girl is given the tools to "empower" herself.

Reservation in politics will result in more faceless Rabri Devis being used as props by unscrupulous husbands to advance their political ambitions, rather than serving them.

Pallavi Priya:

Is women reservation in India right/fair? What do you think about the Women's Reservation Bill?

I am a female and I really do not think females need any kind of reservation. If they want to achieve a position, they should have to work hard for it. Only the deserving must get the position.

The reason for it is:

1. The women who are active in politics are mostly daughters/ daughters-in-law of politicians. They have their paths paved easily. Here are a few examples:

Meira Kumar, daughter of former deputy Prime Minister, Babu Jagjivan Ram'.

Dimple Yadav is a Lok Sabha member, daughter-in-law of Mulayam Singh Yadav and wife of incumbent chief minister of U.P.

These women are in politics by the virtue.

Concept of reservation.

To elate the socially backward class.

The whole philosophy of reservation was re-written after Mandal commission and has been grossly mis-used.

To talk only about Woman reservation

You have to get to the roots of on-ground reality.

Woman in most of Urban/Rural areas are subjugated as inferior to Males.

In Education

Reservation is in state list which has given extra perks for girls if they attend schools. However, under RTE, Education is not deprived for male children.

In some states reservation for woman is evident at university level.

Reservation for Woman is absent in premium institutes like IITs

In Politics

Since Woman representation is negligible, it has been put into practice

Though there are woman who are active in politics, they are only from upper class of society or either controlled by their husband/father at Panchayat level.

The actual reservation is meant to bring the "TRUE WOMEN" into picture who can address the issues.

Divya Rana: Not fully agree but agree in few terms - where is need or undeveloped place, it should be there. Reservation, Quota are words which explicitly imply to discriminate on the ground of unequalness. To discriminate is against our basic human and fundamental rights and to consider women unequal is against the very spirit of this bill. Empowerment, in no ways, should be given to the undeserving candidate.

So, this bill, in my view, is not helpful for women empowerment. Along with this shortcoming, this bill also induces polarity in society, national loss in the form of capable resources left out and benefits to one political party over the other on immoral grounds. This bill introduces another never-ending quota of inequality.

Women don't need the power to be donated to them. Let them take their fair share of power by themselves on the equal benchmark. Give them support to reach their goals. Free girl child education, free college education, Acts to ensure action on cases atrocities against women and elements who try to hinder the process, awareness to girls/women on their rights are some of the actions that are needed to be implemented at grassroots levels.

Leave aside the bill, because the people who are preaching for the bill today have mostly never allowed the women in their family a fair share of EMPOWERMENT.

A quota is a discriminating word, isn't it? yes women quota will be beneficial for women empowerment as they will also participate in this society, but in present age campaigns are going like women are equal to men, then it is not needed to implementing all areas.

I think it can be implemented in some areas like gram sabhas, Vidhan shabhas, where a lady leader can lead this country but bill is implementing in education, the job then it will like a reservation which I think a negative, more knowledgeable more skilled men will not get admission in good universities and a good job.

My conclusion

Reservation should be made equally available to socially and economically deprived, not for already rich, established intellectuals on the basis of gender, caste, religion etc.,

E.g. - A Brahmin girl/boy from rural area whose below poverty line, does not have any kind of support from Government.

Whereas, a SC/ST/OBC politician who is already rich has all kind of social and economic benefits.tr65

INTERVIEW

INTERVIEW

ABOUT INTERVIEW



- ✓ The term "interview" is derived from Latin and Middle French terms that mean "to look between" or "to look at each other."
- ✓ An interview is a crucial selection strategy that involves a two-way exchange of information, either one-on-one or by a panel of interviewers.
- ✓ The interview obtains crucial information from the candidates and can also determine whether or not they are a good fit for the company's culture.
- ✓ It is a one-on-one conversation in which one person plays the role of the interviewer and the other plays the part of the interviewee. It usually entails a transfer of data from the interviewee to the interviewer.
- ✓ Though there are no set rules for conducting interviews, several principles for both the interviewer and the interviewee can help make the process more efficient.
- ✓ This strategy aids in determining how people think and feel about an issue, as well as why they hold specific beliefs.

INTERVIEW 1

NAME OF THE INTERVIEWER: Guriya Kumari

NAME OF THE INTERVIEWEE: Shimpi Gupta

SUBJECT: Social Science



What teaching methods you used the most during teaching?

Ans. Discussion, Inductive - deductive, lecture, story-telling.

What challenges did you faced during PSE III?

Ans. It was totally online, so there was a learning gap between the learners and the teacher. Some days there were network issues as well, which couldn't be avoided but they were still an interruption. Other than that, it felt as if I was teaching myself, because there were no other faces on the screen apart from mine.

Were there slow learners in your class and how did you manage them?

Ans. There are different learners in every class, but teaching according the needs of each learner can be challenging. Hence, teaching according to the average learners and helping the slow learners with extra attention and patience is a way that I used in order to manage the learning gap.

What strategies you followed for making your teaching effective?

Ans. I used to keep my lessons interactive throughout. It is very important to know the learners and their previous knowledge so I used constructivism to build new knowledge using their previous knowledge as building blocks.

How do you encourage student participation in an online environment?

Ans. Engaging the students is very important for encouraging student participation. Instead of scolding them, we should always motivate them to speak. If we make them feel that what they've said is wrong, it will make them feel nervous and discouraged. So, we should always accept the students and their learning pace.

Why did you choose teaching as a profession?

Ans. I always wanted to make difference in the lives of the youth. Teaching is a noble profession and it makes me feel satisfied whenever I think of the progress of my students because of our collective efforts. It makes me feel delighted to see my students grow and makes me feel proud.

What are your strengths and weaknesses as a teacher?

Ans. I feel that effective communication is a checkmark for any teacher and I believe that it is my strength. Talking about my weakness, I feel that I get nervous easily.

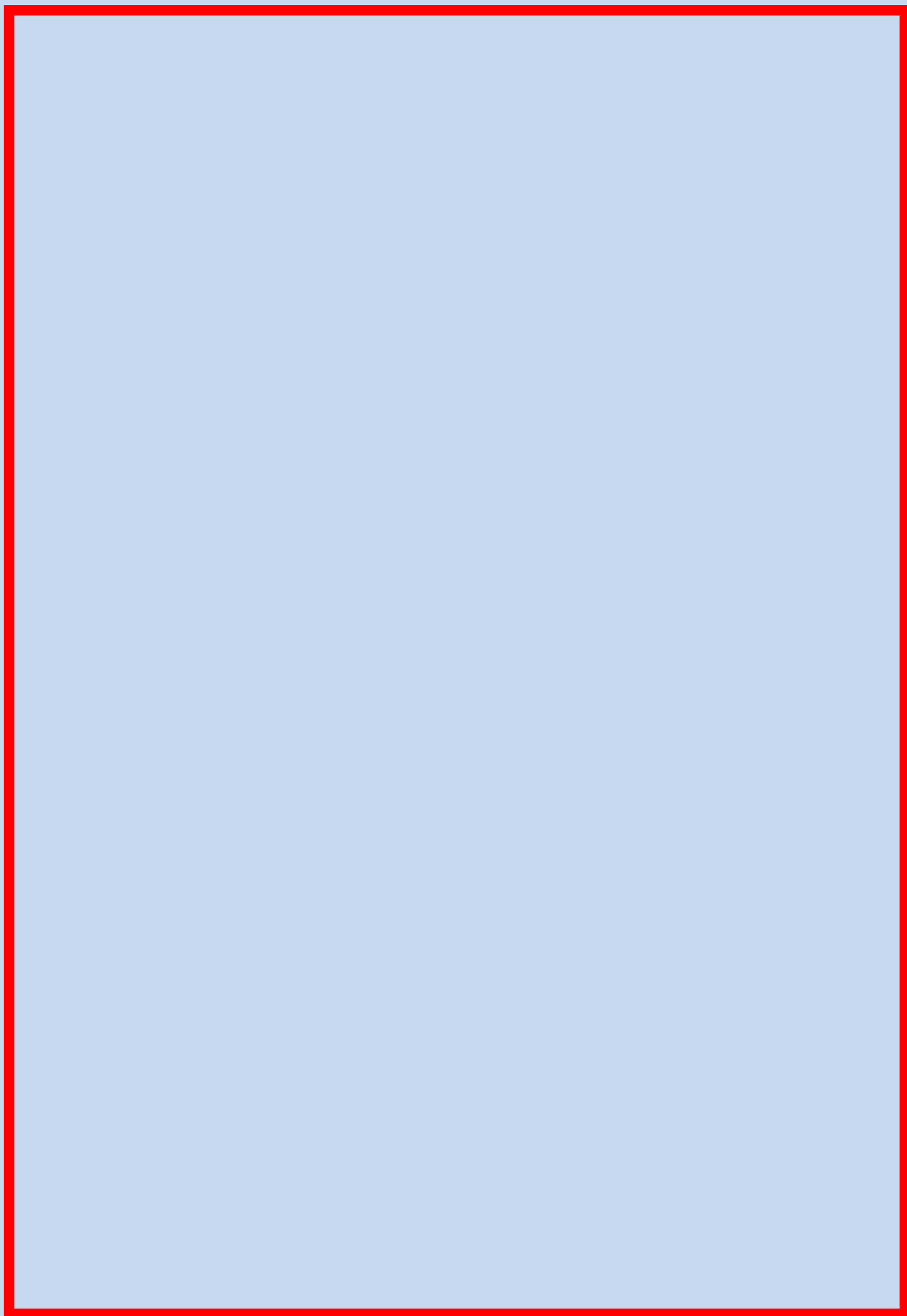
Share any one of the best experiences during your PSE III.

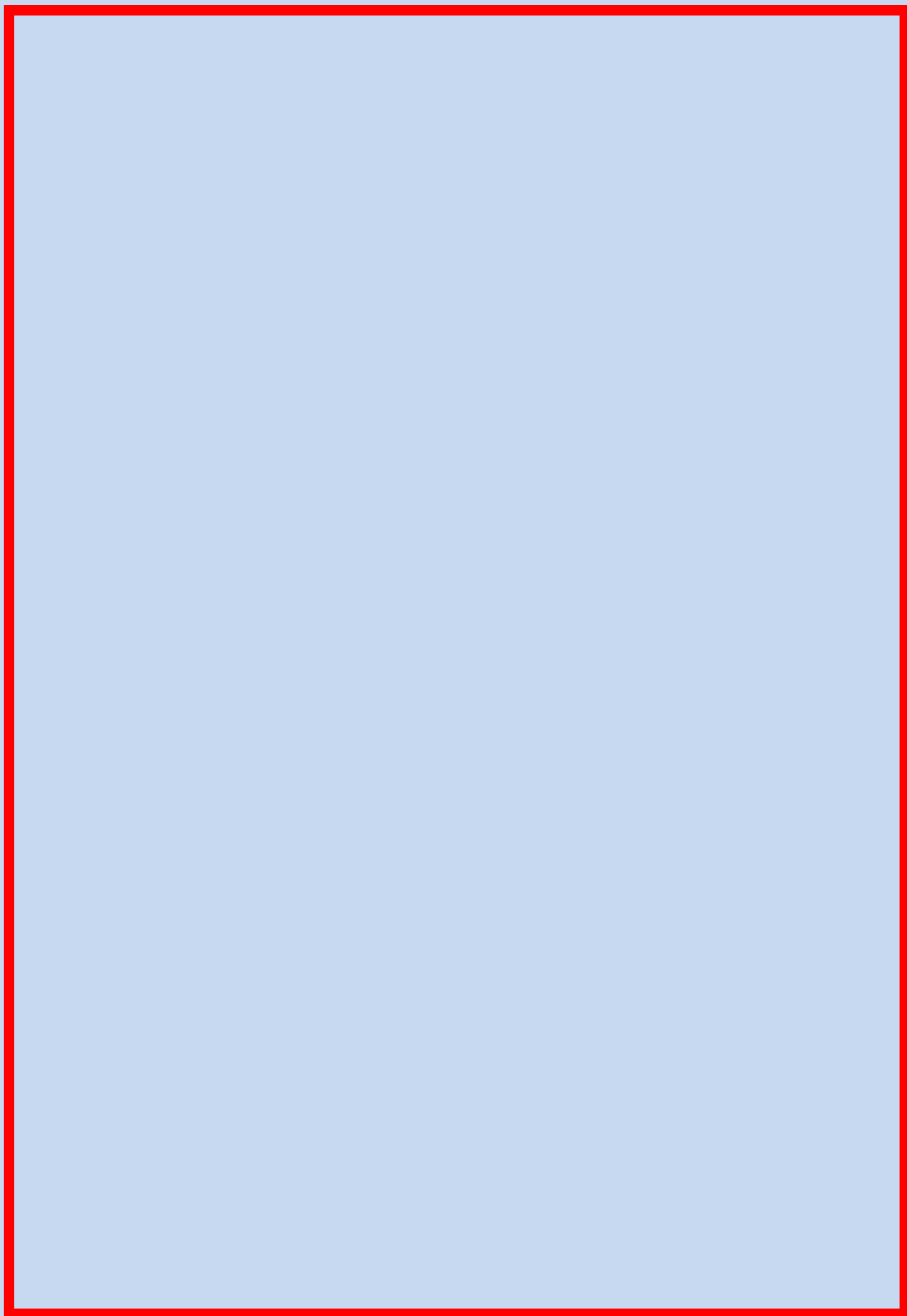
Ans. The best experience was peer teaching, I learnt a lot from my peer group and I even learnt from their mistakes. It felt like a family.

What changes would you like to bring in the education sector?

Ans. I would like to bring a few changes in terms of-

1. Technology
2. The attitude of educational institutes as they are these days a money minting machine





INTERVIEW 2

NAME OF THE INTERVIEWER: Guriya Kumari

NAME OF THE INTERVIEWEE: Pallavi Priya

SUBJECT: History



What teaching methods you used the most during teaching?

Ans. Explanation, Discussion and Lecture.

What challenges did you faced during PSE III?

Ans. Communication gap and not being able to experience real classroom setup.

Were there slow learners in your class and how did you manage them?

Ans. Yes there were. I repeatedly asked questions and tried to engage them with my content matter.

What strategies you followed for making your teaching effective?

Ans. Positive reinforcement, attractive teaching aids and have strong hold on your subject.

What do you think online teaching is more effective or offline and why?

Ans. Offline certainly is better than online method. It gives a realistic experience and helps in interacting with students more efficiently.

Why did you choose teaching as a profession?

Ans. I found it highly effective and a respectful job. For me, it is an opportunity to give back to the society by building up nation's future. Also, learning never stops while in teaching job.

What are your strengths and weaknesses as a teacher?

Ans. Strengths- Better command on my subjects, can help students in guidance, and better communication skills.

Weaknesses - Inexperience of teaching a class, need to work on my teaching aids.

Share any one of the best experiences during your PSE III.

Ans. The interaction I had with my fellow classmates, and the inspiration i got from each one to better my teaching skills and teaching aids.

What changes would you like to bring in the education sector?

Ans. Our country needs better qualified teachers in rural areas. Also, they should be better paid according to their qualifications and posts.

INTERVIEW 3

NAME OF THE INTERVIEWER: Guriya Kumari

NAME OF THE INTERVIEWEE: Pragya Chaurasia

SUBJECT: Social Science



What teaching methods you used the most during teaching?

Ans. I Used different teaching methods like- Inductive-deductive, Discussion Method etc.

What challenges did you faced during PSE III?

Ans. I faced interaction issue during online classes. I got no opportunity to visit any school so yeah it was challenging to do all things myself.

Were there slow learners in your class and how did you manage them? Ans.

Yes, there were. I do manage by providing them teaching materials, resources and notes.

What strategies you followed for making your teaching effective?

Ans. I followed top-down strategies in making my teaching effective so that students learn through easy to hard technique.

What do you think online teaching is more effective or offline and why?

Ans. Offline teaching is more effective than online because it makes face-to-face interaction in class with students.

Why did you choose teaching as a profession?

Ans. I chose it because I am interested in teaching and I would like to be a successful teacher.

What are your strengths and weaknesses as a teacher?

Ans. As a teacher, I often teach the topic in so depth that it can be converted in long lecture so, it's my weakness and Strength is my positive and energetic attitude in whole teaching practice.

Share any one of the best experiences during your PSE III.

Ans. I completed my all works by own and I approached techniques like - Ict resources and Research on papers etc.

What changes would you like to bring in the education sector?

Ans. I would like to bring new technologies, tools & resources to make this education sector better.

INTERVIEW 4

**NAME OF THE INTERVIEWER: Guriya
Kumari**

**NAME OF THE INTERVIEWEE: Divya Rana
SUBJECT: English**

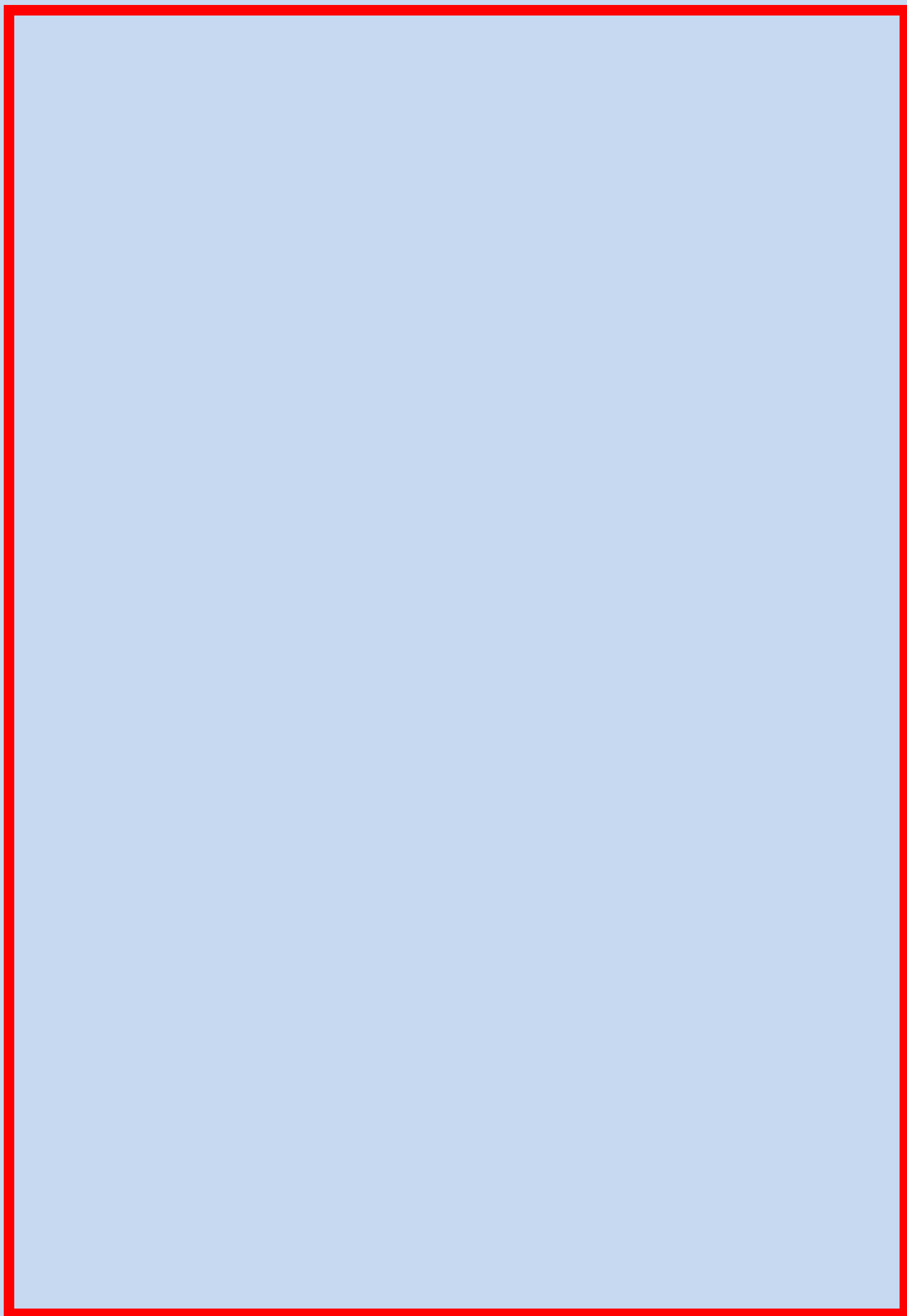


What teaching methods you used the most during teaching?

Ans. Deductive at first and then inductive, also discussion method.

What challenges did you faced during PSE III?

Ans. It was all online, hence there were connection issues and also the teaching aids were meant to be of appropriate size to be shown in camera.



What strategies you followed for making your teaching effective?

Ans. I involved techniques of voice modulations, along with different approaches like discussion method, inductive approach. I also included variety of teaching aids.

What do you think online teaching is more effective or offline and why?

Ans. Online classes provide teachers with a number of online learning tools including videos, audios, animations, virtual whiteboards, virtual conference rooms and live chats with the students. On the other hand, offline classes provide students with a practical learning environment within the walls of a physical classroom. Hence both have their pros and cons.

How do you encourage student participation in an online environment?

Ans. By asking them relevant questions, taking their names to make them feel important and included, also by involving discussions in between.

Why did you choose teaching as a profession?

Ans. Because it's my own dream.

What are your strengths and weaknesses as a teacher?

Ans. Strengths – Calm, Composed, Knowledgeable.

Weakness – Bad Handwriting.

Share any one of the best experiences during your PSE

III.Ans. Making teaching aids using my creative skills.

What changes would you like to bring in the education sector?

Ans. Elimination of rote learning and involvement of open book exams with application-based question.

LOGS AND JOURNALS

LOGS AND JOURNALS

INTRODUCTION

Logs, journals, and diaries are monitoring tools used to keep track of data throughout time. They must be completed close to the event and aren't effective as evaluation tools post-implementation because they rely solely on well-timed and accurate documenting of an ongoing activity. However, a diary format can be used to reconstruct events after the fact.

The phrases learning journals, logs, and reflective diaries are frequently interchanged. Their aims, however, may differ slightly. The emphasis of keeping a learning journal is on making explicit and recording the learning that takes place. As the name implies, reflective diaries are more focused with expressing reflection on an experience, whereas logs are a record of events that have occurred. They all, however, usually include some form of contemplation.

Logs are a self-assessment tool and can be completed by end users, staff, program partners and any group involved in a programme. Reflective journal is used as a tool for learning and critical analysis of any subject matter. It helps to document the thought which may be positive or negative and help you in self-development. It does not have any specific form of writing that you have to follow. Just follow a few facets to get better output. These are as follows:

- Note down an event or an instant and be very descriptive about it.
- Analyze the event and ask yourself why it happened.
- Compare the reasons of the event with your knowledge and experience.
- Write your thoughts and integrate it with the reasons derived.
- Share the issues and take down the response given by your friends and family.
- It will help you to understand the situation better and will give a solution to the problem. This indeed will help you learn a new experience and will increase your analytical skills.

ADVANTAGES

- It will assist you in stretching your thinking and allowing you to address your difficulties independently.
- This will assist you in developing a writing skill that you may not have had before.

- It improves you by providing a stage where you can write down your ideas, opinions, and learning.
- Self-reflection will assist you in developing a questioning approach toward a variety of difficulties and issues.

DISADVANTAGES

- It takes time since you have to write from many perspectives and employ various concepts for various issues.
- You may or may not be telling the truth about your point of view.
- Before writing the journal, it is necessary to have a clear understanding of the issue and perspective.
- Due to a lack of experience, your ability to reflect on the situation may be hampered.

As a result, writing a reflective diary not only improves your writing skills, self-reflection, and personal development, but it also aids in the retention of experience in the form of written documents, which you may require in the future for additional reference to work on new ideas.

SUMMARY ON MY PRELIMINARY SCHOOL ENGAGEMENT

PSE

It is an observation schedule which is conducted for the pupil teacher. In this observation schedule the pupil teacher observe the behavior, peer group engagement and different activities in which they participated.

A Preliminary School Engagement, in which we had to conduct a two-week school observation, was part of our curriculum, which we had to complete independently. We were required to conduct formal and informal observations of teaching in a classroom and other learning environment by fellow teachers, administrators, or instructional specialists. Classroom observations provided us with constructive critical feedback, allowing us to get a better understanding of classroom management and instructional strategies.

SUMMARY OF PSE I

In PSE I we were assigned work into 3 parts:

1. Writing a reflective journal on observation of regular class room teaching with respect to pedagogical practices and class room management techniques used by the teachers.
2. Reflection on roles and responsibilities of different school staff and Critical study of the infrastructural facilities, namely Library, Laboratories, Playground, Canteen, Sports facilities, Seminar Halls, Auditorium etc. which are available in the school.
3. The student teacher shall also undertake the field activities pertaining to the practical's during this period.



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FIRST PART

In the first part I had gone and online survey of the school **GLT Sasawti Bal Vidya Mandir, Nehru Nagar, New Delhi**, but before that I explained the meaning of a school and its importance then I also explained how school helps in socialization of the students. Then, I explained what is the need of the school and what are the various types of schools. After this I started with the basic details of the school that I have chosen like name of the school its proper address what are the working hours and timings of that school.

Then I talked about the organizational structure of the school, like what are the human resources firstly I mentioned about the head of the school that is a principal, after that I had given the basic details about vice Principal headmasters and faculty members of the school. Then I gave the details about the number of the students that are enrolled in the school.

After all this I had mentioned about the complete infrastructure of the school like its playground and games room its different educational facilities like its library classroom staffroom yoga room and the rooms also like art rooms music room and various laboratories I also talked about other facilities like transport and medical after this I discussed about the rules and responsibilities and code of conducts of the principle PGT's, TGT's, etc. Then I discussed about what are the roles of non-teaching staff who plays in the school and what safety measures we should take in the school after that I conclude my whole work in this part.

SECOND PART

In second part I had taken the interviews of two teachers regarding what teaching practices the following the classroom and how they manage the classroom. I came to know various new things that I later on incorporated into my teaching practices and now I had developed myself as a confident people teacher.

THIRD PART

In the third part we have to merged all the internal assignments into a complete file.

1. **Childhood and growing up** - and the assignment I had done the analysis of articles and those articles were related to our childhood like what type of the problems a child faces and his/her life problems like stress anxiety etc.

2. **Philosophical foundation of education**- in this assignment I discussed about various educational thinkers and their works and contribution in the educational field.
3. **Language across the curriculum**- and this assignment I have discussed about the extempore activity and how we conducted online extempore in our class in online mode.
4. **Critical understanding of ICT**- in this assignment we had discussed about the blog its purpose and its importance and how we make an online blog and its various steps also we made a digital story on the major issues like I had chosen the problem of child abusing nowadays.
5. **Understanding discipline and subjects**- in this assignment we had done a textbook review and in this I had to choose the NCERT science book of class 8th.
6. **School organization and management**- and this assignment firstly we have described the meaning purpose and importance of the time table and then prepared our own time table of a class.



SUMMARY OF PSE II

In PSE II we were assigned work into 3 parts:

1. Organization of Co-curricular activities by pupil teachers by assisting and participating in the organization of the same and recording experiences of the same in a reflective journal.
2. Writing a reflective journal on the problems faced by teachers in assessment through the scheme of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation by observing the teachers' evaluating students and engaging with them to know their problems with respect to implementation of the scheme in their school.
3. The student teacher shall also undertake the field activities pertaining to the practical during this period.



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	• PSYCHOLOGICAL TEST – CULTURE FAIR TEST	30-48
	• ROLE OF EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS IN REPRODUCING DOMINANCE AND CHALLENGES MARGINALIZATION WITH REFERENCE TO CLASS, CASTE, GENDER AND RELIGION AND LOOK AT THE PREVAILING INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION	49-68
	• ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION	69-99

FIRST PART

In the first part of the PSE II, I discussed about the curricular activities its meaning, definition, its types and the roles and importance in our life. After that I discussed about the various CC activities that were organized in our class like photography competition and table mat making competition and discussed about the whole process of the activity what we had learnt from the activities at the end.

SECOND PART

In the second part I had to write the reflective journal on the continuous comprehensive evaluation so before that I discussed about CCE its role and importance after that I had taken to interviews of the government teachers on the practice of CCE in the school and talk about its positive and negative impacts or sides and I also discussed about CCE is discontinued.

THIRD PART

In this part I must all my internal assignments into a complete file:

- 1. Learning and teaching-** In this assignment I discussed about the philosophical test its importance and various types of psychological tests. Also, I discussed about the intelligence test its nature characteristics and various types of intelligence test. Then I have seen how to measure IQ after that I discussed about the culture fair test its purpose and its use.
- 2. Historical and sociological foundation of education-** In this assignment with I had discussed about the role of education in removing marginalization. I explained-
 - Concept of marginalization
 - Marginalized group and education
 - Role of education in society
 - Factor cause exclusion
 - Overcoming exclusion through inclusive approaches in education
 - Role of education in addressing the needs of marginalized group

Then my reflection on how education is helping to remove the marginalization and then conclusion.

- 3. Assessment and learning-** in this assignment we discussed about current practices of the assessment and evaluation at upper primary stage I also discussed about formative and summative assessment and evaluation also discussed about CCE pattern and why later on it was discontinued.

SUMMARY OF PSE III

The PSE III begins in the Laxman Public School, Hauz Khas, where there were many students. I was under the supervision of various teachers from college and school during my teaching practices where I prepared micro lesson plans simulation lesson plans mega lesson plans and discussion lesson plans and multimedia lesson plans etc.

I used different skills

- Skill of set induction
- Scale of explanation
- Scale of questioning
- Skill of blackboard writing
- Skill of reinforcement etc.

Then I made simulation lesson plan of integrated sciences and mathematics.

I made 25-25 mega lesson plans in each subject, discussion lesson plans and multimedia lesson plans using different ICT tools. and also delivered the lecture in the online classes amongst my peer group.



MODELLING

MODELLING

Modeling is defined as "an educational style in which the teacher shows a new concept or approach to learning while the pupils observe and learn." Modeling is the technique of teachers demonstrating how to perform a skill or think through a subject before allowing students to try it out for themselves.

Modeling is further divided into two types: task modelling and metacognitive modelling.

- When you **task model**, you demonstrate how to do a task by doing it yourself.
- When you show students how to approach a task by modelling the thinking process, such as thinking aloud, you are using **metacognitive modelling**. This is known as 'narrating thinking processes when modelling to make clear how experts think,' according to the CCF. Remember that you are the expert in the classroom, thus modeling is a type of instruction that relies exclusively on your knowledge as you illustrate how to tackle a problem.



Effective feedback is critical for improving student achievement. There is, nevertheless, a critical role for instructional practice that resolves misconceptions before they occur. Measured failure and desirable difficulty are equally important aspects of learning, but the timing of the difficulty and failure is crucial.

Modeling is an excellent approach to ensure that your lessons are successful and challenging. Outside of the classroom, efficient modelling can significantly minimize your workload. However, how many teachers consider how they model in class?

Modeling, in its most basic form, is about seeing before doing and so reducing ambiguity around a result.

Learning and application of learning become more simplified as a result, and students are better equipped to mould their own practice around the teacher's examples.

In actuality, it's a little more complicated than that, especially because subjects differ so much in terms of content and effects. However, there are a few easy strategies to ensure that your modelling is effective.

MOVIE: TAARE ZAMEEN PAR

MOVIE NAME: Taare Zameen Par

RELEASED ON: 21 December 2007

DIRECTED BY: Aamir Khan

BASED ON: Psychological Drama

MUSIC BY: Shankar-Ehsaan-Loy

ZENRE: Educational

RUNNING TIME: 164 minutes

PRODUCTION COMPANY: Aamir Khan Productions

SUMMARY

Ishaan Awasthi is an eight-year-old boy who has dyslexia, a neurological condition. He has problems recognizing letters and struggles to read and write. Words are frequently misspelt and letters and digits are written backwards. He

has inadequate motor skills and is unable to follow several commands. He is always regarded to be stupid, idiotic, and lethargic because he is different from other typical growing children. His professors, classmates, neighbours, and even his own family were unaware of his struggles. His self-esteem was devastated at the boarding school where he was sent to be disciplined. He was traumatized by his separation from his family. His enthusiasm for drawing and painting had vanished completely. Ishaan had become distant, chilly, and uninterested in his classmates.



This demonstrated that, during his developmental years, the concept of "trust," as defined by Erik Erikson's Psycho-social Theory, was not gained and established due to rejection from those around him. Until Ram Shankar Nikumbh, a substitute art instructor who recognized his specific requirements, came to school. Ishaan's other teachers believed that he should be placed in a special education programme

rather than in the regular classroom. However, Ram argued that, under the "EFA" (Education for All Policy), even special children have the right to a formal and high-quality education. Ram thinks that each child has his or her own set of abilities, desires, and learning rate. Ishaan was taught how to deal with the inadequacies that come with being dyslexic by Ram.

Using educational psychology, Ram was able to reveal Ishaan's potential. Ishaan was given appropriate intervention strategies such as continual practice, drills, and problem solving. This backs up Frederick Skinner's operant conditioning hypothesis. A person can be trained by attaching a reward or penalty to his or her conduct. Ishaan was motivated to learn by the intangible benefit of being welcomed, cared for, appreciated, and loved by his instructor, Ram. This particular sequence in the film made me cry for the nth time and made me appreciate the goodness of one's heart.

Ram was able to understand Ishaan's mental abilities and intrinsic behavior because he had the same experience and challenges as Ishaan as a child when he was dyslexic.

Using educational psychology, Ram was able to reveal Ishaan's potential. Ishaan was given appropriate intervention strategies such as continual practice, drills, and problem solving. This backs up Frederick Skinner's operant conditioning hypothesis. A person can be trained by attaching a reward or penalty to his or her conduct. Ishaan was motivated to learn by the intangible benefit of being welcomed, cared for, appreciated, and loved by his instructor, Ram. This particular sequence in the film made me cry for the 9th time and made me appreciate the goodness of one's heart. As I explore further, I find the film to be excellent, relevant, and introspective.

After viewing at some of Ishaan's paintings, his teacher travels to his house to meet his parents and is startled to see Ishaan's hidden interest in art. This includes looking through his notebooks and taking notes on his concerns. He explains how Ishaan's dyslexia makes it difficult for him to understand letters and words. He was taken aback when Ishaan's father referred to Ishaan's behaviour as a mental disease, rejecting it as a laziness excuse.

Character who inspired me in this movie was Ram Shankar Nikumbh.

In the 2007 Indian film *Taare Zameen Par*, Amir Khan brought to life the part of an art teacher with his unmistakable charisma. He not only brought the silent problem of dyslexia to light, but he also asked an important question about India's educational system.

In the film, he takes it upon himself to help Ishaan Awasthi, a dyslexic eight-year-old with dismal academic scores and a talent for painting. He can be seen talking about how notable people overcame similar learning disabilities to reach their full potential. He employs a variety of remedial teaching strategies to assist Ishaan in improving his reading and writing skills, as a consequence of which he has a better comprehension of language and arithmetic. Ram Shankar Nikumbh demonstrates how a teacher can be more than a person hired to teach a specific curriculum each year.