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**E-CONTENT (Year - 2022)**

(1) B.Ed 2nd Year (Under Gauhati University)

Paper – 11 (Inclusion in Education)

**Topic – Inclusive education with respect to the children belonging to rural backward areas :**

 Education is a fundamental right. In other words, it is also a birth right irrespective of caste, creed, religion, linguistic group, race, gender, poor or rich, physically strong or disabled. It is observed that in backward localities of rural areas, the expected enlightenment of education is not so much exposed. Although both the Central and State Government are doing a lot through different policies and opportunities, still in our country there are existence of some rural areas where children are getting deprived from the umbrella coverage of education. Therefore, it has become a need of the hour to give due importance toward education of those children belonging to those specified rural backward areas.

 The reasons behind this backwardness in educational perspective are as follows –

1. Prevalence of superstition and unethical practices.
2. Poverty.
3. Ignorance of parents towards education of their children.
4. Involvement in productive work or serving as domestic servant due to the force of parents and economic condition.
5. Non-existence of schools in nearby places.
6. Negligence of girls education and providing more importance on early marriage of girl children.
7. Transportation problem.
8. Infrastructure problem of schools.
9. Absenteeism of both teachers and students in school.
10. Irregular mid-day meals facility etc.

In order to minimize the illiteracy or low educational level of those children belonging to rural backward areas, the following initiatives can be undertaken –

1. Transportation facility must be improved.
2. Establishment of residential school in those areas.
3. Schools must be built in nearby places or in their locality.
4. Provision of free text books, uniform, school bags, regular nutritious mid-day meals.
5. Upgradation of the school infrastructure through Government funds.
6. Health check-up and cleanliness maintenance in school.
7. Encouragement for girls education.
8. Arrangement of co-curricular activities along with school activities.
9. Maintenance of regularity, punctuality and attendance record of students.
10. Appointment of skilled, talented local teachers.
11. Scholarship facility.
12. Free admission and examination fees etc.

(2) B.Ed 2nd Year (Under Gauhati University)

 Paper – 13 (A) [Environmental Education]

**Topic – Noise pollution :**

 The pollution is defined as some undesirable changes in the physical, chemical, and biological components of the environment which can create harmful effects on human beings and other living as well as non-living organisms. Out of the different categories of pollution, the noise pollution is also one of the identifiable pollution which basically exert its prevalence in urban localities.

 Noise parameter is measured in decibel unit. Higher the figure in decibel, more noisy the place recognize itself. The different sources of noise pollution are mainly – Factories, industries, construction activities, radio, television, loudspeakers, tape recorder, vehicles, bursting of crackers, police siren, ambulance, machinery parts etc. These are artificial sources for noise generation. The natural sources of noise pollution are – earthquake, lightning, thunderstorm, volcano eruption etc.

 The noise or sound pollution has various adverse effects on the well-being of the human. Those are –

1. Physical imbalance crops up.
2. The veins and arteries get compressed leading to high blood pressure.
3. Nervous disorder, headache, mental excitation, sleeplessness, increased heart beats, working inefficiency result subsequently .
4. Dysfunctioning of digestive system also accompanies along with thinking disruption.
5. Change of habitats of migratory birds occur.
6. Effect the biodiversity.

In order to control noise pollution, the measures that can be recognized as suitable are –

1. In residential and thickly populated areas, the establishment of factories, industries should be banned.
2. Unnecessary horn by cars, vehicles, police siren must not be promoted.
3. The sound of radio, TV, loudspeakers need to be within limited sound or volume.
4. Unnecessary chaos in social functions must be checked.
5. Major plantation drive must be promoted as trees also absorb a portion of sound acting as sink.
6. Ban of high decibel fire crackers during Diwali and other functions and celebrations.
7. Strict rules and regulations must be implemented by Government, Pollution Control Board and other law enforcing authority.

(3) B.Ed 1st Year (Under Gauhati University)

 Paper – 6 (C) Teaching of Science

**Topic – Advantages and disadvantages of Project method for**

 **Science teaching :**

 The inventor of Project method was Willium H. Kilpatrick. According to him, Project is a whole hearted purposeful activity proceeding in a social environment. The main principle of Project method is –

1. Learning by doing.
2. Learning by sharing of experiences.

In this method, teachers bring forth some problem in front of the students, give some suggestions to solve those and thereafter let the students to proceed for solving the forwarded problem by their own effort and perseverance.

The advantages of adopting Project method for teaching of Science are as follows :

1. Students acquire knowledge through direct experiences of the topic.
2. Inner spirit of enlightenment gets accompanied.
3. As it imbibes the real life experience, the students needn’t have to memorize much facts and data.
4. Co-operative attitude and democratic feeling are reflected.
5. This method is based on psychological principles of child centredness.
6. Students become able to correlate different subject matters which become beneficial in their life centric approaches.
7. This method shows the pathway and key to scientific research.
8. Skill, courage, efficiency to deal with problems of life by the students is proliferated.
9. Students become able to understand by heart the essence of dignity of labour.
10. Besides these, the cordial relation between students and teachers also become established in a co-operative scheme of working situation.

The major disadvantages of using Project method for teaching of Science can be enumerated as follows –

1. Wastage of time.
2. Within limited time frame, all study matters can’t be grasped and accomplished by the students.
3. It is a costly approach of teaching.
4. There remains less provision for revision so as to make the learning experiences stable in their mindset.
5. As performance is more stressed, therefore knowledge acquisition regarding the overall concept remains insufficient.
6. There is dearth of trained, talented, skillful teachers in real practices in order to deal with successful implementation and execution of the project.
7. As this method doesn’t include in itself the scope of examination system, therefore the level of knowledge acquired by the students can’t be assessed.
8. The students with low IQ can’t cope up with project method.
9. Individual difference is given less importance in comparison to group activity. Therefore, some mentally slow learners have to suffer.
10. As there is no pre-scheduled time frame, therefore irregularity and indiscipline tendency emerges out.

Amid the various disadvantages, the Project method can be regarded as more suitable for Science teaching than Lecture method.

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