



CONCLUSION

And there you have it, fellow educators – 17 innovative teaching strategies set to shape education in 2023. As we navigate this exciting landscape, it's essential to remember that the heart of teaching lies in our ability to adapt and grow, just as we ask our students to do.

These strategies are not meant to replace traditional teaching methods but to enhance them, providing a more engaging, effective, and inclusive learning environment for our students. Whether it's incorporating technology, promoting active learning, or fostering a growth mindset, each strategy offers a unique way to meet our students where they are and guide them toward where they can be.

As we continue our journey in education, let's keep the conversation going. Share your experiences, successes, and challenges with these strategies. After all, we're all lifelong learners here. Here's to a future of education that's as innovative, creative, and inspiring as our students deserve!

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The National UN Volunteers-India

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How to survive in our teaching profession

A crucial role for teachers to make for the year 2024



1. DIFFERENTIATED INSTRUCTION - A Cornerstone of Innovative Teaching Strategies

Differentiated instruction is one of those innovative teaching strategies that customize the learning experience for each student. For instance, in a language arts class, you might have some students working on basic vocabulary, while others tackle complex sentence structures. This ensures that every student is engaged at their own level, making learning more effective.

2. TECHNOLOGY-ACCESSIBLE LEARNING: The Digital Shift in Innovative Teaching Strategies

In this digital age, incorporating technology is not just a trend but a vital part of innovative teaching strategies. Tools like Google Classroom or Seesaw can streamline assignments, offer instant feedback, and even facilitate student collaboration. These tech-savvy methods enhance traditional teaching, making education more efficient and customized.

3. BREAKING UP THE WORK: Bite-Sized Learning as an Innovative Teaching Strategy

Breaking up work into smaller tasks is another innovative teaching strategy that prevents students from feeling overwhelmed. For example, a lengthy research paper can be divided into smaller, manageable tasks, allowing students to focus on each step and improve their skills incrementally.

4. MINIMIZING HOMEWORK: A Balanced Approach to Innovative Teaching Strategies

Reducing homework is an innovative teaching strategy aimed at balancing learning and leisure. Weekly assignments, as opposed to daily ones, can help students manage their time better. The focus here is on quality over quantity, reinforcing classroom learning without overwhelming students.

5. GAMIFICATION: Making Learning Fun Through Innovative Teaching Strategies

Gamification is one of the more engaging innovative teaching strategies. Platforms like Kahoot! can turn a routine lesson into an interactive quiz, making learning not just effective but also fun. This approach boosts student participation and engagement.

6. CONVERGENT AND DIVERGENT THINKING: Critical Skills in Innovative Teaching Strategies

Convergent and divergent thinking are essential skills that innovative teaching strategies aim to develop. For instance, presenting a problem in science class and asking for multiple solutions (divergent thinking) followed by analysis to find the best one (convergent thinking) can enhance both problem-solving and creative thinking.

7. EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING: Hands-On Innovative Teaching Strategies

Experiential learning is another example of innovative teaching strategies that focus on 'learning by doing.' Whether it's reenacting a historical event or creating an ecosystem in a terrarium, these hands-on experiences deepen students' understanding and make learning more engaging.

8. PEER-TO-PEER TEACHING: Collaborative Learning in Innovative Teaching Strategies

Peer-to-peer teaching is an innovative teaching strategy that fosters reasoning and critical thinking. Students become both the "teacher" and the "learner," reinforcing the material and offering different perspectives, which enhances understanding for everyone involved.

9. MEDIA LITERACY: A Must-Have Skill in Innovative Teaching Strategies

In today's world, media literacy is crucial, and it's one of the innovative teaching strategies that can't be ignored. Analyzing news articles from different sources can help students recognize bias and become more informed consumers of information.

10. GROWTH MINDSET: Fostering Resilience Through Innovative Teaching Strategies

Instilling a growth mindset is an innovative teaching strategy that emphasizes the value of effort and resilience. Challenges are seen as opportunities for growth, encouraging a love for learning and a willingness to face obstacles.

11. ACTIVE LEARNING: Student Engagement in Innovative Teaching Strategies

Active learning is an innovative teaching strategy that promotes student participation. Methods like "think-pair-share" encourage students to engage with the material and learn from their peers, making the learning process more interactive.

12. PERSONALIZED LEARNING: Tailoring Education with Innovative Teaching Strategies

Personalized learning is an innovative teaching strategy that adapts to each student's needs. Whether it's through adaptive learning platforms or choice in assignments, this approach allows students to take ownership of their learning journey.

13. FLIP CLASSROOM AND HOME ACTIVITIES: A Reversal in Innovative Teaching Strategies

The flipped classroom model is an innovative teaching strategy that swaps classroom and home activities. This allows for more interactive and collaborative learning during class time, making the most of both worlds.

14. PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING: Real-World Applications of Innovative Teaching Strategies

Problem-based learning is an innovative teaching strategy that presents students with real-world problems to solve. This approach not only applies classroom concepts but also enhances problem-solving skills.

15. BLENDED LEARNING: The Best of Both Worlds in Innovative Teaching Strategies

Blended learning is an innovative teaching strategy that combines online and classroom learning. This flexible approach caters to different learning styles, making education more accessible and effective.

16. MISTAKE-LED TEACHING: Learning from Errors as an Innovative Teaching Strategy

Mistake-led teaching is a unique, innovative teaching strategy that turns mistakes into learning opportunities. Whether it's correcting a paragraph or solving a math problem, this approach develops critical thinking and analytical skills.

17. COOPERATIVE LEARNING: Teamwork Makes the Dream Work in Innovative Teaching Strategies

Cooperative learning is an innovative teaching strategy where students work in small groups, enhancing not just academic skills but also soft skills like communication and collaboration. This approach makes learning a collective effort, adding a layer of responsibility and engagement.

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THE POWER OF PAUSE: EMBRACING REFLECTION FOR BREAKTHROUGH PROGRESS”



The National UN Volunteers-India
Motivational

♥ Mrs. Priya, Principal, Lotus International School

“Why Taking a step back is often the Best Way Forward?”

“Sometimes the best step forward is a step back.”
“Taking a step back can provide a clearer perspective.”

“Progress isn't always about moving forward; sometimes it's about knowing when to step back.”

“Retreating momentarily can lead to a stronger advance in the long run.”

“Stepping back allows for reflection and better decision-making.”

When you want to change something in your life or work, feel stuck, or are just navigating challenges of some kind we often pressure ourselves to just keep going. We convince ourselves that we will resolve the situation or find the clarity we seek by pushing on and keeping busy.

❄ But that approach is often counterproductive.
Here's why:

It is difficult to find the solutions, clarity, and next steps you seek when you are navigating the busyness and demands of day to day life and work, and you are already feeling over busy, overscheduled, and overwhelmed.

We need time and space to think, reflect, ponder, and figure things out. That is how we find creative solutions. That is where change can start to flourish.

Change, clarity, and solutions don't flourish in an environment of relentless busyness. When you are immersed in that dynamic you often can't see all the options and possibilities. You don't have time and space to think things through to come to an optimal conclusion that will drive a well-informed way forward and action plan.

Just powering on regardless results in wandering without direction but thinking you are moving forward when you aren't. You won't get to where you want to be with this approach. At best it reduces progress to a snail's pace. At worst, it can keep you stuck indefinitely.

A simple but powerful way to deal with this is to take a step back. Create time and space to allow creative thinking and to come up with strategic solutions and changes based on clarity around the outcome you want to create and the next steps to move forward.

But that can feel hard to do. It can feel counter-intuitive. We live in a world that glorifies busyness and pushing on no matter what. So, it can feel uncomfortable to fly in the face of that. But sometimes the best way forward is to take a step back.

I can tell you from decades of personal experience and almost 15 years of working with people who want to create change in their life or work, having the courage to take a step back can lead to the clarity and solutions you seek. It can lead to transformations and breakthroughs. It can break the cycle of feeling stuck so you can emerge on the right path.

Taking a step back doesn't mean retreating totally and it doesn't have to be time consuming. It can be as simple as taking a weekend for yourself. If that is challenging, even just a couple of hours a week or a small amount of time each day can be transformative too.

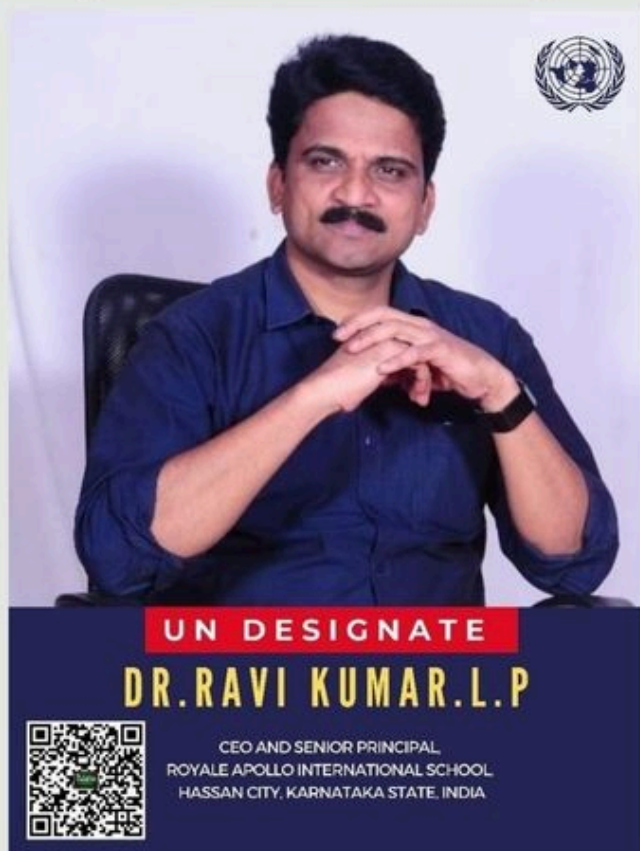
When people tell me “oh yes, stepping back would be a nice thing to do but I don't have time to do that,” my answer is always the same, “you don't have time NOT to do that. The results that matter most to you won't come in the midst of constant busyness. They will come when you create a space for them to happen, to think of something different, and to do something different.”

❄ With that in mind, here are three questions to ask yourself:

- How would you benefit from taking a step back from right now?
- If you don't, what are you risking?
- What can you do to create time and space to take a step back so you can have time and space to focus on things you want to change or achieve in your life and work?



"UNLOCKING THE POTENTIAL OF SUMMER: Significance and Strategies for a Meaningful Vacation Break!"



▪ Maximizing Holiday Time: Effective Strategies for Productive Breaks

▪ **Set Goals:** Encourage children to set personal goals for the summer, whether it's learning a new skill, reading a certain number of books, or mastering a sport.

▪ **Engage in Learning Activities:** Enroll children in summer camps, workshops, or classes that align with their interests, such as art, music, coding, or sports.

▪ **Encourage Outdoor Play:** Foster a love for the outdoors by organizing family hikes, picnics, and nature walks. Outdoor activities promote physical fitness and overall well-being.

▪ **Volunteer Opportunities:** Engage children in volunteer work or community service projects to instill values of empathy, compassion, and social responsibility.

▪ **Limit Screen Time:** While technology has its benefits, encourage children to limit screen time and instead engage in hands-on activities, such as gardening, cooking, or crafting.

▪ **Travel and Exploration:** Plan family vacations or day trips to explore new places, cultures, and experiences, providing children with valuable opportunities for learning and growth.

▪ **Encourage Creativity:** Provide children with the resources and encouragement to express their creativity through art, music, writing, or DIY projects.

By following these tips, children can make the most of their summer vacation by engaging in meaningful activities that promote learning, growth, and personal development.



EDUCATION



THE FACTORS INFLUENCING THE NATIONAL EDUCATION SYSTEM IN ANY NATION OF THE WORLD

The factors influencing the NATIONAL EDUCATION SYSTEM in any NATION OF THE WORLD

A national education system is typically viewed from the lens of formal education, encompassing institutionalized learning from early childhood education to university education. Informal and non-formal education are often overlooked or treated as part of formal education, receiving minimal attention. However, it's crucial for the national education system to embrace all subsets, formal, informal, and non-formal education, ensuring inclusivity across the educational spectrum.

In understanding how a country's education system works, it's important to realize that there are many things that influence it. These factors shape how education happens. But no single thing decides what a country's education system will be like. Instead, it's a mix of different things working together. Some factors are more important in one country's system, while they might not matter as much in another country. The things that make up a country's education system are closely tied to its sense of identity and how education is done there. So, when we compare education systems from different countries, we should look at what makes each country's education unique. These factors can include things like geography, economy, society, culture, history, religion, politics, language, and technology. In this chapter, we'll explore some of these factors further

Geographical Factor

The geography of any particular place is often natural, which means that it is undefined by man. Man in this respect ought to behave in accordance with the geography and nature in particular. In this regard the education system cum school system is influenced by the geography of the particular region. regard to land configuration, this also influences the education system in terms of architectural structure of farm houses, school buildings, village location and also the whole way of life and thinking of people because of the rigours of the climate, in some cases, because of closeness of family ties, boarding schools for children are non-existence, except for the few who come from far and inaccessible places on daily basis. By and large land configuration determines settlement and location of schools

Economic Factor

the type of education largely depends on the economic strength of any country. Also the economic factor determines the content and method of an education system. It is important to note that formal education is often possible where production exceeds consumption. In indigenous traditional education people were trained depending on the economic conditions and needs of the community. From an economic perspective, expenditure on education refers to the amount or percentage of national revenue spent on education by both individuals and the government. If the economic condition is poor, education becomes backward in many aspects while if the economy of a country is strong, then educational aims and the curriculum are given a special direction for making the country prosperous



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Social and cultural Factor

Schools at large often and closely reflect the social patterns prevailing in a particular country. As such the education system is usually seen as a social factor which must reflect the ethos of the people that it serves. In this regard, it is the prime aim of education to ensure cultural continuity through fostering the growth and development of national characteristics that often act as stabilizing forces. In its simplest definition a culture of a society is the total way of life of the society. Every society consist of human beings and in whatever state they find themselves they always have some kind of educational system. This form of education of the society will always strive to perpetuate and protect its traditions and aspirations. As such a close study and analysis of each education system will always reveal the cultural concept and pattern of the community in question. Also the social patterns of the people in any particular community or country are reflected in its system of education.

EDUCATION

Historical Factor

Each country of the world has its own history that shapes the nations aims, aspirations, activities and destiny. This is often reflected through the educational system. Colonialism has been an important historical factor that can be said to have shaped the education system of many African countries and others in the world. For example, the Berlin conference in 1815 was dubbed the scramble for Africa. At this conference the European powers shared African states like a cake. This latter meant that; the colonies had to take up much of what was in their colonial masters homeland and to date features in education of these former colonial master are reflected in their former colonies.

Political Factor

The political philosophy which controls the government of a country often has its inevitable impact on education. The political factor dictates the kind of administration the system of education will have. They also underlie the features in education system and the functioning of the same. For example, the fundamental ideas of socialism as a political philosophy were about the exploitation of labour by capital and this resulted in class mass. As a political philosophy, socialism recognizes property as the basis of the economic structure of the state which results in the concentration of civil and legal power in the hands of the property owning class. Socialism advocates for the nationalization of the means of production; where owners of means of production do not work and workers who produce do not own anything.

Therefore, a change of such a social order can only be achieved with reform in education. This would be through a state mechanism with full control of education and the curriculum and this means that the citizens must be trained by the state, for the state and in state institutions. In such cases, the details of the curriculum are often decided by the state authorities and involve functional training of citizens. The curriculum may also involve scientific training for social utilization purposes.

Language Factor

Many languages may be spoken in a country, but only one enjoys the status of a national language. In every country the national language occupies a special place. Also every government tries to ensure that every one acquires the capacity to express himself through the national language. Without one's own national language, no country can be said to be strong. Language in itself is a symbol of the people. Each community or group has an original language of its own which often suits its environment and stage of cultural development. It is through language that individuals become members of a community and this is important in building the national character.

Through the native language, the child has the first expression of himself/herself and the world. However, in the modern world today, there is increasing use of foreign language especially in the school system. This requires a child before entering school to learn the foreign language. In most cases, before entering school the child acquires proficiency in mother tongue or native language and in so doing builds up vocabulary covering most of the objects of sense, impression and daily activities. This means using a different and a foreign language in school system means superimposing on this basis a language of ideas expressed entirely in a foreign medium and this often poses a problem to the learners.

Religious Factor

Religious loyalties also dictate aims, content and even methods of instruction in education. Indeed, religion and beliefs have also been known to influence and shape aspects in education system. In Africa, European Christian Missionaries did influence and continue to influence the education system. The initiative taken by the Christian churches to extend education and their power to control development often explains many of the common elements which can be discerned in education systems in countries that were colonized by the Europeans. For examples schools days are from Monday to Friday and resting days are Saturday and Sunday. This is more so because some people have their worship days as Saturday and others on Sunday.

Technological Factor

Technological changes cannot also be ignored in education. Technology and especially modern technology also influence the education system of the country. Historically, emphasis on industrial and technical education followed the industrial revolution. Technology affects the type of education as well as the means of instruction.



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REFLECTING ON BASAVANNA'S TIMELESS TEACHINGS ON HIS BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

As we approach Basavanna's birth anniversary on May 10th, it's a perfect time to explore the profound lessons of this 12th-century mystic, philosopher, and social reformer. Basavanna, also known as Basaveshwara, remains a source of wisdom through his enduring Vachanas, inspiring generations with their timeless relevance.

At the core of Basavanna's teachings is universal love and equality. Through his Vachanas, he emphasized the inherent divinity in every individual, advocating for a society where all are treated with dignity and respect, transcending social hierarchies.

REFLECTING ON BASAVANNA'S TIMELESS TEACHINGS ON HIS 891th BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

Basavanna was born in 1105 CE in the northern part of Karnataka to a Kannada family devoted to the Hindu deity Shiva.

"KAYAKAVE KAILASA," or "WORK IS WORSHIP," stands as a central theme in Basavanna's philosophy, underscoring the significance of ethical conduct and meaningful labor. He believed that sincerity and dedication in every task can elevate it to an act of devotion, guiding his followers to engage in productive work with detachment from material possessions.

A staunch advocate for gender equality and social justice, Basavanna challenged societal norms, advocating for the rights of women and marginalized communities. His Vachanas passionately condemned caste-based discrimination, envisioning a society where every individual can lead a life of dignity and fulfillment.

Basavanna's spiritual teachings emphasized inner transformation and self-realization, urging individuals to seek a direct experience of the divine beyond ritualistic practices and dogma. His philosophy of self-discovery encourages introspection as a path to ultimate truth.

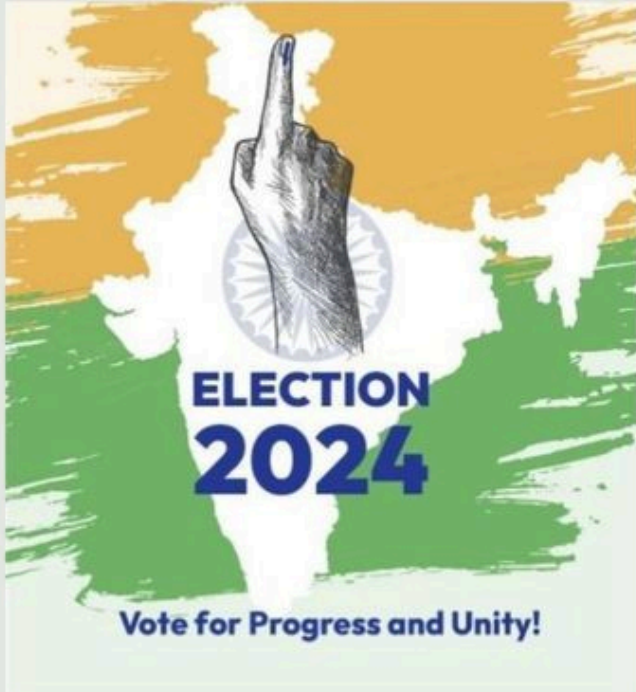
On Basavanna's birth anniversary, let's reflect on the enduring relevance of his teachings in addressing contemporary challenges such as social inequality, environmental degradation, and spiritual disillusionment. By upholding his values of compassion, wisdom, and dedication to the welfare of all beings, we honor his legacy and strive towards a more just and harmonious society.

HAPPY BASAVA JAYANTI!

(Dr Ravi Kumar L P, CEO and Senior Principal, Royale Apollo International School, Unit 2, Hassan city, Karnataka state, India)

Envisioning the Integration of Lok Sabha Election Awareness into Our School's Curriculum

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In today's dynamic world, where democracy stands as the cornerstone of our society, it is imperative for educational institutions to instill a deep understanding of civic responsibility and active citizenship among their students.

As India gears up for the Lok Sabha Election on April 26th, 2024, Royale Apollo International School envisions a comprehensive incorporation of election awareness into our curriculum, aiming to cultivate informed and engaged citizens of tomorrow.

At Royale Apollo International School, we recognize the significance of nurturing young minds to understand and actively participate in the democratic process. Therefore, we are committed to integrating Lok Sabha Election awareness seamlessly into our educational framework across all grade levels and subjects.

One of the primary strategies we employ is to embed election-related topics into various subjects, creating interdisciplinary connections that reinforce the relevance and importance of civic engagement. For instance, in social studies classes, students delve into the historical context of Indian democracy, study the electoral system, and analyze the roles and responsibilities of elected representatives. Similarly, in language arts classes, students explore persuasive writing techniques by crafting speeches advocating for voter participation.

Moreover, we believe in the power of experiential learning to deepen students' understanding of complex concepts. To this end, we organize mock elections, where students simulate the electoral process, from voter registration to ballot casting, allowing them to experience firsthand the democratic principles in action. These simulated elections not only foster a sense of empowerment but also imbue students with a sense of ownership over their civic duties.

Furthermore, guest lectures by political experts, interactive workshops, and community outreach initiatives serve as invaluable supplements to classroom learning, providing students with diverse perspectives and real-world experiences. By engaging with local politicians, election officials, and community leaders, students gain insights into the practicalities of governance and the socio-political landscape of our nation.

In addition to academic endeavors, we aim to create a culture of civic engagement through extracurricular activities and service-learning projects. Students are encouraged to participate in voter registration drives, organize awareness campaigns, and volunteer for election-related initiatives in their communities. These hands-on experiences not only reinforce classroom learning but also foster a sense of social responsibility and active citizenship.

As we envision the incorporation of Lok Sabha Election awareness into our school's curriculum, we remain steadfast in our commitment to nurturing well-rounded individuals who are not only academically proficient but also socially aware and civically engaged. By equipping our students with the knowledge, skills, and values necessary to participate meaningfully in the democratic process, we empower them to become agents of positive change in their communities and beyond.

In conclusion, at Royale Apollo International School, we view the integration of Lok Sabha Election awareness into our curriculum as a cornerstone of our educational mission. By fostering a culture of democratic participation and civic responsibility, we strive to inspire our students to become informed, engaged, and active citizens who contribute positively to society.

Through collaborative efforts between educators, students, parents, and the community, we are poised to create a brighter future for our nation, rooted in the principles of democracy and social justice.



PERSEVERANCE IS THE KEY TO PERCHING ON THE PINNACLE OF SUCCESS.



The capacity to carry on in the face of difficulties, failures, or barriers is known as perseverance. It's linked to self-control, self-regulation, and postponing gratification and is frequently seen as a secret to success. In addition to being essential for long-term goal achievement, perseverance is also critical for learning and mastering.

The steady and constant commitment to accomplishing one's goals despite difficulties and failures is known as perseverance, and it is frequently seen as the secret to success. It is the capacity to persevere while being focused and determined in the face of difficulty.

Delaying gratification, exercising self-control, and practising self-regulation are all aspects of perseverance that are required to stick with long-term goals. It means putting long-term benefits ahead of fleeting pleasures in the here and now. Crucially, persistence is required for all types of learning and mastering (Duckworth et al., 2010; Ericsson, 2006). We would stand still if we gave up trying to talk, move, learn a new language or instrument, or get over fears or restricting beliefs. Prioritising future benefits over instant gratification, staying focused and determined, having faith in your ability, and believing that you can overcome obstacles are all components of perseverance.

The development of perseverance is a trait that needs consistent practice. When faced with setbacks, it can be challenging to stay persistent, yet failure is a necessary component of growth and learning. "I do not believe that there is any other quality so essential to success of any kind as the quality of perseverance," stated John D. Rockefeller. Nearly everything is defeated by it, including nature.

ADVICE FOR INCREASING DRIVE AND PERSEVERANCE:

- Establish Small, Doable Objectives.
- Pay Attention to the Process Rather Than the Result.
- Maintain Good and Encouraged People in Your Life.
- Strike a balance between your personal life, job, education, and self-care. Recall Your 'Why' and Show Gratitude.

If we follow and abide by these strategies. We shall perch on the pinnacle of success through our perseverance.

DR. JEMI SUDHAKAR, PRINCIPAL, VELAMMAL VIDHYASHRAM, CHENNAI



ESSENTIAL AGREEMENTS EMPOWER LEARNERS TO ENJOY LEARNING AND ACHIEVE ENDURING UNDERSTANDING.

Rules, conventions, and routines that support the development of a positive teaching and learning environment are fundamental agreements in schools. They result from teachers and students working together to set expectations for learning and behavior. Essential agreements are a consensus developed together, rather than rules enforced by teachers. They should be few in number, clearly and succinctly written, alluding to a method of doing something, composed in concert, enforceable by each participant, and elucidating the roles that parents, kids, and teachers have while bolstering the dependability and consistency of best practices.

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What do agreements in the classroom mean?

The Classroom Contract is a framework for expected behavior in the classroom jointly developed by students and teachers to create a consensus around expectations, guidelines, and sanctions in the classroom.

What makes class agreements crucial?

Class agreements are a crucial component of Responsive Classroom, assisting educators in creating a supportive, welcoming, and productive learning environment where they may push students to attain their maximum potential without creating stress.

To what extent does classroom layout matter?

The layout of the classroom is thoughtfully set up so that children may anticipate activities, engage in them, and modify their conduct in each area. A well-organized classroom includes boundaries that are marked, indicating the distinct areas where different kinds of activities will take place.

What is a contract's nature and fundamentals?

The parties must assent to the contract for it to be considered enforceable. An agreement must be unconditional and authentic; it cannot be obtained by deception, fraud, undue influence, or error.

What distinguishes agreements from regulations in the classroom?

Agreements support children's self-expression, draw attention to good deeds, and inspire good deeds in them. Harmonious environments promote happiness and improved development in children, as youngsters desire to form relationships with other people. Collaborative accords that specify the common standards and expectations for the group in the classroom are crucial documents in educational institutions. They encourage pupils to perform good deeds, help their ways of identifying one another, and help them. They can address a range of topics, such as typical classroom conduct, starting and finishing the lesson or day, changes and pauses, resources and materials, work in teams, with the entire group, and individually, and lessons led by teachers.

The crucial agreements include promoting originality and inventiveness, examining everything with a curious eye, accepting new opportunities and proactively bringing about change, finding satisfaction in novel approaches to tasks, promoting a feeling of ownership and empowerment, putting up a lot of effort to plan and succeed, collaborating with others and appreciating cooperation, making learning enjoyable, interesting, and constructive, and demonstrating hope and positivity.

Essential Agreements are successful because the children determine what the agreements are and are not pushed upon them. This subtly plants the seeds for learners to be involved and transparent in the classroom. Frequently, we witness students reminding each other of the agreements instead of bringing up issues with the teacher.



TEACHING AND LEARNING RESOURCES AIDS THE BEST LEARNING.

Teaching Aids and Resources are the Most Important.

Teaching aids are an integral component in any classroom. The many benefits of teaching aids include helping learners improve reading comprehension skills, illustrating or reinforcing a skill or concept, differentiating instruction and relieving anxiety or boredom by presenting information in a new and exciting way. Teaching aids also engage students' other senses since there are no limits in what aids can be utilized when supplementing a lesson.



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As students are reading less and less on their own, teachers are finding reading comprehension skills very low among today's students.

Teaching aids are helping teachers to close the gap and hone the reading comprehension skills of their students. Using magazine and newspaper articles, prints ads and even comic books are viable teaching aids that assist in helping students comprehend text.

Teaching aids prove to be a formidable supplement for teachers when the reinforcement of a skill or concept is necessary. Not only do they allow students more time to practice, but they also present the information in a way which offers students a different way to engage with the material. Of course, this is important in order to reach the various learning types in the class.

As previously mentioned, it is important for teachers to reach all learners in a classroom. Therefore, the use of teaching aids facilitates this objective by assisting teachers in differentiating instruction. Using aids such as graphs, charts, flashcards, videos, provides learners with visual stimulation and the opportunity to access the content from a different vantage point. This gives each learner the opportunity to interact with the content in a way which allows them to comprehend more easily.

Teaching aids help to make the learning environment interesting and engaging. As we move toward a more digital society, kids are being exposed to technology and digital devices at a younger age. Video games and iPods are now what's exciting to students, so when they come to school they have little patience for lecture style teaching. Students are seeking constant excitement and simply have no tolerance for boredom. Teaching aids are improving the quality of education in today's schools while also providing students with the sense of excitement they desire.

Teaching aids are becoming the norm in the classroom. As traditional classrooms with blackboard and chalk become a thing of the past, and smart classrooms become the norm, teaching aids are growing in popularity and advancement. Blackboards are being replaced with white and smart boards. TVs are being replaced with LCD projectors and screens. And educators are becoming more focused on students growing with technology and integrating it into the curriculum. Students are making podcasts, videos and even creating web quests All of which are sound teaching aids to incorporate into the classroom.

SOP'S ARE THE SMART TOOLS OF SUCCESSFUL SCHOOLS!!!

The important role of SOPs in ensuring the efficient operation of successful schools. Within the framework of efficiently operating educational institutions, Statements of Purpose (SOPs) can fulfil multiple essential functions:

Clarity of Vision and Mission: The school's vision, mission, and basic principles are outlined in the SOPs. This clarity promotes a sense of cohesion and purpose in the school community by guaranteeing that all stakeholders—teachers, students, parents, and administrators—are in line with the school's goals.

STRATEGIC PLANNING: SOPs can serve as a framework for the school's strategic goals and objectives, directing the distribution of resources and decision-making procedures. SOPs guarantee that the school runs efficiently and effectively toward the goals it sets by outlining specific targets and action plans.

Professional Development: SOPs may include clauses about staff and teacher professional development programs. SOPs aid in the constant development of staff performance and teaching methods by defining expectations for further training, skill improvement, and career promotion.

STUDENT SUCCESS: SOPs can place extreme value on student-centred approaches to instructions, giving students' academic success, developmental progress, and well-being a top priority. SOPs, which provide explicit standards for curriculum design, assessment procedures, and student support services, can improve student engagement and achievement.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND EVALUATION: SOPs set forth standards for assessing administrators, employees, and teachers' work. Establishing quantifiable objectives, specifying success criteria, and putting in place evaluation systems help schools be more accountable and ensure that their services are of high quality.

EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION: SOPs are a communication tool that helps all parties involved understand expectations, policies, and procedures. Teachers, students, parents, and administrators may work together more effectively, build trust, and minimize misunderstandings by using clear and open communication through SOPs.



PROMOTION OF A POSITIVE SCHOOL CULTURE: SOPs have the power to advance a culture of respect for one another, inclusivity, and a commitment to ongoing development in schools. SOPs help create a secure, encouraging, and favourable learning environment by defining behavioral standards, disciplinary measures, and dispute-resolution techniques.

ADAPTATION TO CHANGE: SOPs should be able to adapt to new circumstances, such as changes in the needs of the community, student demographics, or educational trends. Effective SOPs enable schools to react proactively to opportunities and challenges, retaining resilience and sustainability in the face of change.

IN CONCLUSION: SOPs are vital for the smooth running of effective educational institutions because they provide direction for strategic planning, foster professional growth, ensure accountability, promote student success, ease communication, foster an enjoyable learning environment, and allow for flexibility in response to unpredictable situations. Hence, let us create a strategic and standardized Framework of procedures and create a system in the schools.



LEARNING SPACES SHOULD BE LEARNING STUDIOS IN SCHOOLS



UN VOLUNTEER

DR. JEMI SUDHAKAR

PRINCIPAL
VELAMMAL VIDYASHRAM, CHENNAI

The world is accessible through education. Children acquire information, wisdom, and reasoning through their senses and reasoning, which equips and empowers them to make an impact on their surroundings. Campuses need to be sensory-responsive on the inside and outside to enhance learning and expression.

Particularly for special needs programs, which primarily employ non-traditional classroom instructional methodologies, an emphasis on concrete experiences and expression is crucial. Successful programs use music, touch, colour, and movement to engage kids. All children should be able to participate in these activities, which should be encouraged by school design. There must be no physical obstacles in the way for this to occur. From the time of student drop-off to the time of student pick-up, both sensory

SCHOOL AS A HOME: Since children spend most of their waking hours in classrooms, great consideration should be given to how each design feature affects functionality, learning, and well-being. Warm hues, organic textures, and natural light can comfort kids and make them feel at home when they're inside. The ideal lighting, whether artificial or natural, is indirect and controlled to minimize shadows and dark spots while also lessening eye strain.

North-facing windows and the clerestory lighting contribute to the impression of the outdoors within, making interiors more pleasurable all day long. It's preferable to have shades available if windows are low so that pupils can close them if they get too excited.

Moreover, the colour and texture of the ceiling help to soothe people with severe disabilities who can spend a lot of the day in bed.

BEYOND THE CLASSROOM: Students visit an array of different learning areas situated across the school. Navigation and oversight are aided by low bookcases in media centers, cafeterias with appropriate tray sliding heights, and tables with detachable chairs. Programs for life skills educate kids about self-reliance and get them ready for the real world by modelling obstacles in a monitored and secure setting.

Outdoors is another setting for sensory learning and expression. For enjoyable learning, open classrooms, musical instruments, and tactile sculptures can be used. The current accessibility guidelines for play structures mandate that all play components have equal access, with ramps being needed for 50% of the raised components.

Having gardens where they can cultivate vegetables, flowers, and herbs encourages independence in caring for the plants while allowing children to experience all five senses. Planter beds should be raised when creating these kinds of outdoor areas so that children with mobility impairments can participate in the same activities as their peers.

To minimize glare and prevent visual overload when outside, it's also critical to provide areas with shade. Adding decorative fences and manicured walks to these spaces creates a lovely, safe space for All students can benefit from the deliberate design of accessible, hands-on learning spaces. Architects and designers must collaborate with administrators to guarantee that students have access to all options, laying the groundwork for lifelong empowerment and personal development.

Hence Classroom settings should be created to support cooperative learning across all subject areas as learning studios.

DR. JEMI SUDHAKAR, PRINCIPAL, VELAMMAL VIDHYASHRAM, CHENNAI

EDUCATORS ARE EVERYTHING, THEY ARE SCULPTORS ENCHANTERS, EN LIGHTERS AND CREATORS OF THE FUTURE!

Good teachers help their students learn more while teaching less. Since questioning power lies at the core of all scientific and technological advancement, students must cultivate this skill. For teachers to inspire children, they need to develop professional skills.

Effective teachers spend less time instructing and more time assisting their pupils in learning. Students must develop this ability since it is fundamental to all scientific and technical progress to question power. Teachers must acquire professional skills to motivate pupils.

Kindness, a good sense of humour, a good personality, deep knowledge, and an excellent education are just a few of the qualities that make someone remarkable.

An excellent instructor never knows when to stop having an impact—his influence lasts forever - William Adams

All educators aspire to be good educators, but what exactly is the myth of a "good teacher"? Who is that? What qualities are they? How do you go about becoming one?

Those who enjoy teaching typically find that teaching positions are both rewarding and fulfilling. Even if I don't think I'm a very good teacher, I am a teacher nonetheless, and I suppose the beginning of good things comes from the fact that most of my pupils genuinely love me.

I was considering what makes a good teacher and how I could become one. Or what traits and attributes ought a competent teacher to have? I, therefore, listed the attributes that I thought were most

1-AMITY AND MILD MANNERS

Being kind and nice to his students is, in my opinion, the most crucial quality that a good teacher may possess. It is advantageous if his pupils feel free to discuss their issues with him without fear of repercussions. Though bizarrely, I believe that kids view their professors as their enemies all the time. They can never be close to one another with this mentality, and aside from that, how many instructors did you like who were aloof, haughty, and unfriendly?

2-A VIRTUOUS CHARACTER

There is nothing doubtful about it—an excellent teacher has a really good personality. Positive teachers constantly draw in their students, which improves understanding and communication and yields positive outcomes in the end. Everyone can have a nice, likeable, presentable, and good personality. Simply put, smell nice, dress correctly, and show a little gentleness and kindness. That's it.

3-EXTENSIVE KNOWLEDGE AND OUTSTANDING INSTRUCTION

A competent teacher's expertise and education are also crucial qualities. "A teacher is only as good as his knowledge is," goes the proverb. Ultimately, what he is doing is carrying out the duties of a teacher. He will never become well-known if he is ignorant about the subject matter he teaches. It is therefore morally required that you only enroll in courses in which you truly excel. If not, it isn't worthwhile.



4-AN EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATOR

An excellent teacher's ability to communicate is one of his most valuable qualities. He/she ought to be an excellent speaker. This quality will be advantageous in several ways.

AS AN ILLUSTRATION:

- His/her ability to communicate will improve and his ability to deliver lectures will improve as well.
- He/she immediately gains more class strength if he is a skilled speaker. A person with a passable speaking voice is highly sought after.
- Good speakers are constantly in short supply in this world.

5-AN EFFECTIVE LISTENER

A competent teacher should not only be an effective communicator but also an even better listener. An old Turkish saying goes, "If speaking is silver, then listening is gold." Keep in mind that a good listener will always have lots of admirers and friends. Someone needs someone who can listen to them too, because they don't want to hear them all the time. A good teacher begins to transform into a great teacher when he begins to cultivate this trait of patience in himself.

6-POSSESSING A GREAT SENSE OF HUMOUR

The trait of having a good sense of humour is another essential feature for an effective teacher to possess. Since they are younger in the mind, it makes sense that they should enjoy themselves more in the classroom. After all, teachers typically mentor the next generation of students. Thus, an effective teacher can maintain the class's discipline in addition to having a good sense of humour and great interpersonal skills.

7-KINDNESS

Educators should be kind, compassionate, courteous, and generous. This is the final but unquestionably most crucial quality for him to possess. Pupils ought to adore him/her; when they do, they treat him/her like an angel. Eventually, they will learn to respect him, accomplish their responsibilities, and do better work.

Finally, I believe that an educator cannot be deemed effective only because they have the attributes listed in this section. Similarly, warning signs do not always indicate a bad teacher—rather, they indicate a behaviour that needs work. Similar to how educators must adapt their instruction to meet the demands of each student, your particular circumstances may call for specific traits and warning signs. The way a variety of personal and professional elements come together and are applied in a classroom makes teachers effective.

Always ..Be nice, gentle, and Vibrant.



A TRUE EDUCATOR AROUSES STUDENTS' CURIOSITY AND MOTIVATES THEM TO PURSUE THEIR GOALS OF LEARNING!!.



An educator with an intense sense of purpose and energy who aspires to have a big impact on the world should be the teacher. An ideal educator would be engrossed in performance marketing and search engine optimization and would operate in a fast-paced, dynamic, data-driven environment.

Teachers play an extremely significant role in society's growth since they are change agents in the process of creation. Since teachers have a significant impact on their students, they must also develop into role models.

He concluded by advising aspiring teachers to not completely give up on their studies. Effective educators impart less knowledge while increasing their students' learning. Since questioning power lies at the core of all scientific and technological advancement, students must cultivate this skill.

Since teachers have been shaping the workforce needed for nation-building, they must constantly learn new things to keep themselves up to speed. While teachers usually don't receive large financial benefits, they can still feel a sense of accomplishment when they see a parent cry with joy or a student suddenly understand a concept.

Teachers bear the responsibility of preparing their students to become professionals. Additionally, teaching can provide an opportunity for personal expression, a wide range of subject matter to study, and a schedule specific to the field.

Teaching enthusiasts emphasize the advantages of working with kids and having a positive impact on their pupils' lives. The summer vacation dates and the opportunity to explore academic interests are two other benefits of teaching. For instance, a physics enthusiast might decide to become a college professor to increase their understanding of the field.

ENCOURAGE PUPILS

To inspire pupils, they need to develop professional abilities. "Educators must transform themselves to stay in the race; otherwise, they will fall behind." The other fundamental traits are effectiveness, professionalism, and student empathy.

A civilization founded on knowledge Rather than creating an information-based society, educators must work to develop a knowledge-based society. Furthermore, kids need to learn how to control their emotions and bounce back from setbacks. She continued, saying that educators ought to value and acknowledge the opinions and thoughts of their students. Teachers have to remember that a free atmosphere to learn is necessary. Opportunities.

A POSITIVE IMPACT

It is beyond the power of educators to positively influence their pupils. Excellent educators have high standards and inspire their pupils to achieve them. Throughout regular instruction, educators support students in realizing their full potential as they work toward excellence. Instructors act as role models as well. By preparing their students for life after school, teachers contribute to society. They set a good example for kids, modelling humility, kindness, respect, patience, and determination. Creative Responsibility Teachers have some creative freedom to teach in the ways that best suit them, even if they still have to follow the curriculum rules that the state and school system have established. When planning and executing their lessons, kids can incorporate their creativity. To make learning more meaningful, they may adjust the lessons and get feedback from their pupils.

UNIQUE SCHEDULE

Teachers usually work nine months of the year, interspersing their work schedule with other holidays. Taking one or two weeks off over the winter and spring holidays is not unheard of. A lunch break and a planning period are incorporated into teachers' schedules, which typically run from 7:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Educators with this kind of schedule have the chance to reflect, refuel, and improve as educators. It is imperative for educators and learners in any classroom that students acquire knowledge about the world. Children attending schools today will become adults living in a multicultural and increasingly linked world.

To prosper and flourish, teachers should ensure that students are aware of cultural norms and variances around the world. So, educators must be updated on current affairs and be a life long learners.. An educator who reads can create future leaders.

DR. JEMI SUDHAKAR, PRINCIPAL, VELAMMAL VIDHYASHRAM, CHENNAI

Education's Ecstasy is Inflaming the Intellectual minds of learners

23 May 2024

The purpose of education is to impart critical and intensive thinking skills. Genuine education aims to develop both character and intelligence. After everything taught in school is forgotten, education is what's left. Education is life itself; it is not a means of preparing for it. According to the sociologist Robert Merton, social institutions like education in schools serve overt and covert purposes.

The apparent functions of those institutions are those that the general public believes they should fulfil. The inadvertent yet recurring unintended benefits have been identified as such. The nature and goals of education. It makes someone appear more refined, cultured, intelligent, and civilized. Education is the only way to create a civilized and socialized community and perfect the individual. A kid or adult can acquire knowledge, experience, skills, and a positive attitude through the methodical process of education. It elevates a person to the status of civilized, polished, cultural, and educated. Education is the only path to a civilized and socialized society. It aims to perfect the individual. Since education is the cure-all for all problems, it is valued highly in every society. It is the secret to unlocking life's many puzzles. The process of waking up to life has been compared to education: · Awakening to life and its mysteries, issues that can be solved, and methods for celebrating the secrets of life.

Awakening to the inter dependencies of all things, the threat to our global village, the ability of humanity to forge new paths, and the barriers ingrained in political, social, and economic systems that keep us from realizing this.

The purpose of education, in its widest meaning, is to support each individual as they work toward being whole. Integrity suggests that all human potentiality bestowed upon them by God would develop peacefully.

The development of the four elements of life—the physical, mental, moral (spiritual), and social—in an integrated way for a life of selfless service is true education.

What education means etymologically Several Latin terms are the etymological source of the word "education."

"Educare" means "to nourish" or "to bring out."

"Educere," which translates as "to draw out" or "to lead out."

"Educatum," which translates to "training" or "act of teaching."

"Educatus," which translates to "to rear, bring up, educate."

"ēducātiō," which translates to "a rearing, a bringing up, and a breeding."

Education is occasionally referred to by the Greek word "pedagogy".



From the Sanskrit verbal root "shas," which means "to discipline," "to control," "to instruct," and "to teach," comes the most often-used Indian word, "Shiksha." Similar to this, the Sanskrit verbal root "vid," which means "to know," is the source of the term "vidya." Thus, the subject of knowledge is Vidya. This demonstrates that in India, teaching knowledge and shaping the mind were of utmost importance. The word education originally meant "the raising of children," but it also meant "the training of animals" in the 1500s. Education these days has evolved to mean either "teaching" or "the process of acquiring knowledge," while there are undoubtedly some educators who feel more like animal trainers than educators. The goal of education is to help students develop their unique spirituality as well as valuable personality. The fullest possible development of the person as a member of society can only be the ultimate goal of education. Let education be the personal fire that consumes the fuel of society.

I believe firmly that moral goals should take precedence over the subject matter of intellectual education. The goal of intellectual education is to establish specific habits in the mind. These are the habits that come from discipline and exercise. Hence Educators. should focus on the two main areas of intellectualism in education which are:

1. Emphasis on Knowledge and Expertise: Because, intellectualism advocates for the pursuit of intellectual development and the acquisition of deep understanding in various fields.
2. Critical Thinking: Because intellectualism promotes reasoned analysis and critical thinking.

Since education is the act of instructing the mind to think, not just memorizing facts.

**Dr Jemi Sudhakar, Principal,
Velammal Vidyashram, Chennai**

Transformative Lessons from Lord Buddha: Shaping Education on Buddha Poornima

23 May 2024

Buddha Poornima, also known as Vesak, marks the birth, enlightenment, and death of Siddhartha Gautama, the Buddha. As we celebrate this significant event, it is fitting to reflect on the educational implications of Lord Buddha's teachings, which continue to offer profound insights for contemporary education systems around the world.

1. Emphasis on Self-Discovery and Critical Thinking

Central to Buddha's teachings is the concept of self-discovery. The Buddha encouraged his followers to question everything, even his own teachings, advocating for a critical approach to learning. This principle is vital in modern education, where fostering critical thinking skills is crucial. Encouraging students to question, analyze, and draw their own conclusions can lead to a deeper and more meaningful understanding of the subject matter.

2. Holistic Development

The Buddha's path emphasizes the development of the whole person—intellectually, emotionally, and ethically. In education, this translates to a focus on holistic development. Schools and universities are increasingly recognizing the importance of nurturing emotional intelligence and ethical values alongside academic skills. Incorporating mindfulness practices, inspired by Buddhist meditation, can help students manage stress, improve concentration, and develop empathy.

3. The Middle Way: Balance in Education

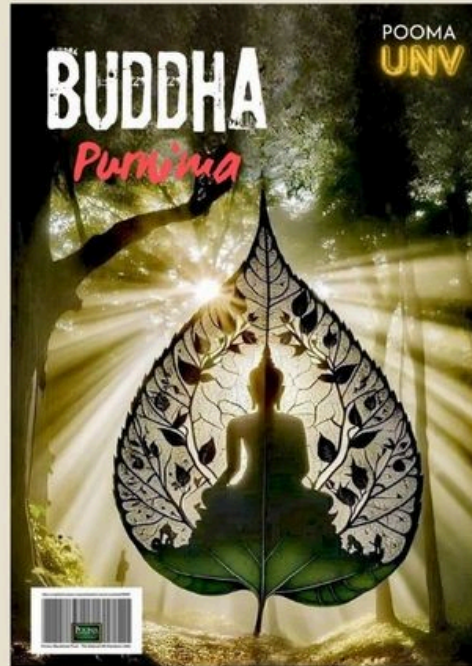
The Middle Way, one of Buddha's core teachings, advocates for a balanced approach to life. In education, this can be interpreted as a balanced curriculum that does not overly stress academic achievements at the expense of other important life skills and experiences. Encouraging extracurricular activities, physical education, and arts alongside traditional academics ensures that students develop diverse skills and interests.

4. Compassion and Ethical Conduct

Buddha's teachings emphasize compassion and ethical conduct, which are essential components of character education. Educators can integrate these values into the curriculum through community service projects, ethical discussions, and creating a classroom environment that promotes kindness and respect. Teaching students to act ethically and compassionately helps in building a more empathetic and responsible society.

5. Mindfulness and Mental Well-being

Mindfulness, derived from Buddhist meditation practices, has gained significant recognition in educational settings. Teaching mindfulness techniques can help students develop better focus, reduce anxiety, and enhance overall mental well-being. Schools that incorporate mindfulness programs report improved behavior, reduced bullying, and enhanced academic performance among students.



6. The Impermanence of Knowledge

Buddha taught the concept of impermanence, which can be applied to the ever-evolving nature of knowledge. In today's fast-paced world, what is considered current and relevant knowledge can change rapidly. Educators must teach students adaptability, the ability to learn continuously, and the skills to navigate through constant change. Encouraging lifelong learning is essential in preparing students for future challenges.

7. Education for Liberation

Finally, Buddha's journey was one of liberation from ignorance and suffering. Education should be viewed as a means of liberating individuals from the constraints of ignorance, empowering them to achieve their full potential. This aligns with the broader goals of education to promote social justice, equality, and personal fulfillment.

Conclusion

On the eve of Buddha Poornima, reflecting on the educational implications of Lord Buddha's teachings provides valuable insights into creating a more balanced, compassionate, and effective educational system. By integrating principles of self-discovery, holistic development, balance, compassion, mindfulness, adaptability, and liberation, educators can cultivate environments where students not only excel academically but also grow as thoughtful, ethical, and well-rounded individuals.

About the writer: Dr Ravi Kumar L P, CEO and Senior Principal, Royale Apollo International School, Unit 2, Hassan city, Karnataka state

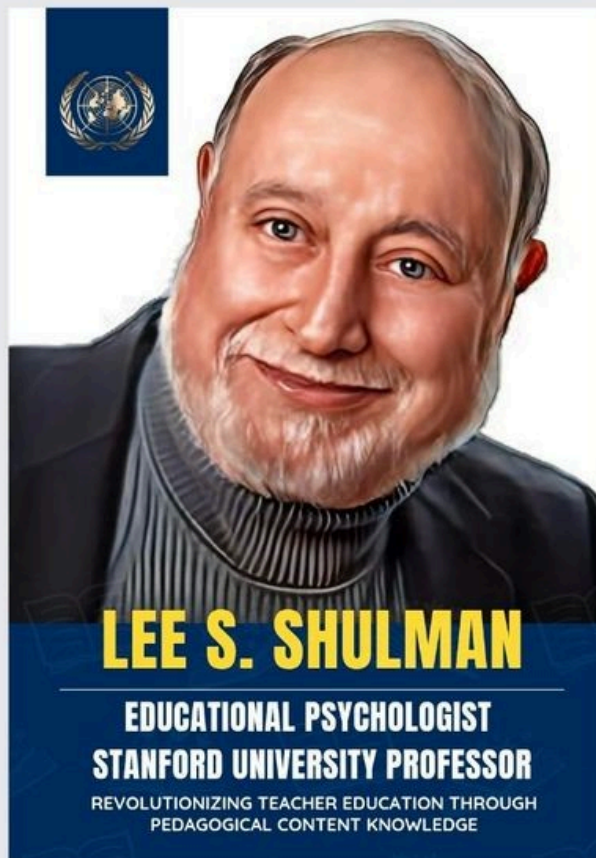
LEE S. SHULMAN: REVOLUTIONIZING TEACHER EDUCATION THROUGH PEDAGOGICAL CONTENT KNOWLEDGE

WHO IS LEE S. SHULMAN?

Lee S. Shulman, born on September 28, 1938, is an esteemed educational psychologist whose work has profoundly influenced education, particularly in teaching, teacher education, and the scholarship of teaching and learning. After earning his B.A. in Philosophy (1959) and Ph.D. in Educational Psychology (1963) from the University of Chicago, Shulman began his academic career at Michigan State University (MSU). There, he conducted influential research on medical education, informing his later ideas on teacher knowledge. In 1982, he joined Stanford University, where he further developed his groundbreaking theories on teacher education.

Shulman introduced the concept of Pedagogical Content Knowledge (PCK) in the mid-1980s, highlighting the blend of content and pedagogy required for effective teaching. He also identified seven categories of teacher knowledge: content knowledge, general pedagogical knowledge, curricular knowledge, PCK, knowledge of learners, knowledge of educational contexts, and knowledge of educational ends, purposes, and values. These frameworks have become foundational in teacher education.

From 1997 to 2008, Shulman served as President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, promoting the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning (SoTL) and advocating for teaching as a scholarly activity. His contributions have earned him numerous awards, including the E. L. Thorndike Award (1995) and the Grawemeyer Award in Education (2006). Shulman's extensive publications and leadership have shaped curricula, professional development, and educational research worldwide, leaving a lasting legacy in the academic community.



WHAT IS THE SHULMAN'S SEVEN CATEGORIES OF TEACHER KNOWLEDGE

1. **CONTENT KNOWLEDGE:** Understanding the subject matter thoroughly, including facts, concepts, theories, and principles. This knowledge allows teachers to present information accurately and answer students' questions confidently.

2. **PEDAGOGICAL CONTENT KNOWLEDGE:** Knowing how to teach the specific subject matter. This involves understanding the most effective ways to present content, anticipating common misconceptions, and knowing strategies that can help students grasp difficult concepts.

3. **CURRICULAR KNOWLEDGE:** Awareness of the curriculum and the materials available for teaching a particular subject. This includes knowledge of the programs, textbooks, and other resources that can be used, as well as understanding how the curriculum is organized and sequenced.

4. **PEDAGOGICAL KNOWLEDGE:** General principles and strategies of classroom management and organization that apply across subjects. This includes understanding how to create an effective learning environment, use various teaching methods, and engage students in learning.

5. **KNOWLEDGE OF LEARNERS AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS:** Understanding the developmental stages of learners, their prior knowledge, interests, and the diversity in their learning styles. This knowledge helps teachers to tailor their instruction to meet the needs of all students.

6. **KNOWLEDGE OF EDUCATIONAL CONTEXTS:** Awareness of the larger context in which teaching and learning take place. This includes knowledge of the school community, district policies, state regulations, and the socio-cultural dynamics that influence education.

7. **KNOWLEDGE OF EDUCATIONAL ENDS, PURPOSES, AND VALUES:** Understanding the broader goals of education, such as fostering critical thinking, promoting social justice, and preparing students for civic participation. This involves having a vision for what education should achieve and being committed to the moral and ethical responsibilities of teaching.

HOW TO APPLY SHULMAN'S CATEGORIES?

- **PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT:** Engage in continuous professional development to enhance your content knowledge and pedagogical skills.
- **COLLABORATION:** Work with colleagues to share resources, strategies, and insights about the curriculum and effective teaching practices.
- **STUDENT-CENTERED APPROACH:** Always consider the needs, interests, and backgrounds of your students when planning and delivering instruction.
- **RESOURCE UTILIZATION:** Make the most of available resources, including technology, to support and enrich your teaching.
- **REFLECTIVE PRACTICE:** Regularly reflect on your teaching practices and seek feedback from students and peers to improve your effectiveness.
- **COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:** Build strong connections with the school community, including parents, to create a supportive learning environment.
- **ETHICAL TEACHING:** Uphold the values and purposes of education by promoting equity, inclusion, and respect in your classroom.

WAY TO APPLY SHULMAN'S CATEGORIES FOR VARIOUS SUBJECTS?

Subject: **MATHS**

- **Content Knowledge:** Algebraic formulas, geometric theorems, statistical methods.
- **Pedagogical Content Knowledge:** Clarifying abstract concepts like variables with concrete examples.
- **Curricular Knowledge:** Sequence of courses, effective textbooks, and materials.
- **Pedagogical Knowledge:** Using manipulatives and visual aids for complex concepts.
- **Knowledge of Learners:** Differentiating instruction for numerical reasoning skills.
- **Knowledge of Educational Contexts:** Integrating cross-disciplinary STEM projects.
- **Educational Ends, Purposes, Values:** Promoting logical reasoning and problem-solving skills.

Subject: **HISTORY**

- **Content Knowledge:** Significant events, dates, figures.
- **Pedagogical Content Knowledge:** Correcting misconceptions with timelines and primary sources.
- **Curricular Knowledge:** Historical periods, resources like documentaries and archives.
- **Pedagogical Knowledge:** Project-based learning and debates.
- **Knowledge of Learners:** Encouraging respectful discourse based on diverse perspectives.
- **Knowledge of Educational Contexts:** Understanding the community's historical background.
- **Educational Ends, Purposes, Values:** Fostering critical thinking about historical events.

Subject: **SCIENCE**

- **Content Knowledge:** Principles of biology, chemistry, physics.
- **Pedagogical Content Knowledge:** Making scientific methods tangible through experiments.
- **Curricular Knowledge:** Scope and sequence of topics, lab equipment, and simulations.
- **Pedagogical Knowledge:** Inquiry-based learning and hands-on experiments.
- **Knowledge of Learners:** Balancing theoretical and practical applications.
- **Knowledge of Educational Contexts:** Utilizing school resources for science fairs and clubs.
- **Educational Ends, Purposes, Values:** Encouraging inquiry and scientific literacy for informed decisions.

Subject: **ENGLISH**

- **Content Knowledge:** Literary devices, grammar, major works of literature.
- **Pedagogical Content Knowledge:** Deepening understanding of literary analysis through guided discussions.
- **Curricular Knowledge:** Prescribed literary works and multimedia resources.
- **Pedagogical Knowledge:** Group discussions and peer reviews for writing and comprehension.
- **Knowledge of Learners:** Catering to different reading levels and interests with varied texts.
- **Knowledge of Educational Contexts:** Leveraging school library resources and local literary events.
- **Educational Ends, Purposes, Values:** Cultivating empathy and communication skills through diverse literature.



**Prepared by – Noor Ul Huda,
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HAMEEDIAH BOYS HSS, KILAKARAI

BACK TO SCHOOL



JANAB. S. ANEES AHMAD

SCHOOL
CORRESPONDENT

BACK TO SCHOOL AWARENESS RECORD IN RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT, KILAKARAI

Dear Students and Parents,

We, at Hameediah Boys Higher Secondary School, have taken the initiative to create awareness about the importance of returning to school in the Ramanathapuram district and its surrounding areas. We believe that the 'back to school' awareness campaign serves as the foundation for positive social change.

It is our collective responsibility as a society to guide our children and youth, especially considering the recent involvement of some minors in criminal incidents, jeopardizing their future. We aim to emphasize the significance of education and steer students away from potential pitfalls. By instilling discipline and providing a conducive learning environment, we can significantly reduce the likelihood of students making detrimental choices.

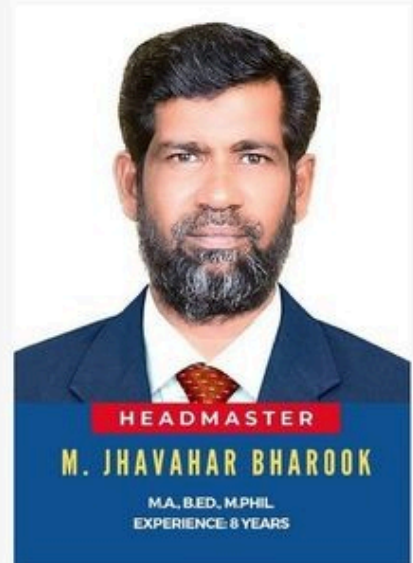
We are steadfast in our commitment to supporting the education of all students, regardless of economic barriers. It is crucial to engage with students who have dropped out of school, along with their parents, to underscore the indispensable value of education. We must enlighten them about the long-term consequences of neglecting their education, including the restrictions it imposes on their future prospects, such as government or foreign employment opportunities.

Furthermore, we advocate for channeling energy and passion into constructive activities such as sports, emphasizing that success in any endeavor is only achievable through purposeful dedication. By setting clear life goals and diligently working towards them, we can realize our aspirations.

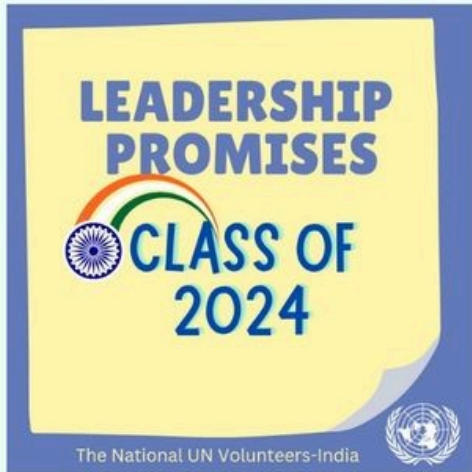
It is paramount to learn to manage and channel emotions constructively, and to resolve conflicts in adherence to the law. It is our belief that helping individuals navigate life's challenges in a legal and ethical manner is pivotal to their success.

In conclusion, we are determined to foster an environment that cultivates holistic growth and the pursuit of knowledge. We invite all students and parents to join us in this crucial endeavor of nurturing a generation of responsible and educated individuals.

We appreciate your attention to these critical issues and look forward to your active participation in our collective efforts.



23 MAY 2024



We, UNV Leaders and affiliated leaders of our organization, would like to,

1. LEAD BY EXAMPLE

- a)-We embrace the responsibility of the leadership role with energy, conviction and pride, and thereby act as role models.
- b)-We live our values of respect, honesty, reliability and fairness every day and hold each other accountable for these.
- c)-We engage with our staff with respect, as equals, appreciating each individual and ensuring that we express this with genuine care.
- d)-We seek opportunities for personal dialogue and consider excellent communication to be a cornerstone of leading with impact.
- e)-We encourage our staff to give us feedback on our performance, and constantly strive for personal improvement and development.
- f)-We always act authentically, out of conviction and implement our commitments in a consequent manner (walk the talk)!
- g)-We constantly seek "engineering excellence" and look to inspire our staff and clients.



<https://unglobalcompact.org/participation/report/cop/detail/80881>



Pooma Educational Trust - The National UN Volunteers-India

2-TRUST AND EMPOWERMENT

a)-We value the capabilities of our staff and welcome their eagerness to learn and excel, By individually challenging and supporting our staff, we empower them to develop their full potential.

b)-We are coaches to our staff, and ensure that each individual has the information and support they need to excel.

c)-We encourage our staff to assume accountability for their actions, in accordance with their ability and expertise, ensuring that they understand the importance of their individual contribution to the organisation's success.

d)-We create conditions which allow our staff to motivate themselves. This includes challenging and meaningful activities, sufficient information and transparency, a good working atmosphere, a professional workplace environment as well as performance-based remuneration.

3-SUCCESS AND EXCELLENCE AS ONE

a)-Whether within an institution or between Institutions, we collaborate as one team and in partnership, to ensure long-term success and our excellent reputation

b)-We respect different cultures and act accordingly, with due care.

c)-We identify problems, mistakes and conflicts at an early stage and address them openly, and with the necessary social competence, supporting each other to find constructive solutions, and to learn lessons for the future.

d)-We give regular feedback, in the form of constructive dialogue, directly with those concerned. For special commitment and achievements we express our appreciation.

e)-When expressing criticism about the company or representatives, we do so only amongst our peers or our managers in a suitable situation, but not amongst staff.

f)-We actively strive for sustainable economic success, by constantly improving efficiency and effectiveness.

4-BUILDING THE FUTURE

a)-We fully support our clients in their pursuit of success. In doing so, we strive to build solid, lasting relationships, founded on mutual trust.

b)-We focus on change, future challenges and opportunities, remaining confident, curious, agile and flexible, and we never stop learning.

c)-We embrace innovations as opportunities, and push boundaries in order to grow personally and improve our competitiveness.

d)-We actively communicate our vision and strategy, discussing and explaining a clear and tangible path towards an inspiring future.

e)-Success is not measured purely on the basis of economic results, but also by the contribution we make to sustainably improving quality of life.

UNV Team

DEVELOPING 21ST-CENTURY SKILLS

A BLUEPRINT FOR FUTURE-READY STUDENTS

In today's fast-paced world, preparing students with 21st-century skills is essential for their future success. The skills critical thinking, creativity, collaboration, communication, technological literacy and global awareness are crucial for navigating modern challenges and opportunities.

● Critical Thinking involves analyzing information and solving problems creatively. Encourage inquiry-based learning to develop this ability.

● Creativity is about innovative thinking and problem-solving. Foster it through interdisciplinary projects and a culture of curiosity.

● Collaboration is the key in a connected world. Promote teamwork through group projects and peer learning.

● Communication skills are fundamental. Focus on enhancing students' written, verbal, and digital communication abilities.

● Technological Literacy is vital as technology transforms industries. Integrate digital tools into the curriculum and teach digital citizenship.

● Global Awareness helps students appreciate diverse cultures and perspectives. Encourage multicultural education and international collaborations.

To cultivate these skills, educators must adopt innovative teaching strategies and create an engaging learning environment. Project-based learning, experiential education and the integration of technology are powerful approaches. Moreover, fostering a growth mindset where students view challenges as opportunities for learning is pivotal.

In conclusion, developing 21st century skills is about preparing students for a dynamic and uncertain future. By focusing on critical thinking, creativity, collaboration, communication, technological literacy and global awareness, educators can create a blueprint for future-ready students. This holistic approach not only enhances academic performance but also equips students with the skills needed to thrive in the ever changing landscape of the 21st century.

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<https://unglobalcompact.org/what-is-gc/participants/80881-Pooma-Educational-Trust>

THE PRICELESS JEWEL IS PEACE OF MIND

DR JEMI SUDHAKAR - PRINCIPAL, VELAMMAL VIDYASHRAM

One thing that gives you gravitas is peace of mind, which enhances your decision-making, emotional intelligence, confidence, and, most importantly, integrity. This integrity comes from the entirety of you. While obtaining money is a necessary goal in life, maintaining your peace of mind is much more important.



Peace of mind is the ultimate form of prosperity in this world. Accepting who you are—limitations, weaknesses, and insecurities included—is the first step towards finding inner peace. To be content with what one has while attempting to rise above the trivial barriers of prejudice and hostility is also necessary.



Why It's Important to Have Peace In Your Life?

It appears that peace decreases as civilisation progresses. Everywhere you look, the sound is present. Those lazy days spent contemplating life while reclining beneath a tree are long gone. There are advertisements everywhere: drama to enjoy, gossip to hear and share, Facebook status updates to update, Twitter feeds to read, and videos to take and post on YouTube. Both tangible and metaphorical noise seem to be constantly bombarding us.

You typically make poor decisions, which leads to even more chaos in your life and no serenity. As a result, you keep making poor decisions, and the cycle keeps going downhill. Peace in your life allows you to see, think clearly, plan, act clearly, and clearly understand the repercussions of your actions. The cycle then continues as you choose what to do next. Everything is tainted by unrest. Excess seems to be the main offender that robs us of our peace.

We have too many possessions that need to be used, cleaned, insured, mended, maintained, and so on. We have too many people in our life to handle. Too much to accomplish.

I'd like to share ten of my personal best recommendations for achieving greater serenity and tranquillity in daily life with you today. Decide on boundaries. Look for a method of relaxation that suits you well. Refrain from exaggerating small issues. Reverse your speed. Sort things out in your life and your head. Employ a simple workstation.

Folks, peace of mind is a treasure that is beyond financial purchase. Our journey is guided by that sense of harmony and clarity. We help others around us as well as ourselves when we impart our knowledge and speak up when our silence is broken by our words.

