



WELCOME - 3 SEMESTER

OBERLO

“ Keep your face always toward the
sunshine - and shadows will fall behind
you. ”

Walt Whitman



Early Childhood Development



SEMESTER- 3

MED-301

**Early Childhood Care And Education
And Elementary Education**

**बालसंगोपन शिक्षण आणि शिक्षण
आणि प्राथमिक शिक्षण**



Unit --1

Early childhood Education : Concepts

- 1.1 Concepts ,Scope and Significance of Early Childhood Education**
- 1.2 Institution of Early childhood Care Education**
- 1.3 Curriculum for young Children**
- 1.4 Program For Early Childhood Care Education – Planning methods of teaching ,Activities ,Evaluation**
- 1.5 Technology Research ,Assessment ,Early Intervention and Ethics in Early Childhood Care Education**
- 1.6 Inclusive care & Education –Philosophy , Children with special needs, classroom practices.**

Unit --1



Early Childhood Education : Concepts And Issues

1.1 बालसंगोपन शिक्षण , शिक्षणाच्या संकल्पना, कार्यक्षेत्र
आणि महत्त्व

1.2 बालसंगोपन शिक्षणाच्या संस्था
1.3 युवक मुलांसाठी अभ्यासक्रम

1.4 बालसंगोपन शिक्षणासाठी कार्यक्रम - अध्यापनाच्या योजना
पद्धती, उपक्रम, मूल्यमापन

1.5 बालसंगोपन शिक्षणाकरिता कार्यक्रम - अध्यापनाचे
नियोजन आणि पद्धती , कृती कार्यक्रम

1.6. सर्वसमावेशक शिक्षण - तत्त्वज्ञान, विशेष गरजा असलेली
मुले, वर्गसराव .

What is the Early Childhood Education?



- Early childhood education consists of activities and/or experiences that are intended to effect developmental changes in children prior to their entry into elementary school (Encyclopedia of Children's Health, 2012) .

Early childhood education is essential in preparing all children to be constant learners – this sets the tone for success in all aspects of future life.



Childhood Education –



Russoué , Montesory , Rassel, Neel – Naturalistic To help the child for development as a rule of Nature .

James , John Due, Peers Philosopher--- Adjust & cooperate with Nature & social atmosphere

Lock– Some thoughts concerning Education – good qualities – its aim

Early Childhood Education : Meaning

Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) in the Indian context is generally defined as the care and education of children from birth to eight years



Characteristics of Children at the ECE Stages

1. Every Child is Unique . एकमेव द्वितीय
2. Heredity ,Atmosphere ,Environment & nature आनुवंशिकता, वातावरण, पर्यावरण, वातावरण आणि निसर्ग
3. Learn by imitation अनुकरणाने शिकणे
4. Like repetition पुनरावृत्ती आवडते
5. Curiosity & Eagerness उत्सुकता आणि उत्साह
6. Attention span is very short कमी कालावधी लक्ष असते .
7. Self centered स्व -केंद्रित असतात
8. Very active & energetic कृतीशील आणि उत्साही
9. Use opportunity संधीचा उपयोग
10. Learn own way स्व पद्धतीने शिकतात .



Principles through UNESCF---

1. ECE—बालसंगोपन शिक्षण
2. Equality of Education – शिक्षणातील समानता
3. Increase quality in primary & secondary school प्राथमिक आणि माध्यमिक शिक्षण यातील गुणवत्ता उंचावणे
4. Equality in Education शिक्षणात समानता
5. Disaster management आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन



Objectives Of Pre School Education



- Development of motor skill कारक कौशल्याचा विकास
- Development and coordination of the muscles स्नायूंचा विकास आणि समन्वय
- Training the hygiene and healthy habits स्वच्छता आणि निरोगी सवयींचे प्रशिक्षण
- Learning to share things .learning the social manners and etiquettes . गोष्टी सामायिक करणे शिकणे. सामाजिक शिष्टाचार आणि शिष्टाचार शिकणे.
- Learning to express , understand and control one's feelings . एखाद्याच्या भावना व्यक्त करणे, समजून घेणे आणि नियंत्रित करणे शिकणे.



Objectives Of Pre School Education

Stimulating the child's curiosity about his environment and satisfy it. मुलाच्या त्याच्या पर्यावरणाबद्दल कुतूहल वाढवणे आणि त्याचे समाधान करणे.

Learning concept relating to numbers. संख्यांशी संबंधित शिकण्याची संकल्पना.

Developing the vocabulary . शब्दसंग्रह विकसित करणे.

Expressing the creative expression . सर्जनशील अभिव्यक्ती व्यक्त करणे.

Developing the school readiness . शाळेची तयारी विकसित करणे.



Objectives Of Pre School Education

- Developing the self reliance . स्वावलंबन विकसित करणे.
- Encouraging children to participating in conversational activities . मुलांना संभाषणात्मक क्रियाकलापांमध्ये सहभागी होण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहित करणे.
- To develop competency in their views and feelings spontaneously. त्यांच्या मतांमध्ये आणि भावनांमध्ये उत्स्फूर्तपणे क्षमता विकसित करणे.
- To encourage aesthetic appreciation सौंदर्यात्मक कौतुकाला प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी
- To develop emotional maturity भावनिक परिपक्वता विकसित करणे



Scope of Early childhood & Education प्रारंभिक बालपण आणि शिक्षणाची व्याप्ती

1. 3-5 years , Development –3-5 वर्षे, विकास-
2. Nursery, kindergarten, Montessori, pre primary Education - verity of names नर्सरी, बालवाडी, मॉन्टेसरी, पूर्व प्राथमिक शिक्षण -
3. Its non –compulsory ते अनिवार्य नाही
4. Holistic nature of child development- nutrition , health ,social, mental physical, moral emotional मुलांच्या विकासाचे समग्र स्वरूप- पोषण, आरोग्य, सामाजिक, मानसिक शारीरिक, नैतिक भावनिक
5. Supports universalization of primary Education प्राथमिक शिक्षणाच्या सार्वत्रिककरणाला समर्थन देते
7. Running by private agencies & church खाजगी एजन्सी आणि चर्चद्वारे चालते.



Significance of Early Childhood Education

- A. Variety of services सेवांची विविधता
- B. Brain Development is highest During the first four year of life आयुष्याच्या पहिल्या चार वर्षांमध्ये मेंदूचा विकास सर्वाधिक असतो
- C. Structure is Vital for the Youngest pre Schooler सर्वात लहान प्री स्कूलसाठी रचना महत्वाची आहे
- D. Social skills to learn सामाजिक कौशल्ये शिकण्यासाठी
- E. Academic Emphasis more than in past years मागील वर्षांच्या तुलनेत शैक्षणिक भर.
- F. Needed space gives parents आवश्यक जागा(मोकळा अवधी) पालकांना देते
- G. All round development सर्वांगीण विकास



Social welfare Board of Programme सामाजिक कल्याण मंडळ कार्यक्रम

- a) Play Activities उपक्रम खेळ
- b) Physical training including simple exercise ,dance & Music साधे व्यायाम, नृत्य आणि संगीतासह शारीरिक प्रशिक्षण
- c) Manual activities हस्तलिखित उपक्रम
- d) Using natural objects नैसर्गिक वस्तू वापरणे
- e) Artistic activities & Handwork कलात्मक उपक्रम आणि हातकाम
- f) Self service स्वः सेवा



1.2 Organization of different Pre school Centers विविध पूर्व शाळा केंद्रांची संघटना

1. Anganwadi अंगणवाडी
2. Blawadi बालवाडी
3. Day care पाळणाघर
4. Kindergarten बालवाडी /किंडरगार्टन
5. Montessori मॉन्टेसरी
6. Play centers खेळ केंद्रे



1.3 Curriculum at Pre primary school stage – 1.3 पूर्व प्राथमिक शाळेतील अभ्यासक्रम -

1. Physical skill शारीरिक कौशल्य
2. Social skill सामाजिक कौशल्य
3. Social skill सामाजिक कौशल्य
4. constructive skill रचनात्मक कौशल्य
5. Play skill खेळण्याचे कौशल्य
6. Moral skill नैतिक कौशल्य
7. Skill to use symbols such as language skill भाषा कौशल्य यासारखी चिन्हे वापरण्याचे कौशल्य





1.2

Organization of different Pre school Centers

पूर्व प्राथमिक केंद्रांच्या विविध संघटना



Aganwadi-अंगणवाडी-

- Aganwadi is type of rural and child center in India अंगणवाडी हे भारतातील ग्रामीण आणि बाल केंद्राचे प्रकार आहेत
- They were started by the Indian government in 1975 as a part of the Integrated – child hunger and malnutrition . ते भारत सरकारने 1975 मध्ये एकात्मिक - बाल भूक आणि कुपोषणाचा भाग म्हणून सुरू केले होते.
- Aganwadi means “ COUNTRY CENTRE ” in Indian language. भारतीय भाषेत अगणवाडी म्हणजे "देश केंद्र".

A typical Aganwadi Centre provides basic health care in Indian village.
एक सामान्य अंगणवाडी केंद्र भारतीय गावात मूलभूत आरोग्य सेवा पुरवते.

It is part of the Indian Public Health care system
हा भारतीय सार्वजनिक आरोग्य सेवा प्रणालीचा एक भाग आहे



Aganwadi-

- Basic health care activities include contraceptive counseling and supply ,nutrition education and activities
- मूलभूत आरोग्य सेवा उपक्रमांमध्ये गर्भनिरोधक समुपदेशन आणि पुरवठा, पोषण शिक्षण आणि उपक्रम यांचा समावेश आहे
- These centers provides supplementary nutrition ,non- formal pre-school education, nutrition and immunization ,health check –up
- ही केंद्रे पूरक पोषण, अनौपचारिक पूर्व-शालेय शिक्षण, पोषण आणि लसीकरण, आरोग्य तपासणी प्रदान करते.



Supervision ---पर्यवेक्षण

1. Every 40-65 Aganwadi workers are supervised by one Mukhya sevika . They provide on Job training . प्रत्येक 40-65 अंगणवाडी सेविकांवर एक मुख सेविका देखरेख करते. ते नोकरीचे प्रशिक्षण देतात.
2. The mukhya sevika then reports to the child development project officer (CDPO) मुख्य सेविका नंतर बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (सीडीपीओ) ला अहवाल देते
3. Demonstrate the effective methods , for example ,in providing the health and nutrition education to mothers ,and maintain the statistics of Aganwadi and workers to determine what can be improved .
प्रभावी पद्धतींचे प्रात्यक्षिक करा, उदाहरणार्थ, मातांना आरोग्य आणि पोषण शिक्षण देण्यासाठी, आणि काय सुधारित करता येईल हे ठरवण्यासाठी अंगणवाडी आणि कामगारांची आकडेवारी कायम ठेवा.

Guide the Aganwadi workers in assessing the age and weight of children . मुलांच्या वयाचे आणि वजनाचे आकलन करण्यासाठी अंगणवाडी सेविकांना मार्गदर्शन करा.



Benefits---फायदे ---

- India is country suffering from overpopulation , mal nourishment ,poverty and high infant mortality rates भारत हा असा देश आहे जिथे जास्त लोकसंख्या, कुपोषण, दारिद्र्य आणि उच्च शिशु नैतिकता दर आहेत
- In many ways an Aganwadi workers is better equipped than a physician in reaching out to the rural population ग्रामीण लोकसंख्येपर्यंत पोहचण्यासाठी डॉक्टरांपेक्षा अनेक प्रकारे अंगणवाडी कर्मचारी अधिक सुसज्ज आहेत
- Aganwadi workers are nit as skilled or qualified as professionals they have better social skill ,thus making it easier to interact with the people . अंगणवाडी सेविका कुशल आहेत किंवा व्यावसायिक म्हणून पात्र आहेत त्यांच्याकडे चांगले सामाजिक कौशल्य आहे, त्यामुळे लोकांशी संवाद साधणे सोपे होते.
- Aganwadi workers are well aware of the ways of people ,are comfortable with the language ,known the rural folk personality
- अंगणवाडी सेवकांना लोकांचे मार्ग चांगले माहीत आहेत, भाषेला सोयीस्कर आहेत, ग्रामीण लोक व्यक्तिमत्त्व ओळखले जाते





Balwadi===

Balwadi is rural pre –primary school run economically and scientifically and using as many educational aids as possible

बालवाडी ही ग्रामीण पूर्व प्राथमिक शाळा आहे जी आर्थिक आणि वैज्ञानिकदृष्ट्या चालविली जाते आणि शक्य तितक्या शैक्षणिक सहाय्यांचा वापर करते

The purpose of balwadis is to provide a child facilities for physical and mental growth at school and at home. Thousands of balwadis have been set up all over India by government and non-government agencies.

बालवाडीचा हेतू शाळेत आणि घरी मुलांच्या शारीरिक आणि मानसिक वाढीसाठी सुविधा पुरवणे हा आहे. शासकीय आणि अशासकीय संस्थांनी संपूर्ण भारतात हजारो बालवाड्या उभारल्या आहेत.



Balwadi===

Meaning –

- It is a kindergarten programme for children in the group of 3 to 6 years
- 3 ते 6 वयोगटातील मुलांसाठी हा बालवाडी कार्यक्रम आहे
- It helps in identify children who are ready for school admission and prepares them for schooling
- हे शाळेत प्रवेश घेण्यास तयार असलेल्या मुलांना ओळखण्यास मदत करते आणि त्यांना शालेय शिक्षणासाठी तयार करते
- Balwadi is one of the four major programs of Door step school
- बालवाडी हा डोर स्टेप स्कूलच्या चार प्रमुख कार्यक्रमांपैकी एक आहे





Talk outline

- *Who we are?*
- *What we do?*
- *How can you help?*



Mission

- *Education*
- *Healthcare*
- *Training*



Through Child Development Centre

Balwadi Nutrition Programme

- Balwadi Nutrition Programme was started in 1970 under the department of social welfare
- Beneficiary group was preschool childrens of 3-6years of age
- 300kcal of energy and 10gm protein was provided per day to pre school childrens under this program
- Programme was quite famous in villages



Objectives of Balwadi are -----

- ✓ Education must be culturally applicable शिक्षण सांस्कृतिकदृष्ट्या लागू असले पाहिजे
- ✓ Development of local language स्थानिक भाषेचा विकास
- ✓ Its provision for work experience –1) population education 2)science education 3) yoga education कामाच्या अनुभवासाठी त्याची तरतूद - 1) लोकसंख्या शिक्षण 2) विज्ञान शिक्षण 3) योग शिक्षण
- ✓ Survival, health, Nutrition जगणे, आरोग्य, पोषण
- ✓ Protection – create protective atmosphere संरक्षण - संरक्षणात्मक वातावरण तयार करा
- ✓ Participation - aware of their rights सहभाग - त्यांच्या अधिकारांची जाणीव

The village community manages the centers and provides a room and land for it



- ✓ To improve nutritional and health status of children in the age group of 0 to 6 year. 0 ते 6 वयोगटातील मुलांचे पोषण आणि आरोग्य स्थिती सुधारणे.
- ✓ To lay the foundation for proper psychological physical and social development of the child. घालणे. मुलाच्या योग्य मानसिक शारीरिक आणि सामाजिक विकासासाठी पाया
- ✓ To reduce the incidence of mortality morbidity , malnutrition and school dropout. मृत्युदर, रुग्णता, कुपोषण आणि शाळा सोडण्याचे प्रमाण कमी करण्यासाठी.
- ✓ To achieve Coordination of policy and implementation in various departments to promote the child development. मुलांच्या विकासाला चालना देण्यासाठी विविध विभागांमध्ये धोरण आणि अंमलबजावणीचे समन्वय साधणे.
- ✓ To enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.
- ✓ योग्य पोषण आणि आरोग्य शिक्षणाद्वारे मुलाचे सामान्य आरोग्य आणि पौष्टिक गरजा पाहण्याची आईची क्षमता वाढवणे.





Activities----

□ 1)Preparation for what's ahead
पुढे काय आहे याची तयारी

- Balwadi programme is prepared for formal Education बालवाडी कार्यक्रम औपचारिक शिक्षणासाठी तयार केला जातो
- Regular attendance for 2 years
- 2 वर्षे नियमित उपस्थिती

□ 2) Informal learning process
colour ,shapes , alphabets , rhymes ,number
अनौपचारिक शिक्षण प्रक्रिया रंग, आकार, वर्णमाला, यमक,
संख्या



- ❑ They also learn the value and social skills. ते मूल्य आणि सामाजिक कौशल्ये देखील शिकतात.
- ❑ The children are known to perform better in mathematics later in school. मुले शाळेत नंतर गणितामध्ये चांगली कामगिरी करतात.
- ❑ Special program. विशेष कार्यक्रम.
- ❑ Children learn about culture by celebrating various festivals. मुले विविध सण साजरे करून संस्कृतीबद्दल शिकतात.
- ❑ They also enjoy picnic and other events. ते पिकनिक आणि इतर कार्याक्रमांचाही आनंद घेतात.





- There are around 5641 Balwadis throughout the country benefiting 2.25 lakh children.





What is Montessori ?




Who's the founder?

For the first time, in 1909, Maria Montessori (1870-1952), Italian physician and medical doctor introduced the new teaching method.

Montessori belief that many of the problem children she was working with were educational rather than medical.

In examining children, she felt that children were not achieving their potential, because education was not based upon science.





What is the idea behind the Montessori approach to the education of children?

Montessori is an approach to the education of children. It is a way of looking at, and understanding, children. It is a view of how children develop and learn which has been translated into a systematic method of education based upon careful scientific study.



What is Dr. Montessori's view of education?

- ✓ Education should no longer consist only of imparting knowledge, it must release human potentialities.
- ✓ If education is to be an aid to civilization, it cannot be carried out by emptying the schools of knowledge, of character, of discipline, of social harmony, and above all of freedom.

What is the Montessori understanding of the nature of the child?

- ✓ Children like to work as well as play.
- ✓ Children have a natural drive to work in order to develop.
- ✓ The child's great task is to create an adult.
- ✓ Children are not content unless they have an opportunity to develop and learn.



How does Montessori's understanding of the child influence her view of education?

- ✓ Montessori schools are based upon the principle that the child, not the teacher, is the construction of man, and so of society.
- ✓ Teacher can only help the great work that is being done.
- ✓ The teacher's job is to provide the materials and environment which will aid development and to be ready to respond when help is needed.

How is a Montessori program different from other programs?

1. Teaching to individuals instead of to groups
2. Children learn through practicing tasks
3. The Montessori curriculum is much broader than many other programs
4. Montessori programs emphasize on self-discipline
5. The materials in a Montessori classroom are carefully designed
6. Montessori teachers are trained to respect and positive values
7. The Montessori method is done in positive manner
8. The routine of the Montessori program is well-arranged and based on the principle of freedom

How does a Montessori education benefit children?



- **Competence:** Children in Montessori schools are often several years above grade level in their basic skills. Also, since the Montessori education is comprehensive, children are often exceptionally knowledgeable in a number of other areas as well.
- **Self Discipline:** Montessori schools are well known for children's development of self-discipline. Children choose to work long and hard. They treat materials and others with respect. They display patience and resistance to temptation and the ability to attend for long periods.
- **Social Adjustment:** Montessori school children usually strike a visitor as friendly, empathetic, and cooperative. The class- room is a cheerful social community where children happily help each other. It is not uncommon to see a child offer to help another child. Also, learning social grace and courtesy are a part of the Montessori curriculum.
- **Happiness:** Most parents of children in a Montessori school comment on how much their children love school.

Program Options

- Infant and toddler program (**0-3**)
- Pre-school and kindergarten (**3-6**)
- Elementary school (**6-12**)
- Middle and high school (**12-18**)



What is the Montessori method?

- Natural development
- Creativity
- Problem solving
- Critical thinking
- Time management
- Uninterrupted concentration
- Children in touch with environment



Introduction to

The Montessori Method

The Montessori Method is a constructivist, developmental pedagogy that prioritizes self-directed learning, self-discovery, and intellectual development through concrete exploration of the world.

The Montessori Method is typically used with children age 0 to 12 or 14.



Key principles of the Montessori Method

- ❖ Multi-age, developmental grouping
- ❖ Alignment with human tendencies
- ❖ Prepared environment
- ❖ Centers
- ❖ Pedagogical method
- ❖ Interdisciplinary instruction
- ❖ Assessment
- ❖ Differentiation based on learning styles
- ❖ Character education

Key Principles

Multi-age, developmental grouping

- ◆ Classes have 3 year age spans, same teacher for 3 years.
- ◆ Students work in groups based on their developmental level, not their age.

Alignment with human tendencies

- ◆ Teachers leverage innate human tendencies of curiosity, exploration, movement, and creativity.
- ◆ Students are free to become absorbed in their work, and don't need to change tasks to fit arbitrary schedules.
- ◆ Students choose what they want to work on.



Key Principles

Prepared environment

- ◆ The classroom is set up so that students have access to hands-on learning experiences, provided through specialized materials.
- ◆ Students are free to explore the classroom and play with the things that interest them.

Centers

- ◆ Each traditional subject has a center in the classroom.
- ◆ Each center has materials the student can explore.
- ◆ Students begin projects at centers. Throughout the day, they can go from one center to another as they wish, taking a break from or resuming projects.



Key Principles



Pedagogical method

- The Montessori Method uses a 3 step model:
 - Introduction to a concept - lecture, discussion, text
 - Processing - working with the concept learned
 - Knowing - understanding the concept, evidenced by assessment or teaching.
- Direct instruction is minimal; students pursue what interests them and learn from peers and the environment.

Interdisciplinary instruction

- Students learn all subjects via the topics they choose to explore.

Assessment

- The primary method of assessment is teacher observation and data collection.
- No tests or grades.

Key Principles

Differentiation based on learning styles

- ❖ Montessori educators teach to all learning styles identified by Gardner: Musical, bodily kinesthetic, spatial, interpersonal, intuitive, linguistic, and logico-mathematical.

Character education

- ❖ Character education takes precedence over academics. Montessori education emphasizes caring for oneself, others, and the environment.



“The greatest sign of success for a teacher... is to be able to say, the children are now working as if I didn't exist. ”

–Maria Montessori

Our conclusion

Montessori teaching method appreciates the uniqueness of every child. It benefits the natures of children which are playing and working on the matter that they are interested in.

By considering the strength of children, this method is successful to develop a child's potential maximally without any pressure but support process-

THANK YOU

SOURCES:

- ✓ <http://www.leesburgmontessori.com/MethodsofEducation.pdf>
- ✓ http://www.absorbentminds.co.uk/acatalog/What_is_Montessori_.html
- ✓ www.dailymontessori.com/montessori-theory/

INCLUSIVE EDUCATION



INCLUSIVE EDUCATION *सर्वसमावेशित शिक्षण*

Inclusive education is a new approach towards educating the children with disability and learning difficulties with that of normal ones within the roof

सर्वसमावेशक शिक्षण हा असा एक नवीन दृष्टीकोन आहे कि ज्यात असमर्थता आणि अध्ययन अक्षम असलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांना एकाच छताखाली सामान्य मुलांप्रमाणे शिक्षण देणे होय

असमर्थता ---पूर्णतः / अंशातः वर्तनात्मक,मानसिक, शारीरिक , पंच ज्ञानेन्द्रीये

सर्वसमावेशित शिक्षण -ज्या मध्ये सर्व विद्यार्थी सहभागी होतील

Meaning -

“ Inclusive Education is defined as a learning environment that promotes the full personal , academic and professional development of all learners irrespective of race , class ,colour , gender, disability , sexual preference learning styles and languages ”

TYPES OF DISABILITIES

- **PHYSICAL PROBLEMS** - शारीरिक समस्या
Epilepsy ,cerebral palsy ,Hearing ,Impairment ,visual Impairment
अपस्मार , मेंदुसंबंधित,ऐकण्यात कमजोरी ,दृष्टीविषयक समस्या
- **Communication Disorder**—संभाषणातील गोंधळ
Speech impairment , Oral languages .वाचा / भाषणविषयक
- **Behavior Disorders** वर्तनातील गोंधळ / अस्वस्थता
- -Hyperactivity and attention disorder ,suicidal tendencies
- अतिनीलता ,लक्ष्य ,आत्मघाती प्रवृत्ती
- **Mental retardation** मानसिक प्रगतीरोध / मानसिक गती मंदावणे

Problems faced by them

- Inferiority complex न्युनगंड
- Lack of understanding समजूतदारपणाचा अभाव
- Adjustment problem सामायोजनातील समस्या
- Isolated and segregated वेगळे व विभक्त
- Feeling extra burden अति संवेदनशीलता
- Insecurity असुरक्षितता
- Lack of expression व्यक्त होण्यास कमतरता
- Introvert nature अंतर्मुखी स्वभाव
- Negative approach नाकारात्मक दृष्टीकोन
- shyness लाजाळूपणा

Aims and Objectives of inclusion Education

- Education for all **सर्वांसाठी शिक्षण**
- Protection of rights **अधिकारांचे संरक्षण**
- Identification of skills **कौशल्याची ओळख**
- Development of Social consciousness **सामाजिक विकासाची जाणीव**
- To prepare for new challenges **नवीन आव्हानांना साठी तयार असणे**
- Development of brotherhood **बंधुतेचा विकास**
- To improve quality of Education **शिक्षणातील गुणवत्ता वाढवणे**

Principles of Inclusive Education

- No discrimination with students विद्यार्थ्यांत भेदभाव नसणे
- Equal Educational opportunity to all समान शैक्षणिक संधी
- School adapt to the need of the students विद्यार्थ्यांच्या गरजा नुसार शाळेत बदल करणे
- Equal Educational benefits for all students समान शैक्षणिक फायदे
- The student's views are listened to and taken seriously विद्यार्थ्यांच्या दृष्टीकोनाचा गांभीर्याने विचार करणे

NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

- ❖ To full-fill the constitutional responsibilities घटनात्मक जवाबदारी पूर्ण करणे
- ❖ To enable children to stay with their families कुटुंबासोबत राहण्यासाठी तयार करणे
- ❖ For the development of healthy citizenship आरोग्यदायी / पोषक नागरिक तयार करणे
- ❖ For achieving the universalization सार्वत्रिकीकरण मिळवणे
- ❖ Developing the feeling of self respect स्व - आदर विकसित करणे
- ❖ For social equality सामाजिक समानतेसाठी
- ❖ Self reliant स्वावलंबी बनवणे

ROLE OF TEACHER

- Interaction with family*
- To be able to solve their problem*
- To develop new learning strategies*
- To be able to develop self confidence*
- To be able to provide special facilities*
- To be able to look after their personal needs*
- To be able to recognize their hidden talents*
- To inculcate positive attitude in the able-bodied children*

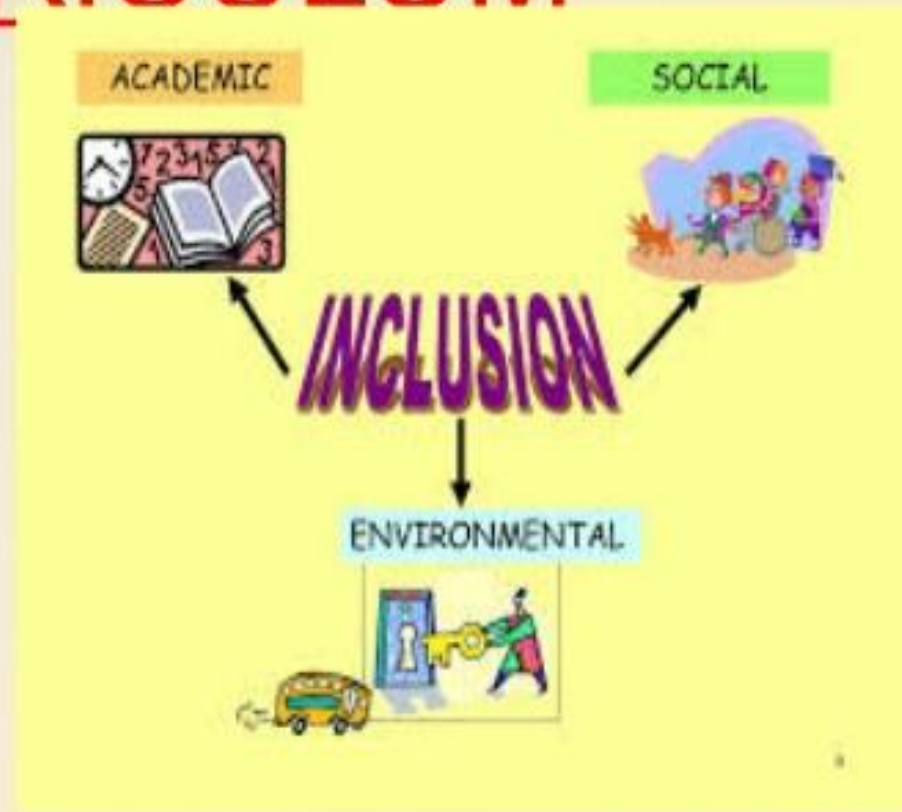


शिक्षकाची भूमिका -

- कुटुंबासोबत आंतरक्रिया
- समस्या सोडवण्यासाठी तयार होणे
- नवीन धोरणे अध्ययनात विकसित करणे
- आत्मविश्वास विकसित करणे
- विशेष सुविधा पुरवणे
- वैयक्तिक गरजा ची काळजी घेणे
- लपलेली प्रतिभा शोधणे
- सक्षम मुलांत सकारात्मक दृष्टीकोन तयार करणे

REFORMS IN CURRICULUM

- **CONTENT**
आशय / सामग्री
- **LANGUAGE**
भाषा
- **MATERIAL**
भौतिक सुविधा
- **EVALUATION**
मुल्यमापन
- **ENVIRONMENT**
पर्यावरण





TEACHING STRATEGIES FOR INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

Co-operative learning सहकार्यात्मक अध्ययन



Peer tutoring समवयस्क शिकवणी



• **Multi-sensory teaching** बहुविध-संवेदनाशीसंबधित अध्यापन



DESIGN OF CLASSROOM FOR INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

- **Size of class** वर्गाचा आकार
- **Teaching aids** शैक्षणिक साधन
- **Restriction of time** वेळेतील निर्बंध
- **Arrangement of light** प्रकाशाची व्यवस्था
- **Attention to physical needs**
- **Special attention to disabled children**

अक्षम मुलांनावर विशेष लक्ष



BARRIERS IN INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

- *Negative approach*
- *Lack of physical facilities*
- *Lack of funds*
- *Lack of trained teachers*
- *Social discrimination*
- *Emotional problems*
- *Educational problems*



सर्वसमावेशक शिक्षणातील समस्या

- ❖ नकारात्मक दृष्टीकोन
- ❖ शारीरिक सुविधांचा अभाव
- ❖ निधीची कमतरता
- ❖ प्रशिक्षित शिक्षकांची कमतरता /उणीव
- ❖ सामाजिक भेदभाव
- ❖ भावनिक समस्या
- ❖ शैक्षणिक समस्या

STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

- **Mainstreaming**

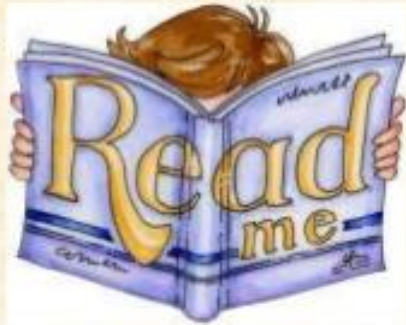
मुख्यप्रवाहात आणणे

- **Encourage students**

विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रोत्साहित

- **Improve textbooks**

क्रमित पुस्तकांमध्ये
सुधारणा करणे



- **Special training to teachers**

शिक्षकांसाठी विशेष प्रशिक्षण

- **Special care of special children**



विशेष गरजा असलेल्यांसाठी विशेष काळजी

- **Improve methods of teaching**



अध्यापन पद्धतीत सुधारणा करणे

- **Provision of required resources**

आवश्यक सुविधासाठी तरतूद





Thanks!



1.5 TECHNOLOGY ,RESEARCH ,ASESMENT,EARLY INTERVENTION AND ETHICS IN EARLY CHILDHOODCARE EDUCATION

TECHNOLOGY—

Can be a tool for learning **अध्ययन साधन**

children can learn about technology and technology tools and use them to play ,solve problems, and role play

Use of technology in the early childhood classroom

Technology can be described as

- Processes **प्रक्रिया**
- Electronics devices **विद्युत यंत्र**
- electronics books **विद्युत पुस्तके**
- Tablets
- Computers **संगणक**
- Digital cameras

- **Technology and positive impact on children's development**
- **तंत्राविज्ञान आणि मुलांच्या विकासात सकारात्मक बदल**
- **Development of language (भाषेचा विकास)**
- **Increase technology awareness (तंत्राविज्ञान या बद्दल जाणीव)**
- **Interest in use of machines (यंत्रामध्ये आवड)**
- **Improved social skills (सामाजिक कौशल्य विकसित करणे)**
- **Improved the reading skill वाचन कौशल्य विकसित करणे**
- **Development of mathematical skill (गणितीय कौशल्य विकसित करणे)**
- **Knowledge of software to aid learning**
- **Ability to carry out researches (संशोधन वृत्ती साठी अध्ययन क्षमता निर्माण)**

Objectives of teaching technology

- To determine the goals (ध्येय ठरवणे)
- To analyze the characteristic of the learners (अध्ययन कर्त्या विषयी वैशिष्ट्ये यांचे विश्लेषण करणे)
- To organize the content in logical or psychological sequence (आशयाचे तार्किक आणि मानसिक रित्याक्रम ठरवणे)
- To evaluate the learners performance (अध्ययन कर्त्यांचे मुल्यामापन)
- To provide the feedback among other components for the modification of learners (अध्ययन कर्त्यांच्या बदलतील घटकाचा अभिप्राय पुरवणे)

CHARACTERISTIC OF TEACHING TECHNOLOGY (वैशिष्ट्य)

- **Input , process and output are involved**
- **Pupil ,teacher and in- service teacher can have its advantages**
- **Cognitive ,affective and psychomotor domains can be achieved by using it.**

Cognitive आकलनशक्ती-

- 1) facilitates learning (अध्ययन सुलभ)
- 2) help analyzing विश्लेषणासाठी मदत
- 3) Co-operates learning the new ideas नवीन कल्पना साठी सहकार्य करणे

• Affective भावनेशी संबंधित -

- 1) develop interest in learning (आवड)
- 2) Express their feelings भावना व्यक्त करणे
- 3) Very ease in learning /understood अध्ययन सोपे जाते / समजते

psychomotor domains मानसिक --

- 1) Less motor skill are developed गतीप्रेरक कौशल्य कमी विकसित होतात
- 2) More psychological skill are developed मानसिक कौशल्य कमी विकसित होतात
- 3) Reduce psychological efforts मानासशाश्रीय प्रयत्न कमी होतात.

ADAVTAGES -

- Easy to assess the information (माहितीचे मुल्यांकन सोपे)
- Greater interest in learning (अध्ययनात जास्त आवड निर्माण होते)
- Increase the retention of information (माहितीची धारणा वाढते)
- Better presentation of information (माहितीचे सादरीकरण उत्तम होते)
- Teaching is made more interactive (अध्यापनात आंतर्क्रिया येतात)
- Knowledge sharing made easy (ज्ञानाचे आदान प्रदान सोपे होते)
- It can make teaching more effective (अध्यापन जास्त प्रभावी होते)

• **Teachers uses -----**

- Educational application शैक्षणिक उपयोग/क्रिया
- Educational videos sites शैक्षणिक विडीओ साईट
- Online organization ऑनलाईनसंस्था
- Interactive white boards आंतरक्रियात्मक व्हाईट बोर्ड
- Digital story telling डीजिटल कथा सांगणे
- Collaborative resources सहयोगी उगम स्थाने
- E- books
- Virtual times आभासी वेळ

Websites for elementary school-

- **PBS Kids**
- **Mathgames**
- **National Geographic KIDS**
- **Read writer think**
- **Class dojo**
- **learn zillion**
- **Scratch**
- **Story bird**
- **Metkids**
- **Bilionsium**
-

- **Educational app—**
- ABC mouse com
- EPIC
- Quick math
- Starfall
- ABCD Kid app
- Khan academy
- Kindergarten kids learning
- Light boat
- Hungry caterpillar play school

Research in ECCE

- Be aware of potential result of children's participation in Research such as fatigue ,privacy their attitude ,their interest **संभाव्य निकाल बाबतीत संशोधन करणे --- थकवा.दृष्टीकोन, आवड**
- Supports research to strengthen and broaden the knowledge base of early childhood **बालसंगोपनातील ज्ञानाला मजबूत आणि व्यापक बनविण्यासाठी पाठींबा देणे**
- To know the value and purposes of researches in ECCE
- **बालसंगोपन संशोधनामधील मूल्य आणि हेतू माहिती करून घेणे .**
- Represent the findings of all research accurately and objectively **संशोधन निष्कर्ष योग्य आणि वस्तुनिष्ठपणे शोधणे**
-

Research in ECCE

- Be aware of potential result of children's participation in Research such as fatigue ,privacy their attitude ,their interest संभाव्य निकाल बाबतीत संशोधन करणे --- थकवा.दृष्टीकोन, आवड
- Supports research to strengthen and broaden the knowledge base of early childhood बालसंगोपनातील ज्ञानाला मजबूत आणि व्यापक बनविण्यासाठी पाठींबा देणे
- To know the value and purposes of researches in ECCE
- बालसंगोपन संशोधनामधील मूल्य आणि हेतू माहिती करून घेणे .
- Represent the findings of all research accurately and objectively संशोधन निष्कर्ष योग्य आणि वस्तुनिष्ठपणे शोधणे
-

Assessment -मुल्यांकन / मूल्यमापन

The evaluation and estimation of nature ,quality or ability of someone and something , “ the Assessment evaluation needs ”

- ❖ a process प्रक्रिया
- ❖ About collecting information माहिती गोळा करणे
- ❖ Conducted to improve educational Programs शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रमात सुधारणा करणे
- ❖ A way to demonstrate program effectiveness कार्यक्रम प्रभावी होण्यासाठी दिग्दर्शन करणे
- ❖ Focused on students learning & development outcomes विद्यार्थ्यांच्या अध्ययन अंड विकास यावर केंद्रीकरण करणे
- ❖ Highly value by university leadership and accreditors विद्यापीठीय नेतृत्व आणि मान्यवर यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात मूल्य देणे

ASSESSMENT - IN ECCE

- **Assessment vs Testing** मुल्यांकन विरुद्ध चाचणी
- **Types of Assessment** मुल्यांकनाचे प्रकार
- **General issues of Assessment** मुल्यांकनाच्या
- **ECCS Assessment Methods** बाल संगोपनातील मुल्यांकनाच्या पद्धती

Criteria of reliable and valid assessment

ASSESSMENT IS

Is the process of collecting ,synthesizing ,and interpreting information to aid classroom decision - making .It includes information gathered about pupils , instruction and classroom climate

मुल्यांकन ही अशी प्रक्रिया आहे कि ज्यातवर्गातील निर्णय प्रक्रिया याचे संश्लेषण,माहितीचे अर्थनिर्वचन करतात

Testing—

Is formal systematic procedure for gathering a sample of pupils behavior . The result of a test are used to make generalization about how pupils would have performed on similar but untested behaviors

विद्यार्थ्यांच्या वागणुकीचा योग्य पद्धतीची औपचारिक पद्धत. विद्यार्थ्यांच्या वागण्यातील सामान्यकारणासाठी ही प्रक्रिया आहे

Testing is part of Assessment

Types of Assessments

- Formative Assessment आकारीत
- Summative Assessment साकारीत
- Development screening Assessment
- Diagnostic Assessment नैदानिक मुल्यांकन
- Readiness Assessment मुल्यांकन
- Achievement Assessment संपादणूक मुल्यांकन

Issues of Assessment

1. use of child Assessment

- Assessment can provide four types -information for and about children , and their parents , teachers and programs
- मुल्यांकन चार पद्धतीची माहिती पुरवत असते --ही विद्यार्थ्यांबद्दल आणि विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी , पालकांसाठी, शिक्षकांसाठी आणि कार्यक्रमासाठी
- Identify children who may be in need of specialized service
- विशेष गरजा असलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांना सेवा देणे ते ओळखण्यासाठी
- Plan instruction for individuals and groups of children
- वैयक्तिक आणि मुलांच्यासमूहाला सूचनेचे नियोजन साठी
- Identify program improvement and staff developments कर्मचारी विकासासाठी कार्यक्रम तयार करणे
- Evaluate how well a program is meeting for children
- विद्यार्थी एकत्र येण्यासाठी कार्यक्रमाचे मूल्यमापन करणे
-

2) RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY

Reliability refers to the consistency ,or reproducibility of measurements

विश्वसनीयता चा संदर्भ सातत्य , मोजमापाची पुनुरुत्पादाकता याशी संबंधित असते

Validity

Validity is degree to which a test measures what it is supposed to measures

वैधता ही अशी पायरी आहे कि चाचणी चे मोजमाप कसे करायचे

ECCD ASSESSMENT METHODS

- ❖ Standardized testing प्रमाणित चाचणी
- ❖ Informal assessment method अनौपचारिक मुल्यांकन पद्धती
- ❖ Authentic assessment अधीप्रमाणित मुल्यांकन
- ❖ Observation -1) anecdotal Records 2) Checklist 3) Rating skill
- ❖ निरीक्षण -१) घटना वृत्ताचे नोंद २) पडताळा सूची ३) रेटिंग कौशल्य
- ❖ Teacher Ratings शिक्षक रेटिंग
- ❖ Parent Ratings पालक रेटिंग
- ❖ Rubric रुब्रिक

CRITERIA OF RELIABLE AND VALID PRESCHOOL ASSESMENT

- Assessment should not make children feel anxious scared (मुल्यांकनामुळे मुले चिंतीत आणि घाबरलेली नकोत)
- Information should be obtained over time (माहिती ही वेळेत मिळाली पाहिजे)
- The length of Assessment should be sensitive to children's interest and attention span
- (मुल्यांकनाचा कालावधी मुलांची आवड आणि लक्ष केंद्रित होतील असा असला पाहिजे)
- Testing for purposes of program should appropriate sampling methods whenever feasible या शक्य असल्यास योग्य नमुना निवड पद्धती हा या कार्यक्रमाचा हेतू आहे.

