

Est.: 1980

Pho.: 08482-235209
+91-8147671269



H.K.E. SOCIETY'S

BASAVESHWAR COLLEGE OF EDUCATION,

BVB CAMPUS, MANHALLI ROAD, BIDAR – 585 403 KARNATAKA, INDIA.
(Recognized by SRC NCTE, New Delhi and Permanent Affiliated to Gulbarga University, Kalaburagi)
E-Mail: principalbcebidar@hkes.edu.in, website: www.hkesbcoebidar.in



CRITERION – II

TEACHING LEARNING AND EVALUATION



2.4: Competency and Skill Development

2.4.4: Students are enabled to evolve the following tools of assessment for learning suited to the kinds of learning engagement provided to learners, and to analyse as well as interpret

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C	Performance tests


IQAC Coordinator
H.K.E.S. Basaveshwar College of Education
BIDAR - 585 403 (Karnataka)


PRINCIPAL
H.K.E.S. Basaveshwar College
of Education, BIDAR

Manifesto of the Value

~~Prakash~~
08/09/23

Ashwanya C Ashok Patel
30/0044112310630
PC-VIII
8/9/23

Q
1) b)
1) b) Ans

?

SECTION-A

22
15

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Article related to education
- 3) Conclusion.

1) Introduction.

In order to maintain peace and harmony after independence, so many articles are framed. These articles are framed by our government so that everyone get some right to oppose against injustice and domestic violence or exploitation, and also to get education for everyone.

2) Article related to education.

There are some of the articles related to education that are stated below.

- (i) Right to free and compulsory education. [According to article 45]
- (ii) Right to Education for minorities to establish and administer their own educational institutions [According to article 29 and 30]

(iii) Right to Education for weaker
[According to article 15, 17, 16]

(iv) Right to Similar Education.
[According to article 25 and 28]

(v) Right to Women's Education.
[According to article 15 and 16]

(vi) Right to use their local language as a
Instructional language in primary Education.
[According to article 350].

(i) The description of these articles related,
Rights are given below.

(i) Right to free and Compulsory Education :-

According to 'article 45', Every citizen of
India irrespective of their caste, religion,
gender they have to get free and
Compulsory education upto 16 years.

Irrespective of their gender whether they
may be male or female they ought
to get their free and Compulsory education
upto 16 years.

(ii) Right to Education for minorities to
Set up or establish and administer their
Own Educational Institutions.

According to article 29 and 30 their right
has been given for every minority groups.

According to article 29, they can conserve their own minority language by joining their own communities. They can safeguard their own languages.

According to article 30 they can establish their own educational institutions and administer them without any oppression by other religions.

(iii) Right to Education for weaker sections.

According to article 15, 17, 46 there are rights given for weaker sections that is social and economic weaker sections.

For all Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes as well as other Backward Castes can also get education using these rights without any allegations or oppression.

Article 15(3) gives special facilities for women at workplaces. According to Article 17 removes the untouchability for weaker sections. Special facilities and rights are given for weaker sections to protect against social injustice and exploitation on them.

3) Conclusion:

After independence by seeing the scenario the government has framed so many articles to give education and also to remove all types of casteism & also to provide education for weaker sections like SC, ST, OBC also for women.

SECTION - II

1) a)
1) a)

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Education before pre-independence with respect to "Woods Dispatch" is a "Magna Carta".
- 3) Conclusion:

1) Introduction.

Woods Dispatch is named by Sir Charles Wood the president of British Government in 1853-54. He gave some of the suggestions for education in India. British Government started to set up educational system in India before pre-independence.

2) Pre-independence education with respect of "Woods Dispatch" is a "Magna Carta".

The Charles Wood gave some of the suggestions regarding education in India as follows.

(P) Aim of the Education.

- (i) To develop the Intellectual development in student.
- (ii) To develop the morals in student.

(Q) Medium of Education.

Education should be done in English and local language.

Signature of the Value

Aishwarya Ashokpatil
30
PC-VIII

Q1(a)
Ans

1. Sub- A

- 1) Establishment of University
- 2) Establishment of Schools.
- 3) Teacher Training.
- 4) Expansion of Mass Education.
- 5) Women's Education.
- 6) Muslim Education.
- 7) Grant System.

• Grant System:-

The special funds should be given for the schools for proper running of the schools.

• Women's Education

Education should be provided for women's also.

B) Conclusion

According to words the education should be given for all girls & women as well as men. And to set up universities as well as schools. Teacher Training should be provided for every teacher's.

- II
- 1) Introduction.
- 2) Recommendations of measures of wastage and stagnation in Hartog Committee.
- 3) Conclusion.
- 1) Introduction.

Hartog Committee was formed in 1929 by Sir Philip Hartog. The main purpose to form his Committee is to know the major problems in primary education. A goal is to give some suggestions to that problem.

2) Recommendations of the measures of wastage and stagnation in Hartog Committee.

The main Recommendations for wastage and stagnation at primary level is as follows.

- (i) Free and Compulsory education.
- (ii) local holidays should be given at particular region.
- (iii) Improvement in quality of Education.
- (iv) Appointments of more trained teachers.
- (v) good facilities should be provided.
- (vi) Change the curriculum.

The recommendations & measures should be taken at Secondary level & stage.

- (i) The interested students are allowed to take admission in higher education.
- (ii) Commerce and industry subjects ought to be taught at this stage.

- (iii) Update or change the curriculum.
- (iv) Modern techniques should be involved in teaching, and in education.

The measures should be taken at higher secondary level.

- (i) Quality of Education should be given to everyone.
- (ii) Content / program of secondary courses.
- (iii) Unemployment affairs should be created, so that the unemployed people can register according to their ability they get the job.

The measures should be taken at Women's Education.

- (i) Modify the curriculum according to women's need.
- (ii) Free and Compulsory education.
- (iii) Special facilities or schemes should be made for women's education.
- (iv) The women faculty or women teacher, observe and evaluate are women's.
- (v) Separate schools of primary and secondary for women's.

There are some of the measures or recommendations for workage and stagnation by Hartog's Committee.

3) Conclusion.

This Committee is formed in 1929 by Dr. H. C. Hartog, he gave so many suggestions at various stages of education. To measure the workage and stagnation which are the major problems in education specially at primary level.

3)

3) Q1

- 1) Introduction.
- 2) Four pillars of Indian Constitution.
- 3) Conclusion.

1) Introduction.

The Indian Constitution has four pillars. Basically these pillars are formed first after some time during modern time the fourth pillar is formed. As Constitution means to 'establish'.

2) Four pillars of Indian Constitution.

The four pillars of Indian Constitution are as follows.

- (i) Legislative.
- (ii) Executive.
- (iii) Judiciary.
- (iv) Media.

(i) Legislative :-

The legislative will enact the law, the laws are formed by the legislative.

(ii) Executive :-

The laws which are formed by the legislative is executed by executive, the laws are executed here.

Section - B

11/2/24

2) (ii) Judiciary :-

The laws which are framed by legislature and executed by executive is upheld by judiciary.

The judiciary will uphold the laws framed by legislature.

(iii) Media

The media is the interconnection between the Government and the people. During modern era the media is considered as the fourth pillar of our Indian Constitution.

It transmits to transmits the information of government to the people.

3) Conclusion

The Constitution means 'establishment', Our Indian Constitution has four pillars they are legislative, Executive, and Judiciary as well as the modernly framed fourth pillar is media. These are the four pillars of our Indian Constitution.

Test Date 08/03/2023

Sub: P.C. VIII Paper

Roll No. 36 Marka Obtained

8/3/2023

Signature of the Valuer

Vishal G. Gopanna

Reg No: 001A1199E0036

B.E.D: 2nd Sem

SECTION - A

Sub-Education Examination

- Primary Teacher.

18 b.

I. ಬಿಂಬಣೆ:

ಉರತಿಯ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ಸಾಲ ಕೆಲವು ಹಿರಿಗೆ, ಒಂದು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಸಾಲ ಕೆಲವು ಹಿರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿತ್ತು. ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯೀಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಂದಿದ ಸಾಲದ ಅಂತಿಮ 15 August 1947 ರಂತೆ ಉರತಿಯ ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ಸಲ ಅಂತಿಮ, ಒಂದು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿತ್ತು. 'ಜನವರಿ - 26 - 1950' ರಂತೆ ಅಂತಿಮ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಉರತಿಯ ಕೆಲವು ಹಿರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಕೆಲವು ರೂಪಾಯಿ. ಮತ್ತು ಉರತಿಯ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿತ್ತು 'ಜನವರಿ 26' ರಂತೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಹಿರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಅಂತಿಮ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಹಿರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಕೆಲವು ಹಿರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಅಂತಿಮ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಉರತಿಯ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿತ್ತು ಕೆಲವು ಹಿರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಅಂತಿಮ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಉರತಿಯ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿತ್ತು ಕೆಲವು ಹಿರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಅಂತಿಮ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿತ್ತು.

II. ಕೆಲವು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ ಕೆಲವು ಹಿರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು:

- 1) ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು ಹಿರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು - 45 ಸೇ ಒಂದು
- 2) ಕೆಲವು ಹಿರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು - 15 ಸೇ ಒಂದು
- 3) ಕೆಲವು ಹಿರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು - 30 ಸೇ ಒಂದು
- 4) ಕೆಲವು ಹಿರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು - 28 ಸೇ ಒಂದು
- 5) ಕೆಲವು ಹಿರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು - 29 ಸೇ ಒಂದು
- 6) ಕೆಲವು ಹಿರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು - 25 ಸೇ ಒಂದು
- 7) ಕೆಲವು ಹಿರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು - 33 ಸೇ ಒಂದು
- 8) ಕೆಲವು ಹಿರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು - 15, 18, 14 ಸೇ ಒಂದು

ಒಂದು ಹಿರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು:

- 1) ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು ಹಿರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು - ಉರತಿಯ 45 ಸೇ ಒಂದು ಹಿರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು

- വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് ഹോംസ്കൂൾ 6 മാസം 14 വർഷം
 യാത്രയ്ക്ക് വിട്ടുപോകാൻ പാടില്ല. വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് ഹോംസ്കൂൾ
 യാത്രയ്ക്ക് വിട്ടുപോകാൻ പാടില്ല. വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് വി
 - യാത്രയ്ക്ക് വിട്ടുപോകാൻ പാടില്ല.

2) കർമ്മശാലാ പദ്ധതികൾ :-

സംയോജിത 14 ന്റെ പദ്ധതികൾ
 കർമ്മശാലാ പദ്ധതികൾ ഹോം സ്കൂൾ വിട്ടുപോകാൻ പാടില്ല. ഹോംസ്കൂൾ
 യാത്രയ്ക്ക് വിട്ടുപോകാൻ പാടില്ല. വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് വി
 യാത്രയ്ക്ക് വിട്ടുപോകാൻ പാടില്ല.

3) കലാ മത്സരങ്ങൾ :-

സംയോജിത 30 ന്റെ 30 (1) ന്റെ
 പദ്ധതികൾ കലാ മത്സരങ്ങൾ ഹോം സ്കൂൾ വിട്ടുപോകാൻ പാടില്ല. ഹോംസ്കൂൾ
 യാത്രയ്ക്ക് വിട്ടുപോകാൻ പാടില്ല. വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് വി

- 1) കലാ മത്സരങ്ങൾ
- 2) കലാ മത്സരങ്ങൾ

4) ഡാൻസർ മത്സരങ്ങൾ :-

സംയോജിത 28 ന്റെ പദ്ധതികൾ
 ഡാൻസർ മത്സരങ്ങൾ വിട്ടുപോകാൻ പാടില്ല. ഹോംസ്കൂൾ
 യാത്രയ്ക്ക് വിട്ടുപോകാൻ പാടില്ല.

- 1) കലാ മത്സരങ്ങൾ
- 2) കലാ മത്സരങ്ങൾ

- 3) കലാ മത്സരങ്ങൾ
- 4) കലാ മത്സരങ്ങൾ

5) കലാ മത്സരങ്ങൾ :-

സംയോജിത 29 ന്റെ പദ്ധതികൾ
 കലാ മത്സരങ്ങൾ ഹോം സ്കൂൾ വിട്ടുപോകാൻ പാടില്ല. ഹോംസ്കൂൾ
 യാത്രയ്ക്ക് വിട്ടുപോകാൻ പാടില്ല. വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് വി
 യാത്രയ്ക്ക് വിട്ടുപോകാൻ പാടില്ല.

SECTION :- B

1) കുറിപ്പ്

എന്റെ കുറിപ്പുകൾ കർമ്മം കഴിഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ എന്റെ
 ഹൃദയത്തിൽ സ്പർശം കേൾക്കുക - 19-1854 മിന്നി
 കേൾക്കുക കുറിപ്പുകൾ കർമ്മം കഴിഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ എന്റെ
 കേൾക്കുക എന്റെ ഹൃദയം കേൾക്കുക കർമ്മം കഴിഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ
 കേൾക്കുക എന്റെ ഹൃദയം കേൾക്കുക കർമ്മം കഴിഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ

എന്റെ കുറിപ്പുകൾ കർമ്മം കഴിഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ എന്റെ
 ഹൃദയത്തിൽ സ്പർശം കേൾക്കുക - 19-1854 മിന്നി
 കേൾക്കുക കുറിപ്പുകൾ കർമ്മം കഴിഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ എന്റെ
 കേൾക്കുക എന്റെ ഹൃദയം കേൾക്കുക കർമ്മം കഴിഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ

- 1) കുറിപ്പുകൾ കർമ്മം
- 2) കുറിപ്പുകൾ - കർമ്മം
- 3) എന്റെ ഹൃദയം കേൾക്കുക
- 4) എന്റെ ഹൃദയം കേൾക്കുക
- 5) കുറിപ്പുകൾ കർമ്മം
- 6) കുറിപ്പുകൾ കർമ്മം
- 7) കുറിപ്പുകൾ കർമ്മം
- 8) കുറിപ്പുകൾ കർമ്മം
- 9) കുറിപ്പുകൾ കർമ്മം

II. എന്റെ ഹൃദയം കേൾക്കുക

- 1) കുറിപ്പുകൾ കർമ്മം
- 2) കുറിപ്പുകൾ കർമ്മം
- 3) കുറിപ്പുകൾ കർമ്മം
- 4) കുറിപ്പുകൾ കർമ്മം

III. എന്റെ ഹൃദയം കേൾക്കുക

1854 മിന്നി സ്പർശം കേൾക്കുക എന്റെ ഹൃദയം
 കേൾക്കുക എന്റെ ഹൃദയം കേൾക്കുക കർമ്മം കഴിഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ
 കേൾക്കുക എന്റെ ഹൃദയം കേൾക്കുക കർമ്മം കഴിഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ

Test Date _____

Sub: RS Paper _____

Roll No. 36 Marks Obtained _____

Signature of the Valuer _____

2) 1. ലിഖിതം:

എരട്ടിയാട്ടം (കൃഷി) മേഖലയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട കർഷകർക്ക്
 കൃഷിയിൽ ഹിതപ്പെടാത്ത കൃഷിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട കർഷകർക്ക്
 കർഷകർക്ക് കർഷകർക്ക് കർഷകർക്ക് കർഷകർക്ക്
 കർഷകർക്ക് കർഷകർക്ക് കർഷകർക്ക് കർഷകർക്ക്
 കർഷകർക്ക് കർഷകർക്ക് കർഷകർക്ക് കർഷകർക്ക്

II. തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പ്:

1) പ്രാഥമിക കർഷകർ

2) പ്രാഥമിക കർഷകർ

3) പ്രാഥമിക കർഷകർ

4) പ്രാഥമിക കർഷകർ

5) പ്രാഥമിക കർഷകർ

6) പ്രാഥമിക കർഷകർ

7) പ്രാഥമിക കർഷകർ

8) പ്രാഥമിക കർഷകർ

9) പ്രാഥമിക കർഷകർ

10) പ്രാഥമിക കർഷകർ

III. തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പ്:

1) പ്രാഥമിക കർഷകർ

2) പ്രാഥമിക കർഷകർ

IV. യഥാർത്ഥം:

കർഷകർക്ക് കർഷകർക്ക് കർഷകർക്ക് കർഷകർക്ക്
 കർഷകർക്ക് കർഷകർക്ക് കർഷകർക്ക് കർഷകർക്ക്

കർഷകർക്ക് കർഷകർക്ക് കർഷകർക്ക് കർഷകർക്ക്
 കർഷകർക്ക് കർഷകർക്ക് കർഷകർക്ക് കർഷകർക്ക്

:- ധർമ്മശാല :-

മറ്റു എല്ലാ സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിലും
കാലിക സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ - ഉൾപ്പെടെ
- മറ്റു സാമൂഹിക സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ
കൊണ്ട് തീർക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

X

Sub. _____
Roll No. _____ Marks Obtained _____

Name : Shivani S.M.

Class : B.Ed IIIrd Sem

Subject : Physical & Health Education

Roll no : 21

Date : 4/05/24

Section - A

22
25

Q1 _____ ?

Ans

- i) Introduction
- ii) Concept
- iii) Definition
- iv) Scope
- v) Conclusion

i) Introduction :-

Physical Education has become a very important subject to explain, because it involves the education or it provides the knowledge related to the health education and also to have healthy life style.

ii) Concept :-

Physical Education provide the concept related to health. it involves physical health, mental health, personal health, hygiene, spiritual health, moral health and also to have the national integration through the activity. It give information related to the healthy life and the rules which have to maintained and the exercise should be performed to stay healthy life.

iii) Definition :-

Physical Education provide the information about the things which are useful for the healthy being.

3) Physical Education gives knowledge about Physical health, Mental health, Moral health, Spirituality, Personal hygiene through the activity.

iv) Steps :-

i) Physical Education gives information about conducting regular Exercise for good health.

ii) Meditation is also a part of physical health.

iii) Yoga must be performed to stay physically fit.

iv) Physical Education involves many spirituality, knowledge, Moral knowledge for the relaxation of the people.

v) Physical Education gives information about the things which is performed to stay healthy.

vi) Physical Education helps in increasing the Physical, Mental, growth and development of person.

ii) Conclusion:

Physical education gives information about staying healthy by performing regular exercises and yoga and meditation for the relaxation and gives knowledge of growth and development of a person and their personal hygiene.

Section - B

ii) →

2) Ans I) Introduction

ii) Physical education as Integral part of education

iii) Conclusion

I) Introduction: →

Physical education gives the knowledge about the personal hygiene, moral health, physical health and mental health and growth and development knowledge about the concept.

ii) Physical education as Integral part of education

I) Physical education plays a very vital role in explaining the concept of physical activity taking place around the person.

ii) Physical education gives information that the things which are necessary for being healthy.

- iv) Physical Education gives information about the Neuro-muscular development.
- v) It gives the knowledge about maintaining a Personal Hygiene.
- vi) It gives information about practicing the yoga and Exercises.
- vii) Yoga and Exercises are the main things which must be performed to stay healthy.
- viii) Physical education gives knowledge about the Unhealthy things and activity which must be avoided.
- ix) Physical education helps in maintaining Sanitation and Cleanliness of the skin, hair, body parts and drinking water.

Conclusion:->

Physical Education gives the overall information of the Concept of health and healthy life beings which must be conducted by the persons to stay health and Peaceful way of life.



Signature of the Valuer

Name : Ashraf S.M.
Class : 8 Ed IIIrd Sem
Subject : Physical & Health Education
Roll no : 22
Date : 4/05/24

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Personal health
- 3. Conclusion

Introduction :-

Personal health means taking care for oneself. It is maintaining the personal hygiene and staying healthy. By maintaining their sense organs and the self-care and cleanliness of the body.

Personal health

- 1) Personal health refers to taking care or maintaining the self cleanliness.
- 2) Mouth cleanliness must be maintained by brushing teeth per day two times in the morning and night after the meal.
- 3) Hair care must be done by proper oiling and washing the hair twice a week.

iii) Nails, and hands care must be done, by cutting nails weakly and washing hands regularly.

iv) Skin care must be done regularly to avoid infections from the environment.

v) Drinking litres of water daily for maintaining health.

vi) Morning meal, breakfast must be necessary.

vii) Drinking water can decrease the dehydration from the body.

viii) Ear health, Eyes health are necessary factors which help in maintaining the personal hygiene.

iii) Conclusion :-

Physical health, the personal health provide the information about maintaining a personal hygiene. Clearless things to a person, by providing all the knowledge related to self care.

- I) Introduction
- II) Healthy School Environment
- III) Conclusion

I) Introduction :-

Healthy School Environment means maintaining physical and social well being of the persons living in the school environment and the infrastructure of the school.

II) Factors of Healthy School Environment

I) Healthy School Environment mainly involves the two factors

- i) Physical school environment
- ii) Social school environment

II) Physical School Environment involves the infrastructure of the school building.

III) School buildings must play a very important role in education.

IV) Water facilities must be provided to the school children.

V) Proper toilets, washroom sanitation must be provided to the children.

VI) Classroom, blackboard, benches facilities must be given to students.

ii) School Social Environment Shows the social well being of the persons in the school.

iii) Student and teacher selection must be good to run the school education.

iv) Peer group relationships also play very important role in school environment.

v) Proper understanding between the teacher, students, peer groups and management is necessary for school social environment.

iii) Conclusion :-

School Environment will become healthier most when the management will follow the physical and social relationship of persons ^{who are} under the building of school, and all the facilities must be provided for the students hygiene.

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