

Pedagogy I

054

Social

## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the Practicum : Project / Activity / Record work of .....

Pedagogy-I Social Studies was done by me and the work is genuine.

Place : Guntur

Date :

Y. Keerthana

Signature of the Student-Teacher

Name : Y. Keerthana

Regd. No.

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## Activity-1

### PART-A

- 1) Identify values depicted in the lessons of social sciences of any one class and prepare report:-

Title:-

Introduction:-

I am Y. Keerthana bearing roll number "SSQ" studying 1<sup>st</sup> Year in Bachelor of Education in RVRR College of Education, Guntur. Social and Telugu are my methodologies in the course. The purpose of writing these activities as social science student is to analyse the core values and its types and part-B, describes about the values according to social text book.

Values have been an important topic of sociological research for over a century. The classical sociologists categorized values to be the key elements of human groups and societies. Values give direction to the way that individuals, organizations and societies act.

## meaning of values:-

what is right and what is wrong? values mean to know about are relatively abstract noun that inspire our beliefs and attitudes that we strive for. values define the organizations behaviour as the collective conception that is considered good and desirable.

### \* Definition of values:-

\* According to M. Hazalambos, "A value is a belief that something is good and desirable."

\* According to R.K. Mukherjee, "values are socially approved desires and goals that are internalized through the process of conditioning, learning or socialization and that become subjective preferences, standards, and aspirations"

\* According to Zalesnik and David, "values are the ideas in the mind of men compared to norms in that they specify how people should behave. values also attach degrees of

goodness to activities and relationships.

\* According to I.J. Lehner and N.J. Kube "values are an integral part of the personal philosophy of life by which we generally mean the system of values by which we live. The philosophy of life includes our aims, ideals, and manner of thinking and the principles by which we guide our behavior."

\* According to T.W. Hippie, "values are conscious or unconscious motivators and justifiers of the actions and judgment"

\* Types of values:- Here I would like explain the differed types of values There are 13 values, which are going to discussion which play the main key role in the like of men or people.

1. moral values:-

The normal values is made up of customs beliefs and norms of an individuals or a group of subjects. According to morality, appason determines whether an act is wrong or correct and then acts accordingly.

eg:- honesty is a moral value. A person whose parents explained to him from a young age that lying is wrong and who, growing up, confirmed that he does not like when he is lied to or cheated on, will have honesty as one of the moral values that govern his actions.

2. Personal values:- values endorsed by an individual. For example, some people regard family as their most important values, and structure their lives so that they can spend more time with their family. Other people might value

success instead, and give less time to their families in order to achieve their goals.

3. Social values:- It refers to certain behaviours and beliefs that are shared within specific cultures and social groups. These values are good for the society and form the basis of the relationship of an individual with other people in society. Examples being courtesy, charity, civic duty etc.

4. Ethical values:- Ethical values are a set of moral principles that apply to a specific group of people, professional field or form of human conduct. These values presuppose moral convictions.

5. Cultural values:-

Cultural values are the standards of what is acceptable or unacceptable, important or unimportant, right or wrong in a society. It gives importance to preserve cultural practices, ceremonies, traditions etc.

EX:- hospitality, social order, tolerance etc.

6. Intrinsic values:-

They are the ends in themselves, not the means for achieving some other end. In the hierarchy of human values, these values stand at the highest place and are superior to all other values of life.

EX:- goodness, beauty, happiness, bliss etc.

7. Democratic values:-

These values are characterized by the respect for individuality, equal treatment to all, ensuring equal social, political

and religious rights to all impartiality and Social Justice and respect for the democratic institutions.

8. Aesthetic values:-

It seeks to emulate the beauty of the Divine through the arts, Things, and activities which gives joys of beauty are aesthetic values.

Ex:- beauty, taste, architecture etc.

9. Dis-value:-

values which demoralize and undermine the human growth and development. can be termed as dis-value this includes. Jealousy, envy, revenge etc.

10. Trans-cultural values:-

values that are similar in practice among different cultures throughout the whole world these can be categorized as universal values since these values are followed across the culture.

## PART - B

Identify the values in any class of social text books.

In part-B I am going to describe or explain or identify the values that I have found from the different text of social subject they are as follows.

### \*Technological value :-

This Technological values I can identify in the 6<sup>th</sup> class social studies at page number "10" in the 7<sup>th</sup> chapter called "Emergence of Kingdoms and Republics" This text book is published or belong to the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

In most of the villages there were craft persons. Blacksmiths made tools necessary for agriculture like Plough shares, sickles, axes, arrows etc. Potters made pots for cooking and storing grains. Carpenters made carts, Ploughs, furniture etc. weavers wove cloth

for the villagers.

The potters made earthen pots. Some of these were grey in colour, others were red. One special type of pottery found at these sites is known as "Painted Grey ware". Those grey pots contained designs, usually simple lines and geometric patterns.

\* I can identify the technological value in the above paragraph because earlier we use to use only natural things now everything we are doing with machines.

\* Democracy values :-

This democracy values

I can identify in the 6th class social studies at page "60" in the 9th chapter called "Government" this text book is published or belong to the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

It is a form of government

run by the people. Here every citizen is allowed to cast a vote. Thus he/she participates in taking decisions or making laws either directly or through their representatives. The citizens in a democracy enjoy more rights and facilities than in any other types of governments, like monarchy. Here the power cannot be inherited.

\*Political value :-

This political value I can identify in the 6th class social studies at page "60" in the 9th chapter called "Government" this text book is published or belong to the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

As you may have noted, the election of the representatives is by a simple majority. This means, the one who gets more votes, even if it is just by one vote, he/she is elected. Those who vote for the other candidates

will have to accept this and abide by the decisions of the majority.

Similarly, most decisions of the elected representatives are validated based on the same principle of majority. If a decision is supported by more than half of the members, it will be implemented.

\* culture values :-

This culture values I can identify in the 6<sup>th</sup> class social studies at page "98" in the 11<sup>th</sup> chapter called "Indian culture, languages and Religions". This text book is published or belong to the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Culture is a continuous process which we inherit from past generations to create a new set of organisation and is transmitted to the future generations. It is a precious possession and unique asset. It is a continuous and never-ending process, as the societies evolve.

The meaning of culture is wide

and comprehensive. culture constitutes knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, law, customs and any other capabilities and habits acquired by humans as members of society. Culture is a way of life of the people living in a society. Essential core of culture lies in the traditional ideas transmitted within a group.

\* social values :-

This culture values I can identify in the 6th class social studies at page "106" in the 11th chapter called "Indian culture, languages and Religions". This text book is published or belong to the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

The known history of religion began several thousand years ago. We know a little about hunter-gatherers and their religious beliefs from their paintings and some burials. They painted hunting scenes on the rocks. They believed that the forests and wild animals were sacred. Thus, they worshipped the nature. Even today, we find similar customs and traditions in some tribes.

The Indian sub-continent is the birth place of a number of famous religions, namely Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism etc. Religion in India is characterised by a diversity of religious beliefs and practices. In spite of all such diversity, India still remain as a secular country.

Conclusion:-

A education person should know the content and meaning of the above values because each value is applicable and very important and plays a vital role in every one's life. When we follow these values then we will become a successful citizens in the society, more than this we can label out selves as a good human being in this society. Values helps us to follow the good path in our life. So let us follow the above values in our daily life

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## Activity-2

2) Identify any village/ward/colony and make social survey and find out the literacy rate, adult education programmes, electricity, toilets, of roads, etc and submit village/ward description report.

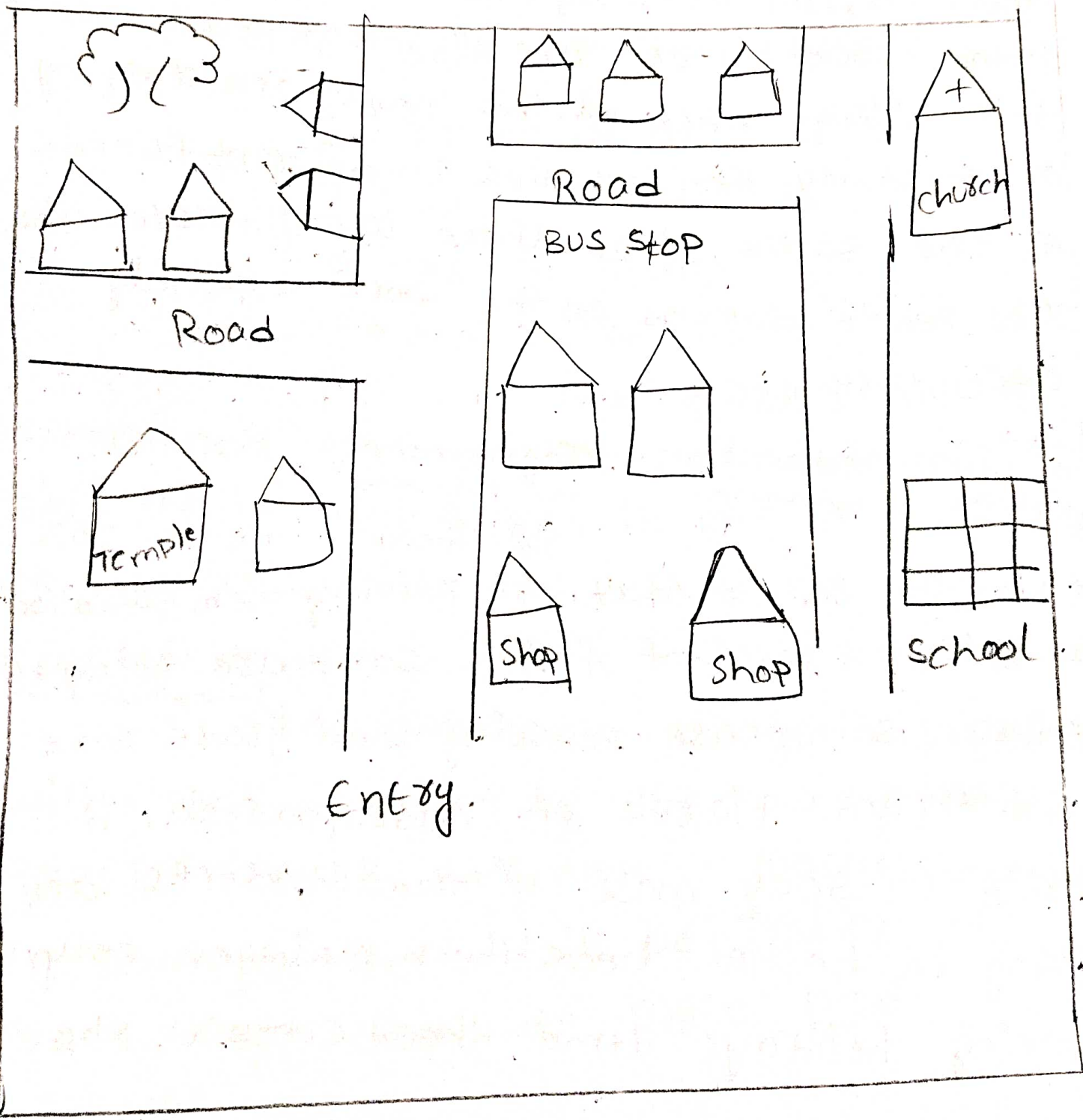
### Introduction:-

The academic year of 2021-2023 as a part of B.Ed course in Rajapati Venkata Rangarao College of Education Guntur. Our college has given me an opportunity to make a social survey about a village and write description report as a part of activity so I am going to describe about my own village called Gundlapadu located in Guntur. To say few things about this village means people are living with peace and harmony. These depend mostly on the agriculture and other works that government give for the lively hood of these people.

In brief to explain, there are 300 families living in this village which

means around 2500 people are in the village, among them are educated and uneducated people but all are hard workers.

\* structure of village! -



## Literacy rate:-

In eundlapadu village the literacy rate is about 75%. Because the Parents fell the importance of education and helping their children to study and become good persons in the society there are all class people are in this village most of the people are studying or perscoing. then studies in different friends. At the same time there are illiterates also, these people depend on the work especially agriculture etc. ....

## \* Adult education Programme:-

If literacy rate is 75%. then the 50% of Adult are persuing them education at different level of fields some are going to collage, some are persuing then grads rate in different Places of Andrapradesh. In brief to scay most of the students are living in hostiel near their Collages only during holidays time these come to the

house one of the student programme goes like this

6:00 :- fresh up  
8:30 :- breakfast  
9:00 :- college  
12:00 :- returns to home  
6:30 :- Bath  
7:00 :- TV  
8:00 :- study  
10:00 :- to bed.

The above I have mentioned the programme of a student called Sri, He is doing BBA in the ANU University in Euntur district.

Electricity:-

The Gundlapadu village has electricity with well supplied by the power point, this Power Point is located in macherla. but In summer, there will be problem of Power cut due to more heat.

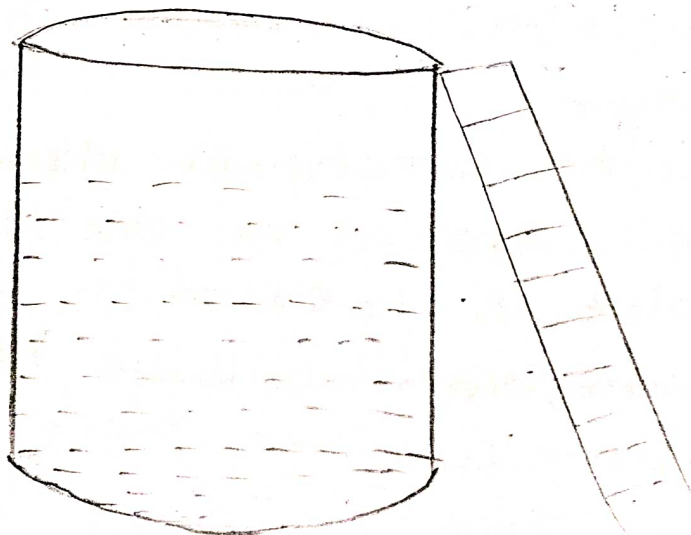
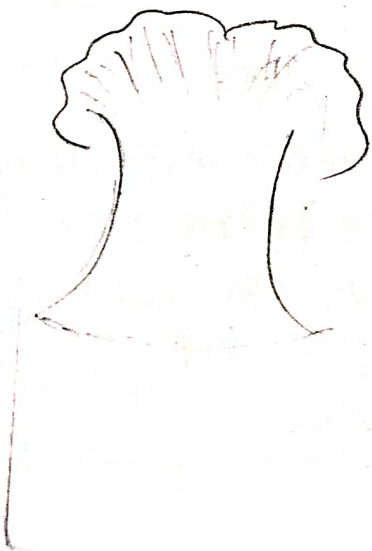
There are two transformers at the edge of the village two side from there the power supply is taken to the more in the field, to house, street light etc.

### Toilets:-

There is common toilets for every one in this village but each house has got a toilet, which are well maintained these toilets are government.

### Sanitary and water facilities:-

The midutub big water tanks, from these the water is supply to the taps of the different streets people are drinking filters waters.



## Maintenance of roads:-

Roads (1) Tea Roads (2) Cement roads is only one long that is main Road, It is connected with the other village.

where as cement roads are in village as street ways which are well maintained but the ~~tea~~ Roads.

## PART - B

### \*Introduction:-

After making an observation and study about village, I came to know that people are happy, living unity following the customs and traditional of the village, following steps, I am going to describe the importance and development that have taken place in the village.

### literacy rate:-

The present generation people are well educated same was in this village, there are somany educated people parents (or) elders are encouraging the people (or) children to study and get education.

Adult education programmes:-

So many youth are good field of study, doing their graduation etc. they are regular to the college and following studies and in the particular get education.

electricity:-

There is no problem with electricity. So far we can observe that lot of waste age of power especially street lights are not putting of power supply is well organized there is no of hanging wires etc. ...

Toilets:-

There are no common toilets for the village people. But one thing I like is that each house or family, has got their own personal toilet, that one good thing I observed and appreciate.

Sanitary and water facility:-

There are good I can identify that water facilities and sanitary places are clean, there is no dirty around the water tank and taps every day they clean. Before village people were drinking bore water for their good health.

## Maintenance of roads:-

This village In There are good roads in rainy season there is no problem for the people. Daily roads are swept by the people at every home that is why roads, in the street looks very neat and clean.

## Conclusion:-

I hope I have taken the sufficient description report of the village called Gundlapadu this village developed with sufficient facilities, people are living happily and unity with helping each others. mostly people go for orgs - culture work and other works for their livelihood. the development has taken place very well by the decisions taken by the Sarpanch.

### Activity-3

1. select and plan appropriate strategies for teaching a lesson of social sciences of your choice and submit to the report.

#### Introduction:-

I Keerthana doing academic Studies in RVRR College of Education Cuntur, AS per a part of B.Ed course 2021-2023. I am grateful to RVRR college of Education for opportunity to use about an appropriate strategies for teaching methods as a teacher student in learnt in classroom.

#### Lecture method:-

I am going to illustrate about lecture method how it can offering in lecture and I would like explain the lesson called "Forests" the lesson I have taken from 7<sup>th</sup> class social text book 2<sup>nd</sup> chapter page 34. This text book is published or belong to the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

To give main points I am explaining following the stages of the chapter foot are in the chapter which following bellow.

- \* meaning and Definition Forests
- \* Things are that involve in early life to Forests.
- \* key concept of chapter
- \* Concept of Forests
- \* Types of Forests
- \* Uses of Forests
- \* social forestry and conservation of Forests.

Lecture - cum - Demonstration method :-

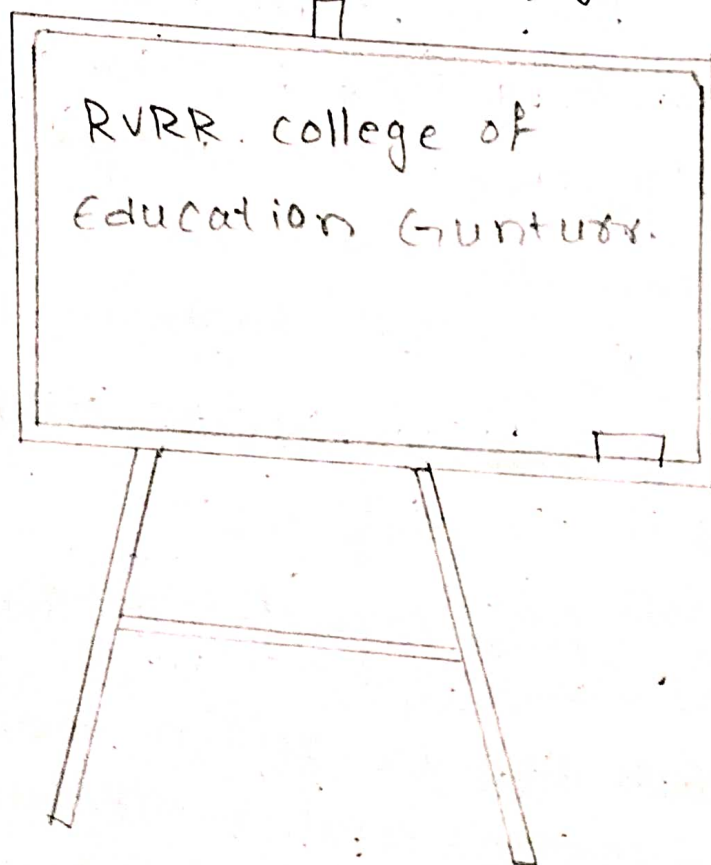
I would like to explain about lecture-cum-demonstration method. It includes the most of the lecture as well as demonstration method.

It attended to further out the

disadvantages of both.

Demonstration means 'to show'.  
In lecture method teacher just tells but  
in demonstration method teacher shows and  
illustrate certain fundamental phenomena.

The above paragraph would like to  
illustrate through the diagram.



Resources method:-

The resources method divided  
into two types are as follow.

① Primary resource method - original

secondary resource method - Not - original

Here I am going to explain about Kotappa fort, As per popular belief, the daughters of Prajapati Daksha married the Devas. However, the youngest out of the daughters named Sati decided to marry Lord Shiva even though she did not have her father's consent. The relationship of Daksha and his son-in-law Lord Shiva were always strained.

It lies at the Narsaraopet mandal, Yallamanda village, Guntur (Dt) it is present in Andhra Pradesh district this history fort also known as Kotappa Konda Quila was built by the zamindars of Narsaraopet Chilakuripet, Amravathi and several others, have donated liberally for the development of the temple.

celebrated with great devotion and fervor every year with a large number

of devotes thronging the place, Kotappa Konda has interesting history and some incredible facts associated with it.

\*Trikut Hills:- Kotappa Konda hill appears with 3 peaks in any direction so it's also called as Trikutotibi, Trikuta Parvatham. The three hills are Brahma hill, Vishnu hill and Rudra hill. 3 hills can be distinctly seen from a distance from any direction.

\* Brahma Shikharani:-

The main temple Trikate Swara Swamy Temple is located here.

Explanation:-

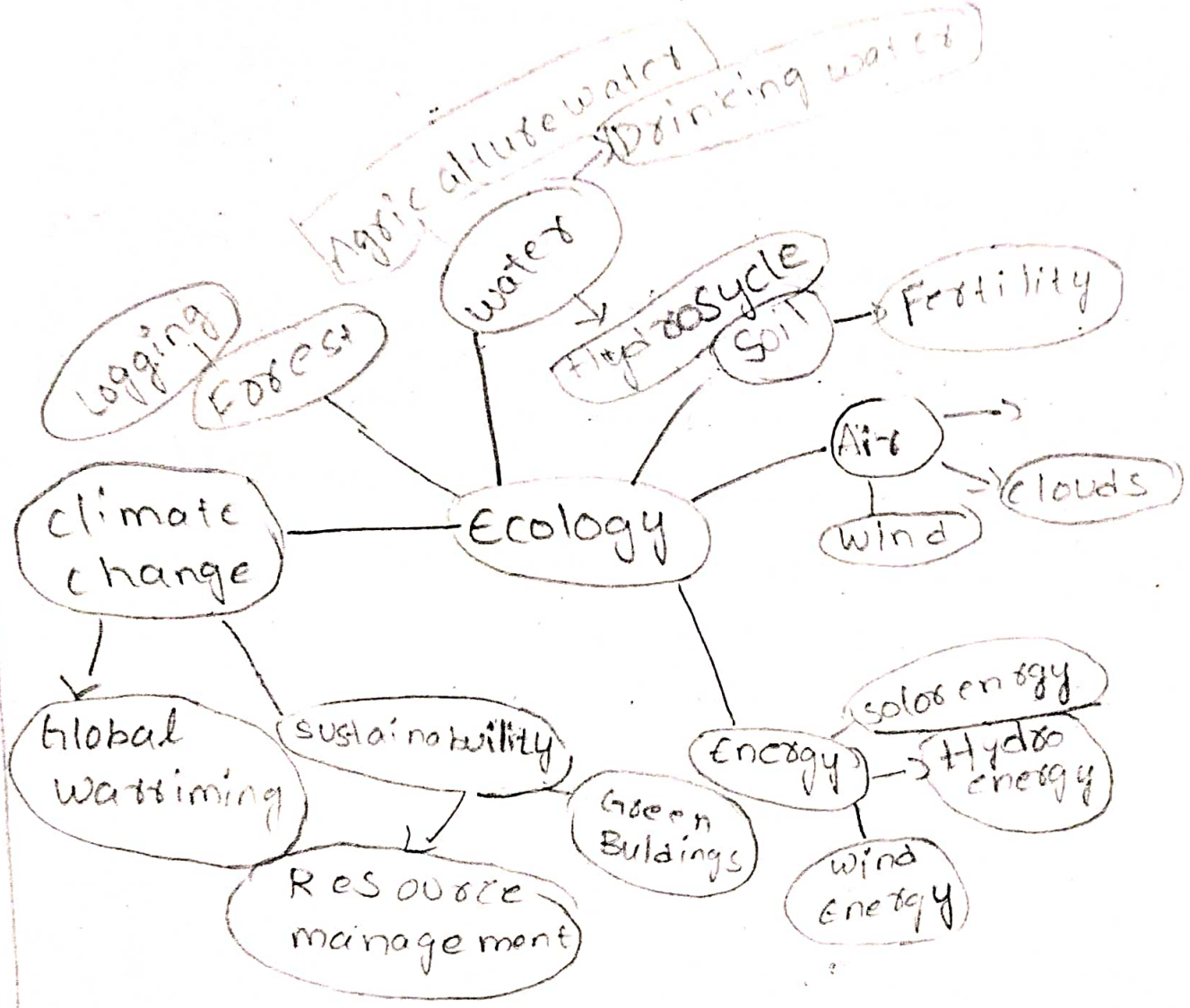
1. Primary resource method:-

Primary resource method is original method (or) place regard less of formal

2. Secondary resource method:-

Secondary resource method is not original it teacher about students (or) place, then the original place picture.

Flow chart for early life to settled life:-



Conclusion:-

As a teacher It is very difficult profession To Teachers because we need to have stuff as well as plan prepared lesson of to teache and also before we teach we need to check How we are going to explain the Particular Concept. so the third actives tells us How and what strategies we need to follow to explain in the class to students.

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