

SHAHU SHIKSHAN SANSTHA (P.)

## Adhyapak Mahavidyalaya (B.Ed.)

Recognised by NCTE (code 123031) affiliated by University of Mumbai  
Regd. No. Maharashtra/786/80.F.712, Solapur Estd. Date 10 July, 1980  
Sarvey No.37, Mohane Road, Shahad (W) 421 103, Ph.0251 2970011

B.Ed. Two Year Corse (2022-2024)  
B.Ed. First Year, Second Semester (2022-2023)

### Essay Writing

Date : 19/07/2023

### Notice for Students

All the Pupil Teachers of First year B.Ed. II Semester (2022-2023) are here by informed that they should attempt Essay writing programme of there courses

CC-3 Learing and Teaching

EC-1 Pedagogy of School Subject

IC -2 Educational Management

The time table of Essay will be display on notice board.



Principal

*[Handwritten Signature]*

**I/C PRINCIPAL**

Shahu Shikshan Sanstha Pandharpur  
Adhyapak Mahavidyalaya (B.Ed.)  
Survey No. 37, Mohane Road, Shahad (W),  
Kalyan, Dist.Thane- 421103.

SHAHU SHIKSHAN SANSTHA PANDHARPUR

## Adhyapak Mahavidyalaya (B.Ed.)

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Regd. No. Maharashtra/786/80.F.712, Solapur Estd. Date 10 July, 1980  
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Date : 19/07/2023

B.Ed. Two Year Course (2022-2024)

B.Ed. First Year

Second Semester (2022-2023)

### Notice for Teachers

All the members of Teaching staff are hereby informed that submit the Question of your concerned course of Semester II for Essay Writing to the examination department on or before 28<sup>th</sup> July 2023.

CC- 3 Learning and Teaching

EC- 1 Pedagogy of School Subject

IC- 2 Educational Management



*ABP*  
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Shahu Shikshan Sanstha Pandharpur  
Adhyapak Mahavidyalaya (B.Ed.)  
Survey No. 37, Mohane Road, Shahad (W),  
Kalyan, Dist.Thane- 421103.

Sr.No.	Name of the Teaching Staff	Sign
1	Mrs. Anagha Choudhari	<i>Anagha</i>
2	Mrs. Susmita Mhalunkar	<i>Susmita</i>
3	Mr. Baban Patil	<i>B.Patil</i>
4	Mrs. Kalpana Kangralkar	<i>KK</i>
5	Mrs. Vinita Hublikar	<i>VH</i>
6	Mrs. Mukul Garje	<i>Mukul</i>

Shahu Shikshan Sanstha (P.) Adhyapak Mahavidyalaya (B.Ed.) Shahad (w)

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B.Ed. Two Year Corse (2022-2024)  
B.Ed. First Year, Second Semester (2022-2023)

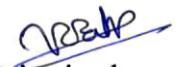
**Time Table for Essay Writing**

Day & Date	Time	Course Name	Subject
Saturday 05/08/2023	11 To 11.20 am	Core Course 3	Learning and Teaching
Saturday 12/08/2023	11 To 11.20 am	Elective Course 1	Pedagogy of School Subject
Saturday 19/08/2023	11 To 11.20 am	Interdisciplinary Course 2	Educational Management

Seating Arrangement

Roll No.	Venue	Class	Total Number of Students
1 To 50	B.Ed. Lecture Hall	B.Ed. First Year	50



  
Principal

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Shahu Shikshan Sanstha Pandharpur  
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Shahu Shikshan Sanstha (P.) Adhyapak Mahavidyalaya B.Ed. Shahad (w)

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B.Ed. Two Year Course (2022-2024)  
B.Ed. First Year, Second Semester (2022-2023)

**Supervision Programme of Essay Writing**

Day & Date	Time	Course	Subject	Name of Supervisor	Sign of Supervisor
Saturday 05/08/2023	11 To 11.20 am	Core Course 3	Learning and Teaching	Mrs. Anagha Choudhari	
Saturday 12/08/2023	11 To 11.20 am	Elective Course 1	Pedagogy of School Subject	Dr. Susmita Mhalunkar	
Saturday 19/08/2023	11 To 11.20 am	Interdisciplinary Course 2	Educational Management	Mr. Baban Patil	



  
**I/Principal**  
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Shahu Shikshan Sanstha (P) Adhyapak Mahavidyalaya (B.Ed.), Shahad (W)  
B.Ed Two Years Course (2022-2024)  
B.Ed. First Year, Second Semester (2022-2023)

**Essay Writing**

Time: 20 Mins

**CC- 3 Learning and Teaching**

Marks: 10

Date: 05/08/2023

Q.1 **Attempt any one of the following.**

**10**

A) Elaborate the gardner's theory of multiple intelliegence.

Or

B) Give the concept of learning. Explain its characteristics.

*Verka*  
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Shahu Shikshan Sanstha (P) Adhyapak Mahavidyalaya (B.Ed.), Shahad (W)

B.Ed Two Years Course (2022-2024)

B.Ed. First Year, Second Semester (2022-2023)

**Essay Writing**

Time: 20 Mins

**EC- 1 Pedagogy of school Subject –English**

Marks: 10

Date: 12/08/2023

Q.1 Attempt any one of the following. 10

A. Explain the meaning of academic discipline. Describe the relationship between academic discipline and English.

Or

B. Explain the different types of language registers.



*VBAP*

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Shahu Shikshan Sansth (P)  
Adhyapak Mahavidyalaya (B.Ed.) Shahad (W)  
B.Ed.Two Years Course (2022-2024)  
B.Ed.First Year, Second Semester (2022-2023)  
**ESSAY WRITING**

Time: 20 Min

Date: 12/08/2023

Marks: 10

**EC-1 Pedagogy of School Subject-History**

Attempt any ONE of the following

A) Explain the values of teaching History and Political Science.

OR

B) Write the meaning and characteristics OF Educational Discipline.



*[Signature]*  
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Shahu Shikshan Sanstha (P) Adhyapak Mahavidyalaya (B.Ed.), Shahad (W)

B.Ed Two Years Course (2022-2024)

B.Ed. First Year, Second Semester (2022-2023)

### Essay Writing

Time: 20 Mins

**EC- 1 Pedagogy of school Subject -Economics**

Marks: 10

Date: 12/08/2023

Q.1 **Attempt any one of the following.**

10

A] Explain the meaning of academic disciplines and it's relationship with Economics.

B) Illustrate the correlation of Economics with History and Geography.

*[Signature]*

**I/C PRINCIPAL**

Shahu Shikshan Sanstha Pandharpur

Adhyapak Mahavidyalaya (B.Ed.)

Survey No. 37, Mohane Road, Shahad (W),

Kalyan, Dist. Thane- 421102

शालेय विषयाचे अध्यापनशास्त्र - अर्थशास्त्र



Shahu Shikshan Sanstha (P) Adhyapak Mahavidyalaya (B.Ed.), Shahad (W)  
B.Ed Two Years Course (2022-2024)  
B.Ed. First Year, Second Semester (2022-2023)

**Essay Writing**

Time: 20 Mins

**EC- 1 Pedagogy of school Subject -Commerce**

Marks: 10

Date: 12/08/2023

Q.1 **Attempt any one of the following.**

**10**

A) Explain the meaning of academic discipline. Describe the relationship between academic discipline and commerce.

Or

B) How would you as a teacher inculcate different values through commerce teaching.

**I/C PRINCIPAL**

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Kalyan, Dist.Thane- 421103.

शालेय विषयाचे अध्यापनशास्त्र - वाणिज्य



Shahu Shikshan Sanstha (P) Adhyapak Mahavidyalaya (B.Ed.), Shahad (W)  
B.Ed Two Years Course (2022-2024)  
B.Ed. First Year, Second Semester (2022-2023)

**Essay Writing**

Time: 20 Mins

**EC- 1 Pedagogy of school Subject -Science**

Marks: 10

Date: 12/08/20. 3

Q.1 **Attempt any one of the following.**

**10**

A] Give the meaning of academic discipline. Explain Bechar – Biglan typology of academic discipline.

Or

B) Elaborate classification of science process skills.

*J.P. Patil*  
**I/C PRINCIPAL**  
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Shahu Shikshan Sanstha (P) Adhyapak Mahavidyalaya (B.Ed.), Shahad (W)  
B.Ed Two Years Course (2022-2024)  
B.Ed. First Year, Second Semester (2022-2023)

**Essay Writing**

Time: 20 Mins

**IC- 2 Educational Management**

Marks: 10

Date: 17/08/2023

Q.1 **Attempt any one of the following.**

**10**

A) "System approach is essential for effective educational management" Justify.

Or

B) What is Educational Management? Elucidate any eight principles of Educational Management given by Henry Fayol.

मराठी माध्यम

**IC- 2** शैक्षणिक व्यवस्थापन

**I/C PRINCIPAL**  
Shahu Shikshan Sanstha Pandharpur  
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Kalyan, Dist.Thane- 421103.



Anug

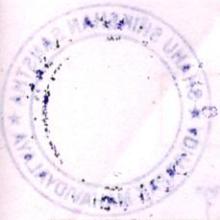
Q.1 Give the concept of learning. Explain its characteristic.

Ans: Meaning:-

Learning is the process by which one acquires, ingests, and store or accepts information. The main feature of learning that it is process of obtaining knowledge to change human behaviour through interaction, practice and experience. Some learn quickly, scanning the information and seemingly mastering the concept or skill.

# characteristics of learning are:-

- 1) learning involve change
- 2) All learning involve activities
- 3) Learning require interaction
- 4) Constitute learning
- 5) learning is a life long process
- 6) learning involve problem solving.
- 7) learning involve far more than thinking.
- 8) learning involve far more than acquiring information.
- 9) Experience is necessary for learning.



1) learning involves change:-

It is a reconstruction, combined, thinking, skill information and appropriation in a single unity process. for eg:- When a child learns to read, they can retain this knowledge and behaviour for the rest of their lives.

2) All learning involve activities:-

These activities involve either physical or mental activity. They may be simple mental activities or complex involving various muscles, bone etc.

3) learning require interaction:-

At the time of learning, the individual is constantly interacting with and influenced by the environment. This experience make him change.

4) Constitute learning:-

To constitute learning, the change should be permanent. Temporary changes may be only reflective and fail to represent any learning.

5) learning is lifelong process:-

learning is lifelong process of gaining and using the information presented to person. It is not static. A person never stops acquiring new information.

6) learning occurs randomly throughout life:-

Some learning occur randomly throughout life from new experience gaining information and from our perception, for example. Reading a newspaper or watching a news broadcast, talking with a friend or colleague.

7) learning involve problem solving:-

Learning involve problem solving i.e. understanding and discovering relation between different content in a situation.

8) learning involve for more than thinking:-

learning involve for more than thinking, it involve the whole personality, sense, feeling, intuition

beliefs, values and will. If we do not have the will to learn, we cannot learn, if we have learned, we are changed in some way.

a) Experience is necessary for learning:-

Some sort of experience is necessary for learning. We can get the experience from direct observation or formal approaches to learning such as training, mentoring, coaching and teaching.

Conclusion:-

"Hence above all the point we understand the concept of learning and various characteristics of learning."

*Teacher*  
I/C PRINCIPAL

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Name of Course :- Ec-1 Pedagogy of School

Subject - Science

Page No.

Roll No :- 23

7<sup>th</sup> AUG 2023



Q.1 A] Give the meaning of academic discipline.  
Explain - Bechar - Biglan typology of academic discipline.

Ans:-

★ Meaning of Academic discipline:-

- There is no definite system with respect to classification of disciplines.
- Academic discipline is a field or branch of learning affiliated with an academic department of a universities, formulated for the advancement of research and scholarship.
- Academic discipline is formulated for the professional training or researchers, academic and specialists.
- Some expert classify disciplines based on the focus of their content as art and Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences, mathematics and Business studies.
- In the study early 1970s Anthony Biglan carried out a study to investigate the faculty's judgment about similarities and differences between several academic fields.
- A good understanding of disciplines and subjects is useful to understand the world around us. Events that affects us are better understood through

## 1] Hard & Pure discipline :-

- Hard pure disciplines involves general areas are clustered around limited number of problems.
- The nature of knowledge in this discipline is cumulative and concerned with universal phenomena.
- The result of this knowledge is discovery of something new or expansion of already existing knowledge.
- As new knowledge keep adding the older form of knowledge is enhanced. For example, consider a knowledge about an atom. As research on the atom progressed our ~~known~~ knowledge about atoms made incremental progress.

## 2] Hard - Applied discipline :-

- Hard - Applied discipline are involved in purposive work.
- The emphasis is on application of theories resulting in creating techniques and products.
- These discipline are practical in nature and are concerned with solving problems addressing challenges, and mastering the environment around us.

- Such disciplines results in new techniques and products being created.
- Engineering, for example: Is a hard-Applied discipline which draws from mathematics, physics and chemistry.

### 3] Soft - Pure discipline :-

- Soft pure-discipline stress on understanding and interpretation of phenomena.
- Knowledge in this discipline is relative which means there may be repetition of knowledge when examined in different situations.
- Unlike hard sciences, here data is quantitative.
- Publication rate is also lower.

### 4] Soft - Applied discipline :-

- Soft - Applied discipline emphasize process & protocols.
- They also appear to be dominated by intellectual fashions.
- Law & education are example of soft-applied discipline.

Thus the understanding of Biglan-Becher typology gives an overview of how different disciplines are similar & how they differ.



Dr S. S. Mahalunkar  
S.S.K.  
12/18/23

EC-1 Pedagogy of School Subject - Commerce

Q1. A] Explain the meaning of academic discipline. Describe the relationship between academic discipline and commerce.

→ \* An academic discipline or field of study is a branch of knowledge, taught and researched as part of higher education.

\* Academic discipline is formulated for professional training of ~~reas~~ researchers, academics and specialist.

For instance : Academic discipline are Anthropology, Space Science, Psychology, Sociology, Archaeology etc.

\* Academic discipline is all about having the ability to control yourself and focus on your work. Studies have found those with self-discipline are happier because they feel a sense of mastery over their lives.

\* Academic disciplines are characterised by systematic study, specialization, specific method and approaches a distinct body of knowledge, evolution and social impact.

## Characteristics of Academic Discipline :-

- \* Discipline have a particular object of research.
- \* Discipline have a accumulated body of specialist knowledge referring to their object.
- \* It has different theories and concept that can organise the accumulated specialist knowledge effectively.
- \* It has defined terms and use technical language referring to their object.
- \* It includes the systematic study, specialisation, specific method towards their object.
- \* Relationship between Academic principle and Commerce.

## → Social intercourse :-

The dealing of one person or class in society with another familiarity.

It has a detailed specific specialisation in Trading.

2.) Understand various aspects :-

To Commerce education is useful for the students to understand the various aspects of commerce through the detailed information

To understand the various aspects of changing the ownership of goods.

3.) To provide vocational competency.

→ The main purpose of commerce education is to provide knowledge and to prepare the students for vocational competency.

4.) To initiate Academic community of scholars.

→ The central purpose of the commerce education is to make the students competent and understand the objects of trade. Therefore it is related to academic discipline to form the Intellectual disciplines.

5.) It also constitutes the faithful and valid introduction to the academic discipline.

- 6.) If also deals with relatively simple ideas and methods they study the same ideas and methods known by experts in the academic discipline.

Theory of Trade

Theory of Commerce

Theory of Banking

- 7.) To upgrade the new formulations and policies referring the new specific studies and experts in the academic discipline

~~2024~~  
I/C PRINCIPAL  
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Kalyan, Dist. Thane-421103.

Dr S.S. Mahanta  
Roll No. 06. Essay Writing.EC-1 Pedagogy of School Subject - History.  
Medium - English.Q1 Explain the values of teaching history and political science.

→ A large number of values emerge out of teaching history and political science. These are based on reality and are outcome of lessons of history through ages. The teacher should be conscious of these values and try to realize them through his/her activities in classrooms.

The values are classified into nine types.

① Pedagogical value: History is a science of human progress and development. Its scope is very vast and embraces all subjects in one form or other. Science, arts, language, literature, maths & geog. all have historical background and attempts are made to relate the present conditions as well as status with past developments.

② Informative value: History is called the 'a veritable mine of experience' and a store house of knowledge. It describes origin and development of

different civilizations and culture. It contains useful knowledge regarding all subjects.

③ Intellectual value:- It goes without saying that teaching of history improves child's powers of imagination, reasoning and judgement. It facilitates the capacity for gathering information, analyzing, interpreting and arriving at conclusions.

④ Cultural values:-

History shows the cultural development of various people through years. It reveals the origin, evolution and problems for cultures. It imparts to the students how a culture is transmitted from generation to another with changes and modifications.

⑤ Citizenship Education:-

Political lessons are better imparted by history than any other subject. History is rightly called the root of political science and political science is held as the fruit of history. Knowledge of history its political development, constitutional evolution and demographic growth.

### ⑥ Vocational value:

The study of history helps students to appear at the competitive examinations like IAS, IPS, OAS and OPS more confidently. It also prepares persons for occupying the posts of political leaders, curators, journalists, teachers and personnel for state Archives. In short, history enables students to choose suitable vocations.

### ⑦ Ethical values:

History is full of living examples. It is said "examples are better than precepts" and "history is philosophy teaching by examples." These examples reveal the stories of great men who did sacrifice their lives for truth, justice and goodness. History has recorded the laudable actions and achievements of the individuals who experienced untold sufferings for the sake of lofty ideals and great moral values.

### ⑧ Nationalistic values:

The history of one's country is the story of its national development.

It depicts the life of heroes and martyrs who suffered and sacrificed for the sake of their motherland either for depending on their country or for fighting out enemies. Love ones own country is good and should be fostered through the study of history.

### ⑨ Internationalists Value.

Modern history particularly world history describes the various national struggles, revolutions and incidents with international bearings and implications. Most of these events have common repercussions in many countries and show the common endeavours for the general welfare and universal brotherhood.

*188*

*V. B. Patil*

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Q.1 Attempt any one of the following.

(B) What is Educational Management?  
Elucidate any eight principles of Educational Management given by Henry Fayol.

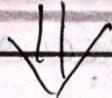
Ans - Educational Management - is considered to be a field which is concerned with the "operation" of educational organisations. It is the process which occurs via planning, organising and directing activities in a school, college, effectively utilising human and material resources in order to accomplish the school's objectives. All team or parties or groups involved in education should gain insight in Educational Management as it is vital to help schools function successfully and effectively realise their goals.

"Educational Management - is the theory and practice of the organisation and administration of existing educational establishments and systems."

Education is one instrument to bring change in the society and it is through managing the education process in general. Educational Management is

defined as a process of - (1) planning  
(2) organising  
(3) directing and  
(4) controlling activities - of an institution by utilising human and material resources so as to effectively and efficiently accomplish functions of teaching, extension work and research

Few objectives of Educational Management are :-



- (1) Getting Maximum Results with Minimum Efforts.
- (2) Increasing the efficiency of factors of production.
- (3) Human Betterment.
- (4) Social Justice.
- (5) Maximum Prosperity for Employer and Employees.

For the question, that what is the need for Educational Management - it includes the following answers as key points :-

① Social Changes.

② To create congenial environment at an institutional level.

③ Need to make the system of education is more proactive rather than reactive by using- applying principles and techniques of management science.

⇒ Principles of Educational Management :-

Principles of educational management states that these are based on a fundamental truth. They help or serve as a guideline for decision-making and actions required to be taken under management.

These all are drawn up by means of observations and analyses of events that are in practice.

In 1916, Henry Fayol published the "14 principles" of Educational Management. It is believed that every organisation today - one way or the other implement the Fayol's principles of management. Among the 14, eight (08) principles

of Educational Management are given by Henry Fayol are as follows

⇒ (1) Discipline - This principle includes clearly-defined rules and regulations - introduced to achieve good employee discipline. It is the part of core values in form of good conduct, respectful interactions, proper dress code etc. Discipline is essential for any successful work performed.

According to Fayol - Discipline means -

- (1) Obedience,
- (2) Respect for authority,
- and (3) Observance of established rules.

- Discipline can be established by 3 ways -

- (1) By providing good supervision at all levels.
- (2) Clearly explaining the rules.
- (3) Implementing a system of reward and punishment.

⇒ (2) Authority :- This principle refers to the right to issue commands along with which - it must be a balanced responsibility for its function. It mentions, that there is a need for managers to have authority in order to command sub-ordinates.

so they can perform their jobs - while being responsible for their actions.

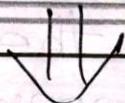
According to Fayol, "The result of authority is responsibility. It is the natural result of authority."

⇒ (3) Division of Work :- This is considered to be the first principle postulated by H. Fayol. This principle also denotes that - work should not be diluted by giving the same work to many people. It helps to ensure - the best / proper utilization of labour keeps them focused and industrious

⇒ (4) Unity of Direction :-

Everyone in an organisation should have one direction, move toward the same objectives through co-ordinated and focused efforts. Each group of activities having the same objectives must include One Head and One Plan. Main key of this principle :- is that it ensures unity of action and co-ordination

Unity of Directions Means That:-



(1) There should be one head for

for one plan, for a group of activities having the same objectives.

(2) There should be one plan of action for a group of activities having the same objective.

(3) There should be only one manager at a time to give command to an employee.

(4) There should be only one manager exercising control over all the activities having the same objective.

(5) There should be one manager to control them.

(6) Environmental conditions.

⇒ (5) Order - This principle states that every material in an organisation should be put in its right place / position in the organisation and the right job be assigned to the right employee. All the available resources in the organisation will be utilised properly.

⇒ (6) Equity :- Equity means combination of fairness, kindness and justice towards employees. It means - for commitment and loyalty to be expected from employees, they should be treated fairly and similarly to people of / at their level of position and authority, most importantly, their managers should be less impartial. All employees should be treated equally as much as possible.

⇒ (7) Initiative :- Management should take steps to encourage worker initiative, which is defined as new or additional work, activity undertaken through self-direction. Initiative means - the capacity to work while expressing one's thoughts. The manager should welcome the thoughts of his / her sub-ordinates.

⇒ (8) Remuneration - According to H. Fayol, he states that in order to motivate the workers, i.e. employees - apart from general remuneration, they should be given some monetary and non-monetary incentives. By this the employees and

owner, acquires equal amount of satisfaction. Many a times - if organisation does not pay attention at paying proper remuneration to employees - they will not do their work with perfection, dedication, honesty etc. Many benefits - added to an employee's package as this boosts motivation at work.

*W. P. P.*  
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Shahu Shikshan Sanstha (P.) Adhyapak Mahavidyalaya Shahad  
**B.Ed. Two Years Course 2022-2024**  
 B.Ed. First Year II Semester (2022-2023)



**Essay**

Sr.	Name of the Students	Medium	Learning & Teaching	Pedagogy of school subject	Educational management
1	Arul Mary Johnsy	English	<u>Arul Mary</u>	<u>Arul Mary</u>	<u>Arul Mary</u>
2	Kotecha Bindiya Bharatbhai	English	<u>B.</u>	<u>B.</u>	<u>B.</u>
3	Patil Priyanka Vilas	English	<u>P.V.Patil</u>	<u>P.V.Patil</u>	<u>P.V.Patil</u>
4	Shinde Pooja Anand	English	<u>Pooja</u>	<u>Pooja</u>	<u>Pooja</u>
5	Singh Priyanka Shivkumar	English	<u>Bingh</u>	<u>Bingh</u>	<u>Bingh</u>
6	Thakur Poonam Trilok	English	<u>Thakur</u>	<u>Thakur</u>	<u>Thakur</u>
7	Kushwaha Nilesh Jagnarayan	English	<u>Nilesh</u>	<u>Nilesh</u>	<u>Nilesh</u>
8	Tambe Deeplaxmi Yashwant	English	<u>Tambe</u>	<u>Tambe</u>	<u>Tambe</u>
9	Jadhav Bhushan Ramesh	English	<u>Bhu</u>	<u>Bhu</u>	<u>Bhu</u>
10	Kulaye Prathamesh Surendra	English	<u>Be.</u>	<u>Be.</u>	<u>Be.</u>
11	Murbade Madhuri Vasant	English	<u>Murbade</u>	<u>Murbade</u>	<u>Murbade</u>
12	Prabhaji Bindu	English	<u>Prabhaji</u>	<u>Prabhaji</u>	<u>Prabhaji</u>
13	Randhavi Jigar Eknath	English	<u>Jigar</u>	<u>Jigar</u>	<u>Jigar</u>
14	Rane Aakanksha Deepak	English	<u>Rane</u>	<u>Rane</u>	<u>Rane</u>
15	Tiwari Vishalkumar Pravinkumar	English	<u>Tiwari</u>	<u>Tiwari</u>	<u>Tiwari</u>
16	Vyas Sonal Jyotiprakash	English	<u>Sonal</u>	<u>Sonal</u>	<u>Sonal</u>
17	Andhale Yogesh Sudhakar	English	<u>YA</u>	<u>YA</u>	<u>YA</u>
18	Bisen Kumud Umendra	English	<u>Bisen</u>	<u>Bisen</u>	<u>Bisen</u>
19	Gite Kamini Bhagwan	English	<u>Gite</u>	<u>Gite</u>	<u>Gite</u>
20	Gohil Anjni Girish	English	<u>Gohil</u>	<u>Gohil</u>	<u>Gohil</u>
21	Kumkar Shwetali Ramdas	English	<u>Shwetali</u>	<u>Shwetali</u>	<u>Shwetali</u>
22	Prajapat Sachin Ramjilal	English	<u>Sachin</u>	<u>Sachin</u>	<u>Sachin</u>
23	Shelar Vanita Keshav	English	<u>Shelar</u>	<u>Shelar</u>	<u>Shelar</u>
24	Shimpi Gayatri Dashrath	English	<u>Shimpi</u>	<u>Shimpi</u>	<u>Shimpi</u>
25	Shinde Kalyani Radhakrushna	English	<u>Kalyani</u>	<u>Kalyani</u>	<u>Kalyani</u>
26	Singh Sachinkumar Vinodkumar	English	<u>Singh</u>	<u>Singh</u>	<u>Singh</u>

Sr.	Name of the Students	Medium	Learning and Teaching	Pedagogy of school subject	Educational management
27	Khule Vijaya Ramhari	Marathi			
28	Pawar Rekha Sanjay	Marathi			
29	Shirsat Pallavi Umesh	Marathi			
30	Misal Ganesh Dattaram	Marathi			
31	Ahire Smita Suresh	Marathi			
32	Bhalerao Laxmi Madhukar	Marathi			
33	Bhangale Dhanisha Tushar	Marathi			
34	Mane Sneha Harshal	Marathi			
35	More Pranvi Rajendra	Marathi			
36	Nalawade Kanchan Manohar	Marathi			
37	Prasanna Nandita Rajendra	Marathi			
38	Zalte Yogesh Bhimrao	Marathi			
39	Bhoir Rachana Sushil	Marathi			
40	Jadhav Snehal Vijay	Marathi			
41	Shewale Pragati Bharat	Marathi			
42	Topale Mahendra Chandar	Marathi			
43	More Neha Mahendra	Marathi			
44	Ohol Hira Pawals	Marathi			
45	Choudhary Vaishali Dinesh	Marathi			
46	Dhumal Jagruti Dnyaneshwar	Marathi			
47	Yadav Sadhana Dayashankar	Hindi			
48	Panday Anjalee Suresh	Hindi			
49	Rushi kumari	Hindi			
50	Sharma Nirmala Kumari Nagendra Prasad	Hindi			



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