Shahu Shikshan Sanstha (P)

Adhyapak Mahavidyalaya (B.Ed.)

Recognized by NCTE (Code 1123031) affiliated by University of Mumbai
Regd No. Maharashtra/786/80.F.712, Solapur   Estd. Date : 10 July, 1980
Survey No.37, Mohone Road, Shahad(W) 421 13, Ph. 2051 2970011

Date: 01/06/2023

B.Ed. Two Years Course (2021-2023)
B.Ed. Second Year
IV Semester (2022-2023)

Notice for Students

All the B.Ed. Second year Pupil- teachers are hereby informed that the Class test for IV semester will be conducted from Monday 12/06/2023 to Wednesday 14/6/2023 for below mentioned courses.

Course Code	Course Name
CC - 5	Contemporary India and Education
EC - 3	Guidance and Counseling
IC - 4	Creating an Inclusive school

Timetable of Class test will be displayed on notice board.

Principal

I/C PRINCIPAL
SHAHU SHIKSHAN SANSTHA (P)
ADHYAPAK MAHAVIDYALAYA (B.Ed)
Mohane Road, Shahad (W)
Survey No. 37

Adhyapak Mahavidyalaya (B.Ed.)

Recognized by NCTE (Code 1123031) affiliated by University of Mumbai
Regd No. Maharashtra/786/80.F.712, Solapur   Estd. Date : 10 July, 1980
Survey No.37, Mohone Road, Shahad(W) 421 13, Ph. 2051 2970011

Date: 01/06/2023

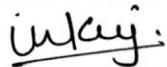B.Ed. Two Years Course (2021-2023)
B.Ed. Second Year
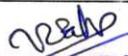IV Semester (2022-2023)

Notice for Teaching Staff

All the members of teaching staff are hereby informed to submit the 'Question Papers' of your concerned course of Semester III for Class test to examination department on or before 04/02/2023.

Course Code	Course Name
CC - 5	Contemporary India and Education
EC - 3	Guidance and Counseling
IC - 4	Creating an Inclusive school

Principal

Sr. No.	Name of the Teaching Staff	Sign
1	Mrs. Anagha Chaudhari	
2	Mrs. Susmita Mhalunkar	
3	Mr Baban Patil	
4	Mrs. Kalpana Kangralkar	
5	Mrs. Vinita Hublikar	
6	Mrs Mukul Garje	
7		

I/C PRINCIPAL
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Mohane Road, Shahad (W)
Survey No. 37

Shahu Shikshan Sanstha (P)
Adhyapak Mahavidyalaya (B.Ed.) Shahad (W)
B.Ed. Two Years Course
2021- 2023
B.Ed. Second Year Semester IV (2022 – 2023)

Timetable for Class Test

Day & Date	Time	Course Name and Subject
Monday 12/06/2023	12.00 noon to 12.30 p.m.	CC-5 : Contemporary India and Edcation
Tuesday 13/06/2023	12.00 noon to 2.30 p.m.	EC-3 : Guidance and Counseling
Thursday 14/06/2023	12.00 noon to 2.30 p.m.	IC-4 : Creating an Inclusive School

Seating Arrangement

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

I/C PRINCIPAL
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ADHYAPAK MAHAVIDYALAYA (B.Ed)
Mohane Road, Shahad (W)
Survey No. 37

Shahu Shikshan Sanstha (P.)
Adhyapak Mahavidyalaya B.Ed. Shahad (w)
B.Ed. Two Year Course (2021-2023)
B.Ed. Second Year Sem - IV
(2022-2023)

Supervision Programme for class Test

Date & Day	Time	Course	Subject	Name of Supervisor	Sign of Supervisor
Monday 12/06/2023	12.00 To 12.30 am	Core Course 5	Contemporary India and Education	Mrs. Anagha Chaudhari	*Anagh*
Tuesday 13/06/2023	12.00 To 02.30 pm	Elective Course 3	Guidance and Counselling	Mrs. Susmita Mhalunkar	*signature*
Wednesday 14/06/2023	12.00 To 02.30 pm	Interdicipnary Course - 4	Creating an Inclusive School	Mr. Baban Patil	*signature*

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

Class Test

Time: 30 Min.   Date: 12/06/2023   Marks: 15

CC-5 Contemporary India and Education

Q.1   Attempt any one of the following.   **10**

A. Explain the Recommendations of of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) for secondary Education.

OR

B. "Globalization and Privatisation has an impact an Indian Education System" Elaborate.

Q.2   Answer briefly any one of the following.   **5**

A. Objectives of the National Educational Policy 1986.

B. Explain fundamental Rights in Indian Constitution.

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

Time: 30 Min.   Date: 13/06/2023   Marks: 15

EC-3 Guidance and Counselling

Q.1   Attempt any one of the following.   **10**

A. Explain the concept and factors affecting Job satisfaction.

OR

B. Illustrate the ABC Model of REBT (Rational Emotie Behavior Therapy)

Q.2   Answer briefly any one of the following.   **5**

A. Professional Ethics of Counsellor.

B. Roles of School as agency of guidance.

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Survey No. 37, Mohane Road, Shahad (W),
Kalyan, Dist.Thane- 421103.

Shahu Shikshan Sanshta (P)
Adhyapak /Mahavidyalaya (B.Ed.) Shahad (W)
B.Ed. Two Years Course (2021-2023)
B.Ed. Second Year Fourth Semester (2022-2023)
Class Test

Time: 30 Min.   Date: 14/06/2023   Marks: 15

IC-4 Creating An Inclusive School

Q.1   Attempt any one of the following.   **10**
A. Elucidate the use of ICT in Inclusiveclassroom.
          OR
B. Illustrate the strategies for differentiating content in an Inclusive classroom. .

Q.2   Answer briefly any one of the following.   **5**
A. Difference between diversity and inclusion.
B. Liasing for reciprocal support of Pre-Vocational training programme.

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

Academic Year - 2022 - 2023   Semester - I / II / III / �IV

Examination : Class Test   Roll No : 08   Date : 1 2 JUN 2023

Course : CC - 5   Subject : Contemporary India & Education   Medium : English

Supervisor's Name	Sign.	Q. Nos.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total Marks Out of 25
anagha chaughm'		Marks	6	4								10/15

Q.1 B.

Ans **Meaning of Globalisation :-**

Globalisation refers to the process relating to growing economic interdependence, deepening economic integration, and increasing openness in the world economy.

Meaning of Privatisation :-

Privatisation refers to the general process of including the private sector in the operation or ownership of a state-owned enterprise.

I
M
P   ① Funding
A   ② Supply of Education
C   ③ Economic Source
T   ④ Save Capital
       ⑤ Industry-oriented Education
       ⑥ Enhances core values
       ⑦ Global

Impact in Detail :

1. Funding :

It brings a constant stream of funding that can be used to facilitate a research-based career and make it a probable option for advancing the future of Indian teachers and students.

2. Supply of Education :

It can help increase the supply of education which is facing a huge shortage. The growth in the competition among educational institutions will make sure that they avoid charging an excessive premium fee for education. Increasing the supply of education will consequently result in the decline of expenditure on education.

3. Economic Source :

The Indian Economy is highly fueled and profited by the service industry. As a result, with the education sector becoming a large part of the economic source, it can boost the economy.

4. Save Capital :

SHAHU SHIKSHAN SANSTHA ADHYAPAK MAHAVIDYALAYA, (B.Ed.), SHAHAD

Academic Year - 2022 - 2023   Semester - I / II / III / (IV)

Examination : Class Test   Roll No : 08   Date : 12 - 06 - 23

Course : _____ Subject : Contemporary India & Education _____ Medium : English

Supervisor's Name	Sign.	Q. Nos.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total Marks Out of 25
		Marks										

At an annual cost of an estimated US $ 1 billion, there are hundreds and thousands of Indian students who go to study abroad. This can also lead to the exodus of numerous students who have left the nation to study abroad and can save immense capital for India.

5. **Industry-oriented Education:**

The incorporation of Globalisation and Privatisation would emphasize specific skill sets thereby leading to the development of better industry-oriented graduates.

6. **Enhances core values:**

It aims to enhance the overall core values of learners related to research and technological advancements. It also helps in improving the outlook of the learners and their horizon of problem-solving and perceiving.

7. **Global skills and knowledge:**

According to Magnan and Back, 2007, " Through cultural immersion, students who participate in global education programs can gain a greater depth of knowledge about and appreciation for new cultures. This often includes acquiring advanced language skills."
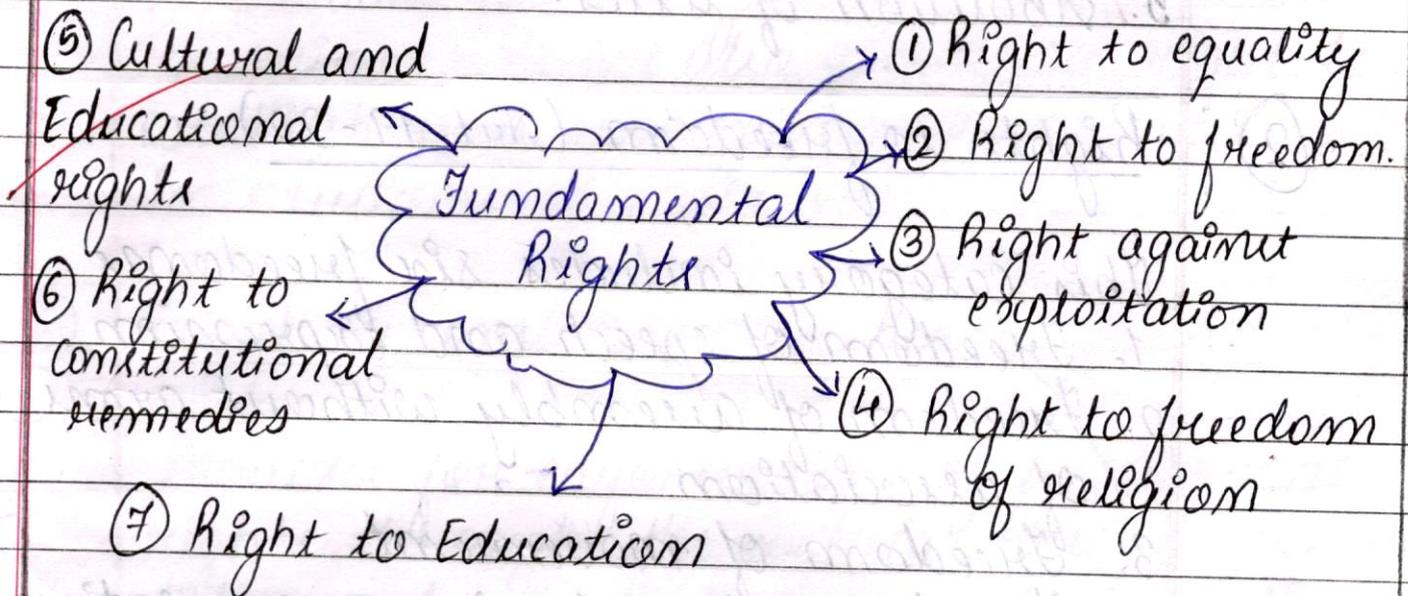
Conclusion:

According to Fernandez (2006), " By experiencing the differences and similarities between their host country and their home country, your student will enhance their global perspectives and obtain a greater awareness of global affairs, including political, educational, societal, and economic issues"

Q.2 B.

Ans. Introduction:

The Indian Constitution originally provided 7 Categories of fundamental rights. Right to property was Removed by 44th amendment and was replaced by 'Right to Education'.

Kinds of fundamental rights:

⑤ Cultural and Educational rights

⑥ Right to Constitutional remedies

{ Fundamental Rights }

① Right to equality
② Right to freedom.
③ Right against exploitation
④ Right to freedom of religion

⑦ Right to Education

Meaning of Fundamental Rights:

The fundamental rights are defined as the basic human rights of all citizens. These rights, defined in Part III of the constitution, apply irrespective of race, place of birth, religion, caste, creed or sex. They are enforceable by the courts, subject to specific restrictions.

Details :

(1.) <u>Right to equality (Art. 14-18)</u>

In this category there are five rights
1. Equality before Law
2. Abolition of discrimination on grounds of caste, race, sex or religion
3. Equality in public employment
4. Abolition of untouchability, and
5. Abolition of titles.

(2.) <u>Rights to freedom (Art. 19-22)</u>

This category includes six freedoms
1. Freedom of speech and expression
2. Freedom of assembly without arms of association
3. Freedom of movement.
4. Freedom of profession or occupation
5. Freedom of education.
6. Freedom of residence.

(3.) <u>Rights against exploitation (Art. 24&25)</u>

This includes prohibition of traffic in human beings and prohibition of child labor.

[P.T.O]

4. **Right to freedom of religion (Art. 25-28)**

Includes freedom of conscience and freedom of religion. Citizens are free to profess and practice any religion. These provisions make India a secular state.

5. **Cultural and Educational rights. (Art. 29-30)**

Includes right to protection of language, script and culture given to the minorities. The minorities are also given the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their own.

6. **Right to Constitutional Remedies (Art. 32-35)**

Provides for enforcement of fundamental rights through the judicial process. Countries differ only in their degree of limitations on fundamental rights.

7. **Right to Education (Art. 21-A)**

The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years. Every child has a right to full time elementary

education, of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards.

Conclusion:

The milestone in the history of rights was the Right to Education. Rights means those freedoms which are essential for personal good as well as good of the community.

——— END ———

Examination : Class Test				Roll No : 08				Date : 13 JUN 2023			

Course : EC-3 Subject : Guidance & Counselling Medium : English

Supervisor's Name	Sign.	Q. Nos.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total Marks Out of 25
S.S. Mhalunkar	13/6/23	Marks	6	4								10 / 15 A

Q.1 A.

Ans. <u>Concept of Job-Satisfaction :</u>

→ Job satisfaction is a person's attitude towards the job.

→ Positive attitude towards job are equivalent to job satisfaction whereas negative attitude are equivalent to job dissatisfaction.

→ For the first time in 1935, the concept of job satisfaction gained momentum through the publication by Happock- "Job satisfaction as any combination of psychological, physiological and environmental circumstances that causes a person truthfully to say - 'I am satisfied with my job.'
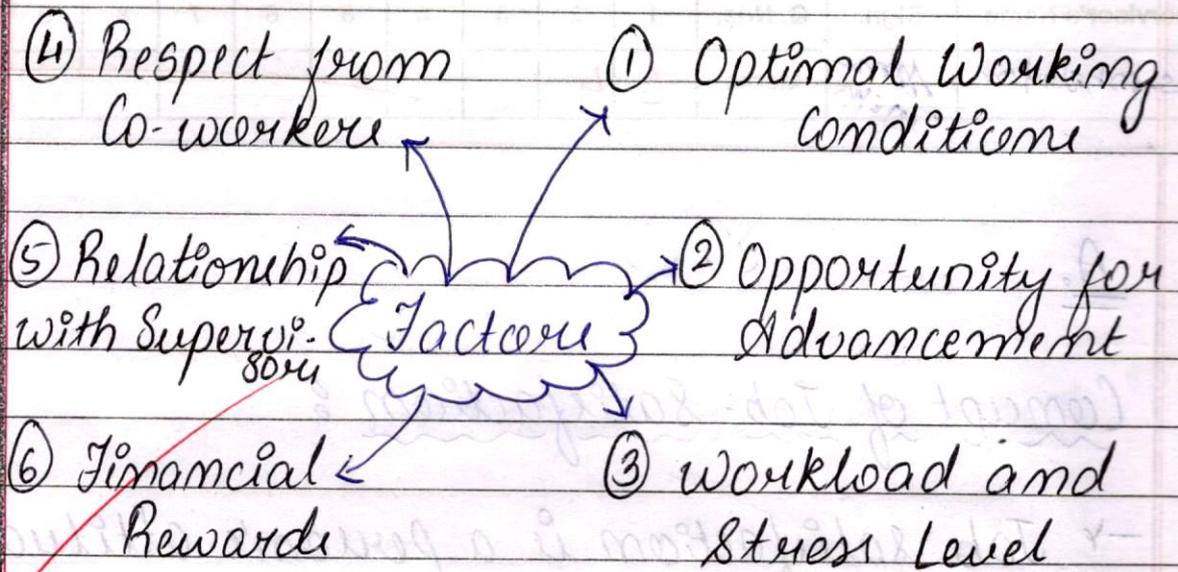
<u>Meaning of Job-Satisfaction :</u>

Job satisfaction includes two aspects-
1. Liking and enjoying the job.

2. Going to one's job with the head erect and with smile.

Factors affecting Job Satisfaction :

④ Respect from Co-workers   ① Optimal Working Conditions

⑤ Relationship with Supervisors   **Factors**   ② Opportunity for Advancement

⑥ Financial Rewards   ③ Workload and Stress Level

Details :

1. Optimal Working Conditions :

→ It's important for companies to try to optimize working conditions.

→ Providing spacious work areas rather than cramped ones, adequate lighting and comfortable work stations contribute to favourable work conditions.

→ Providing productivity tools such as upgraded information technology to help employees accomplish tasks more efficiently.

2. Opportunity for Advancement :

Examination : Class Test   Roll No :   Date :

Course :   Subject :   Medium :

Supervisor's Name	Sign.	Q. Nos.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total Marks Out of 25
		Marks										

→ Many companies encourage employees to acquire more advanced skills that will lead to the chance of promotion.

→ Companies often pay the cost of tuition for employees taking university courses.

3. **Workload and stress level:**

→ Dealing with a workload that is far too heavy and deadlines that are impossible to reach can cause job satisfaction to erode.

→ Falling short of deadlines results in conflicts between employees and supervisors and raises the stress level.

4. **Respect from Co-Workers:**

→ Employees seek to be treated with respect by those they work with.

→ Managers need to step in and mediate conflicts before they escalate into more serious problems.

→ Employees may need to be reminded what behaviour are considered inappropriate when interacting with co-workers.

5. <u>Relationship with Supervisors</u>:

→ Effective managers know their employees need recognition and praise for their efforts and accomplishments.

→ Employees also need to know their supervisor's door is always open for them to discuss any concerns.

6. <u>Financial Rewards</u>:

→ Job satisfaction is impacted by an employee's views about the fairness of the company wage scale as well as the current compensation.

→ Opportunities to earn special incentives, such as bonuses, extra paid time off, also bring excitement and higher job satisfaction to the workplace.

<u>Conclusion</u>:

An employee's overall satisfaction with his job is the result of a combination of many factors.

Q.2 A.

Ans. Meaning of Professional Ethics :

A systematized body of moral principles that guide or determine the counselors behavior in his relationships to the counselee and apposes relatives, to his referring agency, and to society in general.

→ Values :

- → Standards of behaviour determined by the society
- → Differ according to races, castes, etc
- → Change under influence of modern ideas.

Values

(4)

| Social Values | Moral Values | Religious Values |

→ Details :

1. Social Values -

- → Based on dictates of right reason- one's conscience.
- → Innat knowledge of what is right and wrong.
- → Apply to all.

2. **Moral Values** –

Based on particular faith and vary according to the tenets of that faith.

3. **Religious Values** –

Aims at helping individuals with their personal problems.

→ **Relationship** –

1. **Counselor's relationship to the Counsellee:**

→ Must respect the values of counsellee
→ Can suggest to change their social values.
→ Must keep secret the counsellee's confidential matter.
→ Test results must be interpreted to the counsellee in a manner likely to be constructive.

2. **Counselor's relationship to the profession:**

→ Must maintain high standard of work.
→ Should not work only for money.
→ Should try to recify the malpractices of other counselors.
→ Should not criticize counselors who

use other methods.

3. <u>Counselor's relations to referring bodies:</u>

→ It is courtesy to inform the referring person or agency that the counsellee kept the appointment and is continuing counseling or has been referred to another agency.

→ No confidential info should be imparted to them.

<u>Conclusion:</u>

Thus, a good counselor is a good listener and a good communicator.

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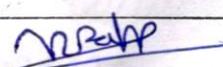
Academic Year - 2021 - 2023							Semester - I / II / III / IV				

Examination : Class Test   Roll No : 21   Date : 14 JUN 2023

Course : B.Ed   Subject : Creating an inclusive school   Medium : English

Supervisor's Name	Sign.	Q. Nos.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total Marks Out of 25
BPawo		Marks	6	4								10 / 15

Q 1 A] Elucidate the use of ICT in inclusive class rooms.

→ we are living in the technological world and enormous information can be transmitted one place to any other place of this universe easily. ICT has enabled better and swifter communication, presentation of ideas more effective and relevant manners. Most of general educational institutions run for providing to non-disabled students. some of the special educational institutions are running for special children. Inclusive education is an education system for providing education to the students without any background of discrimination.

⑥

Uses of ICT :-

① ICT for persons with special needs provide enhancement or changed the method of interaction with the world. It promotes greater independence by enabling them to perform task that they were

accomplishing.

ICT has three main roles :-

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                        ICT
              ┌──────────┼──────────┐
              ↓          ↓          →
        Compensation  Didactic   Communication
           Uses        Uses         Uses
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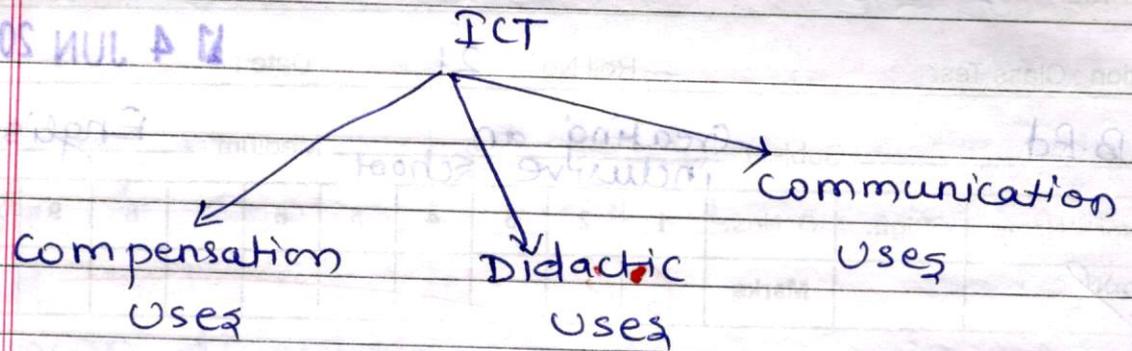
① **Compensation uses :-**
Technical assistance that enables the active participation in traditional education activities such as reading or writing. e.g. Talking Calculator, Screen readers etc

② **Didactic Uses :-**
The general process of using ICT to transform approaches to education. ICTs can be used as a didactical tool to enable a more inclusive learning environment. e.g. Assessment & evaluation tools, Models, multi sensory systems.

③ **Communication uses :-**
Technologies that can enable communication is referred to as alternative and augmentative communication devices and strategies.

* Other uses & Benefits of ICTs :-

① **Improve student Handwriting :-**
It is convenient or easy for student to edit their written work which can improve the quality of of their writing

Supervisor's Name	Sign.	Q. Nos.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total Marks Out of 25
		Marks										

(2) **Easy evaluation :-** It improves outcomes with proper structure, more structure to measure, it can easier to monitor & maintain students work and make modification to enhance student learning.

(3) **Easy to Access Course Material :-** Multimedia is easy to understand course material can be posted on web which learners can access at a time and location they want.

(4) **Wide Participation :-** learning material can be used for long distance learning and accessible to a wider audience.

(5) **Subject made easier :-** Many different types of educational software are designed & developed to help users to learn specific subjects & topics easily.

(6) Individualised learning

more independent from specific physical location the number of resources available to students outside the classroom has increased.

(7) **Motivation:-**
Computer Based instructions can give instant feedback to students and explain correct answers. A computer is patience and non-judgemental which can give the student motive to continue further learning.

(8) It enables learner's autonomy and unlocks hidden talent for those with Communication difficulties.

(9) **Digital inclusion for CWSN:-**
A fast development of ICT brings possibilities and removes obstacles to learning.
e.g. Blind people, people with low vision, people who have cognitive impairment.

(10) ICTs enables task to be tailored to suit individual skills, talents & abilities.

(11) **Computer Based Instructions:-**
Software to help students with learning difficulties in reading, writing math and other subjects.

(12)

achievements in ways which is not possible through traditional means.

(13) Alternatives communication modes for children who cannot speak or communicate can use other boards such as picture boards, voice output Communication devices, communication software and computers.

* Specific Benefits for students of SCTs :-

① computers can improve independent access for students to education.

② Students with special educational needs are able to accomplish task working at their own pace.

③ Students with profound and multiple learning difficulties can communicate more easily.

④ Increases ICT confidence amongst students motivates them to use the internet at home for school work and leisure interests.

⑤ Visually impaired students using the internet can access information alongside their sighted peers.

* Benefits for Teachers :—

① Reduce isolation for teachers working in special educational needs by enabling them to communicate.

through online communication.

② It supports reflection on professional via online communication.

③ Improved skills for teachers & a greater understanding of access technology used by students.

④ Enhances professional development and the effectiveness of the use of ICTs with students through collaborations.

⑤ Material already in electronic form are more easily adapted into accessible resources.

ICT plays a vital role in developing communication skill among students of inclusive classroom & have many merits that already discussed above. So ICT plays an vital role in inclusive classrooms.

Q-2. Difference between diversity and inclusion

→ Meaning of diversity :—
Diversity is the range of human differences, including but not limited to race, ethnicity, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, age, social class, physical ability or attributes, religious or ethical values system, national origin & political beliefs.

Meaning of Inclusion:-

Inclusion is involvement and empower-
ment where the inherent worth and
dignity of all people are recognized. An
inclusive university promotes and sustai.
a sense of belonging, it values and
practices respect for the talents, beliefs,
backgrounds, and ways of living of its
members.

Difference between diversity and inclusion

Diversity	Inclusion
① Differences among groups of people and individuals based on ethnicity, race, Socio-economic status, gender, exceptionalities, language, religion, sexual orientation and geographical area.	① Inclusion is an organi-sational effort and pract-ces in which different groups or individuals having different backgr-and are culturally & Socially accepted and welcomed and equally treated.
② Everyone is different and individual.	② Everyone is treated equally.
③ Diversity allows for the exploration of these differences in	③ Feeling level of supportive energy & committed from others

④ feels proud of own diversity.	④ feeling respected, valued for who you are.
⑤ Diversity is a sense of feeling proud to be of his own diversity that may his language, religion, place etc.	⑤ Inclusion is a sense of belonging.
⑥ This may motivate him as he is from some religion, place & language.	⑥ Inclusion is a process where one is made to feel a part of society & this affects positively.

Hence diversity and inclusion embra-
the societal ideology of encompassing
everyone irrective of their diversity.

B.Ed Two Year Course (2021-2023)
Shahu Shikshan Sanstha (P.) Adhyapak Mahavidyalaya B.Ed. Shahad
B.Ed. Second Year 2022-2023   Fourth Semester
CLASS TEST   12/06/2023   13/06/2023   14/06/2023

Sr.	Name of the Students	CC-5	EC-3	IC-4
1	Palsekar Sayali Sachin			
2	Wankhede Manisha Niranjan			
3	Purkar Umama Rafique			
4	Antule Misbah Abdul Reheman			
5	Ghatye Mayuri Hareshwar			
6	Kurup Kripa Rajeev			
7	Pandey Divya Anil			
8	Thakkar Disha Manoj			
9	Aher Kalpesh Sahebrao			
10	Ahire Reshma Raghunath			
11	Apotikar Neha Ratiram			
12	Bisen Dipalee Ghanshyam			
13	Deshmukh Anjali Bhausaheb			
14	Gadhari Pallavi Suresh			
15	Gawali Nikita Rajendra			
16	Magar Nutan Devidas			
17	Mahajan Nishigandha Vinod			
18	Patil Neha Rajendra			
19	Shaikh Tamkeen Ashad			
20	Waghmare Ashwini Shivaji			
21	Rehpade Prachi Swapnil			
22	Shinde Ekdanti Ananda			
23	Tiwari Sumit Akhilesh			
24	Bhoir Aparna Kiran			

Sr.	Name of the Students	CC-5	EC-3	IC-4
25	Kamble Swati Ganpatrao			
26	Pagare Pornima Sahadu			
27	Bhojane Aarti Santosh			
28	Channe Abhijeet Vijay			
29	Kateskar Ashwini Pundlik			
30	Kathole Ashvini Padu			
31	Landage Nikita Sunil			
32	Shinde Dhanaji Pandurang			
33	Tarkar Vedika Vinish			
34	Vairagar Manisha Prasad			
35	Wankhade Karishma Purushottam			
36	Wankhede Manisha Madan			
37	Kadam Sanket Kailas			
38	Sarode Vrushali Yogesh			
39	Sonawane Ashwini Vijay			
40	Joshi Hemangi Chandrashekhar			
41	Hadke Anita Ganesh			
42	Patil Yogita Shivaji			
43	Pawar Vandana Bhairu			
44	Khandagale Shital Balasaheb			
45	Mishra Jyoti Umesh			
46	Pathak Sharayu Mahesh			
47	Singh Madhuri Tribhuvan			
48	Yadav Deepu Dayashankar			
49	KM Yadav Shveta			
50	Singh Jyoti Avaneesh			