

***2.4.7 A variety of assignments given and assessed
for theory courses***

1. LibraryWork

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Roll no: B - 6

SUBJECT :- Core course 4
(Assessment for
Learning)

TOPIC :- Continuous Comprehensive
Assessment
(between different
Boards)

SUBMITTED TO :- Professor
Navita Sood

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INTRODUCTION

The Indian School education system is one of the largest and most complex in the world. The complexity of the system seems from India's need to maintain standards and from India's need to maintain standard and uniformity, while giving scope for its diverse culture and heritage to grow and flourish across the length and breadth of the country.

CONTINUOUS :- It refers to continuity and regularity of assessment during the whole session.

COMPREHENSIVE :- It refers

to the area of assessment which includes both scholastic and co-scholastic aspect of pupil growth. Helping the all round development of the child.

Meaning of Assessment

Assessment is the preliminary phase in the process of evaluation. Assessment is carried out to see what children and young people know, understand and are able to do.

Assessment is very important for tracking progress, planning next steps, reporting and involving parents, children and young people in learning.

Types Of Assessment?

1. Assessment of learning or Summative Evaluation
2. Assessment for learning or formative Evaluation.

Academic Development of a student is evaluated on the basis of formative and summative modes.

Formative Assessment are called out both formally and informally by the teacher in the course of teaching and are diagnostic or remedial in nature. The subject assessed under formative

Assessment are languages / Maths, Science and Social Studies

The current Report makes a comparative study of the implementation of CCA of different school.

Advantages of CCA

CCA helps in Reducing Stress of Student by -

- * Identifying learning progress of students at regular time intervals on small portions of contents.
- * Employing a variety of Remedial measures of teaching based on learning needs and potential of different students.
- * Involving learners actively in the learning process.

Disadvantages of CCA

* The biggest Disadvantages of the Central Board of Secondary Education (Continuous Comprehensive Learning Programme) is the Grading System that it uses.

* Student Scoring 90 Marks and 99 Marks respectively will still both attain an A* Grade. So it could be described as unfair for that student Scoring the highest marks.

SSC BOARD

Formative :- 20 Marks each term

Summative :- 80 Marks term Exam

Formative :- Internal Exam of 15 Marks
Unit test of 5 marks or project
work of 10 marks or practical

EXPERIMENT :

No.

Page No.

Date

Work of 10 marks or oral of 10 marks class Assessment 10 marks.

Total should be 20 marks each Semester.

SSC \Rightarrow (State) Secondary School Certificate.

CBSE BOARDS

Summative assessment is of total 60 marks it is divided into two Semester.

SA1 and SA2 for class 6 to 9 is of 30%

SA1 and SA2 for class 10 is total of 60% divided into 20% to 40% respectively.

formative assessment is of 40 marks or of 40%

Class test of 30 marks with oral test of 10 marks or practical / Project work of 10 marks.

Class test = 30 marks

Practical /
Project /

oral

= 10 marks

formative

= 40 marks

20% of term marks for Science, are Hands on Practical Skills marks.

CBSE \Rightarrow Central Board of Secondary Education

DAILY Observation

SSC \rightarrow Daily Observation in SSC Board School, contains series of Parameters -

Eg:- Behaviour, uniform, class maintenance, active participation in Classroom, Hand writing and maintenance of Note Book, assignment, Classworks and Project.

It is a part of Teaching learning Process and teacher Observes Performance of Children through above given Parameters.

The teachers has to Record in the following months for formative Evaluation against of the given tools i.e. Observation.

Formative Assessment 1 - July
Formative Assessment 2 - September
Formative Assessment 3 - December
Formative Assessment 4 - February

Teacher's Sign. : _____

ORAL WORK

SSC:- Daily observation and oral work is 10 marks evaluation.

It contains parameters like Reading aloud, Reading Comprehension, speed and Conversation, role playing, interview, debate group discussion, question and answer, Dictation.

Oral work is mostly verbal and speech related.

CBSE

Parameters of Assessment are given below:-
Participation, clarity in expression, competency, comprehension, understanding of concept and may include skills like - Group Discussion, question answer feedback technique on the topic being taught in classroom, regular class response, symposium, Debate and Declaration and extemp speech.

It constitutes one of the sections in formative assessment of 10% weightage.

PROJECT AND ACTIVITY

SSC → It includes Co-curricular areas such as Art Evaluation - Games and Sports, work experience, value education etc.

Project and Activities usually constitute for 10 marks but in some subject like Sport are not it constitute 100% marks. Participation in Group work and practicals are assessment. In two months period it Assessed.

CBSE → The Project work will be conducted in the School on a pre-decided topic. Student will be divided into groups and the assessment will be done by a Group of teachers on the Competition of the Project.

Parameters - Has done enough research and collected relevant information demonstrates understanding.

CLASS ASSESSMENT

SSC → It is the usual Class Homework worksheet and small assignment.

It combines with daily Observation Project assignment, and work and class test forms 20% of the total marks the Evaluation is done through Semester wise manner.

CBSE ° It consist of Class Homework worksheet, assignment combine

with Observation Project, oral work, etc.

◁ The total formative weightage is 40%

ORAL WORK OR PRACTICAL

Exam

SSC ° Subject wise oral or practical Exam is conducted. Language

like English, Hindi and Marathi have oral Exam Science, ICT and Geography and Maths

EXPERIMENT :

No.

Page No.

Date

have Practical Exam. History & Maths can have Project to submit.

CBSE ^o - Practical Exam _o cond.

Subject wise oral exam is conducted. Science, Geography, ICT etc are the subject where knowledge is tested through practical work.

SSA (Grading Details)

Grading System for Scholastic Performance

Grading System for Scholastic and Co-Scholastic Performance

Marks	Grade point	Grade	Grade	Grade
91 - 100	10	A ₁	A+	A+
81 - 90	9	A ₂	A	A
71 - 80	8	B ₁	B+	B
61 - 70	7	C ₁	B	
51 - 60	6	C ₂	C	
41 - 50	5	D		
33 - 40	4	E ₁		
21 - 32	-	E ₂		
20 and below	-			

Santitas

Teacher's Sign. :

EXPERIMENT :

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CBSE (Grading Detail)

Marks Range	Grade	Grade Point
91 - 100	A ₁	10
81 - 90	A ₂	9
71 - 80	B ₁	8
61 - 70	C ₁	7
51 - 60	C ₂	6
41 - 50	D	5
33 - 40	E	4
21 - 32	E ₂	-
20 and below		

CONCLUSION

The study reflects that all the Boards give high importance to evaluation and Examination System. Through the evaluation system lays importance on examination in all the studied Board but school have included some additional forms of evaluation - Project work, reading, writing skill, Participation in co-curricular activities, attitudes and behaviour etc. It is learnt from the field study that school give major emphasis on written examination.

CBSE emphasizes on home work, Project work, unit test, cumulative examination, monthly test, half yearly, Pre-Board test and annual examination. Student performance is assessed not only from the academic point of view but also in the children.

— * — * — *

ASSIGNMENTS PREPARED BY STUDENT TEACHERS
SEMIV-CC5 CONTEMPORARY EDUCATION AND INDIA

***Nirmala Memorial Foundation College of
Education***

Kandivali East, Mumbai

B.Ed. 2020-2022

Semester IV

Subject- Contemporary India and Education

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Assignment

NO-1

Acknowledgement

I would like to show my deepest gratitude to my guide **Ms. Usha Iyer and Ms. Shubhangi Kore** for their valuable guidance and timely advice that has led to the completion of the project.

I am grateful to all the teachers of Nirmala Memorial Foundation College of Education for being patient and cooperative.

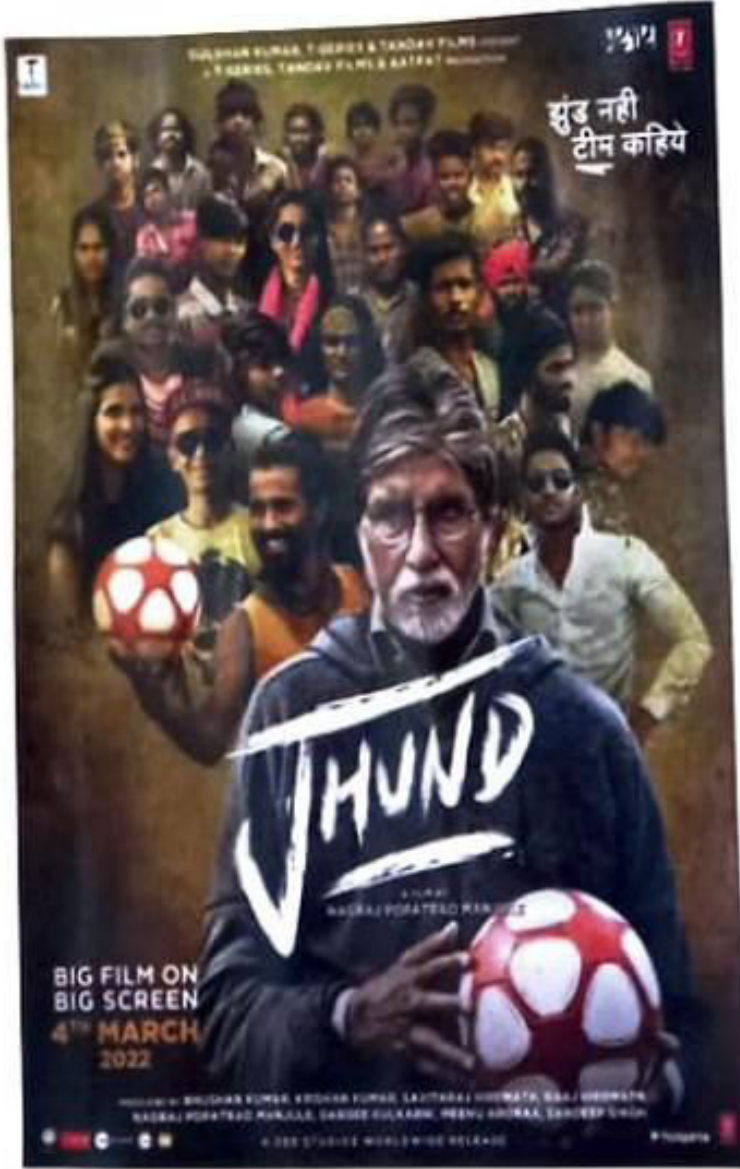
I would also like to expand our deepest gratitude to all those who have directly and indirectly guided me in this project.

Above all I would like to thank God for his blessings that have helped me in the successful completion of this project.

Date: 01st April, 2022

Name and signature of the student

Rakhi Kansara



Critical Analysis of an Educational film...

Introduction :

Critical Analysis of a film.

What is critical analysis of a film?

Analyzing film like analyzing literature (fiction texts, etc) is a form of rhetorical analysis critically analyzing and evaluating discourse including words, phrases and images.

Having a clear argument and supporting evidence in every bit as critical to film analysis as to other forms of academic writing.

How do you write critical analysis of a movie.

- ① Create an outline.
- ② Introduction.

What is film review?

Film reviews are written for the general public by usually journalists or other non-academics and appear in newspapers, magazines or online around the time the film is released in theatres.

Their purpose is to describe the plot, characters, director, etc in order to help determine whether or not a film should be watched?



What are educational films? OR which films are educational?

An educational film is a film or movie whose primary purpose is to educate. Educational films have been used in classrooms as an alternative to other teaching methods.

Such films spread education and awareness. Films teach the students how to express themselves. They become a source of education. Films depict actors playing certain roles. Students can also be shown documentaries in which people have unique skill sets demonstrate them to the audience.

Formal analysis in film

- It is a form of film criticism that is concerned with the technical, visual and auditory elements that comprise films.

How does a teacher analyse a film? & why?

Collect notes about the plot, symbolism, questions you have about historical accuracy, the score or other musical contributions, images, topics that capture your attention.

After viewing the film, conduct research to answer the questions you have developed and begin writing your ~~serie~~ review.

Release date - 4th March, 2022

Director - Nagraj Manjule

Box office - ₹13.51 crore

Budget - ₹2 crore

JHUND

Amitabh Bachchan drops his mannerisms and baritone to play a determined football coach who uses the beautiful game to change the lives of the slum boys.

Elements of the film

Characters . .

- ① Amitabh Bachchan - Vijay Barade
- ② Ankush Gedam - Son (Ankush Gedam)
- ③ Sakash Thosar - Sambhya
- ④ Rinku Rajguru - Monica
- ⑤ Nagraj Manjule - Hitlerbhai
- ⑥ Ricky Kadian - Vijay Bhorse
- ⑦ Sayli Patil - Bhanna
- ⑧ ~~Go~~



⑧ Ganesh Deshmukh.

⑨ Vijay Radhakrishnan - Vijay Borade.

⑩ Tanaji Galgunde - Saajan.

⑪ Kishor Kadam

⑫ Bharat Ganeshpure - Local MLA.

PLOT

Director Manjule was inspired by the exploits of Vijay Borade, who two decades ago founded the slum soccer tournament in Nagpur with an aim towards rehabilitating slum children.

Vijay Borade (Amitabh) teaches in St. John college in Nagpur. The educational institute is situated next to a vast slum. One day, Vijay spots some slum youngsters Ankush 'Dona', Baku Angel, Vishakha, Fogesh, Raziya, etc playing football using a plastic can during the hour. He comes to the conclusion that the young people living in the slum have taken to a life of drugs and crime because they don't have any other source to channelize their energies.

He provides them with a football and asks them to play daily against the allowance of 500 rupees. Initially they ~~don't~~ do it for money, but later they get hooked on the game and start playing for fun. He forms a slum football team and leads them to a victory against the football team of his colleg.

later, he goes on ~~an~~ ^{to} ~~organized~~ organize a national slum football tournament in Nagpur. Towards the end, we get to know that he's invited to form a team and enter India into an International slum football tournament.

Director, Manjule was inspired by the exploits of Vijay Barade, who two decades ago founded the slum soccer tournament in Nagpur with an aim towards rehabilitating slum children. His work gained nationwide importance.

conflicts:

A social worker of Nagpur who is a retired Professor who tries to uplift the children and young adults of a slum area. He had to struggle a lot for making the children ready as well as getting permission for the matches & tournament. With 'Thrud' Manjule has created a reflexive mirror for the dominant Savarna. It focuses on victimisation of



Sait testimonial. Mayile also confronts caste, among other forms of social injustice and discrimination and hierarchies with an anti-caste lens and aesthetics.

Resolution:

Awesome and positive reviews from critics are a boon for the movie. Critics have showered their positive reviews by ~~give~~ praising the performances of the entire cast. First half, human social message and visuals ^{were appreciated} while they criticized the pace in the latter half. Thund takes Nagraj's gist to talk about the marginalised a step ahead. Set in Nagpur, he creates a world, rather reflects on that stands in the middle of duplexes.

Cinematography

These are the moments when you feel the story has digressed a lot. And then soon enough ~~a~~ another gripping scene attracts you. It is the camera work all throughout which grabs everyone's attention. It is creating magic which pleases the people. The cinematographer Sudhakar Reddy has captured the close-up images of ~~skin~~ kids which evokes an

unmatched emotion. The happy hormone rushes during the football matches.

Scenes

The heart touching and emotional scene is telecasted just before the interval makes the ~~viewers~~ ~~super active~~ public realize the hardships and problems faced by the marginalized people.

Visuals Design

The visuals are fantastic and creative which forces you to be hooked throughout and do ~~not~~ divert the minds.

Drones have taken extra-ordinary views an air plane flying over the slum & the wall that reads something to the effect of climbing and trespassing from the wall. is strictly prohibited hits you hard as the camera has skillfully shown you to divide usually so far.

Literary Design

Nagraj Manjule displays a stellar filmmaking & his knack for framing scenes such a way that they speak language of articulate ideology. Bollywood cinema has witnessed celebration of



Bhim Jayanti for first time. We saw to see the waving of the Panchasheel flag, chanting of Jai Bhim & the Bollywood veteran ^{acted} Amitabh Bachchan standing with folded hands & paying homage towards Shivaji, Shahu, Jyotiba and Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar's portraits. It also provides intersectional & feminist perspectives through the story of a young Muslim woman who has a wife, a mother and who loves to play ball.

Dialogues

Outstanding dialogue writing like "Janam se to apardhi nahi hota" (No one is born as criminal) or "Ye bachhe jeene ke liye sangharsh kar rahe hain." (These child are struggling to live their life.)

This gives a distinctive voice and aesthetic feeling to the film. In a court scene, Amitabh says "Ye Samaj ke Bahiskrut log hai, sap kehte hain yeh jhund hai. Main kehta hoon ke yeh hamari National football team hai (You feel these are the marginalized people but I say that they are our National football team)

This dialogue should open the eyes of the people who does discrimination.

Suitability of the film title :

Jhund is a meaningful movie which elucidated the face of Bahiskrit Bharat (Ostracised India). On 3rd April 1927, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar launched Bahiskrit Bharat which is a challenge to ~~the~~ Brahminism where he focused on issue of liberation of marginalized people. It gives the testimony to his deep commitment to the cause. Jhund has the same commitment and asks questions in a different way.

Thus, the title is well suitable for the message which this movie has to provide the society.

Jhund Nahi

Team Kahiye

Critical Analysis of the Film

JHUND.

Jhund meaning 'herd' is about a group of slum dwellers who find a coach in an almost-retired college professor vijay (Amitabh Bachchan)

is

He equips them and introduces them to soccer. This movie isn't just a sports drama, but the filmmakers are also talking about various other issues and giving them a voice to get uplifted.

Jhund talks about the marginalized people. writer Nagraj creates a world in the middle of duplexes, a college and its manicured football ground. But no one feels its existence.

It is a slum right in the centre & also has a ground by used by privileged to throw garbage.

The children are surrounded by filth, practically and metaphorically are practicing all sorts of evils for their age. Childhood is a myth and a hope for the better life is a dream. Their hardships and struggle has given rise to thieves, robbers and potential killers.

Vijay finds them, guides them, trains them and polishes them to play.

Looking at sports aspect of the movie, the best thing is the blueprint, which focuses on the process to reach the ground their final match.

For the kids who thought that they would die consuming whither, the fact that they would fly to a foreign country to play at World cup is in itself a victory.

A father and a daughter running from door to door to make ~~sig sig~~ single identity document or when a muslim lady fights for his dignity & uses triple talaq to make the husband realize his mistakes.

There is a man who wipes his hand clean after shaking hands with 7 boys from slum.
Special mention of the football match that is played in the first half.

This is a film that wants the attention & once it has it, there is no change of looking back.

Amitabh Bachchan is outstanding as usual
Rajraj Manjule's work is inspiring & superb.



Educational Implications .

- ① The film "Thund" has received positive reviews from the critics & the audiences directed by Nagraj Manjule, based on the Nagpur based renowned football & coach vijay Borade's life and how he reportedly made slum children star footballers of today .
- ② This movie has a great impact on the society & has played a significant role and impact on educational importance .
- ③ The movie makes us realize how sport can change one's life and all human beings are born with some talent or the other .
- ④ It has also thrown light on the marginalized group in our society and has created a sense of equality and social justice .
- ⑤ As a student we are so privileged to enjoy all the facilities available to us in school & colleges and on the other hand this movie has made us realize the condition of the other section of the society dwelling in slum areas .

Let's
Recommend.....

- ⑥ It is important to get educated on the right time and right age so as to sustain in the society, as education makes our life meaningful.
- ⑦ This movie shows that along with education one's talent also matters to survive one's own livelihood.

Recommendations

Nagraj Manjule has taken a documentary like approach. He has made sure that the film entertains as well as creates awareness and educates.

The film is highly recommended to watch on a big screen. Amazing cinematography by Sudhakar Reddy adds to the film allure / glamour.

Thund is technically sound film with its heart in the right place and turns with fire performances.

This movie has a couple of portions that stays with you for long and hits you hard. It has scenes which are beautifully written, shot, & narrated.

It is a must watch and inspiring movie.



suggestions

The story telling could have been light & a little more subtle and vijay's character could have been a little more layered.

Few superhit, spunky and motivating songs are a must.

Overall, the movie was well versed and nicely casted.

This film is a much needed effort to counteract the filth that is fed to them by the 'main stream' Indian Entertainment industry.

Conclusion

- The movie has a significant effect on the society and specially young pupils.

- Young pupils follow the roles played by the characters in the movie & they also dreams to be like that. The movie is acting as a mirror to the society.

- It reflects the behavior, attitude of variety of peoples belongs to various caste, sex, religion, etc.

- It also helps to shape the behavior, attitude of people.

- The movie has a great impact on the thoughts of young minds. Therefore, as a teacher we should carefully select the education film for our learners.



Let's Reflect

Reflection.

It was after 2 years that I got the opportunity to watch a movie. The clarity & sound system for the movie was up to mark; Had a wonderful experience to watch such a motivational movie along with friends and teachers.

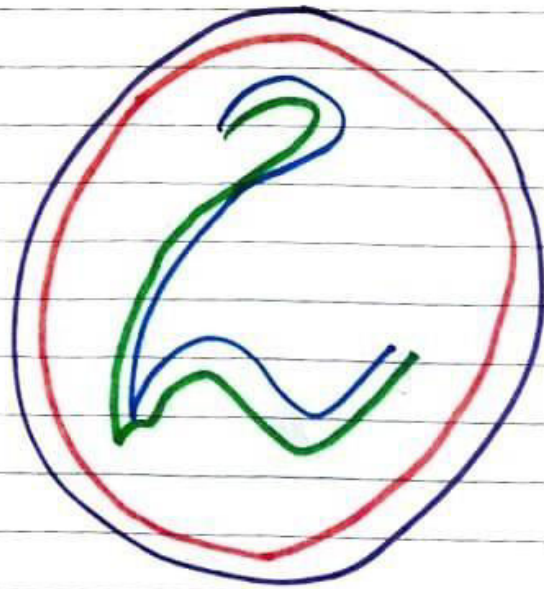
The hardships of marginalized people have opened the eyes of ~~the~~ all of us and we can feel the humility and struggles which they are facing on every basis.

While writing the assignment I experienced that initially I hardly had any knowledge related to film reviews, but now each & every ~~step~~ aspect of film review is very clear.

~~to~~ From the bottom of my heart, I am very thankful for the overwhelming support and initiative ^{taken by teachers} to plan a wonderful movie for us.

ASSIGNMENT II

NO



Introduction

Purpose or objectives of
Assignment.

Marginalization - Meaning &
Definition

Marginalized / Deprived groups
Meaning & Definition and
Examples.

Educational challenges of
marginalized / Deprived
groups.

Role of Education to
facilitate the challenges
of marginalized / Deprived
groups

Reflection

References.

Report on Educational Challenges of Deprived / Marginalized group of children.

Introduction

It is widely acknowledged that education has an important role to achieve a greater degree of social justice. The educational institutions are expected to equip children to the best of their ability for securing a meaningful place in society and thus fostering a process of developing an egalitarian society.

However, a large number of people children are still excluded from the educational system and hence cannot participate meaningfully in the economic, social, political and cultural life of their communities.



Objectives



Purpose / Objectives of Assignment

To understand the concept of Marginalization as it exist in the society.

To understand the concept of Marginalised/ deprived groups as it exist in society.

To understand the inequalities in Indian society and marginalisation of weaker sections.

To recognize and understand the educational challenges of marginalized / deprived group of children.

To understand the role of education for addressing the needs and challenges of marginalised deprived group of child.



Some Examples of Marginalized groups

GLBT

Senior Citizens

Military Combat Veterans

Racial/Cultural minorities

Persons of below average intelligence

Hearing, visually & physically challenged Persons

Persons with a serious & Persistent Mental Illness (SPMI)

Persons with cognitive impairments

Marginalisation - Meaning & Definition:

Marginalized people might be socially, legally, economically, politically ignored ~~and~~ excluded or neglected and therefore ~~are~~ vulnerable.

Marginality is demeaning, for economic well being, for ~~human~~ human dignity, as well as ~~for~~ physical security.

Meaning

Marginalization / Deprived is generally described as the overt ~~action~~ actions or tendencies of human societies, where people who they perceive to be undesirable or without useful function are excluded, i.e. marginalised.

The people who are deprived / Marginalized are outside the existing systems of protection & integration. This limits their opportunities and means for survival.

Definition

The act of placing a person or thing in a position of lesser importance, influence or power, the state of being placed in such a position is known as marginalization.

Eg:- The social marginalization of overweight adolescents may further reduce their self-esteem & increase depression. ~~some exa~~

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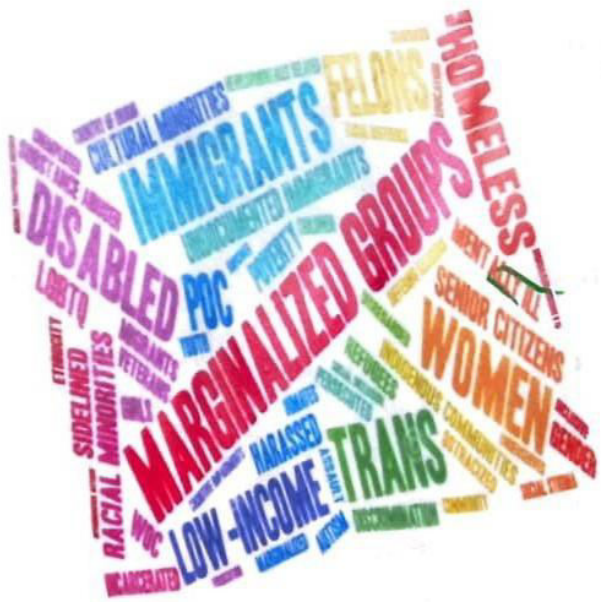
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Definition

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Eg:- The social marginalization of overweight adolescents may further reduce their self-esteem & increase depression. ~~some exa~~



Marginalized / Deprived groups Meaning & definition and examples

Marginalized populations are groups and communities that experience discrimination and exclusion (social, political and economic) because of unequal power relationships across economic, political, social and cultural dimensions.

Meaning

The concept of deprived / marginalized groups is generally used to analyse socio-economic, political and cultural spheres where disadvantaged people struggle to gain access to resources and full participation in social life.

In other words marginalized people might be socially, economically, politically and legally ignored, excluded or neglected and hence, ~~with~~ vulnerable.

marginality is demeriting, for economic well being, for human dignity as well as physical security.

Marginalization occurs at various levels, i.e., at international, national, regional, groups etc.

① women · - excluded from certain jobs, occupations
- always marginalized related to men.

② People with disability
- biased assumptions ·
- harmful stereotypes ·
- irrational fears ·
- social and economic marginalization

③ Ethnic Minority
- marginalized people of same race / nationality ·
- social status, education, employment, wealth and political power ·

④ Caste
- strict hierarchical social system ·
- Brahmins → top ·
- Shudras or Dalits → bottom ·
- violating basic human rights ·

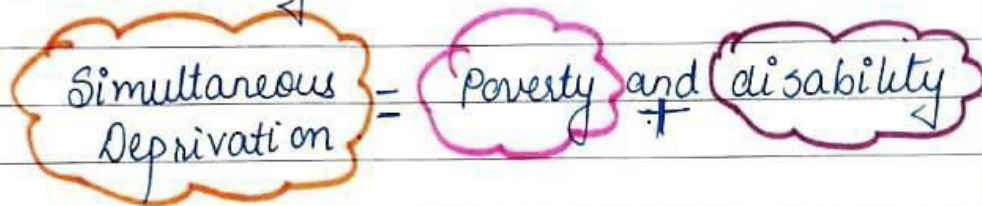
⑤ Tribes
- marginalized across nations ·
- Australian, Aborigines, European tribes, Indian tribes ·
- Indian tribes - Scheduled tribes (84.3 million)
- socially & economic marginalization

Educational Challenges of Marginalised / Deprived Groups

India contributes to 20% of the world's out of school children.

A large number of children with disabilities live in families with income below the poverty level.

Disability causes poverty and poverty causes disability.



Simultaneous deprivation is a syndrome that sets up barriers to the participation of persons with disabilities.

Attitudes of the non disabled are proving to be a major barrier in the social integration of persons with disabilities.

The more severe and visible the deformity is the greater the fear of contagion.

Educational Challenges

Dissemination and public education

Challenge of providing adequate levels of training to key stakeholders

Inadequate resources

Education of the Marginalized Deprived/Marginalized groups in the Indian context



Role of Education to facilitate the challenges of Marginalized / Deprived groups.

(How curriculum, textbook, teachers, learning experiences, activities, teaching methodologies, etc will help to deprived children to face educational challenges)

Efforts have been made to reach education to all. However, there is wastage and stagnation in education.

There are economic, social and educational causes that hinder the education of children coming from lower strata of society.

Incentives to families to send their children regularly to school till they reach the age of 14.

Pre-metric scholarships for all children regardless of incomes. Constant micro planning and verification to ensure enrolment, retention & successful completion of courses.

Remedial measures to better their chances for further education & employment.

Recruitment of teachers from scheduled castes.



- Provision of hostel facilities

- Location of school buildings, balwadis and adult education centres to facilitate participation especially in rural areas, hill and desert, districts or remote and inaccessible areas.

- Priority given to opening schools in tribal areas with the help of tribal welfare schemes.

- Developing curricula & instructional materials in tribal languages with facility to switch to regional language.

- Teacher training to tribal youth with assured employment.

- Residential schools including ashram schools, anganwadis, non-formal and adult education centres to open on priority basis.

- Incentive schemes, scholarships for higher education with emphasis on technical, professional and para-professional courses.

- Remedial programmes to help overcome psycho social impediments.

Conclusion

Marginalized groups ~~to~~ suffers from discrimination and subordination. They have physical or cultural traits that set them apart.

Marginalized people share a sense of collective identity and common burdens. We should sensitize the society towards the impact of stratification. Human values must be instilled to create egalitarian minds.

Education nurtures critical thinking, decision making and such vital life skills that will help to fight the ill-effects of stratification.

Non-discrimination and equality are key human rights. National laws can prohibit discrimination and create equity.

Marginalization deprives a large majority of people across the globe from participating in the development.



MARGINALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT
THE ROLE OF HUMAN RIGHT
BY
OKEKE CHIZOBA GIDEON

Reflection

I believe that marginalized people should be ^{treated} equally and given immense opportunities.

^ We need to empower them. We must create awareness about various schemes that ~~will~~ will help the marginalized people.

One finds several provisions made for the marginalized. These schemes and programs aim at uplifting the marginalized and improving their condition so that they are able to integrate with the mainstream of society.

While working the assignment I could understand in detail the struggles and hardships of the marginalized people as well as various measures and steps which will change the scenario.

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**SEMII-EC1ELECTIVECOURSE: PEDAGOGY
OF SCIENCE**

VIST TO NEHRU SCIENCE CENTRE



On the occasion of Science Day, the students had a delightful and educational experience visiting the Nehru Science Centre. They saw exhibits on energy, sound, kinematics, mechanics, transportation, and other topics in 12 different galleries. This helps them further their understanding of critically essential environmental situations such as global warming, ocean habitat depletion/destruction, and deforestation. It also helps them comprehend how science has assisted in the growth of these industries. Overall, the pupils' time at the Nehru Science Center was incredibly instructive and life-changing.

**Nirmala Memorial Foundation College of Education
Kandivali (East)**

SEMIV- IC4 CREATING INCLUSIVE SCHOOL



It was a rewarding experience to visit the inclusive school Abhang for the underprivileged in Vasai. The institution had created a welcoming environment where diversity was recognized and respected. The pupils seemed content, enthusiastic, and assured of their skills. The personnel showed expertise in their field and a dedication to delivering inclusive and equitable education to all students. The B.Ed. faculty and students contributed by playing games, cooking breakfast, helping in making paperbags and celebrating Christmas.

3. Hands-on activity

PREPARATION OF LEARNING RESOURCE
SEM III EC2 – PEDAGOGY OF SCHOOL SUBJECT 2 (SCIENCE)

NIRMALA MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

2020-2022

B. Ed. Semester-4

Report on DEVELOPMENT OF LEARNING

RESOURCE MATERIAL (LRM)

Name- Rakhi Kansara

Roll Number-A-37

PSS- Subject-Mathematics

Type of LRM-

Audio Visual Aid (Video)

Topic-Geometrical Shapes

Grade- 7(SSC), 5 and 6 (IGCSE-CAIE, ICSE)

Sr. No.	Content	Page No.
1	Introduction (meaning, objectives, significance)	1,2
2	Detail Description of LRM- (Name, objectives, Standard, Unit and Topic, etc.)	3
3	Topic & LRM Preparing for that	4
4	Planning & Preparation of Development of LRM	5
5	When & How to Use?	6
6	Hard Copy Of LRM	7,8
7	Reflection	9
8	Reference Material	9

Introduction

Effective teaching is possible with effective teaching aids.

If a teacher uses a collection of materials including animate and inanimate objects and human and non-human resources in teaching and learning situations to help achieve desired learning objectives then, the learner would store the lesson in his memory for the entire lifetime.



Meaning

Learning Resource Materials are the materials that instructors may use to carry out instruction and facilitate the achievement of a student's educational goals. These resources can be used by teachers as well as the students to gain more knowledge on a particular topic.

Objectives

Makes every student an active participant.

Helps students to relate to what is being taught to real-life situations.

Provides reinforcement for better learning.

Makes learning permanent among the students.

Makes lessons interesting, learning easy and enable teachers to easily express concepts.

Significance

✚ Significantly increase learners' achievement by supporting learning.

✚ Used for teaching a course.

Learning materials provide the students with an opportunity to practice what they have been taught in class.



Detail Description of LRM

+

1	Name	Audio- Visual Aid (Video)
2	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ To Evaluate the understanding of Geometrical shapes. ✚ To understand the difference between regular and irregular polygons. ✚ To apply the knowledge and understanding in a new and unfamiliar situation. ✚ To develop practical skills in the study of <u>Maths</u>.
3	Standard	7(SSC), 5 and 6 (Cambridge -CAIE)
4	Subject	Mathematics
5	Unit	Geometry
6	Topic	Geometrical Shapes
7	Duration	7:33
8	Type of File	MP4



[3]

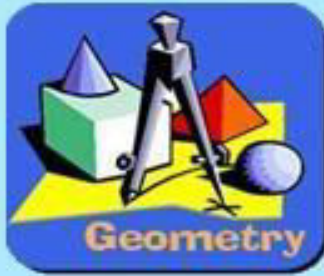


Topic & LRM Preparing for that



Topic- Geometrical Shapes

Audio visual aids are important tools for teaching learning process.



Use of audio-visual aids improves student's critical and analytical thinking.

- ✚ It helps the teacher to present the lesson effectively and students learn and retain the concepts better and for longer duration.

Characteristics of audio visual aid

- ✚ Relevency
- ✚ Interest
- ✚ accuracy
- ✚ Realism
- ✚ comprehensibility
- ✚ motivation

Planning & Preparation of Development of LRM

Step 1 - Planning of the topic

Step 2- Finalizing the content of the topic

Step- 3 Searching Variety of images

Step 4- Searching a variety of gif

Step 4- Adding the content, images and gif in the PowerPoint Presentation

Step 5- Setting the animations and transitions.

Step -6 Voice recording and adding background music in the presentation.

Step 7- Exporting the presentation into a video (mp4 file)

Step 8- Checking the multimedia for proper synchronization and avoiding any errors or flaws.

Step 9- Release of the multimedia as a learning resource material of the topic *Geometrical Construction*.



When & How to Use?

Advantages

- ↓ Its helps to make learning process more effective and conceptual.
- ↓ Its helps to grab the attention of students.
- ↓ It builds interest and motivation teaching students learning process.
- ↓ It enhances the energy level of teaching and students.
- ↓ It is even better for over burden classrooms.
- ↓ Audio Visual aid is used for **Understanding, Recapitulation and Evaluation**
- ↓ The audio-visual Aid which I have prepared is for the understanding, revision of Geometrical Shapes as well as an ongoing assessment of the topic.
- ↓ It is very simple to play on a laptop, computer, etc.
- ↓ The duration is just of 7:33 minutes and hence it can grab the focus and attention of the learner.



(6)



Hard Copy Of LRM

Learning Resources

Teaching Idea

00:20

00:06

Geometric Shapes

Geometric Shapes

Geometric Shapes

Circle

A Circle is the set of all points in a plane that are at a given distance from a point, the center, equidistantly it is the curve traced out by a point that is its distance from a given point is constant.

00:25

Geometric Shapes

Triangle

A Triangle is a polygon with three edges and three vertices. It is one of the basic shapes in geometry.

00:35

Geometric Shapes

Polygon

A Polygon is a plane figure that is bound by a finite chain of straight lines closing in a loop to form a closed chain or circuit. These segments are called sides, and the points where two sides meet are the polygon's vertices.

Geometric Shapes **Quadrilateral**

A **Quadrilateral** is a polygon with four sides (or edges) and four vertices.

9

• 00:49

Geometric Shapes **Square**

In geometry, a **square** is a regular quadrilateral, which means that it has four equal sides and four equal angles (90-degree angles, or right angles). It can also be defined as a rectangle in which two adjacent sides have equal length.

10

• 00:27

Geometric Shapes **Rectangle**

A **Rectangle** is any quadrilateral with four right angles. It can also be defined as an equiangular quadrilateral, since equiangular means that all of its angles (90°) (4 × 90°). It can also be defined as a parallelogram containing a right angle.

13

• 00:30

Geometric Shapes **Pentagon**

A **Pentagon** is any five-sided polygon.

14

• 00:55

Geometric Shapes **Hexagon**

A **Hexagon** is a polygon with six sides and six vertices.

13

• 00:30

Regular Polygons Irregular Polygons

Answer the following questions.

- What is a pentagon?
Ans. A pentagon is a polygon with 5 edges and 5 vertices.
- Is a square and rectangle the same? Explain your answer.
Ans. A square and a rectangle are different. Square has 4 equal sides whereas a rectangle has its opposite sides equal.
- Hexagon is a polygon which has 6 sides.

Thank you

Reflection

It was a golden opportunity to research and find out about a variety of LRM and finalize the perfect one. I was able to explore a variety of them and got to learn so much which is for sure going to help me in my actual teaching learning process. According to me LRM is a weapon in the hands of the teacher which sharpens the learner's mind. A lesson without a LRM is like a body without a heart. Learning resources are those devices which gives life to learning.

Reference Materials

Website

Library Resources

SSC Textbook, Cambridge Textbook

<http://studylecturenates.com>

<https://www.google.com/search?q=learning+materials&tbm>

<https://www.google.co.in/search?q=audio+visual+aid>

<https://www.preservearticles.com/notes/brief-notes-on-the-significance-of-audio-visual-aids>

www.teachthought.com

4. Preparation of term paper

2. Developing assessment tools for both online and offline learning

**NIRMALAMEMORIALFOUNDATIONCOLLEGE OF EDUCATION,
KANDIVALI[EAST]**

SEMIII-CC4ASSESSMENTFORLEARNING

Blue Print of Unit Test

Nirmala Memorial Foundation College of Education

CC4: Assessment of
Learning(Assignment)

Topic–Prepare a Blue-Print & a test in the school subject (Include 3Ddimensions)

Presentedby–

PriyamGuptaA-

20

S.Y.BEd (Sem–III)

INDEX

S.No	Topic	PageNo
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2.	Meaning andFeaturesofBluePrint	4
3.	FeaturesofagoodTest	6
4.	StepsofagoodTest	7
5.	AdvantagesofaUnitTest	9
6.	TheUnitPlan	9
7.	DesignofaUnitTest	10
8.	BlueprintPresentation	12
9.	QuestionPaper	13
10.	AnswerKey	14
11.	Marksheet	16
12.	Mean&StatisticalRepresentation	17
13.	Reflection	19
14.	Conclusion	19

For Example- We are creating a Unit Test for FYJC (SSC Board) for the subject of Economics. The total marks for the Unit Test is 20. The Units for the Unit Test are:

Unit 1: Basic Concepts of Economics Unit 2: Money

ney

Unit Test Design for FYJC (SSC Board)

Subject : Economics

Units: 1-(Basic Concepts of Economics) and 2-

(Money) Total Marks: 20

Time Duration: 60 minutes

WEIGHTAGE OF OBJECTIVES

Objectives	Marks	Percentage
Remembering	9	45
Understanding	5	25
Application	6	30
Skills	-	-
Total	20	100

WEIGHTAGE OF SUBTOPICS

Content	Marks	Percentage
Concepts of Economics	8	40
Types of Money	6	30
Functions of Money	6	30
Total	20	100

WEIGHTAGEOFITEMFORMAT

FormofQuestion	NoofQuestions	Marksperquestion	Percentage
EssayType	2	5	50
ShortAnswer	2	3	30
ObjectiveType	4	4	20
Total	8	20	100

BlueprintPresentationforUnitTest

UnitTest for FYJC

(SSCBoard)Subject: Economics

Units:1-(Basic Concepts of Economics)and 2-

(Money)TotalMarks:20

TimeDuration:60minutes

Subtopics	Remembering			Understanding			Application			Total
	O	S	E	O	S	E	O	S	E	
Concepts of Economics	1*(1)				1*(3)				1*(5)	9
Types of Money	2*(1)				1*(3)					5
Functions of Money	1*(1)								1*(5)	6
Total	4				6				10	20

**O-objectiveType,S-ShortAnswer,E-EssayType

Question Paper for Unit Test:

Unit Test for FYJC (SSC Board)

Subject: Economics

Units: 1-(Basic Concepts of Economics) and 2-(Money)

Total Marks: 20

Time Duration: 60 minutes

Q1. Suggest an Economic term for the given statements: [4]

- i.) Credit instrument through which bank transfers are possible. _____
- ii.) The act of exchanging goods for goods. _____
- iii.) Wealth of Nation is authored by _____
- iv.) Money not accounted for in a bank and not disclosed to the Government. _____

Q2.) Write Short Notes on any two: [6]

- i.) Wealth
- ii.) Goods and Services
- iii.) Black Money
- iv.) Plastic Money

Q3.) Answer any 2 from the given below options: [10]

- i.) Elaborate on Economics as a Social Science
- ii.) What are the Functions of Money?iii.)
Illustrate qualities of Money

Answer Key

Unit Test for FYJC (SSC Board)

Subject: Economics

Units: 1-(Basic Concepts of Economics) and 2-(Money)Total

Marks: 20

Time Duration: 60 minutes

Q1.) i.) Cheque

ii.) Barter Exchange

iii.) Adam Smith

iv.) Black Money

Q2.)

- i.) Wealth - In the ordinary language, by 'wealth', we mean money, but in economics, wealth refers to those goods which satisfy human wants.
Wealth measures the value of all the assets of worth owned by a person, community, company, or country. Wealth is determined by taking the total market value of all physical and intangible assets owned, then subtracting all debts.
- ii.) Goods and Services - Goods are items you buy, such as food, clothing, toys, furniture, and toothpaste. Goods are tangible objects that satisfy people's wants. Services are actions, such as haircuts and car repair, which also satisfy people's wants. Services are Intangible
- iii.) Black Money - The black economy refers to those unrecorded economic transactions conducted on a cash basis with a view to illegal evasion of tax.
- iv.) Plastic Money - The term 'plastic money' refers to the use of technology to facilitate digital transactions that can be conveniently carried out without having to visit the banks every time.

Q3.) i.) The term Social Science refers any subject that deals with human behavior. Political Science, Psychology, Ethics, etc. come within the definition of Social Science. Economics is a social science because it deals with one aspect of human behavior, viz., how men deal with problems of scarcity.

Samuelson says that Economics is “the queen of the social sciences”.ii.) Functions of money can be broadly categorized into two types:

(a) Primary functions – Medium of exchange, Measure of Value,

(b) Secondary functions – standard of deferred payment, store of value, Transfer of Value

iii.) Money performs several primary, secondary, and contingent functions. However, in order to perform these functions, it must possess certain qualities. In this article, we will talk about the qualities of good money – general acceptability, portability, divisibility, homogeneity.

Marksheet

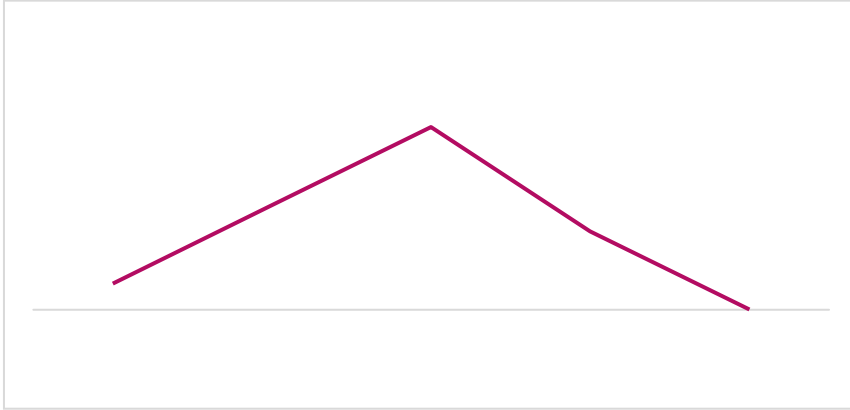
Unit Test for FYJC (SSC Board) Subject

Subject: Economics

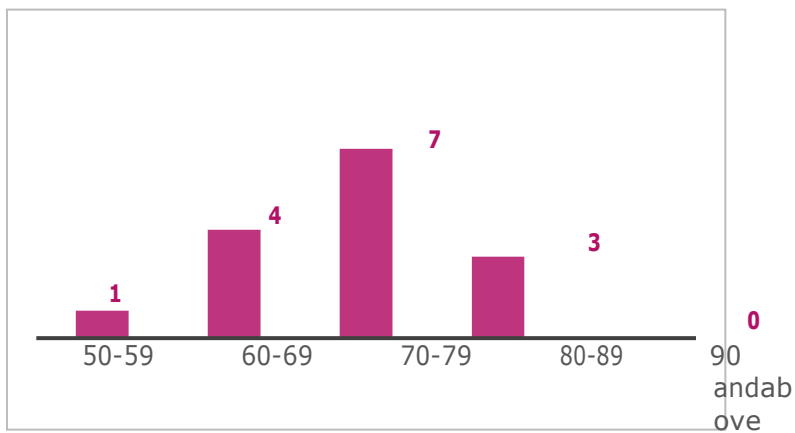
Units: 1-(Basic Concepts of Economics) and 2-

(Money) Total Marks: 20

S. No.	Name of student	Q1	Q2	Q3	Marks Obtained	Total Marks	%age
1.	Asha	4	4	8	16	20	80%
2.	Avika	3	5	7	15	20	75%
3.	Binay	3	3	8	14	20	70%
4.	Deepak	2	4	6	12	20	60%
5.	Divya	4	3	7	14	20	70%
6.	Faiza	3	5	7	15	20	75%
7.	Garvita	3	4	6	13	20	65%
8.	Harsh	2	3	5	10	20	50%
9.	Harini	4	5	4	13	20	65%
10	Kavita	4	4	8	16	20	80%
11	Kreepa	3	4	7	14	20	70%
12	Mayank	2	5	8	15	20	75%
13	Mudit	4	5	8	17	20	85%
14	Prabal	3	3	7	13	20	65%
15	Prerna	3	4	8	15	20	75%

Mean:

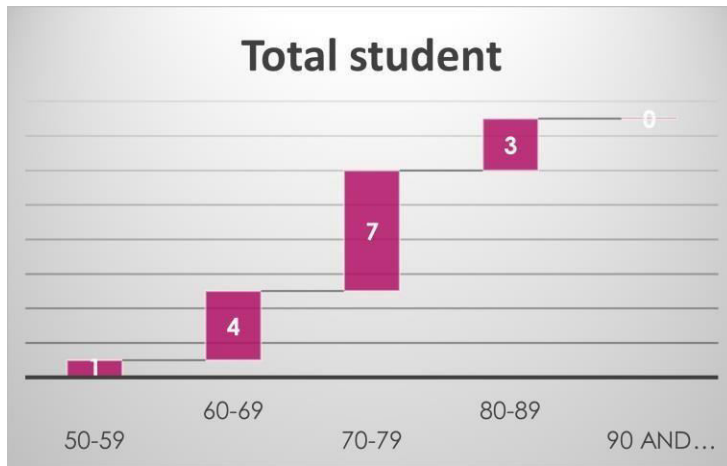
In a class of 15 students, 7 students were able to score in the group range of 70%-79%. The Mean percent for the test conducted was calculated as 75% on the basis of the marksheet.

**Total student**

50-59 60-69 70-79 80-89 90 AND ABOVE

The above graphs represent the same.

The below graph shows the rising trend in the percentage obtained in the unit test by the class.



There turns out to be only 1 student who scored below 60%. 4 students fell in the range of 60-69%, about 50% of the class strength was able to secure more than 70%; i.e.; in the range of 70-79%.

Statistical Interpretation are very important because if we simply presented our raw data it would be hard to visualize what the data was showing, especially if there was a lot of it.

Descriptive statistics therefore enables us to present the data in a more meaningful way, which allows simpler interpretation of the data.

Conclusion

An assessment blueprint is a table that lays out curricular aims and the thinking skills expected of students. The blueprint is useful when developing a plan for a test. In addition, it is possible to use a general blueprint as a plan for assessing a set of objectives with several assessments.

Assessment of skills or knowledge is as important as the teaching/learning of the skill or knowledge. Assessment or testing or knowledge evaluation is not a new concept and we have all at some point taken pre-instructional assessment tests. But Blue print creation refines it and gives it a more organized approach.

**5. Identifying and using the different sources
for study**



**Nirmala Memorial
Foundation College of
Education
FYB.Ed / A-49**

Name: Dimple Mandaliya
Assignment No: 1

Case Study related to legal and
ethical uses of ICT

Subject: Information and
Communication Technology

Guide: Asst. Prof. Usha Iyer

Certificate

This is to certify that "Case study related to legal and ethical issues in use of ICT" submitted by Dimple Mandalika (A-49) for the degree of Bachelor of Education is her own work carried out under my guidance and worthy of the examination."

Principal

Guide ~~UN Iyer~~
Mrs. Usha Iyer

Signature

Signature ~~UN Iyer~~



INDEX

Sr No	Particulars	Page No
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2.	Types of Hacking / Hackers	4
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4.	Introduction of plagiarism.	5
5.	Types of Plagiarism.	5
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7.	Introduction of Copyright	7
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	- Challenges	7
8.	Introduction of Infringement.	7
	- Copyright Infringement	8
	- Types of Copyright Infringement	8

Acknowledgement :

I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge my Asst. Professor, Ms. Usha Iyer. My special thanks of gratitude to her for her guidance and support in completing this project.

I would also like to extend my gratitude to the Principal Ma'am, Dr. Nitisha Jha, for providing me with all the help that was required. (Special thanks to all Professors of Nirmala Memorial Foundation College of Education)

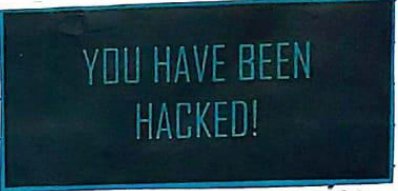
Lastly, I like to thank all my supporter, my mother for motivating and guiding me to complete this project before timeline.

Above all, I thank God, for his blessings, that has helped me in completing of this project.

HACKING

INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS HACKING?



NMFC ICT GROUP
Disha Nmfc, Karuna Nmfc, You
Messages and calls are free for and only you. For the outside of this chat, not even WhatsApp, can read or listen to them. Tap to learn more.

You created group "NMFC ICT GROUP"

You added Disha Nmfc

What is hacking? 11:39 PM ✓

Karuna Nmfc
Forwarded
Hacking is the catch-all term for any type of misuse of a computer to break the security of another computing system to steal data, corrupt systems or files, commandeer the environment or disrupt data-related activities in any way. 11:46 PM

Disha Nmfc
Forwarded
Hacking is an attempt to exploit a computer system or a private network inside a computer. Simply put, it is the unauthorised access to or control over computer network security systems for some illicit purpose. 11:48 PM

Hacking in cyber security refers to the misuse of devices like computers, smartphones, tablets, and networks to cause damage to or corrupt systems, gather information on users, steal data and documents, or disrupt data-related activity. 11:50 PM ✓

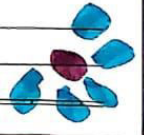
Hacking refers to activities that seek to compromise digital devices, such as computers, smartphones, tablets and even entire networks. Hacking is the activity of identifying weaknesses in a computer system or a network to exploit the security to gain access to personal data or business data. An example of computer hacking can be using a password cracking algorithm to gain access to a computer system.

DEFINITION Hacking is an attempt to exploit a computer system or a private network inside a computer. Simply put, it is the unauthorised access to or control over computer network security system for some illicit purpose.

WHO IS THE HACKER: Computer hackers are unauthorized users who gain access to computer in order to steal, alter, or delete data, generally by installing malicious software without your knowledge or agreement. They can get access to the information you don't want them to have thanks to their cunning information techniques and in-depth technological knowledge.

Following are some of the things that can be hacked:

- Single System
- Email account
- A group of system
- LAN network
- A website
- Social media sites, etc.





How do Hackers Hack?

Hacking is typically technical in nature. But hackers can also use psychology to trick the user into clicking on a malicious attachment or providing personal data. These tactics are referred to as "social engineering". Beside social engineering and malwarestising, common hacking techniques include:

- Botnets
- Browser hijacks
- Denial of service (DDoS attacks)
- Ransomware
- Rootkits
- Trojans
- Viruses
- Worms

Types of Hacking:

Hacking is something from which you've to protect yourself and solely can be done by anticipating how a hacker might think get into system

1. Phishing
2. Virus
3. UI redress
4. Cookie theft
5. DNS spoofing
6. Missing Security Patches
7. Malware-Injection Devices
8. Cracking Password

Types of Hackers:

Hackers fall into three general categories: black hat hackers, white hat hackers and gray hat hackers.

BLACK HAT HACKERS:

- (i) Illegally crack system malicious intent
- (ii) Implant a virus or other type of malware such as a trojan.
- (iii) Ransomware attacks use to extort financial gains..

WHITE HAT HACKERS:

- (i) Hackers are ethical security hackers who identify and fix vulnerabilities..
- (ii) White hat hackers try to uncover system weaknesses in order to fix them and help strengthen a system's overall security.

GRAY HAT HACKERS:

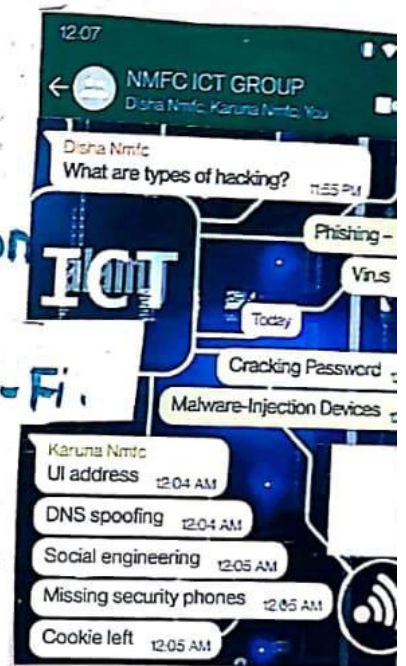
- (i) When gray hat hackers uncover weaknesses such as zero-day vulnerabilities, they report them rather than fully exploiting them.
- (ii) Gray hat hackers may demand payment in exchange for providing full details of what they uncovered.



◆ How to prevent hacking

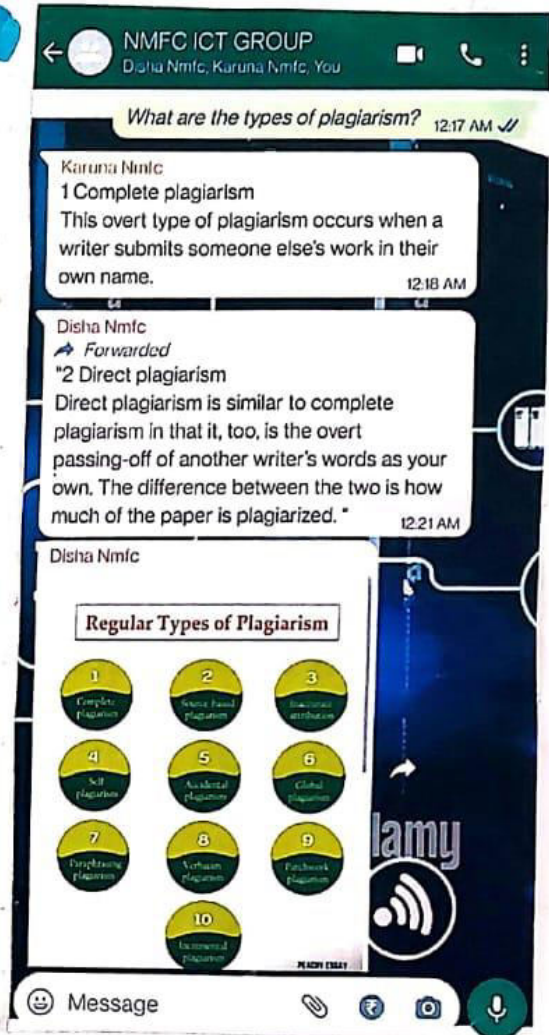
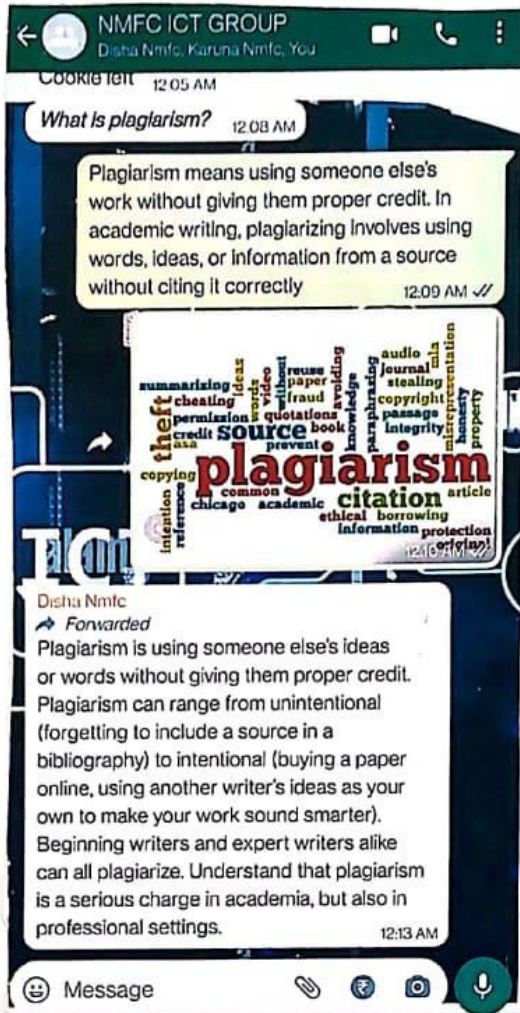
18 ways to Secure Your Device from Hackers:

1. Use a firewall.
2. Install antivirus software.
3. Install an anti-spyware packing.
4. Use complex passwords.
5. Keep your OS, apps and browser up-to-date.
6. Ignore spam.
7. Back up your computer.
8. Shut it down.
9. Use Virtualization.
10. Secure your network.
11. Use two-factor authentication.
12. Use encryption.
13. Turn off Bluetooth.
14. Don't use unsecured public Wi-Fi.
15. Get a security app.
16. Use a better passcode.
17. Switch off autocomplete.
18. Clear your browsing history.



QUOTE

1. "No technology that's connected to the internet is unhackable."
- Abhijit Naskar.
2. "For every lock, there is someone out there trying to pick it or break in."
- David Bernstein.

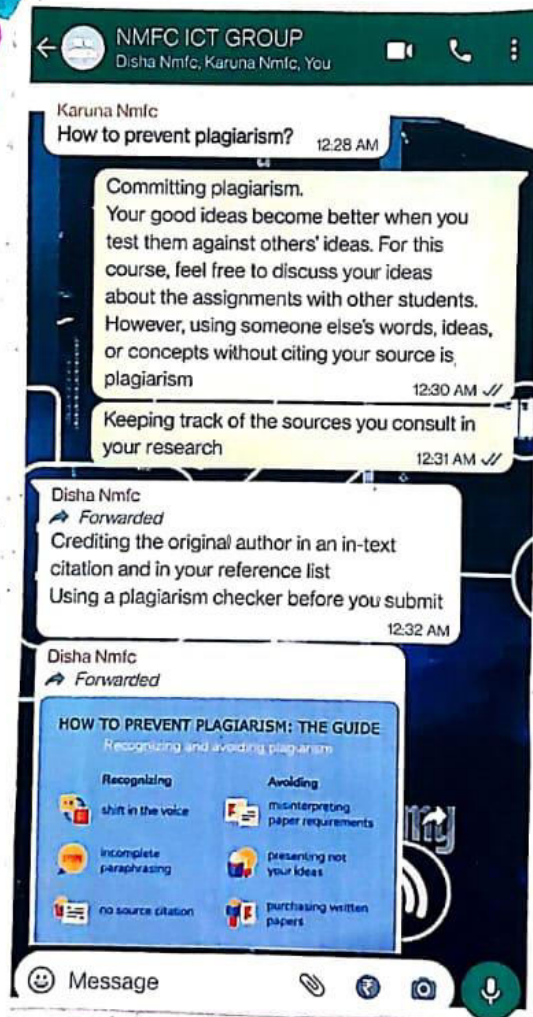


QUOTE:
 1. "If you steal from one author it's plagiarism; if you steal from many it's research."
 -Wilson Mizner.

Real life example of Plagiarism:

• Kaavya Viswanathan

In 2006, Kaavya Viswanathan published a young adult book. It was later discovered that Viswanathan plagiarized heavily from books by Megan McCafferty, among others. Viswanathan claims that the plagiarism was unintentional. However, her book was recalled from stores and taken out of print and Viswanathan lost her contract for a second book.



PLAGIARISM

INTRODUCTION

What is plagiarism?

Plagiarism is the copying of ideas, text, data and other creative work and presenting it as original research without proper citation. Plagiarism is most commonly practiced in academics and researches. Plagiarism can be intentional or unintentional.

DEFINITION According to University of Oxford, "Plagiarism is presenting work or ideas from another source as your own, with or without consent of the original author, by incorporating it into your work without full acknowledgment." All published and unpublished material, whether in manuscript, printed or electronic form, is covered under this definition, as is the use of material generated wholly or in part through use of artificial intelligence. Plagiarism can also include re-using your own work without citation.

TYPES OF PLAGIARISM

- 1 **Complete Plagiarism**: A person completely copies someone else's work such as research paper, article, image, etc. and represent it as their own work. This is theft or stealing.
- 2 **Verbatim**: Copying another person's work word to word and not representing it in quotation marks known as verbatim or direct plagiarism.
- 3 **Self Plagiarism**: It is duplication of person's own work. Researchers may re-use their research work for another research. It is also called as auto plagiarism.
- 4 **Accidental Plagiarism**: Mostly occurs due to lack of knowledge. Don't know how to phrase, cite and quote a research.



Why plagiarism is unethical?

1. It represents someone's other work as our own without giving them the right to.
2. Plagiarism affects the integrity of academics.
3. If we use the plagiarized content for our personal benefits such as monetary gains, fame, etc then it is unethical because we are being benefitted for what we actually have not done. It is immoral to do so.

How to avoid plagiarism?

1. Always give credit to the person whose work you are including in your own work.
2. Build your own ideas and thoughts and use them in your work. Develop and enhance your thought process.
3. Make use of paraphrasing. Representation of an idea or thought in our own words in such a manner that the original essence of that idea remains the same.
4. Use online plagiarism checker tools. Plagiarism checking tools are - Grammarly, smallsetods, turnitin, quetext, etc.
5. Always provide correct reference in your research paper.
6. Keep your morals high. Be educated about plagiarism and be an ethical person.

→ Laws against plagiarism:

- In section 63 of ICA 1957, a convicted infringer is liable to be imprisoned 'between six months to three years, and to be fined between fifty thousand and two lakh rupees.'
- University Grants Commission or UGC has provided a certain set of guidelines that need to be followed by universities in order to prevent plagiarism in academic activities.

COPYRIGHT

INTRODUCTION

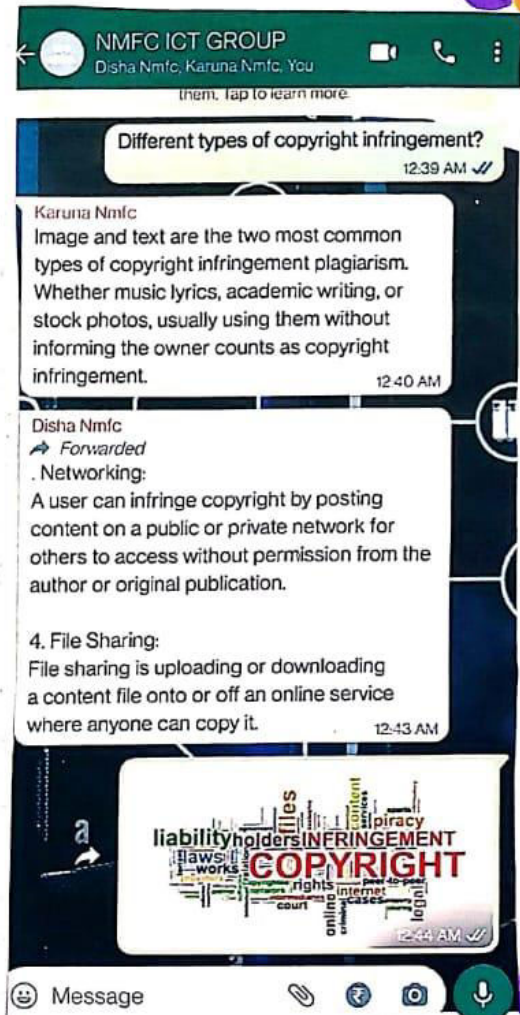
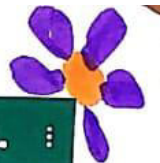
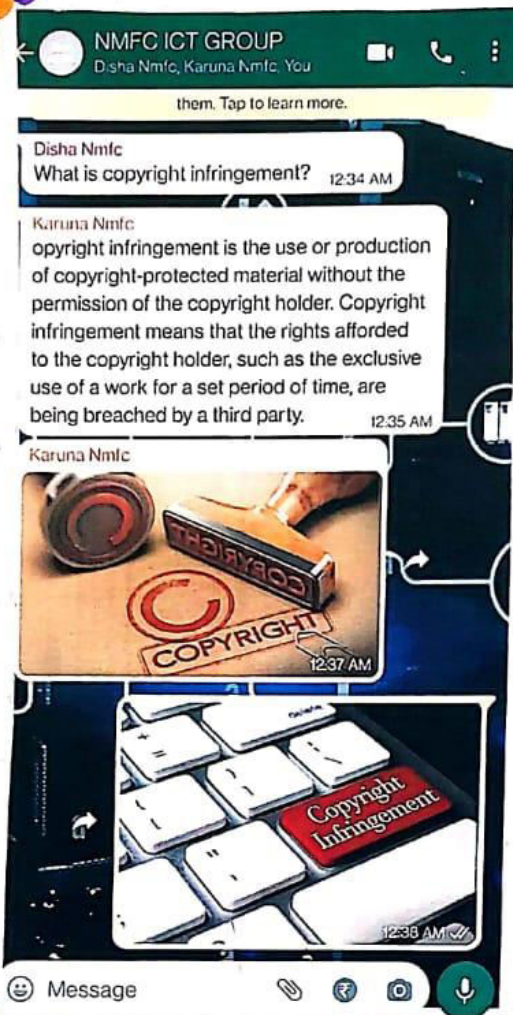
What is copyright? Copyright is a right given by the law to creators of literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works and producers of cinematograph films and sound recordings. In fact it is a bundle of rights including, *intra alia*, right of reproduction, communication to the public, adaptation and translation of the work. Copyright is a type of intellectual property that protects original works of authorship as soon as author fixes the work in a tangible form of expression.

Who is copyright owner? The general rule is that creator of the work is the owner of all copyright interests in the works or everyone is a copyright owner or author of a work. Copyright ownership also come from contracts like assignments or from other types of transfers like wills and bequests.

How do copyright work? In many countries, when a person creates an original work that is fixed in a physical medium, they automatically own copyright to work. As the copyright owner, they have the exclusive right to use the work. Most of the time, only the copyright owner can say whether someone else has permission to use the work.

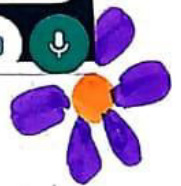
Challenges faced by Copright in Digital World

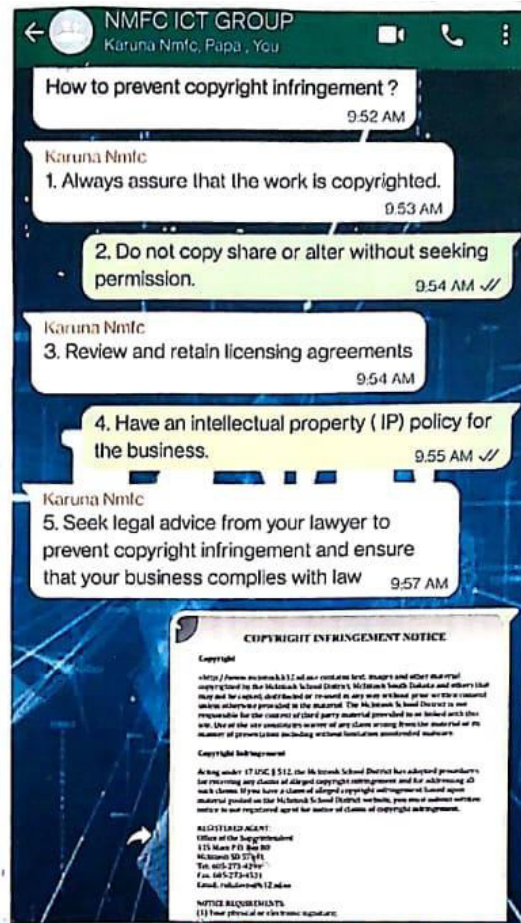
- Copyright and Internet.
- Multimedia Work.
- Software.
- Social Media.



COPYRIGHT LAW OF INDIA:

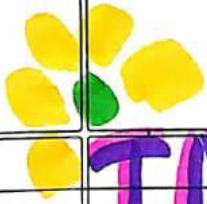
- The Copyright Act 1957 as amended governs the subject of copyright law in India.
- The Act is applicable from 21 January 1958.
- The Copyright Act 1957 was the first post-independence copyright legislation in India and the law has been amended six times since 1957.
- The most recent amendment was in the year 2012, through the Copyright (Amendment) Act 2012.





COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT EXAMPLES:

- If a person uses someone's song as background music in his/her music video then he could be made liable for copyright infringement.
- The person downloads movies or songs from an unauthorized sources then it will amount to copyright infringement.
- A person is free to record a TV program to view it later, but he transfers or distributes it to others then it becomes a copyright infringement.



INFRINGEMENT

- What is infringement?

Infringement refers to the unauthorized use of protected material under intellectual property laws. This usually refers to instances of copyright infringement, such as when artistic works, music or literary works are used without the creator's approval. However, infringement can also involve other categories of intellectual property law, including trademarks and patents. Proving infringement usually requires valid copyright, trademark or patent in place. Infringement refers to the violation of a law or a right.

- What is copyright infringement

Copyright infringement refers to the unauthorized use of someone's copyright work. Thus, it is the use of someone's copyrighted work without permission thereby infringing certain rights of the copyright holder, such as the right to reproduce, distribute, display or perform the protected work.

- Types of Copyright Infringement

A Primary Infringement

- Substantial Taking
- Casual Connection

B Secondary Infringement

- Providing a place for copyright Infringement
- Selling Infringing copies
- Distributing Infringing copies
- Importing Infringing copies

