

Inclusive & Democratic Class room processes

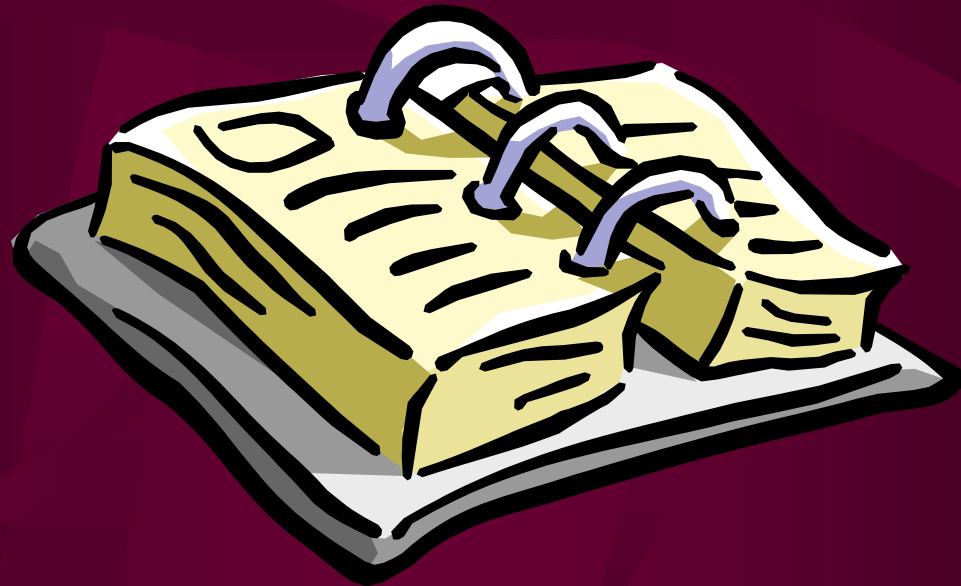


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LEARNING RULES



SAID IS NOT YET
HEARD.

HEARD IS NOT YET
UNDERSTOOD.

UNDERSTOOD IS NOT
YET APPROVED.

APPROVED IS NOT YET
APPLIED.

HOW WE LEARN

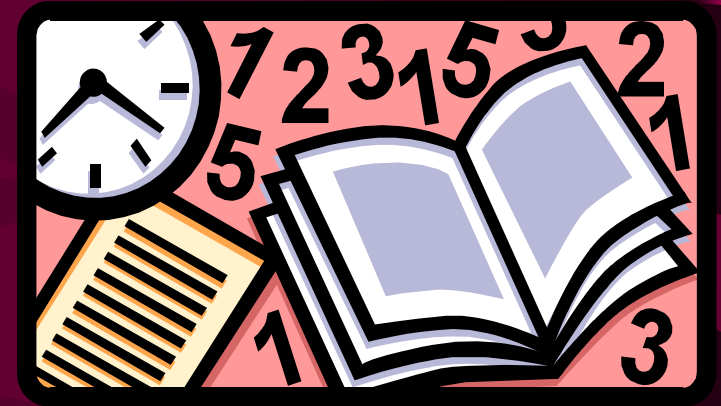
1% through taste

2% through touch

3% through smell

11% through hearing

83% through sight



WHAT WE REMEMBER

10% of what we read

20% of what we hear

30% of what we see

50% of what we see and hear

80% of what we say

90% of what we say and do

DEMOCRATIC CLASSROOM



- Democratic classroom where democracy means the freedom to have a voice in what you learn and how you learn.
- Classroom is a place that empowers the community of learners to become thoughtful human beings who think critically about the world.

- We are people who are actively involved in the process of learning and teaching.
- We value democratic ideals of freedom, equality, care, empathy, dignity, and the common good.
- In Democratic classroom, learning goes beyond the walls of our classroom to the world beyond.
- Open your minds and hearts and get ready for the journey.

Critical Thinking

Students are encouraged to question and evaluate the world. We do not blindly accept everything we hear or see. We research and talk and discover so that we may judge for ourselves. This is key to a democratic society

A Thoughtful Life

Students should be encouraged to live a thoughtful life. This means, to name but a few qualities, that we live by these habits: be helpful; ask questions; make a friend; love yourself; take time to listen; think for yourself; be a giver.

The Seven Principles of Democratic Classroom

- The social curriculum is as important as the academic curriculum.
- How children learn is as important as what they learn, process and content go hand in hand.
- The greatest cognitive growth occurs through social interaction.

- There is a set of social skills children need in order to be successful academically and socially, such as- cooperation, assertion, responsibility, empathy, and self-control.
- Knowing the children we teach: individually, culturally, and developmentally is as important as knowing the content we teach.

- Knowing the families of the children we teach and inviting their participation is essential to children's education.
- How the adults at school work together is as important as individual competence: lasting change begins with the adult community.

HUMAN RIGHTS



Human rights are those rights that all persons are entitled to certain things simply because they are human beings

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS



The general assembly of united nations adopted UDHR on 10th December 1948.

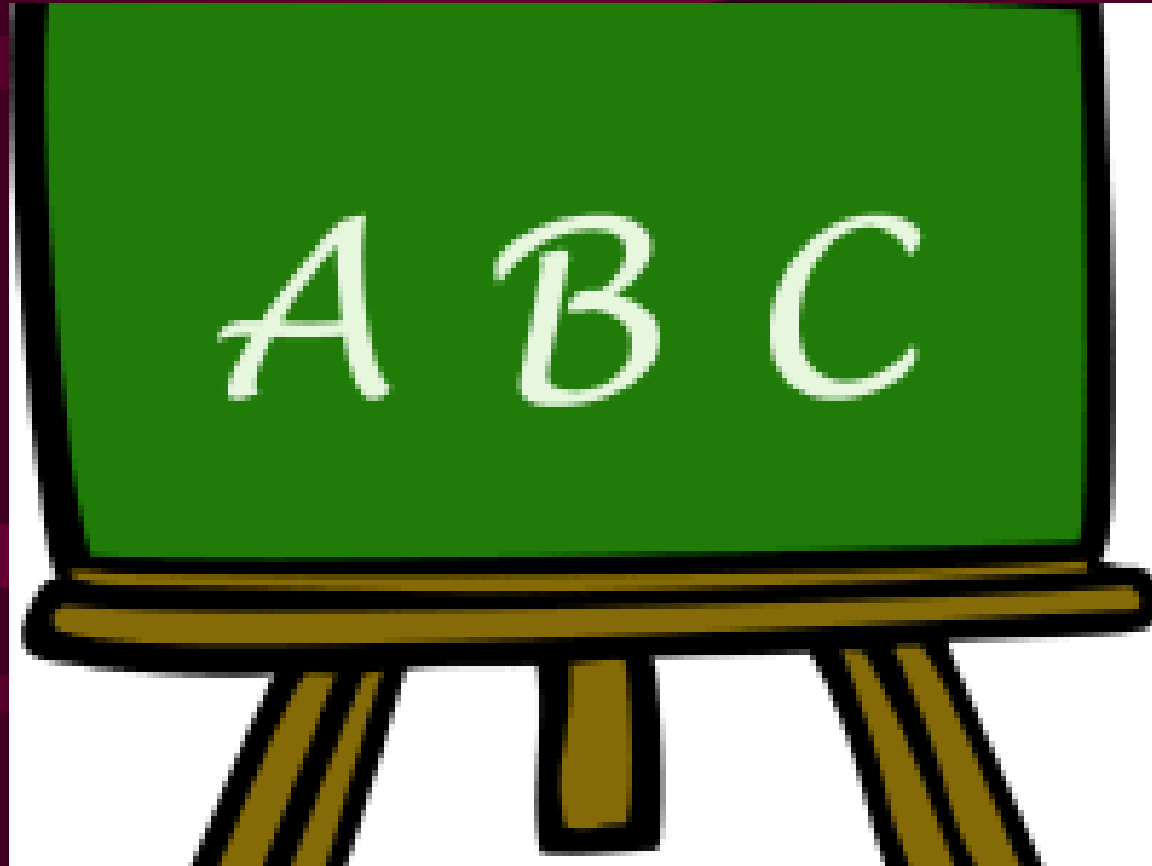
UDHR preamble says about inherent dignity , equal and inalienable rights of all members of human family

Pedagogy for inclusion

- Different Teaching Methods and activities
 - ❖ Question box
 - ❖ Group discussion
 - ❖ Value clarification
 - ❖ Role play
 - ❖ Role reversal
 - ❖ Case study
 - ❖ Debate competition
 - ❖ Painting competition

.....Pedagogy for Inclusion

- ❖ Quiz contest
- ❖ Essay writing competition
- ❖ Puppet show
- ❖ Bulletin board and wall magazine display
- ❖ Video show
- ❖ Brainstorming session
- ❖ Slogan writing
- ❖ Celebration of some usual days



THANK YOU !