2.4.13 Comprehensive appraisal of interns' performance is in place. The criteria used for assessment include

1. Effectiveness in class room teaching
2. Competency acquired in evaluation process in schools
3. Involvement in various activities of schools
4. Regularity, initiative and commitment
5. Extent of job readiness

Effectiveness in Class Room Teaching

Classroom teaching can be highly effective in helping students learn and understand new concepts. Here are some reasons why:

Direct interaction: Classroom teaching allows for real-time interaction between the teacher and students. This means that students can ask questions, seek clarification, and receive immediate feedback. The teacher can also observe students' understanding and adjust their teaching accordingly.

Structured learning environment: Classroom teaching provides a structured environment with a set schedule, clear expectations, and specific learning objectives. This can help students stay focused and engaged in the learning process.

Peer learning: Classroom teaching allows for collaborative learning among students. Students can work together on group projects, participate in class discussions, and learn from each other's experiences and perspectives. This can enhance their understanding and retention of the material.

Multi-sensory learning: Classroom teaching often involves a combination of visual, auditory, and kinesthetic learning activities. Teachers use various instructional strategies such as lectures, presentations, demonstrations, experiments, and hands-on activities to cater to different learning styles. This helps ensure that all students can grasp the concepts effectively.

Classroom management: Effective classroom teaching includes creating a positive and inclusive learning environment where students feel safe, supported, and motivated to learn. Teachers establish clear rules, manage behavior, and provide individual attention to students who require additional support. This helps minimize distractions and maximize learning opportunities.

Assessment and feedback: Classroom teaching includes regular assessments to gauge students' understanding and progress. Teachers can provide timely feedback, identify areas where students are struggling, and offer additional support or modifications to their teaching as needed. This feedback loop is crucial for students to track their own learning and make improvements.

While classroom teaching is generally effective, it is important to acknowledge that different students have different learning styles and preferences. Therefore, it is essential to employ a variety of teaching methods and differentiate instruction to cater to the diverse needs of students. Additionally, the effectiveness of classroom teaching can be enhanced by incorporating technology, using real-world examples, and integrating experiential learning opportunities whenever possible.

INDHIRA COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

PANDUR, THIRUVALLUR-631203

Model Format

Development of competence to organize academic, sports, cultural and community related events.

Name:

Batch:

S.No	Statement	Always	sometimes	Rarely	Never
1	Planning and scheduling academic, sports, cultural and community related events in school.				
2	Planning and Excetution of community based activities				
3	Building teams and helping them to participate				
4	Involvement in preparatory arrangement				
5	Executing / conducting the event				

Suggestion:

Involvement in various activities of schools

Involvement in various activities in schools can have numerous benefits for students. It not only enhances their academic performance but also promotes personal growth and development. Some common activities in schools where students can get involved include:

Sports: Participating in sports activities not only helps in improving physical fitness but also teaches teamwork, leadership, discipline, and time management.

Clubs and organizations: Joining clubs or student organizations allows students to explore their interests and develop skills beyond the curriculum. It can include clubs related to science, art, debate, music, drama, community service, etc.

Student government: Becoming part of the student government helps students develop leadership skills, learn about the democratic process, and actively participate in decision-making processes.

Volunteering: Schools often organize community service programs where students can contribute to the community by assisting local charities, organizing fundraisers, or participating in environmental initiatives. Volunteering helps develop empathy, social responsibility, and a sense of belonging.

Competitions and contests: Participating in various academic competitions, such as science fairs, math competitions, spelling bees, or debate tournaments, can enhance critical thinking, problem-solving abilities, and self-confidence.

Cultural events: Schools often organize cultural events and celebrations, such as cultural festivals, talent shows, or cultural exchange programs, which enable students to appreciate and learn about different cultures, languages, and traditions.

Field trips: Taking part in educational field trips exposes students to real-world experiences, enhances their understanding of a subject, and encourages experiential learning.

Peer tutoring and mentoring: Involvement in peer tutoring or mentoring programs allows students to assist their peers in subjects they excel in, improving their own understanding and communication skills.

Performing arts: Joining a choir, band, theater group, or dance team allows students to explore their artistic abilities, develop creativity, improve public speaking skills, and build self-confidence.

Technology and coding clubs: Schools often offer technology-related clubs where students can learn programming, robotics, or use digital tools to develop technological skills.

Overall, involvement in these activities not only helps students develop a well-rounded personality but also boosts their social skills, self-esteem, and future prospects.

Regularity, initiative and commitment

Regularity refers to consistently doing something on a scheduled basis. It means showing up and completing tasks or activities without fail or delay. This trait is highly valued as it shows reliability and dependability.

Initiative refers to taking the lead or being proactive in starting or initiating tasks or projects. It involves being proactive, showing enthusiasm, and taking responsibility for one's own actions. People who have initiative often go above and beyond what is expected of them, taking on additional tasks or finding creative solutions to problems.

Commitment refers to being dedicated and devoted to a cause, goal, or task. It involves being willing to put in the effort and go the extra mile to achieve success. People who are committed display perseverance and are willing to stay committed even when faced with challenges or obstacles.

Overall, these three traits are highly desirable in individuals as they indicate reliability, proactiveness, and determination, all of which contribute to personal and professional success.

The extent of job readiness in a B.Ed college can vary depending on various factors, such as the curriculum, teaching methods, and industry exposure provided by the college.

Curriculum: The B.Ed curriculum should include courses and practical training that focus on developing the necessary skills and knowledge required for teaching jobs. This might include subjects like pedagogy, educational psychology, lesson planning, and classroom management.

Practical Training: B.Ed colleges should provide ample opportunities for practical training and hands-on experience in real classrooms. This can be achieved through teaching practice sessions, internship programs, or practicum assignments.

Teaching Methods: The college should emphasize modern teaching methods and techniques, including the use of technology in education, interactive teaching, and differentiated instruction. These methods help in preparing future teachers for the evolving needs of the job market.

Industry exposure: B.Ed colleges should establish connections with schools and educational institutions to provide students with exposure to the teaching profession. This can include opportunities for observation, guest lectures by experienced educators, and workshops conducted by industry professionals.

Soft Skills Development: Job readiness also involves the development of soft skills such as communication skills, leadership skills, problem-solving abilities, and adaptability. B.Ed colleges should incorporate activities and training sessions to enhance these skills in their students.

Overall, the extent of job readiness in a B.Ed college depends on the efforts made by the institution to align its curriculum and training programs with the requirements of the teaching profession. Collaboration with schools and exposure to real-world teaching scenarios can greatly enhance job readiness among B.Ed graduates.