

GOVERNMENT ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE(CO-EDUCATION) SATHYAMANGALAM -638 401 BEST PRACTICE

Practice 1 - Nurturing of entrepreneur skill and development for student's learning.

Objectives:

- To encourage the entrepreneurial skills of the student
- To make the students to determine the individual's personal distinctiveness among the others.
- The identify the recognized talents and skills of every students.
- To understand extent of learning process.
- To ease the students to increase their life skill
- To make them understand the responsibility aspects as a part of citizen of India and educational institution and as a part of a family.
- To furnish various opportunities to enhance and prove their talents and abilities as a student and a better human being.
- To enhance the leadership, business management, time management and Problem solving skills of the students
- To enhance critical and creative thinking in students needs to signifies the promoting innovation, competitiveness and business growth.
- By encouraging the nurturing of skills of the students we can practice resilience.

Context:

In the workplace of today, education alone is insufficient to help students advance in both their social and personal lives. They must have experience in a number of challenging circumstances that will prepare them for life in the real world. Based on the data gathered at the time of admission, the vast majority of students come from the agricultural background. Students, particularly female students, have the advantage of receiving financial and emotional support from their families, which naturally affects their academic performance.

Context:

Experiential learning is an important teaching and learning strategy that has been shown to increase student success and attainment as well as enhance conduct in all student populations, even those who are difficult to engage in a traditional classroom setting. It fosters imagination and creativity as well as behavior skills that cope with real-world situations and broaden one's comprehension of concepts. We will benefit from excellent physical and mental health when we learn outside of the classroom.

Practices:

Working with nature to help students learn is not new to our university; it was often done to help students learn about nature.

- Field visit
- Visiting near by agricultural fields
- Visiting nearby dam(Kodiveri)
- Take part in cleaning Kodiveri dam and the ways to Bannari Amman temple

The entire process is divided into four significant segments namely

- Wandering
- Teaching
- Thinking and earning
- Arising questions

Time period:

Post lunch sessions-thrice a week.

Wandering:

The students of a particular class were taken to wander around the campus in turns during the post lunch sessions.

Teaching:

Following a few minutes of aimless roaming, the teacher instructs the class on the day's topic from the syllabus using the materials they have in their hands. Teachers and students will occasionally take a seat beneath a natural tree to facilitate thought and learning.

Thinking and learning: The growth of students' cognitive thinking goes beyond this. Students are thinking at a higher level and are able to access knowledge areas that mirror their natural surroundings. Students who are able to focus better are able to comprehend their points of view through personal observation.

Asking Questions:

During the last section, students (in groups) should ask the teacher questions on the assigned material or other relevant academic or environmental themes. The goal of this educational approach was to instill in the pupils values such as humanism, integrity, self-discipline, and self-reliance. It employs the antiquated "Gurukula Method" of instruction. It improves pupils' intellectual learning while also fostering their physical, mental, and spiritual growth.

Success Proof:

This approach was really developed to keep pupils engaged and interested after lunch, particularly when the teacher had to teach a tedious subject. After spending a few hours getting used to the closed classroom doors, this practice had brought hope and brightness to both instructors and children.

Problems Encountered and resources required:

- 1.Extreme climatic conditions(very rainy day and hottest day)
- 2. The tutors who are handling this type of classes should have extra energy and interest and thorough knowledge of subject.

Notes:

This technique has resolved a number of college issues, including the scarcity of classrooms. (When the college first opened in 2016, it was housed on the campus of Sri Ragavendra Matriculation Higher Secondary School in Sathyamangalam, using a small number of government-permitted classrooms.) As a result, this technique helped to resolve the issue.

The Principal

Government Arts and Science College

Sathyamangalam

Erode(Dt), Tamilnadu.

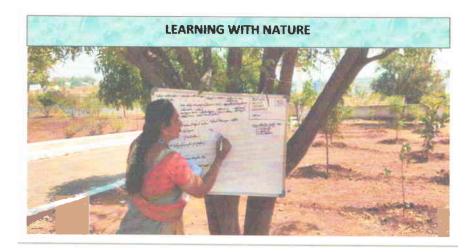
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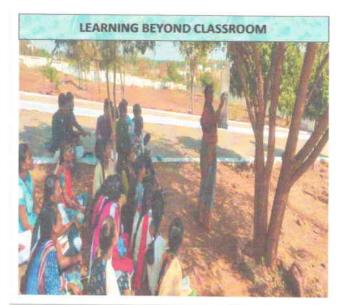
Principal

Guvernment Arts & Science College

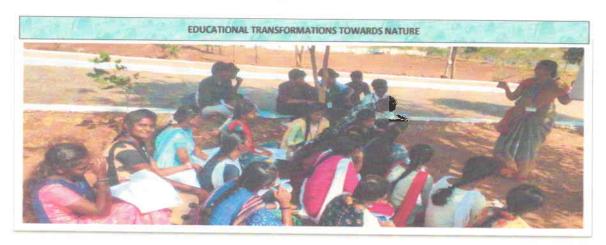
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LEARNING BEYOND CLASSROOMS



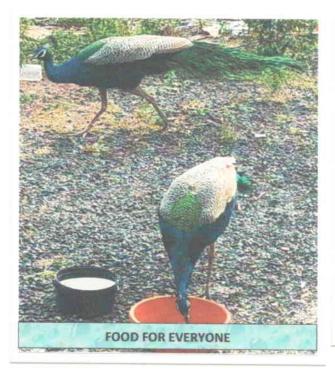


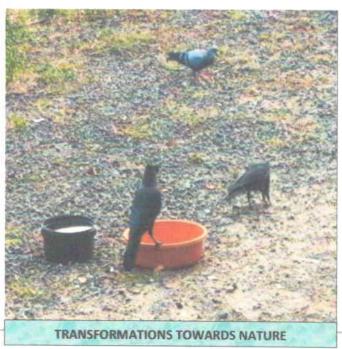






BIRDS FRIENDLY AREA









FIELD VISIT

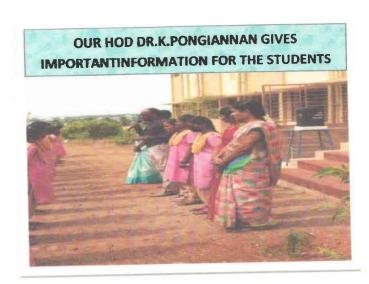






BEST PRACTICES:CONDUCTING ASSEMBLYIN BOTH MORNING AND EVENING SESSIONS



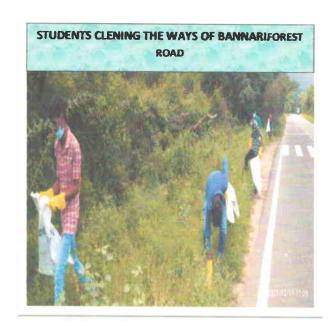








CLEANING THE WAYS TO BANNARI FOREST





















CLEANING THE COLLEGE ENVIRONMENT







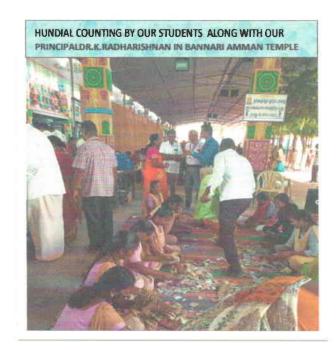








HUNDIAL COUNTING AT BANNARI AMMAN TEMPLE









TNPSC CLASSES HELD IN GOVERNMENT ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE, SATHYAMANGALAM-638401

