



ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE OF EDUCATION (AUTONOMOUS)
[Re-accredited (3rd cycle) by NAAC at 'A' Grade with CGPA: 3.67]

PALAYAMKOTTAI - 627 002.

III SEMESTER SPECIAL TIME TABLE FOR SECOND YEAR B.ED. (From 17.06.2019 to 29.06.2019)

Date & Day	09.30-10.30	10.30-11.30				
24.06.2019 Monday	Academic Inauguration & Holy Mass					
25.06.2019 Tuesday	Orientation on CCE (AJL)					
26.06.2019 Wednesday	Orientation on Seminar & Symposium (MG & YD)					
27.06.2019 Thursday	Unit Receiving from Internship Schools					
28.06.2019 Friday	Special School Visit Record	Observation Record (Opt.1)				
29.06.2019 Saturday	Text Book Review (Opt.1)					
TEA BREAK						
			11.45-12.45			
			Holy Mass			
			Criticism Record (Opt.1)			
			Subject Club Record (Opt.1)			
			Unit Receiving from Internship Schools			
			Tutor Ward (II Year)			
			Criticism Record (Opt.2)			
LUNCH						
			01.45-02.40	02.40-3.35	3.35-4.30	
			Orientation on Debate & Panel Discussion (MG & YD)		Action Research (Opt.1)	
			Organization of Debate & Panel Discussion (MG & YD)		Microteaching Record (Opt.1)	
			Organization of Seminar & Symposium (MG & YD)		Microteaching Record (Opt.2)	
Unit Receiving from Internship Schools						
Unit Division (Opt.2)			Unit Division (Opt.1)	Observation Record (Opt.2)		
Orientation on Diversified Needs of the Learners (MIL)						
Diagnostic Question Paper Preparation (Opt.1)						

PRINCIPAL

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE OF EDUCATION (AUTONOMOUS)

[Re-accredited (3rd cycle) by NAAC at 'A' Grade with CGPA: 3.87]

PALAYAMKOTTAI - 627002

Department of Physical Science

Name : N. JOHNCY

Reg. No : 18BDP508



Seminar and Symposium Record - - (2018 - 2020)



Introduction :

A seminar is a form of academic instruction, either at an academic institution or offered by a commercial or professional organization. It has the function of bringing together small groups for meetings, focusing on some particular subject, in which everyone present is requested to actively participate.

Aims and objectives of seminar method

1. To develop higher cognitive abilities.
2. To develop the ability of responding would involve higher cognitive actions.
3. To develop the ability of keen observation.
4. To develop the ability to seek clarification and look after the ideas of others effectively.
5. To develop the feeling of tolerance to the opposite ideas of others.
6. To develop the emotional ability among the participants of the seminar.
7. To develop the feelings of co-operation with other colleagues and respect of the ideas and feelings of others.
8. To acquire the good manners of putting questions and answering the

Procedure:

The first step towards planning an effective seminar is to determine what the purpose of the seminar. Every seminar must have an agenda. Set a budget for the seminar and work within this budget. Speakers are selected to convey the desired message. First a proper value for the seminar. Send out invitations and make necessary accommodations, seating arrangements. Analyze the outcome of the seminar, including the response of the attendees and this feedback in order to discover whether the aims of the seminar were met.

Types of Seminar:

1. Mini Seminar
2. Major Seminar
3. National seminar
4. Instructional seminar.

Mini Seminar:

Its coverage and scope are small and simple. A small population is enough to hold this seminar. A discussion held over the topic taught / to be taught with the students is known

as group discussion. A mini seminar is felt necessary because it gives good experience to conduct a major seminar at Institutional level.

Major Seminar:

The seminar conducted at an institutional or departmental level for a specific topic or subject is known as major seminar. This major seminar can be organized at department level for every month. A specific topic or subject is selected for the theme of the seminar.

National Seminar:

An association of any kind particularly with academic or professional interest or an organisation (Government, Firm etc...) Conducts the seminar at national level is called National seminar.

International Seminar:

Usually the seminar conducted by an international organization or agency is known as International seminar. Theme of this seminar has wider aspects.

Seminar committee:

Seminar is conducted or organized by the committee proposed for this purpose only. This committee constitutes

and subject experts who are expertise in the theme proposed for seminar. The organizing committee guides and helps with the functions of chair person and organizing secretary. Usually a seminar has been conducted with the following team of organizing body.

1. Chair person or president / convener of seminar:

Naturally, He / She may be the apex person of the institution / Department / Government / of the concerned body.

2. Organizing secretary of seminar:

Usually, he is dominated by the chair person or president of the seminar committee. She / He must be a good administration and subject expert in the field proposed theme of the seminar. He must be the person of tolerance and capable of doing things in right time with right persons.

3. Chair person of the Technical session of seminar:

She / He must be the person with expertise in the theme proposed for the seminar. She / He would have a good experience to perform all the

activities of technical session which is vital to the seminar.

4. Observer of seminar:

She/he is the representative of the institution and guides the paper presenter and active participant of seminar.

5. Participants / Paper presenters of seminar:

The people who are presenting papers and observing the paper presentation by participating in the seminar are termed as paper presenters and participants of the seminar.

Activities involved in the preliminary stage of seminar (Pre seminar phase):

1. Selection of seminar theme and its sub-themes

2. Venue (availability of physical facilities, etc...)

Date(s), and Time (duration of each session) are must be finalized well in advance.

3. The panel of specialist, subject expert, chief guests, observers for seminar must be prepared and obtaining the argument from the president or convener of the seminar.

4. The permission must be requested from the persons listed in the panel and from their head offices to utilize their services for seminar.

Activities involved during seminar (seminar phase):

1. Ensure the physical facilities (stage setting, seats, Audio - visual equipments etc.,) available for the participants of seminar.
2. Welcome the chief guests, chair persons of technical session, observers and participants of seminar and encourage their active participation in the seminar.

Activities involved after the end of seminar (Post seminar phase):

1. Correction of the presented papers / articles from the authors (paper presenters) must be done by themselves.
2. The prepared compilation (compendium) must be sent to the concerned firms, institutes, Agencies, Government departments for further follow up activities.

Advantages and special features of seminar:

1. This seminar method gives good motivation and learning experience.
2. Help to evaluate the learn ability of learners.
3. Regulate the creating and organizing of facts and information.
4. Discrimination and retrieval of information is scientifically managed.
5. Develop the self-reliance and self-confidence.
6. This method is the best for socialization.

7. Student's interaction is possible in participation and production of teaching learning process.
8. Ensures the understanding ability and enhances the capability of the students learning.
9. The presenter or the reader of the article can get further classifications in his subject.

Limitations of seminar method:

1. Implementations of this method for lower classes is cumbersome.
2. Only matured and balanced minded teachers can make this method successfully.
3. The teacher must be resourceful (both in academic and administrative) in nature.
4. Time management is somewhat difficult.

Report of Seminar



Date : 07.03.19.

Venue : Physical Science Classroom.

Moderator : A. Asvanth Navis.

Topic : School Violence.

Members :

1. Diamond Raj. J
2. Petchi. E
3. Christina. A
4. Esther Epsiba. F

The seminar topic have the following sub topics to be dealt with. They are

i) Causes , ii) Effects , iii) Solution ,
iv) Prevention

The resource person dealt the topics with their inputs of thoughts.

Causes:

The causes that are faced due to school violence was shared by Mr. Diamond Raj. He said that the ragging or bullying is the biggest violence faced in the schools. He also said that caste issues, beating

by the teacher and other kinds of discrimination exist in the schools.

Effects:

The effects of the school violence was shared by Miss. Petchi. She said that students lose interest in coming to school because of the effect of school violence. They also become arrogant in their dealing with others.

Solution:

The solution aspects was shared by Miss. Christina. She gave few suggestions to avoid school violence. She suggested that rules are to be maintained strictly and more activities which would involve everyone, to be organized.

Prevention:

The prevention part was dealt by Miss. Esther. She gave few prevention measures. They are

1. Good rapport between students and teacher.
2. Counselor to be appointed in the schools.
3. Good parental care.
4. Story rules.
5. No gang formation.

Conclusion:

The session was concluded by the words of Mr. Asvanth Naris, the moderator. He summed up all the topics dealt by the experts.

Symposium is meeting of a number of experts in a particular field at which papers are presented by specialists on particular subject and discussed with a view to make recommendations concerning the problems under discussion.

It refers to any academic conference, characterized by an openly discursive format, rather than a lecture and question-answer format. Symposium is defined as a teaching technique that serves as an excellent method for informing the audience, crystallizing their opinion and preparing them for arriving at decision regarding a particular issue or a topic.

Objectives of symposium:

The main purpose of the symposium is to provide an understanding to the students or listener on their theme or problem specifically to develop certain values and feelings. The following are the main objectives of the symposium technique:

1. To identify and understand various aspects of theme and problems.
2. To develop the ability to decision and judgement regarding a problem.
3. To develop the values and feelings

1. To enable the listeners to form policies regarding a theme or problem.

Characteristics

1. Symposium is a discussion method in which different viewpoints on a single aspect of a topic is discussed.
2. Topics are related to controversial issues in a discipline.
3. Chairperson has to exert more control.
4. Symposium provides a broad, understanding of a topic or problem.
5. This method is used in higher classes for specific theme or a problem.
6. It develops feelings of co-operation and adjustment.

Principles:

- * The speeches may be influential, contrary and informative.
- * The method always includes a summary at conclusion.
- * The chairman of the symposium introduces the topic, suggests its important and sometimes indicates the general approaches.

Advantages:

- * Symposium does not provide adequate opportunity for all the students to participate actively.
- * It has limited audience participation.
- * The speech is limited to 10 to 15 minutes.

* Questions and answer session is limited to 3 to 4 minutes.

* The listeners remain passive in the symposium because they are not given an opportunity to seek clarification and question in between the symposium.

The purpose of ^{Report of} symposium is to develop the ability to respect the ideas and feelings of others, criticism, appreciation, and present



Date : 14.03.19

Venue : Physical Science Classroom

Topic : Unemployment

Moderator : D. Mary Priya.

Experts : 1. Pious Senjevi Priyanth. S
2. Kiran Kodiganti
3. Kaleeswari. C
4. Viji. R

The topic chosen for the symposium was unemployment. The experts shared their thoughts on the causes and effects of unemployed. The following are the points of the discussion.

The Reason.

- i) Population Explosion
- ii) large number of graduates
- iii) Seasonal employments
- iv) Decreased economy
- v) Influence of foreign collaboration.

In India, while comparing with the past 45 years the problem of unemployment has raised to 6.1% from 2017-18.

Effects:

The major effect is loss of life. People struggle to survive in this world. They also face difficulty in establishing a family.

Conclusion:

The session was concluded by the summary given by the moderator.

Introduction

iii. A conversation about a specific topic conducted by a group of experts, usually either in the presence of an audience or in a broadcast (both). It is a situation in which a group of people are gathered together to discuss an issue, often to provide feedback on something, to brainstorm solutions to a problem or to discuss an issue of public concern in front of an audience. Panel Discussion technique was originated by Harry A. Overstreet in 1929.

Objectives of Panel discussion:

1. To provide information and new facts.
2. To analyze a problem at different angles.
3. To organize for mental recreation.

Types of panel discussion:

1. Public panel discussion
2. Educational panel discussion.

Educational Panel discussion:

It is used in educational institutions to provide factual and conceptual knowledge and classification of certain theories and principles. Sometimes there are organized to find out the solutions of certain problems. Members in the

Panel Discussion:

Instruction: The instructor plays an important

role in panel discussion and plan how, where, and when the panel discussion will be organized. He prepares the schedule for panel discussion and sometimes rehearsal is also planned.

Moderator: Keeps the interaction on the theme and encourages interaction among members. The moderator summarizes and highlights the points besides having mastery over the theme or problem of the discussion. At the end, the moderator presents his points of view and expresses thanks to the panelists and audience.

Panelists: There are 4-10 panelists in the discussion. Members sit in the semicircle shape in front of the audience. The moderator sits in the middle of the panelists. All the panelists should have mastery over the subject matter.

Audience: Audience is allowed to put questions and seek clarifications. They can put forward their point of view and their experiences regarding the theme. The panelists and the moderator try to answer the questions.

Procedure:

- * Identify or help participants identify an

issue or topic that involves an important conflict in values and or interests.

- * Select panelists who are well informed and have specific points of view regarding the issue or topic. A panel discussion that includes three to five panelists is workable, select a leader or moderator.
- * Indicate to panelists the objective the panel discussion is designed to promote and allow time for panel members to prepare for the panel discussion.
- * Decide upon the format the panel discussion will follow.
- * The leader or moderator introduces the topic and the panelists present their views and opinions regarding the issue on talk for a set amount of time.
- * The panelists discuss the issue on the topic with each other by asking questions or reacting to the views and opinions of other panel members. A specific amount of time should be established.
- * The leader or moderator closes the discussion and provides a summary of panel discussion and presentations.
- * The leader or moderator calls for a forum period during which the members of the class may participate by

addressing questions to various panel members or by voicing their views and opinions.

Advantages of panel discussion:

1. It facilitates clarification on knotty issues.
2. It highlights the multi-dimensionality of the issue under discussion.
3. It helps to develop critical thinking in both panelists and the audience.
4. It fosters logical thinking and develops presentation skills.
5. It teaches students to think of the issues under consideration and ask relevant questions.
6. Encourages special social learning and higher cognitive and affective objectives are achieved.
7. Used to develop ability of logical thinking and problem solving.
8. Develop capacity to respect others' ideas and feelings and ability to tolerate.
9. It provides opportunities of assimilation of theme and content.

Limitations of panel discussion:

- * There are chances to deviate from the theme of discussion.
- * Some members may dominate.
- * There is possibility to divide the

group in two subgroups. (For and against)
* If a panelist belong to different groups it may not create appropriate learning situation.

Report of Panel Discussion



Topic : Problems faced by working women

Date : 09.03.19.

Venue : Physical Science Classroom.

Chairperson : R. Toni Rajan.

Experts : 1. Prema

2. Annai Teresa

3. Stephy Persis

4. Asan Meeran

The experts of the panel discussion came out with many problems that are faced by the working women in the present society. The major points discussed are the followings.

1. lack of good salary.
2. Domination of men at work place.
3. Work burden at work place along with family.
4. Unsafety.
5. Suspicious attitude of others.
6. Problem of divorce.
7. Differently in sharing their problems with family members.
8. Women are not considered for promotion in their working places.

Conclusion:

The panel discussion was concluded by the message of the chairperson Mr. Toni Rajan.

Introduction:

Debate is a discussion as of a public question in an assembly, involved opposing viewpoints. It is a formal contest in which the affirmative and negative sides of a proposition are advocated by opposing speakers.

Objectives:

Skills.

- * To understand and communicate various forms of argument effectively in a variety of contexts.
- * To develop the ability to analyze controversial select and evaluate evidence, construct and refute arguments.

Intellect

- * To learn theories that seeks to explain the process of communicating arguments with people.
- * To clarify ones personal and social values. Values through confrontation with the value judgement of others.
- * To participate effectively in situations where decisions must be made.

Social:

- * Promoting school and community relations through participation in an intellectual activity.

- * Meeting and interacting with students from other schools in the context of a social and intellectual activity.
- * To realize the simultaneous opportunities for leadership and group participation.

Characteristics:

- * Development, through which arguments are defended and supported.
- * Clash, through which arguments are against refutation.
- * Perspective, through which individual arguments are related to the larger question at hand.

Procedure:

- * In a debate ideas and position are developed. This development involves description, explanation and demonstration. Some specificity is always called for in a debate as advocates outline what it is they are in favour of and what it is they are opposed to.
- * In a debate ideas are refuted. This development ideas presented by opposing advocates need to be examined with a critical eye, locating weaknesses. Faults are in consistencies in these ideas.

* In a debate ideas are defended. This is the process of extension. When an opponent has criticized an advocate's ideas; these criticism should be answered. Arguments against an idea cannot be ignored, but must be answered.

Finally, each debate should call for a decision, This is the process of perspective. The decision is the sum of the arguments and ideas presented. Debates should assist the audience in weighing the ideas and uses so that a logical decision can be made.

Advantages of debate:

1. Gaining broad, multi-faceted knowledge.
2. Increasing confidence, poise and self-esteem.
3. Providing an engaging, active, learner-centered activity.
4. Improving rigorous higher order and critical thinking skills.
5. Enhancing the ability to structure and organize thoughts.
6. Enhancing learner's analytical, research and note-taking skills.
7. Improving learner's ability to form balanced, informed arguments.

8. Developing effective speech composition and delivery.
9. Encouraging team work.

Report of Debate



Topic : Which is best ? Private School or Government School.

Date : 05.03.19

Venue : Physical Science Classroom.

Judge : Arun Kumar.S.

Speakers : Team-1

Team-2

1. Thangalakshmi. L

1. Henry. I

2. Velankanni. P

2. Melba. M

3. Teyamala. E

3. Vimal Raj. V

Team : 1

The speakers of Team 1 talked about the importance of private school. They shared the following aspects to say that private schools are the best schools where the children need to study. The private schools,

1. Provide holistic education.
2. give extra - curricular activities.
3. provide well developed equipments.
4. Provide good facilities.
5. Provide coaching.
6. Maintain good library.
7. Make the children disciplined.
8. Provide many opportunity.

Team : 2

The speakers of team 2 spoke about the importance of Government schools. They said that government school is the best place where the children to be given education. The following are the key points provided by team 2

1. Provides free education.
2. Provides scholarship and support

3. Provides meals to the children.
4. It provides smooth relationship between teachers and students.
5. It provides practical way of learning.
6. It gives opportunity to get government jobs.
7. It lessens the burden of the parents.

The judgement:

The judge Mr. Arun Kumar spoke about both private and government schools and about its advantages and disadvantages. At the end he said that government school would be the best place where children can study.



Principal
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Completed

H. D. J.
16/11/19