

Directorate of Professional Development (DPD) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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Approved by: Directorate of Curriculum and Teacher Education Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Abbottabad Vide letter No.509-12F-23/Vol-III/SS-MD/ECE/DPD dated: 21-09-2022

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TECHNICAL FACILITATION

- 1. Mr. Syed Fawad Ali Shah Education Specialist UNICEF
- 2. Ms. Salma Ali Consultant for ECE & ELDS Policy UNICEF

ACRONYMS

- 1. DCTE Directorate of Curriculum and Teacher Education
- 2. DPD Directorate of Professional Development
- 3. E&SED Elementary and Secondary Education Department
- 4. ECE Early Childhood Education
- 5. ECCE Early Childhood Care & Education
- 6. ECED Early Childhood Education and Development
- 7. KESP Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Education Sector Program
- 8. TOT Training of Trainers
- 9. MTs Master Trainers
- 10. NECEC National ECE Curriculum
- 11. NCECE National Curriculum Early Childhood Education
- 12. DRR Disaster Risk Reduction
- 13. CRC Convention on the Rights of Child
- 14. MI Multiple Intelligence
- 15. TLM Teaching Learning Material
- 16. ZPD Zone of Proximal Development
- 17. IEC Interactive Educational Communication

Preface

The Elementary and Secondary Education Department (E&SED) is increasing its focus on quality education in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The E&SED has developed Early Childhood Education Strategy 2015-20 to introduce the Early Childhood Education program in all primary schools of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in a phased manner. This includes creating a physical classroom environment, provision of teaching and learning material and developing human resources for ECE at various levels.

E&SED has assigned Directorate of Professional Development (DPD) to provide every possible support for the capacity building of teachers in ECE.

Based upon the National Curriculum for ECE 2007, DPD has developed eight days training program for the teachers of class Katchi (ECE class) to support and enhance their capacity and for professional development.

Eight-day training covers all the areas of Early Learning and Development Standards 2019. The training program has been designed in the cascade model. At the first phase, a Training of Trainers (TOT) will be conducted by the faculty of DPD. Then in the second phase, the master trainers (MTs) will conduct training in their respective Districts to Primary School Teachers (PST) of Katchi class.

ECE is one of the focus areas of E&SED KP with an aim to provide positive learning experiences to children age (3-5) years with trained human resource. Therefore, it is crucial to keep the trainers and ECE teachers updated with contemporary knowledge and skills to provide favorable environment to our young children. Consequently, we have reviewed and updated/enriched the existing manual with the technical support of UNICEF.

I would like to appreciate and acknowledge ECE team members, Mr. Zia-ur-Rehman, Mr. Munir Shah and Mr. Anwar Khan for their untiring and dedicated work in updating/enrichment of the existing ECE manual. I am grateful to Mr. Fawad Ali Shah Education Specialist UNICEF and Ms. Salma Ali Consultant UNICEF for their contribution and technical support in updating/enrichment of the manual. I am also thankful to Director DCTE Abbottabad who reviewed and gave his valuable feedback and suggestions for quality assurance.

On behalf of DPD, I would like to show my gratitude to Global Partnership for Education for their financial support and UNICEF for providing technical support in the development of teachers training manual on ECE.

I believe that the updated/enriched manual will provide an opportunity for the teachers to enhance their knowledge, skills and contribute positively as a change agent.

Hakim Ullah Director Directorate of Professional Development Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Peshawar

TRAINING METHODOLOGIES/TECHNIQUES

Facilitators should consider the following points during the training:

- 1. Emphasize learning and ensure effective interaction and participation during the training sessions.
- 2. Use an active learning approach to stimulate the learning environment.
- 3. Provide participants an opportunity to reflect on provided content to improve their reflective thinking and writing skills (an important skill to improve the teaching learning environment and diagnose reasons behind children behavior both silent and annoying etc.)

Active Participatory Approach

Active participation in the teaching learning process not only improves participants' knowledge but concentration, attention and communication skills as well. It also promotes communication among the participants as well as trainers.

The trainer should promote active participation and engagement in learning process through different ways as mentioned below:

1. Experience-based Approach/Experiential Learning

Experiential learning is the process of learning through experiences and is more exclusively defined as "learning through reflection on actions". The facilitator should use this approach wherever possible in the start, middle or at the end of the session such as:

- 1. Share your teaching learning experiences as students and teacher.
- 2. Who was your favorite teacher and why?
- 3. Share any school incident that had a negative or positive impact on your personality.

4. What skills were you good at when you were a child and what skills you feel you are good now?

5. Share one of your pleasant experiences as a teacher.

2. Inquiry-based Learning Approach

In inquiry-based learning, the learners discover facts, relationships, and solutions to the challenges or problems they faced. The facilitator should use this approach wherever possible by involving the participants though questions or give scenarios such as:

- 1. Share a scenario and ask the participants to discuss and share the impact or result of the case.
- 2. Who play a key role in students' ages 3 to 5 learning process? The teacher, the parents or the environment and how?
- 3. How can we help the parents to understand the importance of early years and play their role accordingly?

- 4. What is quality education? How can you play your role in changing the school environment to best support students learning process?
- 5. How can we make a school safe for our students?

3. Collaborative Learning Approach

In this approach, two or more individuals learn or attempt to learn something together. Thus, the interaction and group work in training activities enhances communication, cooperation and a sense of common purpose in participants.

4. Resource-based Approach

Resource-based approach exposes the participants to a variety of learning materials and teaching aids. These include AV aids, computers, reading handouts, etc.

Active learning activities

Flipped Classroom

Encourage the participants to read the given handouts at home and prepare themselves for the next day session. The participants will read the handout and devote the next day answering any questions they have about the topic. This allows the participants to go beyond their normal boundaries, explore the topic and build on through interaction and discussions with colleagues and facilitators.

Debate

Divide the participants into two groups and ask them to talk about the topic. One group will talk in favor and the other in against. The topics can be:

- 1. The merits and demerits of activity-based teaching at the early childhood level (ages 3-5).
- 2. The positive and negative impact of media on children learning.
- 3. Corporal punishment is necessary for teaching discipline.
- 4. Children learn things easily at the early childhood level.
- 5. ECE teachers' training should be done once a year.

Snowball Discussions

Participants in pairs will discuss the given question by a facilitator. After 2 minutes, the pairs join together to form a group of 4 then 8 until the entire class is engaged in a discussion.

Group Concept Mapping

Display white charts around the room each with only a central note on it. Participants move around the room, adding sub-notes to each poster until the posters are full.

Brainstorming on the Board

The facilitator writes a word or term related to the topic on board and ask the participants to share their understanding. Facilitator will jot down the participants comments on the board around the word. Brainstorming helps to gauge previous knowledge and build on with focus attention on the subject.

Brainstorming in a Circle

Facilitator makes the participants sit in a circle and ask them to discuss an issue together and develop individual notes. One person starts a brainstorming list on the chart and passes it to the participants to the right, who then adds to the list and passes it along again till all participants write their understanding.

Chalk Talk

Facilitator will ask the participants to go to multiple boards around the room to brainstorm answers to a given topic or assignment without talking to each other. Facilitator can do the same activity in a group as well.

Presentation Techniques

Impromptu Speeches

Facilitator will write different topics on the strips and will put them in a basket. Topics can be:

- 1. The significance of early childhood
- 2. Holistic development
- 3. Brain development
- 4. Multiple intelligence
- 5. Role of games at early childhood level

Facilitator will randomly choose a participant to take a strip and speak on it for 60 seconds.

Anonymous Peer Feedback

Facilitator should encourage the participants to write daily reflections and will assign a task to write a reflective paper about their learning during the training. The facilitator will collect reflective papers from all the participants and after shuffling distribute among them. Facilitator will give task to the participants to read the reflective paper in their hands and comment on it within 5 minutes. Make sure that no one gets his/her own paper. Finally, the facilitator will give back their own reflective papers to the participants with anonymous peer feedback.

Role-Playing

Facilitator can use role-play as an activity to boost participants' creativity, critical thinking and communication skills. Facilitator can conduct role-play in any session and on any topics such as:

- 1. Traditional verses modern teaching
- 2. Multiple intelligence
- 3. Four stages of brain development
- 4. The concept of zone of proximal development
- 5. Effective teaching verses ineffective teaching

Participants Questions

Minute Paper Shuffle

Facilitator will ask the participants to write a relevant question about the given topic within a minute and collect them all. Shuffle and re-distribute questions among participants. Ask each participant to answer the question. Facilitator can continue this activity to second or third round with the same questions.

Pair Work

Think-Pair-Share

Facilitator can ask the participants to share and compare possible answers to the given question with his or her colleagues before addressing the larger group.

Pair-Share-Repeat

After a pair-share experience, ask the participants to find a new partner and debrief him/her about the perception of the old partner.

Individual Work

It is important for the participants to work independently on a task to enhance their thinking skills and contribute through individual work. Facilitator will give the participants a few minutes to write or draw about a topic e.g. "**Teacher a change agent**". Participants will work on the given topic individually. After that facilitator will ask the participants to share their work with all.

Energizers/Icebreaking

To make the participants active, fresh and energetic, facilitator can utilize following energizers:

- 1. Chinese whispering
- 2. Fruit Salad
- 3. Stop and clap
- 4. Simon Says
- 5. Guess the personality
- 6. Story making in a group
- 7. Sing any rhyme/poem

Modified Chinese Whispering

Facilitator will ask the participants:

- 1. Raise hands who believe they have good observation skills.
- 2. Raise hands who believe they have good communication skills.
- 3. Raise hands who believe they have good sketching skills.

Facilitator will select 9 participants and make 3 groups with 3 members in each group (Observer, communicator, and a sketcher). Facilitator will show a picture to the observers

(without been seen by other members) and ask them to share their observations with communicators. The communicators will share whatever message they received from observers to the sketchers. The sketcher will try to draw the picture/message/idea.

Facilitator will compare the sketching with a real picture and conclude by talking about the importance of observation and communication skills in identifying and resolving the issues a child or teachers face during teaching.

Introduction activities

1. Think Critically

The participants will be asked to share their names, two strengths, two weaknesses and a strategy to convert weaknesses into strengths.

2. Candy Introduction

Facilitator will pass around the candies among the participants and tell each participant to pick any one candy (Instruct them not to eat it till the facilitator ask) after they have chosen their candy, facilitator will tell them what each candy color represents. Write on the whiteboard the following:

- Red represent Hobbies
- Green represent Favorite place on earth
- Blue represent Memory
- Yellow represent A dream job

Facilitator will ask the participants to share their names and information according to the chosen color.

3. Mind-blowing stories

Facilitator will divide the participants into five groups. The participants will be asked to write a short story that carries everyone's name in it.

4. Hello

Facilitator will display a tree stem on the wall and provide leaves made from charts to the participants. The participants will be asked to write their names on leaves and paste on tree stem. The facilitator will greet the participants in rhyming form "Assalam-O-Alaikum, Anwar Assalam-O-Alaikum, Zia Assalam-O-Alaikum, Munir how are you today". Facilitator will do the same for all and will end with Assalam-O-Alaikum everyone".

5. People Poems

Facilitator will ask the participants to use the letters in his or her name and create an acrostic poem. For example, Salma could write: Smart, amiable, loving, mingle, adorable.

Tell the participants that they must include words that tell something about themselves. Invite the participants to share their poems with all. This activity is a fun one that enables the facilitator to learn how participants view themselves.

		Schedule for 5- day Teachers Training in ECE	
	Session #	Contents	Timings
	1	Registration & Recitation from the Holy Quran	
	2	Welcome and Introduction	09:00-10:20
	3	Fear & Expectation	
	4	Training Norms Setting	
	5	Pre- test	
	6	Orientation to Certificate Criteria of ECE Training	10:20-10:30
		program	
Day -1		Tea Break	10:30-11:00
Ď	7	The Science of Early Childhood Education	11:00-12:00
		✓ Significance of ECE	
		✓ Philosophy of ECE	
	8	Holistic development	12:00-01:00
		Lunch Break-01:00-01:45	
	9	Brain Development, Learning Theory of Jean Piaget	01:45-02:45
	10	Multiple Intelligence	02:45-03:45
	11	Recap of the Day	03:45-04:00
	Session #	Contents	Timings
	1	Recitation from the Holy Quran/ Reflection of day 1	09:00-09:20
	2	How children learn -Social and Personality	08:45-09:45
	_	development Theories	
	3	Energizer Walk and Stop	09:45-10:00
	4	Introduction to High Scope Approach	10: 00-10-30
Day -2		Tea Break	11:30-11:00
N	5	مہمان آگئے Role play-Mehman agaye	11:00-11:20
Da	6	Discussion on Daily routine plan	11:20-12:15
	7	Demo on daily routine plan	12:15-01:00
		Lunch Break-01:00-01:45	
	8	Classroom Management	01:45-02:30
	9	Importance of Play	02:30-03:15
	10	Introduction to learning corners	03:15-03:50
	11	Recap of the Day	03:50-04:00
	Session #	Contents	Timings
	1	Recitation from the Holy Quran/recap of day-2	09:00-09:20
	2	Developing low cost, no cost material	09:20-10:30
\mathbf{e}	_	Tea Break	10:30-11:00
Ì	3	Corners Establishment	11:00-01:00
Day -3		Lunch Break-01:00-01:45	11100 01100
	4	Energizer-Modified Chinese whispering	01:45-02:00
	5	Introduction to Assessment	02:00-03:00
	6	Demo Daily Routine Plan	03:00-03:45
	7	Recap of the Day	03:50-04:00
~	Session #	Contents	Timings
)ay -4		Recitation from the Holy Quran/ Reflection of day-3	09:00-09:20
	2	Children with Learning disabilities	09:20-10:30
)		

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION Training Schedule for 5- day Teachers Training in ECE

		Tea Break	10:30-11:00
	3	Energizer-Find the Leader	11:00-11:20
	4	Introduction to Early Learning and Development	11:20-01:00
		Standards	
		Lunch Break -01:00-01:45	
	5	Demo Daily Routine Plan	01:45-03:50
	6	Recap of the Day	03:50-04:00
	Session #	Contents	Timings
	1	Recitation from the Holy Quran/Recap of the day 4	09:00-09:20
S	2	Introduction to Health & nutrition	09:20-10:30
		Tea Break	10:30-11:00
ay	3	Disaster Risk Reduction	11:00-12:00
	4	Anonymous Feedback by participants	12:00-12:15
	5	Post Test	12:15-12:30
	6	Closing ceremony	12:30-02:00

Day 01

Topic: The Science of Early Childhood Development

Learning Outcomes:

- Comprehend the concept "The science of early childhood development"
- Explore the significance of Early Childhood Education
- Enhance an understanding of child holistic development
- Elaborate the role of teacher in child's holistic development
- Prepare activities that help children in the overall development
- Discuss the development of human brain
- Analyze the crucial role of early years in brain development
- Describe the stages of brain development and modify teaching practices
- Construct knowledge and skills of multiple intelligence
- Infer the different types of intelligence
- Evaluate once own interest and skills
- Develop reflective writing skills

Time	Activity	Procedure	Material
			Required
	Registration	Distribute registration form among all the	Registration
		participants and ask them to fill the required data	form
		properly.	Ballpoint
	Recitation	Recite few verses from the Holy Quran	Any
			participant
	Welcome	Ask the participants to get paired with the person	Notepad and
	and	next to them and introduce the partner by sharing	ball pen
	introduction	the following information:	
09:00		a. Name	
to 10:20		b. Designation & Institution	
10.20		c. Area belong to	
		d. Subject	
		e. Teaching experience	
		f. Training experience	
		g. Hobby	
		Invite each pair to come in front and introduce his	
		/ her partner.	
	Fears and	Distribute two different color cards (yellow and	Yellow and
	Expectations	blue) and ask the participants to write their fear and	Blue Cards
		expectations. Display the cards on two different	Permanent
		charts (Yellow-Fear and Blue-Expectations).	Markers
		Discuss few fear and expectations with whole	2 Charts
		group.	Masking tape

	Tusini	Change with the neutrinometry that it isit-1 to 1	White Chart
	Training	Share with the participants that it is vital to have	White Chart
	norms	some norms/rules so the participants can be bound	Marker
		to follow the rules for smooth running of the	Masking tape
		training.	
		Engage the participants by asking them to share any	
		norm for the training. Norms for the training might	
		be:	
		• Respect for other opinions	
		\circ Turn off the mobile	
		• Wait for turn	
		• Speak clearly and loudly so everybody can	
		here	
		• Active participation in all activities	
		Ask any volunteer from the participants to write the	
		shared norms on chart and display in the training	
		hall for reinforcement.	
	Pretest	Distribute pretest among participants and instruct to	Pretest sheet
		complete within 20 minutes. Collect the pretest and	
		check later.	
	Orientation	Share the Certification criteria in detail and display	Certificate
	to Certificate	it in the hall.	Criteria Chart
10:20	Criteria	Inform the participants that they need to meet the	
to		following criteria:	
10:30			
		1. 100% Attendance	
		2. Design ECE Classroom Model	
		2.1 Support Active Learning	
		2.2 Effectively utilize inside and outside	
		space	
		2.3 Organize at least three learning corners	
		2.4 Symbols labeling should be clear and	
		readable	
		3. Reflection	
		3.1 Write reflection on daily basis	
		4. Low cost no cost material	
		4.1 Actively develop low cost no cost	
		material according to the given theme.	
		4.2 Creatively display the developed	
		material in the corners.	
11:00	ECE	Brainstorm	Handout # 01,
to	Significance	Brainstorm on "The Science of Early Childhood	Charts,
12:00		Education "(to know the level and understanding of	Markers
		the participants) give input where necessary.	
		Think-pair-share	
		Divide the participants into pairs and ask them to	
		discuss the needs and demands of the child ages	
		3-5. Participants' will discuss their understanding	
		with their pair and share it with all. Give input	
		accordingly.	
		Presentation	
		Give a detailed presentation on different ECE	
		terminologies, the significance, philosophy of ECE	
		and the role of caregiver (teacher).	

		Course West	
		Group Work	
		Divide the participants in 6 groups. Ask 3 groups to	
		read ECE significance handout and 3 groups to read	
		the philosophy of ECE handout.	
		Invite groups to present their work. Ask questions	
		for further clarity and provide input accordingly.	
12:00	Holistic	Ask participants to share their understanding of	Handout # 02
to	Development	holistic development. Explain holistic development	White charts
01:00		through presentation or charts.	markers
		Group work	Clipboard
		Divide the participants into 5 groups. Assign 1	1
		question to each group and ask them to design	
		activities accordingly. Questions are as follow:	
		1. Develop 5 activities that can help	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		children learn, think, perceive and	
		communicate.	
		2. List down 5 different ways to teach a	
		child healthy attitude and value.	
		3. Share and demonstrate 5 Physical	
		activities that we can use during the	
		lesson in our class.	
		4. List down 5 activities that can develop a	
		sense of responsibility among children.	
		5. Share 5 activities that can help children	
		develop sense of right and wrong.	
		Invite each group one by one for presentation.	
		Conclude the session by giving input.	
01:45	Brain	Take mic and act like a game show host to share	Handouts #
to	Development	some statements with the participants. Ask	03,
02:45	Development	participants, whether the statement is true or false:	Wool Ball
02.15		1. A child brain is not developed. Only an	Whiteboard
		adult has a developed brain.	Wintebourd
			Board marker
I			Board marker
		2. A child's brain is smaller than an adult	Board marker
		2. A child's brain is smaller than an adult brain.	Board marker
		 A child's brain is smaller than an adult brain. Children cannot learn in the early years. 	Board marker
		 A child's brain is smaller than an adult brain. Children cannot learn in the early years. Environment has no effects on a child 	Board marker
		 A child's brain is smaller than an adult brain. Children cannot learn in the early years. Environment has no effects on a child brain development. 	Board marker
		 A child's brain is smaller than an adult brain. Children cannot learn in the early years. Environment has no effects on a child brain development. A child does not feel anything. 	Board marker
		 A child's brain is smaller than an adult brain. Children cannot learn in the early years. Environment has no effects on a child brain development. A child does not feel anything. A child starts learning when he/she starts 	Board marker
		 A child's brain is smaller than an adult brain. Children cannot learn in the early years. Environment has no effects on a child brain development. A child does not feel anything. A child starts learning when he/she starts speaking. 	Board marker
		 A child's brain is smaller than an adult brain. Children cannot learn in the early years. Environment has no effects on a child brain development. A child does not feel anything. A child starts learning when he/she starts 	Board marker
		 A child's brain is smaller than an adult brain. Children cannot learn in the early years. Environment has no effects on a child brain development. A child does not feel anything. A child starts learning when he/she starts speaking. 	Board marker
		 A child's brain is smaller than an adult brain. Children cannot learn in the early years. Environment has no effects on a child brain development. A child does not feel anything. A child starts learning when he/she starts speaking. A child brain cannot absorb too many 	Board marker
		 A child's brain is smaller than an adult brain. Children cannot learn in the early years. Environment has no effects on a child brain development. A child does not feel anything. A child starts learning when he/she starts speaking. A child brain cannot absorb too many things. 	Board marker
		 A child's brain is smaller than an adult brain. Children cannot learn in the early years. Environment has no effects on a child brain development. A child does not feel anything. A child starts learning when he/she starts speaking. A child brain cannot absorb too many things. Healthy food helps the brain growth. 	Board marker
		 A child's brain is smaller than an adult brain. Children cannot learn in the early years. Environment has no effects on a child brain development. A child does not feel anything. A child starts learning when he/she starts speaking. A child brain cannot absorb too many things. Healthy food helps the brain growth. The way we treat child does not affect his/her brain. 	Board marker
		 A child's brain is smaller than an adult brain. Children cannot learn in the early years. Environment has no effects on a child brain development. A child does not feel anything. A child starts learning when he/she starts speaking. A child brain cannot absorb too many things. Healthy food helps the brain growth. The way we treat child does not affect his/her brain. 	Board marker
		 A child's brain is smaller than an adult brain. Children cannot learn in the early years. Environment has no effects on a child brain development. A child does not feel anything. A child starts learning when he/she starts speaking. A child brain cannot absorb too many things. Healthy food helps the brain growth. The way we treat child does not affect his/her brain. Link the responses with the handout and brain poster. 	Board marker
		 A child's brain is smaller than an adult brain. Children cannot learn in the early years. Environment has no effects on a child brain development. A child does not feel anything. A child starts learning when he/she starts speaking. A child brain cannot absorb too many things. Healthy food helps the brain growth. The way we treat child does not affect his/her brain. Link the responses with the handout and brain poster. 	Board marker
		 A child's brain is smaller than an adult brain. Children cannot learn in the early years. Environment has no effects on a child brain development. A child does not feel anything. A child starts learning when he/she starts speaking. A child brain cannot absorb too many things. Healthy food helps the brain growth. The way we treat child does not affect his/her brain. Link the responses with the handout and brain poster. 	Board marker
		 A child's brain is smaller than an adult brain. Children cannot learn in the early years. Environment has no effects on a child brain development. A child does not feel anything. A child starts learning when he/she starts speaking. A child brain cannot absorb too many things. Healthy food helps the brain growth. The way we treat child does not affect his/her brain. Link the responses with the handout and brain poster. Encourage class participation 	Board marker
		 A child's brain is smaller than an adult brain. Children cannot learn in the early years. Environment has no effects on a child brain development. A child does not feel anything. A child starts learning when he/she starts speaking. A child brain cannot absorb too many things. Healthy food helps the brain growth. The way we treat child does not affect his/her brain. Link the responses with the handout and brain poster. Encourage class participation Ask participants to stand as a group in a circle 	Board marker
		 A child's brain is smaller than an adult brain. Children cannot learn in the early years. Environment has no effects on a child brain development. A child does not feel anything. A child starts learning when he/she starts speaking. A child brain cannot absorb too many things. Healthy food helps the brain growth. The way we treat child does not affect his/her brain. Link the responses with the handout and brain poster. Encourage class participation Ask participants to stand as a group in a 	Board marker

02:45 to 03:50	Multiple Intelligence	 make a statement about brain development and then throw the ball to the participant standing opposite, he/she should hold the end and sharing a statement and will through to next opposite participant. The process will continue until each participant share a statement by holding an end of the wool. Ask participants, what the purpose of the activity was / what you learn from this activity. Share with the participants that the way they have developed the web of the wool likewise human brain also have cells (neurons) web. Ask "what factors effect brain" Share that more stimulating environment and adult support provided to the child more the brain cells web becomes stronger Divide participants in groups and provide Jean Piaget Stages of Brain Development handout. Ask them to read, discuss and then share their understanding with all whole group. Conclude the session by sharing inputs where necessary. Discussion Generate discussion by asking the participants to share their main skills "when you were in school and their recent expertise?" After that provide MI questionnaire to help participants know in which area (intelligent) they fall. Chart Presentation Explain the 8 types of multiple intelligence in detail. Group work Ask participants to design activities according to MI types on any one topic given below: Transportation Healthy food Animals Plants Shapes Parts of the body 	MI questionnaire and Handout # 04 charts markers Clipboard
03:50 to 04:00	Recap of the day	 Invite groups to share their work. Give feedback accordingly. Ask the participants to recap the whole day activities. Ask them to write a reflection about their learning. based on the following questions: What did you learn from the session? What was interesting, exciting, and challenging 	

• How would you implement this learning in	
your own classroom? Conclude the day by appreciating the participants'	
involvement in activities.	

Day 02

Topic: How Children Learn

- Learning Outcomes

- Explain Vygotsky zone of proximal development
- Assess the role of adult in supporting the child achieve his/her milestones
- Examine the stages of personality development describe by Erik Erickson
- Discuss the stages of personality development and identify crises
- Confer some of the applications of personality development theory in real life and make a story on to recommend solution in each stage.
- Discuss and get -in-depth understanding of High Scope Approach
- Aware about the importance of play in children learning process
- Identify different types of play at local level
- Discuss classroom management issues and find solutions
- Distinguish between physical and psychological classroom environment and its impact on children learning
- Outline and understand the steps of daily routine plan
- Construct knowledge and skills of developing effective daily routine plan
- Build knowledge of Plan-do-review the heart of active learning approach
- Relate the importance of learning corners with children core skills
- Develop reflective writing skills

Time	Activity	Procedure	Material Required
09:00 to	Recitation	Start with recitation of few verses from the Holy Quran	Any participant
09:20	Reflection	Randomly call any 3 participants to share their reflection on the previous day.	
09:20 to 09:45	Psychosocial Development	 Discussion Generate discussion through the below questions: What does it mean to be a human? Are we born with these human characteristics or do we develop them through our interaction? Share Vygotsky theory of Social development in detail. Brainstorming Ask the participants to share different types of emotions. Note down the responses on the whiteboard and share that "psychologist believes that there are 6 types of emotions": Disgust Anger Fear Happiness Sadness Surprise Generate discussion on above-mentioned emotions and share Erik Erickson's theory of personality development in detail.	Whiteboard marker Multimedia charts Permanent markers Clipboard Handout # 5

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10.45		Group Work Form 05 groups. Ask each group to read the personality development handouts and develop a story that can discuss the theory stages with either positive or negative aspect of personality. Invite 2-3 groups to share their developed stories. Appreciate the participants' efforts and creativity. Give constructive feedback after each presentation.	
10:45	Energizer	Walk and Stop	
to 10:00			
10:00	Introduction	Chart Presentation	Charts
to 10:30	to High Scope Approach	Share a brief history of High Scope approach and discuss the ingredients of active learning (MAMACHOLASU) approach in detail. Group Work Ask the participants to read, discuss handout and present their group work. Conclude the discussion by clarifying the concept and its application at classroom level.	Permanent markers Clipboard Handout # 06
11:00 to 11:20	Role-Play	Mehman a gay مبدان آگنے Ask 6 participants as a volunteer to stand up for the role-play. The interested 6 participants will be asked to present a role-play on mentioned topic without discussion and making dialogues. The participants will just be allowed to distribute roles among them. After role-play ask the participants to share their views and end up by sharing the importance of planning before starting any activity.	
11:20 to 12:15	Discussion on Daily Pouting plan	Discuss Teacher Guide in detail.	Teacher Guide
12:15 to 01:00	Routine plan Model Demo Daily Routine Plan	Trainer will give a model demo focusing Teacher Guide. This will help the participants to understand the Daily Routine plan steps and its implementation	Charts Permanent Makers
01:45 to 02:30	Classroom Management	Brainstorming Ask the participants to share the things which they did not like in their classroom when they were students? Make a list of those things on the board and share the definition of Environment <u>(Environment is</u> <u>what we see, observe and feel around us)</u> . Talk about physical and psychological environment and its role in teaching learning process. Debate Generate a debate on "eradicating punishment promoting care" and conclude the debate by sharing the story of Teddy Stoddard and Ms. Thomson and focus on how we can make a	Whiteboard Board marker Handout # 07 Handout # 08

		difference in our students' lives.	
		Share positive punishment techniques.	
		Share positive painsmitent teeningaest	
02:30 to	Importance of play	Chart Presentation Share a presentation on the importance of play in	Multimedia Whiteboard
03:15	or play	detail.	Board marker
00110		Ask the participants below questions:	Charts
		1. What is the most favorite activity of a	Permanent
		child that he/she always prefers? 2. What types of activities normally a child	markers
		engaged in?	Handout # 09
		Generate discussion on the above-mentioned	
		questions and give lecture on the importance of	
		play at early childhood level.	
		Group Work	
		Divide the participants into groups, ask them to read handout, discuss and share age appropriate	
		local games. After group presentation, appreciate	
		their group work and share further inputs for	
		more clarity.	
03:15	Introduction	Lecture	Picture or real
to	to learning	Discuss the importance of learning corners and	classroom visit
03:50	corners	show a sample classroom picture or practically	
		visit a model classroom with developed learning	
		laamaana ta kalu tka nantiainanta aat in dantk	
		corners to help the participants get in-depth	
02.50		understanding.	
03:50	Recap of the	understanding. Ask the participants to recap the whole day	
to	Recap of the day	understanding. Ask the participants to recap the whole day activities.	
	-	understanding. Ask the participants to recap the whole day activities. Ask them to write a reflection about their	
to	-	understanding. Ask the participants to recap the whole day activities. Ask them to write a reflection about their learning. based on the following questions:	
to	-	understanding. Ask the participants to recap the whole day activities. Ask them to write a reflection about their	
to	-	understanding. Ask the participants to recap the whole day activities. Ask them to write a reflection about their learning. based on the following questions: 1. What did you learn from the session? 2. What was interesting, exciting and challenging for you?	
to	-	 understanding. Ask the participants to recap the whole day activities. Ask them to write a reflection about their learning. based on the following questions: What did you learn from the session? What was interesting, exciting and challenging for you? How would you implement this learning 	
to	-	 understanding. Ask the participants to recap the whole day activities. Ask them to write a reflection about their learning. based on the following questions: What did you learn from the session? What was interesting, exciting and challenging for you? How would you implement this learning in your own classroom? 	
to	-	 understanding. Ask the participants to recap the whole day activities. Ask them to write a reflection about their learning. based on the following questions: What did you learn from the session? What was interesting, exciting and challenging for you? How would you implement this learning in your own classroom? Conclude the day by appreciating the 	
to 04:00	-	 understanding. Ask the participants to recap the whole day activities. Ask them to write a reflection about their learning. based on the following questions: What did you learn from the session? What was interesting, exciting and challenging for you? How would you implement this learning in your own classroom? 	
to 04:00 Day 03	day	 understanding. Ask the participants to recap the whole day activities. Ask them to write a reflection about their learning. based on the following questions: What did you learn from the session? What was interesting, exciting and challenging for you? How would you implement this learning in your own classroom? Conclude the day by appreciating the 	

Learning Outcomes

- Examine the benefit of teaching AV aids in teaching learning process
- Learn recycling skills
- Develop low cost no cost material for learning corners
- Create age and content appropriate material rich environment
- Think critically, creatively, and out of the box as a change agent
- Get in-depth understanding of Early Learning and Development Standards
- Develop lesson plans on given themes of Early Learning and Development Standards
- Develop reflective writing skills
- Infer the importance of poems in improving children language & literacy skills
- Learn different Urdu and English poems with actions
- Evaluate the role of stories in enhancing children literacy skills and for overall development
- Differentiate between diagnostic, formative, and summative assessment
- Discuss different assessment techniques used at early childhood level and its importance

Time	Activity	Procedure	Material Required
09:00 to	Recitation	Start with recitation of few verses from the Holy Quran	Any participant
09:20	Reflection	Randomly call any 3 participants to share their reflection on the previous day.	
09:20 to 10:30	Low cost material development process	Divide the participants in 6 groups and ask them to develop low cost no cost material for below corners: 1. Math corner 2. Science corner 3. Language and Library corner 4. Art & Music corner 5. Home corner Place the required material in front so that groups can select their required material.	AllrecycledmaterialColorsMasking tapeGlueGlueMarkersScissorsCuttersFomic sheetsCrape papersGlacepapershard chartsWhite charts
11:00 to 01:00	Corners establishment	Participants will display their developed material, visit corners, and ask about the usage of developed material in detail.	
01:45 to 02:00	Energizer	Modified Chinese whispering (page 4)	Flyer White Sheets Pencils
02:00 to 03:00	Introduction to Assessment	Discussion Ask the participants to share the types of assessment they use at classroom level. Generate discussion to know and help the participants understand the impact of such assessment on students' growth and development. Group Work Divide the participants into groups and ask them to read the handouts and present their group understanding. Participants will share their group work. Facilitator will give his/her input accordingly.	Handout # 10
03:00 to 03:50	Daily Routine Plan	The participants will give demo as per given topic from the Teacher Guide.	Teacher Guide
03:50 to 04:00	Recap of the day	 Ask the participants to recap the whole day activities. Ask them to write a reflection about their learning. based on the following questions: What did you learn from the session? What was interesting, exciting and challenging for you? How would you implement this learning in your own classroom? Conclude the day by appreciating the participants' involvement in activities. 	

Topic: Importance of Active Learning

Learning Outcomes:

- Develop knowledge of the term learning disabilities
- Distinguish between different learning disabilities
- Learn activities to best support a child struggling with any disability
- Provide a conducive learning environment for children both normal and with special needs
- Enhance their knowledge, skills and attitude towards children and play their role in children development process
- Get in-depth understanding of Early Learning and Development Standards
- Develop lesson plans on given themes of Early Learning and Development Standards
- Develop reflective writing skills

Time	Activity	Procedure	Material Required
09:00	Recitation	Start with recitation of few verses from the Holy	Any participant
to		Quran	
09:20	Reflection	Randomly call any 3 participants to share their	
		reflection on the previous day.	
09:20	Learning	Brainstorm	Handout # 11
to	Disabilities	Ask "What is learning disability"	Charts
10:30		Discuss below LDs in detail to help the	Permanent
		participants understand how a child suffers	marker
		during class from the designed activities and	Masking tape
		teachers' reactions:	
		Dyslexia – Difficulty with reading	
		Problems reading, writing, spelling, speaking	
		Dyscalculia – Difficulty with math	
		Problems doing math problems, understanding	
		time, using money	
		Dysgraphia – Difficulty with writing	
		Problems with handwriting, spelling, organizing	
		ideas	
		Dyspraxia – Difficulty with fine motor skills	
		Problems with hand-eye coordination, balance,	
		manual dexterity	
		Dysphasia/Aphasia – Difficulty with language	
		Problems understanding spoken language, poor	
		reading comprehension	
		Auditory Processing Disorder – Difficulty	
		hearing differences between sounds	
		Problems with reading, comprehension, language	
		Visual Processing Disorder – Difficulty	
		interpreting visual information	
		Problems with reading, math, maps, charts,	
		symbols, picture	
		Group Work and Gallery Walk	
		Ask the participants to read the learning	
l		disabilities handout and develop a poster	
		(Participants will develop posters in groups and will display on wall) Groups along with	
		will display on wall). Groups along with	
		facilitator will do a gallery walk and will ask questions about the developed poster for further	
		clarity.	l

11:00	Energizer	Find the leader					
to		Select 3 observers and ask them to sit in the					
11:20		class.					
		The remaining group will make a circle in the					
		group and select a leader who will do 3 actions					
		and the remaining group will follow.					
		Participants in circle will follow the actions of					
		the selected group leader and the observers one					
11.00		by one will observe and identify the group leader.	TT 1				
11:20	Introduction	Introduce ELDS document and discuss the					
to	to Early		Charts				
01:00	Learning	I · · · ·	Permanent				
	and		Markers				
	development	them ELDS document. Each group will be					
	standards	provided a theme to read and discuss. The groups					
	(ELDS)	will read the standards and share their learning					
01.45	Dailer	with all.	Teacher Guide				
01:45	Daily Routine Plan	The participants to give demo as per given topic from the Teacher Guide.	reacher Guide				
to 03:50	Koutine Plan	nom me reacher Guide.					
03:50	Recap of the	Ask the participants to recap the whole day					
to	day	activities.					
04:00	uay	Ask them to write a reflection about their					
04.00		learning based on the following questions:					
		Reflection will be based on the following					
		questions:					
		1. What did you learn from the session?					
		2. What was interesting, exciting and					
		challenging for you?					
		3. How would you implement this					
		learning in your own classroom?					
		Conclude the day by appreciating the					
		participants' involvement in activities.					
Day:	05						
I opic: I	Health & Safety						
Loomin	g Outcomes						
	0	of health and nutrition					
	-		nd hygiene				
	- Use creative ways to help children understand the importance of health and hygiene						
	 Promote and encourage healthy habits among children Differentiate between network and menunede director their effects and seferty measures 						
	- Differentiate between natural and manmade disaster, their effects and safety measures						
	 Understand the disaster management steps. 						
	- Know the inter-connectivity of natural and manmade disaster and its impact on species.						
	 Prepare and guide children to handle emergency situation 						
	- Introduce environmental education in schools as a part of hidden curriculum						
- I	mprove their refle	ctive writing skills	1				
	1 A A.	Procedure	Material				
Time	Activity	lioccuure					
			Required				
Time 09:00	Activity Recitation	Start with recitation of few verses from the Holy Quran					

09:20	Reflection	Randomly call any 3 participants to share their	
09.20		reflection on the previous day.	
09:20	Introduction	PowerPoint Presentation or Chart Presentation	Charts
to	to Health and	Share a presentation on health and nutrition and	Permanent
10:30	Nutrition	discuss the important points in detail.	markers
		Group Work	Handout #13
		Prepare a list of food stuff which is good and	
		harmful for our health in separate columns.	
		Participants will select anyone from their group for	
		presentation.	
		Activity	
		Ask the participants to prepare a chart showing	
		typical and dangerous symptoms of Dengue fever.	
11.00	D' (D')	Give input and appreciate the efforts of the groups.	<u>C1</u> (
11:00	Disaster Risk	Experiences	Charts Permanent
to 12:00	Reduction	Ask the participants to share their experience of	markers
12:00		any disaster. Differentiate between manmade and natural disaster.	Handout # 14
		Chart Presentation	
		Share a presentation on DRR and ask the	
		participants to read the handout in pairs for further	
		clarity.	
		Group Work	
		Participants in groups will be asked to develop a	
		story either on manmade or natural disaster with	
		some safety strategies for children.	
		Share and display their stories and give input	
		accordingly.	
12:00	First Aid	Think Pair Share	Handout # 15
to 12:45		Divide the participants and ask them to think, discuss in pair, and share the answers of below	First aid box First aid
12.45		questions:	material
		1. Why should a teaching course include First	material
		Aid training?	
		2. What are your expectations from this session?	
		Add views/comments after participants'	
		presentation.	
		PowerPoint Presentation or Chart Presentation	
		Give a brief presentation on first aid and share first	
		aid box material.	
		Group Work	
		Divide the participants in 6 groups and provide	
		handout. Ask the participants to read the given	
		material and practically give a demo with	
		explanation. Give input accordingly.	
12:45	Reflection	Anonymous Feedback	Participanta
12:45 to	Reflection	Anonymous Feedback Collect written reflections and randomly distribute	Participants reflection
01:00		among participants for checking. Collect and read	notebooks
01.00		participants reflection.	Pen
	1		1 011

01:00	Posttest	Take posttest.	
to			
01:20			
02:00	Closing	Invite participants to share their reflection about the	
to	Ceremony	8 days training journey.	
02:30		Invite chief guest for certificate distribution and for	
		sharing views about the training program	
		Concluded with vote of thanks.	

ابتدائے بچپن کی تعلیم کی اہمیت

بیایک سلیم شده حقیقت ہے کہ بچ کی پیدائش قبل اور پیدائش کے بعدابتدائی ماہ دسال میں رونما ہونے والے واقعات اس پرزندگی جرکے لیے اثر انداز ہو سکتے میں۔اس کی وجہ سے کہ بچداپنے والدین، ابتدائے بچپن کے اسما تذہ اور نگہدا شت کرنے والے افراد ہے جس قتم کی تربیت پاتا ہے اس امر کاقعین ہوتا ہے کہ وہ اسکول اورا پنی عمومی زندگی کے درمیان کس طرح رابط پیدا کرنا سکھتا ہے۔ابتدائی تربیت کے دوران ہی بیچ میں جذباتی ذہانت (emotional intelligence) کے تمام بنیا دی عناصر یعنی اعتماد، تجسس، مقصد بت،خود پر قابو، روابط، ابلاغ وقعاون کی صلاحیتیں نشود نمایاتی میں۔

جذباتی ذہانت کواب تعلیمی کا میابی کے لیے ضروری خیال کیاجا تاہے۔وہ طلبہ جن میں اعلیٰ در جے کی جذباتی ذہانت موجود ہودہ تعلیمی میدان میں زیادہ کا میابیاں حاصل کرتے ہیں۔جبکہ دہ جن میں جذباتی ذہانت کا فقدان ہوان میں تعلیم چھوڑ دینے کا امکان موجود ہوتا ہے۔

ابتدائی سال تصورات، مہارتوں اوررویوں کے حصول کے لیے نہایت اہم ہوتے ہیں جوہمام زندگی سکھنے کے مل کی بنیادر کھتے ہیں۔ان میں زبان سکھنا، پڑ ھے اور لکھنے کے مل کے لیے ضروری حرکی مہارتیں (motor skills)، ریاضی کے بنیادی تصورات ومہارتوں کا حصول شامل ہے۔

بچوں کو ابتدائی سالوں میں دی گئی سیح تربیت سے معاش ،معاشرتی ،نیلی ادر صنفی امتیاز میں کمی لائی جاسکتی ہے جس نے ہمارے معاشر کے وکٹی طبقات میں تقسیم کیا ہوا ہے۔ شہری اور خصوصاً دیہی علاقوں کے پسماندہ اور ہولیات زندگی ہے محروم بچوں کو ابتدائے بچپن کی تعلیم سے فائدہ حاصل ہو سکتا ہے اور اسی بناء پر ابتدائی تعلیم پر سرما بیکار کی کی اشد ضرورت بھی ہے۔ اس قسم کے اقدامات سے ہم غربت ، بیاری ،تشدد اور عدم مساوات (discrimination) کے نسل درنسل چلتے ہوئے سلسلے کو شتم کر سکتے ہیں۔

جب تک بچ دوسال کی ممرکو پنچ میں تو اُن کے دماغ میں ایک بالغ آدمی کے اوسط ذبن جتنے عصی رابط (Synapses) موجو دہوتے ہیں،اوران کا دماغ بھی ایک بالغ انسان سے دماغ جتنی تو انائی استعال کرتا ہے۔ سائنس دان اِس نشود نما کی پیچید گی کوایک جا دوئی رقص سے تشہیہ دیتے ہیں جو ہرانسان کے اندر موجو دہوتا ہے اور اس سے سیسے کائمل پیدائش سے دقت بلکہ اس سے بھی پہلے شروع ہو چکا ہوتا ہے۔ دماغی نشو ونما کے بارے میں سینی تحقیق معاشرے پراور بالن کے درس ورتی ور اور ان کا دماغ بھی سے ایک بالغ انسان سے دماغ جتنی تو انائی استعال کرتا ہے۔ سائنس دان اِس نشو دنما کی پیچید گی کوایک جا دوئی رقص سے تشہیہ دیتے ہیں جو ہرانسان کے اندر موجو دہوتا ہے اور اس

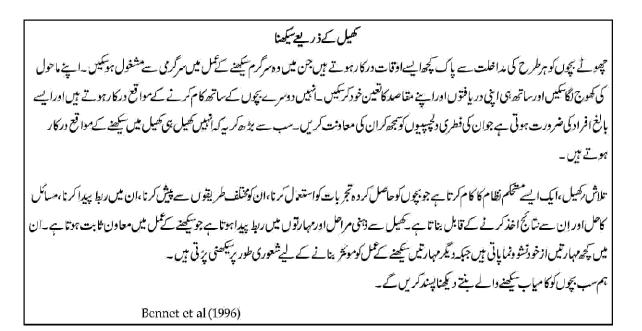
بیایک واضح حقیقت ہے کہ بچ کے لیے ابتدائی سال نازک ہوتے ہیں جب تج بات اُن کے ذہن کوتھیل کرر ہے ہوتے ہیں اور ای وقت سیجنے کے مل کی بنیاد مجمی رکھی چاتی ہے۔ ایک فرد کے سیجنے کی صلاحیت اور سیجنے کی جاف اس کے رویے ابتدائی برسوں میں ای پر دان پڑ صفے ہیں۔ ایک متحرک اور پُر کشش ماحول ہی بچ کو دریافت، بیر دنی دُنیا کو تبول کرنے اور معلومات میں ربط کی صلاحیت پیدا کرنے کے قابل بنا تا ہے۔ اثر تبول کرنے کے لحاظ سے دماغ اُنا کی لیے کہ بچ کی میں ہوتا جنا کہ تبخی کے تبی بر دریافت، بیر دنی دُنیا کو تبول کرنے اور معلومات میں ربط کی صلاحیت پیدا کرنے کے قابل بنا تا ہے۔ اثر تبول کرنے کے لحاظ سے دماغ اُنا کچلدا رکھی تبیس ہوتا جننا کہ بچپن میں ہوتا ہے۔ اگر چہ بالغ افراد نے علوم حاصل کرنے کے اہل ہوتے ہیں لیکن بڑی مہارتوں پڑ عبور حاصل کرنے محلوط سے دماغ اُنا کچلدا کہ بھی میں موتا جننا کہ بچپن میں اور تا ہے۔ اگر چہ بالغ افراد نے علوم حاصل کرنے کے اہل ہوتے ہیں لیکن نئی مہارتوں پڑ مور حاصل کرنے محلوظ سے دماغ اُنا کچلدا کہ ہو تا جن کر سے اور ای تا ہے۔ اگر چہ بالغ افراد نے علوم حاصل کرنے کے اہل ہوتے ہیں لیکن نئی مہارتوں پڑ جو رحاصل کرنے محلوظ کے دائی کا مقابلہ ہیں کر سکتے۔ ابتدائے بچپن میں مرد نے ہو تا کو م ای تی جات ای نشو دند مایں بنیا دی اکا میوں کی حیات رکھنے ہیں۔ چو تک کا خود معمار ہے جو میٹے کے لاکڑوں کو ہو ڈر تا ہے اور اس طرح ہیر دین کی طرف اپ

ابتدائح بجين كي تعليم كافلسفها دراقدار

ہر بچے کوالیے ماحل میں پروان پڑھنے کا موقع ملنا چاہیے جہاں بچوں کواہمیت دی جاتی ہو، حفوظ ماحول فراہم کیا جاتا ہواوران کے آپس سے فرق کا احترام کیا جاتا ہو کیونکہ بچے ہرقوم کا حال اور مستقبل ہوتے ہیں اور ان کی ضروریات ، حقوق اور قدرتی صلاحیتوں کا اعتراف اور ان کی نشو دنما میں معاونت ضروری ہے۔ بچوں کی بہترین پرورش کے لیے پیدائش کے بعدانہیں خاندان میں اور خاندان سے باہر مناسب تعلیم اور تربیت ملنی چاہیے۔ ابتدائی برسوں کے دوران بچوں کی صحت ، غذا بقلیم ، معا شرق نفسیاتی ارتقاء پر توجہ مستقبل کی قومی اور عالی میں اور خاندان سے باہر مناسب تعلیم اور تربیت ملنی چاہے۔ ابتدائی برسوں کے دوران بچوں کی صحت ، غذا بقلیم ، معا شرتی اور نفسیاتی ارتقاء پر توجہ مستقبل کی قومی اور عالی میں اور خاندان سے باہر مناسب تعلیم اور تربیت ملنی چاہے۔ ابتدائی برسوں کے دوران بچوں کی صحت ، غذا بقلیم ، معا شرتی اور نفسیاتی ارتقاء پر توجہ مستقبل کی قومی اور عالمی برادری کی فلار تے لیے ضروری ہے۔ انسانی ارتقاء کاعلم اب جنتی اہم نئی صدی کے حالیہ برسوں میں ہونے والی ترقی کے استحکام اور مستقبل کی آ زمائیتوں کا سامنا کرنے کے مواقع فراہم کرتی ہے۔ ریکڑ میں بھی تعمل ہوں ہے ایک اور نئی صدی کے حالیہ برسوں میں ہونے والی ترقی کے استحکام اور مستقبل کی آ زمائیتوں کا سامنا کرنے کے مواقع فراہم کرتی ہے۔ ریکھ ترمین میں رو میں اس کی اتی اہم سے نہیں تھی۔ افراد کی طرح رہے تو معاد جن پر کی میں اور کی اسی معاد رہ خال کر نے کے مواقع فراہم کرتی ہے۔ ریکھ میں کی کی اسی کی

وقاربے۔اس بنیادی قدرکےحوالے سے مجموعی طور پر بیقا تون درج ذیل حیاراصولوں پر شنتل ہے:

عدم امتیاز رمساویانه سلوک بچکا بہترین مفاد بچکازندگی اورکمل نشوونما کاحق بیچ کے نظریات پر مناسب توجہ



تعلیم سب کے لیے (EFA) **ایک قومی عز**م تعلیم اورانسانی نشودنما پر برحق ہوئی تحقیق ابتدائی برسوں میں نشود ٹما کی اہمیت اور اس کے ذریعے آنے دالے دفت میں ایک صحت منداور پڑامن زندگی کی تفکیل پر دوشنی ڈالتی ہے۔ دُنیا ابتدائے بچپن کی تعلیم کی اہمیت اور ضرورت کو تسلیم کر بچکی ہے جس کے لیے جامع اور منتدا بتدائے بچپن کی گھہدا شت اور تعلیم کی منظوری ہو چک ہے۔ خصوصاً ایسے بچوں کی تعلیم پر زیادہ زور دیا جائے گا جود سائل سے محروم یا پسماندہ حالات کی زومیں ہیں تاکہ انھیں یہ ترزندگی کی تفکیل تعلیم سب کے لیے(EFA) کااعلان اور عالمی تعلیمی کانفرنس میں اس کی توثیق کے بعدا بزرائے بچلین کی تعلیم کو 180 سے زائد مما لک نے اپنی مرکز ی تعلیمی پالیسی کا ھتسہ بنالیا ہے۔اس مصوبے کو منظور کرتے ہوئے حکومت پاکستان نے بھی اپنے ملک میں ابتدائے بچپن کی تعلیم کے فروغ کے لیے اپناعز م کیا ہے۔

دا کارم یہ ورب سے ساتھ مزم سے سیجہ یں اور سے سیجہ یں پالیتان سے بیم سب سے سیے (EFA) کا ایک تو می مصوبہ (National Plan of Action-NPA) تشکیل دیا۔ قومی عملی منصوبہ (۱۰۵-۱۰۰۱-۱۰۰۸) میں ^{درت}علیم سب کے لیۓ ' کے چیم مقاصد کو بنیاد بنایا گیا ہے۔ اِس منصوبہ کی تین اہم ترجیحات میں سے ایک ابتدائے بچین کی تعلیم ہے۔ قومی منصوبہ کی تشکیل کے بعد سے اب تک پچھ مقاصد تو حاصل کر لیے گئے ہیں مثلاً پچی کو در اس منصوبہ کی تین اہم ترجیحات میں سے ایک ابتدائے بچین کی تعلیم ہے۔ قومی منصوبہ کی تشکیل کے بعد سے اب تک پچھ مقاصد تو حاصل کر لیے گئے ہیں مثلاً پچی کو

ایک با قاعدہ جماعت تسلیم کرناادرا ہتدائے بچپن کی تعلیم کے نصاب کی تشکیل کیکن پورے پاکستان میں معیاری ابتدائے بچپن کی تعلیم کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے ابھی مہت پچھ کرنا باتی ہے۔ Holistic Development

ململ نشو دنماء کا ایک رہنماء اصول ہیہ ہے کہ بیا کی نشو دنما بذر ریجدا بندائی سیکھنے کا عمل بیچ کی عمل نشو دنماء کا ایک رہنماء اصول ہیہ ہے کہ بیا یک ندختم ہونے والاسیسے کا عمل ہے جس میں نتیجہ کی نبیت سیسے کے عمل کے لیے بیا یک ایسا طریقہ کا رہے جو سیکھنے کی جبتو کو ایھار تاہے نہ کہ تھن تو اور اعداد دشار کی بھرمار کی جبور کی خ کرنے سے اُن کے اندر سیکھنے کی خواہش میں اضافہ نہیں ہوگا۔ بلکہ بیٹ بچوں کی آئندہ نشو وزما اور سیکھنے کا مل کے خور ضرورت کا احساس دہ چیزیں ہیں جو بچوں کو سیکھنے پرآمادہ کرتے ہیں۔

تمام معلمین ، پالیسی سازوں اوران پڑس درآ مدکرنے والوں پرایک یہت ہڑی ذمہ داری عائد ہوتی ہے کہ دہ اُن بچوں کے لیے جو چارسال کی عمر میں اسکولوں میں آتے ہیں اُن کے چین میں بی سیکھنے کا معیاری اورخوشگوارتعلیمی ماحول دیا جائے۔ اِس سلسط میں نشودنما کے مختلف مدارج کا شعور بہت اہمیت رکھتا ہے۔ تاکہ بچوں کی انفرادی اور اجتماعی طروریات کو مذاظر رکھتے ہوئے اُن کی نشودنما کی مناسبت سے چیزیں مہیا کی جائیں نشودنما کی طرفہ کی ساز وں او اور بہتر سمجھ سے لیے نشو دنما کی کی نشودنما کی مناسبت سے چیزیں مہیا کی جائیں نشودنما کی طرفہ کی ہوں جائیں ہے بلکہ بیا کی مسلسل اور مربوط عمل ہے۔ تاہم وضاحت

جسماني نشودنما:

اس میں بیہ تایاجا تا ہے کہ بچے اپنے چھوٹے اور پڑے عضلات (muscles) س طرح استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ بڑے عضلات ان سرگرمیوں میں استعمال ہوتے ہیں جیسے چلنا، کودنا، اور بڑی اور بھاری چیزیں اُٹھانا۔چھوٹے عضلات سوئی میں دھا گہ پرونے ، لکھنے، تصویریں بنانے، چاول چینے، چھوٹے کھلونوں اور چھوٹی چیز وں سے کا م کرنے میں استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔ بچوں کوالیی سرگرمیوں میں مشخول کرنا جا ہے جس سے ان کے عضلات اور پٹوں کی نشودنما میں مدد ملے اور جن کی مدر سے بچوں کو میں دول چھوٹے بڑے کا م کرنے میں آ سانی ہو۔ اس طرح سے بچخود کو بڑوں کے کا حوں میں مدد کرنے کے قابل جیسے میں اور ان میں اعتماد چیں کا م

ساجي اوراخلاقي نشوونما:

اس نشو دنما میں اُن عوامل کی نشاندہی ہوتی ہے جن کے ذریعے بچا پی ثقافت، اپنے اطراف میں موجودلوگوں اور ماحول ہے ردائط قائم کرتے ہیں۔معاشرتی ماحول اورافداری نظام ایک فرد کی شناخت کی بنیاد بنتے ہیں۔ بچاپنے اطراف میں جن چیزوں کا مشاہدہ کرتے ہیں اِن سے دہ ابتدائی عمرہی میں یہ جانے کی توشش کرتے ہیں کہ کیا اچھاہے، کیا قابل تعریف اور فائدہ مند ہے۔ایک معیاری ابتدائے بچان کی تعلیم کاماحول بچوں کوالیے مواقع فراہم کرتا ہے کہ دہ دوسرے بچوں اور بخوں کے ساتھ کرتے ہیں۔ معاشرتی ہیں کہ کیا اچھاہے، کیا قابل تعریف اور فائدہ مند ہے۔ایک معیاری ابتدائے بچان کی تعلیم کاماحول بچوں کوالیے مواقع فراہم کرتا ہے کہ دہ دوسرے بچوں اور ہوں کے ساتھ شہت تعلقات استوار کر سیس اور سابھی اقدار اور اخلاقی موضوعات پر گفتگو ہیں حصہ لے کیں۔

جذباتي نشوونما:

بیہ بچے کی ہرطرح کے مثبت اور منفی جذبات سے خطنے، اِن پرقابو پانے اوران کا اظہار کرنے کی صلاحیت کی نشو ونما سے متعلق ہے۔ابتدائی برسوں میں عزت نفس کی نشو دنما اور خوشگوار ماحول میں مثبت تجربات بہت زیادہ اہم ہوتے ہیں۔خود کو اہم محسوں کرنا، ذمہ داری قبول کرنا، اپنی بات توجہ سے سے جانے اور خیال کیے جانے کا احساس ایک مثبت ذاتی تصور کی تشکیل کے لازمی عناصر ہیں۔

زبان کی نشودنما:

یہ اس عمل کی نشاندہ ی کرتی ہے جس کے ذریعہ بچر لفظوں ،علامات اور گردو پیش کی معلومات سے مفہوم اخذ کرتا ہے۔ بیچ زبان سیکھنے گی صلاحیت لے کر پیدا ہوتے بیں لیکن پچر بھی بہترین نشو دنما میں معاونت کے لیے سیکھنے کا ایک معیاری ماحول ان کے لیے بہت ضروری ہے۔ حروف تبجی پڑھتا، ککھنا اور اُن سے چھوٹے تھو ٹے فقرے بنانا زبان کی نشو دنما کا کھن ایک پہلو ہے اس پہلو کے ساتھ دوسرے اہم پہلو کوں پر بھی مناسب اور متوازن توجہ دینی چا ہیے۔ بچوں کو فقرے رابط پیدا کرنے کے مواقع فراہم کرنے کے بچائے رہے پر غیر ضروری زودی پڑھی مناسب اور متوازن توجہ دینی چا ہیے۔ بچوں کو معلومات بھی کو سے نشر کی نشو دنما کو کی معلومات کے لیے بہت ضرور کی ہے۔ حروف تبھی پر معا، ککھنا اور اُن سے چھوٹے تھو رابط پیدا کرنے کے مواقع فراہم کرنے کے بچائے رہے پر غیر ضروری زور دینے سے نہ سرف اُن کی زبان کی نشو دنما متاز ہوتی ہے بھی معلومات بھی خوں اُن کے تعلق اور اسے اپنی زند گیوں سے اس لیے سے بہت اہم سر نے کہ بچائے رہے کہ دارت کے دینے پڑھی مناسب اور متوازن کی نیو کی معلومات بھی اور اسے اپنی زند گیوں سے

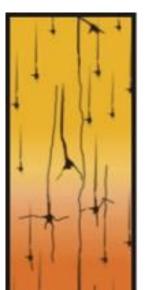
ذينى نشوونما:

یہ بچ کی ذہنی نشو دنما اور اس کی صلاحیتوں کی نشائد ہی کرتی ہے۔ بچ کے سیکھنے، بچھنے اور معلومات پرعمل کرنے پر زور دیتی ہے۔ اس سے مرادسوں چپاراور دماغی نظام کا منظم ہوتا ہے۔ اس میں زبان دانی بخیل ، سوچ بچار جستو ، دلائل دینے ، مسائل کاحل ، خیالات دنظریات کی ردوقہول ، حافظ ، مختلف طریقوں سے اظہار کرنا، تجربات اور جو پچھانہوں نے سیکھا ہے اس پرعمل کرنا شامل ہے۔ جب بچے اسکول میں آتے ہیں تو اُن میں وہ تمام بنیا دی سوچ اور مہارتیں موجود ہوتی ہیں جو کہ انہوں نے عمر بڑ سے کے سیکھانہ ہوتا ہے۔ اس پر کمل کرنا شامل ہے۔ جب بچے اسکول میں آتے ہیں تو اُن میں وہ تمام بنیا دی سوچ اور مہارتیں موجود ہوتی ہیں جو کہ انہوں نے عمر بڑ سے کے سیکھی ہوتی ہیں۔ بھر پورڈ بنی نشاون مان سوچ اور تحلیقی صلاحیتوں میں اضافہ کرتی ہے۔ ابتدائے جپن کی تعلیم کا خوشگوار ماحول سیکھنے کے ایسے مواقع مراتھ سیکھی ہوتی ہیں۔ بھر پورڈ بنی نشود نما انسانوں میں تقدی سوچ اور تحلیقی صلاحیتوں میں اضافہ کرتی ہے۔ ابتدائے جپن کی تعلیم کا خوشگوار ماحول سیکھنے کے ایسے مواقع فراہم کرتا ہے جہاں بچوں کو خبتو ، سو چنے ، تصور کرنے ، سوال کرنے اور تحلیقی صلاحیتوں میں اضافہ کرتی ہے۔ ابتدائے بھیں کی خوشگوار ماحول سیکھنے کے ایسے مواقع Day-1 Handout No 3

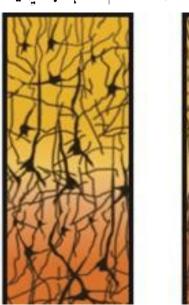
Brain Development

ابتدائے بچپن کے دوران د ماغی نشوونما

پیدائش کے دقت، بچے کے دماغ کا وزن ایک بڑ انسان کے دماغ کے دزن ۵ اکلوکا ۵۴ فیصد ہوتا ہے۔ پہلے تین سالوں میں اس وزن کا ۹۰ فیصد کمل ہوجاتا ہے۔ تقریباً ۲ سال کی عمرتک میا بچ اصل وزن کے برابر ہوجاتا ہے لیکن دماغ کے بچھ صول کی نشو دنما بڑے ہونے کے بعد تک جاری رہتی ہے۔ ابتدائی سالوں میں تیزی سے دماغ کی نشود نما کی رفتاراس بات کا داختی اشار دہ ہے کہ زندگی کے ابتدائی سال کتنے اہم ہوتے ہیں۔ د ماغ متعدد خلیوں سے ل کر مذابر ہے کہ بچ کی زندگی کے ابتدائی سال کتنے اہم ہوتے ہیں۔ د وماغ متعدد خلیوں سے ل کر مذابر ہے کہ بچ کی زندگی کے ابتدائی سال کتنے اہم ہوتے ہیں۔ د وماغ متعدد خلیوں سے ل کر مذابر ہے بیر خلی استے چھوٹے ہوتے ہیں کہ انہیں طافت ورخور دمین کی مدد کے بغیر دیکھنا تک نہیں۔ بچ کی پیدائش کے وقت اس کے د وماغ متعدد خلیوں سے ل کر مذابر ہے بیر خلی استے چھوٹے ہوتے ہیں کہ انہیں طافت ورخور دمین کی مدد کے بغیر دیکی نگس ہے بچ کی پیدائش کے وقت اس کے د وماغ میں دوم تمام خلیہ موجود ہوتے ہیں جس کی ہیں شین خرورت رہتی ہے۔ پیدائش کے دوقت دماغ میں کی سوکر در ڈیلیے ہوتے ہیں۔ بید ماغی خلیے عصبے یا نیوران بھی کہ لالے ہیں۔ ان کا کا م آگر من پی پید ضرورت میں جس کی ہیں خال ہوں ہو ہیں کی سوکر در ڈرخلیے ہوتے ہیں۔ بید ماغی خلیے عصبے یا نیوران بھی کہ بلاتے ہیں۔ کر نے یا ایک کا م آگس ہوں کی آپ کی دولی کی دفتر کی طورت ہے جہاں ہر نیوران ایک دفتر کے کارکن کی طرح ہے۔ آگران کار آگان کو آیک دوسرے سے بات کر نے یا ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ کی آئی دونٹر کی طورت ہے جہاں ہر نیوران ایک دفتر کے کارکن کی طرح ہے۔ آگران کار آگان کو آیک دوسرے سے بات کر نے یا ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ کی کر آپ کی دونٹر کی طورت ہے جہاں ہر نیوران ایک دفتر کے کارکن کی طرح ہے۔ آگران کار کن کی طور پر بھی دوسرے سیا سے کھا؟ کر نے یا ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ کی کر آپ کی ایک دونٹر کی طورت ہے جہاں ہر نیوران ایک دفتر کے کار کن کی طرح ہے۔ اگر کن کی طور پر میں میں تک کو دوسرے سے بات کر نے اور ایک دی کی دوسر کی میں کی طور ہے۔ ایک دوسرے سے دو اس کی میں میں دوسر کی کی کی دوسر نے ہو جی میں ہ خاہ ہر ہے کہ ایک دوسر نے کی ایک دو کی سکتا ہے جب کار دوسر سے سی کر نے اور ایک میں تھی کی کی میں ایک دوسر کی میں میں دوسر نے میں میں می میں میں میں میں میں میں دو میں کی دو کی میں می کی دو میں کا می می کی می







جب عصبي (Neurons) ايک دوسرے سے جڑتے ہيں توايک رابطہ بنتا ہے جو صبی رابطہ (synapse) کہلاتا ہے۔ جب ہم دماغی نشود نما کے بارے میں بات کرتے ہیں تو دراصل ہم دماغ میں عصبی رابطوں کی تخلیق کے بارے میں بات کر دہے ہوتے ہیں۔ ایک عصبیہ دوسرے کی عصبیوں سے ل کرعمبی را نبطے بنا تا ہے۔ اور یوں عصبی رابطے تیزی سے افزائش پاتے ہیں۔ اس طرح کے اربوں رابطے ہمارے دماغ میں ایک قسم کے پیچیدہ جال کی شکل اختیار کر لیتے ہیں۔ جیسا کہ تصویر میں دکھایا گیا ہے ، ایک چو سال کے بچ کے عصبی رابطے چودہ سال کی عمر کے بچ کے مقابلے میں دو گئے ہوتے ہیں۔ اس جال کے پھیلنے کے ساتھ بچے کی یا دداشت، زبان کی مہارتیں اور مسائل کے طل تلاش کرنے جیسی صلاحیتوں اور ذبنی وسعت میں بھی اضافہ ہوتا جاتا ہے۔ تاہم جوعصبی را بطے اور عصب متحرک نہیں ہوتے وہ کام کرنا چھوڑ دیتے ہیں اور مردہ ہوجاتے ہیں۔ مثال کے طور پر بصارت (بینائی) ابتدائی چوماہ کے دوران آ ہمتگی سے پر وان چڑھتی ہے۔ اگران مہینوں کے دوران بصارت کے لیے ذمہ دارجال متحرک نہ ہوتو بچے کی بینائی مناسب طور پر پر دان نہیں چڑھ سکے گی اگران ابتدائی چھ مینوں میں بچے کی آئکھوں کو روشن نہ طے توصف روابط وجود میں نہیں آئیں گے اور نیتر تکی چکی اینائی مناسب طور پر پر دان نہیں چڑھ سکے گی۔ اگر ان

عصبی رابطوں کے بننے کی صلاحیت اور تعدا دبالغ ہونے تک داضح طور پر کم ہوجاتی ہے اور صرف وہی را لبطے باقی رہتے ہیں جو عمر کے ابتدائی سالوں میں مضبوط ہو چکے ہوتے ہیں۔جیسا کے تصویر میں دکھایا گیا ہے، دماغ کے کام کرنے کے نظام سے نہ صرف ابتدائی سالول کی اہمیت اجا گر ہوتی ہے بلکہ اس سے بچے کی کمل نشو دنما کے لیے درکا ر معاون اور سازگار ماحول کی ضرورت بھی واضح ہے۔

اگر چد سیکھنا تمر جرجاری رہنے والاعمل ہے کین ہم اپنی صلاحیتوں کو کتنا جانتے ہیں اور بڑے ہو کرہم کیا بنتے ہیں بیان تجربات پر مخصر ہے جن سے ہم اپنے بچپن میں گز رے ہول۔ سائنسی تحقیق سے بیربات ثابت ہے جس سے بہت سے لوگ پہلے ہی واقف ہیں کہ پیدائش کے دقت سے ہی مذہب تحریک ، بچے کی مال (یا اس کی تکہ بداشت کرنے والوں) اور بچے کے درمیان جو شیلے اور پیار جربے تعلق سے بچے کے ذہن کی کھمل نشو دنما میں نمایاں تبدیلی آتی ہے۔ بچ کی کھمل اور شبت کر کے مالا (یا اس کی تکہ بداشت کرنے جماعت کا ماحول پر جوش، پر اعتماد اور آ رام دہ ہونالا زمی ہے۔

جين پياج كے مطابق نشود نما كے مراحل

جین پیاج (۱۹۹۹۔۱۹۹۹) ایک سوکس ماہر نفسیات ، جنھوں نے بچوں کی عقلی اور منطقی صلاحیتوں کا مطالعہ کیا۔ان نے نظریے کے مطابق ذننی نشو دنماذیل میں دی گئ تر تیب کے ساتھ چار مراحل میں آگے بڑھتی ہے اور اُس کا ذہنی نشو دنما کا نظریہ تعلیم اور نفسیاتی میدانوں میں بڑے پیانے پراثر انداز ہوتا ہے۔انہوں نے تجویز کیا کہ سوچنے کا عمل مرحلہ وارنشو دنما پا تاہے بیماں تک کہ بچہ بھی منطقی انداز میں سوچ سکے دہنی نشو دنما کی مطابق مرگر میوں کی منصوبہ بندی کرنے میں مدد کتی ہے۔ پیاج کے مطابق چار نشو دنما کی مراحل درج ذیل جی مطابق کا مطالعہ کیا کہ سوچنے کا

(The Sensorimotor stage) پيدائش تا ٨١ مراسال

اگر چہ پیاج اس بات سے منفق نہیں تھا کہ ہر مرحلہ کو عمر کے مطابق پابند کیا جائے۔ تاہم زیادہ تر تحققین کے خیال میں زندگی کے ابتدائی دوسال اس مرحلے میں آئے ہیں۔ شیر خوار بچے زیادہ تر اپنے حواس اور صلاحیتوں کا استعال کرتے ہوئے اپنے ماحول کو محسوس کرتے ہیں۔ مثال کے طور پر اگر شیر خوار بچے کوئی چیز دیکھ یا چھونہ کمیں تو دہ اسے ہلاش کر تا چھوڑ دیتے ہیں۔ شیر خوار بچوں میں چھی ہوئی اشیاء کو شناخت کرنے کی صلاحیت اگر ایک بار پروان چڑ ھوجائے تو ہو کی چیز دیکھ یا چھونہ کمیں تو دہ اسے ہلاش کر تا چھوڑ دیتے ہیں۔ شیر خوار بچوں میں چھی ہوئی اشیاء کو شناخت کرنے کی صلاحیت اگر ایک بار پروان چڑ ھوجائے تو وہ کوئی تھی چھی ہوئی چیز کو تلاش کر منا شروع کر دیتے ہیں۔ میں۔ اس مرحلے کی حد^و صرف کم کے ذریعے سوچنا'' (thinking only by doing) ہے۔ اس مرحلے کی خاصیت حرکی مہارت کی نشو و ندا اور حوال و معلومات میں مطابقت ہیں اکرنا ہے۔

(Preoperational Stage) تاكسال

پیاج کے نشودنما کے نظریدگا دوسرا مرحلہ اسکول جانے سے پہلے کے سالوں ہے متعلق ہے۔اس مرحلے پر بچوں میں علامتی طور پرسو چنے اوراپنے خیالات ،اپنی ضروریات ، احساسات اور مشاہدات کے اظہار کے لیے زبان کے استعال کی صلاحیت پروان چڑھتی ہے۔ بہرحال اس مرحلے میں بچے ٹھوں (concrete) اشیاء سے سیھتے ہیں جبکہ بالغان مجرّ (Abstract) طریقوں سے ۔ یہ بچے دوسرے افراد کے انفراد کی نظریات سے ناواقف ہوتے ہیں اورخود پر ستانہ خیالات (Ego-centric thoughts) اور زبان کا اظہار کرتے ہیں۔

اس مرصلے میں بچوں گی سوچٹ بیجھ کیکچھا پنی حدودہ قیود ہوتی ہیں، لیعنی کہ تا سسال کی عمر کے بچوں میں معلومات میں اضافہ کرنے کی مہارت پوری طرح پردان نہیں چڑھتی ہے مثلاً ایک بچے کو دو قطاروں میں سیب رکھ کردیے جائیں اور ہر قطار میں سیبوں کی تعداد برابر ہولیکن جب ایک قطار کی لمبالی سیبوں کی تعداد تبدیل کیے بغیر سیبوں کے درمیان فاصلہ دے کر بڑھائی جائے تو اس مرحلے کا بچہ کہتا ہے کہ دونوں قطاریں برابر نہیں ہیں۔اس مرحلے میں اشیاء کی ظلم بری شکل غلط تاکر نے کی معلومات میں اضافہ کرنے کی مہارت پوری طرح پر دان نہیں ایپ تصورات کے ایکے ہوتے ہیں۔

تمام مضامین میں بچے کی سوچ ایک جیسی نہیں ہوتی بچے اعداد میں اضافہ کرنے کاعمل۵ سے ۲ سال کی عمرتک سجھے پاتے ہیں اور ماڈے یا تجم میں اضافہ کرنے کاعمل ۷ سے ۸ سال تک سجھتے ہیں۔ مزید رید کہ اس مرحلے میں بچ کسی واقعے کے ایک رخ پر توجہ مرکوز کرتے ہیں اور باقی اہم تفصیلات نظرانداز کردیتے ہیں۔ دوسرے رید کہ بچے کسی واقعہ سے ۱۹ سال تک سجھتے ہیں۔ مزید رید کہ اس مرحلے میں بچ کسی واقعے کے ایک رخ پر توجہ مرکوز کرتے ہیں اور باقی اہم تفصیلات نظر انداز کردیتے ہیں۔ دوسرے رید کہ بچ کسی واقعہ سے جامد پہلو پر زیادہ توجہ دیتے ہیں بچائے ایک حالت سے دوسری حالت میں تبدیلی کے۔ اس مرحلے میں بچ بعض مخصوص حالتوں یا صورتوں میں باہم تعلق دیکھتے ہیں جبکہہ در حقیقت ایسا بچھیلیں ہوتا۔ مثلاً ایک بچہ کہ مسکتا ہے کہ اگر ایک سیب سرخ میں تاہ پھیل میں خصوص حالتوں یا صورتوں میں باہم تعلق دیکھتے ہیں جبکہہ

(Concrete Operational Stage) ک تا اایال

الگلامر صله عام طور سے ایلیمنز کی گریڈ کی نمائندگی کرتا ہے اس مرحلے میں بچہ تطقی طور پر سوچنے لگتا ہے عمل اور انفرادی تجربات آپس میں مربوط ہوتے ہیں۔ بی مرحله بچوں کو مختلف گروہوں کی ہوئی گرہ میں درجہ بندی کرنے اور کی گروہوں کو کسی بھی ترتیب میں جمع کرنے کا موقع دیتا ہے۔ اگر چہ شیاء کو ہتا دیا جائے یا دوبارہ ترتیب دیا جائے تو اُن اشیاء کے حوالے سے اُن کے تصور میں کوئی فرق نہیں پڑتا۔ اس مرحلے میں بچے اُشیاء کے اضافے کے فرق کو بچھ سکتے ہیں اور دوادہ میں اخرارہ ترتیب دیا جائے تو اُن اس مرحلے میں خیالات کے مل کو الٹا کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ اس مرحلے کی بچی اُشیاء کے اضافے کے فرق کو بچھ سکتے ہیں اور دہ اعداد میں اضافہ کرنے کا مل کی بھی تر میں جو سکتے ہیں ۔ اس مرحلے میں خیالات کے مل کو الٹا کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ اس مرحلے کی کہ کرنے کے بعد اس مل کو اُلٹا بھی کر سکتا ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر 5 ہو کہ میں دیا ہے میں دیتا ہے۔ اُل کی میں اور اُلٹا کی میں دی سے میں دی

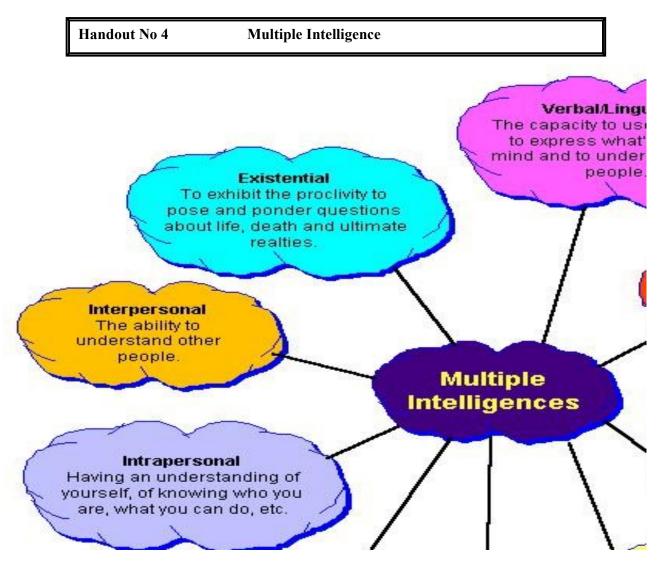
(Formal Operational Stage) ااسال اوراس سےاو پر

تقریباً گیارہ سال کی عمر کے بعد طلبہ میں بیصلاحیت پیدا ہوتی ہے کہ وہ دیے گئے کام کے تحت متحد دممکنات پرغور کرشیں۔ وہ ایسے مسائل سے نمٹنے کے قابل ہوجاتے ہیں جن سے ٹھوں (Concrete) تھا تن کی وضاحت ہو۔ وہ منصوبہ بندی کو متعقبل کے لیے استعال کرنے کے قابل ہوتے ہیں۔ سب سے اہم بات بیہ ہے کہ طلبہ پیا جے کے ادوار کی نشو دنما کے آخری مرطے پراپنی بجرد (Abstract) سوچنے کی اہلیت بڑھاتے ہیں وہ الحصے ہوئے ایسے نظر یاتی مسائل کر جاتے کہ طلبہ پیا جے کے سے متعلق ہوں۔ اس مرطے کراپنی بجرد (Abstract) سوچنے کی اہلیت بڑھاتے ہیں وہ الحصے ہوئے ایسے نظریاتی مسائل کر رہے تو میں جاتے ہیں جو تھی میں میں میں میں میں میں میں میں ہوتے ہیں ہوتے ہیں ہوتے ہیں ہوتے ہیں ہوتے ہیں ہوتے ہیں جو تر منظلبہ پیا ہے کہ سے متعلق ہوں۔ اس مرطع کراپنی بجرد (Abstract) سوچنے کی اہلیت بڑھاتے ہیں وہ الحصے ہوئے ایسے نظریاتی مسائل کر کر ت

REFLECTION

- \diamond What did you learn from the session?
- ♦ What was interesting, exciting and challenging for you?
- ♦ How would you implement this learning in your own classroom?





Verbal-Linguistic Intelligence (Word Smart)

Description: Verbal-linguistic students love words and use them as a primary way of thinking and solving problems. They are good writers, speakers, or both. They use words to persuade, argue, entertain, and/or teach.

Learning Activities and Project Ideas:

- \diamond Using digital resources such as electronic word games.
- \diamond Creating poems for a class poetry book.
- ♦ Entering their original poems in a poetry contest.
- \diamond Listening to a storyteller.
- \diamond Studying the habits of good speakers.
- \diamond Telling a story to the class.
- \diamond Participating in debates.

Logical-Mathematical Intelligence (Mathematics Smart)

Description: Logical-mathematical students enjoy working with numbers. They can easily interpret data and analyze abstract patterns. They have a well-developed ability to reason and are good at counting game, riddles and computer games. They think in terms of cause and effect.

Learning Activities and Project Ideas:

- ♦ Playing math games like dominoes, counting game and checkers etc.
- \diamond Searching for patterns in the classroom, school, outdoors, and home.
- \diamond Using science tool kits for science programs.
- ♦ Designing alphabetic and numeric codes.
- ♦ Making up analogies (Similarities/ Comparisons).

Spatial Intelligence (Picture Smart)

Description: Students strong in spatial intelligence think and process information in pictures and images. They have excellent visual receptive skills and excellent fine motor skills. Students with this intelligence use their eyes and hands to make artistic or creatively designed projects.

Learning Activities and Project Ideas:

- ♦ Using clay or play dough to make objects or represent concepts from content-area lessons.
- ♦ Using pictorial models such as flow charts, visual maps to connect new material to known information.
- ♦ Taking notes using concept mapping, mind mapping, and clustering.
- ♦ Using puppets to act out and reinforce concepts learned in class.

Interpersonal (People Smart)

Description: Students strong in interpersonal intelligence have a natural ability to interact with, relate to, and get along with others effectively. They are good leaders. They use their insights about others to negotiate, persuade, and obtain information. They like to interact with others and usually have lots of friends.

Learning Activities and Project Ideas:

- ♦ Working in cooperative groups to design and complete projects.
- \diamond Working in pairs to learn math facts.
- \diamond Using puppets to put on a puppet show.

Intra personal Intelligence (Self Smart)

Description: People with a strong intra personal intelligence have a deep awareness of their feelings, ideas, and goals. Students with this intelligence usually need time alone to process and create.

Learning Activities and Project Ideas:

♦ Writing reflective papers on content-area topics

- ♦ Writing a literary autobiography, reflecting on their reading life.
- ♦ Making a photograph album for their poems, papers, and reflections.

Naturalistic Intelligence (Nature Smart)

Description: This intelligence refers to a person's natural interest in the environment. These people enjoy being in nature and want to protect it from pollution. Students with strong naturalistic intelligence easily recognize and categorize plants, animals, and rocks.

- \diamond Caring for classroom plants.
- \diamond Sorting and classifying natural objects, such as leaves and rocks.
- \diamond Researching animal habitats.
- ♦ Observing natural surroundings.
- ♦ Organizing or participating in park/playground clean-ups, recycling drives, and beautification projects.

Self-assessment Questionnaire on Multiple Intelligence

Put a Tick ($\sqrt{}$) next to each sentence that describes you.

Picture smart

- I like art classes.
- _____ I like to draw, paint, and make things with clay.
- _____I enjoy putting puzzles together.
- _____ I like to build things using blocks, Lego's, and models.
- _____ It is fun to play video games.
- I can create a picture in my mind to help me think things through.
- I notice the different styles of things, such as clothes, cars, and hairstyles.

Word smart

- _____ I like to read books, magazines, and comic books.
- I have a good vocabulary and like to learn new words.
- _____ I enjoy writing e-mails/letters to my friends.
- _____ I like to write.
- It is fun to play word games such as Scrabble and Mad Libs, do crossword puzzles, and acrostics.
 - I think it would be fun to keep a journal of my thoughts and ideas.
 - ____ I like to talk to my friends on the telephone.

Nature smart

- I like to play with animals and take care of them.
- I like going to zoos, parks, or river bank.
- _____I like being outside.
- I like to hike, walk, or run outdoors.
- I like to observe nature's changes, such as thunderstorms, rain, snow, and sunshine.
- _____ I help to recycle and take care of our environment.
 - I pay close attention to things in my environment such as trees, rocks,
 - flowers, birds and squirrels.

Mathematics smart

- I like to do science experiments with the available resources.
- I find arithmetic and mathematics problems interesting.
- _____ It is fun to solve mysteries.
- _____ Numbers are really interesting to me.
- I like games like Ludo or computer games where you have to think a lot.
- _____I like TV shows like, National Geographic, and Discovery Channel that
- _____talk about science and mathematics.
- I can do mathematics problems in my head and make good estimates.

Body smart

- I like physical exercise.
- I like to play sports such as baseball, soccer, hockey, or football.
- I like to build models or do beading, sewing, macramé, or carpentry.
- I enjoy acting in plays or skits or playing charades.
- I like to move when I am thinking about things.
- _____ I like activities such as the martial arts, Kabadi, running, biking, or gymnastics.
 - I can sometimes "feel" the right answer.

People smart

- I like to be with my friends often.
- I like to help those who need help.
- I like to read books or want to know about people and their lives.
- I can usually tell how other people are feeling.
- It is fun for me to organize activities at home and at school.
- I would rather spend time with others than spend time alone.
- _____I like to talk in class discussions.

Scoring

Count up the number of responses you had for each area. The areas that you check show how you are smart in the different areas.

- 1. _____ Picture smart
- 2. _____ Word smart
- 3. Nature smart
- 4. _____ Mathematics smart
- 5. _____ Body smart
- 6. _____ People smart

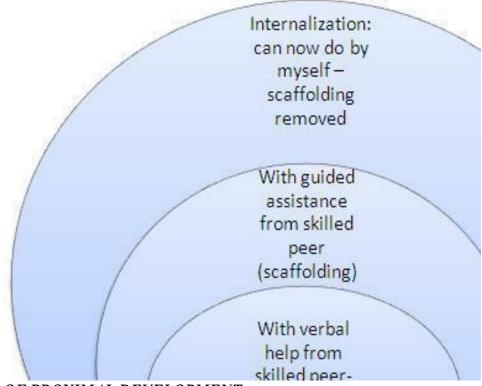
A score of 5 or more indicates a very strong area; a score of 3–4 indicates a moderate area; and a score of less than 3 indicates a developing area.

VYGOTSKY'S THEORY OF SOCIOCULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Lev Semyonovich Vygotsky, a Russian psychologist who lived during the Russian Revolution, developed a theory of development known as the Sociocultural Theory of Development during the first quarter of the twentieth century.

As a proponent of the sociocultural perspective to development, Vygotsky's outlook gained worldwide recognition and began to exert influence when his work was finally translated into English in 1962 and the importance of both sociocultural contexts of development and cross-cultural research was recognized.

Vygotsky's main assertion was that children are entrenched in different sociocultural contexts through which their cognitive development is advanced through social interaction with more skilled individuals. His theory is mainly concerned with the more complex cognitive activities of children which are governed and influenced by several principles. Believing that children construct knowledge actively, Vygotsky's theory is also one of those responsible for laying the groundwork for constructivism.



A) ZONE OF PROXIMAL DEVELOPMENT

Vygotsky is most recognized for his concept of Zone of Proximal Development or ZPD pertaining to the learning of children. Children who are in the zone of proximal development for a specific task are almost able to perform the task independently, but not quite. With an appropriate amount and level of assistance, however, children are able to successfully accomplish the task.

The lower limit of a child's zone of proximal development is the level of analysis and problem-solving reached by a child without any help. The upper limit, on the other

hand, is the level of additional responsibility that a child can receive with the support of a skilled instructor.

As children are verbally given instructions or shown how to perform certain tasks, they organize the new information received in their existing mental schemas in order to assist them in the ultimate goal of performing the task independently. This emphasis on the concept of Zone of Proximal Development made by Vygotsky underscores his conviction that social influences, particularly instruction, are of immense importance on the cognitive development of children.

B) MORE KNOWLEDGEABLE OTHER

The child is entrenched in a sociocultural backdrop, usually the home, in which social interaction with significant adults, i.e. the parents, is the crucial factor that affects the child's learning. Adults need to direct and organize the learning experiences of a child to ensure that a child can master and internalize the learning.

Any person who possesses a higher skill level than the learner with regard to a particular task or concept is called a More Knowledgeable Other or MKO. This person may be a teacher, parent, an older adult, a coach or even a peer.

C) SCAFFOLDING

The concept of scaffolding is closely related to the concept of the zone of proximal development. Scaffolding refers to the temporary support given to the child by More Knowledgeable Others, usually parents or teachers that enable the child to perform the task until such time that the child can already perform the task independently.

Scaffolding entails changing the quality and quantity of support provided to a child in the course of a teaching session. The more-skilled instructor adjusts the level of guidance needed in order to fit the student's current level of performance. For novel tasks, the instructor may utilize direct instruction. As the child gains more familiarity with the task and becomes more skilled at it, the instructor may then provide less guidance.

Children who experience more difficulty in task performance are in need of greater assistance and guidance from an adult. When the child has learned to complete the task independently, the scaffolds are removed by the adult, as they are no longer needed.

A major contribution of Vygotsky's theory is the acknowledgement of the social component in both cognitive and psychosocial development. Due to his proffered ideas, research attention has been shifted from the individual onto larger interactional units such as parent and child, teacher and child, or brother and sister.

Vygotsky likewise called attention to the variability of cultural realities, stating that the development of children who are in one culture or subculture, such as middle class Asian Americans, may be totally different from children who hail from other societies or subcultures. It would not be fitting, therefore, to utilize the developmental experiences of children from one culture as a norm for children from other cultures.

The theory has significant ramifications in education and cognitive testing. Vygotsky was a strong advocate of non-standard assessment procedures for the assessment of what and how much a child has learned and in the formulation of approaches that

could enhance the child's learning. His ideas have effected changes in educational systems through the increased importance given to the active role of students in their own learning process and the encouragement of teacher-student collaboration in a reciprocal learning experience.

ERIK ERIKSON'S THEORY OF SOCIAL EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Every person has his or her own unique identity. This identity is composed of the different personality traits that can be considered positive or negative. These personality traits can also be innate or acquired, and they vary from one person to another based on the degree of influence that the environment has on the individual.

The bottom line is that as human beings, we possess many characteristics that are honed in many different aspects that eventually define who we are.

Erik Erikson's Theory of Psychosocial Development emphasizes the sociocultural determinants of development and presents them as eight stages of psychosocial conflicts (often known as Erikson's psychosocial stages) that all individuals must overcome or resolve successfully in order to adjust well to the environment.

Approximate Age	Psycho Soc
Infant - 18 months	Trust vs. Mi
18 months - 3 years	Autonomy vs. Sh
3 - 5 years	Initiative vs
5 - 13 years	Industry vs. lı
13 -21 years	Identity vs. Rol

Erikson's Stages of Psychosocial Developmen

KEY CONCEPTS:

Erikson's psychosocial theory of development considers the impact of external factors, parents and society on personality development from childhood to adulthood. According to Erikson's theory, every person must pass through a series of eight interrelated stages over the entire life cycle

1. INFANCY: BIRTH-18 MONTHS OLD

Basic Trust vs. Mistrust – Hope

During the first or second year of life, the major emphasis is on the mother and father's nurturing ability and care for a child, especially in terms of visual contact and

touch. The child will develop optimism, trust, confidence, and security if properly cared for and handled. If a child does not experience trust, he or she may develop insecurity, worthlessness, and general mistrust to the world.

2. TODDLER / EARLY CHILDHOOD YEARS: 18 MONTHS TO 3 YEARS Autonomy vs. Shame – Will

The second stage occurs between 18 months and 3 years. At this point, the child has an opportunity to build self-esteem and autonomy as he or she learns new skills and right from wrong. The well-cared for child is sure of himself, carrying himself or herself with pride rather than shame. During this time of the "terrible twos", defiance, temper tantrums, and stubbornness can also appear. Children tend to be vulnerable during this stage, sometimes feeling ashamed and low self-esteem during an inability to learn certain skills.

3. PRESCHOOLER: 3 TO 5 YEARS Initiative vs. Guilt – Purpose

During this period we experience a desire to copy the adults around us and take initiative in creating play situations. We make up stories with Barbie's and Ken's, toy phones and miniature cars, playing out roles in a trial universe, experimenting with the blueprint for what we believe it means to be an adult. We also begin to use that wonderful word for exploring the world—"WHY?"

While Erikson was influenced by Freud, he downplays biological sexuality in favor of the psychosocial features of conflict between child and parents. Nevertheless, he said that at this stage we usually become involved in the classic "Oedipal struggle" and resolve this struggle through "social role identification." If we're frustrated over natural desires and goals, we may easily experience guilt. The most significant relationship is with the basic family.

4. SCHOOL AGE CHILD: 6 TO 12 YEARS Industry vs. Inferiority – Competence

During this stage, often called the Latency, we are capable of learning, creating and accomplishing numerous new skills and knowledge, thus developing a sense of industry. This is also a very social stage of development and if we experience unresolved feelings of inadequacy and inferiority among our peers, we can have serious problems in terms of competence and self-esteem.

As the world expands a bit, our most significant relationship is with the school and neighborhood. Parents are no longer the complete authorities they once were, although they are still important.

5. ADOLESCENT: 12 TO 18 YEARS

Identity vs. Role Confusion – Fidelity

Up until this fifth stage, development depends on what is done to a person. At this point, development now depends primarily upon what a person does. An adolescent must struggle to discover and find his or her own identity, while negotiating and struggling with social interactions and "fitting in", and developing a sense of morality and right from wrong.

Some attempt to delay entrance to adulthood and withdraw from responsibilities (moratorium). Those unsuccessful with this stage tend to experience role confusion and upheaval. Adolescents begin to develop a strong affiliation and devotion to ideals, causes, and friends.

6. YOUNG ADULT: 18 TO 35 YEARS Intimacy and Solidarity vs. Isolation – Love

At the young adult stage, people tend to seek companionship and love. Some also begin to "settle down" and start families, although seems to have been pushed back farther in recent years.

Young adults seek deep intimacy and satisfying relationships, but if unsuccessful, isolation may occur. Significant relationships at this stage are with marital partners and friends.

7. MIDDLE-AGED ADULT: 35 TO 55 OR 65 YEARS Generativity vs. Self-Absorption or Stagnation – Care

Career and work are the most important things at this stage, along with family. Middle adulthood is also the time when people can take on greater responsibilities and control.

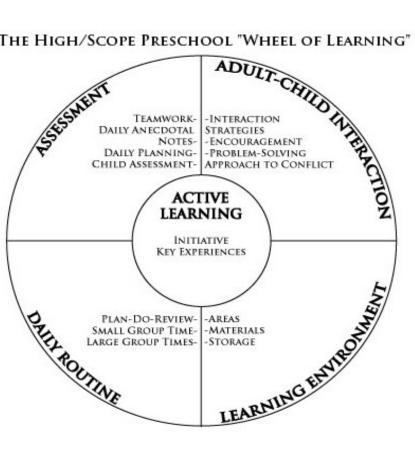
For this stage, working to establish stability and Erikson's idea of generativity – attempting to produce something that makes a difference to society. Inactivity and meaninglessness are common fears during this stage.

Major life shifts can occur during this stage. For example, children leave the household; careers can change, and so on. Some may struggle with finding purpose. Significant relationships are those within the family, workplace, local church and other communities.

8. LATE ADULT: 55 OR 65 TO DEATH Integrity vs. Despair – Wisdom

Erikson believed that much of life is preparing for the middle adulthood stage and the last stage involves much reflection. As older adults, some can look back with a feeling of integrity — that is, contentment and fulfilment, having led a meaningful life and valuable contribution to society. Others may have a sense of despair during this stage, reflecting upon their experiences and failures. They may fear death as they struggle to find a purpose to their lives, wondering "What was the point of life? Was it worth it?"

HIGH SCOPE APPROACH



THE HIGH/SCOPE PRESCHOOL "WHEEL OF LEARNING"

A renowned approach in ECED is the High scope. It is an active learning approach in educating children; suggest skills that will support their development through school into young adulthood. Active learning is a natural process by which the young children explore the world by observing, moving their bodies, using five senses and making things happen with the objects around them. It uses an open educational framework that provides the teachers and caregivers with a blue print of daily routine and playground organization. It is one of the models of early childhood education which encourages active learning. One of the main principles of this model is positive interaction between teacher and student.

High scope approach was developed by (David Weikart, 1962) with the Perry School Program in the Ypsilanti Public schools. He studied the work of different theorists and educationalists and took all the good work regarding learning and develops this (high scope) approach. He was concerned about the poor neighborhood in Ypsilanti Michigan. These children's was identified as being at risk. It had been noted that these children perform poorly in high school and scored lower on achievement and intelligent test. Ypsilanti official decided to help these children David Weikart and

three other professors took a step for that they targeted children of age 3-4 years for early intervention to prepare them for future success. They develop a curriculum based on Piaget's child development theory "learn by doing".

The team worked with these children and met together frequently to discuss what best worked with children it was through this process plan-do-review process emerged at the core of high scope approach. They were providing children time to plan and then to reflect on their activity. All these enhanced the children's intellectual and social development. Children from neighborhood who were part of this program performed well at school. Furthermore, it was found that it had a life time effect on children's learning.

A child learns best from the activities that has been carried out by him. The heart of this program is plan-do-review in which a child makes a choice what materials he/she want to work with and what want to do will do and he/she will reflect on it with the help of his/her teacher.

In High Scope classrooms a child develop literacy skills by engaging in meaningful reading and writing experiences and become readers and writers through a unique combination of child-initiated learning and teacher-guided instruction. The aim of high scope program is in providing a positive adult child interaction in a well-planned physical setting with appropriate material that mingle to provide children an opportunity to choose from various experiences. The curriculum of high scope is prepared to support children and helps a child to develop his/her important skills and learn basic concepts. The whole program has a definite daily routine where there provide experiences of learning through hands-on activities. To sum up, it offers a positive adult child interaction in a well-planned physical setting with proper material that combine to provide children an opportunity to choose from a variety of experiences.

Active Learning in Early Years

The High Scope educational approach is based on the belief that young children build or "construct" their knowledge of the world — they are "active learners."

This means learning is not simply a process of adults giving information to children. Rather, children discover things through direct experience with people, objects, events, and ideas. They learn best from pursuing their own interests while being actively supported and challenged by adults.

High Scope teachers are as active and involved as children in the classroom. They thoughtfully provide materials, plan activities, and talk with children in ways that both support and challenge what children are experiencing and thinking. High Scope calls this approach active participatory learning — a process in which teachers and children are partners. The goal of promoting active learning is reflected in every other aspect of the curriculum.

Ingredients of Active Learning

Active learning has five ingredients which must be present:

Materials:

Abundant supplies of interesting materials are readily available to children. Materials are appealing to all the senses and are opening ended — that is, they lend themselves

to being used in a variety of ways to expand children's experiences and stimulate their thought.

Manipulation:

Children handle, examine, combine, and transform materials and ideas. They make discoveries through direct hands-on and "minds-on" contact with these resources.

Choice:

Children choose materials and play partners, change and build on their play ideas, and plan activities according to their interests and needs.

Language from peers:

Children describe what they are doing and understanding. They communicate verbally and non-verbally as they think about their actions and modify their thinking to take new learning into account.

Support from adults:

"Scaffolding" means adults both support children's current level of thinking and challenge them. Adults encourage children's efforts and help them extend or build on their work by talking with them about what they are doing, by joining in their play, and by helping them learn to solve problems that arise.

References:

http://www.cat.ilstu.edu/additional/tips/newActive.php http://www.highscope.org/Content.asp?ContentId=217

REFLECTION

- \diamond What did you learn from the session?
- ♦ What was interesting, exciting and challenging for you?
- ♦ How would you implement this learning in your own classroom?



TEDDY AND MS. THOMSON

There is a story many years ago of an elementary teacher. Her name was Mrs. Thompson. And as she stood in front of her 5th grade class on the very first day of school, she told the children a lie. Like most teachers, she looked at her students and said that she loved them all the same. But that was impossible, because there in the front row, slumped in his seat, was a little boy named Teddy Stoddard.

Mrs. Thompson had watched Teddy the year before and noticed that he didn't play well with the other children, that his clothes were messy and that he constantly needed a bath. And Teddy could be unpleasant.

It got to the point where Mrs. Thompson would actually take delight in marking his papers with a broad red pen, making bold X's and then putting a big F at the top of his papers.

At the school where Mrs. Thompson taught, she was required to review each child's past records and she put Teddy's off until last.

However, when she reviewed his file, she was in for a surprise.

Teddy's first grade teacher wrote, "Teddy is a bright child with a ready laugh. He does his work neatly and has good manners...he is a joy to be around."

His second-grade teacher wrote, "Teddy is an excellent student, well-liked by his classmates, but he is troubled because his mother has a terminal illness and life at home must be a struggle."

His third-grade teacher wrote, "His mother's death has been hard on him. He tries to do his best but his father doesn't show much interest and his home life will soon affect him if some steps aren't taken."

Teddy's fourth grade teacher wrote, "Teddy is withdrawn and doesn't show much interest in school. He doesn't have many friends and sometimes sleeps in class."

By now, Mrs. Thompson realized the problem and she was ashamed of herself. She felt even worse when her students brought her Christmas presents, wrapped in beautiful ribbons and bright paper, except for Teddy's.

His present was clumsily wrapped in the heavy, brown paper that he got from a grocery bag. Mrs. Thompson took pains to open it in the middle of the other presents. Some of the children started to laugh when she found a rhinestone bracelet with some of the stones missing and a bottle that was one quarter full of perfume.

But she stifled the children's laughter when she exclaimed how pretty the bracelet was, putting it on, and dabbing some of the perfume on her wrist.

Teddy Stoddard stayed after school that day just long enough to say, "Mrs. Thompson, today you smelled just like my Mom used to."

After the children left she cried for at least an hour. On that very day, she quit teaching reading, and writing, and arithmetic. Instead, she began to teach children. Mrs. Thompson paid particular attention to Teddy.

As she worked with him, his mind seemed to come alive the more she encouraged him, the faster he responded. By the end of the year, Teddy had become one of the smartest children in the class and, despite her lie that she would love all the children the same, Teddy became one of her "teacher's pets."

A year later, she found a note under her door, from Teddy, telling her that she was still the best teacher he ever had in his whole life.

Six years went by before she got another note from Teddy. He then wrote that he had finished high school, third in his class, and she was still the best teacher he ever had in his whole life.

Four years after that, she got another letter, saying that while things had been tough at times, he'd stayed in school, had stuck with it and would soon graduate from college with the highest of honors. He assured Mrs. Thompson that she was still the best and favorite teacher he ever had in his whole life.

Then four more years passed and yet another letter came. This time he explained that after he got his bachelor's degree, he decided to go a little further. The letter explained that she was still the best and favorite teacher he ever had. But now his name was a little longer. The letter was signed, Theodore F. Stoddard, M.D.

The story doesn't end there. You see, there was yet another letter that spring. Teddy said he'd met this girl and was going to be married. He explained that his father had died a couple of years ago and he was wondering if Mrs. Thompson might agree to sit in the place at the wedding that was usually reserved for the mother of the groom.

Of course, Mrs. Thompson did. And guess what? She wore that bracelet, the one with several rhinestones missing. And she made sure she was wearing the perfume that Teddy remembered his mother wearing on their last Christmas together.

They hugged each other, and Dr. Stoddard whispered in Mrs. Thompson's ear, "Thank you, Mrs. Thompson, for believing in me. Thank you so much for making me feel important and showing me that I could make a difference."

Mrs. Thompson, with tears in her eyes, whispered back. She said, "Teddy, you have it all wrong. You were the one who taught me that I could make a difference. I didn't know how to teach until I met you."

Day-2 Handout No 08 **Classroom Management**

ا**بتدائے بچین کی تعلیم کے لیے سیکھنے کا ماحول** چیوٹے بچ اپنے اردگرد کے ماحول، دوسرے بچوں اور پڑوں کے ساتھ میں جول سے سیکھتے ہیں۔ سیکھنا ایک چست اور ظیفی عمل ہے جس میں بچہ کام کرتے ہوئے سیکھتا ہےاوراردگرد کی دنیا کو بچھتا ہے۔ بچوں کوایسے مواقع فراہم کرمنا جاہیے کہ دوہ اپنی پانچوں حسیس (حواسِ خمسہ)اور خیالات استعال کرتے ہوئے اس عمل میں بامقصداورسرگرم طریقے سے مصروف رہیں بختلف قسم کے تجربات اور سرگرمیاں بچوں کوایسے مواقع فراہم کرتی ہیں جن کی مدد سے ان کی معلومات ،مہارتوں اور رویوں میں بامعنی اضافہ ہو شکے۔ ابتدائے بچین کی تعلیم کے لیے بیکھٹے کا ماحول طبعی، نفساتی اور معاشرتی عوامل سےمل کر تکمل ہوتا ہے۔ اِس ماحول کو بنانے میں تعمیر کی سولیتی ،قریبی ساتھی ،نفساتی اور معاشرتي تعلقات ادراشياء دسامان بجي شامل بين به احيطا درساز گارما حول شيخ کے کمل ميں مدد گارہوتا ہے اور بچوں ميں تجربات عمل ادرتجس اجمارتا ہے ادرائہيں اپنے خيالات د جذبات کے اظہار کے مواقع دیتا ہے۔اسکول میں بچدزیادہ ترونت اپنی جماعت میں گزارتا ہے۔ چنانچہ اسما تذہ کے لیے سے بہت ضروری ہے کہ وہ بچوں کوجر پورادر موز دں طریقے سے شیکھنے کا ماحول فراہم کریں۔ کمرہ جماعت میں ڈلیک جیساروایق فرنیچر بچوں کے لیے مناسب نہیں۔اگر دسائل اجازت دیں تو بچوں کی مناسبت سے فرنیچر خریداجا سکتا ہے یا پھر درمی بھی مناسب رہے گی۔اساتذہ کوایک ایس جگہ کی ضرورت ہوگی جہال وہ اور بیچنوش آمدید کے وقت (Greeting Circle)، گروپ ورک ہمنصوبہ بندی، اعادہ اور کہانیوں کے اوقات میں اکٹھا ہو کمپڑی۔

سکھنے کے گوشے(corner) ترتیب دیتا:

چھوٹے بیچ کملی کا موں کے دوران چیز دن میں ربط کی وجو مات ڈھونڈتے ہیں، مثال کے طور پر دہ پیجا نناجا سے ہیں کہا گروہ ۲۰ بلاک ایک دوسرے کے او پر کھڑے کردین تو کیا ہوگایا وہ اپنی پنسل یائی سے جرے ب میں گرادیں تو کیا ہوگا؟ یا وہ پینسل رکریون (crayon) دیوار، سلیٹ یا کاغذیر پچیریں گے تو کیا ہوگا؟ انہیں ایسے مواقع چاہیے ہوتے ہیں جن ہے دہ خود کی صورت حال کا کھوج لگا کرنیتیجہ اغذ کریں۔ چونیہ بچوں کے تجربات کم ہوتے ہیں اس لیے شاید اُن کے اخذ کیے گئے نتائج بڑوں سے مختلف يول.

مخصوص سرگرمیاں سرانجام دینے اوراشیاءر کھنے کے لیے گونٹے یا جگہ مختص کرنا بچوں کو شکھنے کے بہترین مواقع فراہم کرنے ادرمنظم ہونے کے موئٹر ادرکارگرطریقے ہیں ۔ گوشے بچوں کو فطری انداز سے پیچنے میں مدددیتے ہیں ۔ بیانہیں انفرادی طور پر، گروپ میں پاستاد کے ساتھ آزادانہ کام کرنے کے مواقع دیتے ہیں ۔ گوشوں میں مختلف صلاحيتوں اور دلچيپيوں سے کام ليتے ہوئے بيچے اپنے سیکھنے کی رفتار ہے آگے بڑھ سکتے ہیں اورا بنی خوشی ہے وئی بھی سرگرمی د ہرا سکتے ہیں اورکسی مہمارت یا تصور کو پختہ کر سکتے ہیں گو شے بچوں کو آزادی کے ساتھ فیصلے کرنے اور سٹلے کرنے کے سلسلے میں ان کی حوصلہ افزائی کرتے ہیں۔ان ہے بچوں میں تجربہ جنبواور تخلیقی صلاحیتیں بڑھتی ہیں۔ گوشے بچوں کے لیے کام کرنے کی مثالی جگہ کہی جاسکتی ہے جہاں وہ حقیقی زندگی کے ماحول میں سکھتے ہیں یختلف گوشوں میں کام کرنے سے بچوں کی صلاحیتوں میں اضافه بوتاب-اس-يجه:

Day-2 Handout No 9

IMPORTANCE OF PLAY

IMPORTANCE OF PLAY

Play is at the heart of the early childhood education curriculum, children engage in play all the time.

There is no single definition available of what play tis or about the concept of play. Theories on play vary. Some theorists emphasize upon the development of children's ideas and thoughts through their play experiences. Other theorists focus on the view of play as a way to help children cope with feelings (Bruce, 2004)

Gestwicki (2007) has described the important role of play in children's emotional, cognitive, social and physical development.

Play and Emotional Development

- \diamond Children become aware of their own as well as others' feelings.
- ♦ Children have the opportunity of taking on others perspectives.
- \diamond Children express and cope with their feelings.
- ♦ Stress, pain and fear that children feel in the real world can be diminished through play.
- ♦ Children have the opportunity to master feelings and impulses and to struggle with the sense of good and bad.

Play and cognitive Development

- ♦ Children have the opportunity to practice different kinds of thinking
- ♦ Children develop problem solving skills, language skills, creativity and imagination.
- \diamond Children have the opportunity to distinguish between appearance and reality.
- ♦ Children construct knowledge and engage in increasingly complex mental activities.

Play Social Development

- \diamond Children are encouraged to interact with others.
- ♦ Children acquire social skills and practice social conventions.
- ♦ Children take on others perspectives and multiple perspectives.
- \diamond Children have the opportunity to solve social problems.
- ♦ Children learn to suggest alternatives and compromise.
- ♦ Children can test out socially acceptable and unacceptable behavior.

Play and Physical Development

- ♦ Children develop a sense of physical confidence and a positive self-concept.
- ♦ Children develop control of their bodies.
- ♦ Children's fine and gross motor skills are developed
- \diamond Children develop eye- hand coordination and learn to judge distances.

TIME FOR ME TO PLAY

- \diamond Children's work is play.
- ♦ Children make sense of the world by exploring, developing and representing learning experiences through play.
- ♦ When children play, they practice and build up ideas, concepts and skills. They learn how to think creatively and imaginatively.
- \diamond In their play, children can be energetic, quiet or reflective.

- \diamond Sometimes when children play, they like to talk about what they are doing.
- ♦ Well-planned play is important for children to learn with fun and challenge.
- \diamond Children need plenty of time to play indoors and outdoors.
- ♦ Children need safe, secure environments in which to play. Such environments allow children to take risks to try new things, express fears or re-live anxious experiences.
- ♦ Children need effective, caring adult support during play.
- ♦ Play gives children an opportunity to learn how to control impulses as well as talk about and or act out their feelings.
- ☆ Through play, children learn how to be alone, be alongside with others, cooperate, take turns and share. Children also begin to understand the need for rules.
- ♦ Play gives children a chance to communicate with others as they investigate or solve problems.
- ♦ Children's language development is greatly enhanced through play.

What teachers can do to support children's play **Provide:**

- ♦ Repeated play experiences for children indoors and outdoors.
- ♦ A range of material, including form the local environment, for indoor and outdoor play.
- ♦ Individual, small-group and large-group activities
- \diamond Groups activities which require rules.
- ♦ Space in the learning environment to support socio-dramatic play.
- \diamond Plenty of time for children to play.

Encourage and support:

♦ Children's language development in their play.

Observe:

- ♦ Children as they play to assess and plan for their development and learning.
- ♦ Children's play experiences to determine how children can be facilitated by you entering into and becoming part of their play.

Day-3 Handout No 10

HOW TO ASSESS YOUNG CHILDREN

تحقیق ہمیں بتاقی ہے کہ میت اور رمی امتحانات چھوٹ بچوں کی صلاحیتوں اور کارکردگی کوچا نچنے کے صحیح طریقے نہیں ہیں۔ اکثر بچے اس دقت اچھی کارکر دگی کا مظاہرہ نہیں کرتے جب انہیں مخصوص سوالات کے جوابات دینے پڑتے ہیں یا محصوص کا م کرنے پڑتے ہیں۔ اس لیے کہ شاید دہ امتحانی زبان سے دافف نہیں ہوتے یا پھر دہ نگی صورت حال میں جحیک محسوس کرتے ہیں، خوف زدہ اور امتحان دالے دن پر نیٹان، تحصّہ ہوئے ، بوریت کا شکار پا پیار ہوت تیں الی کسی صورتحال کی اور سے جو بڑتے ہیں۔ اس لیے کہ شاید دہ امتحانی زبان سے دافف نہیں ہوتے یا پھر دہ نگی صورت حال میں جحیک محسوس کرتے ہیں، خوف زدہ اور امتحان دالے دن پر نیٹان، تحصّہ ہوئے ، بوریت کا شکار پا پیار ہوتے ہیں۔ ایس کے کہ شاید وہ امتحانی زبان سے دافف نہیں ہوتے یا پھر دہ کارکر دیگی کا مظاہرہ نہیں کرتے تو استاد بچوں پڑینی اور نا مناسب الفاظ مثلاً کن دور، ست ، احق پا بے دونوف کہنا شروع کر دیتے ہیں۔ ایس کی محسور تحال کی او سے بچے کی نشو د نما پڑینی اثر ات مرتب ہو سے ہیں۔

تر می سید ادرامتحانوں کے دتائے دیکھ کرہم عموماً بچوں کا آپس میں مواز نہ کرنے لگتے ہیں، جو چھوٹے بچوں کے لیے نہایت ہی ما موزوں ہے۔ یہ مواز نہ بالکل ہی بے معنی ہے کیونکہ ہر بچے کے سیھنے کی رفنا زمنفر دادرمختلف ہوتی ہے۔ بید مواز نہ ایسے بچوں کے لیے نفصان دہ ہوسکتا ہے جن کے نبر کم آئے ہوں کیونکہ انہیں بیخسوس کرایا جا تاہے کہ دہ ناکا م یافیل ہیں جبکہ ان کی نشو دنما تھیک ہورہی ہوا در ہو سکتا ہے کہ دہ جلد ہی اپنے ساتھی بچوں کے لیے نواز کی ج

اساتذ 6کو پورےسال بچوں کی کارکردگی کامسلسل مشاہدہ کرنا چاہیے۔اُن کی کارکردگی کا مواز نہان کی ہی بچیلی کارکردگی سے کرنا چاہیے بچائے کے دوسرے بچوں کی کارکردگی سے بچوں کی ترقی سے بتائج ابتدائے بچین کی تعلیم کے کمرۂ جماعت کی منتقبل کی منصوبہ بندی میں استعمال کرنے چاہیں۔ ۔

يح كاجائزه اورريكار دركهنا

ابتدائے بچپن کی تعلیم کے استاد کی حیثیت سے اساتذ ہ کو پورے دن مختلف سرگرمیوں میں مصروف بچوں کا مشاہدہ کرنا ہوگا۔ بعض ادقات وہ بکھافا صلے سے کھڑے ہوکر سمی سرگرمی میں مصروف بچوں کا مشاہدہ کر سکتے ہیں۔لیکن اکثر اوقات خود بھی سرگرمیوں میں شریک ہوکر مشاہدہ کریں۔ بیاک ایس مہارت ہے جواساتذہ کواپنے اندر پیدا کرنی چاہیے یعنی بچوں کی سرگرمی میں مستعدی سے شامل ہونا،ان کے نتائج نکا لنا اور ساتھ ہی ہر بچ کا انفراد می مشاہدہ کرنا۔

مشاہدے میں اسا تذہ کو کیا دیکھنا ہوگا ؟ اسا تذہ بچوں کے مشاہدے کے دوران سیکھنا اورنشو دنما کے مختلف پہلو ڈں کامشاہدہ کریں گے اوران کا جائزہ لیس گے۔ (i) سیچوں کی کارکردگی کی جائزہ فہرست؛ چیک کسٹ (checklist)

اساتذہ کو ہر بچ کے لیے آیک چیک کسٹ بنانا چاہیے جواہم تعلیمی پہلوؤں میں دیے گئے متوقع حاصلات تعلم پر بنی ہو۔ اس میں کسی بھی بچ سے متعلق استاد کی رائے یا داشت سے طور پرکھی جاسکتی ہے۔

(ii) بچوں کے کام کا پورٹ فولیو (فولڈر)

اساتذہ کو ہر بچہ کے آرٹ، خواندگی اوراعداد شاری ہے متعلق کام کے پر پے (ورک شیٹ) بھی اس کے انفرادی فولڈر میں لگا کرر کھنے چاہیں۔ ہر پر پے پر بچے کا نام اور کیے گئے کام کی تاریخ صاف الفاظ میں درج ہوئی چاہیے۔ یہ پورٹ فولیوآ رٹ (فولڈر) ورک ،کلھائی اوراعداد شاری ہے متعلق تصورات کے حوالے سے بچوں کی کارکردگی کا انداز دلگانے میں اساتذہ کے لیے مددگار ہوگا۔ والدین سے لیے کارکردگی کی رپورٹ: اساتذہ کو پچوں کی کارکردگی کے جائز ےاوراس میں بہتری ہے متعلق اسکول میں والدین سے ملاقات کرنی چا ہے یا پھرر پورٹ کارڈ والدین کو گھروں پر پیجوانا چاہیے۔ رپورٹ کارڈ متوقع حاصلات تعلم پڑی ہوگا۔اساتذہ کواپنے جائز سے میں مدد کے لیے پورٹ نولیو (فولڈر) اور ماہانہ چیک کسٹ استعال کرتے ہوئے سال میں دومر تبہ ہر پچرکی کارکردگی کی رپورٹ کھل کرتی ہوگی۔اسی مشاہدات، ماہانہ چیک کسٹ اور پورٹ فولیو (فولڈر) اور ماہانہ چیک کسٹ استعال کرتے ہوئے سال میں دومر تبہ ہر پچرکی کارکردگی کی رپورٹ کھل کرتی ہوگی۔اپنے مشاہدات، ماہانہ چیک کسٹ اور پورٹ فولیو (فولڈر) سے استدا پر کردگی کا جائزہ لے سکتے ہیں۔ اپنے مشاہدات کا ہر پچرکی کارکردگی کی دیورٹ کھل کرتی ہوگی۔اپنے مشاہدات، ماہانہ چیک کسٹ اور واضح تصویرین جائے گی۔ریکارڈ رکھے کامل باقلادہ ریکارڈ رکھنے سے اس تذہ ہے ذہن میں ہر پچرکی ایک کھل اور واضح تصویرین جائے گی۔ریکارڈ رکھنے کامل اس تذہ کو پچوں کے سکٹے اور اس پر مشاہدات کا باقلادہ ریکارڈ رکھنے سے اس تذہ ہے ذہن میں ہر پچر کی ایک کھل اور واضح تصویرین جائے گی۔ریکارڈ رکھنے کامل اس تذہ کو بچوں کے سکھنے اور کی میں میں ہو تکھر ہے تھی کار کردگی کا جائزہ ہے سکھی ہو کر اپنے مشاہدات کا بل میں اور پر میں بل کی ہو کی ہو کر دی کی کارکردگی کا جائزہ کے تھر اپنے مشاہدات کا بی میں میں میں میں میں میں میں میں ہو گی ہو گی ہو کر ہو تریں میں میں میں میں ہو تے تھی ہو کر کر کی کا جائزہ ہے گی میں پر پر پر میں

Day-4 Handout No 11 Children with learning disabilities

What are learning disabilities?

Learning disabilities, or learning disorders, are an umbrella term for a wide variety of learning problems. A learning disability is not a problem with intelligence or motivation. Kids with learning disabilities aren't lazy or dumb. In fact, most are just as smart as everyone else. Their brains are simply wired differently. This difference affects how they receive and process information.

Simply put, children and adults with learning disabilities see, hear, and understand things differently. This can lead to trouble with learning new information and skills, and putting them to use. The most common types of learning disabilities involve problems with reading, writing, math, reasoning, listening, and speaking.

Children with learning disabilities can, and do, succeed

It can be tough to face the possibility that your child has a learning disorder. No parents want to see their children suffer. You may wonder what it could mean for your child's future, or worry about how your kid will make it through school. Perhaps you're concerned that by calling attention to your child's learning problems he or she might be labeled "slow" or assigned to a less challenging class.

But the important thing to remember is that most kids with learning disabilities are just as smart as everyone else. They just need to be taught in ways that are tailored to their unique learning styles. By learning more about learning disabilities in general, and your child's learning difficulties in particular, you can help pave the way for success at school and beyond.

Dyslexia	Difficulty reading	Problems reading, writing, spelling,	
		speaking	
Dyscalculia	Difficulty with	Problems doing math problems,	
	math	understanding time, using money	
Dysgraphia	Difficulty with	Problems with handwriting, spelling,	
	writing	organizing ideas	
Dyspraxia (Sensory	Difficulty with fine	Problems with hand-eye coordination,	
Integration	motor skills	balance, manual dexterity	
Disorder)			
Dysphasia/Aphasia	Difficulty with	Problems understanding spoken language,	
	language	poor reading comprehension	
Auditory Processing	Difficulty hearing	Problems with reading, comprehension,	
Disorder	differences	language	
	between sounds		
Visual Processing	Difficulty	Problems with reading, math, maps, charts,	
Disorder	interpreting visual	symbols, pictures	
	information		

جگ پکڑنے کا طریقہ

ٹیچر بچوں کودائر ے میں بٹھائیں اور اُن سے کہیں کہ آج ہم جگ پکڑنے کا طریقہ سیکھیں گے۔ ٹر ے میں ایک چھوٹا جگ رکھ کر لائیں۔ جگ کو پکڑنے کے لیےسیدھے ہاتھ کا انگوٹھا جگ کے ہینڈل کے اُوپر رکھیں اور اُنگلیوں سے ہینڈل کو پکڑ لیں۔ جگ کو آہستہ واپس رکھیں تاکہ آواز نہ آئے۔ بچوں سے باری باری یہ مشق دُہرائیں۔



گلاس پکڑنے کا طریقہ

ٹیچر بچوں دائرے میں بٹھائیں اور اُن کے سامنے ٹرے میں ایک گلاس رکھ کر لائیں۔ بچوں کو بتائیں کہ آج میں آپ کو دکھاوں گا/گی کہ گلاس کیسے پکڑتے ہیں۔اپنے ہاتھ کو گلاس کی طرف بڑھائیں اور چاروں اُنگلیاں ایک طرف اور انگوٹھا دوسری طرف رکھتے ہوئے گلاس کو مضبوطی سے پکڑ کر اُٹھائیں۔ پھر آہستہ نیچے رکھیں۔ اس بات کا خیال رکھیں کہ گلاس واپس رکھتے وقت کوئی آواز پیدا نہ ہو۔ بچوں سے باری باری یہ مشق کروائیں۔



نوٹ: ٹیچر جب گلاس اُٹھانے کی سرگرمی کر رہی /رہاہو تو بات نہ کرے اور آہستہ آہستہ آہستہ گلاس واپس رکھیں تاکہ بچے توجہ سے دیکھیں اور آسانی سے سیکھ سکیں۔

موتي پرونا

ٹیچر بچوں کو دائرے میں بٹھائیں اور اُن کو بتائیں کہ آج ہم موتی پروئیں گے۔ پیالے میں موتی ڈال کر ایک ٹرے میں رکھیں ۔ ساتھ میں جوتوں کا تسمہ بھی رکھیں۔ ایک ایک کر کے تسمے میں موتی پروئیں۔ بچوں کو جوڑوں میں بٹھا کر موتی پرونے کی سرگرمی کروائیں۔



نوٹ: ٹیچر بڑے سائز کے موتی استعمال کرے اور دوران سرگرمی بچوں کو ہدایات دیں کہ وہ موتی منہ میں نہ ڈالیں ۔

یٹن کھولنا اور بند کرنا

ٹیچر بچوں کو دائرے میں بٹھائے اور اُن کو بتائیں کہ آج ہم بٹن کھولنا اور بند کرنا سیکھیں گے۔ بچوں کے سامنے فریم کو رکھیں۔ کاج والا حصہ دائیں طرف ہونا چاہیئے۔ ٹیچر نیچے سے فریم کے بٹن کھولناشروع کر دے۔بٹن کو شہادت کی اُنگلی اور انگوٹھے سے پکڑیں اور اسے تھوڑا سا موڑیں اور اس کے ایک طرف سوراخ سے کھینچیں تاکہ بٹن باہر آ سکے۔ یہ عمل تمام بٹنوں کے ساتھ دُہرائیں۔ بچوں کو خالی فریم دکھائیں اور پھر اُوپر سے نیچے کی طرف بند کرنا شروع کر یں۔ اس کے بعد بچوں سے باری باری



نوٹ: ٹیچر جب فریم کے بٹن کھول رہی /رہا ہو تو بات نہ کرے اور آہستہ آہستہ فریم کھولے تاکہ بچے توجہ سے دیکھیں اور آسانی سے سیکھ سکیں۔

<u>زپ فريم</u>

ٹیچر بچوں کو دائرے میں بٹھائیں اور اُن کے سامنے زپ فریم کو کھولنے کا عملی مظاہرہ کرے۔ زپ فریم کو دونوں ہاتھوں سے پکڑیں۔ ایک ہاتھ کی اُنگلی اور انگوٹھے سے زپ کا سرا پکڑیں اور دوسرے پاتھ سے اِسے اُوپر کی طرف کھینچنا شروع کریں۔ زپ کو مکمل بند کر دیں۔ اس کے بعد اسی طرح زپ کو نیچے کی طرف کھینچ کر مکمل کھول کر دکھائیں۔ بچوں سے باری باری یہ مشق کروائے تاکہ وہ زپ کھولنا اور بند کرنا سیکھ سکیں۔



نوٹ: ٹیچر جب زپ فریم کھول رہی ہو تو بات نہ کرے اور آہستہ آہستہ فریم کھولے تاکہ بچے توجہ سے دیکھیں اور آسانی سے سیکھ سکیں۔

Cognitive Development

It refers to the brain functions and mental processes such as thinking, remembering, reasoning, problem solving, analysis, evaluation, judgment etc. Early years are remarkable period where children unconsciously (0-3 years) and consciously (3-6 years)¹ learn many concepts that make the base for later learning. This domain with sub themes provides children with knowledge and skills of the surrounding environment. It helps them to enhance their critical thinking & problem-solving skills with creativity and imagination. Logical thinking is also part of this domain along with technology the emerging need of the world for growth.

Sub domains are as under:

- ♦ Environment
- ♦ Technology
- ♦ Logical Thinking
- ♦ Critical thinking & Problem Solving

Age 3-4

Sub domain: Environment

Competency

Child will exhibit knowledge and care of things, places, environment for present and future use with mitigation of hazards.

Standard	Learning activities	Indicators
Recognize living and non-living things	 Teacher: ◆ In circle time ask the children to share the things they observe in surrounding environment. Generate discussion on the shared things and ask the children to reflect on whether they are living or non-living things. Make them identify living and non-living things on the bases of movement, eating & breathing etc. and explain the concept in detail. ◆ Use flashcards for giving the concept. ◆ Provide worksheet to the children and ask them to encircle the non-living things. 	Child:
Know about pet/domestic animals	 Teacher: ◆ In concept time ask the children to share the animals they see in their surroundings. Discuss the animals we keep in our home are called pet/domestic 	Child:

¹ http://www.ourmontessorihome.com/what-is-the-absorbent-mind-sensitive-periods/

	animals.	
	 ♦ Display flashcards/pictures in the classroom and keep pet/domestic animals' picture book in language and literacy corner. ♦ Share moral stories to sensitize the children not to harm pet/domestic animals and provide them food and water. 	
Recognize different types of plants in environment	 Teacher: ♦ Organize activities to help children learn about different types of plants e.g. ask a child to name plants he/she sees in the surroundings. ♦ Discuss and share plants chart with names. ♦ Arrange a trip outside the class/school to show them different types of plants. 	Child:
Know about different weathers	 Teacher: ◆ Tells a child about different weathers like; sunny, cloudy, rainy, windy etc. ◆ Take children out of the classroom and show the weather of that day. ◆ Ask children about weather in news period e.g. what is the weather like today? ◆ Display weather chart in the class and ask children to compare it with the day weather and highlight. ◆ Sing weather poem such as "Rain rain go way come again another day". 	Child:
Know some places in the surrounding environment	 Teacher: ◆ Take the children on exposure visit and show important places in the surrounding environment such as; Mosque, shrine, bank, glossary shop, school, market and hospital. ◆ Encourage children to share about the places they visit with their family. ◆ Show flashcard of different places and discuss its importance, ◆ Display different places pictures while giving the concept. 	Child:
Care for his/her environment	 Teacher: ♦ In concept time give the concept of clean and dirty environment by showing 	Child:

	 pictures and with practical demonstration. Recite poem "bits of paper lying on the floor make the place untidy pick them up". Demonstrate as a role model by throwing rappers, shoppers, empty juice box/bottles, pencil shave and rubbish etc. in the dustbin. Tidy up time: Engage the children to tidy up the learning corners after review time. 	♦ Keeps classroom and home clean by throwing rubbish in the dustbin.
~	Sub domain: Effective use of technol	ogy
Competency Child will use technolo effectively.	gical tools commonly available in his/her envir	ronment properly and
Standards	Learning activities	Indicators
Learn names of different electronic appliances	 Teacher: ◆ Show pictures of different electronic appliances such as fridge, TV/LED, blender, microwave oven etc. and tell their names. ◆ Display electronic appliances models in home corner and label them with names. 	Child:
Recognises electronic appliances and their uses	 Teacher: ♦ In concept time talk about different electronic appliances and discuss the usage. 	Child:
Knows safety measures of electronic appliances	 Teacher: ◇ In concept time guide the children about the usage of electronic appliances safely. Discuss with the children not to use mobile while plugged on, do not touch charger while plugged and put finger or things in plugs. ◇ Encourage the children not to use cell phone for more than an hour. 	Child:
	Sub domain: Logical Thinking	·
Competency	Sub domain. Elegicar Filinking	

♦ Child will demonstrate knowledge and understanding of numbers and basic geometrical shapes.
 ♦ Child will distinguish and classify objects based on their attributes.

Standards	Learning activities	Indicators
Knows counting from 1-9	 Teacher: ♦ Recite number poem and show picture cards for counting. ♦ Provide concrete material e.g. stones 	Child:
	pebbles, colour pencils etc. for practicing counting.	
Recognises numbers from 1-9	 Teacher: ♦ Use sand paper numbers and encourage the children to trace with finger. 	Child:
	 Ask the children to write numbers from 1-9 in the air and on their palm. 	
	♦ Display number flashcards in math corner.	
Identify and recognize shapes in the environment (circle, rectangle, square and triangle)	 Teacher: ♦ Help the children to recognize simple geometrical shapes through concrete objects/pictures/shapes from the immediate environment. ♦ Introduce the shapes and their proper names by using shapes charts/flash cards/objects etc. Provide several sets of shape cards and ask children to sort these cards according to their shapes. ♦ Play games e.g. give each child a different shape object and call out directions such as, "everyone who has a square come in front of class and name the shape". ♦ Provide flashcards of various shapes and ask children to look around their classroom and find the shape in the surrounding then put/paste the shape on the corresponding objects. ♦ Divide children into groups, provide various shape objects with worksheets and ask them to draw shape of their own choice. ♦ Provide play dough and encourage the children to make shapes 	Child:
Separate objects on the basis of its features i.e. big/small, long/short, rough/smooth	Teacher:	Child:

Match and compare one object with another based on similar features.	 Teacher: ◆ Provide different types of objects/flash cards/pictures and ask children to group on the basis of their similar features i.e. big/small, long/short, rough/smooth. 	Child:		
	Sub domain: Critical Thinking & problem	n solving		
weight and text ↔ Child will class				
Standards	Learning activities	Indicators		
Name, recognize and differentiate among colours	 Teacher: ◆ Tell the children about primary colours (Red, Blue, Yellow and Green) using the colour chart to comprehend the names. ◆ Divide children into small groups, distribute different primary colour beads/buttons and ask to group according to their colour. ◆ Recite poem "Primary Colours for Children". 	Child:		
Recognize different texture	 Teacher: ◆ Use touch boards such as rough, smooth, fur, silk etc. ◆ Blind fold the child and ask him/her to touch and tell the name of texture. ◆ Compare the texture and place according to its feature. 	Child:		
Know the concept of size and weight	 Teacher: ♦ Measure and compare different objects weight on scale. ♦ Place different material in order by size. ♦ Compare shoes sizes ♦ Use flashcards/pictures ♦ Play sort and stack items games 	 Child: ◆ Differentiates between heavy and light and big and small ◆ Tells names of at least 03 heavy/light and big/small objects in an environment 		

Sub domain: Environment

Competency Child will exhibit knowledge and care of things, places, environment for present and future use with mitigation of hazards.

Standard	Learning activities	Indicators
Learn about different types of animals	 Teacher: ♦ Organize activities to make children aware of different types of animals e.g. by asking a child to name animals he/she sees in the surrounding. ♦ Discuss and shares animal flashcards with children by saying there are different types of animals living within water, on the land, trees, and mountain. ♦ Arrange trip to the zoo ♦ Show any video / share stories. 	 Child: ♦ Recognizes different animals and birds, etc. ♦ Name at least 05 animals/birds.
Differentiate the features of animals	 Teacher: ◆ Develop an understanding of a child about different features of animals by sharing animals' sounds, showing /telling body parts, food and habitat. ◆ Reinforce children understanding about different features of animals by showing pictures and generating discussion on their features. ◆ Use animals' worksheet for colouring. ◆ Matching game: animals and their habitats or animals and their babies. ◆ Display animals picture chart in the classroom. 	 Child: ♦ Recognize sounds of 05 different animals ♦ Differentiate at least 03 features of domestic animals ♦ Describes the habitat of fish ♦ Describes the habitat of birds ♦ Describes the habitat of domestic animals
Learn that human needs animals for food, clothing, transportation and safeguard	 Teacher: ♦ Give awareness to the children about different uses of animals. ♦ Display flashcards of different animals (cow, sheep, horse, hen etc.) with their benefits. 	Child:
Take care of birds and pet animals	 Teacher: ♦ Motivate children to take care of birds and pet animals. ♦ Demonstrate and stimulate the children to provide water and food to the birds and pet animals. 	 Child: ◆ Fills water pots for birds twice a week ◆ Provides food/grains to birds/ pet animals twice a week
Learn about parts of the plant	Teacher:	Child:

1		1
Plant a tree and take care of it	 and generating discussion. ♦ Reinforce understanding of a child about parts of plant by showing plants/pictures and make discussion on their parts. ♦ Bring small plant and show the parts. ♦ Engage children to sow bean and make them observe the parts of a plant. ♦ Show animated rhyme "parts of a plant" Teacher: ♦ Give awareness to the children about the importance of tree and different 	roots) Child:
	 seasons of plantation. ♦ Share story on the importance of tree. ♦ Arrange plantation day and motivate the children to participate. ♦ Encourage children to plant a tree on his name/class and take care of it. 	
Learn about different seasons	 Teacher: ◆ Develop children understanding about different seasons like summer, winter, autumn and spring. ◆ Show picture chart of different weathers and reinforce the concept through Socratic approach. ◆ Reinforce children concepts and encourage them to think logically discussing below traits: In summer, Why do we wear light colour clothes? Why do we drink cold water? Why do we turn on fan? 	Child:
Name different famous places of Pakistan	 Teacher: ♦ Display pictures of famous places in Pakistan in the classroom. ♦ Encourage a child to discuss/share about famous places he/she has visited with family 	 Child: ♦ Name 03 famous places of Pakistan ♦ Recognizes 03 famous places of Pakistan in a picture chart
Know about people living around him/her	 Teacher: A Motivate children to know and share the names and occupations of their neighbours. Ask questions like: i. Which class is next to ours? ii. What is the name of your age-mate in your neighbours? iii. What is the name of your next-door neighbour? iv. What does your neighbour do? Or What is the occupation of your neighbour? 	 Child: ◆ Tells name of 03 neighbours ◆ Tells occupation of 02 neighbours
Keep the environment clean	Teacher:	Child: ♦ Places garbage in the dust

Preserve water in daily life Avoid bullying in the school/class Identify things/ practices that are harmful	 classroom etc. and use dust bin for its disposal Place dust bin in the class and train the children to use. Reinforce the importance of cleanliness by showing children picture of clean and dirty places and generate discussion accordingly. Reinforce and encourage the children to avoid noise by giving them examples from daily life like making noise, using bike without silencer Teacher: Motivate children not to waste clean water by minimizing its use in taking bath, washing hands etc. and turn off the tap during brushing teeth/ ablution etc. Teacher: Make friendly environment in the class Call children by name and with respect Motivate children to avoid bullying others Console a child for his/her complaints Share moral stories on bullying. Teacher: Discuss things/ practices in the surrounding that are harmful to a childlike electric pole, electric sockets, stream, ponds, touching hot things, touching/playing with medicine/sharp things (knife, blade etc.), crossing the road carelessly and taking food from strangers or go with them. Reinforce the understanding of a child to avoid harm by showing pictures/videos or demonstrate a role play/drill 	 Avoid making noise in the class/school Child: ♦ Turns off tap after washing hands Child: ♦ Demonstrates well-behaved attitude towards class fellows Child: ♦ Describes at least 03 harmful things from his/her environment ♦ Demonstrates passing sharp objects safely to others ♦ Avoids touching electric sockets in the class/school/home
	♦ Guide a child how to pass sharp objects to others safely.	
	Sub domain: Effective use of technol	ogy
effectively.	gical tools commonly available in his/her envir	
Standards	Learning activities	Indicators
A child will be able to name parts of the computer	 Teacher: ♦ Arrange computer in classroom and introduce different parts of computer like monitor, keyboards, mouse, CPU 	Child:

	classroom.	
Use computer at classroom and home	 Teacher: ♦ Demonstrate how to start and shut down the computer. ♦ Involve a child practically and make them practice how to start and shut down the computer. ♦ Encourage children to make different shapes and colour them with the help of tool bar in "paint "program. ♦ Guide children to play videos/games on the computer. ♦ Guide and encourage children to browse and download on internet like educational videos (stories, poems, games etc.) 	 Child: ◆ Starts and shut down computer properly ◆ Demonstrates making at least 03 different shapes with the help of tool bar ◆ Demonstrates browsing 02 kinds of educational websites on the internet
Adapt safety measures in using computers	 Teacher: ♦ Give information and guide children about appropriate use of computer at class/home like use of screen protector, sitting at appropriate distance from the screen, keep appropriate brightness and take breaks. ♦ Motivate children to use computer for maximum one hour a day in the supervision of teacher/parents. ♦ Reinforce understanding of a child about harmful effects of computer on eyes and brain ♦ Guide a child to avoid use of computer with wet hands, bare foot, connecting 	 Child: ◆ Describes 02 harmful effects of the use of computer ◆ Follows at least 04 safety measures while using computer
Use electronic devices in classroom and home	 wires, switches, ports etc. Teacher: ♦ Give information and guide children about appropriate use of electronic toys, cell phone etc. ♦ Motivates children to use electronic devices for maximum one hour a day ♦ Arrange activities for a child to improve his/her skills to use electronic devices properly e.g. use of cell phone/tablet. ♦ Guide a child to avoid using electronic devices with wet hands, bare foot and during charging etc. ♦ Reinforce understanding of a child about harmful effects of electronic devices on eyes, skin and brain. ♦ Follow the rules by him/herself as a role model. 	 Child: ◆ Uses at least 02 electronic devices properly ◆ Describes 02 harmful effects of the use of electronic devices ◆ Follows 02 safety measures while using electronic devices

	Sub domain: Logical Thinking	
subtraction, rec ♦ Child will disti	onstrate knowledge and understanding of count cognises symbol of addition, subtraction and bas nguish and classify objects based on their attrib clop the concept of measurement, time and date	sic geometrical shapes. utes.
Standards	Learning activities	Indicators
Demonstrate knowledge of counting objects	 Teacher: ◆ Facilitate the children for counting different things/objects by arranging group activities in the class. ◆ Group activity: Divide children into groups, distribute anything/material and ask them to count. ◆ Reinforce the concept of counting different things from the environment. 	Child:
Recognize numbers from 1-20	 Teacher: ♦ Organize activities to facilitate children to recognize the numbers from 1 to 20 in a sequence. ♦ Use sandpaper numbers and red rods to teach the symbols for the numbers, the qualities of each number, learn their respective names and memorize the sequence. ♦ Show number flashcards and facilitate the children to recognize. ♦ Group activity: divide things among children and ask them to label numbers in groups accordingly. ♦ Provide number tracing sheets/notebook 	Child:
Correlate numbers and objects (1-20)	 Teacher: ♦ Reinforce children concept through matching numbers with objects/pictures in class like books, pencils, erasers etc. ♦ Provide buttons/pebbles and eggs trays/ice cube trays with numbers written inside and ask children to put buttons/pebbles in the tray accordingly. ♦ Matching game: engage children in matching numbers with the given pictures. 	Child:
Understand the concept of zero (0)	 Teacher: Arrange group activities to understand the concept of zero by giving two empty boxes or bottles and ask children to put stone in one box/bottle and keep the other one empty. After that ask children about the numbers of stone in each bottle/box. The child will tell that there is one stone in one box. Then the teacher shows the empty box/bottle and asks a child what is inside? The child will tell 	Child:

	 there is nothing inside, so the teacher will clear the concept to the child that "nothing" means zero. ♦ Provide orange trees worksheet and ask the child to write numbers against each tree by counting oranges. The child will write 0 under the trees that have no oranges. 	
Understand the concept of addition	 Teacher: Arrange activities to help children understand the concept of simple addition e.g. by adding objects Reinforce the concept "addition is the process of making sum of two or more things/objects". 	 Child: ◆ Describes that addition is the process of making sum of things/objects
Know the symbol of addition	 Teacher: ✦ Helps children to recognize the symbol of addition (→). ✦ Reinforce the concept to the child to learn that "symbol of addition" denotes process of addition things/objects. ✦ Display the symbol of addition and addition flashcards in the classroom and repeatedly show till children understand the symbol and concept fully. 	 Child: ♦ Recognises the symbol of addition ♦ Tells how to write addition (→) symbol.
Learn the process of addition	 Teacher: ♦ Provide children addition worksheets ♦ Reinforce the concept during outdoor activity 	Child:
Understand the concept of subtraction	 Teacher: Arrange activities to help children to understand the concept of simple subtraction e.g. by subtracting objects from each other. Reinforce the concept that subtraction is the process of deducting things/objects from another things/objects or it is the process of taking one number or amount away from another. 	Child: ◆ Describes that subtraction is taking one number or amount away from another
Know the symbol of subtraction	 Teacher: Arrange activities of subtraction and help the children to recognize the symbol of subtraction Reinforce the concept to the child to learn that "symbol of subtraction" denotes process of subtracting things/objects from other things/objects 	 Child: ♦ Knows the symbol of subtraction ♦ Tells how to write subtraction (-) symbol
Learn the process of subtraction	Teacher:	 Child: ♦ Subtracts without carrying and within 9 ♦ Subtracts at least 02 numbers on worksheet
Make simple geometrical shapes	Teacher: ♦ Guide children to make simple	Child:

Learn to complete objects/things pattern	 geometrical shapes through objects/things from the immediate environment. ♦ Encourage children to make simple geometrical shapes through objects/things from the immediate environment by themselves. Teacher: ♦ Guide the children to demonstrate understanding of patterns of objects/things. ♦ Organize group activities and encourage children to complete patterns of objects/things e.g. drawing the next object/s in a pattern. 	geometrical shapes through objects/things from the immediate environment Child:
	Sub domain: Critical Thinking & problem	n solving
weight and texts	nstrate an understanding of different attributes are. ify objects based on one or two attributes and a	
Standards	Learning activities	Indicators
Group objects together according to their colour	 Teacher: ♦ Reinforce the understanding of children to group objects of the same colour though activities like mixing different seeds, grains, red beans, white beans etc. and give task to sort out according to their colour. ♦ Collect and mix different objects like threads, flowers, seeds in daily life, ask children to separate them based on colour. 	Child:
Recognize and differentiate basic geometrical shapes (circle, rectangle, square and triangle).	 Teacher: ♦ Introduce basic shapes like circle, rectangle, square and triangle and relate them to daily life material such as, book, bangles, biscuits, sandwich, widow, door etc. ♦ Provide environment where a child sees and recognizes the shapes of things/objects. ♦ Arranges group activities like ask a child to cut shapes with scissors and paste on the given paper. 	Child:
Learn the concept of height and differentiate between comparative degrees.	 Teacher: ♦ Provide opportunities to the children to understand the concept of height and its comparative degrees e.g. for the concept of tall and short show different objects in the surrounding environment. ♦ Arrange group activities to differentiate things based on height. ♦ Arrange group of activities to 	 Child: ◆ Demonstrates the concept of height. ◆ Recognizes tall and short objects in daily life.

	 differentiate things based on degrees of height e.g. show trees/plants; make different heights children stand in front of the class etc. ♦ Take children out of the class, ask them to observe trees, plants, buildings, electric poles and give them the concept of tall and short with its comparative degrees. 	
Learn the concept of	Teacher:	Child:
length and differentiate between	Provide opportunities to the children to understand the concept of length and its	 ♦ Knows the concept of length.
its comparative	comparative degrees.	 Recognizes long and short
degrees	♦ Arrange group activities by taking	object/things in daily life.
	few sticks/pencils/or ropes of different	
	length, distribute among children and	
	ask them which one is long and short etc. \wedge	
	 ♦ Arrange activities outside the classroom. Make the children play long jump and 	
	measure the longest jump with rope.	
Learn the concept of	Teacher:	Child:
width (thin and tick)	\diamond Provide opportunities to the children to	\diamond Demonstrates the concept
and differentiate	understand the concept of width of	of thin and thick. ♦ Uses at least 02
between its comparative degrees.	different material/things in the classroom such as, book and note book,	comparative degrees
comparative degrees.	pen and pencil, paper and cardboard etc.	(thin, thick) of the
	♦ Arrange group activity e.g. distribute	objects/things
	variety of materials like stick, book, box,	
	pen, pencil, paper etc. among the	
	children and ask them which things are thin and thick.	
	 ♦ Arrange group activities to clarify the 	
	concept (thick, thicker and thickest,	
	Thin, thinner and thinnest) of things.	

Language Development

It refers to several sub systems that have to do with sounds, meaning overall structure and everyday use. Children have inborn tendency to learn languages spoken in surrounded environment so to express their thoughts, views and feelings. Therefore, quality environment is crucial to help the child in learning process and improve academic skills. This domain is divided into mentioned sub domains:

- ♦ Listening
- \diamond Speaking
- ♦ Literacy Skills-Reading, Writing

Age 3-4

Sub – Domain: Listening skills

Competency

Child will listen to the stories, poems, respond appropriately and recognize different sounds in the environment.

Standards	Learning activities	Indicators
Listen attentively and with curiosity to the sounds	 Teacher: ♦ Read stories with pauses and sounds according to the characters. ♦ Sing phonic song "A A-ants on my arm" 	 Child: ◆ Listens attentively and repeats appropriately after the teacher.
Recognises different sounds from the surroundings	 Teacher: ♦ Make them recognize sounds of vehicles, animals, birds from the surrounding ♦ Play sounds audio and ask the children to guess the animal/bird. 	Child: ◆ Recognizes 03 sounds from the surrounding

Sub – Domain: Speaking

Competency

Child will articulate letters, words, and sentences with correct pronunciation.

Standards	Learning activities	Indicators
Share experiences verbally with peers, teachers and elders	 Teacher: ♦ Create a friendly environment where a child can speak freely ♦ Arrange discussions in circle time on an event/topic, festival, friend, picture or things around. ♦ Encourage children to share his/her personal experiences, likes/dislikes ♦ Arrange a trip to any tuck shop, where students may buy things of their choice and then share their experiences. 	Child: ◆ Engages in simple back-forth discussion with peers, teachers and elders
	 In large circle engage children in conversation regarding any special 	

Introduce self and siblings	 events/celebrations and encourage them to talk about their daily routine (previous day class and home activities) and listen to each other Listen to the children attentively and wait for them to complete what they are saying Ask children to share stories or cartoon character they like the most. Teacher: Help the children to introduce self and siblings. Provide opportunities to the children to talk about their family members. 	Child:
Competency Child will differentiate bett and "Alif to Zshe" in Urdu	Sub-Domain: Reading ween English and Urdu alphabets as well a	as read from "a to m" in English
Standard	Learning activities	Indicators
Exhibit pre-reading skills	 Teacher: ◆ Enrich library corner with different pictorial and one line story books ◆ Display alphabets (Urdu, English) in the classroom. ◆ Design and decorate print rich environment. ◆ Recite Naat ◆ Sing National songs. ◆ Recite poems ◆ Guide children how to handle book/notebook 	Child:
1	1	1

Recognize English alphabets	 Teacher: → Display chart/flashcards of English alphabets in the class. → Use flashcards /boards/paper/blocks (if available) to help children to recognize English alphabets 	Child:
Read Urdu alphabets from Alif to Zshe with correct sounds	 Teacher: Arrange activities/drill that helps a child to read Urdu alphabets Alif to Zshe with correct sounds. 	Child:
Read English alphabets from "a to m" with correct sounds	Teacher:	 Child: ♦ Reads English alphabets from "a to m" with correct sounds
	Sub-Domain: Writing	
Competency Child will make different 1	ines; scribble the alphabets and numbers t	to enhance writing skills.
Standard	Learning activities	Indicators
Exhibit pre-writing skills	 Teacher: ♦ Use sand tray ♦ Engage children in coloring activitie ♦ Provide children with scissors and newspaper and ask the children to cu picture. ♦ Provide children shoe lace and beads ask them to pour beads in the shoe la 	ut and
Trace different strokes and patterns to develop pre-writing skills	 Teacher: ◆ Involve children in group activities t support pre-writing skills e.g. tracing different strokes with fingers such as curve, straight line, circle, zigzag, in tray of sand, soil, flour/pulses, in the etc. ◆ Help children in tracing different patterns in correct formation on a pa with the help of pencil or colour. 	Child: co

Sub – Domain: Listening skills

Competency Child will listen to the stories, poems, respond appropriately and recognize different sounds in the environment.

Standards	Learning activities	Indicators
A child will be	Teacher:	Child:
able to listen	\diamond Speak with clear pronunciation and	\diamond Listens attentively
attentively and	appropriate tone with pauses	\diamond Follows instructions
respond	\diamond Encourage children to repeat what the	♦ Recognizes different
appropriately	teacher narrates	sounds
	 Organize activities like storytelling-, Naat, Hamd, poems/rhymes through which a child practices listening skills Ask questions in between and afterwards to observe how attentively a child is listening Organize discussion and ask questions on different topics things around, likes and dislikes, my pet, my home etc. Read aloud jumbled words and ask children to repeat in the same sequence. Give simple instructions and observe the children response. Point out thing's child sees and hear, explain and share the names. Expose children to different sounds in his/her environment. Encourage children to guess the theme and characters of a story by showing cover/pictures. Make role play and encourage children to ask questions for clarity Tell the title of the story and encourage children to narrate Be role model and pay attention to what a child communicates. 	 Follows and respond to instructions and questions critically and with logic
Respond to	Teacher:	Child:
poems, rhymes and songs actively and with interest	 ✓ Involve children in singing age appropriate poems, rhymes and songs with appropriate tone, actions and expressions. ✓ Sings poems, rhymes and songs using different play cards/masks etc. ✓ Encourage children to sing poems, rhymes and songs of his/her choice. 	 Sings poems rhymes and songs with appropriate tone, actions and expressions
Recognize and	Teacher:	Child:
differentiate	\diamond Provide indoor and outdoor opportunities	\diamond Differentiates sounds in
and on on one of the		
between sounds in	to help children listen and differentiate	the environment

$\begin{vmatrix} & s \\ & d \\ & \diamond & M \\ & (1) \end{vmatrix}$	ncourage children to make different ounds of birds/animals and ask to istinguish lake a child understand different tones low or high pitches) of material in the nvironment e.g. table, door, window etc.	pleasant sound and noise
	Sub –Domain: Speaking	
	, words, and sentences with correct pronut of immediate and personal interest.	nciation and make conversation
Standards	Learning activities	Indicators
Pronounce correctly	 Teacher: ◆ Encourage children to articulate letters, speak simple words and sentences with correct pronunciation. ◆ Arrange language drills in a group where each child articulate different letters and speak new words like cat, ball etc. ◆ Involve children to describe any given picture or event in simple language with correct pronunciation. 	 Child: ◆ Pronounces letters correctly. ◆ Speaks word and sentences with correct pronunciation
Understand and communicate in language other than mother tongue (Urdu, English)	 Teacher: ♦ Demonstrate and encourage children to use simple language other than mother tongue in the classroom ♦ Create conducive and friendly learning environment by using simple language for interaction ♦ Encourage children to respond in language other than mother language ♦ Arrange simple group discussions in language other than mother language on different topics ♦ Organize activities to encourage children to communicate in language other than mother tongue such as role-play, picture description, presentation etc. ♦ Give simple instructions in Urdu/English 	Child:
Use simple English words and phrases for communication	 Teacher: ♦ Give instructions in English (in the beginning the teacher will give the instructions in Urdu and will repeat in English) ♦ Read stories and share unknown words meaning with the children 	 Child: ♦ Uses simple words in daily conversation with confidence and understanding

Use new vocabulary in conversation (Urdu, English)	 ♦ Encourage the children to express basic needs using common words or phrases in English such as "May I go to drink water" "May I take colors from Art corner" etc. Teacher: ♦ Introduce new words through different activities like showing flash cards, pictures and objects from the immediate environment ♦ Involve children in vocabulary games. ♦ Arrange activities for introducing and practicing new words on daily basis. 	Child:
Exhibit self-confidence while speaking.	 Teacher: ◇ Introduce activities which enhance speaking skills such as ask children to share about their routine, favorite sport/game, cartoon etc. ◇ Provide opportunity to each child to speak in front of the class. ◇ Encourage group discussions and dialogues on daily life topics. ◇ Arrange role plays ◇ Engage children in Assembly procedures and make them present general knowledge, golden words, sing national songs etc. ◇ Help children to improve their communication skills like making eye contact, gestures and postures. ◇ Appreciate and praise children discussion positively 	Child: ◆ Uses gestures and postures properly while speaking/talking
	Sub-Domain: Reading	
Competency Child will recognize famili	ar words in simple text and understand ho	ow books are organized
Standard	Learning activities	Indicators
Know that Urdu is read from right to left	 Teacher: ♦ Guide children that Urdu is read from right to left. ♦ Arrange reading activities for a child that reinforces him/her in reading letters, words and sentences of Urdu in correct sequence. 	Child:
Know that English is read from left to right	 Teacher: ♦ Guide children that English is read from right to left. 	Child:

	♦ Arrange reading activities for children that reinforce reading	
	letters, words and sentences of	
	· ·	
Decemine Lindy	English in correct sequence. Teacher:	Child:
Recognize Urdu		
alphabets	Display chart/flashcards of Urdu	♦ Recognizes Urdu
	alphabets in the class. ♦ Use flashcards	alphabets.
	/boards/paper/blocks (if available) to help children to recognize Urdu	
	alphabets	
Recognize English	Teacher:	Child:
alphabets	 Display chart/flashcards of English 	♦ Recognizes English
uphuoets	alphabets in the class.	alphabets.
	\diamond Use flashcards	uipilieous.
	/boards/paper/blocks (if available)	
	to help children to recognize	
	English alphabets	
Read Urdu alphabets with		Child:
correct sounds	\diamond Arrange activities/drill that helps a	♦ Reads Urdu alphabets
	child to read Urdu alphabets with	with correct sounds
	correct sounds.	
Read English alphabets	Teacher:	Child:
with correct sounds	\diamond Arrange activities/drill that helps a	\diamond Reads English alphabets
	child to read English alphabets with	with correct sounds
	correct sounds	
Recognize familiar words	Teacher:	Child:
in simple text	\diamond Arrange activities in Urdu and	Recognizes familiar words
	English that makes children	in simple text both in
	recognize familiar words in simple	Urdu/English.
	texts e.g. ask a child to underline the familiar words in a simple	
	sentence/s.	
	Sentence/S.	
	Sub-Domain: Writing	
Competency		
•	, simple words, name correctly and recogni	ize similar words in a simple
text.		1
Standard Write Urdu and English	T	-
write Urall and English	Learning activities	Indicators
-	Teacher:	Indicators Child:
alphabets.	Teacher: ♦ Arrange activities to facilitate childre	Indicators Child: on to \diamond Writes Urdu and
-	 Teacher: ♦ Arrange activities to facilitate childre write Urdu and English alphabets 	Indicators Child: en to
-	 Teacher: ♦ Arrange activities to facilitate childre write Urdu and English alphabets properly like asking a child to trace 	Indicators Child: on to \diamond Writes Urdu and
-	 Teacher: ♦ Arrange activities to facilitate childre write Urdu and English alphabets properly like asking a child to trace letters in sand tray, soil, flour, trace 	Indicators Child: en to
-	 Teacher: ♦ Arrange activities to facilitate childre write Urdu and English alphabets properly like asking a child to trace letters in sand tray, soil, flour, trace letters on dotted lines in the right 	Indicators Child: en to
alphabets.	 Teacher: ♦ Arrange activities to facilitate childre write Urdu and English alphabets properly like asking a child to trace letters in sand tray, soil, flour, trace letters on dotted lines in the right direction 	Indicators Child: en to ♦ Writes Urdu and English alphabets in correct formation.
alphabets. Write his/her own name	 Teacher: ♦ Arrange activities to facilitate childre write Urdu and English alphabets properly like asking a child to trace letters in sand tray, soil, flour, trace letters on dotted lines in the right direction 	Indicators Child: en to ♦ Writes Urdu and English alphabets in correct formation. Child: Child:
alphabets.	 Teacher: ♦ Arrange activities to facilitate childre write Urdu and English alphabets properly like asking a child to trace letters in sand tray, soil, flour, trace letters on dotted lines in the right direction Teacher: ♦ Facilitate children to write his/her na 	Indicators Child: en to
alphabets. Write his/her own name	 Teacher: ♦ Arrange activities to facilitate childre write Urdu and English alphabets properly like asking a child to trace letters in sand tray, soil, flour, trace letters on dotted lines in the right direction 	Indicators Child: ← Writes Urdu and English alphabets in correct formation. Child: ← Writes his/her name in Urdu and English
alphabets. Write his/her own name	 Teacher: ♦ Arrange activities to facilitate childre write Urdu and English alphabets properly like asking a child to trace letters in sand tray, soil, flour, trace letters on dotted lines in the right direction Teacher: ♦ Facilitate children to write his/her na in Urdu and English. 	Indicators Child: ← Writes Urdu and English alphabets in correct formation. Child: ← Writes his/her name in Urdu and English
alphabets. Write his/her own name	 Teacher: ♦ Arrange activities to facilitate childre write Urdu and English alphabets properly like asking a child to trace letters in sand tray, soil, flour, trace letters on dotted lines in the right direction Teacher: ♦ Facilitate children to write his/her na in Urdu and English. ♦ Arrange activities for reinforcing a children to write his/her na children to write his/her	Indicators Child: \diamond Writes Urdu and English alphabets in correct formation. \leftarrow
alphabets. Write his/her own name	 Teacher: ♦ Arrange activities to facilitate childre write Urdu and English alphabets properly like asking a child to trace letters in sand tray, soil, flour, trace letters on dotted lines in the right direction Teacher: ♦ Facilitate children to write his/her na in Urdu and English. ♦ Arrange activities for reinforcing a c to write his/her name in Urdu and 	Indicators Child: en to ♦ Writes Urdu and English alphabets in correct formation. Child: eme Child: in Urdu and English hild correctly.
alphabets. Write his/her own name	 Teacher: ♦ Arrange activities to facilitate childre write Urdu and English alphabets properly like asking a child to trace letters in sand tray, soil, flour, trace letters on dotted lines in the right direction Teacher: ♦ Facilitate children to write his/her na in Urdu and English. ♦ Arrange activities for reinforcing a c to write his/her name in Urdu and 	Indicators Child: \diamond Writes Urdu and English alphabets in correct formation. \leftarrow

	 ♦ Motivate children to write his/her name in Urdu and English with letter cards, trace in sand, write on board /paper etc. 	
Write simple words	 Teacher: ◆ Facilitate children to write simple words like "cat, ball, bat, doll etc. in English and "Aam, Baba, Anaar etc. in Urdu e.g. by providing letter cards of simple words and ask a child to arrange these letters to make simple words 	Child:

Note: Children with special needs

Research illustrates that children with learning disability see, hear and understand things in a different way. Resultantly, face problems and troubles learning new knowledge, skills and its implementation. However, majority of the children with learning disabilities are smart like other children and can show progress with proper guidance, patience and support. Major learning disabilities are as follow:

Dyslexia – Difficulty with reading

Problems reading, writing, spelling, speaking

Dyscalculia – Difficulty with mathematics

Problems doing math problems, understanding time, using money

Dysgraphia – Difficulty with writing

Problems with handwriting, spelling, organizing ideas

Dyspraxia – Difficulty with fine motor skills

Problems with hand-eye coordination, balance, manual dexterity

Dysphasia/Aphasia – Difficulty with language

Problems understanding spoken language, poor reading comprehension

Auditory Processing Disorder – Difficulty hearing differences between sounds

Problems with reading, comprehension, language

Visual Processing Disorder – Difficulty interpreting visual information

Problems with reading, math, maps, charts, symbols, picture

(For further detail please see annexure I)

Teacher should create conducive and inclusive learning environment, engage children in tasks/activities that develop their interest, provide hands-on experience and extra time and support properly to help the children stay on track and complete the given activity/task appropriately.

Psychosocial Development

It refers to all the behavioural and attitudinal changes occur in a child. This domain focuses feelings, cooperation, relationship between their culture, with people, the environment, acceptance, sense of security; self-esteem, sense of responsibility, identity, self-confidence etc. It further builds up the capacity of a child to learn and develop believes, sense of respect, sensitive towards once and other rights, develop honesty, sense of responsibility, accept and appreciate diversity. Moreover, helps a child to control emotions and interact positively with other people. The domain has further been divided into below sub domains:

- ♦ Personality Development
- ♦ Social Development
- ♦ Emotional Development
- ♦ Cultural Development
- ♦ Moral Development
- ♦ Spiritual Development

Age 3-4

Sub Domain: Personality Development

Competency

- Child will develop and understand his/her likes/dislikes, strengths, emotions and self-grooming
- ♦ Child will demonstrate a sense of care for self and others in class, school and home

Standards	I correction to the sense of care for self and others in cla	Indicator
Talk about their like	Learning Activities	Child:
and dislike confidently	 ◇ In circle time ask the children question about their likes and dislike regarding color, cartoon, toys, places etc. ◇ In lunch time encourage the children to talk about their favorite food and discuss the importance of eating different healthy food. 	 ♦ Shares like and dislike openly with peers, teacher and adults at home confidently
Show positive self-concept	 Teacher: Call children with their name Play name games and sing poems. Appreciate and praise children work Show positive gesture while they present or discuss something Encourage them to work in peers and groups Wait till children complete their work with patience and smile on face. Give equal attention to all Encourage and praise children for miner positive actions Use praising words such as good, excellent, bravo, that's great etc. and tap on their shoulders Avoid using negative words/rough language such as dull, dumb, lazy, you cannot do, it is difficult for you etc. 	Child:

Manage small tasks leading to self-reliance	Teacher:	 Child: ♦ Laces up his/her shoes independently. ♦ Keeps his/her school bag tidily.
	Sub Domain: Social Developme	ent
Competency Child will share and we	ork in collaboration with their peers and family	v members
Standards	Learning Activities	Indicator
Build positive relationship with peers, teachers and adults	 Teacher: Arrange activities and engage children in pair and group work Respond to the children with positive manner Develop positive bonding with children so they can freely share their problems and needs. Guide children to show respect to the 	 Child: ◆ Shares personal material with peers ◆ Shows respect for teacher, elders and peers
Move and sit in the	 ♦ Guide enhalten to show respect to the teacher, elders and peers. ♦ Develop sharing attitude and motivate children to share stationary, toys, lunch with friends. ♦ Share moral stories on caring attitude. 	Child:
available spaces without disturbing teachers, peers and objects	 ♦ Recite poems that involve movement like "I am flying, I am flying, I am flying up and down now this way now that way I turn round and round" ♦ Play games such as move & freeze ♦ Encourage children to walk behind the large group and not in between ♦ Read stories and tell children not to push each other for movements rather ask for space. 	 ♦ Moves and sits without disturbing others.
	Sub Demains Emotional Develop	
♦ Child will demo	Sub Domain: Emotional Develop e and work in collaboration with their peers, te onstrate a sense of care for self and others in cl	achers, school staff and family. ass, school and home.
Standards	Learning Activities	Indicator
Express his/her emotion	 Teacher: ◇ In concept time encourage children to talk about the event that make him/her happy, sad, worried and surprised. ◇ Display different emotions picture in the class and ask the children to talk about such emotions they experienced. ◇ Read stories that talks about different emotions and help them distinguish. 	Child:

	 ♦ Acknowledge positive emotions ♦ Encourage children to express their emotions. 	
	 Demonstrate sympathetic behavior towards children as a role model and encourage them to do the same. 	
	 Take children mistakes as learning opportunity and respond positively. 	
Regulate his/her emotions	 Teacher: Share stories on different emotions and its impact and generate discussion to help the children realize and regulate their emotions. Praise and appreciate positive emotions and encourage other children as well Pay attention to the changes in the mood and provide timely support in conducive and friendly environment Consult parent/sibling/caretaker to know the reasons behind changes of mood negatively and find the way mutually. Create a friendly environment. 	Child:
	♦ Avoid negative behavior.	
Compotoncy	Sub Domain: Moral Developm	lent
Competency Child will be able to ha	we the sense of respecting others, kindness and	d show positive attitude.
Standards	Learning Activities	Indicator
Show respect for peers, family member and teachers	 Teacher: ♦ Share stories on respecting others. ♦ Show respect to the views, opinion and needs of the child ♦ During conflict respect and listen to the views of both children and help & guide them accordingly. ♦ Develop "respecting others" a classroom norm and reinforce when needed 	 Child: ♦ Interact respectfully with peers, family member and teachers
	 Appreciate children while sharing things and food with each other. 	

Do not take things without permission	Teacher:	Child:
	from management, fellow teacher and children with permission such as,	
	 Bilal (student) can I use your scale please or Ms. Amina (another teacher) may I have your whiteboard marker please etc. ♦ Read stories with a message "borrowing things without permission is a bad habit". 	
	 ♦ Praise children who borrow things with permission and give back. 	
	♦ Do not point out, scowl and shout on children rather council separately.	
Greet peers, teachers, elders and family members	 Teacher: ♦ Demonstrate and greet when someone enter in the class or cross. 	Child:
	 In concept time introduce different types of greetings and organize a role play for reinforcement. 	♦ Uses at least 03 greeting words.
	\diamond Display greeting words in the class	
	Share Islamic stories to help the children know how our Holy prophet (peace be upon him) greet known and unknown people.	
	 ♦ Explain the meaning of Assalamualaikum and Waalaikumusalam During circle time involve children in greeting like Assalam-o- Alaikum, shaking hands, etc. 	
	 ♦ Share religious and other stories containing moral values to further reinforce. 	
	Sub Theme: Spiritual Developm	ent
	ware of their own religion basic values and prac ble to have the sense of respecting others, show	etices.
Standards	Standards	Standards
Know that ALLAH is the Sole Creator	 Teacher: ♦ Dua (kisna bnaya duniako, Allah tera shukria or thank you God for the world 	Child:

	 so sweet etc.) ☆ In concept time teacher will share the following qualities of Allah Almighty to the children: Allah is one Allah created all of us Allah is every where We pray only to Allah ☆ Poem "Ali Gaya pahad pa" 	
Recite Bismillah before starting their	Teacher: ♦ Lunch time ask the children to start their	Child: Recites Bismillah before starting
meals.	meals by reciting Bismillah	his/her meals.
	♦ Encourage children to start their work by reciting Bismillah	
	\diamond Demonstrate as a role model	
Recite Alhamdulellah	Teacher:	Child:
after taking their meals	♦ Lunch time ask the children to say Alhamdulellah after taking meals.	Recites Alhamdulellah after taking meals.
	♦ Demonstrate as a role model	

Sub Domain: Personality Development		
 Competency ♦ Child will develop and understand his/her likes/dislikes, strengths, emotions and self-grooming ♦ Child will demonstrate a sense of care for self and others in class, school and home 		
Standards	Learning Activities	Indicator
Express their like/dislike with confidence	 Teacher: ♦ Initiate discussion about children likes and dislikes regarding food, clothing, colors, toys, favorite cartoon, animals, friends etc. ♦ Generate discussion on different occasions when they feel happy, sad, loved, angry and excited. ♦ Ask the children to draw and color their favorite toy, profession, cartoon, animal etc. 	Child:
	(Teacher may use WHY and HOW type of questions to encourage children talk about their likes and dislikes etc.)	
Exhibit self-control and self-awareness	 Teacher: Share stories to help children understand everyone has similarities and differences Ask question such as, share an experience where you helped other" "how do you feel at that time" etc. Ask the children to identify what he/she needs to do to complete the given task and build accordingly. Guide children about the importance of time and demonstrate as a role model Share stories such as do dost, red riding hood, snow white or any local stories to help children realize how their behavior affects others. Reinforce classroom norms to help children develop self-control Play control games such as musical chairs, Simon says, statue etc. 	 Child: ♦ Waits for his/her turn ♦ Stands quietly in an assembly queue ♦ Follows classroom rules
Manage small tasks	Teacher:	Child:

leading to self-reliance	 ♦ Design activities focusing exercises for practical life e.g. tie shoe laces, comb hair, zip up their pant, washing hands, serving lunch etc. ♦ Arrange competition 	 ♦ Keeps books and copies properly ♦ Washes hands before and after lunch independently ♦ Eats lunch independently and keep lunchbox in the bag
Develop positive personality	 Teacher: ♦ Share the qualities of each child with excitement. ♦ Communicate with children with respect and positive gesture. ♦ Call children with their names. ♦ Treat children mistakes as a learning experience and guide positively. ♦ Encourage children and appreciate their work. ♦ Attentively listen to each child and solve their problems accordingly. ♦ Praise children in group work, discussion and after presentation. ♦ Give star and happy faces on children notebook. 	Child:
Take care of his/her belongings	 Teacher: ♦ Encourage children to put and take out his/her belongings, colors, notebook, and lunch box etc. in and out of his/her bag. ♦ Share different stories to further emphasize upon taking care of his/her belongings and not to waste paper, pencil, eraser etc. ♦ Talk about the importance of different material and its usage ♦ Sing poem that emphasis the importance of taking care of their belonging/ things 	 Child: ◆ Takes care of his/her belongings ◆ Does not spoil notebook, text books and toys etc.
Collaborate with their pairs, teachers, and family members	 Teacher: Provide play dough/blocks in groups and ask children to develop a house/ utensil/toys etc. Place color pencils in the center and ask the children to color the given activity sheet Encourage the children to set the learning corners (Goshas) after Review Time Encourage the children to help their mother in daily house chores 	 Child: ♦ Work effectively in team work ♦ Helps class fellows and teacher in making the learning corners (Goshas) neat and clean

Introduce him/herself and talk about family members	 Teacher: On first day of the class, teacher will ask the children to share their name and father name. Ask the children to talk about their family members and how they help him/her in learning process. Ask children to prepare a family tree and generate discussion to help the children identify each family member role in managing the day to day home activities and chores. 	family member and talk about their qualities confidently
	Sub Domain: Social Development	t
Competency	•	
Child will share and we Standards	ork in collaboration with their peers and family	
Explore the concept	Learning Activities Teacher:	Indicator Child:
of sharing is caring	 ♦ Develop a Daily Routine Plan (Lesson Plan) on "Sharing is Caring" ♦ Share the story of caring for others and sharing is caring with Socratic approach (questioning) to help the children guess the story and reflect on the effect of caring and uncaring attitude and the feelings of others. ♦ Corner time: ensure that children are sharing learning areas material happily with each other's specially children with special needs and are deeply involved in the activities. ♦ Share Islamic events and moral stories of care and sharing. 	 ♦ Shares his/her pen, pencil and lunch with fellows and friend. ♦ Helps his/her fellows in need/ people with special needs.
Make prediction in the story regarding caring attitude	 Teacher: 	 Child: ◆ Suggest moral of the story ◆ Identify caring attitude
Cooperate with their peers, teachers and family members	 Teacher: ♦ Group work: during coloring time ensure that children are cooperating with each other and are sharing colors etc. ♦ Poem: recite bits of papers lying on the floor and encourage the children to place the material on their place and clean the classroom together. ♦ Snack time: ensure that children are 	Child:

Sensitive to peers, family members, neighbors and people with special needs Respect teachers, family members and follow their instructions	 sharing lunch with their peers. Game time: discuss the rules and encourage the children to follow. Stories (Munny ki shararat, Aslam ki kahani, or any other local story to teach the concept of cooperation with peers and family members etc. Teacher: Share story and generate discussion to help children understand the feelings and problems of others especially children with special needs. Ask children to help their elders' in-house chores and share their experiences in the class. Role-play (Family, Hospital, school) Teacher will develop script to help the children understand the concept of help and care. Teacher: Develop positive bonding with children Share stories to help the children understand the importance of respect for elders, fellows and friends Reinforce classroom norms to help children develop patience During play time give clear instructions for play and encourage children to follow Share moral stories to help the children understand the importance of respect for others and its role in living a healthy and happy life. 	Child:
	Sub Domain: Emotional Developme	ent
family.	and work in collaboration with their peers, te	achers, school staff and
Standards	Learning Activities	Indicator
Explore the reasons	Teacher:	Child:
of different	♦ Generate discussion on different	\diamond Shows affection to
emotions and	occasions when they feel happy, sad,	familiar peers and adults
moods	loved, angry and excited with reason. \triangle Take round during corner time to	
	 Take round during corner time to observe the children activities and deal with the conflict arose during play with patience and positive reinforcement. Share story, poem or do a role play to help children explore about the action 	

Take care and respect the feelings and views of others	 or activities they like/dislike ♦ Ask the children to draw any situation they experienced that they like/dislike and will generate discussion accordingly. Teacher: ♦ Tell stories or sing poem regarding respect the feelings of others. ♦ Organize and celebrate children birthday. ♦ Tell/read a story or poem about people of various culture and people with 	Child:
Manage his/her emotions in different situations/conflict arose	 special needs. Teacher: ♦ Show different emotions pictorial card and ask the children to share when they develop such emotions and why? ♦ Talk about the effect of different emotions and encourage the children to manage/handle emotions in different situation. ♦ Talk to children with behavioral problem after school to know the reasons of such reaction and guide accordingly. ♦ Consult parents to know the history and understand the case and suggest remedial measures. 	Child:
	Sub Domain: Cultural Developme	ent
Competency Child will discover abo	out his/her own culture and that of others, acce	nt and appreciate the diversity
Standards	Learning Activities	Indicator
Explore about the cultural aspect of their life such as clothing, life style, food, tradition etc.	 Teacher: ◆ Invite any parent/grandparent to the school to tell a story or share their childhood life with children. ◆ In concept time encourage the children to share about traditional food, cultural gatherings, dresses they wear etc. 	 Child:
Play and enjoy local games	 Teacher: ◆ Play different local games such as: Rasa Kashi Petu Garam Aik Larki Bagh mey bethi rourehi the Kokla chapaki jumerat aye hain ChargiChargi takhta gider daralu any other local games. 	Child:
Explore cultures of five provinces in Pakistan	 Teacher: ♦ Use flashcard to show different cultures within Pakistan and motivate children to respect different cultures. 	 Child: ◆ Talks about 03 cultural dresses ◆ Name 03 languages

	 ♦ Read story about different culture people living in Pakistan and the spoken languages. ♦ Show video and generate discussion for clarity. ♦ Arrange tableau on cultures of five provinces. ♦ Share general knowledge about the local games, dresses, food, folk dances ata 	 spoken in Pakistan ◇ Name 03 local dishes ◇ Name 03 local games ◇ Shows respect for other cultures
Explore common values across religions	etc. Teacher:	Child:
Learn about different religions	 Teacher: ♦ Show children flashcards or pictures of different religious places of worship. 	Child:
	Sub Domain: Moral Developmer	
Competency	-	
	we the sense of respecting others, kindness and	
Standards	Learning Activities	Indicator
Show kindness and positive attitude	 Teacher: ◆ Share examples from daily life about kindness. ◆ Demonstrate and encourage the children to show positive attitude towards others (greeting/welcome cards, Best Wishes, Get Well Soon, etc.) ◆ Demonstrate as a role model by showing kindness and assuring words to a sick/shy or slow learner child. ◆ Share stories of care for plants and animals and encourage children to develop caring attitude. 	 Child: ◆ Be kind towards special and needy people ◆ Take cares of animals, birds and plants etc.

Know the	Teacher:	Child:
importance of being truthful	 ◇ Narrate different stories and give examples of truthfulness/honesty from daily life. ◇ Create a "Lost and Found Corner" in the class or in school and encourage the children to put whatever he/she finds. ◇ Sing poem "Ali Gaya Pahad pa, Wo Sochny Laga Allah to Ha IdherBhi Allah to Ha UdherBhi or Wapis a Gaya" Teacher will end by saying Allah is everywhere and he see us what we do, say and act. ◇ Share moral stories/video focusing on evils of telling lies. 	 ♦ Speaks truth and give things back if found
Stay calm in adverse situation	 Teacher: ♦ Through role play/stories or video emphasize on the importance of patience Indicating examples from daily life for tolerance e.g. waiting for their turn, if someone hits, don't hit back, if someone calls bad names don't call back with bad names instead inform elders and seek their help. 	 Child: ◆ Shows patience in adverse situation ◆ Avoid quarrelsome attitude
Follow the rules of different games	 Teacher: ♦ Tell children about rules of games ♦ Guide children how to follow rules of games, wait for the turn, avoid fighting during games and extend help to child with special need. 	Child:
Help family members and develop positive attitude towards people and other living things	 Teacher: Tell children how family members and others can be helped like arranging things with elders at home/school, providing drinking water/shoes/dress etc. Arrange activities that promote group working and sharing of responsibilities. Act as a role model by showing positive attitude/behavior towards people and other living things. Guide and encourage children to water plants and look after them. Demonstrate and encourage the children to show respect and love for environment and species around. Help and ask a child to feed birds and other animals in the environment. 	 Child: ♦ Knows 02 advantages of working together. ♦ Knows 02 activities in which they can help others/family ♦ Does not harm or hurt animals/birds ♦ Does not pluck flowers/leaves
Demonstrate formulaic expressions (grace and courtesy words)	 Teacher: ♦ Guide children how can they use formulaic expressions (grace and courtesy words) in daily life like Asslamulaikum, excuse me, sorry, excuse me, thank you etc. 	Child:

Sub Theme: Spiritual Development

Competency

- Child will be aware of their own religion basic values and practices.
 Child will be able to have the sense of respecting others, show kindn
- dat 4

\diamond Child will be able to have the sense of respecting others, show kindness and accommodate.			
Standards	Standards	Standards	
Learn how to greet others	 Teacher: ♦ During circle time involve children in greeting like Assalam-o- Allakaum, shaking hands, etc. Share religious and other stories containing moral values to further reinforce. 	Child:	
Learn short "Masnoon Duain" (prayer) used in daily routine	 Teacher: ◇ Demonstrate and encourage children to recite prayer-<i>Bismillah</i> before starting anything/work. ◇ Demonstrate and encourage the children to recite prayer-<i>Alhamdolillah</i> when finishes anything and a child will follow. ◇ Demonstrate and encourage the children to recite-<i>Jazakallah</i> when someone helps and give something. Share religious and moral stories to emphasis the importance of Masnoon dua. 	 Child: ◆ Says Bismillah before starting any activity ◆ Says Alhamdolillahwhen finishes any activity ◆ Says Jazakallah when someone helps and give something 	
Learn about Holy Books	 Teacher: ◆ Show children Holy Quran and tell names of other religious Holy Books. ◆ Tell children the names of Holy Prophets on which the four Holy Books were revealed. 	 Child: ♦ Knows about 02 Holy Books ♦ Knows the names of 02 Holy Prophets on whom the Holy Books were revealed. 	
Learn about names of fives prayers	 Teacher: 	 Child: ♦ Knows about 03 names of prayers. ♦ Demonstrates three positions in a prayer. 	

Physical Development

It refers to using large and small muscles. The large muscles are used for activities such as walking, jumping and lifting large objects. The small muscles are used for fine motor activities such as threading beads, writing, drawing, and working with small objects. The domain is divided into 04 sub themes so to help children develop their fine & gross, sensory motor skills, self-defense and response to deal with unforeseen situation. Below are the sub domains:

- ♦ Gross Motor Skills
- ♦ Fine Motor Skills
- \diamond Sensory Motor Skills
- \diamond Self Defense
- ♦ Emergency Preparedness and Response

Age 3-5

Sub Domain: Fine and Grass Motor Skill				
Competency Child will develop gross performing different tas	Child will develop gross & fine motor skills and enhance coordination of different muscles while			
Standards	Learning Activities	Indicator		
	 Teacher: ◆ Teach a child how to hold a cup or glass full of water or milk ◆ Ask a child to fetch a cup/glass of water 	Child: ✦ Holds glass/cup full of water		
Increase expertise and confidently participate in activities involve gross and fine motor skills	 Teacher: ◆ Teach a child how to hold a jug and pour water from jug to glass ◆ Give jug to a child with water in it and ask him/her to pour water in the glass without dripping it. ◆ Arrange competition between children "pouring water from jug to glass without dripping it" 	Child:		
	 Teacher: ♦ Give clay/play dough to the children to make big/small balls, different shapes etc. ♦ Ask children to make small balls, and then help them make hole in the balls with a stick. Let the children thread these beads to make a necklace or a bracelet. 	 Child: ♦ Makes small and big balls ♦ Makes different shapes with dough/clay ♦ Threads beads in a string/wire 		
	 Teacher: ♦ Make the children draw basic shapes (circle, triangle, rectangle, square etc.) on paper /sand. ♦ Clear the concept of shapes through shapes bingo, collage or use geo board 	Child:		

	etc.	
	Teacher:	Child:
	 ♦ Teacher: 	Child:
	 ♦ Give children scissors to cut simple shapes under (teacher should closely observe the children so to avoid unforeseen situation) ♦ Give old newspapers/ magazines to cut 	 ♦ Cuts simple shapes neatly
	simple pictures	
	Teacher:	Child:
	 Teacher: ♦ Give children beads to put them in a string ♦ Arrange competition between children to make bracelet, necklace. 	Child:
	Teacher:	Child:
	 Ask children to pick and separate two different types of pulses or beads of different colors from the trays 	 Separates beads and pulses effectively
	 Arrange competition between children to separate seeds or pulses 	
	Teacher:	Child:
		 Independently lace up shoes
	 Arrange a competition and ask the children to fasten their buttons or lace up shoes 	
	Sub Domain: Sensory Motor Skill	ls
Competency		
	muscles while performing tasks and enhances	
Standards	Learning Activities	Indicator
Distinguish between smells	 Teacher ♦ Teach children the names of different smells ♦ Arrange different things (lemon, onion, 	 Child ◆ Distinguishes and can name 02 kinds of smell
	oil, flower etc.) having different smells so that a child can distinguish between them	
	 Ask children to match same smell bottles together 	
	 Blindfold a child and ask him/her to take out a thing from the bag or to pick from the table in front, smell it and 	
	guess. ♦ Use smelling jars and ask children to	

	pair up according to the smell	
Differentiate between different tastes; sweet, bitter, salty, sour, spicy, etc.	 Teacher: ♦ Ask children what they have brought for lunch and encourage the children to discuss its taste. ♦ Arrange different food items having different tastes and ask children to taste and share whether it is spicy, salty, sweet, and sour. 	Child:
Differentiate between textures	 Teacher: ♦ Let children touch different things (their uniform, desk, paper, door, floor etc.) available in the classroom and tells whether it is rough or smooth. ♦ Provide different things to the children to sort according to its texture such as, rough, smooth, silky etc. ♦ Blindfold a child and ask him/her to touch the cloth and tell the texture. 	Child:
Enhance observation skills	 Teacher: Ask a child to observe the classroom and then draw things. Arrange memory games such as show picture with different things for few seconds and ask the children to recall and retell. Give puzzle to the children to play Give different things –flowers, leaves etc. to pair alike together 	Child:
Differentiate between sounds; loud, soft, shrilly	 Teacher: ♦ Produce loud and soft sounds and make children learn different sounds like; clapping, snapping fingers, stamping feet, etc. ♦ Make children hear different sounds in the environment e.g. drum, different birds and animals, thunder, water pouring from a tap or somewhere else. ♦ Later, ask children to close their eyes and guess the sounds. ♦ Ask children to produce his/her favorite sound one by one. 	Child:
Differentiate temperature such as hot, cold, warm, luck warm, normal	 Teacher ♦ Let children touch different things with different temperature. 	Child:
	Sub Domain: Self Defense	
Competency Children will learn and	use self-defense skills in unpleasant situation.	

Standards	Learning Activities	Indicator
Memorize parent, sibling name, contact number, and location of the residence	 Teacher: Ask children to bring list of contact number of parents /guardian and siblings Help children memorize/write parents and sibling names and contact number. Through role play ask children one by one to tell their parents contact number. Encourage children to memorize the location or address of his/her residence. 	 Child: ◆ Tells name of parents, sibling and contact numbers ◆ Knows location of his/her residence
Avoid eating or taking toys from strangers	 Teacher: Aware children to avoid eating or taking any toys or food items from strangers through role play or video. 	Child:
Confirm identification of person before opening the door	 Teacher: ♦ Through role play aware the children about the harmful effects of opening door for stranger. 	Child: ✦ Do not open the door for strangers
Share anything (action and words) that make him/ her unpleasant or uncomfortable with his/ her teacher or parents	 Teacher: Aware and encourage children to share unpleasant or uncomfortable situation with parents or teacher. Share story, video or poem with children how to react while stranger touches him/her. 	 Child: ◆ Report unpleasant action or words to the teachers and parents
Shout loudly for help if any unpleasant situation happens	 Teacher: ♦ Aware children to make shout loudly for help in any unpleasant situation ♦ Through role play aware children how to react in an unpleasant situation. 	Child:
Remain in gathering, avoid isolation and make habit of going home straight from school	 Teacher: Aware through group activity/role-play that remain in gathering and avoid isolation. Encourage the children to make habit going school to home straight and avoid staying late outside home. Share stories of good habits. 	Child:
Make strong bonding with parents, siblings, teacher and develop sharing habit	 Teacher: Aware/discuss in circle time about the importance of making strong bonding with parents, and siblings. ★ Teacher will discuss and help children to share their daily routine activities with classmates. 	Child:
	Sub Domain: Emergency Preparedness and	I Response
Competency Children will develop an	n understanding of dealing with emergency.	

Standards	Learning activities	Indicators
Recognizes emergency	Teacher:	Child:
situations in school and	\diamond Develop the concept of emergency and	\diamond Knows about emergency
at home	peaceful situations like earthquake, fire,	situation (earthquake,
	flood, heat stroke etc.	fire, flood, heat stroke)
Learn about safety	Teacher:	Child:
measures of earthquake,		♦ Knows basic safety
heat stroke, flood, fire	\diamond Explain safety measures through	measures during
and terrorist attack	charts/flash cards in Earthquake like	earthquake, heat stroke,
	avoiding running during earthquake and	flood, fire and dengue
	standing or sitting near tall furniture and	season
	window, sitting under the table and	
	covering head with hands save oneself	
	from injury (within classroom) and	
	move to clear area from glass, trees,	
	bricks and power line during earthquake	
	(outside classroom).	
	♦ Group activity: divide the children in	
	groups arrange drills to help children	
	learn steps to be taken during earth	
	quake	
	♦ Explain safety measures for heatstroke	
	like avoid outdoor play during hot	
	weather, drink plenty of water during	
	day time, cover head with cap or cloth,	
	wear light colour clothes etc.	
	♦ Group activity; divide the children in	
	groups and conduct drills or	
	role-play/mock drills for heat stroke	
	\diamond Explain safety measures in flood like	
	follow guidance from teachers/elders,	
	move higher level of ground, keep	
	oneself away from water, do not touch	
	any electric wire, pole, switches etc.	
	♦ Group activity; divide the children in	
	groups and arrange mock drills for flood	
	\diamond Explain safety measures in fire like	
	drop to hands and knees and crawl to	
	exit during fire, cover and roll with	
	blankets, throw sand/water on fire place	
	♦ Memorize Rescue number 1122. etc.	
	♦ Explain safety measures for dengue	
	like cover buckets filled with water,	
	remove water from small containers	
	once a week, do not wear half sleeves	
	and paints, close windows in evening, if	
	sleeping outside use mosquito net, fill	
	holes with soil, turn over all water	
	storage containers etc. \land Choose activities to get the fill the holes	
	♦ Group activity; together fill the holes in the school ground and wing the	
	in the school ground and wipe the	
	standing water in the ground.	
	♦ Group activity; divide the children in groups and arrange mosk drills for	
	groups and arrange mock drills for	

terrorist attack.		
\$ > Display pictorial	posters	of
earthquake, heat stro	oke, flood,	and
fire and dengue seaso	1 in the scho	ol.

Note: Children having physical challenges

Children having physical challenges should be provided extra support by teacher and motivate the children to:

- ♦ Help a child with physical disability in activities involve movements such as running. Jumping, skipping hold hand and play the game in pairs.
- ♦ Support the blind child and make him/her run or play in pair
- ♦ Help blind child with direction and use clear instructions
- ♦ Encourage children to talk respectfully and not to tease or bully others.
- ♦ Build empathy in children by helping them see how difficult it is for a challenging child to cope.

Health and Hygiene

It refers to develop habit and attitude of healthy and active way of life. This also gives children an understanding of healthy eating for growth and development. The sub domains are as follow:

- ♦ Health
- ♦ Hygiene

♦ Hygiene		Age 3-5
	Sub Domain: Health	
practices.	ious food and develop an understanding of	× •
Standards	Learning Activities	Indicator
Explore about healthy food and its benefits	 Teacher: ♦ Share and give awareness about healthy food and its benefits. ♦ Help children to prepare list of healthy and junk/ food. ♦ Develop daily routine plan (lesson plan) on healthy and junk food ♦ Celebrate fruit, milk etc. day and share the benefits of healthy food ♦ Encourage children to bring homemade food. 	Child:
Develop good sleeping habits	 Teacher: ◇ In circle time discuss the importance of early to bed; early to rise makes man healthy, wealthy and wise. ◇ Share poem like "Early to bed Early to rise" with children and ask them to recite the poem in chorus. ◇ Help children to prepare their daily timetable and share with friends and family members 	Child:
Aware about junk food and its harmful effect	 Teacher: Discuss with the children about junk food, like candies, sweets, chips, soft drinks, etc. and their harmful effect on health and body. Guide children and display chart/flash card of healthy food Guide children to cut food pictures with the help of parents/siblings from old newspapers, etc. paste them in healthy and junk food 	 Child: Avoids junk food Know at least 02 harmful effect of junk food on health

columns

Understand the	Teacher:	Child:
importance of milk and	\diamond In circle time ask each child to tell	\diamond Takes sufficient quantity
water	who drinks water and how much	of clean water/milk daily
	and discuss the importance of	
	taking water/ milk.	
	\diamond Share stories related to the benefit	
	of drinking milk and water.	
Develop good eating	Teacher:	Child:
habits and table manners	\diamond Inform children to wash hands	\diamond Wash hands before and
	before and after eating meal	after eating
	\diamond Encourage children to say	\diamond Say Bismillah and
	Bismillah before taking food and	Alham-do lillah before
	Alham-do lillah after finishing food	and after eating
	respectively.	\diamond Knows table manners
	$\Rightarrow \text{ Aware children about good table}$	and follows
	manner and eating habits through	appropriately
	cards, stories, role-play,	appropriatory
	demonstration etc.	
	 ♦ Lunch time: practically 	
	demonstrate table manners and help	
	children follow the table manners.	
Know germs are harmful	Teacher:	Child:
for health	\diamond Share story/video with children in	\diamond Washes hands, take bath
	classroom by talking about a boy	and wears neat and clean
	falling sick after eating food kept	uniform
	uncovered.	umom
	8	
	and keep themselves clean and	
	guide children to cover the drinking water and food items and use clean	
	utensils.	
	Sub Domain: Hygiene	
Competency		
	nportance of cleanliness for good health an	
Standards	Learning Activities	Indicator
Follow hand washing steps	Teacher:	Child:
	\diamond Demonstrate washing hands in	\diamond Follows hand washing
	front of children and then invite a	steps properly
	child to clean and wash his/her	\diamond Uses soap/hand wash
	hands with soap and dry with a	liquid for washing
	towel.	hands and dry with
	\diamond Help child with special needs to	clean towel
	clean his/her hands before and after	
	eating.	
	\diamond Share stories and rhymes related to	
	cleanliness.	
Learn the importance of	Teacher:	Child:
cleanliness (cutting nail	\diamond Aware children about the	\diamond Take cares of personal
and brushing teeth etc.)	importance self-hygiene.	hygiene
	 ♦ Demonstrate or show video how to 	
	cut nails and brush teeth.	
Know proper use of toilet	Teacher:	Child:
Know proper use of toilet	Teacher:	Child:

	use the toilet properly and to wash hands.	after using toilet	
Keep class and school clean	 Teacher: ◆ Make norms for classroom cleanness with the help of children and hang/paste on prominent place. ◆ Once a week in the morning, during circle time, hold competition among classes and reward/encourage the winner class. 	 Child: ◆ Throws rubbish in the dustbin ◆ Keeps his/her class/school clean and tidy 	
Wash fruits/salad before eating	 Teacher: ◆ In circle time ask children to bring any fruit/salad with them tomorrow and celebrate fruit/salad day. ◆ Tell children how to clean fruit/salad before eating. 	Child:	
Avoid taking stale/rotten food	 Teacher: ♦ In circle time share the story like "RADI WALA "and tell children the harmful effects of eating stale/rotten food. ♦ Show video/role play to sensitize children how to avoid stale/rotten food 	Child:	

Note:

Children needs clean and healthy food for good health thus it is the prime responsibility of the school Head Teacher to ensure clean water and keep check and balance on the food items sale in the canteen and take strict actions for sailing junk, stale/rotten food.

Creative Arts

It focuses on the development of children's imagination and their ability to communicate and to express ideas, feelings, observations and experiences in creative ways. Below are the sub domains:

- ♦ Visual Art
- $\Leftrightarrow \quad \text{Performing Art}$

Sub Domain: Visual Art				
 Competency Child will express themselves with colors and drawings. Child will work with a variety of low cost and no cost material to create craft, collage work, practice and explore various techniques of folding, cutting, tearing and weaving paper to make objects and patterns. 				
Standards	Learning Activities	Indicator		
Recognize and differentiate colours in the environment	 Teacher: Engage children in activities using different materials to facilitate the understanding of different colors Explore different colors of fruits/vegetable model or cards Differentiate colors objects from the surrounding environment Encourage children to point out colors in objects around him/her like stones, flowers, leaves, seeds etc. Celebrate "Color Day" children will bring anything (fruit, toy, dress) of a specific colors to celebrate a particular colours day e.g. red, blue, yellow, green etc. Teacher will engage children in coloring different objects e.g. apple, ball etc. 	 Child: ◆ Differentiates between colours ◆ Name colours ◆ Recognizes colours 		
Trace and colour simple objects	 Teacher: ◆ Show and guide the child how to trace and colours e.g. different shapes, fruits, vegetables etc. ◆ Show pictures of different objects to colours e.g. different shapes fruits/vegetables etc. ◆ Provide paper and pencil/colors to trace anything which he/she wants to draw/color ◆ Give dotted picture to the children to join and then color. 	Child:		
Make different objects with available materials	 Teacher: ♦ Demonstrate the use of empty boxes/bottles or other things and help children decorate 	 Child: ♦ Creates something with indigenous material ♦ Aware of usage of waste 		

Age 3-5

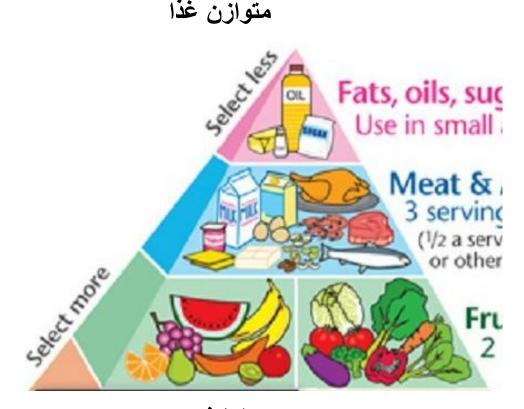
Make shapes through play dough /clay	 Arrange art activities like collage work for children to paste different beans, seeds, dry flowers, leaves on the empty bottles etc. to make a vase or a pencil holder. Give picture of a house, fish or butterfly etc. and ask children to paste different pulses in it. Encourage children to use material and create something by themselves. Guide and facilitate children to paste different pulses, beads, pieces of old newspapers etc. to fill a given picture Involve families for collecting indigenous material Guide a child to create something himself/herself Teacher: Give clay and guide children to create 	materials Child:
play dough / clay	different objects like basic shapes, fruits/vegetables etc.	with clay/play dough
Paint different objects	 Teacher: Arrange hand painting activity by asking children to dip thumb in colours and press it on plain paper. Provide pictures and ask children to fill it through finger painting Demonstrate and ask children to use different vegetables to paint and make different patterns. Give picture to the children and guide them to paint by using paint brush 	Child:
Tearing and cutting paper	 Teacher: ♦ Give paper/old newspapers to the children to tear for collage work ♦ Facilitate children to cut different shapes like circle, sun, square, apple etc. from old newspapers/magazines 	Child:
Make origami fish, butterfly, plane and flower	 Teacher: ♦ Guide and ask children to follow the steps of making fish, butterfly, plane and flower with paper. 	Child:
Make simple paper weaving craft	Teacher: Show the steps of paper weaving and help the children weave fish, house, rabbit etc.	Child: Makes paper weaving craft
	Sub Domain: Performing Art	
	xpress him/herself through nonverbal communi- ariety of other activities.	cation and confidently perform
Standards	Learning Activities	Indicator
Recite Hamd, Naat(hymns) and	Teacher:	Child: Performs Hamd, Naat
<i></i>		, _ , _ , _ , _ , _ , _ , _ , _ ,

nursery rhymes with	Naat in morning assembly.	(hymns), poems with proper
actions	 ♦ In morning time help children practice 	action
	reciting nursery rhymes with action	
	and perform in front of class.	
	♦ Arrange rhyming competition among	
	children and encourage /reward the	
	best performer.	
Perform/actively	Teacher:	Child:
participate in skits and tableaus	♦ Arrange different activities and encourage children to participate in tableaus/skits etc.	Exhibits/show good presentation skills
	♦ In Bazam-e-adab/annual day child will	
	perform and recite any poem/nursery rhyme.	
	 Encourage children while performing rhyme/give presentation and use positive gestures or words. 	
Imitate role of his/her	Teacher:	Child:
favorite characters/personality	♦ In circle time ask children to share about their favorite characters/personality with reason	 ♦ Talks about any three professions ♦ Shares about his/her
	 In concept time provide information about different personalities/character and their professional role in the nation 	favorite personality
	building such as Teacher, Doctor,	
	Police, Lawyer, barber, Cobbler etc.	

REFLECTION

- \diamond What did you learn from the session?
- ♦ What was interesting, exciting and challenging for you?
- ♦ How would you implement this learning in your own classroom?





تعارف

متوازن غذا

ہمارے جسم کو نشاستہ (کاربوہائیڈریٹ)، لحمیات(پروٹین)، چکنائی، حیاتین (وٹامن)، نمکیات (منرلز)اور پانی کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔جس غذا میں یہ تمام اجزا صحیح مقدار میں موجود ہوں، اس کو متوازن غذا کہتے ہیں۔ ہمیں متوازن غذا کھانی چاہیے تاکہ ہمارے جسم کی نشوونما بہتر طور پر ہو سکے اور بیماریوں سے بچاؤ ممکن ہو۔ متوازن غذا ہمیں چُست رہنے اور روزمرہ کے کام کرنے کے لیے توانائی فراہم کرتی عبر متوازن غذا ہمیں چُست رہنے اور یاد رکھنے میں بھی مدد دیتی ہے۔ غیر متوازن غذا ہمیں چُست رہنے اور یاد رکھنے میں بھی مدد دیتی ہے۔ کی کمی یا زیادتی ہے۔ کی کمی یا زیادتی ہے۔ اضافہ ہوتا ہے جس کی وجہ سے دائمی صحت کے دیگر مسائل میں موٹایا اور قلبی امراض کا اضافہ ہوتا ہے جس کی وجہ سے دائمی صحت کے دیگر مسائل میں موٹایا اور قلبی امراض کا ادویات کا استعمال ہے دنگ فوڈ کھانے سے دماغ پر اسی طرح اثر پڑتا ہے جیسے نشہ آور ادویات کا استعمال دیت کے نتیجے میں صحت مند کھانے کے آپشن جیسے پھل ، سبزیاں ، سلاد و غیرہ مسترد کردیئے جاسکتے ہیں جس کی وجہ سے پرورش کی مزید کمی ہوگی۔

سافٹ ڈرنکس
 برگر
 آلو کے چپس
 سموسے ہپکوڑے
 پیزا
 پستہ
 چاکلیٹ
 مٹھائیاں

نوٹ: بچوں کو متوازن اور غیر متوازن غذاوں میں فرق بتائیں اور اُنھیں متوازن غذا استعمال کرنے کی ترغیب دلائیں**۔**

ہاتھوں کی صفائی

بظاہر صاف دکھنے والے ہاتھوں پر جراڑیم ہو سکتے ہیں۔ جو انسانی آنکھےوں کو نظر نہیں آتے۔ گندے ہاتھہ ہمیں بیمار کر سکتے ہیں۔ اس لیے کھانا کھانے سے پہلے، کھیلنے کے بعد اور خصوصاً لیٹرین استعمال کرنے کے بعد ہمیں ہاتھ ڈابن اور پانی سے اچھی طرح دھونا چاہییے۔ اگر صابن نا ہو تو راکھ کا استعمال کر کے پانی سے دھونا چاہییے۔ ہاتھ دھونے کا طریقہ درجہ ذیل ہے:

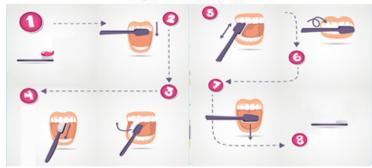


نوٹ: ہاتھ ہوا میں ہلا کر سُکھائیں اور تولیے کا استعمال نہ کریں کیونکہ اس سے ایک شخص کے جراثیم دوسرے کو منتقل ہو سکتے ہیں۔ ناخن تراشتے رہنا چاہییے۔

وانتوں کی مغاقی

دانت ہرلحاظ سے اہم ہیں معنبوط دانت کھانے کی اشیاء چبانے میں مدددیتے ہیں۔ یہ ہمیں اچھانظر آنے اور یو لئے میں مدددیتے ہیں مدانتوں کی صفاقی ہمیں دانتوں پر پہلی تہہ جننے سے روکتی ہے۔ دانتوں پر پہلی تہہ چینی اور دیگر میٹھی اشیاء کو جنے میں مدد دیتی ہے جوجرا شیم کیلیئے متناطیس کی حیثیت رکھتی ہے ساملیے دانتوں کی صفاقی بہت ضرور کی ہے۔

واتوں كوماف كرنے كاطريقہ



ا۔دانتوں کوروزاند دو دفعہ لیمنی میں وشام صاف کریں ۔ ۲۔ برش پرا یک مٹر کے دانے کے برا بر بیسٹ لگا کیں ۔ ۳۔ دانتوں کو برش کے او پراور ینچ کی حرکت سے صاف کریں ۔ بیعمل دو منٹ تک ڈھرا کیں ۔ ۴ ۔ پیچلے دانتوں کو صاف کریں ۔ خیال رہے کہ کوتی بھی دانت بغیر صفاقی کے ندرہ جا کیں ۔ ۵ ۔ زبان سے محسوں کریں کہ قمام دانت صاف ہیں ۔ ۲ ۔ ٹو تھ بیسٹ حوک کے ایک دفعہ صاف پانی سے کھی کریں ۔ ۸ ۔ برش کو پانی سے انچھی طرح صاف کریں ۔

نوٹ دیش کوہا ظت سے اس طرح رکھیں کہ وہ کسی چیز کونہ چھو ئیں۔ برش کا خول اچھی طرح صاف کرلیں تا کہ جراثیم منتقل نہ ہو۔

ڈینگی بخار

ڈینگی بخار کا جراثیم ایک مادہ مچھر کے کاتنے سے داخل ہوتا ہے۔ جس کے اُوپر کالی اور سفید دھاریاں ہوتی ہیں۔ ڈینگی مچھر زیادہ تر طلوع صبح اور سورج غروب ہوتے وقت کاتتاہے۔ جون سے ستمبر تک یہ وبا زوروں پر ہوتی ہے ۔ ڈینگی بخار کے علامات چودہ دن میں ظاہر ہوتے ہیں۔ بخار اُترنے کے بعد یہ علامات ختم ہوجاتی ہیں۔ ڈینگی بخار کی علامات

ے والی علامات	خطر	عمومي علامات
شدید پیٹ میں در د	•	 تیز بخار شدید سر در د
مستقل قے آنا	•	 آنکهوں میں شدید در د
جلد پر سرخ دھبے	•	 جوڑوں کا درد
الثلي خون	•	 پٹھوں / ہڈیوں کا درد
سیاہ پاخانہ	•	• خارش
غنودگي يا چڙچڙاپن	•	 آسانی سے چوٹنا ، ہلکی ناک
سانس لینے میں دشوار ی	•	يا گم خون
		 کم وائٹ سیل شمار



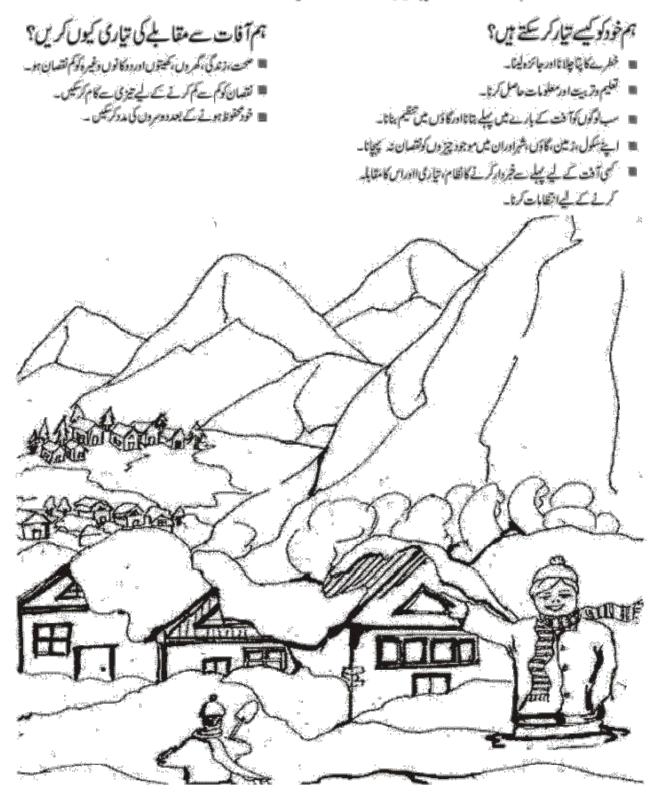
زیادہ مشروبات (پانی، تازہ جوس، سوپ) دیں۔ یادرکھیں کہ مریض کو ڈاکٹر کی اجازت کے بغیر سردرد، بخار اور جسم پر سرخ دھبوں کیلئے کوئی دَوا نہ دیں۔

<u>آفات</u>



آفت کے خطرات کو کم کرنا

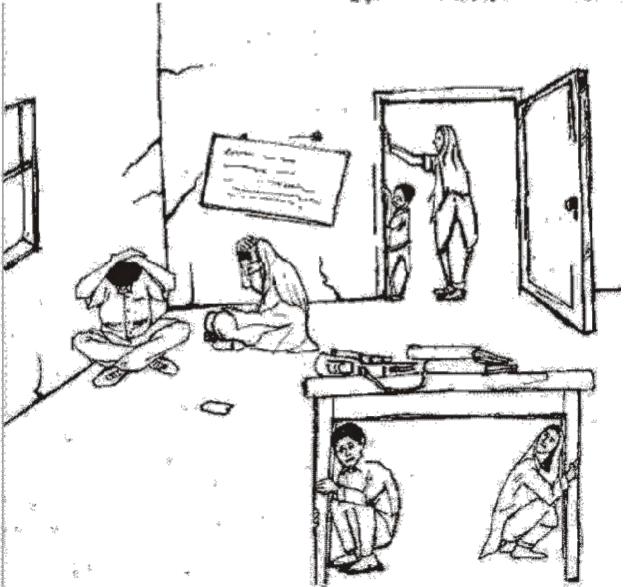
ودكام جركة فت كيات معلم كي جا محرمة كرة فت كتاف معالي معالي كر المح الظامت موجود ول-



زلزلے کے دوران کیا کرنا جاتی

A والف كودران كم اكرورا وور تاكين جاب-

٢٠ الركم وجماعت الدرموجود عي توبا مرك طرف قوراً دور تأثير عياب



اگر باہر کھلی جگہ پر ہیں تو

🔳 کمارت کی دلیارول سے وور رول ۔

- 🔳 جب آب باجردون توريشون مقارتون ، يكلي كارون ، لملي تون يجميون دور روي -
- ارآب گاڑی میں موڑ مانیک پامانیک پریں قد مواری کورک سے آیک طرف محفوظ بکد پردوک لیں اور تمریحا کی اس یات کا المینان کرلیں کر جب میں تارین الجمیاء محارت یا کی توہیں۔
- ارتب می محارت سر میں جہاں مدور جاناتمکن محص الو کرتی ہوتی ایشوں، چلستواد دیکر لیے سے اپنے آپ کو مفوندار کھنے کے لیے جلدی مددوالا سے کی طرف آجا کیں۔ طرف آجا کیں۔





ابتدائى طبى امداد

سے پہلے دی جاتی ہے۔ اساتذہ کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ وہ ابتدائی طبی امداد کے 🦳 فرسٹ ایڈ باکس: کسی ناگہانی حادثے، چوٹ لگنے، زخمی ہوجانے کے سبب ہر سکول میں ہنگامی حالت سے نمٹنے کے لیے فرسٹ ایڈ باکس ضرور ہونا چاہیے اور چوٹ بھی بہت زیادہ محسوں ہوتی ہے۔ اگر اساتذہ ابتدائی طبی امداد کے بنیادی 💿 اسے کسی ایسی جگہ پررکھنا چاہیے کہ سکول میں ہر شخص کو نہ صرف اس کاعلم ہوبلکہ سے ہر کسی کی پنچ میں بھی ہو۔مندرجہ ذیل فہرست فرسٹ ایڈ باکس کے او پر گلی ہونی چاہیےادرمطلوبہ تعداد کوکمل رکھیں تا کہ ایم جنسی میں کوئی رکادٹ نہ ہو۔

ابتدائی طبی امداد ایسی امداد ہے جو کسی زخمی مریض کو مستند ڈاکٹر کے پاس لے جانے سکول میں ابتدائی طبی امداد کے لیے تدابیر: اصولوں ہے داقف ہوں کیونکہ ان کا دا۔ طہ کم عمر بچوں سے ہوتا ہے جنہیں معمو لی اصولوں سے داقف ہوں گے توبہت سے نقصا نات سے بچا جا سکتا ہے۔

نام فہرست
• ٹارچ(اضافی بیٹری کےساتھ)
• مختلف اقسام کی بینڈ نج
i۔ کریپ بینڈ تی (پٹی کرنے کے لیے)ہڈی اور جلد کے زخموں کے لیے
ii یکونی بینڈ تخ (باز ویاہاتھ کو سہارا دینے کے لیے)
iii۔کاٹن بینڈ بیج رولز (جلد کے زخموں کی ڈریسنگ کے لیے)
iv۔ پلاسٹر ٹیپ بینڈ بنج (ہڈی کے ٹوٹنے پرڈریٹ کے لیے)
۷۔ پریشر بینڈ یچ (خون کا بہاؤرو کنے کے لیے)
vi_میڈیکل ٹیپ بینڈ بخ(پٹیاں کرنے کے لیے)
vii_ی پلاسٹ بینڈ بخ
viii ۔ بٹر فلائی بینڈین (چھوٹے کٹ دالے زخموں کے لیے)
 ۱۹ اورل ائیروے (پائپ نما، جوسانس رواں رکھنے کے لیے منہ میں ڈالا جا تا ہے)۔
• چھوٹی قیبنی •
• ئۇيرزر
• ۋىيجىيلى تھرما ميىر
ین
۰ ایک روئی کا پیک
• سرجیکل دستانے
• مایک
• لکڑی کی کھچیاں (ایک نٹ کی)
• پینا ڈول گولی (عام درد کے لیے)

نوٹ: فہرست کو ہر ہفتہ کے شروع ہونے پر فرسٹ ایڈ بائس کے ساتھ لاز ماچیک کریں۔ فہرست کے ساتھ ایمر جنسی اور ہپتال کے نمبرز اور متعلقہ ڈاکٹرز کے نام بھی ہونے چاہئیں۔

زندگی بچانے کی بنیادی مہارتیں:

Basic Life Support (BLS) دل اور پھیپڑوں کی بحالی کے مل کا ایک اہم حصہ ہے جو ہپتال سے دور مریض کی حالت کو بہتر بنانے میں معاون ثابت ہوتا ہے۔عام افرادکوان بنیادی مہارتوں کا بہت کم علم ہوتا ہے۔ کسی بھی مریض کی حالت جانچنے اور معائنہ کے لیے مندر جہذیل اقدامات کریں۔

- جائے حادث کا معائنہ کریں۔
- اگرآپ کی استعداد سے باہر ہے توا یمرجنسی نمبروں پر رابطہ کریں اورا نتظار کریں۔
 - اگرآپ کی استعداد میں ہےتو پھرمندرجہ ذیل اقدامات کریں۔
 - مریض کے پاس پینچیں اور پوچیں کیا اے مدد چاہیے۔(اگروہ ہوش میں بے)
- اگر مریض بے ہوش ہے تو اس کی کالر بون پر ناک کرکے پوچیس تا کہ پتا چل سکے کہ اس کی پوزشن کیا ہے۔
- اگرصورت حال اجازت د توبیا قدامات کریں۔ (یا در کھنے کے لیے ان

اقدامات کو Dr. ABC کہاجا تاہے۔) drag:D _ مریض کو صیخ کر یا اتھا کر جائے حادثہ ہے دور لے جائیں۔ R:run _ جتنی جلدی ہو سکے جائے حادثہ ہے دور ہوجا تیں۔ airway:A _ جتنی جلدی ہو سکے جائے حادثہ ہے دور ہوجا تیں۔ ilouin _ مریض کو سیدها (کمر کے بل) کٹادیں (زمین پر یا تختہ پر) اور اس کی airway و سیدها (کمر کے بل) کٹادیں (زمین پر یا تختہ پر) اور اس کی airway و سیدها (کمر کے بل) کٹادیں (زمین پر یا تختہ پر) اور اس کی airway کے منہ میں دیکھیں اور اس کی منہ میں کہ کہ و کہ منہ میں دیکھیں مریض کی سانس چل رہی ہے۔

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C:circulation:مریض کا پوراجسم head to toeچیک کریں کہ کہیں خون تونہیں بہ رہا۔

نوف: 8 سال تک کے بچے کی نبض بازو سے چیک کی جاتی ہے (Pulse) جبکہ بالغ افراد کی نبض گردن کے یہتے سے چیک کی جاتی ہے (Pulse) جبکہ بالغ افراد کی نبض گردن کے یہتے سے چیک کی جاتی ہے (carotid pulse) نبض نہ ہونے کی صورت میں فوراً CPR کے لیے اقدامات کریں۔ CPR آیکوزندگی بیچانے کی ایسی بنیا دی مہارت سیکھنے میں رہنمائی فراہم کرے

گاجومقامی اور مستندامدادی کارکن کے لیے بنائی گئی ہیں۔DR. ABC پرعمل



کرنے کے بعدا گرمتا ثر پھنحص کی نیض نہیں چل رہی تو فور أCPR کے لیے تیار ہو جائیں اورمندر جہذیل اقدامات کریں۔

- مریض کوسیدھالٹا نمیں (مریض پہلے ہی سیدھالیٹا ہونا چاہیے کیونکہ DR ABC میں مریض کاسیدھاہوناضروری ہے)
 - متاثرہ فرد کے سینے کی درمیانی ہڑی پراپنے ہاتھ کی تعلی رکھیں جبکہ دوسراہاتھ پہلے سے رکھے ہوئے ہاتھ کے اور انگلیوں میں انگلیاں ڈال رکھیں (صرف 8سال سے زائداور بالغ افراد کے لیے)
- چھاتی کو مضبوطی سے نیچود با نمیں لیکن کہندوں میں خم ندآئے اور 30 مرتبہ تیزی سے میڈل دہرا نمیں اور اونچی آ واز میں گنتی کریں۔(صرف بالغ افراد کے لیے)

ے کم عمر بچوں کے لیے ایک ہاتھ کی صرف دوا نگلیاں استعال کریں۔ یا در کھیں ! یہ عمل تیزی کے ساتھ کمل کرنا ہے۔ • چھاتی کے دباؤ کے بعد فوراً متاثر ہ فر دکا مند کھولیں۔ • متاثر ہ فر د کے ناک کوچنگی ہے کمل بند کر کے منہ کے ساتھ منہ ملا کر دومر تبہ

- کلمل سانس دیں (دونوں سانسوں میں ایک سیکنڈ کا وقفہ ہونا چاہیے۔ 8 سال ہے کم عمر بچہ کوایک سانس بھی دی جاسکتی ہے۔)
 - سانس دینے کے بعد چھاتی پر دباؤ دالاسلسلہ دوبارہ شروع کر دیں۔
 - اس سارے سلسلہ کو 4 مرتبہ دہرائمیں۔

نوٹ:DR.ABC کے بعد نبض نہ ہونے کی صورت میں ہی CPR دیں۔ بالغ افراد، بچوں اور شیر خوار بچوں میں چھاتی پر دباؤ اور سانس کا تناسب درج ذیل

نوٹ:8سال ہے کم عمر کے بچوں کے لیےایک ہی ہاتھ استعال کریں۔ 1 سال

سانس کا تناسب	چھاتی پردباؤ کی تعداد	چھاتی پرہاتھ کی پوزیشن	نبض کی پوزیشن	
ایک <i>سیکنڈ کے</i> وقفے سے2	15	ایک ہاتھ کی صرف دو انگلیاں	بازو Brachiel Pulse	شیرخوار بیچایک سال تک
2	30	ایک ہاتھ کلمل کی انگلیاں یا ہتھیلی (صحت پر منحصر ہے)	بازو brachiel Pulse چارسال تک کے چارسال سےزائدگردن Carotid Pulse	ایک-مالے۔آٹھ مال کے بچ
2	30	دونوں ہاتھوں کی تقلیلی ایک دوسرے کے او پر	گردنcarotid Pulse	نو جوان

:4

نوٹ بکمل عمل جارم شدد ہرائیں۔ مریض کے ہوش میں آنے پر پا کھا نسنے پرفوری ریکوری یوزیشن میں لٹا تھیں۔ ريكورى يوزيش: ذہنی پابائیں طرف کروٹ دے کرم یض اس طرح لٹائیں کہ مخالف سمت کا ہاتھ • اس کے چیرے کے یتج اور کروٹ والاباز وجسم کے متواز کی ہوااوراو پر والی ٹانگ ٠ میں تھوڑ اساخم ہوتا کہ مریض Balance ہو سکے۔ گلے میں کسی چیز کا پھنسنا/سانس کارکنا: ٠ اقدامات: ہوش سے بوش ہونے تک (مالغ) 1- ہوا کے رائے Airway کی رکاوٹ کی تصدیق کے لیے متاثر ، پخص سے یوچین'' کیاتم گلے میں کوئی بیمانس یار کادٹ محسوس کرر ہے ہو؟'' 2۔ مریض/متاثر څخص کو کھانسنے کے لیے آمادہ کریں۔ ہوا کے رائے کی کمل بندش کی صورت میں مندر جہ ذیل علامات ہو سکتی ہیں: چرےکارنگ بدلنا(زردرنگ سے نیلامٹ) غیرمعروف آوازی (گھٹی ہوئی آوازیا چیخ) • كھانسنے كے قابل نہ ہونا 3۔ جب تک مریض تلمیک نہ ہوجائے یا لے ہوش نہ ہوجائے Heimilich کے طریقے سے سانس کی رکاوٹ کو دورکرنے کی کوشش کرتے رہیں۔ 4۔ مریض کے بے ہوش ہونے کی صورت میں فوراً ائیر دے کوکلئیر کرنے کی کوشش کریں ادرمدد کے لیے کال کریں۔ طريقهكار: متاثرہ مریض کے پیچھے کھڑے ہو کراس کی بغل کے پیچے سے دونوں ہاتھ آگے چھاتی کی طرف لے جائیں۔ایک ہاتھ کا مُلّہ بنا کراس کے معدہ کے او پر رکھیں اور دوسرا باتھاس مگیہ والے باتھ کے او پر رکھیں ۔ پوری طاقت سے معد ہ کوا جانک سینچ لیں اس طریقہ کواس دقت تک دہرا ^عیں جب تک مریض شریک نہ ہوجائے۔ جسماني چوٹ اور حفاظتي اقدامات: مندرجهذيل حالات ميں چوٹ لگنے کااخمال ہوتا ہے: • ٹریفک کا حادثہ • بلندی سے ہر کے بل گرنا ماریٹ بالزائی جھکڑے کے دوران ڈنڈے پاکسی وزنی شے کا استعال

اجانک کسی چز کالگ جانا چوٹ کی نشانیاں سہیں: ہوش دحواس میں اچا نک تبدیلی جسم کے ایک یازیادہ حصوں کو حرکت دینے کے قابل نہ ہونا سر،گردن یا کمر میں سخت دردیا دباؤ باتحه ياؤل كاس ہوجانا سانس لينےاورد يکھنے ميں دشوراري سراور کمر ہے بکثر ت خون کا بہنا پانیل پڑنا پاشکل میں بگاڑ ناك ياكانو اسے خون يا ياني جيے مواد كااخراج کان کے پیچیے نیل کانشان آنکھوں کی پتلیوں کی بنادٹ میں فرق دورے پڑنا یا جھٹلےلگنا متلی پاقے آنا سرير چوٹ لکنے کی صورت میں اقدامات: سرکی چوٹ بے حد خطرناک ہوسکتی ہے کیونکہ اس سے د ماغ پر ضرب پینچتی ہے د ماغی خلیے متاثر ہوتے ہیں اوران کی نشودنما ہمیشہ کے لیے رک جاتی ہے۔ ذہنی جسمانی صلاحیتیں مفقود ہوجاتی ہیں اورانسان ایا بیج ہوسکتا ہے۔سر پر چوٹ آ کی صورت میں درج ذیل اقدامات کے جائیں: • مريض کوليڻار ہے ديں۔ • چلنے پھرنے نہ دیں۔ د ماغ پر چوٹ لگنے کی صورت میں فوری طور پرڈا کٹر سے رجوع کریں۔ سر پر چوٹ لگنے سے مریض بے ہوش ہوجا تا ہے پاس پر بدحواس طاری جاتی ۔ مندناک اورکان سے خون گرتا ہے۔ بصارت متاثر ہوتی ہے اور مریض کا چہرہ ز ہوجا تاہے، نبض تیز اور مدھم ہوجاتی ہے، سر در دکی شکایت ہوتی ہے ادر سرچکر ے۔ ضروری نہیں ہے کہ بیتمام کیفیات اکٹھی نمودار ہوں ^یبھی ایسابھی ہوتا ہے[۔] انسان بظاہر شیک نظراً تا ہے ادر کسی قشم کی شکایت نہیں ہوتی لیکن کچھ حرصے ۔ بعد بدعلامات یا کیفیات سامنے آتی ہیں۔ اگرسر پر زخم آیا ہوتو اس کوصاف کرکے پٹی باندھیں ادر مریض کوفو رأ ہیتال ۔ جائيں۔

کمر پر چوٹ لگنے کی صورت میں اقدامات: اگر متاثر «مخص کے ملب تلے د بے ہونے کی کوئی بھی علامت نظر آئے تو اس کا علان سر، گردن اور کمر کی اندرونی چوٹوں کے مریض کے طور پر کریں۔ سرے پاؤں تک معائنہ کے دوران مریض کی کمر کو بالکل سیدھار کھیں۔ انتہائی ہنگا می صورت حال میں بہترین اور مثالی ساز وسامان و آلات شاذ و نادر ہی دستیاب ہوتے ہیں، اس لیے امدادی کارکن کو ضروری اشیا کے حصول کے لیے اپنی تخلیقی صلاحیتوں کا استعمال کرنا چاہیے۔

- ایسے ساز دسامان کو تلاش کریں جو کہ کمر کے لیے سید سے تختے کے طور پر
 استعال کیا جاسکتا ہے جیسا کہ ایک تولیہ ، لو ہے کا تختہ ، ممّارتی ساز دسامان یا
 کوئی بھی ایسی چیز جواس دقت میسر ہو۔
- ایسے ساز دسامان کو تلاش کریں جسے تختے پر لٹائے ہوئے مریض کے سرکو غیر متحرک کرنے کے لیے استعال کیا جا سکتا ہے جیسا کہ تولیہ، پر دہ، ریت سے بھری ہوئی تھیلیاں وغیرہ جنہیں سرکوغیر متحرک کرنے لیے سرے ددنوں طرف ساتھ جوڑ کر رکھا جا سکتا ہے۔

مریضوں کوا تھانا اور حرکت دیتا: ہنگامی انخلا کے طریقے: اس دقت استعال کیے جاتے ہیں جب زخمی یا پیار شخص کو جائے حادثہ سے فور أ نکالنے کی ضرورت ہو۔ مثلاً دھا کا ، آگ، مشتعل ہجوم، خطرناک کیمیائی مادے یا پٹرول/ ڈیزل کے اخراج کے دوران۔

- كمبل كى مدد سے صنيخيا
 - كمريرلادنا
- انسانی بیساکھی کی مدد سے اٹھانا
- بچوں کی طرح اٹھانا (baby carry)
 - فائر فائر کیری
 - غير ہنگامی انخلا کے طریقے:
 - باز داور ٹائگوں کی مدد سے اٹھانا
- تین امدادی کارکنوں کی مدد سے براہ راست زمین سے اٹھانا

آگ لگ جانے کی صورت میں حفاظتی تدا ہیراورا قدامات: آگ با گرم اشیا کی وجہ ہے جل جانا سب سے عام شکایت ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ کیمیائی اجزا، بجلی یا سورج کی شعاعوں ہے بھی جسم جل سکتا ہے۔سب سے پہلے جلد کی بیرونی پرت جلتی ہے ادر اگر حرارت زیادہ ہوتو جلد کی خچل پرت بھی جل سکتی ہے۔ چلنے کی وجینواہ کچھ بھی ہو،اس کےعلاج کی تدابیر یکساں ہیں۔ جسم کے جل جانے کواس کی وجداور زخم کی گہرائی کی بنا پرتقسیم کیا جاتا ہے۔ پہلی قسم میں جلد حجلس کر لال اور خشک ہوتی ہے اور ایک ہفتے میں ٹھیک ہو جاتی ہے۔ دوسری قشم میں اوپر والی سطح جل کر لال ہوتی ہے اور چھالے بن جاتے ہیں۔ تیسری قشم شدید ہوتی ہے جس میں جلد کے گہرائی تک چلنے کی وجہ سے زخم بن جاتے ہیں۔ جلنے کے زخم عموماً داضح ہوتے ہیں ادرمتا ثر ڈمخص شدیدجلن ادر درد کی شکایت کرتا ہے کیکن بعض اوقات شدید جلنے کے بعد حیران کن طور پر بہت معمولی دردمحسوس ہوتا ہے کیونکہ جلد اندر تک جل جاتی ہے اور درد کومحسوس کرنے والے اعصاب ضائع ہو چکے ہوتے ہیں۔ جب جسم کا کافی حصہ جل جائے توجسم میں موجود پانی مقدار میں کمی واقع ہوجاتی ہے۔ پانی کی کمی اور درد کی وجہ سےصدم کی علامات ظاہر ہو کتی ہے۔ حلنے کی صورت میں تداہیر: جلی ہوئی جلد کی تدابیرتین اصولوں کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے کی جاتی ہیں۔ مزيد جلنے کوروکیں۔ مزيد آنش زدگی ہے روکیں یعنی آگ ما شعلوں کو بجھا تک اور متاثر و مخص کو آنش زدہ جگہ سے جلداز جلد نکالیں ۔ آگ سے متاثرہ څخص کو ادھر ادھر بھا گنے سے روکیں۔اس سے شعلے مزید ہوا لگنے سے بھڑک سکتے ہیں جونقصان کا ماعث ہے۔ اگرمناست مجھیں تواس کوزمین برلٹا کرخودکورول کرنے لیے کہیں یا پھراسے فوراً کمبل پاکوٹ سے لیبیٹ دیں۔ حلے ہوئے حصے کو شھنڈ اکرنا: جلے ہوئے حصے پر دافر مقدار میں ٹھنڈا یانی ڈالیس ادر ممکن ہوتو اس حصے کو بہتے ہوئے شیٹرے پانی میں ڈبودیں اورتقریاً 10 منٹ تک وہاں رکھیں تا کہ اس جھے *سے ح*رارت خارج ہوجائے۔ وہ جصے جو یانی میں ڈوب نہیں سکتے ،مثلاً منہ دغیرہ ان پر صند بانی سے بھیگا ہوا تولیہ یا کپڑ ابار بارر کھیں۔ طے ہوئے حصے کوڈ ھانہیں:

جلے ہوئے حصکوصاف پٹی یا کپڑے ہے ڈھانہیں تا کہاہے ہوا لگنے اور انفیشن

کمر پر لادنا بچوں کی طرح اٹھانا

انسانی بیساکھی کی مدد سے اٹھانا



قمیص کی مدد سے کھینچنا

فائر فائٹر کیری





ے بچایا جا سکے۔ جلے ہوئے جھے پر ہمیشہ ڈھیلی پٹی باندھیں۔ آگ ہے تحفظ:

- کمرے میں ایک فائر DCP/CO2 Extinguisher، ایک فائر کمبل (blanket) اور ایک بالٹی ریت سے بھری ایر جنسی کے لیے ہونی چاہیے جو کہ کمرے کے باہر نگلنے والے رامنے کے قریب تر ہو۔
- کمرے میں آگ لگنے کی صورت میں فوراً سب پچوں کو باہر نکالیں اور خود آخر میں نگلتے ہوئے پیچھے دروازے بند کرتے ہوئے آئیں تا کہ آگ مزید نہ پچلیے کوشش کریں کہ دھویں میں فرش کے نزد یک تر رہیں اور چھکتے ہوئے باہر نگلیں ۔
- فوراً ایمرجنسی نمبر پر محکمہ کو اطلاع دیں اور آگ والے علاقے سے دور ہو جائیں۔
- اگرکونی شخص یا بچہ آگ ہے متاثر ہوا ہے تو DR ABC پر عمل کریں اور فوراً میپتال کارخ کریں۔

سان اورد يكرز ہر يلح شرات كى كائن كى تدابير: برسات اور سلاب ميں خاص طور پر جب ہر طرف پانى موتو سان ينتظى كى طرف بھا كتا ہے۔ اس ليے بارش كے بعد اور سلاب كے پانى ميں بلاد جه چلنے سے كريز كرنا چاہيے۔ الي جگہول سے كزرتے ہوئے اپنے پاس لاتھى اور ثاري ركھنى چاہيے۔

- مریض کوحوصلہ اورتسلی دیں کہ زیادہ تر سانپ زہر لیے نہیں ہوتے تا کہ مریض خوف کی حالت سے باہرنگل سکے۔
- مریض کی مدد سے پہلے یقینی بنا تیں کہ آپ اور دیگر موجودا فراد محفوظ ہیں اور مزید کا لیے جانے کا امکان نہیں ہے۔
 - مریض کی سانس اور نبض چیک کریں۔
- زخم کو صاف پانی سے دھویں اور زخم پر کٹ لگانے یا جلانے سے گریز کریں۔
 - زخم کوصاف پانی سے دھوئیں اور زخم پر ٹھنڈی اور گیلی پٹی باند ھودیں۔
 - زخم سےاد پر (2 سے 4 اپنج) مضبوط پٹی باند ہودیں۔
- مریض کوزیادہ ہلانے جلانے سے گریز کریں اس سے زہر تیزی سے پھیل سکتا ہے۔

 مریض کوجلد از جلد سپتال نتقل کریں کیونکہ زہر کا تریاق سپتال میں ہی مہیا ہوسکتا ہے۔
 اگر ممکن ہوتو سانپ کی خصوصیات نوٹ کریں تا کہ ڈاکٹر کو بتا سکیں اور ڈاکٹر کو زہر کا تریاق متعین کرنے میں آسانی ہو۔
 کچل کا جھٹکا:

بجلی کا تجفط لگنے کی صورت میں درج ذیل اقدامات کریں: • فوراً میں سویج بند کریں۔ • متاثر پیخف یا بچ کو DR ABC کے تحت چیک کریں۔ • نیف ند آنے کی صورت میں فوراً ریکوری پوزیشن میں لٹا کر ہپتال روانہ کریں۔ ہوش آنے کی صورت میں فوراً ریکوری پوزیشن میں لٹا کر ہپتال روانہ کریں۔ فوف: تمام فرسٹ ایڈیا CPR دینے سے پہلے کوشش کریں کہ متاثرہ فرد کے جوتے، بیلٹ، ٹائی، مفلر اور دیگر کپڑے ڈیلے کر دیں تا کہ اے سانس لینے میں دشواری نہ ہواورا ہے ریکوری پوزیشن میں لٹا کر رکھیں۔





Thank you for the world so sweet

Thank you for the world so sweet, Thank you for the food we eat. Thank you for the birds that sing, Thank you God for everything.

Pray

Dear Allah be with me all the days in my work, in my place and all the things I do. Help me to make your love shine through

Bismillah, Bismillah

Bismillah, Bismillah Before we eat, we say Bismillah, Bismillah, Bismillah, Before we drink, we say Bismillah, Bismillah, Bismillah,

Before we read, before we write We must all say Bismillah, Bismillah,

Bismillah, Bismillah in the name of Allah In the name of Allah We are muslim we must all say Bismillah to start the day

Allah is with me

When I wake up in the morning Allah is with me When I go to me sweet school Allah is with me When I come back to my home Allah is with me When I eat my testy food Allah is with me When I sleep at night on my bed Allah is with me

I am growing

I am growing I am growing I am growing every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday

LAILAHAILLAH

When you feel sad When you feel bad

Say LAILAHAILLAH

Then you won't feel sad Then you won't feel bad

Only Allah, only Allah Only Allah can help you

He is near, he is near Don't fear, don't fear

Only Allah, only Allah Only Allah will help you

Baa Baa Black Sheep

Baa baa black sheep, Have you any wool? Yes sir, yes sir, Three bags full! One for the master, One for the dame, And one for the little boy Who lives down the lane.

Hickory, Dickory Dock

Hickory, dickory, dock, The mouse ran up the clock. The clock struck one, The mouse ran down, Hickory, dickory, dock.

Old Macdonald Old mc Donald had a farm Yia yia-O (chorus) And on his farm he had some cows Yiavia-O With a moo moo her, and moo moo there Here a moo there a moo Every where a moo moo Old mc Donald had a farm Yiayia-O And on his farm he had some dogs Yia yia-O With a bow-bow here, and a bow-bow there Here a bow there a bow Every where a bow-bow. Old mc Donald had farm Tia-yia-O And on his farm he had some cats Yia-yia-O With a meow-meow here, and a meow-meow there Here a meow-meow there a meow Everywhere a meow-meow Old mc Donald had a farm Yia-yia-O

Five little ladybirds

Five little ladybirds, climbing on the door
One flew away and then there were four.
Four little ladybirds, sitting on a tree.
One flew away and then there were three.
Three little ladybirds, sitting on a shoe
One flew away and then there were two.
Two little ladybirds, looking for some fun
One flew away and then there was one.
One little ladybirds, hiding behind the sun
One flew away and then there was none.

Teapot

I am a teapot Short and stout; This is my handle And this is my spout. When the water is boiling Hear me shout; just lift me up And pour me out.

Bingo

There was a farmer who had a dog, And Bingo was his name-O. B-I-N-G-O! B-I-N-G-O! B-I-N-G-O! And Bingo was his name-O! There was a farmer who had a dog, And Bingo was his name-O. (Clap)-I-N-G-O! (Clap)-I-N-G-O! (Clap)-I-N-G-O! And Bingo was his name-O! There was a farmer who had a dog, And Bingo was his name-O! (Clap – Clap)-N-G-O! (Clap – Clap)-N-G-O! (Clap – Clap)-N-G-O! And Bingo was his name-O! There was a farmer who had a dog, And Bingo was his name-O. (Clap - Clap - Clap)-G-O! (Clap - Clap - Clap)-G-O! (Clap - Clap - Clap)-G-O! And Bingo was his name-O! There was a farmer who had a dog, And Bingo was his name-O. (Clap - Clap - Clap - Clap) - O!(Clap - Clap - Clap - Clap) - O!(Clap - Clap - Clap - Clap) - O!And Bingo was his name-O! There was a farmer who had a dog, And Bingo was his name-O. (Clap - Clap - Clap - Clap - Clap)(Clap - Clap - Clap - Clap - Clap)(Clap - Clap - Clap - Clap - Clap)And Bingo was his name-O!

Clap your hands

If you are happy and you know it Clap your hands 1-2-3-4{2} And you really want to show it If you are happy and you know it Clap your hands 1-2-3-4{2} If you are happy and you know it Pat your cheeks {2}. If you are happy and you know it And you really want to show it Stamp your feet {2} If you are happy and you know it Say hurrah{2}.... If you are happy and you know it Do all four{2}....

The clock

Listen to the big clock Tick tock, tick tock Look at its hands move Round and round Listen to its bell chime Ding dong, ding dong.

One, two, three, Four, five

One, two, three, four, five, Once I caught a fish alive. Six, seven, eight, nine, ten, Then I let it go again. Why did you let it go? Because it bit my finger so. Which finger did it bite? The little finger on the right.

Humpty dumpty

Humpty dumpty sat on a wall Humpty dumpty had a great fall; All the king s horses and all the king s men Couldn't t put humpty together again.

> Ring-a-ring o roses Ring-a-ring o roses A pocket full of posies A-tishoo! a-tishoo! We all fall down.

One, two, buckle my shoe

One-two, buckle my shoe; Three-four, shut the door; Five-six, pickup sticks. Seven-eight, lay them straight; Nine-ten, a big fat hen; Eleven-twelve, dig and delve

FIVE LITTLE MONKEYS

Five little monkeys jumping on the bed One fell off and bumped his head. Mama called the Doctor and the Doctor said, "No more monkeys jumping on the bed!"

Four little monkeys jumping on the bed One fell off and bumped her head. Papa called the Doctor and the Doctor said, "No more monkeys jumping on the bed!"

Three little monkeys jumping on the bed, One fell off and bumped his head. Mama called the Doctor and the Doctor said, "No more monkeys jumping on the bed!" Two little monkeys jumping on the bed, One fell off and bumped her head. Papa called the Doctor and the Doctor said, "No more monkeys jumping on the bed!"

One little monkey jumping on the bed, He fell off and bumped his head. Mama called the Doctor and the Doctor said, "Put those monkeys straight to bed!"

ABC Song

ABC Song ABCD EFG HIJK LMNOP QRSTUV WXY and Z. Now I know my ABCs, Next time won't you sing with me?

Rabbits

Rabbits-rabbits 1 2 3 Will you come and play with me? Camels-camels 4 5 6 Why do you have a hump like this? Monkeys-monkeys 7 8 9 Will you teach me how to climb? When I have counted up to ten The elephant says now start again.

Jack and Jill

Jack and Jill went up the hill, To fetch a pail of water. Jack fell down and broke his crown, And Jill came tumbling after. Up Jack got and home did trot, As fast as he could caper, And went to bed to mend his head With vinegar and brown paper.

Number rhymes

One for the money, And two for the show, Three to make ready, And four to go.

Frogs jump

Frogs jump, Caterpillars hump Worms wiggle, Bugs jiggle Rabbits jop, Horses clop Snakes slide, Seagulls glide Mice creep, Deer leap Puppies bounce, Kittens pounce Lions stalk, But I walk

Rain-rain

Rain-rain go away, Come again another day; Little Johnny wants to play. Rain, rain, go to Spain, Do not show your face again.

Two Little Blue Birds

Two little blue birds sitting on a hill One named Jack. One named Jill. Fly away Jack. Fly away Jill Come back Jack. Come back Jill.

Circle time

Circle time, circle time let's make a circle Round and round, round and round let's make a circle Big and wide, big and wide, let's make a circle Let's sit down, let's sit down, let's make a circle

اللدف بنايا تهم سب كو س نے بنایا پھولوں کو سکس نے بنایا پھولوں کو اللہ نے بنایا پھولوں کو س نے بنایاتیلی کو سس نے بنایاتیلی کو اللہ نے بنایاتیلی کو س نے بنایا چڑیا کو کس نے بنایا چڑیا کو اللہ نے بنایا چڑیا کو اللَّد في بنايا مجھلي كو س نے بنایا مچھلی کو سسس سے بنایا مچھلی کو کس نے بنایا ہم سب کو کس نے بنایا ہم سب کو اللہ نے بنایا ہم سب کو

بسم الله بسم الله بسم الله بسم الله بسم الله کہو کھانے سے بہلے بسم اللہ کہو ہر کام کرنے سے پہلے بسم اللہ ہم ہیں مسلم پر فرض ہے کہوہر کام کرنے سے پہلے بسم الله

على گيا پہاڑ پے على كما يها راج على كما يها رج اورسو يخ لكا اللد توبادهر بهى اللد توب أدهر بهى اللد توب جله ب اوروه واليس أكميا علی گیا جنگل یے علی گیا جنگل یے اور سو چنے لگا اللدتوب ادهربهى اللدتوب أدهربهي اللدتوب جكه ب اوروه والجس أكميا على كميا صحرامين على كميا صحرامين اورسوين لكا اللد توب دهر بھی اللہ توب أدهر بھی اللہ توب جگہ ہے اور وہ واپس آگیا علی گیا دریامیں علی گیا دریامیں اورسو چنے لگا اللد توب ادهر بھی اللہ توب أدهر بھی اللہ توب جگہ ب اور وہ واپس آگیا على كماباغ ميں على كياباغ ميں اورسو چنے لگا اللد توب ادهر بھی اللہ توب ادھ بھی اللہ توب جگہ ب اوروہ واپس آگیا

ميراخدا

میں بھول جاتی ہوں بھی خُدا کی باتوں کو اور نیندے اُٹھ جاتی ہوں گھبرا کدراتوں کو میر اخُد امیرے سارے خوف مٹا دیتا ہے شادماں شادماں وہ مجھکو بنا دیتا ہے شادماں شادماں وہ مجھکو بنا دیتا ہے

أحيحابيجا

الطوبيثا أنكحين كهولو

الثحو ببثا أتكهين كهولو بستر حجهوژ واور منه دهولو ا تناسونا ٹھیک نہیں ہے وقت كاكهونا تحيك نهيس سورج فكلاتار بهاك ونياوا فيسار ب جاك تم بھی اٹھو با ہرجا ؤ اليحط وقت كالطف اثلاؤ الثحو ببيثا أتكهيس كهولو بستر حجهور واورمنه دهولو سورج گرمى بوتۇ يىينەآئ

شام کوجلدی حچپ جائے گرمی ہوتو پسینہ آئے سورج کی کیابات ہے یار ایک ہفتے میں دن میں سات اللہ کی ہےرحمت ہے

صبح كوروش ہوجائے سردی میں گرمی پہنچائے سر دی گرمی اور بہار اُس سے بنے ہیں بیدون رات سورج کیانعمت ہے

آلومياں آلومياں آلومیاں آلومیاں کہاں گئے تھے سزى كى توكرى يى سور بى تھ بینگن نےلات ماری رور ہے تھے كاجرنے پاركيابنس ري تھ مٹر سے کیڑا نکلا ڈر گئے تھے کیڑےنے بھاؤ کیابھاگ گئے تھے آلومیاں آلومیاں کہاں گئے تھے سزى كى نوكرى ميں سور بے تھے

ایک تھاتیتر ایک بٹیر

ايك تقاتيترا يك بثير لڑنے میں تھے دونوں شیر لاتے لاتے ہوگئ کم ایک کی چو پنج اور کی دم

أبولائے موٹر کار

أبولا ت موٹر کار اس کے پنچے پیئے چار جابی ہے *کہ چ*لتی ہے يۇ ل يُول يُول يُول كرتى ب آگے جائے پیچے جائے دائیں بائیں بی مرجائے

مچھلی حجل کی رانی ہے

مچھلی جھل کی رانی ہے جيون اس کاياني ب باتھ لگا ؤتو ڈرجائے گی یانی سے نکالو گے تو مرجائے گی

دھوبی آیا کپڑ پےلایا دهو بي آيا دهو بي آيا کپڑ بے لایا کپڑ بے لایا کپڑے صاف کپڑے صاف کتنے کیڑے لایا کتنے کیڑے لایا ایک دو تین جا ریا پچ چھ ساتھ آٹھ نو دا اور بس

چنائس نے بویا

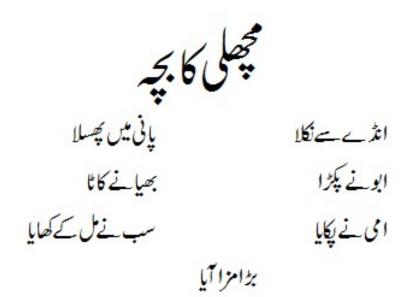
ویا ہے چناہم نے بویاتم نے بویا سب نے بویا ہے مانا ہے چناہم نے کا ناتم نے کا ناسب نے کا ناہے ہے چناہم نے کو ناتم نے کو ناسب نے کو ناہے نے گوندا ہے چناہم نے گوندا تم نے گوندا سب نے گوندا ہے دگوندا ہے چناہم نے گوندا تم نے گوندا سب نے گوندا ہے

چناکس نے بویا کس نے بویا کس نے بویا ہے چناکس نے کاٹا کس نے کاٹا کس نے کاٹا ہے چناکس نے کوٹا کس نے کوٹا ہے چناکس نے گوندا کس نے گوندا ہے

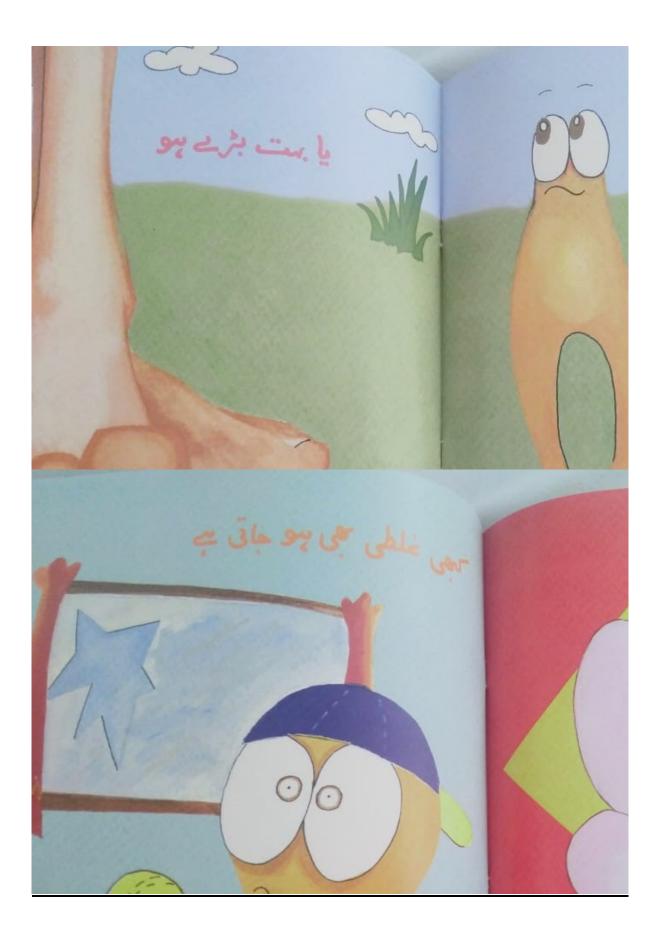
بادل گرج بادل گرج بادل گرج سنتے ہو خىنداخىندايانى خىنداخىندايانى ہم بھیک گئے، تم بھیک گئے سب بھگ گئے

بگبل کا بچہ کھا تا تھا تھچڑی پتیا تھا پانی ئېلېل کا بچه اک دن اکیلا بیچا ہوا تھا میں نے اڑایا واپس نہ آیا ئلبل کا بچہ

سال کے موسم سال کے موسم موسم چار سردی گرمی خزاں بہار سردی میں میوہ کھاتے ہیں گرمی میں خوب نہاتے ہیں خزال میں یے جھڑتے ہیں چول بہار میں کھلتے ہیں

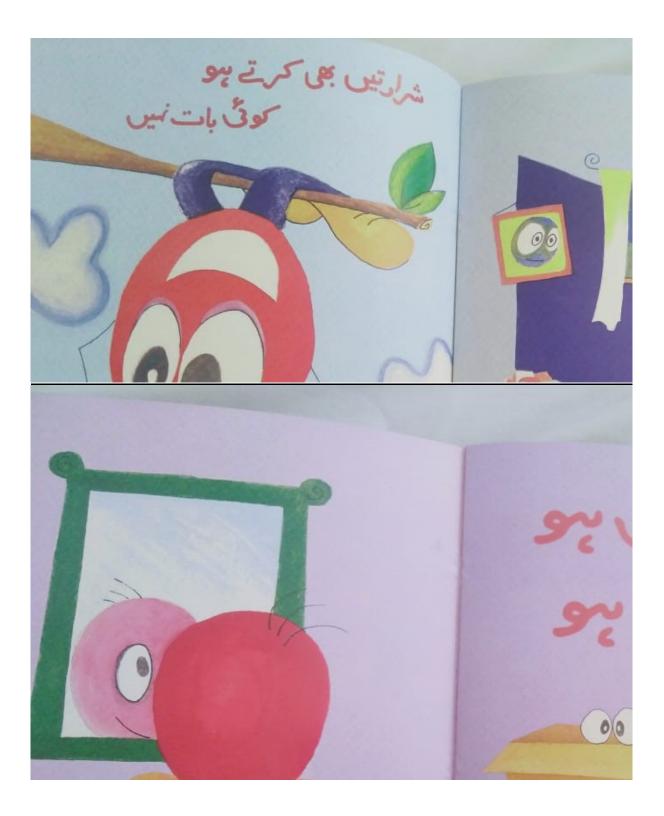












REFLECTION

- \diamond What did you learn from the session?
- \diamond What was interesting, exciting and challenging for you?
- \diamond How would you implement this learning in your own classroom?



Day-8 Handout No 20 Session No 2

سیصے کے کمل کی جانچ

تحقیق ہمیں بتاتی ہے کہ ٹیٹ اور رسی امتحانات چھوٹے بچوں کی صلاحیتوں اور کارکردگی کوجا ٹیخ کے صحیح طریقے نہیں ہیں۔ اکثر بچاس وقت اچھی کار کردگی کا مظاہرہ نہیں کرتے جب انہیں مخصوص سوالات کے جوابات دینے پڑتے ہیں یا مخصوص کا م کرنے پڑتے ہیں۔ اس لیے کہ شاید وہ امتحانی زبان سے واقف نہیں ہوتے یا پھر وہ نٹی صورت حال میں جج کی محسوس کرتے ہیں، خوف زدہ اور امتحان والے ون پریشان، شخصے ہوئے ، بوریت کا شکار یا بیار ہوتے ہیں۔ اس کارکردگی کا مظاہرہ نہیں کرتے تو استاد بچوں پڑتنی اور احوان پریشان، شخصے ہوئے ، بوریت کا شکار یا بیار ہوتے ہیں۔ اس کی کسی صور تحال کی وج سے جب بچا متحان میں اچھی کارکردگی کا مظاہرہ نہیں کرتے تو استاد بچوں پڑتنی اور نا مناسب الفاظ مشلاً کمزوں ست، احق بیا ہو قوف کہنا شروع کر دیتے ہیں۔ جنہیں بعد میں تبدیل کرنا مشکل ہوجا تا ہے جس

پ کر کر میں بیٹ ادرامتحانوں کے شائح دیکھ کرہم عموماً بچوں کا آپس میں مواز نہ کرنے لگتے ہیں، جو چھوٹے بچوں کے لیے نہایت ہی ناموزوں ہے۔ یہ مواز نہ بالکل ہی بے معنی ہے کیونکہ ہر بچ کے سیھنے کی رفنا زمنفر دادر مختلف ہوتی ہے۔ بید موازنہ ایسے بچوں کے لیے نفصان دہ ہوسکتا ہے جن کے نبر کم آئے ہوں کیونکہ انہیں بیخسوس کرایا جا تاہے کہ دہ ناکام یا فیل ہیں جبکہ ان کی نشو دنما تھیک ہور ہی ہوا در ہو سکتا ہے کہ دہ جلد ہی اپنے ساتھی بچوں کے لیے نواز کے ب

اساتذہ کو پورے سال بچوں کی کارکردگی کامسلسل مشاہدہ کرنا چاہیے۔اُن کی کارکردگی کا مواز نہان کی ہی بچیلی کارکردگی سے کرنا چاہیے بچائے کہ دوسرے بچوں کی کارکردگی سے بچوں کی ترقی سے نتائج ابتدائے بچین کی تعلیم کے کمرۂ جماعت کی منتقبل کی منصوبہ بندی میں استعمال کرنے چاہیں۔ .

يح كاجائزه اورريكار دركهنا

ابتدائے بچپن کی تعلیم کے استاد کی حیثیت سے اساتذ ہ کو پورے دن مختلف سرگرمیوں میں مصروف بچوں کا مشاہدہ کرنا ہوگا۔ بعض اوقات وہ بچھوفا صلے سے کھڑے ہو کر سمی سرگرمی میں مصروف بچوں کا مشاہدہ کر سکتے ہیں۔لیکن اکثر اوقات خود بھی سرگرمیوں میں شریک ہو کر مشاہدہ کریں۔ بیابک ایسی مہارت ہے جواساتذہ کواپنے اندر پیدا کرنی چاہیے یعنی بچوں کی سرگرمی میں مستعدی سے شامل ہونا ،ان کے نتائج نکا کنا اور ساتھ ہی ہر بیچ کا انفرادی مشاہدہ کر

مشاہدے میں اسا تذہ کو کیا دیکھنا ہوگا ؟ اسا تذہ بچوں کے مشاہدے کے دوران سیکھنا ورنشو دنما کے مختلف پہلو ڈن کا مشاہدہ کریں گے ادران کا جائزہ لیس گے۔ (i) سیچوں کی کارکردگی کی حائزہ فہرست؛ چنک کسٹ (checklist)

اساتذہ کو ہر بچ کے لیے آیک چیک کسٹ بنانا چاہے جواہم تعلیمی پہلوؤں میں دیے گئے متوقع حاصلات تعلم پر بنی ہو۔ اس میں سی بھی بچ سے متعلق استاد کی رائے یا داشت سے طور پرکھی جاستی ہے۔

(ii) بچوں کے کام کا بورٹ فولیو (فولڈر)

اساتذہ کوہر پچہ کے آرٹ، خواندگی اوراعداد تتاری ہے متعلق کام کے پر چے(ورک شیٹ) بھی اس کے انفرادی فولڈرمیں لگا کرر کھنے چاہیں۔ہر پر پے پر بچے کا نام اور کیے گئے کام کی تاریخ صاف الفاظ میں درج ہونی چاہیے۔ یہ پورٹ فولیوآ رت (فولڈر) درک ملکھائی اوراعداد شاری ہے متعلق تصورات کے حوالے سے بچوں کی کارکردگی کا اندازہ لگانے میں اساتذہ کے لیے مد دگارہوگا۔ والدین سے لیے کارکردگی کی رپورٹ: اساتذہ کو پچوں کی کارکردگی کے جائز ےاوراس میں بہتری ہے متعلق اسکول میں والدین سے ملاقات کرنی چا ہے یا پھرر پورٹ کارڈ والدین کو گھروں پر پیجوانا چاہیے۔ رپورٹ کارڈ متوقع حاصلات تعلم پڑی ہوگا۔اساتذہ کواپنے جائز سے میں مدد کے لیے پورٹ نولیو (فولڈر) اور ماہانہ چیک کسٹ استعال کرتے ہوئے سال میں دومر تبہ ہر پچرکی کارکردگی کی رپورٹ کھل کرتی ہوگی۔اسی مشاہدات، ماہانہ چیک کسٹ اور پورٹ فولیو (فولڈر) اور ماہانہ چیک کسٹ استعال کرتے ہوئے سال میں دومر تبہ ہر پچرکی کارکردگی کی رپورٹ کھل کرتی ہوگی۔اپنے مشاہدات، ماہانہ چیک کسٹ اور پورٹ فولیو (فولڈر) سے استدا پر کردگی کا جائزہ لے سکتے ہیں۔ اپنے مشاہدات کا ہر پچرکی کارکردگی کی دیورٹ کھل کرتی ہوگی۔اپنے مشاہدات، ماہانہ چیک کسٹ اور واضح تصویرین جائے گی۔ریکارڈ رکھنے کامل باقلادہ ریکارڈ رکھنے سے اس تذہ ہے دہیں ہر پچرکی ایک کھل اور واضح تصویرین جائے گی۔ریکارڈ رکھنے کامل اس تذہ کو بچوں کے سکتے اسٹ استعال

رپورٹ کارڈ کا نمونہ ابتدائے ___ جماعت: بچپن کی تعلیم سال: بچے کا نام: والد/ والده: سکول کا نام:____ **حاضری کی معلومات** سکول کھلنےکے کل ایام___ حاضری کے دنوں کی کل تعداد____ عیر حاضر ی کے دنوں کی تعداد_____ دیر سے آنے کے کل ایام __ کلیدی اشارات برائے کارکردگی \star توجہ طلب $\star\star$ اچها $\star\star\star$ بہت اچھا $\star \star \star \star$ بہترین پڑھنے کی مہارتیں

کارکردگی
حروف کی ابتدائی آواز پہچان سکتا /سکتی ہے
انگریزی حروف تہجی پہچانتا / پہچانتی ہے
اردو حروف تہجی پہچانتا / پہچانتی ہے
مردو مروف مہیں چہت ہیں۔ صوتی تصور کے ذریعے حروف کی پہچان کرتا/کرتی ہے
ذخیرہ الفاظ کہانی اور نظموں کے ذریعے بڑھا رہا /رہی ہے
ماحول میں موجود چیزوں کی پہچان کرتا/کرتی ہے
ٹیچر کی ہدایات پر عمل کر رہا <i>ار</i> ہی ہے مانتا / مانتہ ہے کہ اُردیہ دائنہ سے دائنہ بیٹ کے مانتہ ہ
جانتا /جانتی ہے کہ اُردو دائیں سے بائیں پڑھی جاتی ہے
جانتا /جانتی ہے کہ انگریزی بائیں سے دائیں پڑھی جاتی ہے
لکھائی کی مہارتیں اُرد میں میں ای تاریز کی تاریز
اُردو حروف تہجی لکھتا / لکھتی ہے انگر نہ اُنگر ا
انگریزی حروف تہجی لکھتا / لکھتی ہے
اپنا نام اُردو میں لکھتا / لکھتی ہے
اپنا نام انگریزی میں لکھتا/ لکھتی ہے
ریاضی کی مہارتیں
شکل کے لحاظ سے چیزوں کو الگ الگ کر سکتا/سکتی ہے
ماحول میں موجود اشکال کو جانتا /جانتی ہے
لمبائی کے لحاظ سے چیزوں میں فرق کر کے ترتیب دے عتال عت
سکتا/سکتی ہے
چوڑائی کے لحاظ سے چیزوں میں فرق کر کے ترتیب دے
پردو ہے کے سے پیدوں یہ وی وہ کو کے ویرد کے سکتا/سکتی ہے
ورن کے لحاظ سے چیروں میں فرق کر شکتا (شکتی ہے
ذیادہ اور کم میں فرق کر سکتا /سکتی ہے
ایک سے نو تک کے اعداد کی ترتیب سمجھتا ہے
۹ تک کا بنیادی تصور رکھتا /رکھتی ہے
صفر کا تصور رکھتا /رکھتی ہے
چیزوں کو اکھٹا کرکے جمع کا تصور سمجھ سکتا /سکتی ہے
مختلف چیزوں کو الگ الگ کرکے تفریق کے تصور کو
سمجھٹا/سمجھٹی ہے
سمجھتا/سمجھتی ہے بیس روپے تک پاکستانی کرنسی کی شناخت کرسکتا /سکتی ہے تخلیقی آریٹ
······································
کاغذ اور مختلف اشیاء با آسانی چپکا سکتا/سکتی ہے
چھپائی کے لیے مختلف سامان استعمال کر سکتا/سکتی ہے
کاغذ تہہ کرکے مختلف اشیاءبنا سکتا/سکتی ہے
قینچی کا استعمال کر سکتا/سکتی ہے
رنگ کرنے کا برش استعمال کر سکتا/سکتی ہے
چائنا مٹی، ریت اور پانی سے کھیل کر محظوظ ہوتا/ہوتی ہے
تصاویر میں رنگ بھر سکتا /سکتی ہے
گھیلی مٹی سے مختلف اشیاء بنا سکتا/سکتی ہے
نظمیں ایکشن کے ساتھ پڑ ھ سکتا /سکتی ہے
صحت و حفضان صحت
پھرتی سے بھاگتا، کودتا اور چھلانگ لگا سکتا /سکتی ہے
بلوں، ہاتھوں اور ناخنوں کی صفائی کی اہمیت جانتا /جانتی ہے
دانتوں کی صفائی کے طریقے کی مشق کر سکتا /سکتی ہے

بلند سطحوں پر اپنا توازن برقرار رکھ سکتا/سکتی ہے
ابنی آنکھوں اور ہاتھ کی ہم آہنگی سےمختلف سر گرمیاں کرتا/کرتی
ہے ہاتھ، بالوں اوت ناخنوں کی صفائی کی اہمیت جانتا/جانتی ہے قبلہ بیب جاتا ہے اور اینا ترازین ہوتا ہے کہتا/ کیتے
قطار میں چلتا ہے اور اپنا توازن برقرار رکھتا/رکھتی ہے
اپنے جوتوں کے تسمے خود باندھ سکتا/سکتی ہے
ذاتی و معاشرتی نشوونما
اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کر سکتا/ سکتی ہے
اپنی باری کا انتظار کرسکتا /سکتی ہے
دوسروں کے حقوق اور چیزوں کا لحاظ کر سکتا/ سکتی ہے
ذمہ داری قبول کرتا /کرتی ہے
کہانی سننے کے لیے 5 سے 10 منٹ توجہ دیتا /دیتی ہے
غلط اور صحیح کی پہچان کرتا/کرتی ہے
اپنے مذہب کا نام بتا سکتا/ سکتی ہے
بچہ کھانا کھانے سے پہلے اور بعد کی دُعا پڑ ہ سکتا /سکتی ہے
پہلا کلمہ پڑ ہ سکتا سکتی ہے
پانچ وقت کی نمازوں کے نام بتا سکتا/سکتی ہے
ہمارے اردگرد کی دُنیا
اپنے گھر کے افراد کے بارے میں بات کرتا /کرتی ہے
ماحول کو صاف رکھنے کی اہمیت جانتا/ جانتی ہے
کوڑا کوڑے دان میں ڈالتا/ڈالتی ہے
نقل و حمل کے ذرایع پہچانتا/پہچانتی ہے
اپنی قومیت جانتا/جانتی ہے
کمر ہ جماعت کے ماحول کو صاف رکھتا /رکھتی ہے
جانوروں، پرندوں اور پودوں کے بارے میں ہمدردانہ رویہ رکھتا/
رکھتی ہے
سکول سے اپنے گھر کا راستہ جانتا/ جانتی ہے

ٹیچرکا تبصرہ

والد/ والدہ کے دستخط: ٹیچر کے دستخط:

Annexure



DPD Certification on Early Childhood Education <u>Progress Sheet</u>

Participa	nt's Name:	School:	
	Excellent 10 points	Good 7 points	Satisfactory 5 points
ECE Classroom Map 10 points	Supports Active Learning Has effectively utilized inside and out space. Has placed at least three learning corners. Has clear and legible labels using prints and symbols	Supports Active Learning Has less effectively utilized inside and out space. Has placed at least two learning corners. Has less clear and legible labels	Less supports Active Learning Has less effectively utilized inside and out space. Has placed one learning corners. Has no labeling
	Excellent 25 points	Good 15 points	Satisfactory 10 points
Reflection 25 points	Has answered all questions critically and reflectively as per the rubric provided	Has answered all questions as per the rubric provided, but they are more descriptive than reflective	Has written reflections that are mainly descriptive
	Excellent 20 points	Good 10 points	Satisfactory 7 points
Material Development 20 points	Has developed low cost or no cost material based on the active learning component and that can be used in multipurpose learning.		Has developed expensive material based on the few active learning component and that can be used for learning in a limited way.
Post Test	Excellent 30 points	Good 14 points	Satisfactory 10
30 points	100 % to 80 %	80% to 60 %	60 % and below
Attendance 15 points	Excellent 15 points	Good 10 points	Satisfactory 7 points
	On completion of 48 hours of face to face teaching	On completion of 42 hours of face to face teaching	Below 42 hours of face to face teaching
Cumulative Grade 100 points	Excellent 80 points and above	Good Good Good Good Good Good Good Good	Satisfactory 69 points and below

Program Facilitator		Director
Credits Hour	·s	DPD
Face to face teaching:	48 hours	
Home Assignments		
Reading Assignments:	8 hours	
Reflection:	4 hours	
ECE Classroom Mapping:	2 hours	
Integrated Web:	2 hours	
Lesson Plan:	4 hours	
Low cost no cost material:	4 hours	

Total No. of Credit Hours:

72

DPD Certification on Early Childhood Care & Education Pretest

Pa	rticipant Name:
Ch	oose the most appropriate Answer
0	ECD is
	a) Term b) Approach c) Both a&b
0	Age group is internationally regarded as category for "Child".
	a) 0-3 years b) 0-18 years
	b) 0-5 years c) 0-8 years
0	A child brain is fully developed by birth
	a. True b) False
0	What is the most important factor of child development?
•	a. Father involvement b) Mother interaction
	b. Social environment c) Above all
0	Children learn best through
	a) Through monitoring b) play
	c. strictness d) None of them
0	A child with fine-motor impairments will likely have difficulty performing
	a) kicking a ball b) carrying a book
	b) drawing a picture d) reading a story
o	Which of the followings indicates child growth?
	a) Positiveb) Qualitativec) Quantitatived) Both a&c
0	In children development play important role.
	a. Nature b) Nurture
	c) Both a&b
0	Nutrition means
	a. Whatever we eat b) Equal amount of food nutrients
	c) None of this

- A school going child need.....
 - a. Milk plus other food nutrients b) Fruits, vegetables, lentils
 - c) Meat, vitamins, fats, lentils, butter and minerals d) all above
- Is parenting style effect Child's behavior?
 - a. Yes b) No

o Children are generally self-motivated to learn and communicate

- a. True b) False
- Active learning takes place when children simply receive knowledge.
 - a. True b) False
- Active learning has five ingredients.
 - a. True b) False

• is responsible for the safest possible environment in school settings.

- a. Mother b) Teacher c) Community
- Who is the father of "Theory of Multiple Intelligence"?
 - a) Harvard Gardner b) Vygotsky c) Bruner d) Piaget
- Learning disability in Math's is____
 - a) dyspraxia
 - b) Dyscalculia
 - c) Dysgraphia
 - d) Dysphasia
- The High Scope is based on?
 - a) Active participatory learning
 - b) Active preparing learning
 - c) Active precautionary learning
 - d) Both a & b
- What type of evaluation identifies learning deficiencies and difficulties of the learners?
 - a) Placement
 - b) Summative
 - c) Continuous
 - d) Diagnostic
- Children in ECCE class regularly assessed. Which of the following statements best describes the purpose of the assessment?
 - a) To compare a child's learning with another children's learning
 - b) To decide which children are the top performers
 - c) To help the ECD facilitator decide what to do next to support the child's learning
 - d) To forecast children's success at primary school

Answer the following questions:

1. Why Early Childhood Education is important?

2 How can we develop children holistically?

3. What is the importance of planning in teaching learning process? Share the components of daily routine plan?

4. Why do we assess students? Write three purposes?

DPD Certification on Early Childhood Care & Education Post-test

Pa	rticipant Name:
Ch	oose the most appropriate Answer
0	ECD is
	b) Term b) Approach c) Both a&b
0	Age group is internationally regarded as category for "Child".
	c) 0-3 years b) 0-18 years
	d) 0-5 years c) 0-8 years
0	A child brain is fully developed by birth
	b. True b) False
0	What is the most important factor of child development?
	d. Father involvement b) Mother interaction
	e. Social environment c) Above all
0	Children learn best through
	b) Through monitoringb) playf. strictnessd) None of them
0	A child with fine-motor impairments will likely have difficulty performing
	d) kicking a ball b) carrying a book
	e) drawing a picture d) reading a story
0	Which of the followings indicates child growth?b) Positiveb) Qualitativef) Quantitatived) Both a&c
0	In children development play important role.
	b. Nature b) Nurture
	c) Both a&b
0	Nutrition meansEqual amount of food nutrientsb. Whatever we eatb)b. Whatever we eatb)
	c) None of this
o	A school going child need
	b. Milk plus other food nutrients b) Fruits, vegetables, lentils

- c) Meat, vitamins, fats, lentils, butter and minerals d) all above
- Is parenting style effect Child's behavior?
 - b. Yes b) No
- o Children are generally self-motivated to learn and communicate
 - b. True b) False
- Active learning takes place when children simply receive knowledge.
 - b. True b) False
- Active learning has five ingredients.
 - b. True b) False
- is responsible for the safest possible environment in school settings.
 - b. Mother b) Teacher c) Community
- Who is the father of "Theory of Multiple Intelligence"?
 - a) Harvard Gardner b) Vygotsky c) Bruner d) Piaget
- Learning disability in Math's is_____
 - e) dyspraxia
 - f) Dyscalculia
 - g) Dysgraphia
 - h) Dysphasia
- The High Scope is based on?
 - e) Active participatory learning
 - f) Active preparing learning
 - g) Active precautionary learning
 - h) Both a & b
- What type of evaluation identifies learning deficiencies and difficulties of the learners?
 - e) Placement
 - f) Summative
 - g) Continuous
 - h) Diagnostic
- Children in ECCE class regularly assessed. Which of the following statements best describes the purpose of the assessment?
 - e) To compare a child's learning with another children's learning
 - f) To decide which children are the top performers
 - g) To help the ECD facilitator decide what to do next to support the child's learning
 - h) To forecast children's success at primary school

Answer the following questions:

1. Why Early Childhood Education is important?

2. How can we develop children holistically?

3. Describe Jean Piaget brain development stages?

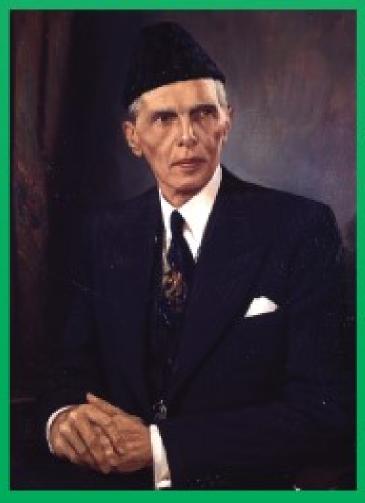
4. What is the importance of planning in teaching learning process? Share the components of daily routine plan?

5. Write early childhood education assessment techniques in detail?

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Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Ji to the first Educational confer



"The importance of a type of education cannais sized there is no doubt our state will and mu upon the type of educa children, and the way them up as future citi we should not forget compete with the wor very fast in this