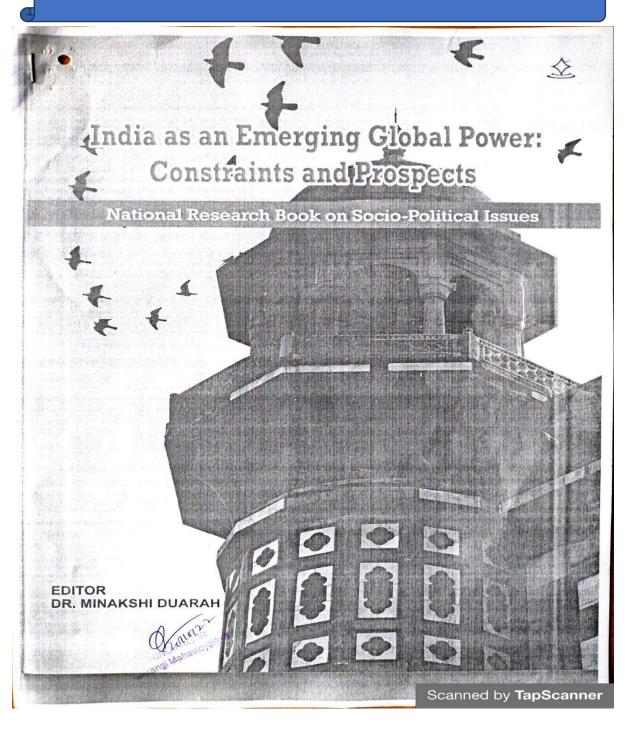
2021-2022 Articles Published in Books

1. Monalisha Tamuly

Micro-Teaching: Its significance in teacher Education Programme.



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Marangi Mahavidyalaya

India as an Emerging Global Power: Constraints and Prospects

Micro-Teaching: It's Significance in Teacher Education Programme

Mrs. Monalisha Tamuly Assistant Professor Education Department Marangi Mahabidyalaya (Degree)

Abstract

Teaching is the very essential part of the education process. Teaching is the relationship between the teacher, the student, and the subject matter. In the teaching process, the teacher brings the student and the subject matter together. One of the basic truths in education is that the quality of education depends largely on the quality of the teacher. The modern teaching process stresses three fundamentals a. emphasizing the teacher, b. guiding the learner, c. promoting learner development. Eventually, all these requirements are fulfilled by the teacher himself. For enhancing the quality of a teacher, in teaching practices, some of the techniques are innovated in the education system as well as in the teacher education program. Micro-teaching is one of the most recent techniques or innovations to make teacher education programs meaningful, scientific and effective. It is a training procedure aimed at minimizing the complexities of the regular teaching process. In a microteaching procedure, the teacher trainee is engaged in a scaled-down teaching situation, in terms of class size, since the trainee is teaching a small group of four to six pupils. The lesson is scaled down in the length of class time and is reduced to five to ten minutes. The success of micro-teaching depends on the cycle of teach-reteach, which can be completed in about 30 to 36 minutes. This paper attempts to focus on the significance of micro-teaching in the teacher education program. Descriptive research methodology has been adopted by the researcher for the study.

Keywords: teacher, teacher education program, micro-teaching, etc.

Introduction

"There is nothing more inspiring than having a mind unfold before you. Let people teach who have a calling. It is never just a job." ------Abraham Kaplan

Teaching is the very essential part of the education process. Its main function is to impart knowledge, develop understanding and skill. Teaching is the relationship between the teacher, the student, and the subject matter. In the teaching process, the teacher brings the student and the subject matter together. The teacher in teaching and the student in learning are active. As modern teaching is not a mechanical process, it is exacting and intricate as well. Teaching is not telling and testing. It is the complex art of guiding students through a variety of experiences for achieving the teaching-learning goals. One of the basic truths in education is that the quality of education depends largely on the quality of the teacher. Teaching is not everyone's cup of tea. It needs blood, sweat, and tears. It is more than standing before a class and applying a few specific techniques. There is

Nahavidyalaya

2. Monalisha Tamuly Tea Tourism In Assam: prospects and Challenges.

Yugal Jyoti Borah Palado Dr. Chewari Sarma

EEKSHA

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PRINCIPAL, 1/c Marangi Mahavidyalaya

TEA TOURISM IN ASSAM: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

*∞*MonalishaTamuly

Tourism, in the present era has emerged as the largest and fastest growing sector of global economy. Benefits like earning of foreign money 'employment opportunities, economic development and international understanding came silently through this industry. According to the interest and needs of a tourist, tourism can be developed in various forms such as Eco-tourism, Rural tourism, Historical Tourism, Cultural Tourism, Heritage Tourism, Pilgrimage Tourism, Agro Tourism, Geo Tourism, Health Tourism etc. The state of Assam located in the North Eastern part of India, is well blessed by nature and lies at the centre of the world's richest bio-geographical areas. There founds lots of potentialities for development of tourism industry in Assam. Tourism attractions, Cultural tourism, Historical Tourism. Eco tourism. Rural tourism and Tea Tourism. Assam is well known in all over the world for it's tea. Tea is the largest single industrial sector in the state, which contributing a bigger share in the state income of Assam. The tea gardens found in Assam are a treasure house of exotic beauty of nature.

Tea Tourism: Tea tourism is a relatively new concept In the world and Assam is taking lead in this area. Tea tourism is such a wonderful and recreational concept that

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can satisfy the taste of tourist interest. It provides tourists the opportunity to avail all information and experiences related to tea. That experience is meant to bring tourist closer to nature and the garden life. Tea tourism has parallels with food related tourism such as wine tourisms of European countries like France.

Origin of Tea in India: People in all parts of India or all over the world likes to drink tea. There is nothing as refreshing and relaxing as a cup of tea. It is provided that drinking tea regularly may provide some health benefits. Most tea contains polyphenol catechins, which is a powerful antioxidant. The moderate amount of caffeine in most teas can also give us an early morning or mid afternoon boost and help with concentration.

The world's most widely consumed beverage tea originated in China around 2750 B.C. The Dutch were the first to drink tea in Europe. Gradually it became the drink of choice, far out patching, wines and liquiorsall over in Europe. During the 19th century, tea drinking became an essential part of British social life. It is believed that tea was brought to India by the silk Caravan that travelled from China to Europe centuries ago. Commercial tea plantations were first established under the British rule in 1823. Scotsmen Robert Bruce discovered a native variety of Camellia Sinesisplant in Assam. However a local merchant ManiramDewan has first introduced Bruce to the Singpho Gum, who mere drinking something very similar to tea. After Bruce his brother Charles pursued the interest and sent samples for testing to Calcutta. It was found to be tea like China but a variety different from the Chinese plant and

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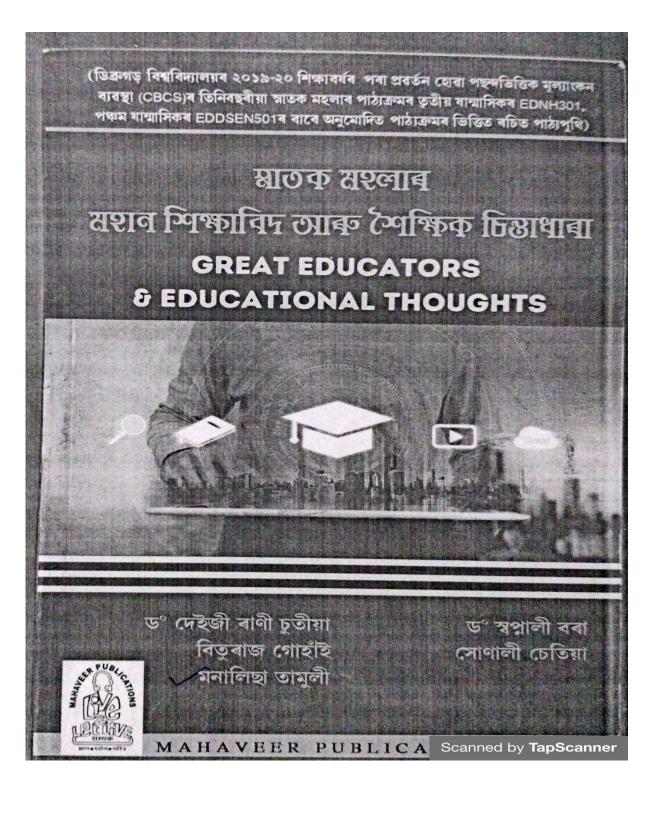
was named Assamica. Then the British company started to tra plantation in India and the first British led-commercial tra plantation in India was established in upper Assam in Chabua in the year 1837. The tea industry in India started to take shape around 1840 and this industry did not end with the departure of the Britishers. The tea market in India has been going ever since.

Potentialities of Tea Tourism in Assam: Assam is famous in the world for its tea. " The land of one -horned tino 'Assam' is the central part of North-Eastern states. Assam or Axom means 'one that is without equal' and that is how it is in terms of tea cultivation. Assam produces full bodied bright tea liquor. Tea is grown in a 312210 hectares zea with a production capacity of 507 million kg. The largest tea research centre of India is located at Tocklai, Jorhat in Assam. Assam is the single largest tea growing region in the world."1 The Assam tea tourism festival held at Jorhat city every year is a big attraction to the tourists." At present there are about 825 large tea gardens and almost 66000 small tea growers in Assam producing nearly 1.5 million pounds of tea every year i.e. 20% of the total tea production in India."2 Here an attempt has been made to analyse those sources that are important from the tea tourism point of view.

1. Bungalow Culture: Some of the larger tea estates have raj-era heritage bungalows, where midst luxury and serenity one can drift back in time. These bungalows of Assam carry a rich heritage of being the British Colonial era. The Bungalow culture that planters created in Assam in 19th century has its unique identity. Tea estate Bungalow of

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3. Monalisha Tamuly Mohan Shikshabid and Shaikshik Chintadhara



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SYLLABUS OF THE UG PROGRAMME IN EDUCATION DIBRUGARHUNIVERSITY B.A. IN EDUCATION (HONOURS) EDNH301: GREATEDUCATORSAND EDUCATIONAL THOUGHTS CREDIT:6 [MARKS: 100 (IN-SEMESTER:20; END-SEMESTER:80)

Expected Learning Outcomes : After completion of the Course, the students will be able to -

- 1. Describe the contribution of the given philosophers in the domain of education
- Explain the relevance of the educational thought of the given 2 philosophers

Course Contents :

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ডিব্ৰুগড় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ স্নাতক মহলাৰ ২০১৯-২০ বৰ্ষৰ নতুন পছন্দভিত্তিক মূল্যায়ন পদ্ধতি (CBCS) পাঠ্যক্ৰমৰ 'শিক্ষাতত্ব' বিষয়ৰ তৃতীয় যান্মাসিকৰ সন্মান বিষয়ৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকলৰ বাবে 'মহান শিক্ষাবিদ আৰু শৈক্ষিক চিন্তাধাৰা' নামৰ পুথিখন প্ৰস্তুত কৰা হৈছে। নিৰ্ধাৰিত পাঠ্যসূচীৰ সকলো বিষয় সাঙুৰি মাতৃভাষাৰ মাধ্যমত শিক্ষা আহৰণৰ কৰা ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকলৰ চাহিদাৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য ৰাখি পাঠ্যপুথিখনি ৰচনা কৰা হৈছে।

আমাৰ এই পুথিখনৰ দ্বাৰা শিক্ষাৰ্থীসকল লাভবান হ'লে লেখকসকলৰ কষ্ট সাৰ্থক হোৱা যেন অনুভৱ হ'ব। কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰতে পুথিখন প্ৰস্তুত কৰিব লগা হোৱা বাবে যিবোৰ ভুল ৰুটি ৰৈ গৈছে সেইবোৰ পুথিখনৰ পৰৱৰ্তী সংস্কৰণত গুধৰাই দিয়াৰ বাবে লেখকসকল প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতিবদ্ধ। আশাকৰোঁ লেখসকলৰ অনিচ্ছাকৃত ভুল ব্ৰুটিবোৰ মাৰ্জনা কৰি শিক্ষক, অভিভাৱক আৰু শিক্ষাৰ্থীসকলোৱে পুথিখনক মৰমেৰে আঁকোৱালি ল'ব। এই পুথিখনি প্ৰস্তুত কৰোতে বিশিষ্ট শিক্ষাবিদ, মনিযীসকলৰ মতবাদ, ইটাৰনেটৰ সহায় লোৱাৰ উপৰিও লেখকসকলৰ মৌলিক চিন্তাকো আধাৰ হিচাপে লোৱা হৈছে। এই আপাহতে দেশী-বিদেশী লেৰকসকলক আমাৰ কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো আৰু ইন্টাৰনেটৰ ৱেবছাইটসমূহৰ শলাগ লৈছো। যিসকল সদাশয় ব্যক্তিয়ে এই পুথিখনি প্ৰস্তুত কৰাৰ সময়ত আমাক

াযসকল সদাশয় খ্যাওয়ে এই পুৰেনান এউত নামৰ মানসিকভাৱে উৎসাহ উদ্দীপনা যোগাই সহায় কৰিলে তেওঁলোকলৈও আমাৰ শ্ৰদ্ধা নিবেদিছো।

এই পাঠ্যপুথিখনি ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ উপযোগীকৈ খৰচি মাৰি প্ৰস্তুত কৰাৰ চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে। সকলো ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ বোধগম্য হোবাকৈ প্ৰতিটো গোট সহজ সৰল ভাষাৰে বৰ্ণনা কৰা হৈছে। কিছুমান বাক্য তথা শব্দ ইংৰাজীতে উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে যাতে ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকলে বুজাত কোনো অসুবিধা নাপায়। প্ৰতিটো গোটতে যথেষ্ট সংখ্যক প্ৰশ্নাৱলী সন্নিবিষ্ট কৰা হৈছে যিয়ে তেওঁলোকক পৰীক্ষাৰ বাবে প্ৰস্তুত হোৱাত সহায় কৰিব।

পাঠ্যপুথিখনি প্ৰকাশ কৰাৰ বাবে দায়িত্ব লোৱা ডিব্ৰুগড় মহাবীৰ প্ৰকাশনৰ স্বত্বাধিকাৰী অমিত জৈনদেৱলৈও আমাৰ আন্তৰিক শ্ৰদ্ধা আৰু কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন কৰিলো। প্ৰকাশনৰ প্ৰতিগৰাকী ব্যক্তিৰ ওচৰত আমি কৃতজ্ঞ।

কিতাপখনৰ ডি.টি.পি. ৰ দায়িত্ব বহন কৰা বিনোদ চাহুকে ধৰি গ্ৰন্থখনিৰ পূৰ্ণাংগ ৰূপ দিয়া প্ৰত্যেক গৰাকী ব্যক্তিলৈ আমাৰ আন্তৰিক ধন্যবাদ থাকিল।

-Likka and

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