

## **5.4 Special New Innovative Initiatives Or Ideas Adopted in the College () Other than at Sr. No. 5.2 above)**

### **Special innovative initiatives or ideas adopted in the college.**

1. A flipped classroom --- refers to a teaching model where traditional learning methods are reversed. In a flipped classroom, students are introduced to new content at home (usually through videos, readings, or other digital resources) and then engage in deeper learning during class time through discussions, problem-solving, and activities that reinforce the material.

Key aspects of a flipped classroom include:-

1. Pre-class learning:-- Students watch lectures or read materials at home before class.
2. Active learning in class:-- Class time is dedicated to activities, discussions, and hands- on learning, allowing for better engagement and application of concepts.
3. Student-centered approach:-- The model promotes more personalized learning, where the teacher acts as a facilitator rather than a lecturer.

This approach contrasts with the traditional model, where class time is used for instruction, and homework is for reinforcement.

2. Blended learning-- combines traditional classroom methods with online learning to create a hybrid model that enhances the educational experience. This approach offers accessibility for students with scheduling conflicts or those who prefer different learning environments. It allows students to learn at their own pace while still benefiting from face-to-face interactions with teachers. The use of varied teaching methods keeps students engaged and collaboration is encouraged in both physical and virtual spaces, improving teamwork skills. Additionally, teachers can personalize instruction using data from online assessments to address individual student needs.

3. An innovative assignment offers numerous benefits to both students and educators.

Here are some key advantages:

- **Enhances Critical Thinking:** Innovative assignments often require students to think outside the box, solve problems creatively, and apply theoretical concepts to practical scenarios.
- **Boosts Engagement:** By incorporating new approaches, such as multimedia, real- world projects, or technology-based tasks, innovative assignments keep students more engaged and motivated.
- **Develops Practical Skills:** These assignments often integrate skills like digital literacy, collaboration and research techniques that are essential in today's professional environment.

- Encourages Collaboration: Many innovative tasks are group-based, fostering teamwork, communication, and peer learning, which can enhance social and interpersonal skills.
- Promotes Independent Learning: Innovative assignments often require students to explore topics on their own, encouraging self-driven learning, curiosity, and exploration.
- Bridges Theory and Practice: Assignments that use case studies, real-world problems, or simulations allow students to connect academic knowledge with practical applications, making learning more relevant.
- Encourages Lifelong Learning: These assignments often introduce new tools, platforms, or methodologies, helping students develop adaptability and a mindset of continuous learning.

**Personalized Learning:** Innovative assignments can be designed to accommodate different learning styles, allowing students to express their understanding in unique ways, whether through writing, presentations, or creative projects.



ASSIGNMENT  
 NAME - NEHA  
 SUBJECT - LITERARY CROSS CURRENTS  
 CODE - ENG DSE 203  
 CLASS ROLL NO. - 23BAM001  
 UNIVERSITY ROLL NO. - 20230150100  
 SUBMITTED TO -  
 KANCHAN SHARMA


OM PRAKASH VALMIKI



Om Prakash Valmiki (30 June 1910 - 19 Nov. 2013) was an Indian writer and poet. Well known for his autobiography *Joothan*. He was born at village of Gauda in the Muzaffarnagar district of Uttar Pradesh.


After retirement from Government Ordnance Factory he lived in Dehradun, where he led a complicated existence out of "stomach cancer" on 17 November 2009. Besides *Joothan* (1987) Valmiki published three collections of poetry: *Sad'yan Ka Samloap* (1989), *Do! Bahut Ho Chuka* (1997) and *Ab Aur Nahin* (2009). He also wrote *Baiti Bahiya Ka Saundaryashastha* (2007) and a history of Valmiki's community *Safai Dehata* (2003) by Chira Chakraborty.

JOOZHAN



"Joothan" is a Hindi word which means leftovers! Leftovers are the things which remain after the other things of similar nature have been used or after the food which is left on the plate after someone has eaten their share of food. *Joothan* is an autobiography on Dalit written by Omprakash Valmiki, who himself belongs to Dalit community. Valmiki, in his autobiography, has given a glimpse of Dalit life. *Joothan* is an initial or a Valmiki's attempt to expose the gross realities of the society.

In *Joothan* Valmiki just the leftovers which the writer has talked about, he also focused Dalits who still were in the shackles of slavery of their own countrymen.



CASTE SYSTEM IN INDIA



The evil of caste system which is deeply rooted in the Indian society has affected almost every field of life. Name any field - polity, philosophy, economy, sociology, etc. - the effect of caste can be seen clearly. The caste system is a social hierarchy that divides people into classes based on cultural and religious norms. Caste system is a "divine creation" that is "determined by birth".


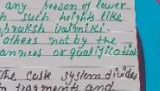
Omprakash Valmiki's remarkable creation *Joothan* makes a powerful statement against the oppressive caste system which is prevalent in India.

The condition of the untouchable was worse than that of animals.



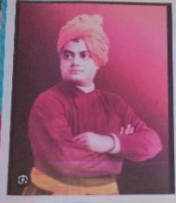
Not just in education but in almost every field, caste is a discrimination. It was intolerant to accept that any person of lower caste could work such jobs like in case of Omprakash Valmiki. People judged others not by the appearance - manners or qualifications but from caste.

The caste system divides the society into fragments and spreads the poison of hatred in our social fabric. If the best talent to the country is left untalented and integrity through which things have changed a lot and they have been treated equal rights by the constitution, yet still, practices of some narrow minded people to divide them still need to be changed.

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VIVEKANANDA



Born as Narendranath Dutta on 12th January 1863, in the holy and divine place of Kolkata. Swami Vivekananda was a great Indian saint. He was a figure with "high thinking and simple living".

Swami Vivekananda the son of Shri Uchawanath and mother Shaumeshwari Devi was called by the name "Narendranath Dutta" in the early days. His famous quotations is "Arise, awake and stop not till the goal is reached." He also emphasized on an education that leads to character formation. We celebrate his "Rajaram Diwas" 12th January as the National Youth Day with great zeal and enthusiasm.