



NIPUN BHARAT



वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, गुवाहाटी संभाग
KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, GUWAHATI REGION
presents

बुनियाद

(2022-2023)

E-NEWSLETTER ON
FOUNDATIONAL
LITERACY AND
NUMERACY





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अवलोकन—मूलभूत साक्षरता और संख्यात्मकता

मूलभूत साक्षरता और संख्यात्मकता (FLN) कक्षा 3 के अंत तक अर्थ के साथ सरल वाक्यों को पढ़ने और बुनियादी गणित की समस्याओं को हल करने की बच्चे की क्षमता को संदर्भित करता है। बच्चे अपने आस-पास की दुनिया को समझने के लिए अपनी संवेदी क्षमताओं का उपयोग करके सीखते हैं और सक्रिय रूप से उपयोग करते हैं। वे जिन गतिविधियों में शामिल हैं, उनके माध्यम से वे ज्ञान की खोज और निर्माण करते हैं। अवधारणाओं को समझने और उनकी क्षमताओं को विकसित करने हेतु बच्चों को अवसर प्रदान करने की आवश्यकता होती है। ये व्यावहारिक अनुभव उन्हें यह समझने में मदद करते हैं कि चीजें कैसे काम करती हैं और इस तरह प्रत्येक बच्चा संसार के सन्दर्भ में अपनी समझ का पुनर्निर्माण करता है।

मिशन का दृष्टिकोण बुनियादी साक्षरता और अंक ज्ञान के सार्वभौमिक अधिग्रहण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक सक्षम वातावरण तैयार करना है, ताकि 2026-27 तक तीसरी कक्षा की समाप्ति की ओर अग्रसर होता हुआ प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी पढ़ने, लिखने और अंक ज्ञान में वांछित अधिगम की दक्षता प्राप्त कर सके। मूलभूत साक्षरता और संख्यात्मकता का उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि बच्चे खेल, कहानियों, तुकबंदी, गतिविधियों, स्थानीय कला, शिल्प और संगीत के माध्यम से आनंदमय तरीके से सीखें और आजीवन सीखने के लिए मजबूत नींव विकसित करें। मिशन सीखने के परिणामों की रूपरेखा तैयार करता है जिन्हें पूर्व प्राथमिक अवस्था से कक्षा तीन तक एक सर्पिल और प्रगतिशील दृष्टिकोण से निर्मित किया गया है, जिसका लक्ष्य समग्र विकास और अधिगम है। प्रारंभिक अवस्था में सशक्त नींव का बच्चों के विकास पर स्थायी प्रभाव पड़ता है और यह औपचारिक विद्यालयी शिक्षा में बच्चों के नामांकन और भागीदारी में सुधार करने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण है। विद्यार्थियों में पठन, लेखन और संख्यात्मक ज्ञान संबंधी मूलभूत जानकारी का होना अपेक्षित है जिसका विकास इस अभियान के माध्यम से सुनिश्चित किया जा सकता है।

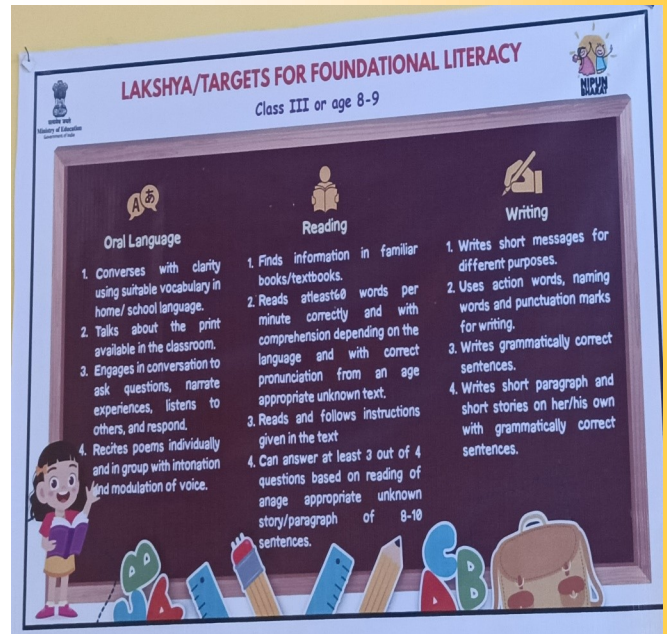
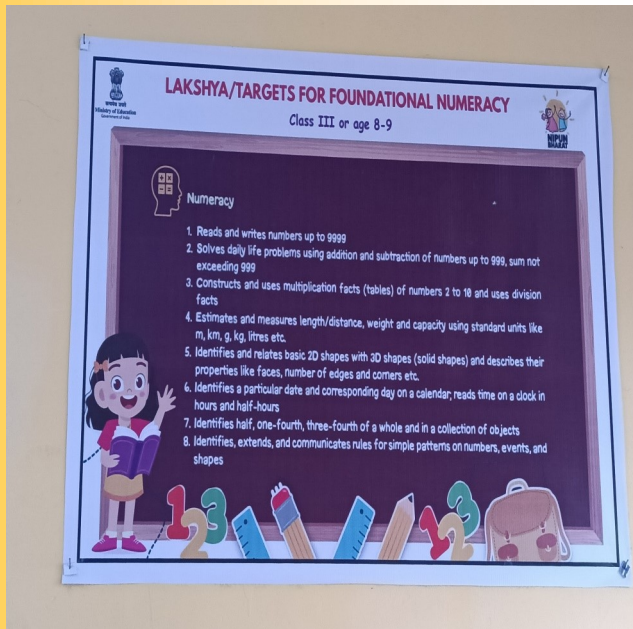
OVERVIEW OF FOUNDATIONAL LITERACY AND NUMERACY

Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) refers to a child's ability to read simple sentences with meaning and solve basic maths problems by the end of Class 3. Children learn by doing and actively use their sensory capacities to understand the world around them. They discover and construct knowledge through the activities they are involved in. To enable children to understand concepts and develop their abilities, adults need to provide them opportunities to explore their environment, manipulate objects, engage in experimentation and ask questions and search for answers. These hands-on experiences help them understand how things work and in this way each child re-constructs his/her own understanding of the world.

The vision of the Mission is to create an enabling environment to ensure universal acquisition of foundational literacy and numeracy, so that by 2026-27 every child achieves the desired learning competencies in reading, writing and numeracy at the end of Grade III. The aim of FLN is to ensure that children learn in a joyful manner through play, stories, rhymes, activities, local art, craft and music and develop strong foundations for lifelong learning. The mission outlines learning outcomes which have been designed in a spiral and progressive manner from Preschool to grade III aiming at holistic development and learning. Strong foundations in the early years have lasting impact on children's development and are considered to be critical inputs in improving the enrolment and participation of children in formal schooling. Children must have readiness required for reading and writing.

BEST PRACTICES BEING FOLLOWED IN THE KVs OF GUWAHATI REGION TO STRENGTHEN FLN SKILLS

- * Lakshyas under NIPUN Bharat have been displayed in the classrooms.



- * Monthly meeting for FLN is being conducted on 25th of every month.
- * FLN targets and activities are included in the lesson plan of Primary teachers.
- * Meeting with parents held every two months to discuss about the progress of their wards.
- * Reading assessment is being conducted to identify students who are unable to read, write or count.
- * Reading cards are prepared by primary teachers to improve reading ability of students.
- * Supplementary reading material is provided, in addition to the text book, for practising phonetics at home.

- * पाठ्यपुस्तक के अतिरिक्त अन्य सहायक पठन सामग्री उपलब्ध कराना जिसके माध्यम से विद्यार्थी द्वारा स्वयं अभ्यास किया जा सके।
- * Activities are conducted to enhance language skill as part of literary club on funday.
- * A comprehensive/phonics programme is integrated into reading/writing instruction.
- * Students are also taken to language lab for grammar concepts.
- * Activities involving feelings and emotions are carried out, for expressing their emotions like happiness, sadness, anger, excitement, surprise etc. This develops creative expression in the students.
- * Goals for FLN are being achieved by incorporating real life situations/practices.
- * Differently abled students are included in the teaching learning process and special attention is given to them.
- * Hands-on experience and activity based learning are adopted in every class and in every subject.
- * Regular assessment of literacy and numeracy skills is done to track the progress of students and identify areas that need improvement.
- * Parents are encouraged to get involved in their child's literacy and numeracy development, by providing them with information and resources.

Joyful interaction of Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner with the students of Primary Classes

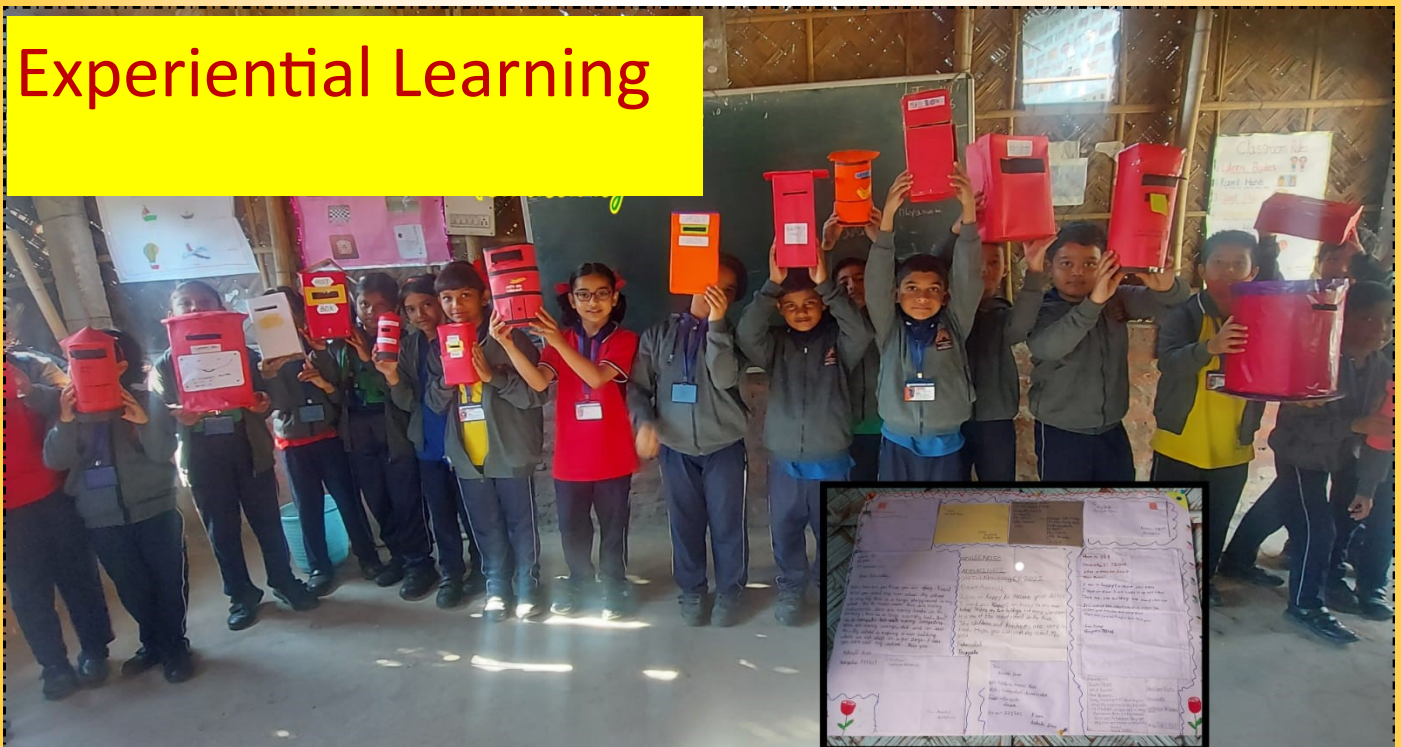


Experiential Learning

Experiential learning is the process of learning by doing. Engaging students in hands-on experiences and reflection, enables them to connect theories and knowledge acquired in the classroom to real-world situations. Kendriya Vidyalayas of Guwahati Region emphasize on experiential learning.

For example, going to the post office to learn about the process of posting letters and working style of employees through observation and communication, instead of only eading about them.

Experiential Learning



In experiential learning, children are actively engaged in experiments and solving problems. Students are engaged intectually, emotionally and physically with interest. They also share their experience verbally and in written form.





Foundational Literacy



The goal of foundational literacy is to enable children to orally communicate with ease, make a meaningful connection with reading and writing in familiar context and develop interest in books and in learning.

Students are able to -

- identify letters and words
- listen with comprehension
- speak simple sentences correctly
- read with fluency and comprehension
- write three to four sentences independently



Sign language Class 3 A



Listening Comprehension



Reading practice

Experiential Learning through Role Play

Role Play



Activity - Role Play
class 3A



Role-playing is an important activity for students in class 3 as it helps to develop their social and emotional skills. Through role-playing, students are able to practice communication, cooperation, and problem-solving in a safe and controlled environment. It also allows students to learn about different perspectives, cultures, and situations, which can help them to become more empathetic and understanding. Additionally, role-playing can be a fun and engaging way for students to learn and retain new information, making it a valuable tool for classroom instruction. Overall, role-playing is a valuable tool for helping students to develop important life skills and to make learning more enjoyable.

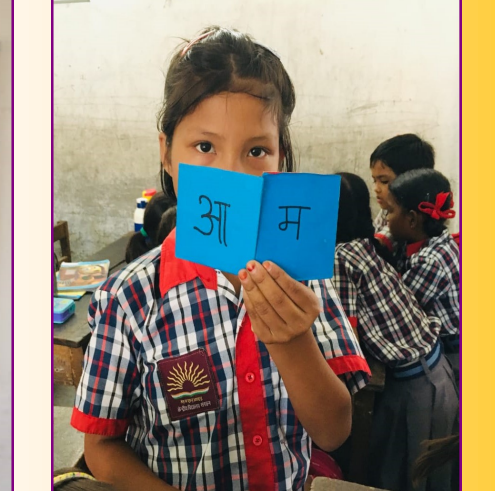
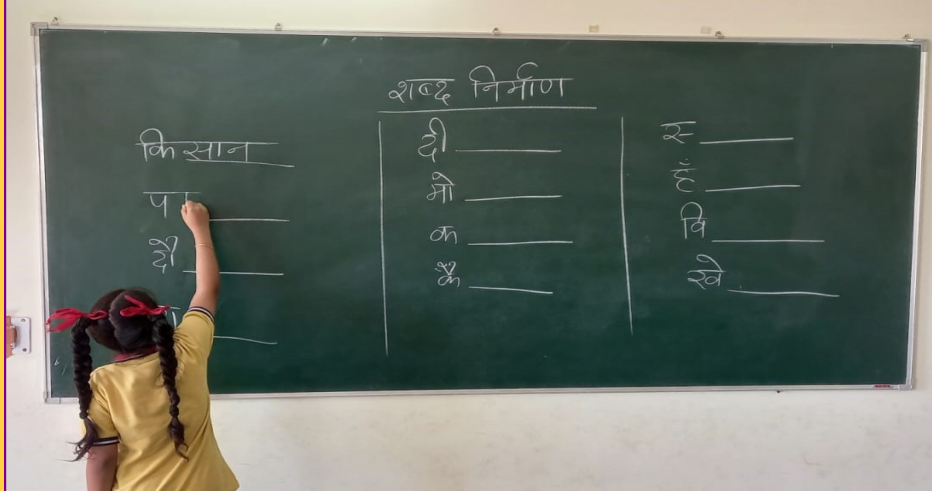
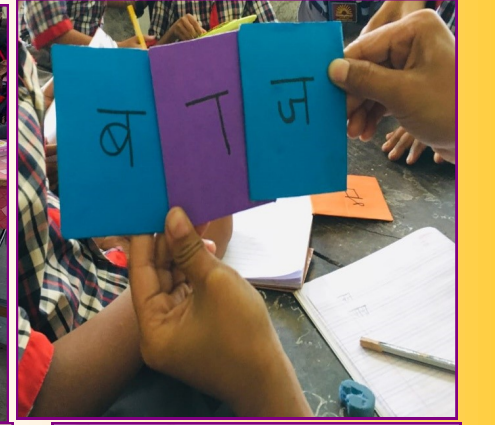
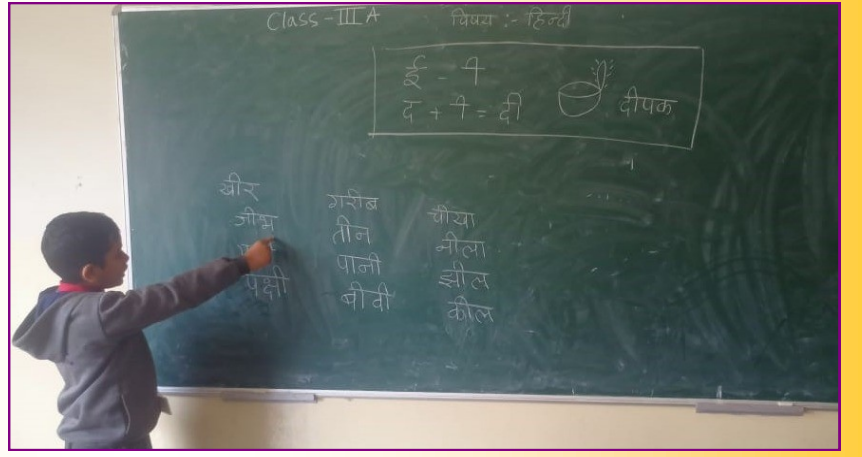


Vegetables & Fruit Vendor 3A



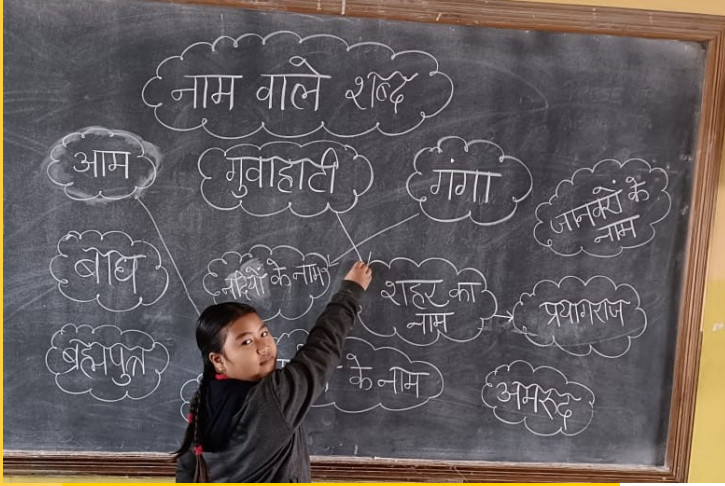


प्राथमिक स्तर पर अधिगम हेतु, विद्यार्थियों में मात्रा ज्ञान का होना अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। इसके अंतर्गत विद्यार्थियों में मात्राओं के माध्यम से नए शब्द निर्माण एवं उपयुक्त स्थान व विधि से मात्राओं के प्रयोग के कौशल का विकास होता है। इस सन्दर्भ में गुवाहाटी संभाग के समस्त केंद्रीय विद्यालयों में बुनियादी स्तर पर मात्रा ज्ञान व उनके प्रयोग पर विशेष बल दिया जाता है। विभिन्न क्रियाकलापों द्वारा मात्रा ज्ञान प्रदान किया गया है ताकि बच्चे शब्दों के शुद्ध रूप को जान सकें।



व्याकरण

किसी भाषा को सीखने के लिए व्याकरण का ज्ञान बहुत आवश्यक है। संज्ञा, सर्वनाम, विशेषण, विलोम शब्द, विपरीत अर्थ वाले शब्द, मुहावरे आदि से बच्चों के शब्द भण्डार में वृद्धि होने के साथ-साथ हिंदी लेखन और वाचन कौशल का विकास होता है। विद्यार्थियों को विभिन्न गतिविधियों द्वारा व्याकरण का ज्ञान करवाया जाता है ताकि वे शब्दों को शुद्ध रूप से बोलने, लिखने और पढ़ने में समर्थ हो सकें।



संज्ञा — नाम वाले शब्द



विशेषण — विशेषता बताने वाले शब्द



समान अर्थ वाले शब्द



विलोम शब्द — विपरीत अर्थ वाले शब्द



Interview / साक्षात्कार

Interview is an important activity for students in class 3 because it helps to develop important skills such as communication, critical thinking, and self-expression. Through interviews, students can learn how to express themselves clearly and effectively, as well as how to listen actively and respond appropriately to questions.



Additionally, interviews can help to boost students' confidence and self-esteem, and can also serve as a fun and engaging way to learn about different people, cultures, and perspectives. Overall, interviews can be a valuable tool for helping students in class 3 to develop key skills and gain a deeper understanding of the world around them.

साक्षात्कार एक ऐसी गतिविधि है, जिससे विद्यार्थियों में आत्मविश्वास उत्पन्न होता है। इससे सम्प्रेषण कौशल के साथ-साथ अपने विचार प्रकट करने और एक-दूसरे के बारे में जानने का भी अवसर प्राप्त होता है। इसके अंतर्गत कक्षा में नियमित अन्तराल पर साक्षात्कार गतिविधि का आयोजन करवाया जाता है।



लेखन गतिविधि से बच्चों में रचनात्मकता का विकास होता है। इसके अंतर्गत गुवाहाटी संभाग के केंद्रीय विद्यालयों में सृजनात्मक लेखन, श्रुतलेख, अनुभव आधारित लेखन व चित्र लेखन आदि गतिविधियाँ आयोजित की जाती हैं।

Writing makes our thinking visible and permanent. Creative writing, picture composition and dictation are the various aspects of writing.

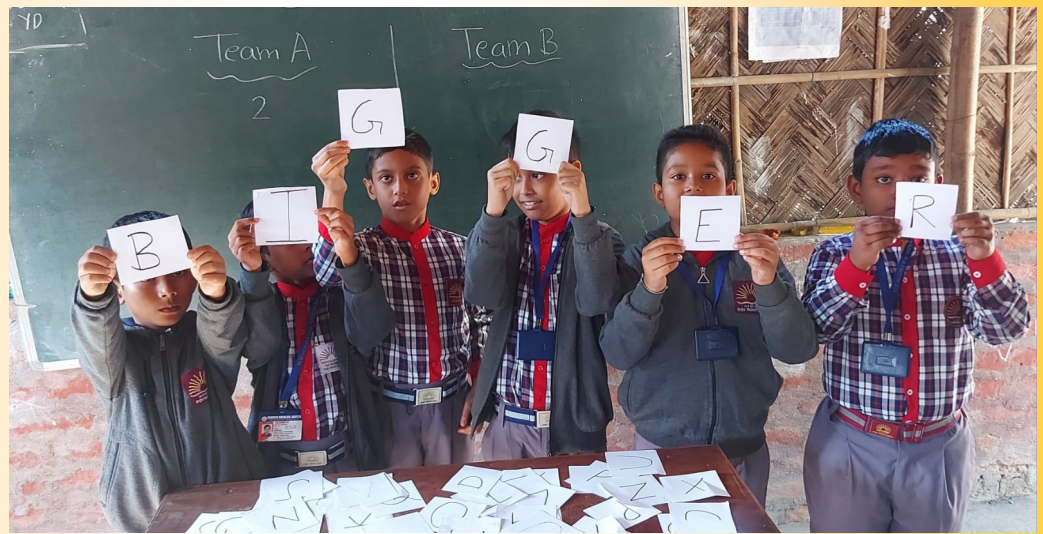




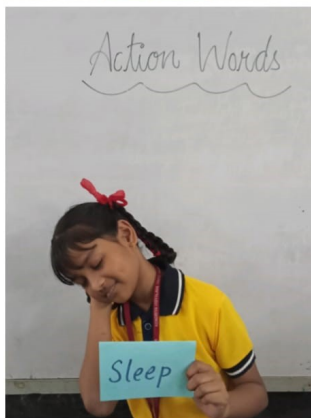
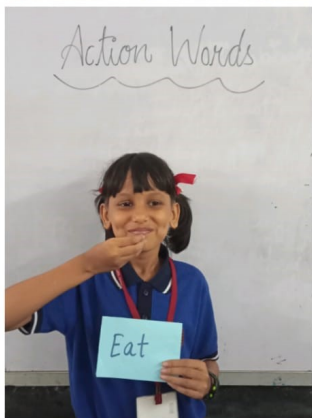
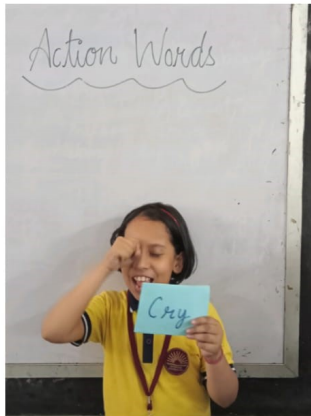
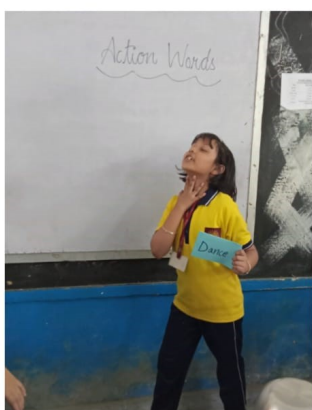
Learning new words improves the vocabulary of students and they can use these words in everyday speaking.

Learning new words with flash cards helps the students to memorise new words quickly.

Making comparison words by choosing letters.



Action words (Verb) - Action words express movement or activity. Students learn action words by performing various actions like dancing, crying, eating, laughing, sleeping etc. These activities help students to learn action words in a better way.



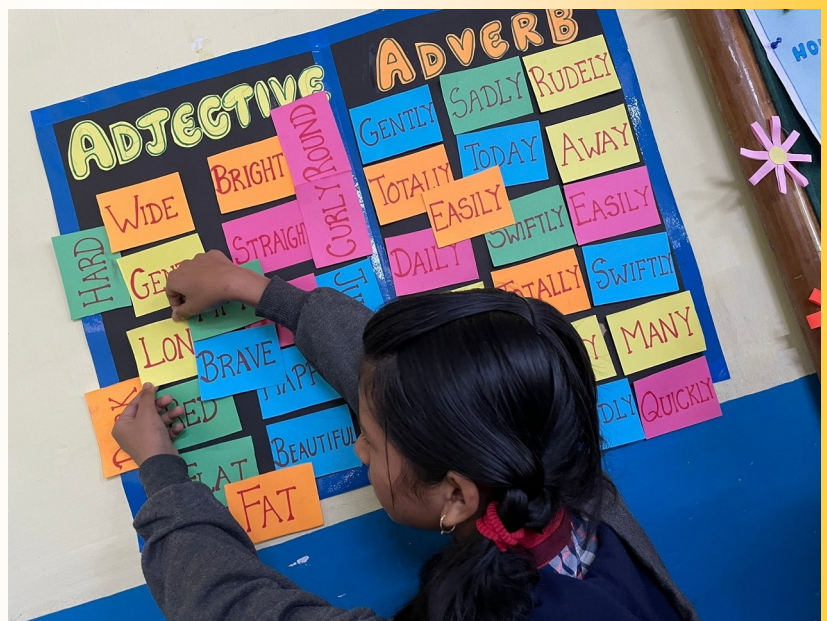
Sentence Formation

Students unscramble a group of words to form a sentence.

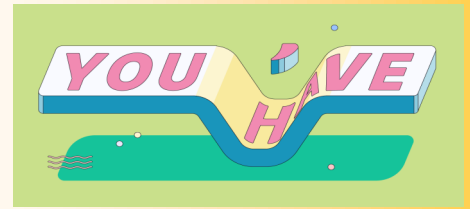


Scavenger Hunt: -

A game in which students organise different describing words and adverbs in their respective group.

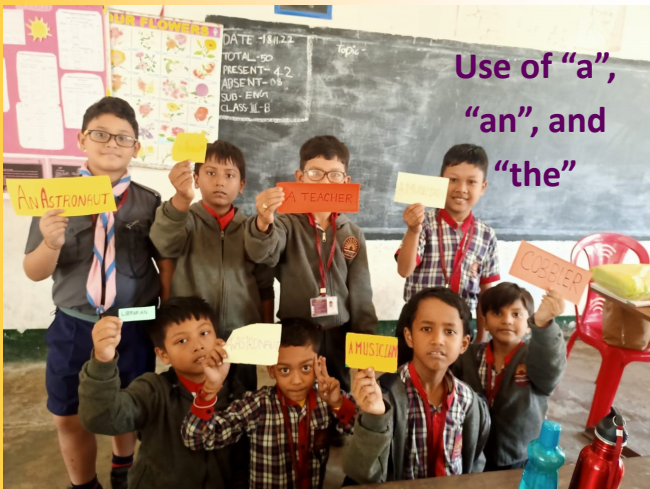
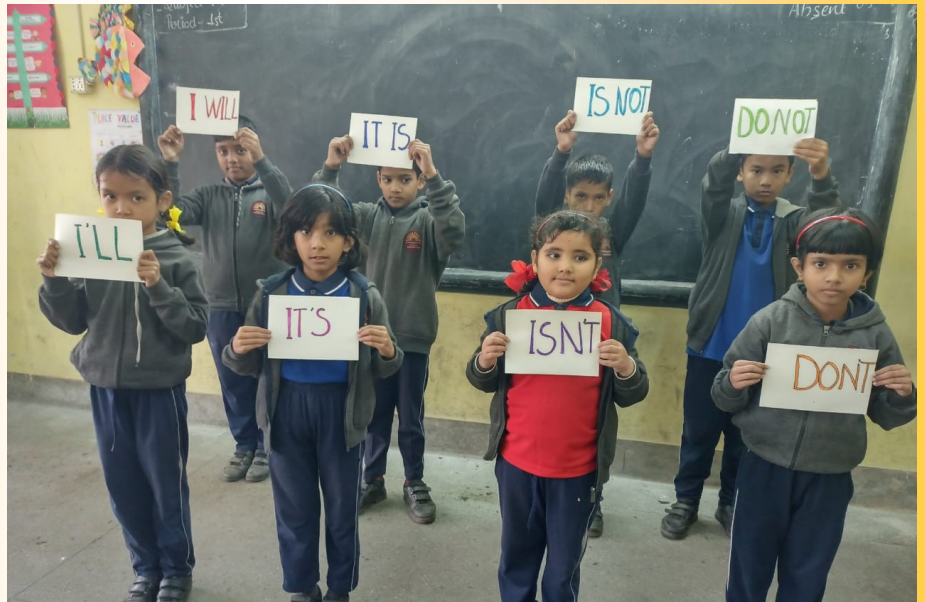


CONTRACTIONS



Contractions are the short form of two words that are combined.

As contractions are very important in writing and speaking, activities are conducted in classrooms to teach contractions in an interesting and effective manner.



Use of "a",
"an", and
"the"



Use of
Prepositions



Describing words

To know the quality of naming words, we use describing words.

In this activity students identify the describing words.

Singular and Plural activity with flash cards



चित्र पठन / Picture Composition



In picture composition, students observe the picture and discuss about it.

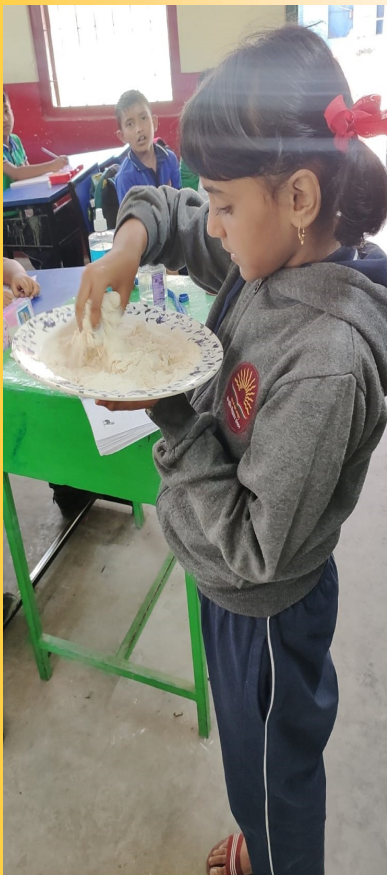
विद्यार्थी चित्रों का अबलोकन कर उसके सन्दर्भ में एक-दूसरे से चर्चा करते हैं। इससे उनमें अभिव्यक्ति कौशल का विकास होता है।



Hands on Activity



Hands-on activities help children to strengthen the muscles of the hand, improve accuracy, and learn functional skills that they will use for the rest of their lives.



कविता वाचन / Poem Recitation



The main purpose of poetry recitation in a language classroom is to enjoy and appreciate the poem by reciting it aloud. The key step in learning any language is to read, understand and appreciate the beauty of the language through its literary work.

कविता वाचन विद्यार्थियों में वाचन कौशल का विकास करता है। यह एक मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति है। इसके माध्यम से विद्यार्थियों में लयात्मकता एवं गायन कौशल विकसित होता है। इसके अतिरिक्त विद्यार्थियों के शब्द भंडार में तुक वाले शब्दों की वृद्धि होती है जिससे विद्यार्थी स्वयं कविता रचना की क्षमता विकसित करने में सक्षम होते हैं।





कहानी कथन / Story Telling

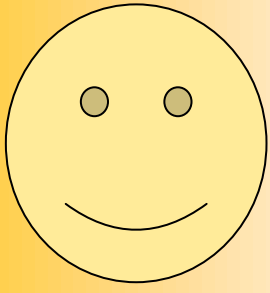
Storytelling is important for students because it helps to develop their imagination, language skills, and love for reading. Listening to stories can help children learn new vocabulary and understand different perspectives. It also helps to improve their listening skills and comprehension. Additionally, storytelling can also help children to develop their own creativity and ability to express themselves. It can also help to foster love for reading, which is important for their overall academic success. Storytelling is a fun and interactive way to help children learn and grow.



कहानी कथन एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया है जिसमें सभी विद्यार्थी सम्मिलित रहते हैं जिससे अधिगम के प्रति उनकी रुचि और जिज्ञासा बनी रहती है। कहानी के माध्यम से प्राप्त अधिगम त्वरित एवं स्थायी होता है। इससे विद्यार्थियों में कल्पनाशक्ति, तर्कशक्ति, भावात्मक और चारित्रिक गुणों का विकास होता है। यह विद्यार्थियों में मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति के विकास में भी सहायक होता है। विद्यार्थी नए शब्द सीखते हैं जिससे शब्द भंडार में भी वृद्धि होती है। गुवाहाटी संभाग के केंद्रीय विद्यालयों में पाठ को रुचिकर बनाने हेतु शिक्षक द्वारा कहानी कथन विधि के माध्यम से शिक्षण-अधिगम प्रक्रिया आयोजित करवाई जाती है।



Emotions



Emotional expressions include facial movements like smiling, being angry, being sad, crying etc. They show their happiness, sadness, anger, fear etc. Students draw and show different facial emotions and they are able to know the feeling of others too.





Puppet and Toy based Learning

Puppetry and toy-based learning are methods of teaching and learning that use puppets and toys as educational tools. Puppets can be used to teach children language, social skills, and emotional intelligence, while toys can be used to teach children about languages maths, and other subjects. These methods are often used in early childhood education and can be effective in engaging children and making learning fun. Puppetry and toy-based learning can also be used as a therapeutic tool for children with special needs.



Learning Through Play

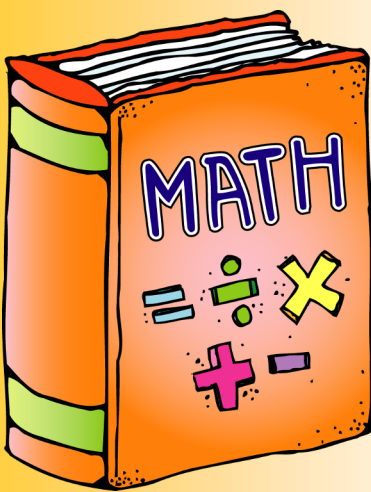
Play improves the cognitive, physical, social, and emotional well-being of children. Through play, children learn quickly and they also learn skills they need for studying. Learning through play makes learning interesting.



Numeracy

+ add 2D numbers take away 8 9 3D 5
 = equals 0 £ pattern 3 shapes

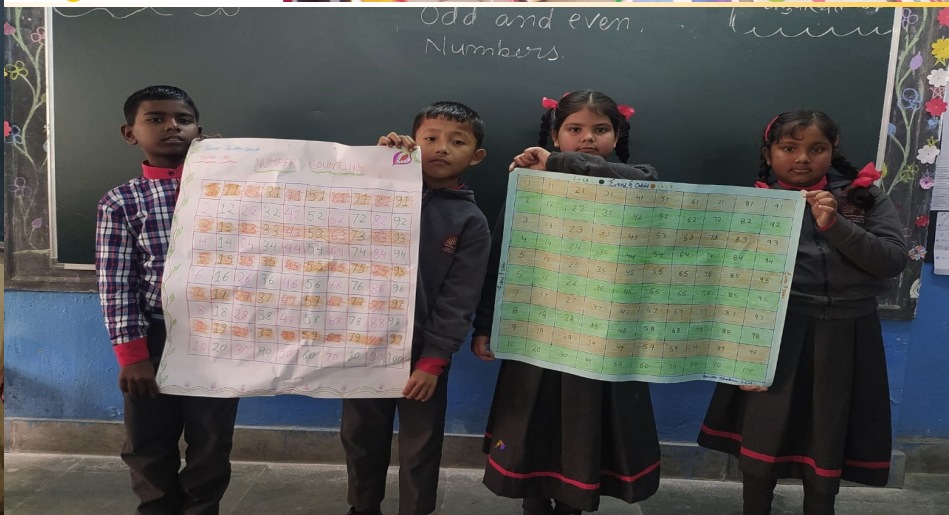
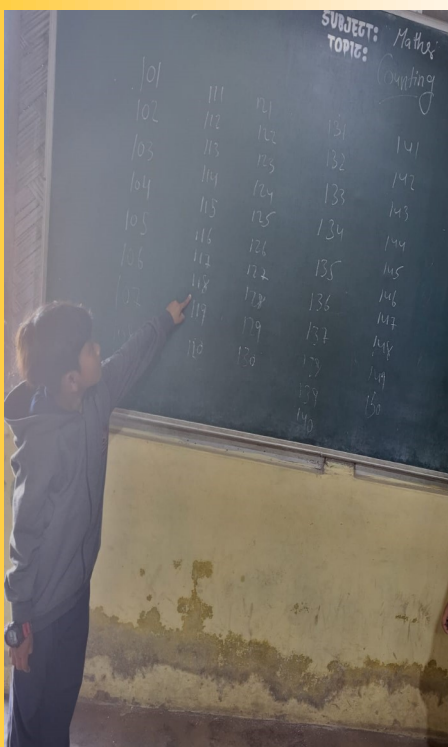
Numeracy skills involve understanding numbers, counting, solving number problems, measuring, estimating, sorting, noticing patterns, adding and subtracting, division and multiplication of numbers.



Number System

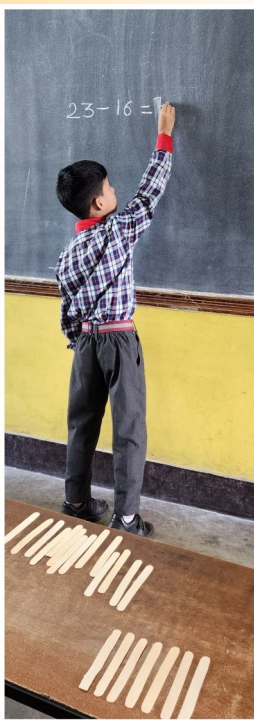
Number sense is the ability to be flexible with numbers. It helps children understand both, how our number system works and how numbers relate to each other. Children who develop number sense have a range of mathematical strategies at their disposal. They know when to use them and how to adapt them to meet different situations.

Many classroom activities were held to make aware students about number operations (addition, subtraction, division, multiplication) and types of numbers (odd and even).



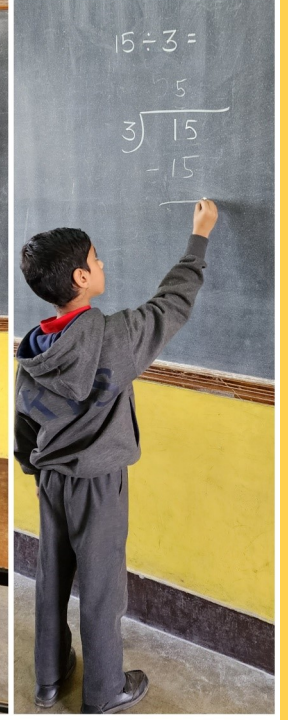


Addition and Multiplication



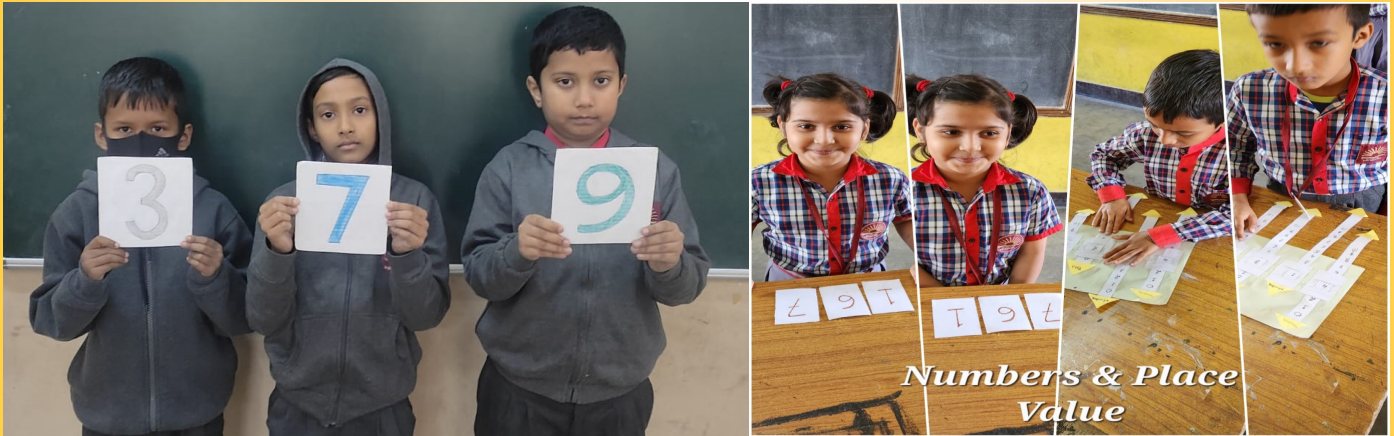
The four Basic Operations

Addition	+
Subtraction	-
Multiplication	x
Division	÷

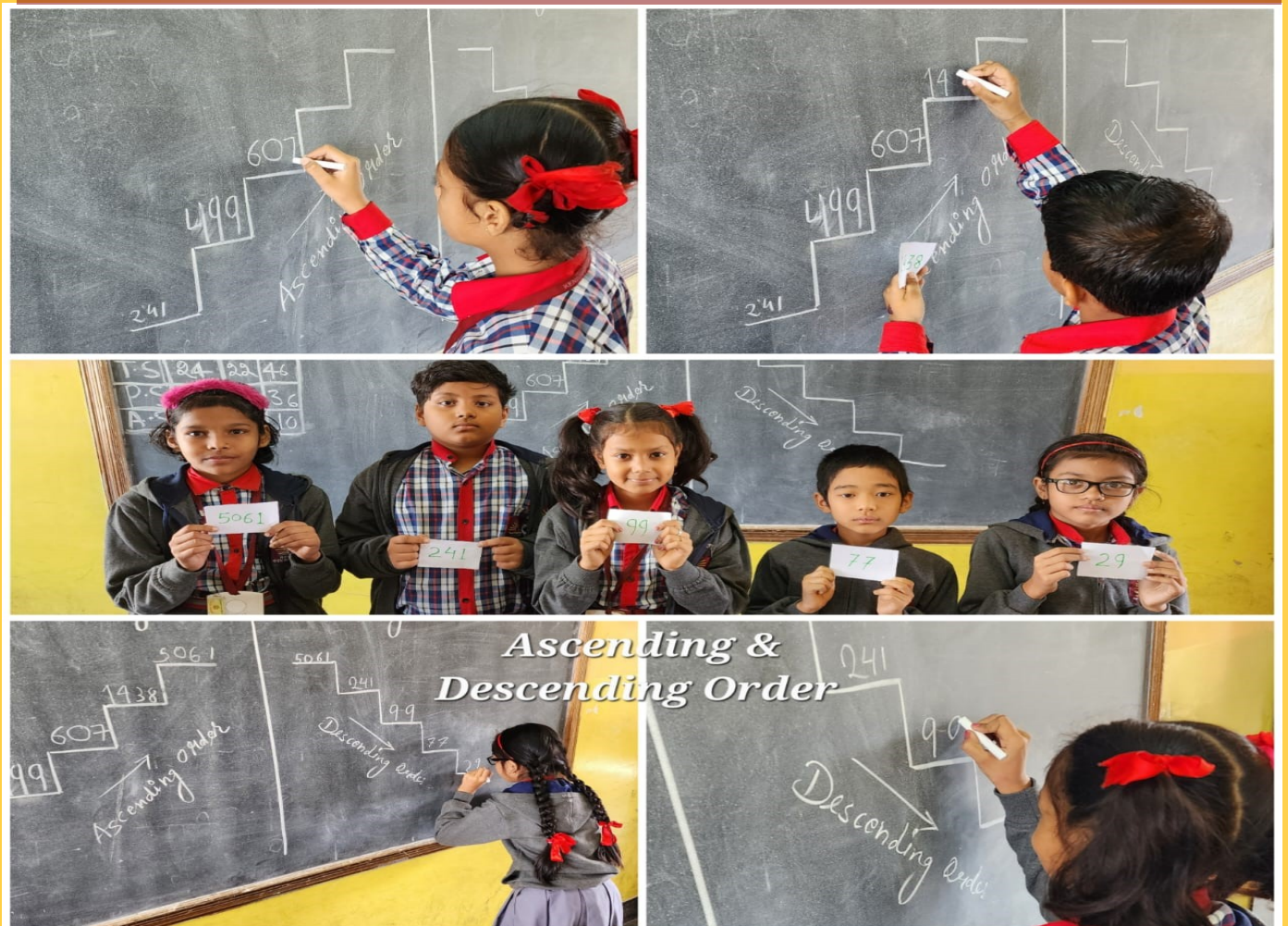


Formation of numbers

Activities on formation of numbers according to place and place value are conducted. The digits can be arranged in many ways. For example, numbers 1,6,7 can be formed as 761, 176, 617 etc. With the help of these type of activities, students are able to form new numbers.



Activity— Arrange the numbers in ascending and descending order.



Activity to learn and understand multiplication table

Multiplication table is a very important part of calculation in mathematics. The teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas of Guwahati Region conducted many activities such as drawing the lines and dot on intersection points, repeated addition of numbers etc. so that students can learn multiplication tables. Here are some glimpses of these activities.



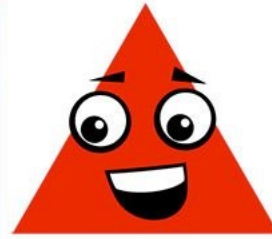
Shapes



CIRCLE



RECTANGLE



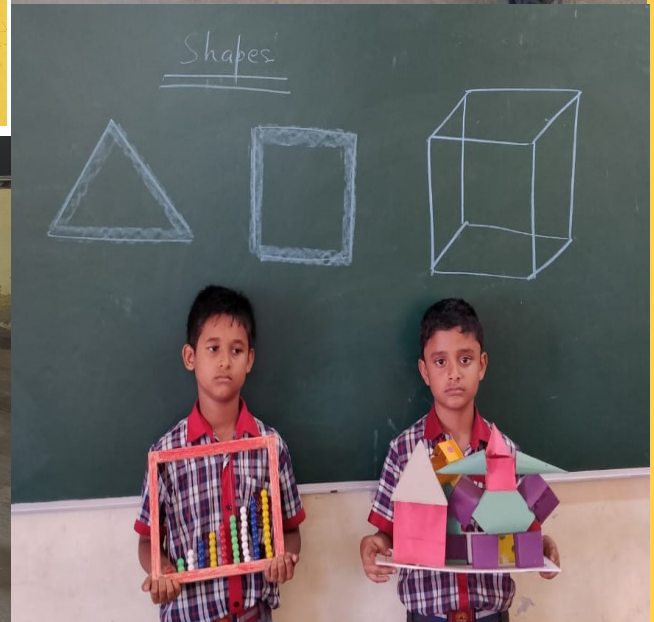
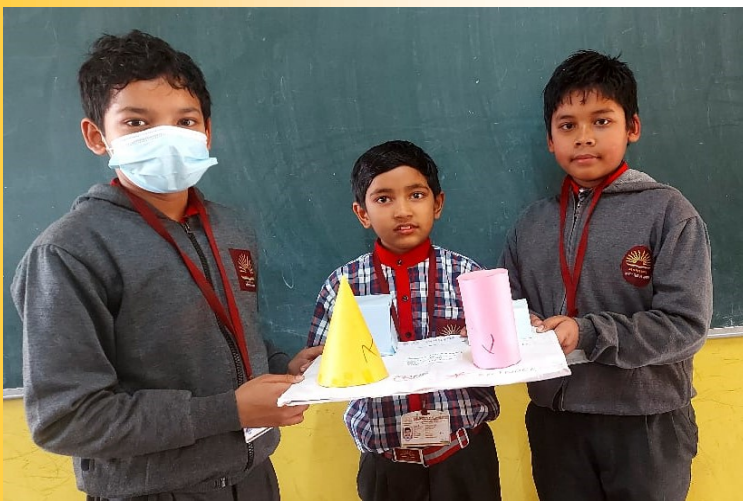
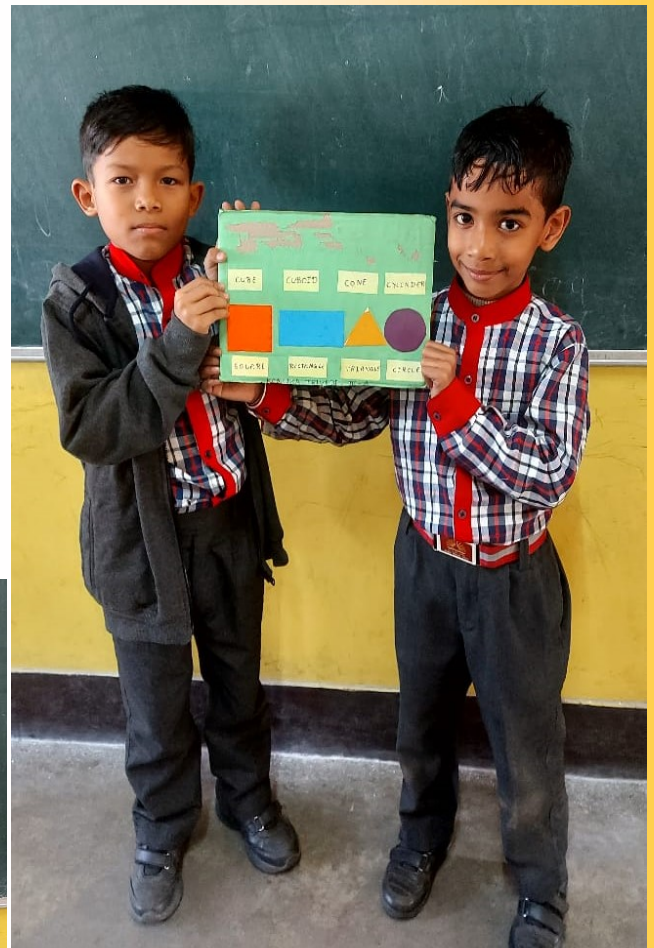
TRIANGLE

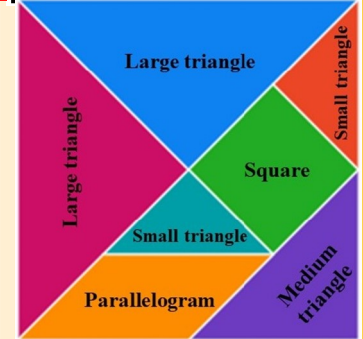
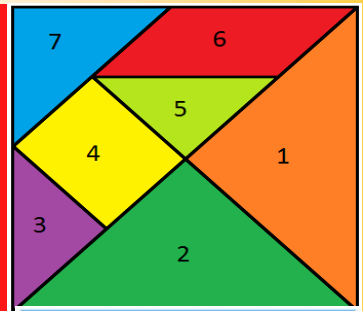


SQUARE

Learning shapes helps children learn to differentiate between objects. In order to memorize how shapes are different from one another, they learn to pay attention to the little details that distinguish shapes.

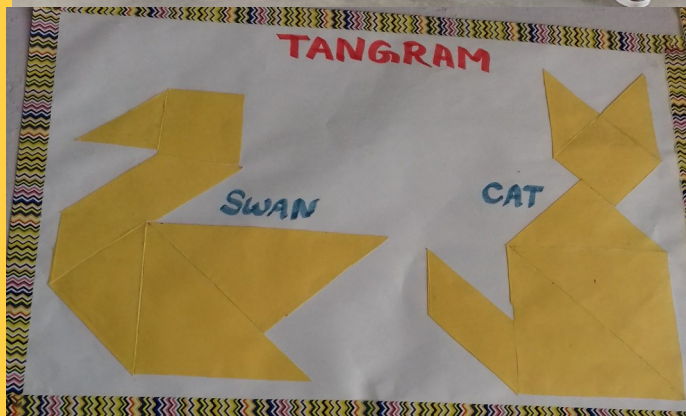
By drawing and observing shapes, students can differentiate between 2-D and 3-D shapes.





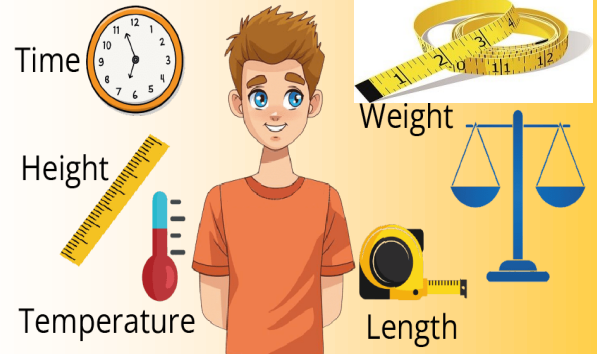
The *tangram* is a dissection puzzle created by cutting a square into seven geometric shapes made up of 5 triangles (i.e., 2 small triangles, 1 medium triangle, and 2 large triangles), a square, and a parallelogram .

After cutting into seven pieces, teacher arranges these pieces in such a way that they form different shapes like animals, birds or numbers. It is totally a fun and experience based activity which develops logical and creative thinking among students.



Measurement

Measurement is the action of measuring something. We can measure time, weight, height, temperature, length, speed etc. Practical knowledge is given in Kendriya Vidyalayas of Guwahati Region to make students understand the concept of measurement.



Weight and Balance—Weight is a measure of how heavy an object is. The weights of different things can be measured with balance accurately using standard units. The standard units of measuring weight are kilogram (Kg) and gram (g).



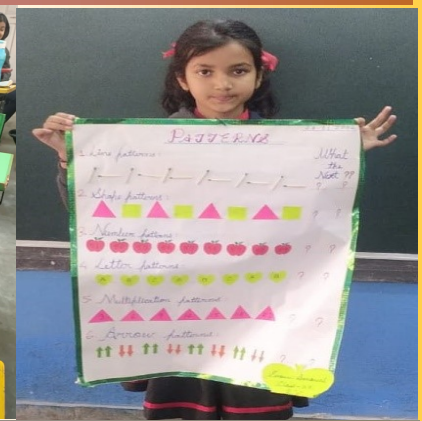


Patterns



In mathematics, patterns are more than a beautiful design (though they are often that too). Patterns follow a predictable rule and that rule allows us to predict what will come next. Mathematicians say that mathematics is the study of pattern and structure in numbers and geometry.

In the classroom, patterns are taught through hands-on activities. For example, students make their own pattern and continue the pattern.

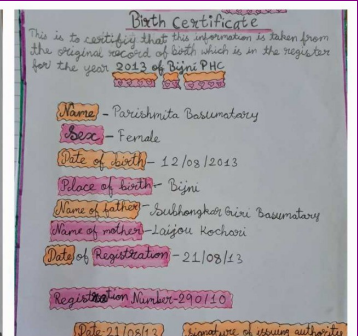
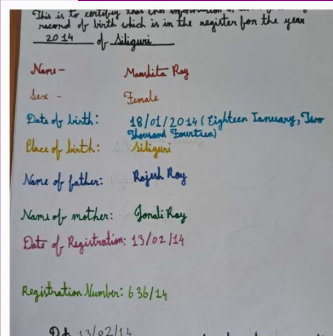


Time and Calendar

By reading the clock, students understand how to read time and they are able to divide their work according to time. For example, 2 hours for studying, 1 hour for playing etc. Calendar allows us to keep track of the days, weeks, months, and years. By reading the calendar, we can know what year, month, and day it is.



S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		



Activity on Mirror Halves





Credits :-

1. NIPUN Bharat Document, MoE—<https://nipunbharat.education.gov.in/>
2. All Kendriya Vidyalayas of Guwahati Region for Photographs.
3. Google Images.