

TOPIC - IIIrd (UNIT - I)

Procedure of bridging gap in the process of knowledge construction between

i) Content knowledge and Pedagogy Knowledge.

Content knowledge refers to ~~into~~ facts, concepts, theories and principles that are taught & learned.

Pedagogy knowledge (Science of teaching)

It refers to related skills such as reading, writing or researching so that students also learning academic process.

To imagine that Content matter more than process is to imagine that Car is more important than the road.

When the Content becomes the be all and end all of the teaching process at that time teaching learning is affected.

We have Content knowledge but we if we aren't having pedagogy knowledge that the knowledge is of no use.

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knowing Content and being able to teach it involve separate skills sets because of this only B.Ed is mandatory for teachers So that they can do Justice with the education system and bridge the gap which is lacking in the process of knowledge.

2) School knowledge & out of school of knowledge.

Anthropologist and social critics of education have long recorded important role in school process.

School are significant public institution which groom the young generation for their participation in the dynamic life of the society.

The benefit of school education and learning has often equated to being brought out of darkness into light.

Literacy one of the most tangible product of schooling is considered as highly relevant in every day life.

The School going children assist their parents in communicative with relatives by writing and reading letters on their behalf.

Numeric skills ~~acquired~~ acquired through schooling enable children to do simple arithmetic calculations & keep records.

The literacy skills which students acquired through schooling enable children to do simple arithmetic calculations & keep records.

The literacy skills which students acquired in reading & writing help them in reading newspaper, spiritual text, policies of govt. announced day by day.

School knowledge is a gateway to the job market. The knowledge gains in school help in selecting a career.

School knowledge equip students about the importance of high gain & which they use in their life to remain healthy.

with the help of these activities we are able to bridge the b/w the school knowledge & out of school knowledge.

3) Experiential knowledge:-

Empirical knowledge which is drawn from senses and the observation is named as.

The term comes from greek word *emperia*. This is also called as knowledge of external world. This knowledge enters from outside in one mind or soul.

This knowledge is not from birth rather, it keep on entering the body with the our observations. This is not having any validity or reliability. It keep on changing with passage of time.

Experiential knowledge is result of the practise of the method, observation, formulate of hypothesis, refinement of hypothesis, deduction of test, for hypothesis, testing & experimentation. It is gain through experience. It is knowledge of particular individual things, events & characteristics. Experimental knowledge is verifiable. One can verify or validate facts of knowledge through making experiments.

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It is gain in physical sciences & other social sciences.

4) Knowledge an action & reflection on outcome of action :-

It is necessary to bridge the gap b/w knowledge & action for practical purpose. We can describe these steps in following way :-

- 1) Enquiring of a thing and getting information about it.
- 2) Synthesis of information.
- 3) Coming out with ~~the~~ in the product are summary of the information.
- 4) Identifying of the problem and reviewing of selected knowledge.
- 5) Adapt knowledge to local contexts.
- 6) Access barriers to knowledge use.
- 7) Select, Tailor and implement intervention.
- 8) Monitor knowledge use.
- 9) Evaluate outcome.
- 10) Sustained knowledge use.

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5) Theoretical & Practical Knowledge:-

After understanding the theory of concepts it can be applied in our day to day life. Practical knowledge occupies upper hand than theoretical knowledge. It can be applied in our day to day life. Practical knowledge occupies upper hand than theoretical knowledge. It doesn't require mugging up. Knowledge retaining our mind for a long time because things which are done practically are remembered themselves. Practical knowledge develops a better understanding. It includes practice that is theory into practice. Reading a lesson over & over again can be of little help but performing activities or experiments again & again help in mastering the facts. It improves skills by training & exercise which cannot be obtained by just theoretical knowledge. Team work is there in the practical knowledge due to which all are able to understand & interactive session among them creates a deeper impact regarding facts on their minds.

6) Universal knowledge & Context knowledge:-

Universal knowledge only reveal itself when an opportunity shows up like in mathematics we know about addition, subtraction, division, multiplication but we use them only when it is required.

Such person uses a person amount of knowledge different from one person to another to picture the situation.

Contextual knowledge is all the knowledge that is relevant and can be mobilized to understand a given situated decision problem. Here situated decision problem means in a given dated well satisfied circumstances.

Contextual knowledge is involved by situations and events a usually type to a task or a goal. However when the task becomes more perswize and at that time this contextual knowledge can be perswized, According to the demand of time.

इस knowledge का situation में Base बनकर चलेगा।

इस (c) exist in this theory it is
actually implistic and late and it is
not usable unless a goal is immergix.