



RADIANT INDIAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS & BOYS - SHARJAH

TEACHING AND LEARNING POLICY 2025-2026

VISION:

To be a leading institution providing academic excellence that empowers value-based education in UAE.

TEACHING AND LEARNING POLICY:

The school's *teaching and learning policy* expresses our belief that learning should be a rewarding and enjoyable experience for everyone.

INTRODUCTION:

At RADIANT INDIAN SCHOOL, we believe in the concept of lifelong learning, and the idea that both adults and students learn new things every day. We maintain that learning should be a rewarding and enjoyable experience for everyone. Through our teaching, we equip students with the skills, knowledge and understanding necessary to be able to make informed choices about the important things in their lives. We intend to promote positive attitudes to learning. We believe that appropriate teaching and learning experiences help students to lead happy and rewarding lives.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

We believe that people learn best in different ways. Therefore, we provide a rich and varied learning environment that allows students to develop their skills and abilities to them in ways that suit them.

Through our teaching and overall school aims we seek to:

- Enable students to become confident, resourceful, enquiring and independent learners.
- Help students to reach the highest possible level of personal achievement.
- Help students to develop their innovation skills.
- Develop students' self-respect, encouraging them to understand

the ideas, attitudes, and values of others, and teach them to respect other their feelings

- Show respect for a diverse range of cultures and, in so doing, to promote positive attitudes towards different people.
- Enable students to understand their community and help them feel valued as part of it.
- Help students grow into reliable, independent and positive citizens.

3.1.1. Teachers' knowledge of their subjects and how students learn them:

A teacher's strong subject knowledge and understanding of how students learn are essential for effective teaching. In the CBSE-NCERT framework, teachers must go beyond facts and focus on conceptual clarity, real-life applications, and interdisciplinary connections.

Students have different learning styles—visual, auditory, read/write, and kinesthetic—so lessons should include a mix of diagrams, discussions, reading, and hands-on activities.

In subjects like Mathematics, Science, Social Science, and Languages, teachers should use problem-solving, inquiry-based learning, storytelling, and real-world case studies. For example, a Science teacher can conduct experiments instead of just explaining concepts, and a Social Science teacher can encourage debates instead of rote memorization.

To improve teaching, teachers must continuously update their knowledge through professional development, technology integration, and self-reflection. Encouraging student participation through

questioning, discussions, and projects helps develop critical thinking, problem-solving, and independent learning.

By understanding how students learn and adapting teaching methods accordingly, teachers can create an engaging and meaningful learning environment. This ensures students develop not just subject knowledge but also essential life skills.

3.1.2 Lesson planning, the learning environment and the use of time and resources

THE LESSON:

In an NCERT-aligned Teaching and Learning Policy, lessons should follow a structured approach based on the NCERT curriculum and guidelines while incorporating best practices for conceptual clarity, student engagement, and skill development. Here's how lessons should be designed and delivered:

1. Lesson Structure (Aligned with NCERT)

a) Learning Objectives

Clearly define the key concepts and skills to be covered.

Aligning with NCERT syllabus learning outcomes and competencies.

Ensure objectives follow Bloom's Taxonomy (Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analysis, etc.).

b) Introduction (Engage Students)

- Begin with a real-life example or a thought-provoking question.
- Use prior knowledge recall to connect with new concepts.
- Incorporate storytelling, visual aids, or simple activities to build interest.

c) Concept Explanation (NCERT Pedagogy)

Conceptual Understanding: Explain concepts using NCERT textbooks, examples, and practical demonstrations.

Activity-Based Learning: Use NCERT-recommended activities, experiments, and real-world applications.

Use of Illustrations & Visual Aids: Diagrams, graphs, charts, and interactive content.

Stepwise Problem Solving: For subjects like Mathematics and Science, ensure detailed problem-solving aligned with NCERT methods.

d) Student-Centered Approach

Encourage inquiry-based learning where students ask and explore.

Promote peer discussions and collaborative work (group activities, debates, think-pair-share).

Assign NCERT textbook exercises and additional HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills) questions.

e) Assessment & Feedback

Use formative assessments (oral questioning, quizzes, class participation).

Assign NCERT exercises for practice and reinforcement.

Provide constructive feedback and remedial support for students needing improvement.

2. Teaching Methodologies

Experiential Learning: Hands-on activities, experiments, field studies.

Blended Learning: Integrating digital tools, videos, and simulations along with textbooks.

Differentiated Instruction: Catering to different learning paces and styles.

Interdisciplinary Approach: Connecting concepts across subjects (e.g., integrating Mathematics with Physics, History with Geography).

3. Classroom Environment

- **Inclusive & Encouraging:** Foster a growth mindset and student confidence.

- Use of Technology: Smartboards, digital NCERT e-books, and online resources.
- Active Participation: Encourage students to ask questions, express ideas, and engage in discussions.

4. Lesson Closure & Reflection

- Summarize key points and encourage students to reflect on their learning.
- Pose application-based questions for students to think critically.
- Provide homework or projects that extend classroom learning.

3.1.3. Teacher–student interactions including the use of questioning and dialogue

Teacher-student interactions play a crucial role in creating an engaging, student-centered, and inquiry-based learning environment. The NCERT and CBSE emphasize interactive teaching methods that promote conceptual understanding, critical thinking, and problem-solving skills through effective questioning and meaningful dialogue.

Importance of Teacher–Student Interactions

- ✓ Encourages **active participation** and student engagement.
- ✓ Helps in **assessing prior knowledge and misconceptions**.
- ✓ Develops **critical thinking, problem-solving, and reasoning abilities**.
- ✓ Creates a **collaborative and student-friendly classroom atmosphere**.
- ✓ Strengthens **student confidence and communication skills**.

2. Effective Use of Questioning in the Classroom

A. Best Practices for Effective Questioning

- ✓ **Wait Time (Pause After Asking)** → Gives students time to think before responding.
- ✓ **Encourage Multiple Answers** → Accept different viewpoints and approaches.
- ✓ **Probe Further ("Why?" "How?")** → Helps students explain and justify their reasoning.
- ✓ **Use Bloom's Taxonomy Progression** → Start from **basic recall** → **deeper analysis** → **creative responses**.
- ✓ **Relate to Real-Life Scenarios** → Make questions relevant to daily life.

3. Using Dialogue to Enhance Learning

A. Features of Effective Classroom Dialogue

- ✓ **Encourages Two-Way Communication** – Students express ideas, ask doubts, and debate concepts.
- ✓ **Builds a Growth Mindset** – Allows mistakes as part of learning.
- ✓ **Supports Peer Learning** – Students learn from each other.
- ✓ **Fosters Higher-Order Thinking** – Encourages analyzing, evaluating, and creating.

4. Role of Teachers in Facilitating Interactive Learning

- ✓ **Create a Safe Space for Expression** – Allow students to share ideas without fear.
- ✓ **Use Inquiry-Based Learning** – Encourage students to ask their own questions.

✓ **Balance Teacher & Student Talk** – Avoid lecture-style teaching; encourage discussions.

✓ **Use Technology for Engagement** – Interactive tools like polls, quizzes, and discussion boards.

✓ **Give Constructive Feedback** – Acknowledge ideas, provide guidance, and encourage improvement.

3.1.4. Teaching Strategies to Meet the Needs of Individuals and Groups of Students (CBSE-NCERT Framework)

In a diverse classroom, **students have different learning styles, abilities, and needs**. The CBSE-NCERT framework emphasizes **inclusive, differentiated, and student-centered teaching strategies** to ensure that **all learners can achieve their full potential**.

1. Understanding Student Needs

A. Individual Learning Needs

✓ **Gifted Learners** → Need advanced, challenging tasks.

✓ **Struggling Learners** → Require more time, scaffolding, and simplified content.

✓ **Students with Special Needs (CWSN)** → May need assistive technology, modified curriculum, or additional support.

✓ **Language Learners (ELLs)** → Need extra language support, visuals, and simplified instructions.

B. Group Learning Needs

✓ **Visual Learners** → Learn best through pictures, diagrams, and videos.

✓ **Auditory Learners** → Learn through discussions, storytelling, and

verbal explanations.

✓ **Kinesthetic Learners** → Need hands-on activities, experiments, and role-plays.

2. Teaching Strategies for Individual Students

A. Differentiated Instruction (Personalized Teaching)

- ◆ **Adjusting content, process, or product** based on student readiness.

B. One-on-One Support

- ◆ Provide **extra help for struggling students** through **peer tutoring** or **teacher guidance**.

C. Scaffolding (Step-by-Step Support)

- ◆ Break learning into smaller steps and gradually remove support..

D. Use of Technology & Assistive Tools

- ◆ For students with special needs, use **audiobooks**, **speech-to-text** software, and **interactive apps**.

E. Flexible Pacing

- ◆ Allow **self-paced learning** for students who need more time.

3. Teaching Strategies for Groups of Students

A. Cooperative Learning (Peer-Based Learning)

- ◆ Group students with mixed abilities for **collaborative problem-solving**.

B. Inquiry-Based Learning (Student-Led Exploration)

- ◆ Encourage students to **ask questions and discover answers** through research.

C. Activity-Based Learning

- ◆ Use **games, hands-on activities, and real-life simulations** to make lessons engaging.

D. Flipped Classroom (Blended Learning)

- ◆ Provide instructional videos **before class** and use class time for discussions.

E. Project-Based Learning (PBL)

- ◆ Give **long-term projects** where students apply knowledge in real-life contexts.

4. Inclusive Teaching Strategies for a Diverse Classroom

- ✓ **Use Multisensory Teaching Methods** → Combine **visuals, audio, and hands-on activities**.

- ✓ **Encourage Student Choice** → Let students **choose how they demonstrate learning** (writing, video, presentation).

- ✓ **Provide Regular Feedback** → Use **formative assessments, peer feedback, and self-assessments**.

- ✓ **Promote a Growth Mindset** → Encourage students to see mistakes as learning opportunities.

- ✓ **Ensure a Safe & Supportive Classroom Environment** → Use positive reinforcement and culturally responsive teaching.

CURRICULUM ORGANIZATION:

In the Kindergarten we provide an enabling environment that allows children to explore, investigate and learn through a wide range of firsthand and multisensory experiences in the indoor and outdoor classroom.

SCHEME OF SUBJECTS

KGI & KGII

English, Mathematics, EVS, General Knowledge, Art & Craft, Rhymes and storytelling, Games.

Grade I to VIII

English, II-Language (Hindi / Malayalam / Urdu), Arabic, Mathematics, Science, Computer Science, UAE Social Studies, Social Science, Value Education / Islamic Studies, Work Experience, Art & Craft and Games, Moral Education.

Grade IX to X

English, II-Language (Hindi / Urdu / Malayalam), Mathematics, Science, Computer Science, UAE Social Studies (Grade-IX only), Social Science, Islamic Studies/ Value Education, Art Education, Physical & Health Education and Work Experience, Moral Education.

ELECTIVES OFFERED AT SENIOR SECONDARY LEVEL (Grade XI & XII)

(a) Science Stream:

Group 1 : English, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Mathematics, Moral Education , Islamic Studies/Value Education

Group 2 : English, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Computer Science, Moral Education, Islamic Studies/Value Education

Group 3 : English, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Psychology, Moral Education, Islamic Studies/ Value Education

(b) Commerce Stream

Group 1 : English, Economics, Accountancy, Business Studies, Mathematics, Arabic / Moral Education / Islamic Studies

Group 2: English, Economics, Accountancy, Business Studies, Psychology, Arabic / Moral Education / Islamic Studies

THE PRIME AREAS OF LEARNING IN KINDERGARTEN:

In Kindergarten (Early Years Foundation Stage - EYFS), the Prime Areas of Learning focus on the holistic development of young children. These

areas form the foundation for all future learning and are essential for a child's overall growth.

1. Communication and Language (CL)

- Developing listening, speaking, and understanding skills.
- Encouraging conversations through storytelling, rhymes, and role-play.
- Enhancing vocabulary and comprehension through interactive reading and discussions.
- Encouraging children to express themselves confidently.

2. Physical Development (PD)

- **Gross Motor Skills:** Running, jumping, climbing, balancing, and coordination activities.
- **Fine Motor Skills:** Writing, drawing, cutting, threading, and using small objects.
- Teaching **self-care**, including hygiene, dressing, and healthy eating.
- Encouraging **movement and physical exercise** for fitness and well-being.

3. Personal, Social, and Emotional Development (PSED)

- Building **self-confidence** and fostering a positive self-image.
- Learning to **manage emotions** and interact socially.
- Developing skills for **sharing, cooperation, and taking turns**.
- Encouraging **independence** in daily activities.
- Teaching children about **manners, respect, and empathy**.

These **Prime Areas** act as the **foundation** for learning and support progress in the **four specific areas**:

1. Literacy

2. Mathematics
3. Understanding the World
4. Expressive Arts and Design

THE PRIME AREAS OF LEARNING FROM GRADE 1 TO GRADE

10:

In the CBSE NCERT Curriculum (Grades 1–10), the Prime Areas of Learning are structured to ensure a holistic and progressive development of students. These areas cover academic, cognitive, physical, social, and emotional growth while emphasizing skill-building and real-world application.

1. Language and Literacy Development (English & Hindi/Urdu/Malayalam)

Reading & Comprehension: Fluency in reading, understanding texts, and inferring skills.

Writing Skills: Sentence formation, grammar, creative writing, and composition.

Speaking & Listening: Expressing thoughts clearly, public speaking, debates, and discussions.

Second/Third Language Proficiency: Emphasis on Hindi, Malayalam, or Urdu.

2. Mathematical and Logical Thinking

- **Conceptual Understanding:** Numbers, operations, measurements, geometry, algebra, and statistics.
- **Problem-Solving Skills:** Application-based learning, mental math, reasoning, and puzzles.
- **Data Handling & Logical Reasoning:** Analyzing graphs, patterns, and mathematical models.

- **Real-life Applications:** Financial literacy, budgeting, and measurement in daily life.

Environmental Studies & Science :

- **Scientific Inquiry & Exploration:** Observations, questioning, and experimentation.
- **Life Sciences:** Plants, animals, the human body, and ecosystems.
- **Physical & Chemical Sciences:** Matter, energy, forces, motion, and simple chemical reactions.
- **Earth & Environmental Sciences:** Weather, climate, pollution, and conservation.
- **Hands-on Learning:** Experiments, projects, and models for scientific concepts.

4. Social Studies (From Grade 6 Onward: History, Geography, Civics, Economics)

- **History & Heritage:** Indian and world history, civilizations, movements, and contributions.
- **Geography & Environment:** Landforms, natural resources, climate, and sustainability.
- **Civics & Political Science:** Rights, responsibilities, governance, and democracy.
- **Economics & Financial Literacy:** Basic economic principles, trade, and budgeting.

5. Physical & Health Education

- **Physical Fitness:** Yoga, exercises, athletics, and sports.
- **Health & Hygiene:** Nutrition, cleanliness, and first-aid.
- **Mental Well-being:** Stress management, emotional intelligence, and mindfulness.

6. Digital & Technological Literacy (ICT & Computer Science)

- **Basic Computer Skills:** Typing, software applications, and online safety.
- **Coding & Programming:** Introduction to coding (Scratch, Python, Java, etc.).
- **Robotics & AI:** Basics of artificial intelligence, automation, and innovation.

7. Life Skills & Value Education

- **Moral & Ethical Values:** Responsibility, honesty, and empathy.
- **Leadership & Teamwork:** Group projects, decision-making, and collaboration.
- **Critical Thinking & Problem-Solving:** Logical reasoning, case studies, and decision-making tasks.

8. Vocational & Skill-Based Learning (Grades 6-10)

- **Work Experience:** Basic vocational skills like carpentry, gardening, or electrical work.
- **Entrepreneurial Mindset:** Innovation, business basics, and financial literacy.
- **Home Science & Practical Skills:** Cooking, stitching, and home management.

Progression Across Grades

- **Grades 1-5: Foundation building** with an emphasis on experiential learning.
- **Grades 6-8: Conceptual strengthening** with interdisciplinary learning.
- **Grades 9-10: Application & career-oriented approach** focusing on deeper subject understanding and real-life application.

7. Effective Classroom Practices for Teaching & Learning (NCERT - CBSE Framework)

Inside the classroom, effective teaching and learning are guided by structured

methodologies that promote engagement, inclusivity, conceptual clarity, and skill development. The NCERT & CBSE framework emphasizes student-centered learning, active participation, and multidisciplinary approaches.

1. Classroom Environment

✓ Positive & Inclusive Atmosphere

- Encouraging a safe, respectful, and interactive learning space.
- Fostering collaborative learning where students feel comfortable expressing ideas.
- Promoting peer learning and teamwork through group discussions and activities.

✓ Classroom Layout & Organization

- Arranging seating to facilitate group interactions and teacher-student engagement.
- Using visual aids, models, and subject-specific displays to reinforce learning.
- Incorporating a digital learning corner with ICT tools (if available).

2. Teaching Methodologies (NCERT-Aligned Pedagogy)

A. Engaging Lesson Delivery

◆ Interactive Teaching Strategies

- Storytelling, questioning techniques, and real-world examples.
- Use of audio-visual aids, models, and hands-on activities.
- Encouraging inquiry-based learning and problem-solving approaches.

◆ Experiential & Activity-Based Learning

Science: Lab experiments, observations, field trips.

Math: Puzzles, real-life applications, mental math games.

Social Science: Case studies, debates, role-plays.

Languages: Group discussions, storytelling, dramatization.

◆ **Blended Learning Approach**

Integrating textbooks (NCERT), multimedia content, and online resources.

Using educational apps, simulations, and virtual labs for concept clarity.

B. Student-Centered Learning Strategies

✓ **Differentiated Instruction**

- Adapting lessons to accommodate different learning styles & paces.
- Providing additional support for struggling students and enrichment tasks for advanced learners.

✓ **Collaborative & Cooperative Learning**

- Peer tutoring, group projects, think-pair-share activities.
- Encouraging students to explain concepts to peers to reinforce understanding.

✓ **Constructive Questioning & Discussions**

- Using open-ended questions to promote critical thinking.
- Encouraging students to ask "why" and "how" to deepen conceptual understanding.

✓ **Integration of Life Skills & Values**

- Promoting problem-solving, leadership, ethics, and emotional intelligence.
- Including real-life applications, financial literacy, and environmental consciousness.

3. Assessment & Feedback in the Classroom

✓ **Formative Assessments (Continuous Evaluation)**

- Quick quizzes, oral Q&A, exit tickets, think-pair-share activities.
- Using student reflections and peer assessments for deeper engagement.

✓ **Summative Assessments (Periodic Tests & Exams)**

- Using NCERT-based assessments that test conceptual understanding.
- Incorporating application-based & competency-driven questions.

✓ **Timely & Constructive Feedback**

Providing individualized feedback to help students improve.

Encouraging self-reflection and peer feedback on performance.

✓ **Remedial & Enrichment Strategies**

Conducting extra sessions, doubt-clearing classes, and revision activities.

Assigning real-world application tasks for deeper learning.

4. Teacher's Role in Effective Classroom Learning

✓ **Facilitator & Guide:** Encouraging independent and inquiry-based learning.

✓ **Mentor & Motivator:** Supporting students' emotional and academic growth.

✓ **Innovator:** Implementing creative teaching methods and new learning techniques.

✓ **Reflective Practitioner:** Continuously improving teaching strategies based on student responses and outcomes.

Monitoring Teaching and Learning (NCERT - CBSE Framework)

Monitoring **teaching and learning** in a classroom is essential to ensure **effective instruction, student engagement, and academic progress**. A **systematic approach** to observation, feedback, and assessment helps maintain high educational standards and supports **continuous improvement**.

1. Objectives of Monitoring Teaching & Learning

- ✓ Ensure **effective lesson delivery** and adherence to the NCERT syllabus.
- ✓ Track **student progress, engagement, and participation**.
- ✓ Identify **teaching gaps and areas for improvement**.

✓ Provide **constructive feedback** to teachers for professional growth.

✓ Enhance the **overall quality of education** in the classroom.

2. Methods for Monitoring Teaching & Learning

A. Classroom Observations

◆ **Planned & Unplanned Observations**

- School leaders, coordinators, or peers observe **teacher-student interactions, lesson effectiveness, and classroom engagement.**
- Focus areas: **Teaching strategies, student participation, questioning techniques, and use of resources.**

◆ **Self-Observation & Reflection**

- Teachers maintain **lesson reflections or self-assessment journals.**
- Identifying **what worked well and areas needing improvement.**

B. Student Performance Tracking

✓ **Formative Assessments (Ongoing Evaluation)**

- **Classroom quizzes, discussions, exit tickets, and peer reviews.**
- Tracking student understanding through **interactive activities.**

✓ **Summative Assessments (Periodic Tests & Exams)**

- Analyzing **exam results, project work, and assignments.**
- Identifying students needing **remedial support.**

✓ **Student Portfolios & Progress Records**

- Maintaining **individual student portfolios** with assessments, activities, and feedback.
- Help track **long-term growth and learning trends.**

C. Teacher Performance Evaluation

✓ **Lesson Planning Review**

- Checking if lesson plans align with **NCERT objectives, learning**

outcomes, and activity-based teaching.

✓ **Feedback from Students & Parents**

- Conducting **anonymous student feedback surveys** about teaching effectiveness.
- Encouraging **parent-teacher interactions** for better student support.

✓ **Professional Development Reviews**

- Evaluating teacher participation in **training, workshops, and skill enhancement programs**.
- Encouraging teachers to implement **innovative teaching methods**.

3. Tools for Effective Monitoring

✦ **Lesson Observation Checklists** – Structured format for evaluating teaching quality.

✦ **Student Learning Trackers** – Monitoring individual progress in different subjects.

✦ **Assessment Data Analysis** – Reviewing test scores and formative assessment trends.

✦ **Teacher Reflection Journals** – Self-assessment for professional growth.

✦ **Classroom Surveys** – Student feedback on teaching methods and engagement levels.

4. Follow-Up Actions for Improvement

✓ **Personalized Feedback & Support** – One-on-one discussions with teachers.

✓ **Training & Professional Development** – Workshops on modern teaching methods.

✓ **Remedial Programs for Students** – Additional learning support for weaker students.

✓ **Collaboration & Peer Learning** – Encouraging teachers to share best practices.

8. Roles and Responsibilities of Teachers and Parents in a Child's Education (CBSE-NCERT Framework)

Both teachers and parents play a crucial role in a child's overall development.

While teachers shape academic learning and skills, parents provide emotional and moral support. A strong teacher-parent partnership ensures a holistic approach to a child's education.

1. Roles and Responsibilities of Teachers

A. Academic Facilitator

✓ Lesson Planning & Delivery

- Follow **NCERT curriculum guidelines** and ensure **conceptual clarity**.
- Use **innovative teaching methods** like activity-based, experiential, and blended learning.

✓ Student Assessment & Feedback

- Conduct **formative and summative assessments** to monitor progress.
- Provide **constructive feedback** and suggest improvement strategies.

B. Classroom Management & Student Engagement

✓ Create an Inclusive Learning Environment

- Ensure **every student gets equal learning opportunities**.
- Adapt teaching for **different learning styles and abilities**.

✓ Encourage Critical Thinking & Problem-Solving

- Promote **inquiry-based learning** through questioning and discussions.
- Assign projects and activities to **develop creativity and analytical skills**.

C. Mentor & Guide

✓ Moral & Value-Based Education

- Instill **ethical values, discipline, and responsibility.**
- Teach **life skills like teamwork, leadership, and time management.**

✓ **Counselor & Emotional Support Provider**

- Identify **students facing emotional, social, or academic difficulties.**
- Offer **guidance, motivation, and confidence-building strategies.**

D. Communication & Collaboration with Parents

✓ **Regular Parent-Teacher Meetings (PTMs)**

- Discuss **academic progress, strengths, and areas needing improvement.**
- Encourage parents to **support their child's learning at home.**

✓ **Encouraging Parent Involvement**

- Update parents on **classroom activities, syllabus, and assignments.**
- Seek parental support in **home learning, projects, and moral education.**

2. Roles and Responsibilities of Parents

A. Active Participation in Child's Learning

✓ **Ensure Regular Attendance & Punctuality**

- Make sure children attend school **regularly and on time.**
- Help them **stay organized with homework and schoolwork.**

✓ **Provide a Conducive Learning Environment at Home**

- Create a **distraction-free study area** for the child.
- Encourage **daily reading, revision, and practice** of subjects.

B. Emotional & Moral Support

✓ **Instilling Discipline & Good Habits**

- Teach **time management, responsibility, and respect for others.**
- Encourage **healthy eating, physical activity, and personal hygiene.**

✓ **Boosting Confidence & Motivation**

- Appreciate achievements and **encourage effort, not just results.**

- Help children **set realistic goals and develop a growth mindset.**

C. Collaboration with Teachers & School

✓ Regular Communication with Teachers

- Attend **PTMs and school events** to stay informed about progress.
- Discuss any **learning difficulties or behavioral concerns.**

✓ Reinforce School Learning at Home

- Help with **homework, revision, and extracurricular activities.**
- Encourage participation in **co-curricular and sports activities.**

D. Monitoring & Guiding Digital Usage

✓ Supervise Internet & Social Media Usage

- Ensure **safe and balanced screen time** for educational and recreational purposes.
- Encourage use of **educational apps and NCERT online resources.**

✓ Encouraging Creativity & Skill Development

- Support **hobbies, arts, music, and talent-based activities.**
- Foster **problem-solving and decision-making skills** in real-life situations.

3. Teacher-Parent Collaboration for a Child's Success

✓ **Teachers and parents should work as a team** to support the child's academic and emotional development.

✓ **Consistent communication, feedback, and encouragement** ensure holistic growth.

✓ **Respect for each other's roles and responsibilities** leads to **better student outcomes.**

OTHER POLICY:

Teaching and learning processes are guided by various **educational policies** that ensure **quality education, inclusivity, competency-based learning, and holistic**

development. In India, the NCERT and CBSE frameworks align with **national and international policies** that shape classroom practices, assessments, and overall education strategies.

1. Key Policies Linked to Teaching and Learning

A. National Policies

✓ National Education Policy (NEP) 2020

- Emphasizes **competency-based learning** and **experiential education**.
- Focus on **multidisciplinary, skill-based, and technology-integrated teaching**.
- Encourages **flexibility in subject choices, vocational education, and holistic development**.
- Shift from **rote learning to conceptual understanding and critical thinking**.

✓ National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 & Revised NCF 2023

- Guides **curriculum design, subject integration, and pedagogical methods**.
- Recommends **activity-based learning, inquiry-driven education, and foundational literacy & numeracy (FLN)**.

✓ UNESCO's Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 4) – "Quality Education for All"

- Ensures **inclusive, equitable, and quality education** worldwide.
- Encourages **global best practices in teaching methodologies**.

✓ OECD's PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment)

- Focuses on **critical thinking, problem-solving, and application-based learning**.
- Aligns with CBSE's shift toward **competency-based education**.

✓ Global Competency Framework (21st-Century Skills Development)

- Emphasizes **creativity, digital literacy, teamwork, and leadership skills**.
- Encourages integration of **STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, Mathematics)** education.

2. How These Policies Impact Teaching & Learning

✦ **Pedagogical Shift** → Moving from **rote learning** to **experiential & competency-based learning**.

✦ **Assessment Reforms** → CBSE now uses **formative, application-based, and open-book assessments**.

✦ **Teacher Training** → Focus on **continuous professional development, ICT integration, and NEP-aligned pedagogy**.

✦ **Inclusivity & Equity** → Special provisions for **students with disabilities, gender equality, and multilingual learning**.

✦ **Digital Transformation** → Use of **e-learning platforms and AI-driven education tools**.

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