



JSS MAHAVIDYAPEETHA
JSS INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

SAKALESHPUR - 573 134

UNIT PLAN IN

PEDAGOGIC COURSE Chemistry

2022 - 2023

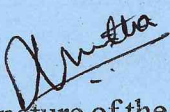
NAME: Niveditha H.p

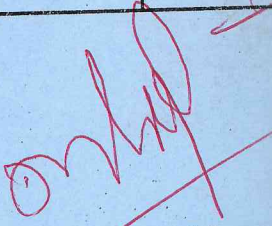
UNIT NAME: Atoms and molecules

REG. NO.: U01HY21E0024

ASSESSMENT OF THE OBSERVATION RECORD

CRITERIA	WEIGHTAGE	OBTAIN
Meaning, importance and steps involved	1	1
Division of the unit into sub-units and sequencing the content	1	1
Development of the plan	3	2
Total	05	4


 Signature of the
 Student - Teacher


 Signature of the
 Teacher-Educator



JSS MAHAVIDYAPEETHA
JSS INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

SAKALESHPUR - 573 134

UNIT PLAN IN

PEDAGOGIC COURSE

Chemistry.

~~20²² - 20²³~~

NAME: Niveditha H-p

UNIT NAME: Atoms and Molecules

REG. NO.: U01HY21E0024

UNIT PLAN

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Introduction.

Curriculum development, planning and organization at the curriculum and learn, how to plan, unit for teaching and teaching with learning, with the understanding learning theories and psychology of learning more and more educators have accepted the unit as the basis for organization of learning. The basis for the unit idea can be traced to Herbert (1776-1841), who stressed four essentials in the learning process. His followers divided the process into 5 steps, namely

1. Preparation.
2. Presentation.
3. Association.
4. Generalization.
5. Practical application.

The unit concept.

Unitary teaching is a method of teaching plan to facilitate and attain unitary learning, unitary learning implies the ability to correlate daily lessons and assignments to see cause effect relationships which helps in integration of knowledge. It means bringing together of the various parts into a whole. One of the most accepted ways of planning a course is in the form of units. The

basis for unit planning is the use of objectives. The principles of activity, motivation and individual differences of students must be taken into account in planning unit concept recognises the fact that what is to be as a whole and not as scattered facts. Unitary teaching provides for interlocking of ideas. And integration of various ideas. The facts is on the objectives of learning activities.

Definition of unit planning.

Unit planning may be defined as comprehensive series of the related content and meaningful educational activities, so developed as to achieve pupil's purpose provide significant educational experiences which result in appropriate behaviour changes. The main body of unit includes the content in the form of sections and sub-sections each emphasizing points to remember. Some units are long, which result in appropriate require several hours of study and short with few hours of teaching.

* "A large sub-division of the subject matter, where in a principal of a topic or a properly is central to the well organized matter" is known as unit planning.

* Planning the unit is known as unit planning.

Objectives of unit planning.

1. Unit planning helps in the gradual growth of students, progresses from simple to complex which is its greatest asset.
2. It gives directions to teaching - learning process.
3. Deal specifically with "what do I want my students to learn?"
4. Involves translating general goals into more specific terms.
5. Desired educational outcomes listed in the specific terms.
6. A description of the content area or skill.

Characteristics of unit planning.

1. Meaningful segment of well organised subject matter.
2. Organised body of information and experiences.
3. Outline of carefully selected subject matter.
4. Large block of related subject matter.
5. Not too lengthy or too short.
6. Retains the interest of the students.
7. Enrich the gifted and remedies to slow learner.
8. Permits to growth from time to time.
9. Scope to develop all the three domain.

Steps involved in the construction of unit planning.

Unit plan is the part of the year plan. It is the middle point between daily lesson plan and year plan. It has broader scope than lesson plan but narrow scope than year plan. The important of unit plan are.

1. Selection and Systematisation of the unit:

The first step in the preparation of a unit plan is to select a unit from the subject. A unit is to unit from the subject. A unit should be viewed as a whole.

2. Content analysis: Content analysis is the analysis of a topic to be taught into its elements and arrange them in logical sequence.

The process of identifying of concepts and analysis the content of the unit is called as content analysis. In this, the teacher has to select one unit and master over the content, on the basis of related concepts, he has to sub-divide the unit into sub-units. Then each sub-unit is taken and analysis the content in detail. This helps him in identifying and analysing the main

3. Determination of Objectives:

The third step is to determine the major as well as specific objectives that should be realised by teaching this unit. The purpose behind any activity is the development of healthy behavioural changes. Learning outcomes are expected behavioural changes that are to be brought among children by teaching. So in unit plan the teacher should identify both general and specific objectives. These objectives have to define in terms of behavioral changes and content.

4. Learning outcomes: Learning experiences are nothing but the activities provided by the teacher to the children in the classroom based on the content and objectives.

In classroom teaching-learning process, the teacher is variably involved in several activities to cause effective learning. All the activities which cause learning among children are together called

etc.

5. Selection of Teaching aids: For making the learning experiences objectives based on effective a variety of instructional aid may become necessary. The next step is to decide carefully what and the teaching aids should be used.

6. Evaluation: The type of evaluation tools and techniques for assessing the realisation of the pre-determined goals are to be selected on this stage.

7. Assignment: The final step is to decide upon the assignment to be given to student.

Need and Importance of Unit planning

1. It presents key ideas of subject in more unified and systematic manner.
2. It initiates new activities which are not possible during the class period.
3. It individualizes the instruction at its best.
4. It includes joyful types of teaching activities.
5. It covers all three domains.

7. It helps the teacher to plan for definite outcome for learning.

Limitations of unit planning.

1. It is sometimes difficult to clearly anticipate the technique of teaching learning approach in advance.
2. It is time consuming.
3. Over burdening of teacher with written work.
4. To prepare a unit-plan, is not an easy task.
5. There is a lack of freshness and learning becomes monotonous and stereo typed.

UNIT PLAN

Subject: Chemistry.

Unit: Atoms and molecules.

Sub unit: 03

Standard: 9th Standard

Section: 'B' Section.

Name of the school: Govt. high school, Sakleshpura

Name of the teacher: Niveditha H.p.

Sub units:

- 1) Introduction to an atom, structure and its sub atomic particles.
- 2) Laws of chemical combination.
- 3) Molecules and its classifications.

5E'S UNIT PLAN

5E's lesson plan is instructional model and encompassing the phases engage, explore, explain, elaborate and evaluate steps. It follows children to make discoveries and to process how skills in an engaging way. The role of teachers is to facilitate and support students they. They use prior knowledge to build new knowledge.

→ Engage.

→ Explore.

→ Explain

→ Expand

→ Evaluate

While planning a lesson each of these areas should be completed.

CONTENT ANALYSIS

1) Sub unit - 1: Introduction to an atom, structure and its sub-atomic particles.

- * Meaning and definition of atom.
- * Structure of an atom.
- * Sub-atomic particles.
- * Atomic radii.

2) Sub unit - 2: Laws of Chemical combination.

- * Laws of conservation of mass.
- * Laws of constant proportions.
- * Atomicity.

3) Sub unit - 3: Molecule and its classification.

- * Molecule of an element
- * Molecule of compound
- * Dalton's atomic theory.

General objectives:

- To enable the students to acquire knowledge of scientific concepts, facts, principles, symbols etc.
- To enable the students to develop an understanding of scientific expression and theories etc.
- To enable the pupil to apply the knowledge of science.
- To enable the pupil to develop a scientific attitude.
- To sharpen their senses to enable them to observe.
- To get enable them to formulate and hypothesis.
- To enable pupil to appreciate the contributions of science in all fields.

Teaching points:

- Introduction to an atom.
- Structure of an atom.
- Sub atomic particles.
- Atomicity.
- Laws of chemical combination.
- Laws of conservation of mass.
- Laws of constant proportions.
- Atomic radii.
- Molecule and its classification.
- Dalton's atomic theory.

Subunit - 1

Introduction to an atom, structure and sub-atomic particles

Specific objectives: pupil will be able to:

- 1) recall the term "matter".
- 2) mention the type of matter.
- 3) define the term "atom".

5E's

Learning abilities

Supporting learning activity

Lg. aids

Engage

recalls

Teacher introduces the lesson by asking the question to check their previous knowledge.

What is matter?

What are the three states of matter?

Who discovered the atom for the first time?

Cites examples.

Teacher gives examples chalk piece and explains the concept of an atom.

Chart showing structure of an atom.

Explore

So, in this class we are going to study the meaning concept and definition of atom molecules and history of an atom

Chalk piece for example.

Explains

Teacher explains definition of atom by showing chart of structure of an atom.

Explains

Teacher explains the subatomic particles of an atom by showing the chart of an atom.

Showing chart of atom.

Explain

Teacher explains proton, neutrons and electrons are the subatomic

proton
neutrons
electrons

defines

particles. Teacher gives the definition of subatomic particles like protons are positively charged neutrons are no charge and electrons are negatively charge particles.

Chart showing the portrait of Kanad and Democritus

Expand

Explains

Teacher shows the portrait of philosophers.

Teacher explains the history of philosophers that how different atoms combine to form different types of matter.

Evaluate

defines
defines
Explains

mentions

Explains

Teachers ask the Question.

1) Define the term atom.

2) Define the term molecules.

3) What are the three subatomic particles.

4) Name the philosophers atomic theory

5) Explains the structure of an atom.

UNIT: 02: Atom and Molecules

Laws of Chemical Combination

Specific Objectives: pupil will be able to:

- State the law of conservation of mass.
- Cites example for law of conservation of mass.
- State the law of constant proportion.
- Cites examples for law of constant proportion.
- List out the postulates of Dalton's atomic theory.

5E'S	L. activities	Supportive learning activities	L. aids.
Engage	recall	<p>Teacher asks the question related to previous class</p> <p>Teacher explains the law of chemical combination.</p> <p>Teacher asks student to define the law of chemical combination</p>	Chart showing the element symbols.
Explore	explains	<p>Teacher explains the classify the law of chemical combination establishing two important laws.</p> <p>Teacher explains the law of conservation of mass by giving statement with suitable examples.</p>	
Explain	Explains	<p>Teacher explains the law of conservation of mass by giving statement with suitable example.</p> <p>i.e., $C + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">reactant product</p>	chart showing la of conserva of mass.
Elaborate	Explains gives examples	<p>Teacher explains law of constant proportion with suitable examples like H_2O</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[2:1]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$2g : 16g$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1 8</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1:8 by mass.</p>	

Evaluate

Explains

Teacher explains the Dalton's atomic theory by writing the given postulates on the blackboard.

Chart showing Dalton's atomic theory

Teacher explains the atomicity and definition of atomicity.

Teacher asks the recapitulatory questions:

States

1) State the law of conservation of mass

Cites Example

2) Give any one example for conservation of mass.

List out

3) List out any 3 postulates of Dalton's atomic theory.

Defines.

4) Define atomicity?

UNIT - 03

Atoms and Molecules

Sub unit: Molecules and its classification

Specific objectives:

- recall the meaning of element.
- recall the meaning of compound.
- differentiate b/w element and compound.
- Cites examples for compound.
- cites examples for molecules.
- list out some molecules of element.
- name the types of ion.

5E's	Learning activities	Supportive learning activities	Lg. aid
Engage	recalls.	<p>Teacher engages the class by asking the questions related to the topic which was done in the previous class.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Which gases were present in atmosphere? → Which gas is essential for breathing? → What is molecule? 	Chart showing type of molecules
Explore	explains	<p>Teacher explains the concept meaning and definition of molecules of compound by showing the chart types of molecules.</p> <p>Teacher explains the meaning and definition of element by showing chart different element.</p>	Chart showing different compound and element
Expand	mentions Cites example.	<p>Teacher explains the molecules of element by giving examples.</p> <p>Teacher explains the concept of atomicity through examples.</p> <p>Teacher explains the concept of ion and types of ion.</p> <p>Teacher explains the definition of anion and cation.</p> <p>Teacher gives suitable examples for cation and anion and also explains the difference between the both cation and anion.</p>	

Evaluate

explains
differentiates
give examples
cites examples
explains
mentions

Teacher asks recapitulatory questions for students:

- 1) What is molecules?
- 2) Differentiate b/w molecules and element.
- 3) Give example for compound.
- 4) Give example for molecules.
- 5) What is an ion?
- 6) What are the two types of ion.

~~Valued on the
10/10/13~~



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UNIT PLAN IN
PEDAGOGIC COURSE physics

20²² - 20²³

NAME : Chaitraashree K.A

UNIT NAME : Work and Energy

REG. NO. : U01HV21E0011

Handwritten signature in red ink.

ASSESSMENT OF THE OBSERVATION RECORD

CRITERIA	WEIGHTAGE	OBTAINED
Meaning, importance and steps involved	1	
Division of the unit into sub-units and sequencing the content	1	
Development of the plan	3	
Total	05	

9/10

Chree
Signature of the
Student - Teacher

[Signature]
Signature of the
Teacher-Educator

A SUGGESTED FORMAT OF UNIT PLAN



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JSS INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
SAKALESHPUR - 573 134

UNIT PLAN IN

PEDAGOGIC COURSE physics

2022 - 2023

Valmiki
[Signature]

NAME : Chaitraashree. k.

UNIT NAME : work and Energy

REG. NO. : 001HY24E0011

Introduction :-

Curriculum development, planning and organization of the curriculum and learn, how to plan, unit for teaching and learning, with the understanding learning theories and psychology of learning more and more educators have accepted the unit as the basis for organization of learning. The basis for the unit idea can be traced to Herbart (1776-1841) who stressed four essentials in the learning process. His followers divided the process into 5 steps, namely 1. preparation, 2. presentation, 3. Association, 4. Generalisation, 5. practical Application.

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the use of objectives. The principles of activity, motivation and individual differences of students must be taken into account in planning. Unit concept recognises the fact that what is to be seen as a whole and not as scattered facts. Unitary teaching provides for interlocking of ideas and integration of various ideas. The facts is on the objectives & learning activities.

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* planning the unit is known as unit planning

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4. large block of related subject matter.
5. Not too lengthy or too short.

Teaching Unit

Subject :- Physics

Class :- 9th

Name of the Unit :- Work and En

Major Objectives of Unit Plan.

Pupil will be able to :-

1. Define work.
2. Write the expression of work.
3. Write the S.I. unit of work.
4. Find work done by $F \cos \theta$
5. Define Energy
6. Write the S.I. unit of Energy.
7. Recall the meaning of Sound Energy
8. Give the example for sound Energy.
9. Explain the kinetic Energy.
10. Derive the expression of kinetic Energy
11. Recall the meaning of potential Energy
12. Recall the meaning of Power and S.I. unit of power.



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SAKALESHPUR - 573 134

UNIT PLAN IN
PEDAGOGIC COURSE COMMERCE

20 - 20


NAME : Elizabeth Sony E.T


UNIT NAME : ಇಂಟರ್ ಮೀಡಿಯೇಟ್ ಕಾಮರ್ಸ್

REG. NO. : U01HY21E0001

ASSESSMENT OF THE OBSERVATION RECORD

CRITERIA	WEIGHTAGE	OBTAINED
Meaning, importance and steps involved	1	1
Division of the unit into sub-units and sequencing the content	1	1
Development of the plan	3	3
Total	05	3


 Signature of the
Student - Teacher


 Signature of the
Teacher-Educator

A SUGGESTED FORMAT OF UNIT PLAN



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 SAKALESHPUR - 573 134

Name of the Teacher.....
 Subject.....
 Title of the Unit.....
 General Objectives.....
 Sub-Units.....
 Scope of the Unit.....
 Instructional Objectives.....

UNIT PLAN IN
PEDAGOGIC COURSE COMMERCE

SES	Learning Activities	Supportive Learning Activities
	20	20

Valid revision

NAME : Elizabeth Sany R.T

UNIT NAME : प्रतिष्ठान, कार्यक्षेत्र, प्रवृत्तियाँ

REG. NO. : U01401R0001

ವಿ೦ಕೆ:-

ಗಿರಕಲಕಾ ರಂಕಿಯು ಕಾಕು

ಘಟಕ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅನ್ವಾನೆಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ತರಗತಿಯ
 ಘಟಕದ ನೆರವು ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಜಂಟಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
 ದ ಘಟಕಗಳು ನೈರ್ಮಲಿಕ ಕೆಲಸ ಮತ್ತು ನಜಜವನದ ಅನ್ವಯಗಳನ್ನು
 ಅನುಸರಿಸುವ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ
 ವ್ಯವಹರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಘಟಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ
 ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವು ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲಸದ ಅನುಭವಗಳ ಸರಣಿಯನ್ನು
 ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಈ ಅನುಭವಗಳು ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
 ಕೊಡುವ ಘಟಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ ಇಲ್ಲ
 ಒಂದು ಘಟಕವನ್ನು ಘಟಕ ನಾಯಕತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳ ಗುಣವನ್ನು
 ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಿಸುವಂತೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ಸಂದ್ರ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
 ಉದ್ದೇಶದ ಸುತ್ತ ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಘಟಕದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳು
 ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲಸದ ಘಟಕಗಳ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ ಎಂದು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಬಹುದು
 ಇದು ಯೋಜನೆ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಪಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು
 ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ

ಘಟಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ :-

ಘಟಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಖಾಲಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಘಟಕಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಭಿನ್ನವಾದುದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುವುದು ಏಕೈಕ ಯುಜ್ಜ್ವಲ ಅಂತೆಯೇ ಸಿಕ್ಕಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲದೇ ಸಹ ಗೋಪಾತ್ಮಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಯುಜ್ಜ್ವಲ ಈ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ನೆರವೇರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಇತರ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಘಟಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಖಾಲಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ 40 ರಿಂದ 45 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಅಧಿಕವಾಗಿ ಯುಜ್ಜ್ವಲ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ತಯಾರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು ಇದು ಘಟಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷಣವಾಗಿದ್ದು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಘಟಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ :-

ಕೆಲವು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಲಯವಿಲ್ಲದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕೆಲವೆಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾದ ಬಹು ಅನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ ಕೆಲಸದ ಸಮಗ್ರವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸ ಅಥವಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಇದು ಅನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿ ಯೋಜಿಸಿದರು ಘಟಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯನ್ನು ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುವುದು 1928 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದರು.

ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಭೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಸುಖವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುವುದು ಕೂಡಿದ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಮತ್ತು ತುಂಬಾ ಕಷ್ಟ ಘಟಕ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಘಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಉಳಿದ ಬಹುಘಟಕಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಘಟಕ ಯೋಜನೆ

ಘಟಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ

ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೆಲ್ಲ "ಘಟಕವು ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುವ ಯೋಜನೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿದೆ ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ."

ಬಾಸಿಂಗ್‌ಡನ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ "ಒಂದು ಖಾಲಿ ಘಟಕದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವರ್ತನಾ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಇತರ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಯೋಜನೆಯೇ ಘಟಕ ಯೋಜನೆ" ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಕಾಚರ್ ಎ ಗಾರ್ಡ್‌ರನ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ "ಒಂದು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ ಘಟಕದ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳು ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವಾಗಿ ಘಟಕ ಯೋಜನೆ" ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಘಟಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು :

- * ಭೋಜನೆಯ ಗುಣ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರಬೇಕು
- * ಅಂಶಗಳು ಇತರರಿಗೂ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವ ಲಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬೇಕು
- * ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ ಘಟಕದ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ತಾರ್ಕಿಕ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿರಬೇಕು.
- * ಅನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ ಖಾಲಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ತಯಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಿರಬೇಕು
- * ಭೋಜನೆಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಸಹ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿರಬೇಕು.
- * ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ಯೋಜನೆ ಇರಬೇಕು
- * ಲಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವು ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ನೀಡಿರಬೇಕು

ಘಟಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು :-

ಘಟಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು ಸುಖವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುವುದು

1. ಘೋಷಕ ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತೆ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿ.
2. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು.
3. ಅರ್ಥ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು.
4. ಉಪಘೋಷಕಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಘಟನೆ.
5. ವಿವಿಧ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು.
6. ಚಿತ್ರಣದ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ.
7. ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಚಿತ್ರಣ.
8. ಯೋಜನಾ.
9. ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡುವ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು.
10. ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು.

ಘೋಷಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳು

- * ಯೋಜನಾ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- * ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಜನೆ ತೆರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.
- * ಉಂಟಾದ ಕಠಿಣ ಅನುಭವಗಳ ಜೊತೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ.
- * ಅರಿವಿನ ಮತ್ತು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಕೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- * ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡಲು ನೆರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- * ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಸಮಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳದ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುತ್ತದೆ.
- * ಯೋಜನೆ ನಂತರ ತಲೆಗೆ ನೆರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

- * ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಒಂದು ಘೋಷಕದ ಮೂಲಕ ಚಿತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- * ಒಂದು ಘೋಷಕದ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಕೂಡಿಸಿ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- * ಘೋಷಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ತಯಾರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಪಾಠ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಲು ಸುಲಭವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- * ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಒಂದು ಘೋಷಕದ ಮೂಲಕ ಚಿತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಘೋಷಕದ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ತಯಾರಿಕೆಗಳು :-

- * ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಒಂದು ಘೋಷಕವನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- * ಘೋಷಕ ಪಾಠ ಯೋಜನೆ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- * ಅಂತಹ ರೀತಿ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಘೋಷಕ ಪಾಠ ಯೋಜನೆ ತಯಾರಿಸಲು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- * ಘೋಷಕ ಪಾಠ ಯೋಜನೆಯಂತೆ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಪಾಠವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- * ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಲಿಕಾಪಾಠಗಳು ಹೊರತಾಗಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.