N.V.Society's
N. V. Arts, Sri Kanhyalal Malu Science &
Dr. Pandurangrao Patki Commerce College, Kalaburagi

Internal Quality
Assurance Cell (IQAC)

PROCESS MANUAL
FOR SLOW LEARNERS

&
ADVNCED LERNERS
(IDENTIFICATION & ACTIVITIES)

Date	01/07/2019

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Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)

Process Manual for
Slow Learners and Advanced Learners
(Identification & Activities)

- **Introduction:**
  Within the classrooms faculty have to deal with different types of students; some are very intelligent who learn very fast and some are quite weak who learn very slowly. Therefore it is required to determine the abilities of the students in the class. Based on the ability determined, some students need only guidance and some students need a hard work and regular attention.

  On the basis of their preceding exam performance, current subject performance and class observation, learning speed students can be classified in two groups; advanced learners and slow learners. Each type of students has different learning attitudes and learning habits. A faculty has to adapt a teaching methodology such that he/she may not lose the attention of the slow learners and turn off the advanced learners.

  The purpose of assessment of the learning levels of the students and conduction of activities for them is
  - Identification of the slow learners and advanced learners in the class
  - To ensure that slow learners and advanced learners are taken care as per their needs
  - To help them out for improvement in their academics.

  The remainder of this manual describes the constituent parts of the slow learner and advanced learner identification process and activates for them and includes guidance on process.

- **Process Input:**
  To start identification of slow and advanced learner process following inputs is needed
  - Preceding examination overall result
  - Class test result
  - Class observation by subject teacher

- **Process of Slow learners and Advanced Learners (Identification and Activities):**
  The process of assessment of the learning levels of the students and conduction of activities for them should be carried out through a systematic procedure as shown in the flow chart and explained in detail as below:

```mermaid
Class Test Conduction
        ↓
Class Test Evaluation
        ↓
Prepare Class Test Result Report
        ↓
Class Test Result (Weightage 50 %)
        ↓
```

Class Test Conduction

Class Test Evaluation

Prepare Class Test Result Report

Class Test Result (Weightage 50 %)

Preceding University Examination Overall Result (Weightage 25 %) →

Assessment of the learning levels of Students

← **Class Observation of Subject Teacher on the Scale of 1 to 10 (Weightage 25%)**

Report Based on Assessment Parameter for Entire Class

Check Total Assessment %

IF Total Assessment % is Less Than or Equal To 40 %

IF Total Assessment % is Greater Than or Equal To 70 %

Slow Learner

Advanced Learner

Conduct Activities for Both Learners

Prepare Performance improvement Report

Process of Slow Learner and Advanced Lerner

1. **Assessment of the learning levels of the students:**

   □ Slow learner and advanced learners would be identified for **each subject** separately by respective subject teacher for **all the semesters**.

   □ Process to identify of slow learners and advanced learners would be conducted immediately after declaration of preceding semester university exam result or after one month of teaching in case of FE (SEM I).

   □ Every subject teacher should conduct class test / online objective type test of their subject on syllabus covered till date or on first unit of 20 marks and duration of one hour to identify slow learners and advanced learners

   □ Slow and advanced learners are identified based on following parameters and their weightage.

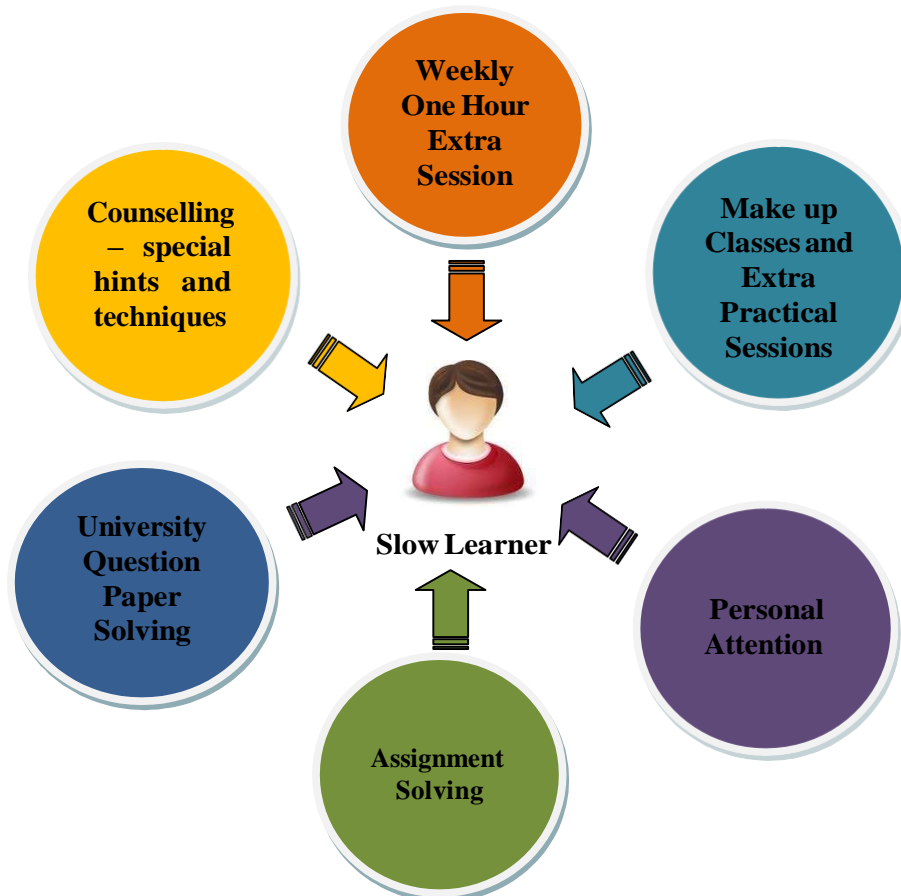| Sr. No.	Parameter	Weightage in Percentage
1	Marks obtained by student in objective type test /class test / unit test conducted for respective subject	50%
2	Academic performance of students in preceding university examination	25%
3	Subject teacher observation	25%

   □ For parameter no. 3 every subject teacher should assess each student on scale of 1 to 10.

   □ Based on above parameter a report would be prepared for whole class for total 100%.

   □ The student securing marks below 40% would be identified as Slow Learners and the student securing marks above 70 % would be identified as Advanced Learners.

   □ After that separate list are prepared for both type of learners for further monitoring and conduction of problem solving sessions /revision sessions for them.
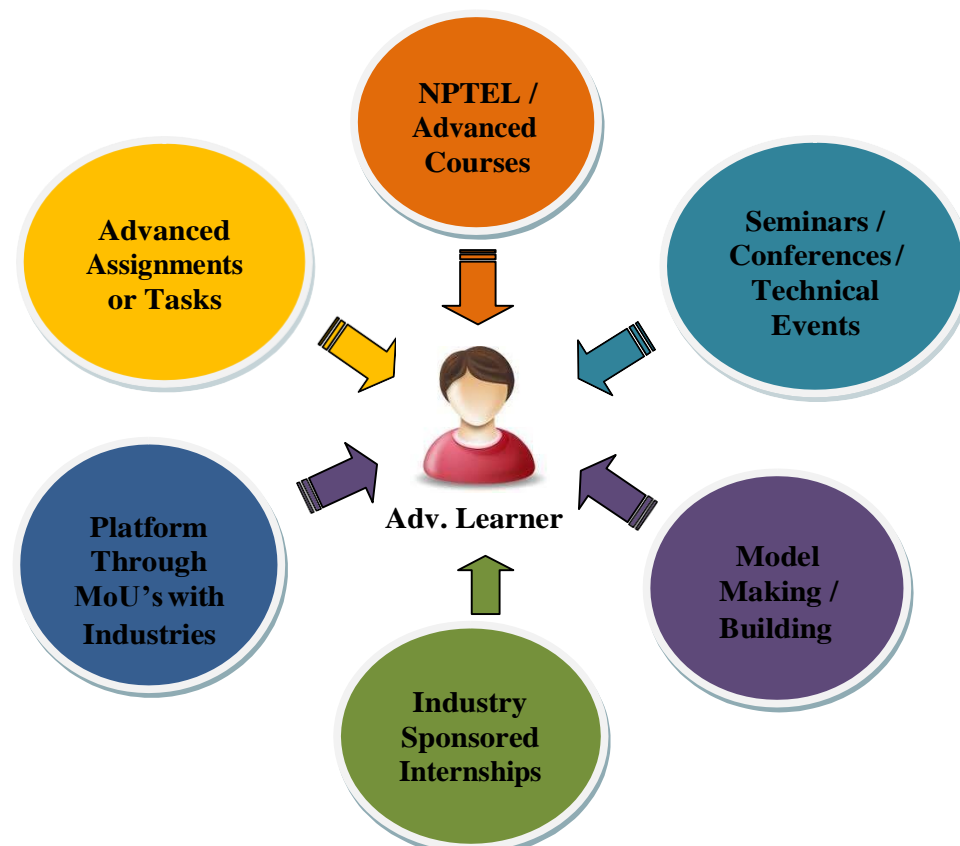
2. **Conduction of activities for Slow learners:**

   □ Provisions should be made in weekly time table by adding extra one hour to conduct problem solving sessions /revision sessions/extra sessions

   □ Personal Attention should be provided by respective subject teacher in teaching

   □ Assignments and solving University question papers

   □ Question bank

   □ Counselling – special hints and techniques

3. **Conduction of activities for Advanced learners**

   □ Advanced assignments or tasks should be assigned to advanced learners

   □ Encouragement to complete Advanced courses if any

   □ Encouragement Participation in Seminars/Conferences/Technical Events

   □ Assignment based on Model making/building

   □ Industrial visits and industry sponsored internships

   □ Platform should be provided through MoU's with various reputed Industries/ Research institute for the advanced learners to explore their talents.

Activates Conducted for Slow Learner

- Weekly One Hour Extra Session
- Counselling – special hints and techniques
- Make up Classes and Extra Practical Sessions
- University Question Paper Solving
- Personal Attention
- Assignment Solving
- Slow Learner

Activates Conducted for Adv. Learner

- NPTEL / Advanced Courses
- Advanced Assignments or Tasks
- Seminars / Conferences / Technical Events
- Platform Through MoU's with Industries
- Model Making / Building
- Industry Sponsored Internships
- Adv. Learner

4. Preparation of Performance improvement report of slow learner

- ☐ Each faculty should prepare report after university result declaration of current semester which shows the improvement in performance of slow learners to close the loop.

☐ Roles and Responsibilities of Subject Teacher:

Subject Teacher is responsible for carrying out different aspects of slow leaner and advanced learner identification and activities to be conducted

Subject Teachers will be responsible for:
- ☐ Conducting class test on unit 1 of 20 marks and duration of one hour.
- ☐ Evaluation of class test answer sheets and preparing the class test result report of class
- ☐ Preparing and maintaining report for whole class based on parameter decided for assessment of the learning levels of the students with their weightage
- ☐ Preparing separate list of slow and advanced learners
- ☐ Preparing schedule for extra sessions /problem solving sessions / revision sessions for slow learners.
- ☐ Conducting the sessions for slow learners as per prepared schedule.
- ☐ Maintaining the attendance of slow learners sessions.
- ☐ Preparing the list of advanced assignment or list of tasks assigned to advanced learners.
- ☐ Preparing the report after university result declaration of current semester which shows the improvement in performance of slow learners to close the loop.
- ☐ Maintain the all records for slow learners and advanced learners activity

☐ Documents to be maintained

- ☐ Cover page for Slow & Adv. learners Activity
- ☐ Report of result of class test / unit test
- ☐ Report of marks obtained based on above parameter
- ☐ List of slow learners
- ☐ List of Advanced Learners
- ☐ Schedule of activity for slow learners
- ☐ Attendance record for session conducted for slow learners
- ☐ Report of performance improvement for slow learners
- ☐ List / Record of tasks given to advanced learners

☐ Expected Outcome

- ☐ Timely conduction of slow learners activities
- ☐ Records based on student progress and observation.
- ☐ Improvement in University Result.

N.V Degree College, Kalaburgi
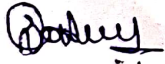## Department of Mathematics

Slow Learners (2023-24):

1)	Mallikarjun	B.Sc I Sem
2)	Venkatesh	B.Sc I Sem
3)	Bhagawantaraya	B.Sc I Sem
4)	Shantalinga	B.Sc III Sem
5)	Udayakumar	B.Sc III Sem
6)	Bhuvaneshwari	B.Sc III Sem
7)	Sakshi	B.Sc V sem
8)	Rajesh	B.Sc V sem
9)	Omprakash	B.Sc V sem
10)	Devi malhar	B.Sc V sem
11)	Sahil prakash	B.Sc V sem

The above mentioned Students are considered as slow learners as they got less marks in Internal examination as well as in main examination.
Hence they have provided the following facilities to improve in the subject.

1) Provided notes containing solved problems on each chapter
2) Provided question bank and asked them to solve 2 to 3 times
3) Provided previous year question paper and asked them to solve

Class Teacher
Suhasini Kulkarni

H.O.D
Sutej Deshmukh

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
N.V DEGREE COLLEGE
KALABURAGI
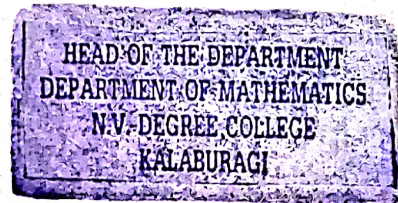
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Dr. Pandurangrao Patki College of Commerce,Kalaburagi

Department of physics

Advanced Learner list-2023-24

Sl.no	Name of the student
1	Ajay
2	Aravind S
3	Kaushik
4	Bhagavantraya

Activity:

1. Suggested them to read reference books from library.

2. Advised them to utilize physics magazines in the department.

3. Provided books for additional reading from department library.

4. To encourage students cash prize given for scoring highest marks.

Action taken report:

The department of Physics has identified the above listed students as advanced learners. We Suggested, Advised and provided necessary support. Same is forwarded to the Principal.

Head

Department of physics

Head, Department of Physics
N.V. Arts, Sri Kanhyalal Malu Science &
Dr. Pandurangrao Patki College of Commerce,
GULBARGA-585103 - Karnataka

Dept. of
Physics
N.V. Degree College
GULBARGA

Principal
ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು
ನೂತನ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಕಲಾ,
ಶ್ರೀ ಕನ್ಯಯ್ಯಾಲಾಲ ಮಾಲು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಹಾಗೂ
ಡಾ. ಪಾಂಡುರಂಗರಾವ ಪಟ್ಕಿ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ
ಕಲಬುರಗಿ - 585 103

Slow learner list- 2023-24

SL.NO	NAME OF THE STUDENT
1	Spana S
2	Venkatesh
3	Gourishwari
4	Rakshita

Activity:

1. Suggested them to read Notes provided to them.

2. Advised them to discuss their difficulties in the department.

3. Provided extra time for revision of lab experiments.

Action taken report:

The department of Physics has identified the above listed students as slow learners. We Suggested, Advised and provided necessary support. Same is forwarded to the Principal.

Head

Department of physics

Head, Department of Physics
N.V. Arts, Sri Kanhyalal Malu Science &
Dr. Pandurangrao Patki College of Commerce,
GULBARGA-585103 - Karnataka
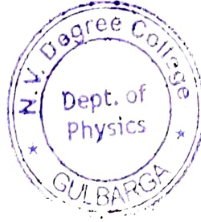
Principal

ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು
ನೂತನ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಕಲಾ,
ಶ್ರೀ ಕನ್ಯಯ್ಯಲಾಲ ಮಾಲು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಹಾಗೂ
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ಕಲಬುರಗಿ - 585 103

N.V Society's
N.V DEGREE COLLEGE ARTS & SCIENCE, COMMERCE KALABURAGI
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY 2023-2024

REMEDIAL CLASS REPORT

The department of Sociology conducts the remedial classes for a slow learners and regularity, as the colleges situated in the outskirt of the city, and as the majority of the students are from scheduled caste and scheduled tribes, minorities other backward castes from rural areas. They have great difficulty in understanding and usage the Sociology.

Objectives:

- For few slow learners conducted more classes, giving assignments, provide notes,
- For the slow learners they are slow in study as well as their IQ is low. Because of these students, teachers conducted extra classes, Group discussion,given notes to improving and learning, writing skills for these activities help the studentsfor scored more marks.
- For the advanced learner sociology department provides various activity to achieve good marks and ranks for this purpose teachers guided to students many way like conducted conferences, seminars, sending webinar links, references periodicals for competitive examination as well as to gain knowledge of students.

HOD Principal

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N.V Society's

N.V DEGREE COLLEGE ARTS & SCIENCE, COMMERCE
KALABURAGI
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY 2023-2024

REMEDIAL CLASS REPORT

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The department of Sociology conducts the remedial classes for a slow learners and regularity for BA first and second semester students, as the colleges situated in the outskirt of the city, and as the majority of the students are from scheduled caste and scheduled tribes, minorities other backward castes from rural areas. They have great difficulty in understanding and usage the Sociology.

Objectives:

- For few slow learners conducted more classes, giving assignments, provide notes,

- For the slow learners they are slow in study as well as their IQ is low. Because of these students, teachers conducted extra classes, Group discussion, given notes to improving and learning, writing skills for these activities help the students for scored more marks.

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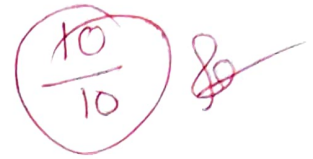
HOD Principal

Name :– Pavan kumar Joshi

Class :– B.SC IIIrd Sem

Sub :– Computer Science.

Reg No :– WO4GJ23S0038

$\frac{10}{10}$

9] what is Interface ? Explain with Example.

Ans:- An Interface in Java is an abstract class that defines a contract or a set of methods that must be implemented by any class that implements it.

Syntax :-

```
interface _name
{
      void method 1();
      void method 2();
}
```

Example :-

```
Public interface Demo
{
    void eat();
    void sleep();
}
    Public Class D1 implements Demo
    {
        @override
        void eat ()
        {
        System.out.println(" I am eating");
        }
        @override
        void sleep();
        {
        System.out. Println ("I am sleeping);
        }
        Public static void main(String[] args)
        {
            D1 d = new D1();
            d. eat();
            d. sleep();
        }
    }
```

20] Discuss the primitive data types in Java.

Ans:- In Java, Primitive data types are the basic data types that are built-in to the language. They are the simplest & most fundamental data types, & they are not objects.

* Characteristic's of primitive data types:-
① Simple & basic data types.
② Not objects.
③ Fast & efficient.
④ No methods or properties
⑤ Cannot be null

* Why we use primitive Data types?
① Performance :- primitive types are faster & more efficient
② memory :- Primitive types require less memory.
③ simplicity :- Primitive types are easy to understand & use

* when to use Primitive Data types?
① Basic calculations & operations.
② Simple data storage.
③ Performance - critical applications.
④ Embedded systems or law-memory devices.

21] How is Java platform Indipendent Justifi your Answer.

Ans:- Java is considered a platform - independent language, meaning that Java code can run on any device that has a JVM installed, regardless of the underlying operating system or hardware architecture.

Java is platform - independent because:-

① Byte Code :- Java is code is compiled into platform - independent byte code.
② Java virtual machine (JVM):- JVM executes byte code on any platform, providing a layer of abstraction.
③ Platform - specific JVM's :- JVM's are optimized for specific platforms, ensuring efficient execution.

④ Standard Library :- Java standard Library provides platfor -m-independent API's.

Benefits:-

① write once, run anywhere :- Java code can run on any Platform with a JVM.

② Cross-platform development :- Develop applications for multi -Ple Platform.

③ Reduced development time :- platform independence reduce -s development time.

④ Increased portability :- Java application's can be easily Proted to new Plat forms.

22] write a note on① J Button & ② J Text area.

Ans:- ① J Button

J Button is a graphical user interface (GUI) Component in Java that represents a Push button. It is a subclass of the Abstract Button class & is used to create buttons that can be clicked by the user to perform a specific action.

* Features of JButton:-

① Text & Icon :- JButton Can display text & /or an icon.

② ActionListener :- JButton Can be registered with an Action - Listener ⊕ to Perform an action when clicked.

③ Enabled & Disabled :- JButton Can be enabled or disabled to Control user interaction.

④ Focusable :- JButton Can receive focus & can be navigated. using the keyboard.

* Constructors of JButton:-

① JButton(): Creates a button with no text or icon.

② JButton (String text): Creates a button with the Specified text.

③ JButton (Icon icon): creates a button with the specified icon.

④ JButton (String text, Icon icon): Creates a button with the specified text & icon.

② J Text Area.

JTextArea is a GUI Component in Java that represents a multi-line text area. It is a subclass of the JTextComponent Class & is used to display & edit text.

* Features of JText Area :-

① multi-line text :- JText Area can display multiple lines of text.

② Editable :- JText Area can be edited by the user.

③ Scrollable :- JTextArea can be made Scrollable to display large amounts of text.

④ word wrap :- JTextArea can be configured to wrap words to the next line.

* Constructors of JTextArea.

① JTextArea ():- Creates a text area with no text & a default size.

② JTextArea (int rows, int colums):- Creates a text area with the specified number of rows & Columns.

③ JTextArea (String text):- Creates a text area with the specified text.

④ JTextArea (String text, int rows, int Columns):- Creates a text area with the specified text & size.

* 2 marks.

1] who Devloped Java? & in which year?
Ans:- Java was Devloped by James Gosling. in the year 1991

2] what was the earlier name of Java?
Ans:- Oak was the earlier name of Java.

3] what is constant? give an Example.
Ans:- In Java, a Constant is a variable that has a fixed value that cannot be changed once it is assigned.

Example:

Public static final int MAX_SIZE = 100;

4] Define Variable & give an Example.

Ans:- Variable is a container which store's data.
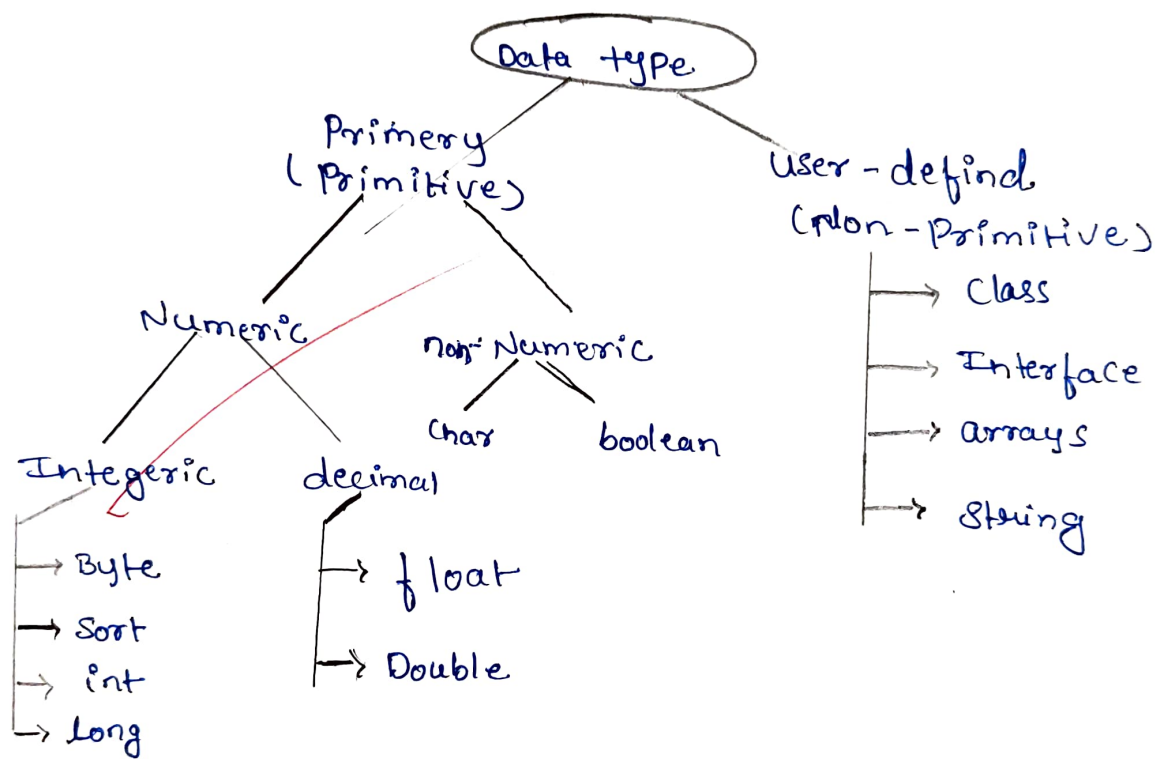
Example :-

int x= 10;

5] what is math class in Java.

Ans:- The math class in Java is a built-in class that provides methods for performing mathematical operations.

6] what is data type ? what are the basic data type's of Java?

Ans:- Data types specify the different sizes& values that can be stored in the variable.

Types of Data types :-

```
                          Data type
                     /                \
              Primery                  User-defind
             (Primitives)             (Non-Primitive)
            /          \                    → Class
       Numeric      non Numeric             → Interface
      /       \      /      \               → arrays
Integeric  decimal Char   boolean           → String
  → Byte      → float
  → Sort      → Double
  → int
  → Long
```

7] what is Class?

Ans:- A class is a blueprint or a template that defines the Properties & behavior of an object.

8] what is object ?

Ans:- an object isan instance of a class, which represents a real-world enity or concept. Objects have Properties & behavior, which are defined by the class.

9] what is inner class?

Ans:- An inner class in Java is a class defined within another class. Inner classes are used to encapsulate related. classes & provide additional functionality.

10] ~~Packag~~ what is Package?

Ans:- A Package in Java is a collection of related classes, interfaces, & Subpackages that are organized together to Provide a logical grouping of functionality.

11] what is Inheritance?

Ans:- Inheritance is a fundamental concept in Java that allows one class to inherit properties & behavior from another class.

12] what is polymorphism?

Ans:- A class has multiple methods having Same name but different in parameters.

(or)

Polymorphism is the Greek word whose meaning is "Same object having different behaviour.

13] Expand API, JVM.

Ans:- API :- Application Programming Interface.

JVM :- Java Virtual machine

14] Expand GUI, awt.

Ans:- GUI :- Graphical User Interface

AWT :- Abstract window Toolkit.

15] what is Applet?

Ans:- A Java applet is a Small Java program that runs within a web browser or another application, providing interactive functionality.

16] why we use JButton?

Ans:- Use of JButton

① User Interaction : JButton enables users to interact with the Program.

② Event Handing :- JButton generates events when clicked.

③ Customization :- JButton can be customized with text, icons, & colors.

④ Layout Management :- JButton can be added to various layouts.

17] what is a Thread (multithredading)?

Ans:- A Thread in Java is a separate flow of execution within a Program, allowing multiple tasks to run concurrently.

18] what is Synchronization?

Ans:- Synchronization is a mechanism to control access to to shared resources in a multithreaded environment.

19] Define Streem.

Ans:- A Streem in Java is a sequence of elements that can be processed in a pipeline fashion, allowing for functional - Style operations on data.

20] what is n-Captionalation?

Ans:- Encapsulation is a fundamental concept in Java that binds data & methods that manipulate that data into a single, unit, called a class or object.

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26/1, Alanda Rd, Swamy Vivekananda Nagar, Shivalinga Nagar, Kalaburagi,
Karnataka 585103, India
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Long 76.818575°
29/01/24 02:56 PM GMT +05:30