

Unit-9: Teaching and Learning resources:

Text books:

Text have been defined as writing other than formal documents, inscribed or printed on paper parchment, papyrus or similar materials. Book in publishing has been defined by UNESCO for statistical purposes as a "non-periodical printed publication of at least 49 pages excluding covers" but no strict definition satisfactorily covers the variety of publications so identified. The new Encyclopaedia Britannica (1975) identified some constant characteristics for textbooks as follows.

- ① A book is defined to serve as an instrument of communication the purpose of such diverse forms as the Babylonian clay tablet, the Egyptian papyrus roll, the medieval vellum or parchment codex, the printed paper volume (most common in modern times), microfilm and various other media, and combinations.
- ② Use of the writing or some other system of visual symbols (such as particular or musical notation) to convey meaning.
- ③ The different authors find no evidence of any material in the early vedic or the later vedic period. In the whole of the vedic literature it has not yet been possible to find any proof of the knowledge of writing whatsoever, the preservation of the teaching of the masters, and of the sacred books is taken as, there is nowhere a mention of writing and reading, but always only of hearing and memorizing.
- ④ Text-books can be used in several different ways in teaching of economics

In some institutions, a series of text-books is used as the basis for the teaching-learning process.

- ② Students at different level of studying are facilitated to learn as much as they may learn from the text.
- ③ The students should be encouraged to read supplementary materials and a special help should be provided to individually or a small group of poor students.
- ④ Most of the teachers have a basic text-book that works as a general guide. This approach is not applicable more further.
- ⑤ vast knowledge of the present world and this will become a single text-book approach. Due to the explosion of knowledge, opportunities for finding different source materials should be provided to the students.

Periodicals: Periodicals include journals, bulletins, newspapers and weekly new magazine. Some periodicals are published in ways that make them more valuable to students.

Periodicals study consist of collection of articles, every library needs a knowledgeable periodical. Current information. Periodical is one of the most important sources of information in the library.

Journals: a magazine or newspapers especially one that deals with a particular subject.
A journal is a scholarly publication containing articles written by researchers, professor and other experts.

Journals focus on a specific discipline or field of study. Unlike newspapers and magazines, journals are intended for an academic or technical audience, not general readers. A magazine or newspapers that is published regularly about a particular subject or professional activity.

The most familiar example is the magazine typically published weekly, monthly, or quarterly. Other examples of periodicals are news letters, academic journals.

Reference book materials: a book (as a dictionary, encyclopedia, atlas) intended primarily for consultation rather than for consecutive reading. A library book that may be used on the premises may not be taken out.

Which are these materials that are meant to aid research by providing quick and accessible information on any particular topic. These materials are usually used to find facts or provide broad views of topics. Instructional materials are defined as a variety of materials in any format which influence the student's learning and the instructor's teaching.

Instructional materials resources used to improve students' knowledge, abilities, and skills, to monitor their assimilation of information and to contribute to their overall development and upskilling.

SURVEYS: Surveys have a variety of purpose and can be carried out in many ways depending on the methodology chosen and the objectives to be achieved.

Eg: Educational Surveys, Exit interview survey.

Audio visual materials:

According to the Librarian Glossary (1987) "AVM: as non-book materials like tapes, slides, films which are viewed and heard to rather than read as books.

Economics Library:

There must be a small library for teachers as well as for the students in the economics room. The library for the teachers must consist of well recognised works on economics. For the help of the teachers, some of the important reference books as well as handbooks on economics should be made available in the library for the economics teachers. On the other hand, well organised learning on economics in the form of good text-books written by well known Indian and foreign authors should be made available for the students.

Maintaining the knowledge fresh and up to date for the teachers as well as for the students. a variety of magazines, journals and latest books on economics and other current information based on economics must be made available to them in the library.

Audiovisual materials: are particularly important in educational environments with university and school libraries. Generally holding strong audiovisual collections. Increasingly, audiovisual materials are available through the open web, although much materials has been placed on the open web without the appropriate access. In twentieth century many libraries undertook microfilming projects in order to preserve valuable materials. although in the twenty-first century digitisation is becoming an alternative way to provide access to materials without the risks associated with users handling the originals.

Economics museum:

Museum plays an important role for visual teaching aids. An economics teacher must have a small museum consisted of a variety of minerals like coal, salt, stones, varieties, crops and food grains etc. Rare things should also be collected that may have economic values. The things must be kept in glass almirahs and glass cases.

Economics class room:

Economics room should also be provided a bulletin board. The important and recent economic achievements can be presented on the bulletin board. The teacher can also write some important facts and principles in the form of statements on the bulletin boards. The rolling boards are also necessary not only for the teachers but also for the students. The teacher as well as students can prepare diagrams based on economics from their homes and these can be used in teaching economics in the classroom.

Proper arrangement for good furniture must be made for economics classrooms. Maintaining the knowledge fresh and up to date for the teachers as well as for the students, a variety of magazines, journals and latest books on economics and other current information based on economics must be made available to them in the library.

A number of attractive maps, charts and models should be made available in the economics classroom. Maps depicting about the feature of Indian economy like different crops, situation of the country - number of steel plants and multipurpose projects located.

at the different parts of the country, situation of mineral resources etc. should be kept in the economic classroom.

The teacher can prepare different chart boards for showing Indian agriculture and other statistical data on economy like data on export and import, population situation etc. The students should also be encouraged to prepare charts themselves on the issue of economy of the country. The charts must be kept safely for making use in further teaching in the classroom.

The students to make different models on steel plants and pictures on important multipurpose projects. The important laws of Economics can be diagrammatically, ~~the~~ presented in the charts.

The head of the institutions should provided effective audio-visual aids in Economic classroom. These audio-visual aids consists of Radio, Tape-recorder, Gramophone, projector etc. Documentary films on various issues of economy should be made available in the economic classroom.

Five yearly planning is made for the Indian Economy. In all these aspects are included in economics classroom, the teacher of economics will be able to make his teaching-learning process more realistic, interesting and effective that will lead to the better learning outcomes of the students in terms of their behavioural changes.

Community Resources are resources in an area that accommodate satisfy some requirements for those around them. These resources may include people, sites or buildings, and population assistance... public schools, parks, community centres are some of the examples of community resources. Hospitals, libraries, law-enforcement substations, social clubs and recreation centers also are examples of community resources.

Current affairs:

Indian Economy current affairs 2020:

relating to planning, mobilization, of resources, growth, development, employment, inclusive growth and Budgeting, liberalization in the economy, Industrial policy and infrastructure updated Daily Basis. [CIS]

Guest speakers:

Back a top economist from our list of government advisors, top professors and experts in their field. covering all aspects of the economy.