

## 2YEAR SOCIAL UNIT 10

### The **Social Science Lab** :DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT

The **Social Science Lab** was set up in the month of October, 2006, where 3D models, an illuminated globe, different types of **apparatus** like Aneroid Barometer, Wind Vane, Models showing day and night and Solar System, Thermometers. Laminated Maps and Charts are kept.

What is social science laboratory?

**Social science lab** acts as an activity room for pupil-teachers as it combines academic experience with worldly knowledge, making learning effective, lively and fun. ... They learn to investigate how **social science** is embedded in our everyday lives.

**Knowing the proper use will help ensure safe laboratory practices.**

- Balance. Used for measuring mass.
- **Beaker**. Used to hold, mix, and heat liquids.
- **Beaker Tongs**. Used to pick up **beakers**.
- **Bunsen Burner**. Frequently used as a heat source in the absence of flammable materials.
- **Buret**. ...
- Clay Triangle. ...
- Crucible. ...
- Crucible **Tongs**

#### **5 Most Important Pieces of Lab Equipment**

- Safety Equipment (Safety Goggles, Laboratory Cloaks, Gloves) Safety is the first and foremost among laboratory rules. ...
- Hot Plates. Hot plates, sometimes called heating plates, are used to heat glassware or its liquid or solid contents. ...
- Centrifuges. ...
- **Microscopes**. ...
- Beaker.

### PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE LABORATORY

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

2. The social science laboratory should be planned and organized in such a way not only for the purpose of furnishing motives and objectives to the social sciences.

3. It is then the teacher's duty to help discover abilities in the individual children and to direct them in the choice of study that will develop these abilities.
4. ● A social science laboratory should serve the purpose of a library , workshop, classroom , a stock room , a student's club etc.
5. The Need and Importance of a Social Science Laboratory
6. ● Providing 'home their own' to teachers for developing enthusiasm for the subject.
7. ● Creating and maintaining an effective teaching-learning environment.
8. ● proving a quick and ready functional environment by making available workroom for the students.
9. ● Introducing variety in teaching methods and facility aids readily and conveniently.
- 10.● Saving energy and time in carrying around equipment such as charts, maps , models , pictures and projectors.

### **ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS OF A SOCIAL SCIENCE LABORATORY**

- Selection of a proper site
- Proper infrastructure
- Seating arrangement
- Utilisation of room
  - Proper arrangement for the procurement, placement, upkeep and utilization of the material
- Procurement of reading materials
- Construct committees comprising colleagues

### **Equipment of a Social Science Laboratory**

- Maps
- Globes
- Timelines
- Models
- Charts
- Slide Album
- Flags
- Goods
- Agricultural Products
- Minerals
- Meteorological Instruments

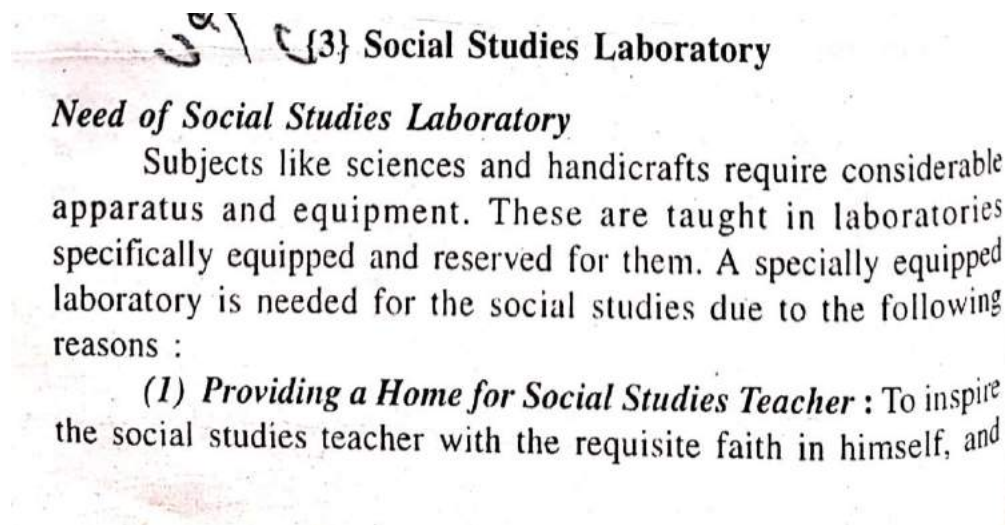
- Survey Instruments
- Audio-Visual Aids
- Reference Books
- Bulletin Board

### Conclusion

Conclusion Man is a social animal and to maintain relations between the people and the communities and their social customs, welfare, reforms, social methodology is widely used in experimentation. Group of subjects concerned with social sciences are through models, charts and various modern techniques.

## Community Corner

Community Corner is a collection of articles and resources created by members of the HMC community, for the HMC community, and can include submissions from parents and families, students, alumni, faculty and staff. We hope that you will enjoy these resources and find them useful.



Supporting Devices of Teaching

375

imbued with essential imaginative strength, he has to be provided with a home of his own. The most vital apparatus in the social studies laboratory is the social studies teacher himself. However, the provision of a "home of his own" is necessary to assist him to develop an enthusiasm for the subject and to provide him with best opportunities for awakening a corresponding interest in his pupils.

(2) ***Creating and Maintaining an Effective Atmosphere :*** Well-equipped with equipment and material for teaching a social studies laboratory will help in creating and maintaining a much-needed atmosphere. For example, the wall displays of varied types can motivate the juniors.

(3) ***Providing an Activity Centre :*** The laboratory will also provide a good activity centre for the seniors.

(4) ***Making Teaching More Effective :*** Specialist accommodation Provide greater scope for variety in teaching methods. It facilitates the use of teaching aids. The permanent display of important maps and globes, Pictures and charts and constant reference to them by the teacher will make the teaching of social studies effective, lively and interesting.

(5) ***Providing a Quick and Ready Functional Environment :*** As mastery of essentials in the social studies extends beyond the theoretical Knowledge, there should be provision for functional activities. The classroom facilities must be capable of rapid transformation into a laboratory setting. As activities and the practical solution of problems characterise every unit or topic the physical equipment must provide a work room for the pupils.

(6) ***Saving Teaching Time :*** A permanent base will save a lot of time for equipment like maps, models, charts, projectors, etc., too cumbersome to carry round the school. Black board can be prepared before hand, and the diagrams can be preserved for future use.

(7) ***Using Diverse Methodology :*** A social studies laboratory is a highly desirable in any secondary school as for the teacher may to use a diverse methodology and go beyond the simple use of one textbook and a rigid curricular pattern.



*Supporting Devices of Teaching*

4 377

provided with dark curtains to be used when a film is to be screened.

- (iv) **Channel Railing** : A permanent channel railing with sliding hooks should be fixed along the chalk-board wall for hanging maps, pictures or graphs during teaching.

(4) **Sufficient Equipment** : A social Studies laboratory should possess the following equipment :

- (i) **Maps** : Historical, economic, geographical, political, social and pictorial maps of all the countries.

- (ii) **Charts** : Different types of charts-Genealogy charts, Flow charts, Tabulation charts, Time charts, Relationship charts need to be provided. These may be purchased from the market or prepared by the teacher or pupils or both.

- (iii) **Time Lines** : A time line which should run halfway along the wall, painted or made of either the hard-board or card-board. While teaching important dates and persons should be marked appropriately all along with the line. The pictures of the important persons about whom the class is to study, can be nailed to help in making the pupils familiar with the lives of great persons.

- (iv) **Time Graphs** : These may be provided to show the gradual and incidental rise and fall of the dynasties, the progress of rival powers, ideas and cultures, personages and movements.

- (v) **Models** : There should be models depicting dams and projects, the solar system, motion of Earth, changes of seasons, etc. Along with relief models on life in different parts of the world sources of history, greatmen of different lands. Models can be prepared by the pupils under the guidance of the teacher. Ready-made models may be purchased from the market.

- (vi) **Slide Album** : These should also be there containing slides showing architecture, sculpture, paintings, dancing, music, etc.

- (vii) **Flags** : Flags of different nations of the world may be provided with explanatory notes.
- (viii) **Goods** : Locally manufactured goods of cloth, pottery, wood, metal, lacquer.
- (ix) **Agricultural Products** : Rice, wheat, mallots, tea, oil seeds, and fibres *etc.*
- (x) **Rocks** : Stones and Mineral stamps-coins.

(5) **Meteorological Instruments** : These include Rain Gauge, Wind Vane, Barometer, Tube Barometer, Centigrade thermometer, Maximum and Minimum Thermometer, Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer.

(6) **Survey Instruments** : These include Plane table, Spirit level Box compass, Tripod, Poles, Flags, Chain and Arrows, Prismatic compass, Survey Field book, Tape Scale or Foot Rule, Compass, Divider, Protractor. Statistical data regarding climatology should be diagrammatically represented by means of The wheel diagram and The Bar Graph.

(7) **Audio-Visual Aids** : These include Tape recorder, Projector, Filmstrip projector, Magic lantern, Epidiascope, *etc.*,

(8) **Reference Books** : These books should be always at hand when the subject is being taught historical novels, dramas, pictorial books. Illustrating the life and customs of different peoples, important historical and geography, besides biographies, autobiographies and travel stories and social studies encyclopedias books of the peoples in different lands *etc.*,

(9) **Bulletin Board** : On it may be displayed relevant cuttings and pictures collected by pupils from magazines and newspapers. Maps, pictures, cartoons, newspaper reports on topics done or in progress in the classroom, can be displayed on the bulletin board with a caption or study questions for pupils. Map of the world showing the controversial spots of the world with suitable newspaper cuttings arouses the interest of the students and keeps them in touch with the current problems.

(10) **Extension into the Outside World** : The laboratory must be extended into the world outside, as far as teacher and his pupils can go. This is done through visits and all kinds of community



contacts. Living and frequent contacts with the outside world will justify the purpose of the special laboratory for social studies.

(11) **Centre of Activities** : The Social studies laboratory should be come the hub of social studies teaching and activities in a school. It should be able to produce dynamic, sparkling interaction among physical things and students. It should be a place where ideas can come to life and be illustrated with activities and articles helping to make the ideological experiences-more lasting and pervasive in the lives of students as they continue on into the future.

(12) **Improvising Good Learning Environment** : A teacher should improvise well. A room, desk, charts and cup-boards are the basic for a screen. Pictures can be collected from the old issues of magazines, weeklies, *etc.* Social sciences laboratory should become a miniature world to exhibit and to record the developments of explorations, research and discovery. It should serve the purpose of a class-room, a library, a work shop, an amateur theatre, a students' club a stock room-all rolled into one. Grow steadily and constantly in equipment it should become an interesting and exciting centre for activity for the students and teachers of social studies.

#### **{4} Social Studies Room**

##### ***Need for Social Studies Room***

A modern teacher of social studies has come a long way from those old days when 'chalk' and 'talk' were the only aids of teaching. Modern technology has placed different types of instructional aids at his disposal. Apart from text books, there are different types of reference books, pamphlets, magazines, maps, globes, charts, projects, *etc.* Which must be used to make the teaching-learning process effective.

A social studies room or what a few subject specialists would like to term as social studies laboratory, fully equipped with modern aids, will provide a pleasant social and cooperative environment where the teachers and the learners feel homely. It is a must for every school. It has been observed by M.P. Moffatt, "Class-room furnishings and their arrangements have directed bearing upon the quality of results obtained. Satisfactory outcomes can be expected from any class-room situation only when adequate

facilities are provided. It should be furnished to provide a suitable environment for acquiring and practising social studies skills."

It has been recognised that like sciences, social studies also require a specially equipped room or laboratory. This alone can facilitate the use of modern methods and techniques like Play-way Method, Problem Method, Project Method and the Socialized Recitation Method, *etc.* Special setting and equipment are needed for utilising these methods.

A social studies laboratory should serve the purpose of a classroom, a library, workshop, an amateur theatre, a students' club, a stock room, all combined into one. It may grow steadily and constantly as regards equipment. It should become the exciting 'hub' of activity for the students and teachers of social studies. It should be so planned and arranged that it provides an inviting and stimulating environment. It should be a place of 'doing' rather than of 'talking'. Social studies library is an integral part of social studies. It should be so planned and arranged that it provides an inviting and stimulating environment. It should be a place of 'doing' rather than of 'talking'. Social studies library is an integral part of social studies programme and it helps in making it as living and vital discipline. Social studies library is the treasure vault of the store house of ideas. In fact, it is the flowing stream of living thought. Social studies library provides suitable opportunities to the student to use facts in a creative and productive way to arrive at their own independent conclusions and enable them to grow in enriched knowledge, abilities, Skills and interests.

Following are some of the considerations which necessitate the provision of a special room or laboratory for social studies.

- (1) Providing 'home of their own' to social studies teachers for developing enthusiasm for the subject and faith in themselves and the students.
- (2) Creating and maintaining an effective teaching-learning environment.
- (3) Providing a quick and ready functional environment by making available work room for the students.
- (4) Introducing variety in teaching methods and facilitating the use of teaching aids readily and conveniently.



- (5) Saving energy and time in carrying round equipment like charts, maps, models, pictures and projectors *etc.*

***Equipment of the Social Studies Room***

The room should be well-equipped with adequate teaching equipment so that functional environment is created and the teacher and the students are motivated to work. It should have the following equipment :

- (1) Audio-visual material which includes epidiascope, filmstrip, magic lantern, projector, tape-recorder *etc.*
  - (2) Bulletin Boards.
  - (3) Charts and Graphs.
  - (4) Flage.
  - (5) Globes.
  - (6) Maps and Atlases.
  - (7) Models.
  - (8) Meteorological Instruments— Barometer.
  - (9) Rain Gauge, Thermometers of different kinds, Wind Vane.
  - (10) Rocks-stones and Minerals.
  - (11) Slide Album containing slides showing architecture, dancing, music, painting, sculpture *etc.*
  - (12) Stamps of different kinds.
  - (13) Survey Instruments— Box Compass, Compass, Chain and Arrows, Divider, Foot Rule or Scale, Flage, Plane Table, Prismatic Compass, Protector, Spirit Level, Survey Field Book, Tape, Tripod.
  - (14) Time Charts and Graphs.
  - (15) Text Books.
  - (16) Reference Books.
  - (17) Unit booklets dealing with a variety of topics, ranging from family life and neighbourhood to people of other lands and places.
  - (18) Literary materials which include tales of adventure, easy biographies, historical series, travel stories, animal stories, historical novels *etc.*
  - (19) Periodicals and magazines dealing with current events.
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and various aspects of life showing art, literature, music, dance *etc.*

(20) Pamphlets published by various agencies including Central and State Governments and specialised agencies and also by international agencies like the UNO and UNESCO *etc.*

(21) Newspapers.)















