

Name - Srishti Patel

Class - M.Ed (1st Sem)

Subject - Critical Reading of
Literature.

College - Gulab Bai Yadav
Smriti Shiksha
Mahavidyalaya, Borawan

Roll No. - 211510134

Certificate

The experiments
entered in this Journal have been
satisfactorily performed by

Master/Miss Srishti Umresh Patel

Studying in M.Ed (Ist Sem)

Gulab Bai Yadav Smriti School/College

Class M.Ed (Ist sem) Div. Ist sem Roll No. 211510134

During the academic year 2021 - 23

Examiner's signature

S. Patel

Teacher's signature



Date _____

S.K. Tiwari

Principal's signature

Prof. S.K. Tiwari

Principal

Swa. Gulab Bai Yadav Smriti

Shiksha Mahavidhyalaya

BORAWAN (M.P.)

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face these issues and to find alternative solutions for enhancing the students achievements in Maths and other subjects. Schools prepared tutorials to teach the parents how to use computers and applications in education. The idea of the research as a homeroom teacher comes to my mind when I noticed the majority of grade-I-two students in a private school Indor started the academic year with blank knowledge on the basic concepts of Maths and having a difficulty in understanding the numbers. I do believe that the children in schools today are the bright future generation. So our mission is to prepare them well with the knowledge and experience.

* STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

~~Major~~ Education becomes one of the big concerns at the end of 2019 with



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the beginning of covid-19 pandemic in some part of the world. To control the spread of the virus, several decisions have been declared including containment, state of a health emergency, and closure of schools and universities since last March 16 and for an undetermined duration.

Before the covid-19 outbreak, the government created in 2017 "Morocco Digital 2025", a digital development agency whose mission is to elaborate on a digital strategy for the next 25 years. Very recently, ministry of education developed various platforms, to implement distance learning during the state of a health emergency.

* OBJECTIVES

- 1) To identify the most challenges, issues, and solutions of distance learning into teachers, parents and students perspectives



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2) To study the issues and suggests solution belonging to the student's academic achievement in math subject.

3) To investigate the parent's and teacher's view on the extent to which they consider that distance learning has helped the student's or not in their learning.

* HYPOTHESIS

(H1). The perception of the effectiveness of face-to-face courses will influence student's desire for physical class attendance.

(H2). The perception of the effectiveness of the face-to-face will negatively influence the perception of the effectiveness of online courses.

~~(H3). The capacity of educational institutions to manage online courses will have~~



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A quantitative case study approach was adopted because the purpose of this work is to find out the limitations faced by professors and students when using e-learning platforms. Because of this unplanned and situation and thus the confinement, a convenient sampling was used to rapidly characterize these limitations.

* THE PURPOSE AND IMPORTANCE

The purpose and importance of this research is to find answer to these questions is expected to contribute to our knowledge about how and when to support students, help teachers and parents to adopt new technologies to enhance the quality of the subject they teach.

* DELIMITATIONS

Place: Indore, MP

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Human Frontiers : Students of Grade-I in private school of Indore

Time Period : Second term of the academic year of 2021 & 22.

* DATA ANALYSIS :

Appropriate statistical techniques would be used to evaluate, analyse, interpret the data.

* CONCLUSIONS

Drawing on the experience of teaching the Research methods and Techniques subject during the early lockdown, we discussed the rapid transition from face-to-face to online teaching and pointed to the associated challenges and opportunities in relation to the learning and teaching activities, assessment and feedback, and digital platforms. We also outlined some key considerations.



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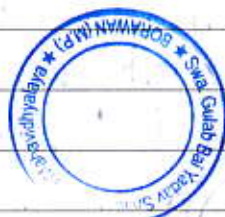
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to inform the development of more adaptive and resilient approaches to online teaching in the context of unprecedented global health crises such as the covid-19 pandemic.

As discussed, pedagogy should be given primary over technology in the wake of the covid-19 pandemic and emergency online teaching and learning.

In this sense, pandemic also be considered as an opportunity to deliberate over its impacts and associated changes in a way that contribute to the pedagogical reinventions as well as evaluation of online education.

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Q2] Review of any research article.

* Digital Change detection techniques using remotely - sensed data

* **ABSTRACT :** A variety of procedures for change detection based on comparison of multitemporal digital remote sensing data have been developed. An evaluation of results indicates that various procedures of change detection produce different maps of change even in the same environment.

* **INTRODUCTION :** Change detection is the process of identifying differences in the state of an object or phenomenon by observing it at different times. Essentially, it involves the ability to quantify temporal effects using multitemporal data sets. One of the major applications of remotely - sensed data obtained from Earth - orbiting satellites is change detection because of repetitive



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Coverage at short intervals and consistent image quality. Change detection is useful in such diverse applications as land use change analysis, monitoring of shifting cultivation, assessment of deforestation, study of change in vegetation phenology, seasonal changes in pasture production, damage assessment, crop stress detection, disaster monitoring, snow-melt measurements, day/night analysis of thermal characteristics and other environmental changes. Manual handling of data for change detection using sequential imagery is a formidable task. The digital data nature of most satellite data make it easily amenable for computer-aided analysis.

* **CHANGE DETECTION:** The basic premise in using remote sensing data for change detection is that changes in land cover must result in changes in radiance values and changes in radiance due to



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Land cover change must be large with respect to radiance changes caused by other factors. 1) These other factors include differences in atmospheric conditions

2) Differences in sun angle

3) Differences in soil moisture.

The impact of these factors may be partially reduced by selecting the appropriate data.

Ex: Landsat data belonging to the same time of the year may reduce problems from sun angle differences and vegetation phenology changes.

Several researchers have attempted to use digital satellite data to address the change detection problem.

* **THRESHOLDING**: If an image contains light objects on a dark background then ~~these~~ objects may be extracted



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by a simple thresholding.

$$I(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 & I(x, y) \geq T \\ 0 & I(x, y) < T \end{cases}$$

where T is the threshold value supplied empirically or statistically by the analyst. All the pixels which belong to the object are coded 1, and the background is coded 0. If one wants to define more than one threshold one may use the technique of density slicing. In this, several objects of different pixel values are grouped into pre-defined slicing.

* DIGITAL CHANGE DETECTION TECHNIQUES

In this technique, spatially registered images of time t_1 and t_2 are subtracted pixel by pixel, to produce a further image which represents the change between the two times.



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The input data can be comprised of raw images filtered ones. This procedure yields a difference distribution for each band. In such a distribution, pixels showing radiance change are found in the tails of the distribution, pixels showing no radiance change tend to be grouped around the means.

A critical element of the image differencing method is deciding where to place the threshold boundaries between change and no-change pixels displayed in the histogram.

Stauffer and McKinney, Nelson, and Singh selected several different thresholds on the basis of the number of standard deviations from the mean and assessed their relative performance in detecting changes.

The method of change detection by computing the threshold use by Ingram.



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* EVALUATION OF DIGITAL CHANGE DETECTION TECHNIQUE

An analysis of the literature reviewed indicates that different methods of change detection produce different maps of cover change.

Unfortunately, the majority of the studies concerned with comparative evaluation of some of the techniques in a particular application area have not supported their conclusion by quantitative analysis of the results.

Boiswell and Weber used post-classification comparison, change vector analysis and visual estimate of change from two dates image for forest change detection, but no ground reference accuracy assessment was done.

Ingram have provided a quantitative comparison of results obtained by using image differencing and image regression techniques for urban change detection. They concluded



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that the regression procedure performed slightly better than univariate image differencing. Based on rigorous quantitative assessment, Nelson found that a vegetative index difference transform was superior in comparison to a differencing and ratioing transformation for detecting gypsy moth defoliation.

* DISCUSSION

It may be appreciated that when a difference in radiance values between two dates is taken as an indicator of change, the difference may be due to several factors. Such as actual change in land cover, differences in illumination, differences in atmospheric conditions, differences in sensor calibration, differences in ground moisture conditions, and differences in the registration of the two images. This radiance changes due to



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Changes in the object scene should be large relative to radiance change due to other factors for good signal-to-noise ratios. Models accounting for temporal variation in digital images need to be developed.

These should attempt to distinguish useful temporal variation, i.e. changes in land cover from variation arising due to external factors such as atmospheric conditions, moisture conditions, such sun angle differences and differences in sensor calibration.

The comparative performance of various techniques in different environments must be evaluated quantitatively, otherwise those interested in monitoring changes in a specific environment may not achieve optimal results because of lack of knowledge about tried and tested procedures of change



detection. Remote sensing specialists and resource managers need to know which techniques to apply in an operational monitoring programme.

Q3) Write the title and abstract of policy document and project report.

* POLICY DOCUMENT

* TITLE : Information literacy in the workplace and the employability agenda;

* ABSTRACT : Information literacy and the skills agenda policy documents on skills development have been appearing since about 2005. The British Government's report, Getting on In Business, Getting on At work emphasised the need for a skilled workforce, and although only ICT skills are specifically mentioned there is a need for information



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literacy skills to be promoted within this context.

The report notes: skills are fundamental to achieving our ambitions, as individuals, for our families and for our communities. They help business create wealth, and they help people realise their potential. So they serve the twin goals of social justice and economic success.

Recent reports suggest that the situation is not changing much. The skills for life document notes that ICT has a major role to play in helping to deliver our ambition to become a world leader in skills... It provides a route into learning for people to improve their literacy and numeracy skills - - but there is no mention of information literacy.

Here information literacy has yet to

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be specifically referred to and is rolled up with ICT skills. The terms digital literacy and media literacy are however creeping in.

In the world of workplace learning studies, higher skills development thinking recognises skills which are recognisably information literacy, keeping up to date, accessing relevant knowledge and experience, use of evidence and argument, research-based practice and using knowledge resources.

The systematic exploitation of the web is also mentioned.

Again, information literacy is not recognised as a concept and the use of the above terms seem to be the nearest we get to information literacy.

Terminology suggestive of knowledge management also appears, but again it is not specifically referred to.

