



FOUNDATIONAL LITERACY
AND NUMERACY



NIPUN BHARAT

निपुण भारत

NATIONAL INITIATIVE FOR PROFICIENCY IN
READING WITH UNDERSTANDING AND NUMERACY



The Education system aims to achieve Foundational Literacy and Numeracy by 2026-27, where, by Grade 3 every child can.....



Read with
Comprehension



Write



Basic Mathematical
Operations



Learn basic life skills



Academic approaches





WHAT is FOUNDATIONAL LANGUAGE AND LITERACY

The pre-existing knowledge of language helps in building literacy skills in languages.

The key components in Foundational Language and Literacy are:



Oral Language Development

Includes improved listening comprehension; oral vocabulary and extended conversation skills. Important for developing skills of reading and writing.



Decoding

Involves deciphering written words based on understanding the relationship between symbols and their sounds



Reading Fluency

The ability to read a text with accuracy, speed (automaticity), expression (prosody) and comprehension that allows children to make meaning from the text. Many children recognise aksharas, but read them laboriously, one-by-one.



Reading Comprehension

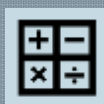
Constructing meaning from a text and thinking critically about it. This domain covers the competencies of understanding texts and retrieving information from them, as well as interpreting texts.



Writing

This domain includes the competencies of writing *aksharas* and words as well as writing for expression





WHAT is FOUNDATIONAL NUMERACY

Foundational Numeracy means the ability to reason and to apply simple numerical concepts in daily life problem solving. The major components of early mathematics are:



Pre-number concepts

Count and understand the number system



Numbers and operations on numbers

Learn conventions needed for mastery of Mathematical techniques such as the use of a base ten system to represent numbers



Shapes and Spatial Understanding

Perform simple computations in her/his own way up to three-digit numbers and apply these to their daily life activities in different contexts



Measurement

Understand and use standard algorithms to perform operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division on numbers up to three digits



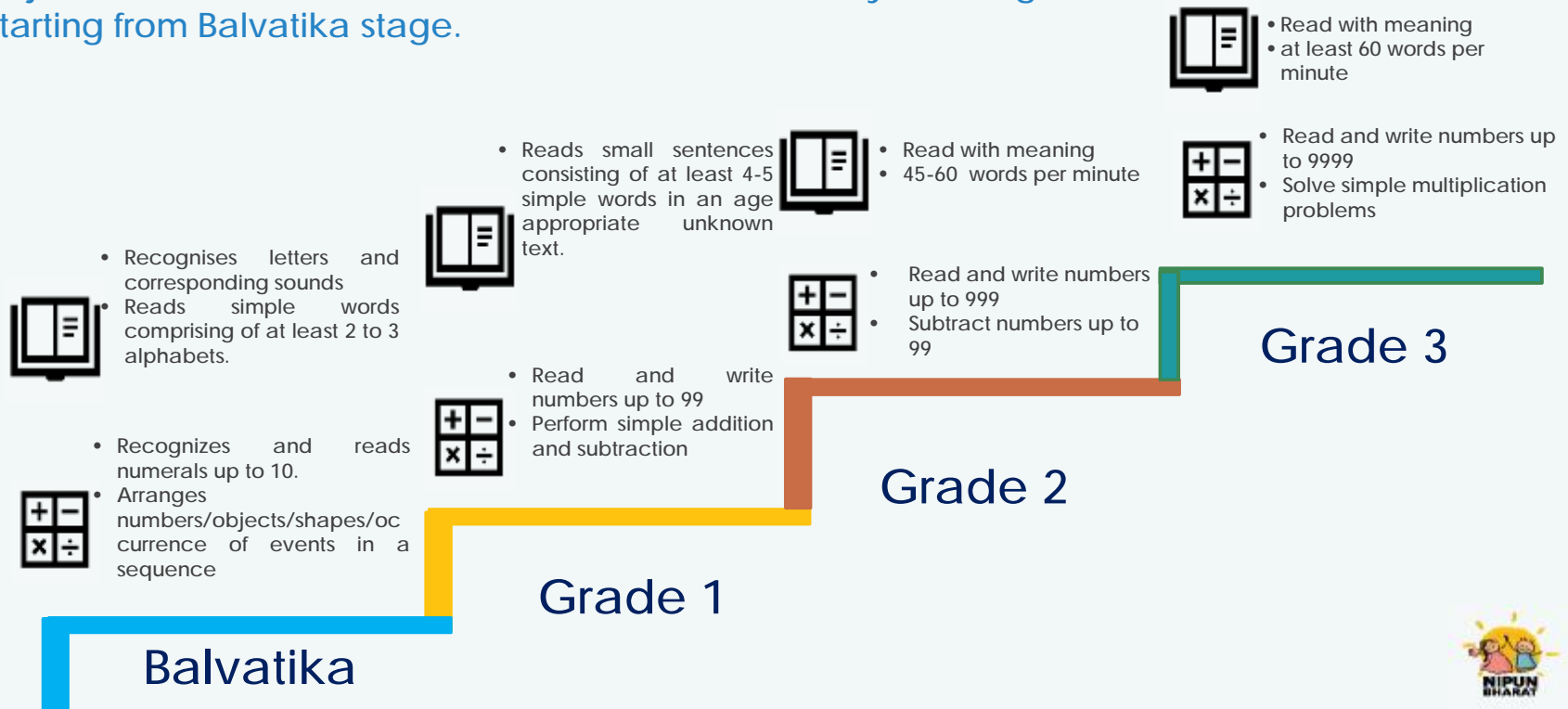
Data Handling

Identify and extend simple patterns starting from repeating shapes to patterns in numbers, interpret simple data/information in daily life activities



Lakshyas: Learning Goals of the Mission

The overall literacy and numeracy targets to achieve the objectives of the Mission are set in the form of Lakshya or Targets starting from Balvatika stage.



Innovative Pedagogy & Teaching Learning



Pedagogy for creating an inclusive classroom



Contextualisation materials keeping in view the linguistic and social diversity of each State/UT

- Emphasis on Child Centered Pedagogy and interactive classroom comprising of:
- Toy-based pedagogy
- Activity based/ experiential learning
- Play based
- Art-integrated
- Sport-integrated
- Story-telling-based
- ICT-integrated learning

PLACE VALUE (*using abacus*)

OBJECTIVES :-

Make learning more interesting and joyful.

Students learning by doing.

Make learning joyful and life long.

Develop motor skills among students .

Develop the ability to place the numbers of a digit at their place :- HUNDRED/TENS/ONES

Activity :-

Students place the numbers of a digit at their place by using abacus.

They read the number then count equal numbers of beads and drop them at their place



photo collage



**Place
value**



Fun With Shapes (Sing and act):-

Objectives :-

- Develop the understanding about the concept –circle
- Make learning joyful and interesting
- Make learning long lasting
- Make students more creative

Activity :-

Students recite the poem “ make a circle big ,big big....”

And act according the poem.

They make circle in different shape big/small
Teacher told the different properties of a circle .

Story telling

Objectives :-

- Make learning more interesting and joyful.
- Students learning by doing.
- Make learning joyful and life long.
- Develop motor skills among students .
- Develop the concept of counting in groups among the students.

Activity :-

- Teacher will told a story 'the clever fox and hen' to the students with the help of stick puppet and number flash cards .
- Students will learn how we could divide things in a group .
- They also learn how to count in groups .



Trace the pattern:-

Objectives :-

- Develop the knowledge about different parts of a tree/plant.
- Know about the different types of texture on tree's stem.
- Make learning joyful and interesting .
- Make learning more playful.
- Students learning by doing.

Activity :-

Student will identify the different parts of a plant/tree.

They do this do this activity by their own and the found that all the trees have different texture/ pattern on their stems.



School Based Assessments: Tools and Techniques

SBA includes use of observation; Self-Assessment and Peer Assessment; and Use of Portfolios. Further, Assessment of children on all the essential aspects of their growth and development needs to be compiled in the form of Holistic Progress Card (HPC).

The following are some of the attributes of an HPC

Informed conversations between the teacher, student, and parents for reporting.

Disaggregated reporting, unlike a single score or letter grade in a subject area.

Painting, drawing, clay-work, toy-making, projects and inquiry-based learning, student portfolios, quizzes, group work, role plays, etc., can be used to assess student progress.

Parent, Peers and self-assessment can be used to report 360-degree progress.

Holistic progress reports many unique competencies which are not just academic.

Multiple learning outcomes are defined to indicate progress of the student in literacy, numeracy and in other areas such as psychomotor skills, environmental awareness, personal hygiene, etc. to enable identification of areas of strength and improvement.



Expected Outcomes



Impact of FLN mission: Expected Outcomes

