Pedagogical principle: The communication between teachers and students is pedagogy.

There **are 10 principles:**

The students should be educated in such a way that they understand.

The health and mentality are primary factors for education.

The teachers should be positive and encouraging.

Integration horizontally and vertically is important.

The curriculum should be improved by the experienced and indigenous staffs.

Promote effective learning

Formulation of syllabus in such a way that the learning is effective.

Safety and multi cultural awareness.

Students should have their part in enhancing the curriculum.

Multi-disciplinary collaboration.

Comments Report

The content areas of 'social science' and 'political Life' in our social sciences curriculum at upper primary level includes three teaching learning areas, namely, 'history', 'geography' and 'social and political life'. At upper primary level, the area 'social and political science' replaced the area 'civics' in present social science curriculum.

Language mediation in society

Language mediation is employed as a possible solution for problems of migrants' inclusion in institutional services, within multilingual and multicultural societies. Interpreting Studies has highlighted that language mediation is coordination of social interactions and social construction of narratives. This paper explains language mediation using Luhmann's theory of communication systems, in particular the concepts of self-reference, reflexivity, function, structure, and structural coupling. Language mediation is observed as a self-referential communication system fulfilling the function of promoting participation and new narratives through reflexive coordination. In particular, the concept of structural coupling explains how language mediation can enhance change within other communication systems, promoting dialogue across difference. Language mediation, however, can also assume a hierarchical structure, which creates marginalization and ethnocentrism.

Language mediation is a generic term referring to any activity in which a text is conveyed from one language into another. ... Ever since, foreign language education experts have also been researching the theory and practice of language mediation

The undergraduate programme in Language Mediation and Intercultural Communication (applied to economics, law and society) aims to train language mediators who possess solid language skills - combined with a sound knowledge of cultural studies and of the principles of economics, law, and sociology - and who are therefore capable of providing inter-linguistic services in a variety of contexts, ranging from public and private institutions, to schools and vocational training centres, to companies and other organizations in which language mediation and intercultural communication are of paramount importance.

According to Vygotsky (1978) Mediation is the representation of tools. Mediation is referred as the use of tools and these tools are adopted by the child to resolve a problem or achieve the target. So language is considered the most significant of the tools.Apr 24, 2018

**Mediation through dialoguing with the other**

According to the sociocultural theory of education, learning is social, that is, we learn through interacting with others, through a meaningful exchange of ideas, concepts, and actions. This premise of Vygotsky's theory has been applied to the field of SLA and has challenged the behaviorist approach that claimed that learning was a passive and individual activity (Lantolf & Appel, 1994)

This understanding of learning as social, has given SLA teachers new elements to explore their practice and profit from the natural relationship teacher-students and student-student.

The original idea of Vygotsky in relation to human mediation stated that the child should be assisted by an adult in achieving a task he/she could not do alone. This intervention would help the child move towards his/her zone of proximal development, defined by Vygotsky (1978: 86) as "...the distance between the actual development level as determined by independent problem solving and the level of potential development as determined through problem solving under adult guidance or in collaboration with more capable peers" Researches have explored both approaches, that is, adult guidance and peer collaboration, for this reason, I have subdivided this category in two groups, teacher as a mediators, and peers as mediators.

Notes for 2.8: Primary and Secondary Sources

Primary Sources

A primary source is an original document that contains firsthand information about a topic or an event. Primary sources exist on a spectrum and different fields of study may use different types of primary source documents. For example, the field of History may use diary entries and letters as primary source evidence, while the Sciences may use a publication of original research as a primary source. Being an interdisciplinary program, ISS courses and topics will require a range of understandings and approaches to primary sources. Here are some common examples of primary source documents:

Historical documents (letters, pamphlets, political tracts, manifestos)

Data and Research Results (scientific article presenting original findings, statistics)

Original works of art

Video footage & photographs

Works of literature

Interview transcripts

Eyewitness accounts, newspapers articles & autobiographies

Blogs articles, tweets and other social media entries

Lab notebooks and case studies

Secondary Sources

A secondary source is an interpretation, analysis, discussion or evaluation of an event or issue that is based on primary source evidence. Secondary sources list, summarize, compare, and evaluate information and studies so as to draw conclusions or present on the current state of knowledge on a topic. Secondary sources are often in the form of scholarly discourse or reviews. Secondary sources are useful to introducing a topic and providing historical or broader context. Common examples of secondary sources are:

Biographies

Indexes, Abstracts, Bibliographies

Journal articles

Literary criticism

Monographs written about the topic

Reviews of books, movies, musical recordings, works of arts, etc

Newsletters and professional news sources

Online resources in social sciences

Any electronic gadget that delivers collection of data, be it text referring to full text

databases, electronic journals, image collections, other multimedia products and

numerical, graphical or time based in commercially available title that has been

published in online or network environment is known as online resources. These may

be delivered in any electronic form via LAN, WAN, internet and so on. The libraries

with their traditional holdings in print format are now being added with online

resources in various kinds and formats like CD-ROM data base, DVD-ROM databases,

online data bases, e-books, e-journals and plenty of internet and web resources. The

content of these online resources varies from content to file format to bibliography.