



**PREM CHAND MARKANDA SD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN,
JALANDHAR CITY**

Re-accredited 'A+' grade (2nd Cycle) by NAAC Bangalore

A unique prestigious Post Graduate Institution of Northern India

**DEPARTMENT OF COSMETOLOGY TEACHING PLAN
(Session 2025-26)**

Program: Bachelor of Arts

Program Outcome: PO No.	Upon Completion of the Programme, the graduates will be able to:
PO.1	Comprehensive Knowledge of Cosmetology
PO.2	Technical and Practical Skills
PO.3	Professionalism and Client Management
PO.4	Entrepreneurial and Career Readiness
PO.5	Innovation, Research, and Lifelong Learning

Teaching Plan
Session 2025-26
Odd Semester
CLASS: B.A 1st
SUBJECT: Cosmetology
Faculty Name: Daljit kaur

Topic	Duration	Teaching Tools
Theory Cosmetology Introduction Aims and Importance Skin What is skin? Structure of skin Functions of skin Types of skin Common skin problems.	July	Lecture based Group teaching and learning
Practical Massage Methods of massage Massage Techniques	August	Inquiry based learning
Theory Personal Grooming Personal Hygiene Care of mouth, teeth, ears, feet, removing body hair, skin care and cosmetics, care of hair, nail and hand care, care of your clothing. Massage Theory of massage Benefits of massage Basic knowledge of facial muscles	September October	Kinesthetic learning Expeditionary learning
Practical Facial Treatment Knowledge of skin analysis Facial massage.	November	Lecture based Knowledge of Wigs and hair pieces

Course Outcome-

- 1. To gain Knowledge about the wigs and hair pieces. Different types of Wigs: full wigs, half wigs, lace front wigs, synthetic wigs, human hair wigs.**
- 2. To gain knowledge about the hair colour colouring.**
- 3. To study motivation and related concepts.**
- 4. To gain Knowledge about hair highlighting and permanent waving.**

Session- 2025- 2026

Semester- B.A 3rd

Faculty name- Mrs Priya

Subject-Cosmetology

Topic	Duration	TeachingTools
Theory Hair 1. Composition and Structure of hair 2. Division & forms of Hair 3. Hair Growth & Regeneration 4. Disorder & Disease of the hair and scalp 5. PH scale with diagram	July	Lecture based
Health and Diet : Basic Introduction of nutrients Carbohydrates, protein,Fat, vitamin A,D,C& B Complex, calcium, Iron,only their main function related to skin and hair .Food sources	August	Group teaching and learning
Practical		Expeditionary learning
Hair Care : Types of shampoo and procedure of shampoo. Hair Rinses and hair conditions Hair spa acc. To scalp Corrective hair and scalp treatment: Treatment for dry ,oily scalp, dandruff treatment,hair fall treatment with the help of steamer, vibrator,heat,high frequency		Inquiry based learning
Theory	September	Hair care is essential for maintaining healthy, strong,and beautiful hair .
Concept of balanced diet - 5 food groups principles of meal planning		Improved hair health
Overweight and underweight causes and dietary management		Scalp Health, Enhanced Hair Growth.

Role of water for healthy skin .		Lecture based Group teaching and learning Expeditionary learning
Practical Hair styling Basic Techniques and equipments used in styling Principle of hair design	October	Hair knowledge, different types of hair styling.
Shapes of head , headlines, texture and density	November	Different types of thermal hairstyles for example : curling, straightening, crimping & etc
Different thermal hairstyles with the help of thermal equipments.		

Course Outcome-

- To gain Knowledge of the Different hair styling and basic Techniques and equipment used in styling.
- To Study motivation and related concepts.
- To gain knowledge of about hair care. Types of shampoo and procedure of shampoo.
- To gain knowledge of the Corrective hair and scalp treatment: dry and oily scalp, dandruff treatment, hair fall treatment with the help of steamer, vibrator, heat, and High frequency.

Session- 2025-2026
Semester-B.A 5th
Faculty name- Mrs Rupinder Kaur
Subject- Cosmetology

Topic	Duration	Teaching Tools
Bacteriology 1. What is Bacteria 2. How do Bacteria grow and reproduce? Bacteria and Infection Control 3. Types of Bacteria Infections and Disease	July	Lecture based Group teaching and learning
Practical Makeup 1. Cosmetics used in makeup, how to choose the correct colour, selecting base shades , how to determine facial balance . 2. Bridal Makeup - day & night 3. Corrective makeup	August	Knowledge of Makeup and choose the correct colour theory.
Theory Sterilization & sanitation 1. Methods of sterilization & Sanitations 2. Commonly used disinfectants 3. Knowledge of common antiseptics 4. General suggestions for sanitations Chemical Treatment of hair 1. Rebonding 2. Smoothening	September	Expenditionary learning Inquiry based learning
Practical Hair styling 1. Formal and casual Draping of formals & Causals Saree and Lehngas	October	Kinesthetic learning Knowledge of formal and casual hair styling and draping of saree, lehngas .

Course Outcome-

- 1. To gain Knowledge about the cosmetics used in Makeup, how to choose the correct colour, and select base shades.**
- 2. To study motivation and related concepts.**
- 3. To gain knowledge about the bridal makeup, day and night makeup.**
- 4. To gain knowledge about the formal and casual hair styling. Draping of sarees and Lehngas.**
- 5. To gain knowledge about how to determine facial balance.**

Program Outcome: PO No.	Upon Completion of the Programme, the graduates will be able to:
PO.1	Specialized Professional Knowledge
PO.2	Advanced Technical and Practical Skills
PO.3	Professionalism, Ethics, and Client Management
PO.4	Entrepreneurial and Career Development
PO.5	Innovation, Research, and Lifelong Learning

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c. Sitting Postures. 1. Hygiene and healthy habits are fundamental to maintaining good health and well-being. Whether it is personal hygiene or healthy lifestyle practice, these habits can have a significant impact on both physical and mental health. 2. personal hygiene habits Hand washing, dental care, skin care, hair care, nail hygiene, shower regularly, clean clothes and bedding. 3. Preparing yourself for an occasion—whether it's a formal event, a casual gathering, or a special celebration—requires a thoughtful approach to ensure you're well-groomed, confident, and in tune with the atmosphere of the occasion 4. A correct stance involves maintaining proper alignment of your body to avoid strain and discomfort while standing. It helps maintain a balanced posture that supports the spine and reduces the risk of musculoskeletal issues	September October	Expeditionary learning Inquiry based learning
Wardrobe &Accessory styling. 1. Wardrobe planning according to occasion, season and complexion. 2. Importance of Accessories 3. Use of perfumes. Figure Maintenance	November	1. Lecture-based 2. Group teaching and learning 3. Kinesthetic learning 4.Expeditionary learning 5.Inquiry based learning

1. Basic knowledge of stretching and warm-up exercises 2. Basic knowledge of pranayama Practical – 1. Saree and dupatta draping. Saree Draping is the traditional way of wearing a saree, a popular and elegant attire for women in India and other South Asian countries. The style of draping a saree may vary regionally and culturally, but the basic process remains similar across different types		
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Course outcome

CO.1	To gain knowledge about the saree draping
CO.2	To acquire knowledge of learning and related theories

Teaching Plan

Topic	Duration	Teaching Tools
1.Introduction of cosmetology 2.It's Aims and importance 3.Introduction, Importance and types of colours 4.Colour key,related to skin and hair Practical- 1.Making of Bleach according to skin 2.Basic trolley setting 3.Preparation of client 4.Skin patch test 5.Post bleach treatment 6.Safety precautions If you are referring to the concept of bleaching or highlighting skin it is essential to approach the subject carefully. Skin bleaching refers to the practice of using various chemical products such as creams or lotions to lighten the skin reduce pigmentation or create a more even skin tone. 2. A skin patch test is an important procedure to perform before using any new skin bleaching product.	July August September	1.Lecture based 2.Group teaching and learning 3.Kinesthetic learning 4.Expedientary learning 5.Inquiry based learning
Bleach 7. Introduction of bleach 8. Types of bleach. 9.procedure of bleach Exfoliation 7.What are Exfoliators 8.Types of Exfoliations 9.Importance of Exfoliation Practical – 1.Making of Exfoliator from Herbal	October	1.Lecture based 2.Group teaching and learning 3.Kinesthetic learning

Ingredients 2.Basic Trolley Setting 3.Preparation of client 1. creating a homemade exfoliator from herbal ingredients is a natural effective way to exfoliate your skin herbal exfoliator are generally gentler on the skin than chemical based ones and offer additional benefits like soothing, moisturizing, and nourishing the skin. 2. Preparing a client for a defoliator treatment is an essential part of the process to ensure safety , comfort, and effectiveness	November	4.Expeditionary learning 5.Inquiry based learning
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Course outcome

CO.1	To gain knowledge about the skin bleach and product knowledge.
CO.2	To study about motivation and related concepts
CO.3	To gain knowledge of exfoliator and product knowledge.
CO.4	To acquire knowledge of learning and related theories

Teaching Plan
Session 2025-26
Odd Semester
CLASS: B.Voc 1st
SUBJECT: Anatomy OF Facial skin
Faculty Name: MISS. Sakshi

Topic	Duration	Teaching Tools
Cells(study in Brief only) 1.Basic Structure 2. Growth and Reproduction Skin 1. What is skin 2. Structure of Skin 3. Types of Skin Practical- Masks & Face Packs	July August	1.Lecture based 2.Group teaching and learning

a. Making of face packs and masks according to all skin types. b. Skin analyzing c. Basic Trolling setting. d. Preparation of Clients. e. procedure of applying masks and packs and removing f. project works of home remedies. Creating homemade face packs and masks using natural ingredients is a great way to nourish and address various skin concerns. Below, I'll provide different face pack and mask recipes tailored for all skin types—oily, dry, combination, sensitive, and normal skin. Skin analysis is a crucial step in skincare and cosmetology. It involves examining the skin to identify its type, condition, and specific needs. A thorough skin analysis helps in selecting the most appropriate skincare treatments, products, and procedures to achieve healthy and glowing skin	September	3. Kinesthetic learning 4.Expeditionary learning 5.Inquiry based learning
Disorders of the skin a. Disorders of sebaceous glands b. Disorders of Sweat glands Care of facial skins a. Skin analyzing b. Treatments of all skin types with the help of home remedies.	October	1.Lecture based 2.Group teaching and learning 3.Kinerthetic learning

Practical – Threading a. Judging of brow length. b. Shape of eyebrows c. Basic trolley setting Threading Length typically refers to the length of thread used in a particular process, whether for stitching, embroidery, or even in beauty treatments like eyebrow threading. The context of threading will determine the length of the thread required. Shape of eyebrows a. Natural eyebrows, arched eyebrows, rounded, flat brow, high arched eyebrows, S shaped eyebrow.	November	4.Expeditionary learning 5.Inquiry based learning
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Course outcome

CO.1	To gain knowledge about the cells and growth & reproduction
CO.2	To acquire knowledge of learning and related theories
CO.3	To study about motivation and related concepts
CO.4	To gain knowledge of eyebrows and skin.

PROGRAM; - B.VOC COSMETOLOGY SEM-3

Program Outcome: PO No.	Upon Completion of the Programme, the graduates will be able to:
PO.1	Specialized Professional Knowledge
PO.2	Advanced Technical and Practical Skills
PO.3	Professionalism, Ethics, and Client Management
PO.4	Entrepreneurial and Career Development
PO.5	Innovation, Research, and Lifelong Learning

Teaching Plan

Topic	Duration	Teaching Tools
PH Scale a. Acid and Alkalis b. Hair bonds Hair Cutting and Precautions a. Types of cutting tools b. Factors to be considered before cutting Practical- Hair designing & texturing a. Hair analysis b. Preparation of client c. Basic Trolley setting Hair analysis refers to a method of examining a hair sample to gain insights into the health, nutrition, and overall condition of an individual. It can be used for various purposes, including identifying nutritional deficiencies, detecting exposure to toxins or drugs, and assessing the overall health of the hair and scalp. Hair analysis can be done using different techniques, such as visual examination, microscopic analysis, or chemical analysis	July August September	1.Lecture based 2.Group teaching and learning 3. Kinesthetic learning 4.Expeditionary learning 5.Inquiry based learning
Hair texturing a. Hair texturing and cutting lines <i>b. Hair cutting angle systems</i> <i>c. Section and sub sections</i> Hair cutting techniques <i>a. Consultation of client</i> <i>b. Techniques and hair cutting according to scalp and hair texture</i> Practical – a. Basic techniques used in hair cutting <i>b. Shapes of headlines, texturing & density</i> <i>The basic techniques of hair cutting are essential skills for creating different</i>	October November	1.Lecture based 2.Group teaching and learning 3.Kinerthetic learning 4.Expeditionary learning 5.Inquiry based learning

<i>hairstyles. These techniques involve using various tools (such as scissors, razors, and clippers) and methods to shape and textures of the hair</i> <i>The head shape plays a crucial role in determining how a haircut will look on an individual</i>		
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Course outcome

CO.1	To gain knowledge about the hair cutting tools
CO.2	To acquire knowledge of learning and related theories
CO.3	To study about motivation and related concepts
CO.4	To gain knowledge of hair cutting headlines

Topic	Duration	Teaching Tools
Hair Anatomy a. What is Hair? b. Composition if hair c. Structure & Division of hair. Hair Growth a. Growth and cluster of hair b. Hair cycle c. Hair analysis Practical- Hair and Scalp treatment a. Hair analysis b. Basic trolley setting c. Preparation of client d. Treatments according to different disorders of hair & scalp e. Making of hair care products with home ingredients Hair analysis is a scientific technique used to examine hair samples to gather information about a person's health, nutrition, drug use, exposure to toxins, and other substances. Since hair absorbs and retains trace elements from the bloodstream, analyzing it can reveal a history of various exposures over a period of time, making it useful for medical, forensic, and environmental assessments. Herbal ingredients are widely used in hair care products due to their natural properties that promote healthy hair, scalp, and overall hair growth	July - August September October	1.Lecture based 2.Group teaching and learning 3.Kinerthetic learning 4.Expeditionary learning 5.Inquiry based learning

Disorder of the hair & scalp a. Disorder of the Hair b. Diseases of the hair Treatments a. Treatments with the home remedies b. Making of Hair Care products with herbal ingredients Practical – Thermal hair styles a. Different types of thermal hair styles /rod setting, electric rollers, hot rollers , tongs, straighteners b. Basic trolley setting c. Procedure of styling Thermal hair styling refers to the use of heat tools (like flat irons, curling irons, blow dryers, or hot rollers) to alter the texture and shape of your hair.	November	1.Lecture based 2.Group teaching and learning 3.Kinerthetic learning 4.Expeditionary learning 5.Inquiry based learning

Course outcome

CO.1	To gain knowledge about the hair treatments
CO.2	To study about motivation and related concepts
CO.3	To gain knowledge of hair care herbal products
CO.4	To acquire knowledge of learning and related theories

Topic	Duration	Teaching Tools
Basic scalp Manipulations a. Knowledge of Scalp manipulations b. Procedure and benefits of scalp manipulations Treatments of scalp and electric equipment a. Oil treatments b. application of heat	July	1.Lecture based 2.Group teaching and learning
Practical-Scalp Manipulation a. Scalp analysis b. Basic trolley setting. c. Preparation of client d. Procedure of Scalp massage e. Scalp massage with electric equipment Shampooing a. Types of Shampoo and choice of shampoo b. How does a shampoo work c. Shampoo procedure Conditioner and Rinses a. What are conditioners and rinses and how they works b. Types of rinses	August	
Practical – Shampooing & Rinsing a. Hair analysis b. Basic trolley setting c. Procedure of shampooing & conditioning The procedure for using shampoo is essential for effectively cleaning your hair and maintaining its health The procedure for using a conditioner is straightforward, but applying it	September	3. Kinesthetic learning 4.Expeditionary learning 5.Inquiry based learning

correctly can enhance your hair's health, smoothness, and manageability.		
Shampooing a. Types of Shampoo and choice of shampoo b. How does a shampoo work c. Shampoo procedure Conditioner and Rinses a. What are conditioners and rinses and how they works b. Types of rinses Practical – Shampooing & Rinsing a. Hair analysis b. Basic trolley setting c. Procedure of shampooing & conditioning The procedure for using shampoo is essential for effectively cleaning your hair and maintaining its health The procedure for using a conditioner is straightforward, but applying it correctly can enhance your hair's health, smoothness, and manageability.	October November	1.Lecture based 2.Group teaching and learning 3.Kinerthetic learning 4.Expeditionary learning 5.Inquiry based learning

Course outcome

CO.1	To gain knowledge about the hair
CO.2	To acquire knowledge of learning and related theories

PROGRAM; - B.VOC COSMETOLOGY SEM-5

Program Outcome: PO No.	Upon Completion of the Programme, the graduates will be able to:
PO.1	Specialized Professional Knowledge
PO.2	Advanced Technical and Practical Skills
PO.3	Professionalism, Ethics, and Client Management

PO.4	Entrepreneurial and Career Development
PO.5	Innovation, Research, and Lifelong Learning

Teaching Plan
Session 2025-26
Odd Semester
CLASS: ...B.Voc 5th Sem
SUBJECT: Sterilization & Sanitation
Faculty Name: Mrs Daljit kaur

TOPIC	DURATION	TEACHING TOOLS
Bacteriology a) What is Bacteria b) Types of Bacteria c) Growth and Reproduction of Bacteria d) Bacterial Infection & Disease Section – B Sanitation:- a) What is Sanitation b) Methods of Sanitation c) General Sanitation Rules	July-August	Lecture based Group teaching and learning Kinesthetic learning
Section – C Sterilization:- a) Definition of Sterilization b) Types of Sterilization c) Commonly used Disinfectant	September	Expeditionary learning Inquiry based learning

Section – D Superfluous a) Hair Removal b) Methods of Epilation i) Methods of Hair Removal a) Epilatory b) Depilatory ii) Basic Trolley Setting	October	Lecture based Group teaching and learning
Practical i) Methods of Hair Removal a) Epilatory b) Depilatory ii) Basic Trolley Setting iii) Preparation of Client iv) Safety Precautions v) Project Work about Depilation and Epilation	November	Inquiry based learning Lecture based Group teaching and learning

Course outcome

CO.1	Understanding the concepts, importance, and difference between sterilization and sanitation.
CO.2	Gain Knowledge of Various types of microorganisms and their effects on health and hygiene.
CO.3	Develop a professional attitude towards cleanliness, discipline, and hygiene.
CO.4	Learn about different sterilization methods (heat , chemical, radiation)
CO.5	Follow workplace hygiene standards and regulars guidelines effectively.

Teaching Plan
Session 2025-26
Odd Semester
CLASS: B.Voc 5th Sem.
SUBJECT: Skills of Makeup
Faculty Name: Mrs Rupinder Kaur

TOPIC	DURATION	TEACHING TOOLS
Section – A	July-August	Lecture based Group teaching and learning Kinesthetic learning

Camouflage Makeup a) Facial Area of Camouflage b) Makeup Applications c) Product use in Camouflage Section – B Corrective Makeup a) Facial area which may be corrected b) Makeup Applications c) Product used in Corrective Makeup		
Section – C Air Brush Makeup a) Introduction of Air Brush Makeup b) Application of Air Brush Makeup c) Product used in Air Brush Makeup Practical i) Basics Skills of Makeup Applications & Makeup Artist ii) Requirement of Client iii) Trolley Setting iv) Bridal Makeup with Air Brush	September	Group teaching and learning Kinesthetic learning
v) Project Work about Corrective & Camouflage, Theatre & Air Brush Makeup vi) Job Training	October	Expeditionary learning
Section – D	November	Lecture based

Theatre Makeup a) Introduction of Theatre Makeup b) Types of Theatre Makeup c) Principals and Technique of Theatre Makeup d) Product use in Theatre Makeup		Group teaching and learning Kinesthetic learning
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Course outcome

CO.1	Skilled makeup artist can build careers in salons, fashion industry , bridal makeup , stage Show, and events.
CO.2	Makeup skills help individuals express their creativity through colors, textures , and styles.
CO.3	Knowledge of skin , Product & Techniques.

Session 2025-26
Odd Semester
CLASS: B.Voc 5th Sem
SUBJECT: Principles of Makeup
Faculty Name: ...Mrs Priya

TOPIC	DURATION	TEACHING TOOLS
History of Makeup	July-August	Lecture based Group teaching and learning

a) Brief History of Makeup b) Types of Makeup according to: Season, Occasion, Complexion, Day & Night Section – B Facial Structures in Makeup a) How to Determine Facial Balance in Makeup b) Facial Lines in Makeup		Kinesthetic learning
Section – C Basic Principals a) Basic Principals in relation to Makeup b) Colour Key, Colour Scheme Practical i) Skin Testing for Makeup ii) Client Preparation iii) Basic Trolley Setting	September	Expeditionary learning
Practical iv) Bridal Makeup according to Skin, Day & Night & Weather v) Project Work about Bridal Makeup according to Day & Nightl	October	Lecture based Group teaching and learning Kinesthetic learning
Section – D Effects of Colour in Makeup a) Effect of	November	Lecture based Group teaching and learning Kinesthetic learning

Artificial Lighting in Makeup b) Skin Colour effect on Makeup Colours c) Effect of Colour Depth		
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Course outcome

CO.1	Understanding of makeup fundamentals.
CO.2	Skills Development in Professional Techniques.
CO.3	Knowledge of facial Analysis & Correction
CO.4	Product Knowledge & Safety Practices .
CO.5	Self Grooming & Personality Development.

Teaching Plan
Session 2025-26
Odd Semester
CLASS: ...B.Voc 5thSem
SUBJECT: ...Objectives of Makeup
Faculty Name: ...Miss Sakshi

TOPIC	DURATION	TEACHING TOOLS
Section – A Pigments / Melanin a) What is Melanin b) Types of Melanin c) Role of Melanin in Makeup Section – B Makeup Applicators a) Tools of Makeup b) Care of Makeup Applicators	July-August	Inquiry based learning Lecture based Group teaching and learning
Section – C Cosmetics of Makeup a) Knowledge of different types	September	Inquiry based learning Lecture based

of Makeup Cosmetics b) Explain Cosmetics according to Skin Complexion & Weather Practical i) Sanitation of Tools ii) Client Preparation iii) Skin Analysis iv) Trolley Setting of Makeup Applicators		
Section – D Makeup Techniques a) Different between Summer & Winter Makeup b) Different between Oily & Dry Makeup c) Step by Step Normal Makeup	October	Expeditionary learning
Practical v) Trolley Setting of Cosmetics vi) Makeup According to Skin & Weather vii) Project Work about Makeup Tools & Cosmetics according to Skin	November	Lecture based Group teaching and learning Kinesthetic learning

Course outcome

CO.1	To develop an understanding of face shapes, skin tones, and color theory.
CO.2	To build ability in day, evening, bridal, corrective, and fashion makeup.
CO.3	To impart product & tools Knowledge
CO.4	To improve Client Communication & Confidence Label.
CO.5	To Prepare for a career & Entrepreneurship.

Program - P.G Diploma 1st Sem

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Program Outcome: PO No.	Upon Completion of the Programme, the graduates will be able to:
PO.1	Advanced Knowledge of Cosmetology

PO.2	Technical Expertise and Practical Skills
PO.3	Professionalism and Client Management
PO.4	Entrepreneurship and Career Readiness
PO.5	Innovation, Research, and Lifelong Learning

**Teaching Plan
Session 2025-26
Odd Semester**

CLASS: PG Diploma in Cosmetology

SUBJECT: PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

Faculty Name: Daljit Kaur

TOPIC	DURATION	TEACHING TOOLS
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Introduction of cosmetology Importance of cosmetology Personal grooming and hygiene Colour and outfit culture Colours, importance effects, and selection, wardrobe arrangement_ selection of clothes and accessories according to physique, complexion. occupation and weather,	July-August	Lecture based Group teaching and learning Kinesthetic learning Expeditionary learning Inquiry-based learning
VISUAL POISE_ Corrective stance ,correct standing, correct sitting ,sitting on a low stool or bench, Walking correctly ,Correct sleeping position, Meeting and greeting Dressing for teens mid-age ,for summer winter ,evening and daytime.BY Following these principles ,you can look confident and well dressed for any situation. Visual poise;- It refers to The confident and graceful manner in which you present yourself through body language, posture ,and appearance .here are some key aspects of maintaining	September	Lecture based Group teaching and learning Inquiry based learning Expeditionary learning
SPEAKING CONVERSATIONAL	October	Lecture based

CHARM=characteristics of charming conversationatlist, topics of conversation, topics to avoid, manners of pleasant conversation, when to speak, and when to listen		Group teaching and learning Inquiry based learning Expeditionary learning
Personal hygiene=Professional appearance and good grooming Personal hygiene and healthy habits BACTERIOLOGY-what is bacteria, types of bacteria'	November	Lecture based Group teaching and learning Inquiry based learning Expeditionary learning

Course outcome

CO.1	Cosmetology can vary depending on the specific area of focus ,but in general, it provides a range of personal , professional , and societal benefits
CO.2	grooming and hygiene personal are essential for physical ,emotional and social well-being
CO.3	Understanding and applying color theory and wardrobe arrangements can positively influence personal style, self -expression ,and social perceptions.
CO.4	visual poise art of presenting oneself with balance ,grace, and composure are multifaceted and impact personal
CO.5	is the Bacteriology branch of microbiology focused on bacteria have significant outcomes in various fields, impacting health science.

Teaching Plan

Session 2025-26

1st Semester

CLASS: PG Diploma in Cosmetology

SUBJECT: HAIR AND SCALP

Faculty Name: Mrs Rupinder Kaur

TOPIC	DURATION	TEACHING TOOLS
What is hair Composition of hair Division of hair	July-August	Lecture based Group teaching and learning Kinesthetic learning

Types of hair KNOLEDGE OF THE STRUCTURE CONNECTED WITH HAIR FOLLICLE Dermal Papila Outer root sheath ,inner root sheath Bulb, matrix Connective tissues Arrestor pili muscles		Expeditionary learning Inquiry based learning
GROWTH AND REPLACEMENT Hair cycle Hair analysis Hair pigments	September	Lecture based Group teaching and learning Inquiry based learning Expeditionary learning
DISORDER OF THE HAIR AND SCALP Non-infections Infections	October	
CARE OF SCALP Treatment of scalp with the help of natural ingredients and different types of products Different electrical Equipments used in scalp treatment.	November	

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Course outcome

CO.1	Hair is made from keratin . In a hair structure we know about hair growth, Hair shaft , hair function ,types.
CO.2	follicles refers to their health, activity, and ability to grow hair , hair follicles are tiny structures in the skin that produce and anchor hair.
CO.3	Hair growth and replacement depends on the health of your hair follicles and underline conditions.
CO.4	The prevention of common issues like dandruff ,dryness, and hair thinning

Teaching Plan

Session 2025-26

1st Semester

CLASS: PG Diploma in cosmetology

SUBJECT: EXTERNAL SKIN SCIENCE

Faculty Name: Miss Preeti

TOPIC	DURATION	TEACHING TOOLS
Introduction of skin Basic structure of skin Function of skin Types and problems Facial muscles Basic knowledge of muscles of facial skin Basic knowledge of nerves of face and neck	July-August	Lecture based Group teaching and learning Virtual simulators Inquiry based learning
(brief study LASERS) Definition of laser Usage of laser	September	Lecture based Group teaching and learning

Massage= Theory of massage Benefits of massage Basic manipulations used in massage Points to remember while massage	October	Lecture based Group teaching and learning
Facial therapies with pressure points of different types of skin	November	Expeditionary learning

Course outcome

CO.1	improve skin health, treatment for specific skin conditions
CO.2	Facial muscles control expressions like smiling, frowning, or raising eyebrow.
CO.3	laser treatments depend on the type of laser used and the purpose of the procedure
CO.4	laser treatments reduction in scars and wrinkles
CO.5	facial massage offering benefits for both the skin and overall of the face

PROGRAM- BBF SEM -1st and 3rd

Program Outcome: PO No.	Upon Completion of the Programme, the graduates will be able to:
PO.1	Fundamental Knowledge of Beauty and Cosmetology
PO.2	Practical and Technical Skills
PO.3	Professionalism and Client Interaction

PO.4	Career and Entrepreneurial Skills
PO.5	Adaptability and Continuous Learning

Teaching Plan
Session 2025-26
Semester – 1 and 3rd
CLASS: B.B.F
SUBJECT: Beauty
Faculty Name : Mrs Rupindr Kaur

Topic	Duration	Teaching Tools
THEORY AND PRACTICALS PREPARATION OF CLIENT Preparation of a client typically refers to the process of getting a client ready for a specific event, task, or meeting. This can involve several steps depending on the context. Here are common examples across different areas: 1. Client Preparation for a Meeting Research: Gather relevant background information about the client, such as their company, needs, history, and industry trends. Goal Setting: Identify the objectives of the meeting (e.g., collaboration, negotiation, decision-making). Questions & Agenda: Prepare a clear agenda for the meeting, including any questions you need to ask or points you need to address. Presentation Materials: Prepare any visual	JUL TO AUGUST	LECTURE BASED GROUP TEACHING AND LEARNING KINESTHETIC LNG

aids, presentations, or documents that may be needed. Timing and Location: Ensure the meeting time, location, and any technological requirements (e.g., virtual meetings) are confirmed. 2. Client Preparation for a Consultation or Service Understanding Client Needs: Ask the client to provide relevant information ahead of the consultation to better understand their needs. Setting Expectations: Clarify the objectives and process so the client knows what to expect and can provide the right input. Documentation: Have the client fill out any necessary forms, agreements, or questionnaires. Preliminary Instructions: Give the client any information or advice they need to prepare, such as bringing certain documents or data. 3. Client Preparation for Legal or Financial Services Document Collection: Ask the client to gather necessary documents (contracts, financial records, etc.). Questions: Have a list of detailed questions to help guide the discussion. Communication: Set clear communication guidelines, including how often and by what method you will check in with the client. Information Sharing: Ensure the client is clear on any confidentiality or non-disclosure agreements if applicable. 4. Client Preparation for Therapy or Counseling Understanding the Process: Explain the therapeutic process so the client knows what to expect. Goal Setting: Help the client articulate their goals for therapy and discuss any immediate concerns they may have. Assessment: Encourage the client to complete any relevant assessments or questionnaires beforehand. Confidentiality: Ensure the client understands the confidentiality policies and how their information will be		
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protected. 5. Client Preparation for a Product Launch or Implementation Technical Setup: Ensure the client's infrastructure is ready (e.g., hardware, software, or network requirements). Training: Provide any training or instructional materials to help the client get familiar with the product or service. Expectation Management: Clarify the timeline and steps for implementation, addressing any potential challenges or delay SKIN SENSITIVITY TESTS INTRODUCTION OF COSMETIC PEEL AND SKIN SENSITIVITY TEST Introduction to Cosmetic Peels A cosmetic peel (also known as a chemical peel) is a skin treatment that involves applying a chemical solution to the skin, which causes the outer layers to exfoliate and peel off. This process can reveal newer, smoother, and less damaged skin underneath. Cosmetic peels are primarily used to improve the appearance of the skin by treating various conditions, such as: • Wrinkles and fine lines • Sun damage and hyperpigmentation • Acne scars and blemishes • Uneven skin tone and texture • Enlarged pores Chemical peels are typically categorized into three types based on their depth of action: 1. Superficial Peel: A light peel that affects only the outermost layer (epidermis) and is used for mild discoloration, rough texture, or acne. 2. Medium Peel: Penetrates into the middle layer (dermis) and is used for more pronounced wrinkles, discoloration, or scars. 3. Deep Peel: A more intense peel that targets deeper layers of the skin and is used for severe skin conditions like deep wrinkles or		
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significant sun damage. The strength and ingredients of the chemical solution used during a peel (such as glycolic acid, salicylic acid, or trichloroacetic acid) depend on the specific type and purpose of the treatment. Skin Sensitivity Test for Cosmetic Peels Before undergoing a cosmetic peel, it is important to assess the skin's sensitivity to the chemical solutions used. This is typically done through a skin sensitivity test, sometimes referred to as a patch test, to ensure the skin does not react negatively to the peel. The test involves applying a small amount of the chemical solution on a small, inconspicuous patch of skin (like behind the ear or on the inner forearm) for a short period, usually 24-48 hours, before proceeding with the full treatment. Why is a Skin Sensitivity Test Important? 1. Avoiding Adverse Reactions: Some individuals may experience redness, swelling, burning, or other allergic reactions when exposed to certain chemicals used in peels. 2. Personalizing Treatments: The test helps determine which type of peel and concentration of chemicals would be most suitable for your skin type, reducing the likelihood of irritation. 3. Preventing Complications: Certain skin conditions (e.g., eczema, rosacea, or active acne) or medications may make the skin more sensitive and prone to complications during a peel	SEPTEMBER TO OCTOBER	EXPEDITIONARY LEARNING INQUIRY BASED LEARNING LECTURE-BASED LEARNING GROUP TEACHING AND LEARNING INQUIRY-BASED LEARNING EXPEDITIONARY LEARNING
ADVANCE FACIALS		

Course Outcome- Advanced facials refer to more specialized and sophisticated skincare treatments that go beyond standard facials. They often incorporate high-tech tools, professional-grade products, and targeted treatments for more noticeable results, addressing specific skin concerns like aging, pigmentation, acne, and hydration. Here are some types of advanced facials:

1. Microdermabrasion Facial

- **Purpose:** Exfoliates the skin's surface to remove dead skin cells and improve texture.
- **How It Works:** A device uses tiny crystals or a diamond-tipped wand to gently slough off the top layer of skin, revealing smoother, more radiant skin underneath.
- **Benefits:** Reduces fine lines, improves skin texture, evens out skin tone, and can help with mild acne.

2. Chemical Peel Facial

- **Purpose:** A deeper exfoliation treatment using chemical solutions to remove the outer layers of the skin.
- **How It Works:** The chemical peel solution is applied to the skin, which exfoliates the dead skin cells, stimulates collagen production, and encourages new cell turnover.
- **Benefits:** Improves skin texture, helps with pigmentation, reduces acne scars, and stimulates collagen for anti-aging benefits.

3. Micro needling (Collagen Induction Therapy)

- **Purpose:** Stimulates collagen production to improve skin texture, reduce fine lines, and enhance overall skin tone.
- **How It Works:** Tiny needles create micro-channels in the skin, prompting a healing response and collagen production. Often paired with serums for enhanced absorption.
- **Benefits:** Reduces scars, wrinkles, and stretch marks; improves skin texture and tone.

4. Oxygen Facial

- **Purpose:** Delivers oxygen to the skin to boost hydration and promote

rejuvenation.

- **How It Works:** A machine sprays a combination of oxygen and active ingredients (like vitamins and peptides) into the skin. It helps infuse moisture and improve circulation.
- **Benefits:** Hydrates and plumps the skin, enhances overall skin appearance, and has anti-aging effects.

5. LED Light Therapy Facial

- **Purpose:** Uses specific wavelengths of light to treat various skin issues like acne, pigmentation, and signs of aging.
- **How It Works:** LED lights (blue, red, or near-infrared) penetrate the skin at different depths. Blue light targets acne-causing bacteria, while red light stimulates collagen production.
- **Benefits:** Reduces acne, reduces wrinkles, brightens skin, and promotes healing.

6. Hydra facial

- **Purpose:** A non-invasive treatment that provides hydration and deep cleansing while addressing skin concerns.
- **How It Works:** A multi-step process that cleanses, exfoliates, extracts impurities, and infuses the skin with moisturizing serums.
- **Benefits:** Provides instant hydration, smooths the skin, reduces fine lines, and addresses pigmentation issues.

Department- Cosmetology

Session- 2025-2026

Semester- BBF 3rd

Faculty name---Mrs. Rupinder kaur, Mrs. Daljit kaur.

Subject- Make up (Rupinder Kaur) and nails (Mrs. Daljit Kaur)

Topic	Duration	Teaching Tools
Introduction in fashion and photographic make up	July to august	Face charts Makeup mannequin head Makeup textbooks

		Group demo
Fashion in photography makeup is a specialized area of makeup artistry that focuses on enhancing and complementing the overall theme, style, and concept of fashion photography. It blends creativity, artistry, and technical skills to produce striking visuals that align with the fashion industry's goals. Here's an introduction to the concept: 1. Importance of Fashion Makeup in Photography • Enhances the Model's Features: Makeup helps highlight the model's features, ensuring they stand out in photographs, even under intense lighting. • Complements the Fashion Theme: It is designed to align with the clothing, accessories, and overall aesthetic of the shoot, creating a cohesive look. • Adapts to Photography Requirements: High-definition photography captures every detail, so fashion makeup needs to be flawless and well-blended to look good on camera. 2. Key Elements of Fashion Photography Makeup • Creativity: Fashion makeup often involves bold and artistic designs to create high-impact looks that attract attention. • Precision: Attention to detail is crucial for achieving clean lines and flawless application that withstands close-ups. • Adaptability: Different styles are applied for editorial shoots, runway looks, or commercial campaigns, depending on the context and goals. 3. Techniques and Trends in Fashion Makeup • Use of Colors: Vibrant or neutral tones are selected to match the clothing and mood of the shoot.		Live demo Webinars on makeup Photo portfolios

• Highlighting and Contouring: These techniques sculpt the face, adding dimension for better photographic effects. • Experimental Looks: Unique designs, glitter, metallics, or graphic liners are often used in editorial shoots. • Skin Perfection: Flawless skin is a must; makeup artists focus on skincare prep, foundation, and concealing techniques. 4. Role of Collaboration Fashion makeup is not standalone; it requires collaboration with: • Photographers: To understand lighting and angles. • Stylists: To align makeup with clothing and accessories. • Art Directors: To ensure the makeup reflects the concept of the shoot. 5. Evolution of Fashion Photography Makeup Fashion makeup has evolved significantly over the years	September to October	
NAILS (Mrs, daljit kaur) NAIL enhancement and overlay and over by using liquid and powder Nail enhancement and overlays Using UV gel	July to August	Group discussion Live demo Advance webinar
Electric filling Refilling Nail care tool Nail art Safety precaution Pre – and post care	September to October	Resources for further learning Skin care preparation Nail practice hand Live demo

Course Outcome-

1. Enhancing Facial Features

- Makeup accentuates facial features like eyes, lips, and cheekbones, ensuring they stand out in photos and on the runway.
- It helps correct skin imperfections, ensuring a flawless look that translates well in high-resolution imagery.

2. Setting the Mood and Style

- Makeup plays a vital role in conveying the theme or mood of a photoshoot or fashion show.
 - **Bold and dramatic:** Smokey eyes and red lips for a high-fashion, edgy vibe.
 - **Natural and soft:** Minimal makeup for a fresh, everyday look.
 - **Avant-garde:** Creative, artistic makeup designs for couture shoots.

3. Adapting to Lighting

- Photography lighting can wash out or highlight certain facial features. Makeup compensates for this by adding depth and dimension.
- It helps prevent the skin from looking too oily or pale under bright lights or flash.

4. Enhancing the Overall Presentation

- In fashion, makeup complements the clothing, accessories, and hair, creating a cohesive look for the collection or photoshoot.
- It also helps align with the designer's vision or brand identity.

5. Impact on Branding and Trends

- Makeup trends often start in fashion shows or editorial shoots, influencing consumer behavior and beauty standards.
- Signature looks (like winged eyeliner or glossy lips) often define a brand or era.

Challenges to Consider

- Overdone makeup can appear cakey or unnatural under certain lighting.
- Poorly matched foundation or color choices can detract from the overall

NAILS

The outcome of a nail application depends on the type of service or product used, the application technique, and aftercare. Here are some possible results of different nail applications:

1. Manicure

- Outcome: Clean, shaped, and polished nails with healthy cuticles.
- Benefits: Enhances the natural appearance of nails and promotes hygiene.

2. Gel Nails

- Outcome: Durable, glossy nails that last for weeks without chipping.
- Benefits: Long-lasting shine and strength.
- Possible Issues: Can damage the natural nail if not removed correctly.

3. Acrylic Nails

- Outcome: Longer, custom-shaped nails with a variety of designs.
- Benefits: Adds length and strength to the nails.
- Possible Issues: Requires proper maintenance to prevent lifting or damage.

4. Dip Powder Nails

- Outcome: Smooth, even nails with vibrant colors.
- Benefits: Long-lasting and less harsh on natural nails compared to acrylics.

5. Nail Art/Designs

- Outcome: Unique and creative patterns or designs on nails.
- Benefits: Enhances the visual appeal of nails and personal style.

6. Press-on Nails

- Outcome: Instantly styled and shaped nails with minimal effort.
- Benefits: Easy to apply and remove; cost-effective.

Factors Affecting Nail Application Outcome

- **Skill of the technician:** Professional application ensures better results.
- **Quality of products:** High-quality products result in longer-lasting, safer applications.
- **Aftercare:** Proper maintenance (e.g., using

Department- cosmetology

Session- 2025-2026

Semester- BBF3rd

Faculty Name-Mrs. Preeti

Subject-Spa

Topic	Duration	Teaching Tools
Ayurvedic massage, also known as Abhyanga, is a therapeutic practice rooted in the principles of Ayurveda, the ancient Indian system of medicine. It focuses on balancing the body, mind, and spirit through the application of herbal oils and specific massage techniques. Key Features of Ayurvedic Massage: 1. Personalized Approach: Based on an individual's Dosha (body constitution: Vata, Pitta, or Kapha), specific oils and massage techniques are chosen. 2. Use of Herbal Oils: Warm, medicated oils infused with herbs are applied to nourish the skin, detoxify the body, and promote relaxation. 3. Rhythmic Movements: The massage involves long, flowing, rhythmic strokes that stimulate blood flow, lymphatic drainage, and energy pathways. 4. Holistic Healing: It is not only a physical therapy but also aims to balance the body's energy, reduce stress, and improve overall well-being.	July to august	Herbal compresses Demonstrations Apps and E=book Guides for oils and herbs Meditation and breathing

Benefits of Ayurvedic Massage: • Improves blood circulation. • Detoxifies the body by eliminating toxins. • Enhances skin health and nourishes the tissues. • Relieves stress, anxiety, and promotes relaxation. • Improves flexibility and reduces muscle stiffness. • Boosts the immune system and supports better sleep. Ayurvedic Massage in Modern Times: While traditionally performed as part of daily routines in Ayurveda, Ayurvedic massage has gained global popularity in spas and wellness centers for its therapeutic and rejuvenating benefits. It is often combined with other Ayurvedic therapies for holistic healing.		
Concept of massage		
Ayurvedic massage is a therapeutic practice rooted in Ayurveda, the ancient Indian system of medicine that focuses on balancing the body, mind, and spirit for optimal health. This type of massage uses specific techniques, herbal oils, and principles tailored to an individual's unique body type, or dosha (Vata, Pitta, or Kapha). Key Features of Ayurvedic Massage: 1. Use of Herbal Oils: The massage employs warm, medicated oils infused with herbs to detoxify, nourish, and rejuvenate the body. The oil is chosen based on the	September to October	Panchakarma protocols Herbal preparation kits Skill assessment rubrics Herbal massage demo

individual's dosha and the condition being treated.

2. **Holistic Approach:**

Ayurvedic massage is not just about relaxing muscles but about enhancing the flow of **prana** (life energy) throughout the body to restore balance and vitality.

3. **Customized Techniques:**

The massage uses rhythmic strokes, kneading, tapping, and circular movements, adjusted to suit the dosha and any imbalances in the body.

4. **Therapeutic Benefits:**

- **Detoxification:** Promotes lymphatic drainage, removing toxins (Ama) from the body.
- **Stress Relief:** Soothes the nervous system and alleviates stress.
- **Improved Circulation:** Enhances blood flow, bringing nutrients to tissues and promoting healing.
- **Joint and Muscle Health:** Eases stiffness and pain.

5. **Popular Ayurvedic Massage Techniques:**

- **Abhyanga:** Full-body oil massage performed by one or more therapists in synchronized movements.
- **Shirodhara:** Pouring warm oil in a continuous stream on the forehead, especially for mental relaxation.
- **Udwarthanam:** Dry herbal powder massage for weight loss and skin exfoliation.
- **Pizhichil:** Warm oil bath combined with gentle massage for rejuvenation.

6. Mind-Body Connection: Ayurvedic massage also incorporates mindfulness, focusing on breathing and creating a meditative state during the session.		
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Outcome on spa:

1. Physical Benefits:

- **Relaxation of Muscles:** Massages and treatments help in reducing muscle tension and stiffness.
- **Improved Blood Circulation:** Spa treatments often include techniques that enhance blood flow, promoting overall body health.
- **Detoxification:** Some spa treatments (e.g., scrubs, wraps) help remove toxins from the skin and body.
- **Skin Rejuvenation:** Exfoliation, hydration, and other treatments can make your skin soft, smooth, and glowing.
- **Pain Relief:** Helps with back pain, joint pain, or stiffness due to therapeutic massages.

2. Mental Benefits:

- **Stress Relief:** The soothing atmosphere, essential oils, and massage techniques can greatly reduce stress.
- **Enhanced Mood:** Spa treatments stimulate the release of "feel-good" hormones like serotonin, improving mental well-being.
- **Improved Sleep Quality:** Relaxation achieved during a spa session can help with better and deeper sleep.

3. Aesthetic Benefits:

- **Glowing Skin:** Exfoliation and moisturizing treatments improve skin tone and texture.
- **Reduction in Cellulite:** Some spa treatments target cellulite, making the skin appear firmer.
- **Youthful Appearance:** Anti-aging facials and skin treatments can reduce wrinkles and fine lines.

PROGRAM - M.VOC (COSMETOLOGY & WELLNESS) SEM 1

Program Outcome: PO No.	Upon Completion of the Programme, the graduates will be able to:
PO.1	Advanced Expertise in Cosmetology
PO.2	Mastery of Technical and Innovative Skills
PO.3	Leadership, Professionalism, and Client Management
PO.4	Research, Innovation, and Entrepreneurship
PO.5	Lifelong Learning and Industry Adaptability

Teaching Plan
Session 2025-26
Odd Semester
CLASS: M.VOC (cosmetology & wellness) sem-1
SUBJECT: Skin Science

Faculty Name: Mrs. Daljit Kaur

TOPIC	DURATION	TEACHING TOOLS
Cells; - Intro ,Cells Metabolism ,Growth ,Repro duction and Types Tissues, Organs and Systems Practical;-SKIN Analysis ,recognition of skin disorders ,infection and non-infection diseases	July-August	Lecture based Group teaching and learning Kinesthetic learning
Skin Structure ;- Composition of Skin ,Nerve & Gland of Skin ,Intro of primary & secondary Lesions, Factor responsible for skin ,function of skin	September	Expeditionary learning Inquiry based learning
Skin Categories;- Intro for all Skin Types ,Daily Care ,Dietary management ,Herbal Care Practical;- Daily and Herbal care	October	Lecture based Group teaching and learning
Abnormal Functioning of skin ;- Disorders of Sebaceous Gland, Sudoriferous glands and Pigments ,Non Contagious	November	Inquiry based learning Expeditionary learning

Infection if Skin		
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Course outcome

CO.1	Understand the structure and function of skin
CO.2	Identify various types of skin types and conditions
CO.3	Explain the role of skin in health and beauty
CO.4	Knowledge about how to do daily care of skin
CO.5	Knowledge about disorders of skin and treat

**Teaching Plan
Session 2025-26
Odd Semester**

CLASS: M.VOC (cosmetology & wellness) sem-1

SUBJECT: Skin Manipulation & Care

Faculty Name: Mrs. Priya

TOPIC	DURATION	TEACHING TOOLS
Massage :- Intro of Massage ,Massage Techniques ,benefit of massage ,Points to Remember while massage ,Contraindication s Practical ;-Massage movement ,knowledge of motor points	July-August	Lecture based Group teaching and learning Kinesthetic learning
Skin Analysis ;-Procedure of Skin Analysis ,Selection of Product of Massage	September	Expeditionary learning Inquiry based learning

Facial;- Point remember ,Procedure of facial, Benefits ,and Contraindications Practical;- Mini facial ,exfoliation treatment ,herbal treatment	October	Lecture based Group teaching and learning
Skin Treatments ;- Mini Facial, Treatments for different type of skin with gadgets ,Exfoliation Treatments ,and herbal treatments Practical ;- Treatments of different types of skin with gadgets	November	Inquiry based learning Expeditionary learning

Course outcome

CO.1	Understand the basic techniques of massage
CO.2	Identify the skin through skin analysis
CO.3	Understand the procedure and different facial according to skin
CO.4	Performing the herbal care using kitchen ingredients
CO.5	Using gadgets to treat different skin conditions

Teaching Plan

Session 2025-26

Odd Semester

CLASS: M.VOC (cosmetology & wellness) sem-1

SUBJECT: Human Physiology

Faculty Name: Miss. Sakshi

TOPIC	DURATION	TEACHING TOOLS
Diet and Nutrition ;-Basic knowledge of nutrients, Balance diet ,Meal Planning, Food Groups and Diet for	July-August	Lecture based Group teaching and learning Kinesthetic learning

Healthy Body		
Digestion; -Basic Knowledge of organs and their functions for digestive system Knowledge of Excretory System and Endocrine gland	September	Expeditionary learning Inquiry based learning
Circulation and Respiration; - Knowledge of Circulation System, Lymphatic System, Respiratory system	October	Lecture based Group teaching and learning
Muscles Nerves and Bones; -Knowledge of Skeletal System, Muscular system (related to Face, Head and Neck) Nervous system	November	Inquiry based learning Expeditionary learning

Course outcome

CO.1	Understand the structure and function of major human body systems
CO.2	Relate physiological processes to skin ,hair and nail health
CO.3	Apply knowledge of body systems in cosmetology treatments
CO.4	Understand the role of nutrition and metabolism in beauty and wellness
CO.5	Integrate physiological knowledge to customize beauty treatments

Odd Semester
CLASS: M.VOC (cosmetology & wellness) sem-1
SUBJECT: Bacteriology and Infection Control
Faculty Name: Miss. Sakshi

TOPIC	DURATION	TEACHING TOOLS
Bacteria;- Introduction OF Bacteria ,Classification Of bacteria, Growth and Reproduction Of Bacteria Practical;-Use of different types of sanitizers, use of chemical sanitizing agents	July-August	Lecture based Group teaching and learning Kinesthetic learning
Infection and Diseases ;- Infection, Diseases ,Virus and Parasites and Diseases Carrier	September	Expeditionary learning Inquiry based learning
Sterilization ;- Common Term Used, Method of Sterilization ,Physical and Chemical Agents of Sterilization Practical ;- Safety measures while using disinfectants	October	Lecture based Group teaching and learning
Sanitization;- Chemical Disinfectants, Antiseptics, Types of sanitizers, General sanitary and Suggestion	November	Inquiry based learning Expeditionary learning

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Course outcome

CO.1	Understand the classification and characteristics of microorganisms
CO.2	Explain the modes of transmission and infection
CO.3	Apply principles of infection control and sanitation in a cosmetology setting
CO.4	Comply with health, hygiene and safety standards and regulations
CO.5	Respond appropriately to infection-related emergency incidents