



SENTHIL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

SULTHANPET, Puducherry – 605 110

**B.ED., SYLLABUS
(TWO YEARS)**

5. COURSE STRUCTURE

FIRST YEAR

	Title of the Course	Credit	CCE	EE	Total
THEORY	Perspectives in Education				
	Childhood and Growing Up	4	20	80	100
	Contemporary India and Education	4	20	80	100
	Learning and Teaching	4	20	80	100
	Gender, School and Society (½)	2	10	40	50
	Curriculum and Pedagogic Studies				
	Language across the Curriculum (½)	2	10	40	50
	Knowledge and Curriculum (½)	2	10	40	50
	Pedagogy of School Subject-I (Part 1)	4	20	80	100
	Pedagogy of School Subject-II (Part 1)	4	20	80	100
	Total	26	130	520	650
PRACTICUM	Engagement with the Field				
	a. Task and Assignment related to theory courses*	-	-	-	-
	b. School Internship**(4 Weeks)	4	100	-	100
	c. Community Living Camp	2	50		50
	d. Yoga, Health & Physical Education	2	50		50
	e. Courses on Enhancing Professional Capacities (EPC)				
	EPC1: Reading and Reflecting on Texts (½)	2	50	-	50
	EPC2: Drama and Art in Education (½)	2	50	-	50
	EPC3: Critical Understanding of ICT (½)	2	50	-	50
	Total	14	350	-	350
	Grand Total	40	480	520	1000
* Note 1: Credits and Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation(CCE) marks are as indicated against theory and practicum courses					
** Note 2: The CCE marks for School Internship in the first year will be based on the engagement of student teachers in the school activity and they are required to submit suitable records.(Refer 9 ii)					

SECOND YEAR

	Title of the Course	Credit	CCE	EE	Total
THEORY	Perspectives in Education				
	School Management	4	20	80	100
	Creating an Inclusive School (½)	2	10	40	50
	Curriculum and Pedagogic Studies				
	Assessment for Learning	4	20	80	100
	Pedagogy of School Subject -I (Part 2)	4	20	80	100
	Pedagogy of School Subject-II (Part 2)	4	20	80	100
	Optional Course***	2	10	40	50
Total		20	100	400	500
PRACTICUM	Engagement with the Field				
	a. Task and Assignment related to theory courses*	-	-	-	-
	b. Teaching Competency Pedagogy of School Subject -I	8	100**	100	200
	Pedagogy of School Subject -II (16 Weeks of School Internship)	8	100**	100	200
	c. Yoga, Health & Physical Education	2	50		50
	d. Course on Enhancing Professional Capacities (EPC)				
	EPC4: Understanding the Self (½)	2	50	--	50
Total		20	300	200	500
Grand Total		40	400	600	1000
* Note 1: Credits and Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) marks are as indicated against theory and practicum courses.					
** Note 2: Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) will be done during School Internship of 16 Weeks of the student teachers at upper primary and secondary level or secondary and Senior Secondary Level(Refer 9 iii)					

*****Note 3:**

Any one of the following Optional courses may be chosen by the Student Teacher

- i. Special Education
- ii. Population Education
- iii. Guidance and Counselling
- iv. Environmental Education
- v. Human Resource Development
- vi. Value Education
- vii. Non Formal Education
- viii. Disaster Management
- ix. Women Education
- x. Human Rights Education

6. CHOICE OF PEDAGOGICAL SCHOOL SUBJECTS I & II

No.	Subject majored in the Bachelor's Degree Programme	Pedagogical subject I [Subject majored at degree level]	Pedagogical subject II
1	Language / Functional Language(Except French)	Language I	Language II
2	French	French	English II
3	Mathematics	Mathematics	Language II or Physical Science
4	Physics, Electronics, Chemistry, Biochemistry	Physical Science	Language II or Mathematics or Biological Science
5	Botany/Plant Science, Zoology/Animal Science, Microbiology, Marine Biology, Bio-Technology	Biological Science	Language II or Physical Science
6	History, Historical Studies, Geography, Political Science, Economics, Psychology, Philosophy, Sociology	Social Science	Language II
7	Computer Science, Computer Applications, Information Technology	Computer Science	Language II or Mathematics or Physical Science
8	Home Science	Home Science	Language II or Biological Science
9	Commerce, Commerce-Vocational, Corporate Secretary-ship	Commerce I	Commerce II
<p>Note 1: For Pedagogical subjects Commerce I & II, Computer Science and Home Science the Practice teaching should be done at the Higher Secondary Level.</p> <p>Note 2: The candidate should study both part I and part II of each of the pedagogical subjects chosen during the two years.</p>			

Subjects studied at Engineering / Technology programme	Pedagogical subject I	Pedagogical subject II
Science and Mathematics	Mathematics / Physical Science / Biological Science	Physical Science / Biological Science / Mathematics
<p>Note: Pedagogical subject- I and Pedagogical subject- II chosen by the candidate should not be the same. However the candidate should study both part I and part II of each of the pedagogical subjects chosen during the two years.</p>		

7. CURRICULUM, PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND ASSESSMENT

The programme comprises three broad curricular areas: Perspectives in Education, Curriculum and Pedagogic Studies, and Engagement with the Field.

The transaction of the courses, apart from lecture cum discussion may comprise of variety of approaches, case studies, reading of original writings, discussion on reflective journals, observations of children, and interaction with the community in different socio-cultural environments.

8. TASK AND ASSIGNMENT RELATED TO THEORY COURSES

The curricular areas of ‘Perspectives in Education’ and ‘Curriculum and Pedagogic Studies’ shall offer field engagement through different tasks and projects with the community, the school, and the child in school and out-of-school, based on the practical activities listed in the respective syllabus for the theory courses. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation will be made based on submission of documentary evidences either by individual student or group work for each of the theory courses.

However for each of the theory courses of the curricular area of ‘Curriculum and Pedagogic Studies’, the practical activities **shall include** practicing **at least three** teaching skills relevant to the pedagogical subject in **Micro-teaching context** during the first year. Similarly, for the course on “Assessment for Learning”, the practical activities shall include preparation, administration and interpretation of results of tests and different evaluation techniques.

9. SCHOOL INTERNSHIP

- i. School internship would be a part of the broad curricular area of ‘engagement with the field’ and shall be designed to lead to the development of a broad repertoire of perspectives, professional capacities, teacher sensibilities and skills.
- ii. During internship in the first year, student teacher shall spend 4 weeks, spread over several days throughout the year. This will include one week of school engagement making observation in the school and three weeks of other engagements as explained in the syllabus. The observation record and/or project report of the student teacher should be the base for awarding CCE marks by the faculty.
- iii. During the second year, out of 16 weeks of internship, student teachers will devote one week for observation of classes taken by regular school teachers (at least 5 lessons in each pedagogical subject). The student teachers will devote 15 weeks for classroom teaching which may be in one block or in two blocks, (in one or two different schools). However, the classroom teaching during internship shall be done at any two levels/stages of school. The internship for graduates must be both at upper primary (classes VI- VIII) and secondary (classes IX and X) and for post graduates, it should be at upper primary (classes VI - VIII) **or** secondary (classes IX and X) and senior secondary (XI and XII) levels. During the internship student teachers will also be engaged in making observation of classes taught by regular teacher (whenever possible) and the peer teachers.
- iv. The internship should be in government recognized schools under Government or private managements, situated within the radius of 40 km of the College of Education concerned for supervision by the faculty members of the college. The schools under CBSE or State / UT patterns can be the schools for internship.
- v. The student teacher during internship in a school should perform the roles of a regular teacher at the respective level under the direct guidance and supervision of the mentoring teacher (Supervising / Guide Teacher) of the school. While at school, the student teacher shall prepare

the necessary teaching resources and records for teaching lessons (duration of 45 minutes each).

- vi. The total 60 lessons of classroom teaching in 15 weeks may be divided as 30 at level one (15 lessons for Pedagogical Subject I and 15 lessons for Pedagogical Subject II) and 30 at level two (15 lessons for Pedagogical Subject I and 15 lessons for Pedagogical Subject II). A few lessons may be ICT based depending on resources available in the practicing schools.
- vii. During this period, (i) classroom teaching (ii) evaluation at the end of 15 lessons and (iii) diagnosis based feedback to the students should be completed by every student teacher.

10. OTHER PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES RELATED TO COMMUNITY BASED ENGAGEMENT

At least one week shall be spent for Community Living Camp to foster social skills and values among student teachers.

11. SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

FIRST YEAR

	Title of the Course	Duration (hours)	CCE	EE	Total
THEORY	Perspectives in Education				
	Childhood and Growing Up	3	20	80	100
	Contemporary India and Education	3	20	80	100
	Learning and Teaching	3	20	80	100
	Gender, School and Society (½)	2	10	40	50
	Curriculum and Pedagogic Studies				
	Language across the Curriculum (½)	2	10	40	50
	Knowledge and Curriculum (½)	2	10	40	50
	Pedagogy of School Subject I (Part 1)	3	20	80	100
	Pedagogy of School Subject II (Part 1)	3	20	80	100
	Total		130	520	650
PRACTICUM	Engagement with the field				
	a. School Internship (4 weeks)		100	-	100
	b. Community Living Camp		50		50
	c. Yoga, Health & Physical Education		50	-	50
	d. Courses on Enhancing Professional Capacities (EPC) (½ each)				
	EPC1: Reading and Reflecting on Tests		50	-	50
	EPC2: Drama and Art in Education		50	-	50
	EPC3: Critical Understanding of ICT		50	-	50
	Total		350	-	350
	Grand Total		480	520	1000

SECOND YEAR

	Title of the Course	Duration (hours)	CCE	EE	Total
THEORY	Perspectives in Education				
	School Management	3	20	80	100
	Creating an Inclusive School (½)	2	10	40	50
	Curriculum and Pedagogic Studies				
	Assessment for Learning	3	20	80	100
	Pedagogy of School Subject I (Part 2)	3	20	80	100
	Pedagogy of School Subject II(Part 2)	3	20	80	100
	Optional Course(½)	2	10	40	50
	Total		100	400	500
PRACTICUM	Engagement with the Field				
	a. Teaching Competency				
	Pedagogy of School Subject I		100*	100	200
	Pedagogy of School Subject II		100*	100	200
	b. Yoga, Health & Physical Education		50	-	50
	c. Course on Enhancing Professional Capacities (EPC)				
	EPC4: Understanding the Self (½)		50	--	50
	Total		300	200	500
	Grand Total		400	600	1000

CCE – Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation.

EE – External Examination

***Note:** Includes CCE done by the faculty of the concerned Pedagogical subject on different aspects of teaching competency as indicated in 13(iii) carried out during the 16 weeks internship.

12. PATTERN OF QUESTION PAPER FOR UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION

Full Courses: 80 marks – 3 hours

- 2 questions of 10 marks each =20 (Answer 2 Questions out of 4 with internal choice)
- 8 questions of 5 marks each = 40 (Answer 8 Questions out of 12)
- 10 questions of 2 marks each = 20 (Answer 10 Questions out of 10)

Half Courses: 40 marks – 2 hours

- 1 question of 10 marks = 10 (Answer 1 Question out of 2)
- 5 questions of 4 marks each = 20 (Answer 5 Questions out of 8)
- 5 questions of 2 marks each = 10 (Answer 5 Questions out of 5)

13. DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS FOR CONTINUOUS AND COMPREHENSIVE EVALUATION (CCE)

(i) For theory courses:

The CCE weightage for continuous internal assessment tests and task & assignment projects should be equal i.e. 5 marks for a periodical test and 5 marks for a project. There should be atleast two tests and two projects for a full course and one test and one project for a half course.

(ii) For Courses on Enhancing Professional Capacities (EPC):

The following specialised courses are offered to enhance the professional capacities of student teachers.

Course EPC 1: Reading and Reflecting on Texts

Course EPC 2: Drama and Art in Education

Course EPC 3: Critical Understanding of ICT

Course EPC 4: Understanding the Self

The evaluation of student teachers for these courses shall be totally internal. The total of 50 marks allotted to each of the courses is assigned as follows.

- Periodical tests based on the prescribed syllabus (at least two) - 10 Marks
- Assessment based on atleast 4 of the tasks and assignments listed under the course outline – 10 x4 = 40.

(iii) Yoga, Health & Physical Education:

The evaluation of student teachers for the above course in both academic years shall be totally internal. The total of 50 marks allotted to each of the academic year is assigned as follows.

- Periodical tests based on the prescribed syllabus (at least two) - 10 Marks
- Assessment based on atleast 4 of the tasks and assignment listed under the course outline – 10 x4 = 40.

(iii) For Teaching Competency (During School Internship):

The different aspects of practicum and weightage marks for each of the Pedagogical Subjects I and II. The total of 100 marks allotted during the academic year

- Teaching Competency (Planning and Performance) 50 Marks
- Preparation of Teaching Resources, (Including ICT based) 20 Marks
- Lesson observation record (Peer and Regular teacher) 10 Marks
- Evaluation, Diagnosis and Remedial programme (Record) 20 Marks

14. CONDUCTING OF PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

- i. Based on the periodical assessment of the teaching competency and other practical aspects of the student teachers, the internal assessment marks will be assigned by the faculty of the concerned pedagogical subject. The consolidated CCE marks in the prescribed format will be

sent to the university by the Principal of the college concerned before the commencement of the practical examination.

- ii. On receipt of the CCE marks from any college of education, the University will make arrangement for conducting the practical examination for their by appointing the Board of Examiners.
- iii. Board of examiners for practical examination consisting of one Convener and three examiners for one unit (50 student teachers) and one Convener and seven examiners for two units (100 student teachers) will be chosen from among the faculty members of the Colleges of Education/ University Department of Education from within and out side university jurisdiction who possess a minimum of five years of teaching experience at B.Ed. /M.Ed. level. The Convener must be from among the Principals / Associate Professors of the Colleges of Education. The Principal of the respective College of Education will be the ex-officio member of the panel.
- iv. The practical examination will be conducted for two to three days after the completion of internship in the second year.
- v. The practical examination should be conducted by two examiners acting as a pair and to assess the student teachers on following aspects of both pedagogical subjects:

Sl. No.	Aspects for Assessment	Marks
A.	Assessment during practical examination: Teaching Competencies (Planning and Performance)	50
B.	Assessment of record maintained during internship:	
	i. Preparation of Teaching Resources (Including ICT based)	10
	ii. Lesson Observation Record (Peer and Regular teacher)	10
	iii. Lesson plans	10
	iv. Evaluation and Remediation Record	10
C.	Viva – Voce	10
Total		100

- vi. The examiners should submit the marks separately to the convener and the board of examiners should consolidate the marks.
- vii. The practical examination marks awarded by the individual examiners and the consolidated marks list should be submitted to the Controller of Examinations, Pondicherry University on the final day of the practical examination itself with the signatures of all the members.
- viii. The faculty observer of the Pondicherry University shall be present during the practical examination.
- ix. The practical examination for all student teachers shall be conducted in a recognised high / higher / senior secondary school and the verification of records in the concerned college.

15. PASSING MINIMUM

- i. Every student teacher should register for all the courses in the theory examination and practical examination in the first attempt.
- ii. A student teacher shall be declared to have passed in the B.Ed. Degree examination only if he/she has passed both the theory and practical examination.
- iii. A student teacher shall be declared to have passed in the theory examination if he/ she obtains a minimum of 45% marks both in External Examination (36 out of 80) and CCE (9 out of 20) and a total of 50 marks by combining both external (EE) and internal (CCE) examination in each full course. In the case of half course, a minimum of 45% marks both in External Examination (18 out of 40) and CCE (5 out of 10) and a total of 25 marks by combining both external (EE) and internal (CCE) examination
- iv. A student teacher shall be declared to have passed the practical examination if he/she obtains a minimum of 45% marks in the pedagogical subject and in each of other aspects of practical examination mentioned above and 50% marks by combining all the aspects taken together.
- v. A student teacher who fails in one or more courses in the theory examination shall reappear in those course(s). But the one who fails in any one of the aspects of the practical examination shall reappear for all aspects.
- vi. The B.Ed. degree programme should be completed by the student teachers in not more than 4 years from the date of admission to the programme.

16. CLASSIFICATION OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

All successful student teachers shall be classified as follows.

Examination (out of 2000 marks)	Class to be awarded
1200 and above	FIRST CLASS ($\geq 60\%$ of Grand Total)
1000 to 1199	SECOND CLASS ($\geq 50\%$ to $< 60\%$ of Grand Total)

B.Ed Programme
FIRST YEAR SYLLABUS

PERSPECTIVES IN EDUCATION

Course - 1 Childhood and Growing Up

Credit: 4

Essence of the course:

This course makes student- teacher to understand the systematic study of childhood, adolescence and their development, make them to learn children at different ages through theoretical and interaction with learners in school. The main focus of this course is to prepare student- teachers to accept different constructivist nature of different children which is influenced by their family, school, neighbourhood & community background in particular and political, social, & cultural dimension in general. It gives them knowledge about various theories of child development.

This course makes student-teachers to understand the developmental nature of the adolescences and it helps them to realize the child exploitation in different aspects, marginalization & stereotyping nature in our culture. In addition to that, it focuses on child labour and how do media focus their realities.

Objectives:

At the end of the course the student teachers will be able to

- acquire the knowledge of Childhood, Adolescence and their development
- to understand the Multiple childhood and developmental feature of childhood and adolescence under different socio-economic & cultural factors
- apply the theory of development to understand learners
- develop skill in measuring behaviour of childhood and adolescence
- develop interest to know more about the process of Marginalisation of social difference
- develop a desirable positive attitude towards society stereotype, child law and media of childhood & adolescence
- appreciate the transitional and critical age of childhood and adolescence.

CONTENT OUTLINE

Unit 1: Childhood, Adolescence and their development

Meaning of Childhood, Adolescence and Their Development – distinguish between growth and development -characteristics of growth and development –principles of development – developmental feature (physical, mental, emotional, social, and moral)

Unit 2: Psycho- Social Perspective of Childhood & Adolescence

Childhood in different stages (Multiple Childhood) – Mental health of childhood & adolescence - period of high protection & struggle of childhood and adolescence (social, cultural and economic background) –present scenario of childhood and adolescence in India.

Unit 3: Status of Childhood & Adolescence

Nature of childhood and adolescence in different cultures – peak in development (Motor, Speech, Play, Creativity, Interest, Leadership, Group Behavior) – gender bias – sex role

stereotypes, status of girl child (especially in under privilege) – exploitation of child in urban slum.

Unit 4: Theories of development

Social developmental – Urie Bronfenbrenner's Ecological system theory, Vygotsky's Social Development and Erikson Psycho social development theories - Mental development– Piaget's cognitive development, Bruner's concept formation, Gardner's multiple intelligence theory - Emotional development - John Bowlby's attachment theory

Unit 5: Heterogeneous nature of adolescence

Transitional stage – critical age – characters of adolescence – dissimilarity of adolescence – population levels, group levels, cultural difference, and individual difference – developmental task is determinants of socio-economic & cultural factors.

Unit6: Socio-cultural impact on learner

Social Stratification – dimension of stratification–factors of family, school and media influence –social norms–social acceptance – socio-metric status, socio empathic ability–nature of prejudice – socio cultural impact on learning difficulties and Learning disabilities- cultural space of the learner –leadership influence in behaviour.

Unit 7: Representing the realities

Notion of stereotype –gender, class, poverty–Childhood &adolescence in media & Social media – realities of present age children– different Socio-economic status of society–child labour in household , unorganized factories, bondage labour in remote villages–Child Abuse and child trafficking-child law–interpretation of significant events.

Unit 8: Marginalization of social difference

Underprivileged sector of society–(Girl child, children in dalit household and differently abled) –present status of underprivileged in India- delinquency child –measures to eradicate marginalization –community involvement, implementation of laws, internalizing values

Unit 9: Personality and Social Cognition

Meaning of personality – self-concept, self-acceptance, self-actualization, self-confidence, self-interest, self-disclosure, self-development, self-help– symbols of self –culture and the self –self discrepancies – threats to self-esteem –social Cognition.

Unit 10: Transfer of Learning & Developing Socio - Assessment ability.

Transfer of Learning – its types- Meaning of socio-assessment – Social assessment in different context – social assessment tools: biographies, stories, observation, journal(portfolio)– measures in group relation:– Genograms and Eco–maps.

Modes of Transaction:

Lecture, Assignment, Seminar, Group discussion, Workshop, Film Show, Audio – Video

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. To prepare study report on the development of (Physical, Social, Emotional, Mental) of urban and rural adolescence in a specific standard (from VIII to XII)
2. Give your view about the present scenario of childhood and Adolescence
3. Prepare an interview schedule based on the Social development indicators of adolescence and study the social development of the class students
4. Prepare a Socio-metric matrix in a classroom
5. Conduct a study on teacher's knowledge about the cultural space of the learner in a classroom
6. Write a critical study report on portrayal about adolescence in media - particularly Language based
7. Make a survey and write a report based on child Labour status in your Locality
8. Select 30 Girl Child in your village/city and study their social status
9. Interview at least 10 teachers, parents and students about marginalization of social difference and report their suggestions
10. A study on the relational status about self and his/her socio-economic background
11. Write auto-biography about once your childhood and adolescence period discuss with his/her peer.
12. Conduct a study among the class students' family members relationship with the help of Genogram & Eco map

Modes of Assessment:

Written test, seminar, presentation, Field Visit

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9. <http://www.agwo.org/the-situation-of-underprivileged-children-in-india>
10. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genogram>
11. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eco-map>
12. <http://www.smartdraw.com/ecomap/>

Course – 2 Contemporary India and Education

Credit: 4

Essence of the course:

This course provides deep and penetrating analysis of socio-economic concerns in contemporary India and the role of education in suitably meeting the challenges. All the emerging concerns are discussed in their sociological, philosophical, values, cultural, economical, constitutional, and global perspectives.

The knowledge on education, philosophy of education; educational thinkers and their contributions in education, National integration and socialization, international understanding, Indian constitution, the education policies, inclusive education and the role of education in secularism, socialism, democracy etc. will enable the student teachers to emerge as a successful teacher.

It can prove as an effective course to student teachers to understand the challenges of education in the contemporary Indian society and it will surely show the students, the right path in the field of teaching.

Objectives:

At the end of the course the student teachers will be able to

- acquire knowledge of terms and concepts used in Indian society, communities and groups with focus on government policy frame work socialisation and sociological aims of Education
- understand Inequality and the importance of equality, stratification, causes of diversity, marginalised society
- apply the constitutional values related to Education and social diversity
- develop the skills to respect collective living, resolution of tension peacefully and justly
- develop interest on language policies, multilingual education to understand contemporary India and education
- develop the attitude towards plebianisation, liberalisation, privatisation and stratification in Education from global point of view.

CONTENT OUTLINE

Unit 1: Concept and aims of education

Meaning of Education – Formal, non-formal and informal education – Various Agencies of Education – Aims of Education in Contemporary Indian society – Determinants of Aims of Education

Unit 2: Education and Philosophy

Relationship between Education and Philosophy - Educational Thinkers and their Contributions: Tagore, Gandhi, Swami Vivekananda, Aurobindo, J. Krishnamoorthi, Pndit Madan Mohan Malaviya, John Dewey, Rousseau, Montessori and Froebel – New vision of education - Emerging India for a new renaissance.

Unit 3: Education and Sociology

Meaning and Scope of educational sociology – Social Realities of Indian Society and their educational implications: Diversity in Indian Society; Inequality and Marginalization – Schisms in terms of Caste, Religion, Language, Region and their demands on Education.

Unit 4: Education, Social Change, Social Stratification and Social Transformation

The concepts of social change – Factors of social change – Role of education in the process of social change – Limitations of Education in the process of Social Change – Socialization process – agencies – role of school and family; school as a miniature society;– Social Stratification – Conceptualizing Social Stratification – Forms and Bases of Social Stratification – Impact of social stratification on education and vice versa

Unit 5: Education and Indian constitution

Fundamental rights and duties of citizens and the directive principles of state policies – critical understating of constitutional values related to aims of education – Indian constitution and education – freedom, justice, equality and fraternity– democracy – secularism– socialism.

Unit 6: Education for Marginalised

Marginalized population (economically, socially, culturally) – reservation policies – education and social equalisation – social process, social interactions and social movements – education for diversities – schools under different management – public school a broad perspective – education as public property – education for global equality.

Unit 7: Language policies in education.

Language policies – during post-independence period – three language formula – mother tongue as medium of instruction – English versus regional language as medium of instruction.

Unit 8: Issues in education

Equalization of Educational Opportunities – SC/ ST, OBC, Women, Handicapped and religious minorities – Universalization of education with respect to access, enrollment, retention and achievement – Ensuring right to education – under employment, unemployment and non-employability – digital divide – Privatization in Education – commercialization – Child labor and ensuring child rights – Malnutrition – Value Education – Environmental education.

Unit 9: Programmes and policies

Centrally sponsored Schemes and Programme: Operation Black board scheme – Mid day meals – DPEP – SSA – RMSA – Mahila Samakya; Significant recommendations of commission and committees – National policy on education 1986, 1992. RTE Act 2009.

Unit 10: Initiatives for educational development in India

Publication of dispatches– implementation of policies – education in five year plans– role of education in community mobilisation– integration of school and community work– role and responsibilities of teacher – Education policy under debates over time – problems in implementation, financial allocation, field condition and pressure groups – comparison of issues between pre and post-independence period.

Mode of transaction of the course:

Lecture method, Peer group, Discussion method, Team teaching, Debates, Brain storming, Workshop, Seminar, Project work, elearning (edmoda.com)

Practicum activities: Task and Assignment

1. Study the impact of Right to Education Act on schools
2. Critical Analysis of Different Committees and Commissions on Education
3. Study of Educational Process in Private Schools
4. Planning and Implementation of Activities (any one)
 - a. Eco-Club,
 - b. instructional material to inculcate values,
 - c. field visit to vocational institutes to make reports,
 - d. awareness development about population explosion in rural / slum areas,
 - e. creating awareness among SC/ST students about various schemes and scholarships available to them,
 - f. survey of schools to see the implementation of various incentives of government to equalize educational opportunities
 - g. Preparing a presentation on rich cultural heritage of India

Mode of Assessment

Written test and Task and assignment

References:

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Course – 3 Learning and Teaching

Credit: 4

Essence of the course:

Modern world is marching towards technology and scientific innovations. Keeping these changes in mind, this course tries to enable the student teachers to be aware of learning and teaching deeply. This also intends to develop a positive attitude towards the process of teaching and learning which would help the trainees to adopt various strategies of learning and teaching with reference to various levels of learning. It also enables the trainees to adopt various modern tools and techniques for facilitating learning and teaching.

Objectives:

At the end of the course, the student teacher will be able to

- Understand the concept of learning and its importance for human excellence
- Apply the learning theories in their teaching
- Understand the processes that facilitate construction of knowledge
- Create facilitative learning environments in schools
- Understand the concept and different levels of teaching
- Adopt different teaching strategies
- Understand the models of teaching
- Adopt ICT tools for facilitating teaching and learning
- Adopt innovative practices of teaching and learning
- Understand teaching as a profession.

CONTENT OUTLINE

Unit 1: Development of learner and learning

Learning –Domains of learning for holistic development – Phases of learning – influence of peer group, group cohesion and group dynamics on learning – Development of learner as a resultant of interactions between individual potential (innate, acquired) and external environment (physical, socio-cultural, ecological, economic and technological) – Nature and nurture, continuity and discontinuity issues, growth and maturation – Implications for teachers to develop holistic understanding of the learner in context.

Unit 2: Theoretical perspectives on learning

Perspectives on human learning: Behaviourist (conditioning paradigm in brief), cognitivist, information-processing view, humanist, social-constructivist (drawing selectively on the ideas of Skinner, Piaget, Rogers, Vygotsky). – Concepts and principles, applicability and Relevance, Role of learner in various learning situations, Role of teacher in teaching-learning situations:

Unit 3: learning in 'constructivist' perspective

Distinctions between learning as 'construction of knowledge' and learning as 'transmission and reception of knowledge' – Social-constructivist perspective and applications of Vygotsky's ideas in teaching – processes of construction of knowledge: Experiential learning and reflection, Social mediation, Cognitive negotiability, Situated learning and cognitive apprenticeship, Meta-cognition – Creating facilitative learning environments, teachers' attitudes, expectations – enhancing motivation, positive emotions, self-efficacy, collaborative and self-regulated learning.

Unit 4: Methods of learning

Types - individual and group methods – innovative methods, new trends in learning use of computer and networking – Influence of methods on active engagement and inquiry in Learning – activity based learning – social learning – constructivism in learning – problem solving, discovery learning, mastery learning, individual and peer group learning – factors affecting learning

Unit 5: Individual differences among learners

Differential learning needs of the learners with regard to abilities: intelligences, interest, aptitude, creativity, personality, values – learning styles – language (home language and language of instruction) – sociocultural differences (cultural capital), learning difficulties, and their implications for classroom practices and teaching

Unit 6: Innovative practices in learning

Techniques for higher learning-conference, seminar, symposium, workshop and panel discussion, field trips, social camps, educational tours, ICTs and changing venues of teaching and learning, strategies for active learning, multicultural understanding in teaching and learning, learning with new technologies, online tools of learning , pedagogy of online learning and virtual learning.

Unit 7: Concept of Teaching

Meaning, definitions, criteria for teaching – teaching an art or a science? – relationship between teaching and learning – analysis of the concept of teaching - teaching as a deliberately planned process: analysis in terms of teaching skills – general model of instruction – Pre-active, Interactive and Post active phases and teachers role in them.

Unit 8: Approaches to Teaching

Various Approaches to Teaching, such as, Behaviourist, Cognitivist, Constructivist, Connectionist, Participatory, Cooperative, Personalized, Wholistic

Unit 9: Models of Teaching

Models of Teaching-Meaning and elements and families of models of teaching-Information processing models(Concept Attainment and Advance organizer models), Social interaction models(Jurisprudential model) – Personal development model(Non-directive teaching) – Behavior modification model(Contingency Management)

Unit 10: Teaching as a profession and values of teachers

Profession – meaning, characteristics – professional ethics and values - code of ethics – critical analysis of teaching as profession, job and occupation, profession and professionalism, Skills and competencies required for a teacher, Teacher as a purveyor and facilitator of knowledge and Essential qualities of a teacher.

Mode of transaction: Lecture, discussion, Project work, field trip, assignment, seminar, workshop

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. Writing criticism on any one of the innovative practices in learning (Symposium, Seminar,

- Workshop or Panel Discussion)
2. Identify the learning styles of the learners and report.
 3. Analyze and record the suitability of different tools of ICT for learning.
 4. Report based on the visit to any two types of schools regarding the records of teaching and learning
 5. A case study on the success story of any one school in teaching and learning
 6. Teacher trainee participation in observation and reporting of the learning aspects of marginalised students in school learning.
 7. Write a narrative on teaching learning process in a classroom based on observing a teacher

Mode of Assessment:

Written test and Task and assignment

References:

1. Anastasi, Anne (1989) *Psychology Testing*, Macmillan Publishing Company.NY.
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5. Erik Erikson, (1968). *Childhood and Society*, W.W. Norton &Co.NY.
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Course – 4 Gender, School and Society (½)**Credit: 2****Essence of the course:**

Most of the philosophers of the world advocate women's equality and empowerment, constitution have long ago framed laws to preserve and protect equality of gender. Still the seat of power and authorities in the Indian social context is more often than not firmly rooted in patriarchy. The meaning and experience of being a boy or a girl is not. The same across different social groups, religion and time periods. Enormous growth in women's development and the increasing inequality seem and felt in contrast as initiated this course. The course is humble effort made to sensitize gender equality in society and school. The course will enable the student to identify the gender crisis, create awareness on gender equality, refine women's students being prey to untold atrocities of home and society and equip students with available laws.

Objectives:

At the end of the course the student teachers will be able to

- acquire knowledge on Terms and concepts Gender, school and society.
- understand the challenges faced by the Gendered roles in society through a variety of institutions.
- apply the knowledge to critically analyse the gendered roles, relationships and ideas in textbooks and curricular to nurture or challenging gender disparity of gender inequalities prevailing in the society.
- develop the life skills courses in schools and to deal with some issues of gender identity roles.
- develop interest in studying gendered roles, relationships and ideas in textbooks and curricular.
- develop a positive attitude towards roles and institutions in society.

CONTENT OUTLINE**Unit 1: Gender identity construction**

Gender: meaning, definition – in various perspectives: biological, functionalist, integrationist, conflict – current status – inequality in India – gender studies–education of the girl child – agencies for women education and development – Research project and studies – evaluation of text books and media from the gender perspectives – global perspective on gender

Unit 2: Gender in society and groups

Gender in society – definition, elements of society – agencies of education in society (formal, informal and non-formal) –social system – social structure – social groups –social stratification – social institution(family, caste, religion, culture, media, law and state) and their influence on gender roles.

Unit 3: Gender, sexuality, sexual harassment and abuse

Gender roles and male/ female interaction –men and women in the public world – sex segregation in occupations – linkages and differences between reproductive rights and sexual rights – development of sexuality including primary influences in the lives of children (gender, body image, role models) –sites of conflict: social and emotional understanding – importance of addressing sexual harassment in family, neighbourhood, other formal and informal

institutions –agencies perpetuating violence: family, school, work place and media (print and electronic) – Institutions redressing sexual harassment and abuse.

Unit 4: Gender and Law

Gender perspectives in policy and planning – incentive for girls – improving the quality of government schools – gender inputs in school curricular and text books – women teachers in school– introduction to law related to women (Rape, Dowry, Re-marriage, Divorce, Property, Inheritance- women reservation bill- history and current status. The Indian Constitution and provisions according to women-human rights and women rights.

Unit 5: Gender and quality education

Gender disparity and gender parity – quality education for girls – curricular and co-curricular activities to achieve gender parity – life skill course to deal with gender issues – critical analysis on co-education – strategies to develop parity, gender equality and empowerment – support services for girl’s education – sustainability approach to equality and empowerment – construction of ideas on gender in school framework during post independence period –gender and the hidden curriculum – Teacher as an agent of change– women empowerments through social reform movements

Mode of Transaction:

Lecture, Discussion, Team Teaching, Case Study, Film Show

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. Conduct a gender ratio survey in a village and write a report.
2. Analyse and report the differential treatment between the gender in family and neighbourhood.
3. Write a critical report on challenges faced by different women groups in present society based on valid published reports.
4. Organizing drama and debate to develop awareness for sexual abuse.
5. Women day celebration and projects related to women personalities.

Mode of Assessment:

Written test and Task and assignment

References:

1. Larsen Randy .J. and Buss David. M. (2011). Personality Psychology .New Delhi: Tata Mcgraw hill Companies.
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CURRICULUM AND PEDAGOGIC STUDIES

Course – 5 Language across the Curriculum (½)

Credit: 2

Essence of the course:

This course is for the development of linguistic and communicative competencies of student teachers in a multicultural and multilingual environment. It is designed by keeping in mind that the language is an integral part of subject learning and competence which will have an impact on classroom interaction. It emphasizes on how language skills like listening, speaking, reading and writing play an important role in various subjects across the curriculum.

Objectives:

At the end of the course the student teachers will be able to

- acquire knowledge about language and literacy and principles of language teaching.
- understand the importance of language and literacy background of the learners with reference to spelling and vocabulary development
- apply the acquired knowledge in methods and approaches of teaching language.
- develop skills in reading and writing which pave the way to attain optimal learning of the subject areas.
- develop interest towards language learning from language diversity and multilingualism point of view.
- develop a positive attitude towards language to realise that learning and teaching cannot take place in a language free environment.

CONTENT OUTLINE

Unit 1: Nature and Functions of Language

Language – Meaning, Nature, Characteristics, Purposes, Role and Functions - Language as the base for the construction of meaning and thinking - Modes of Language expression: (i) Verbal modes - Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing (ii) Non-verbal Modes – Viewing, Shaping, Watching, Moving - Place of language in the school curriculum – Essentials of Language for optimal learning of other subjects- Contribution of Linguistics and psychology in understanding language acquisition.

Unit 2: Language Diversity in Classrooms

First Language and Second Language Acquisition – using of First and Second Language in the classroom – multilingualism in the class – meaning and concept- dialects – understanding language diversity of students – home language and school language

Unit 3: Methods of learning language in school subject areas

Methods: definition, types, traditional and modern methods – bilingual method – classroom discourse to oral language – questioning – methods for reading comprehension in specific subject areas – methods for writing in specific subject area – spelling methods, in learning to spell words correctly, philosophy of teaching of spelling, computer use and spelling vocabulary: definition, developing vocabularies, vocabulary acquisition and application.

Unit 4: Fluency in the Language

Communication – meaning and concept – process of communication – types of communication – nonverbal communication – functions and types.

Unit 5: Language assessment in school subjects

Assessment: definition, types, principles and classroom practice – tools: quizzes, projects, test – current reviews and practices – testing auditory comprehension – test the four skills – use of language lab and electronic devices for testing.

Mode of transaction:

Dialogue, seminars, discussions, group-work, language games, exercises and assignments

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. Get a two page writing from the school students in English and Mother tongue learning and analyse them from language point of view
2. Observe any five classes of subject teaching and analyse from the point of language teaching
3. Write a critical report on the opinion of subject teacher on the weightage for language aspects in valuation of subject test papers.
4. School visit to find out communication problem / Apprehension in students
5. Designing games and exercises for developing Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing Skills
6. Assignments on Developing speaking skills – oral presentations, debate, elocution, discussion, brain-storming
7. Assignments on developing listening skills – listening to speech, directions

Mode of assessment:

Written test and Task and assignment

References:

1. Begum, Jahitha, A. (2011), *English Language Education*. Hyderabad: Neelkamal Publications Pvt. Ltd.
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Course – 6 Knowledge & Curriculum (1/2)

Credit: 2

Essence of the course:

In the 21st century knowledge society, knowledge explosion is compelling the educational administrators to enrich the curriculum to develop the human resources according to the requirements of the world community. Therefore this course is focusing on the knowledge and curriculum aspects. The purpose of knowledge and curriculum is to be understood from the epistemological and sociological perspectives of education. The course can enable the student teachers to gain confidence in curriculum design and evaluation by focusing the future directions.

Objectives:

At the end of the course the student teachers will be able to

- acquire knowledge of terms and concepts of curriculum and epistemology used in the field of education.
- understand the types and process of curriculum, importance of social and epistemological basis of education
- apply the appropriate strategies for curriculum transaction and curriculum development
- develop the skills to use the concepts, practices and roles play in curriculum evaluation with the aims of education
- develop the skills on critically analysis of various samples of textbooks, children's literature, and teachers' handbooks
- develop interest on go through discovery of various philosophers
- develop the attitude towards concepts of nationalism, universalism and secularism and their interrelationship with education

CONTENT OUTLINE

Unit 1: Knowledge and Curriculum

Knowledge, wisdom –meaning – distinction between knowledge and wisdom– knowledge with skill, Information - Meaning of and need for curriculum – Domains of curriculum – Epistemological basis of Curriculum – forms of knowledge–logical grammar of disciplines – Curriculum organization - subject matter and curriculum organization – types of curricula: subject centred, co-related, fused, core and student centered – their relative values and weaknesses – Differentiating curriculum framework, curriculum and syllabus; their significance in school education – role of the textbook

Unit 2: Principles of Curriculum

Aims, goals and objectives of curriculum –curriculum design and its components –curriculum development: technical-scientific approach and Nontechnical- Nonscientific approach – curriculum implementation and its models - Differentiating curriculum framework, curriculum and syllabus; their significance in school education

Unit 3: Curriculum Transaction

Strategies for curriculum transaction –Selection and organisation of learning situations – models of teaching: individual and team teaching, distance learning modes –Activity Based Learning (ABL)- Activity Learning Methodology (ALM)- resources for curriculum transaction – computer and internet – role and importance.

Unit 4: Curriculum evaluation

Stages of programme evaluation - The curriculum cycle - nature and purpose of evaluation – approaches of evaluation –validity and significance of course content- evaluation models Taylor’s, Stane’s and CIPP model - practices and roles play in evaluation –peer evaluation - goal free evaluation –critical analysis of textbooks, children’s literature and teachers’ handbooks

Unit 5: Issues in Curriculum Development

Critical issues: teacher centred to learner centred, subject centred to practical knowledge – Environmental concerns, gender differences, inclusiveness, value concerns and issues, social sensitivity- centralized Vs decentralized curriculum –diversity among teachers in their competence-problem of curriculum load as many concerns are to be included in curriculum – participants in curriculum Development – role of state in the curriculum development –makers of curriculum –role of curriculum in national development.– Curriculum makes an intellectual society – curriculum for 21st century – UNESCO’s concept of four pillars of education

Mode of transaction:

Group discussion, lecture, discussion, symposium, Peer group, Debates, Workshop, Seminar, Project work

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. Select a primary school, observe and report about the implementation of ABL method.
2. Search in the internet about ALM method, and prepare an interview tool and interview 10 teachers who are using ALM method.
3. Write a comparative report based on the curriculum development in India and any other countries by referring internet.
4. Design a syllabi for a course at B.Ed., level /school level.
5. Write a report based on the curriculum of CBSE and Samacheer.

Mode of assessment:

Written test, Task and assignment

References:

1. Aggarwal, Deepak (2007): Curriculum development: Concepts, Methods and Techniques. New Delhi. Book Enclave.
2. Allen C. Ornsteing and Franchie P. Hunkins Curriculum Foundation, Principles and lesson, London – Prentice Hall International (U.K) limited 1966.
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5. Olive, Peter F.(1988) Developing the Curriculum. Scott, and Foresman and Co.
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8. Dewey, John (1966). The Child and the Curriculum. The University of Chicago Press.
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11. NCERT (2000). National Curriculum Framework for school Education, NCERT.New Delhi.
12. Shivaprakasham. M.N. (2007). Curriculum Development in Elementary Education. New Delhi: Rajat Publication.
13. Ediger Marlow and Bhaskara Rao Digumarti. (2007). Curriculum of School Subject. New Delhi: Discovery Publishing House.
14. Mirudulla pandey. (2007). Principles of Curriculum Development. New Delhi: Rajat Publication.
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16. Marlow Ediger and Digumarti Bhaskara rao. (2007). Curriculum Organization. New Delhi: Discovery Publishing House.
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20. Mirudulla pandey. (2007). Theory of Core Curriculum. New Delhi: Rajat Publication.
21. Reddy.R.S. (2004) Curriculum Development for Learning to Live Together. New Delhi: Rajat Publication.
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COURSE – 7 PEDAGOGY OF A SCHOOL SUBJECT 1 (PART 1)

Course - 7(i) Pedagogy of Tamil I – Part 1

Course-7(i): தமிழ் கற்பிக்கும் முறைகள் I -பகுதி 1

Credit: 4

அடிப்படைக் கோட்பாடுகள்

மொழியின் தோற்றத்தையும் செம்மொழியின் சிறப்புகளையும் அறிந்திருப்பர். அறிவியல் வளர்ச்சியின் தாக்கம் மொழியிலும் மாற்றத்தை ஏற்படுத்துவதால் அதற்கான கலைச்சொற்களை உருவாக்கும் திறனைப் பெறுவர். கலைச்சொற்கள் உருவாக்கத்திற்கு நூலகங்களின் பயன்களையும் தேவையையும் அறிந்திருப்பர். காலத்திற்கேற்ப தாய்மொழியை எவ்வாறு கற்பிக்க வேண்டும் என்பதையும் கற்பிக்கும் முறைகளையும் அறிந்திருப்பர். இக்கால இலக்கியங்களின் சிறப்புகளை அறிந்து கற்பிக்கும் திறனைப் பெற்றிருப்பர். தாய்மொழியைப் பிழையின்றி பேசுவதையும் அதன் நுணுக்கங்களையும் அறிந்திருப்பர். மொழியைப் பற்றி மொழியியலாளர்கள் கூறும் கருத்துகளையும் மொழி வளர்ச்சிக்கு ஒப்பிலக்கியத்தின் தேவையையும் அறிந்திருப்பர்.

நோக்கங்கள்

- மொழியின் அமைப்புகளையும் பண்புகளையும் அறியச் செய்தல்.
- செம்மொழித் தமிழின் தொன்மைகளை அறிந்து பெருமிதம் கொள்ளச் செய்தல்.
- நூலகத்தைப் பயன்படுத்தும் ஆர்வத்தைத் தூண்டுதல்.
- அறிவியல் தமிழின் அவசியத்தை உணர்த்துதல்.
- பல்வேறு கற்பிக்கும் முறைகளை அறியச் செய்தல்.
- இலக்கியத் திறனாய்வு குறித்த அடிப்படைச் செய்திகளை அறிய செய்தல்.
- இக்கால இலக்கியங்கள் குறித்து அறிந்து கொள்ளச் செய்தல்.
- மொழியியல் நோக்கில் தமிழ்மொழியின் அமைப்பினை உணர்த்துதல்.
- கற்பித்தல் -கற்றல் உத்திகளைப் பயன்படுத்தும் திறனை வளர்த்தல்.
- தொல்காப்பியம் குறிப்பிடும் ஆசிரியர் மாணக்கர் குணநலன்களை உணர்த்துதல்.

அலகு 1: தமிழ்மொழி வரலாறு

மொழியின் தோற்றம்- தமிழின் தொன்மை- உயர்தனிச் செம்மொழி-வரையறை, அறிஞர்களின் கூற்று, வளர்ச்சி, இன்றைய நிலை, காலம் தோறும் பண்பாட்டுச் சிறப்புகள்- தமிழில் சமூக, வட்டார வேறுபாடுகள்

அலகு 2: அறிவியல் தமிழ்

அறிவியல் தமிழின் தேவைகள்- அறிவியல் தமிழ் அமைப்பு - கலைச்சொல்லாக்கம்- கடன்வாங்கல்- வேறுபாடுகளை நீக்குதல்- மொழித்தூய்மையைக் கையாளுதல் -நிறைகள், குறைகள்

அலகு 3: கற்பித்தல் வளங்கள்

நூலகத்தின் நோக்கங்கள்- வகைகள்- பயன்கள்- அகன்ற படிப்பு, நிறைகள், குறைகள்- அகராதி, கலைக்களஞ்சியம், நிகண்டுகள், சொல்லடைவு, பொருளடைவு, நூலடைவு, இணையம்.

அலகு 4: கற்பிக்கும் முறைகள்

விரிவுரை- கலந்துரையாடல்- சொற்பொழிவு- கருத்தரங்கம்- குழுவிவாதம்- மாநாடுகள்- ஆய்வரங்கங்கள்

அலகு 5: இக்கால இலக்கியங்களின் அறிமுகம்

உரைநடை -நாவல்- சிறுகதை- புதுக்கவிதை- வரையறை, வகைகள், இலக்கிய பங்களிப்பு

அலகு 6: மொழி கற்பித்தலில் பிழைகள்

தவறும் பிழையும் வரையறை- பிழைக்கான காரணங்கள்- பிழை வகைகள்- பிழைநீக்கல் பயிற்சி- பிழை தவிர்த்தல்

அலகு 7: மொழி அமைப்பு

ஒலியன் வரையறை- கொள்கைகள்- விதிகள்- மாற்றொலிகள்- உருபன்- மாற்றுருபு- உருபன் வகைகள்- தொடரியல் குறித்த செய்திகள்.

அலகு 8: ஒப்பிலக்கிய அறிமுகம்

ஒப்பியல் வரையறை- தமிழில் ஒப்பிலக்கியச் சிந்தனைகள்- பிறமொழிகளோடு கொண்டுள்ள தொடர்பு- பண்புகள்- பயன்கள்.

அலகு 9: கற்பித்தல் உத்திகள்

பிளாண்டரின் வகுப்பறைச் சூழல் பகுத்தறிமுறை- திட்டமிட்டுத் தானே கற்றல்

அலகு 10: இலக்கியங்கள் காட்டும் கல்வியியல் சிந்தனைகள்

தொல்காப்பியர் குறிப்பிடும் முப்பத்திரண்டு உத்திகள்- ஆசிரியரின் அருங்குணங்கள்- ஆசிரியராகார் இயல்புகள்- நல்லமாணாக்கரது இலக்கணம்- மாணாக்கர் வகை- மாணாக்கராகார்- நன்னூல் கூறும் செய்திகள்.

கற்பிக்கும் முறைகள்

விரிவுரை, கலந்துரையாடல், மாணவர் கருத்தரங்கம், ஒப்பார்குழு விவாதம், குழுக் கற்பித்தல், செய்துகாட்டல், பதாகை வழிக் கற்பித்தல், செய்து கற்றல், ஆய்வரங்கம், பணிமனை, செயல்திட்டக் கற்பித்தல், விதிவருமுறை, விதிவிளக்கமுறை, விளையாட்டுமுறை, கணினி வழிக் கற்பித்தல், இணைய வழிக் கற்பித்தல், பாடல் மூலம், நாடகம் மூலம் கற்பித்தல், சொற்பொழிவு, சிறப்புச் சொற்பொழிவு, காட்சிக் கேள்விக் கருவிகள் மூலம் கற்பித்தல், மொழிப்பயிற்றாய்வுக் கூடம் வழிக் கற்பித்தல், புத்த வாசிப்பு முகாம் நடத்துதல்.

மதிப்பீடு

வகுப்புத் தேர்வு, வாய்மொழித் தேர்வு, ஒப்படைப்புகள், வகுப்புக் கருத்தரங்கம், மாதிரிப் பாடம் எடுத்தல், வகுப்பில் மாணவர்கள் பங்கேற்பை மதிப்பிடல்.

செய்முறைப் பயிற்சிகள்

1. Practice minimum 3 Micro teaching skills and maintain the record.(Compulsory)
2. தமிழ் அறிஞர்களின் படத்தொகுப்புச் சேகரித்தல்
3. கலைச்சொற்களைச் சேகரித்தல்
4. ஏதாவது ஒரு பொருள் குறித்த நூலடைவு தயாரித்தல்

5. பிழை நீக்கல் பயிற்சி தயாரித்தல்
6. ஒரு படைப்பைத் திறனாய்வு செய்தல், அறிமுகம் செய்தல்.
7. கட்டுரை எழுதும் பயிற்சி
8. மாணவர்கள் ஒருங்கிணைக்கும் கருத்தரங்கம்
9. குறிப்பிட்டத் தலைப்பில் உரையாடலை ஒருங்கிணைத்தல்
10. குறிப்பிட்டத் தலைப்பில் விவாதித்தல்
11. ஒரு சிறு பத்தியில் உள்ள சொற்களைப் பிரித்து உருபன்களைக் கண்டறிதல்.

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Course - 7(ii) Pedagogy of English I – Part 1**Credit: 4****Essence of the course:**

School education and teacher-education share a symbiotic relationship. To have qualitative improvement in education, both teacher-education and school education need to mutually reinforce each other. NCF-2005 and the Right to Education Act, 2009 suggest a rethinking in the area of teacher-education as well. A need to review and redesign the B.Ed. Syllabus was felt as NCF-2005 expects the teacher to look at school education in a holistic manner. It advocates learner-centered learning rather than teacher-centered teaching. Teacher's attitude, aptitude and motivation play an important role because the teacher needs to engage with the learning process of the learner. Teacher as a facilitator helps learners to construct their knowledge. The teacher should be able to participate meaningfully to transact the syllabus and textbooks effectively along with teaching– learning materials. Therefore, the teacher should be well-versed not only with the subject content but also with the pedagogy of learning. Language is the medium for comprehending ideas, for reflection and thinking, as well as for expression and communication. This course is visualized as a range of language based activities, which will aid in strengthening the ability to 'read', 'think', 'discuss and communicate' as well as to 'write' in the language of instruction.

Objectives:**At the end of the course the student teachers will be able to**

- understand the aims & objectives of teaching English
- enable the student teachers to acquire knowledge of the sound systems of English and to familiarize them with the appropriate terminology to describe the sounds in English.
- acquire an understanding of the nature and structure of English language and components skills
- enable the student teachers to understand the connections of English speech and to acquire good pronunciation and fluency of speech.
- develop skills for effective teaching—micro teaching.
- understand the importance of using-English in global context
- get familiarized with the various aspects of the B.Ed programme with special reference to the nature of the language skills to be developed and evaluation
- familiarize student teachers with the text book contents related to high school and Higher Secondary classes.
- help student teachers acquire a working knowledge of the grammatical terminology and the grammatical system in English.
- acquaint with the planning of instruction.
- develop in the student teachers the ability to write in an appropriate manner for a particular purpose with a particular audience in mind.
- develop an insight into the symbiotic relationship between curriculum syllabus and textbooks
- Get familiarized with the IT sources / packages that are helpful in teaching English

CONTENT OUTLINE**Unit 1: Nature and Scope of English Language Teaching**

English for Global purpose- First Language- Second Language - Foreign Language. Utilitarian aim. Objectives of teaching English in India- Problems related to teaching and learning of English in schools-Remedial suggestions to overcome these difficulties.

Unit 2: Spoken English

The different speech organs and their role – the individuals sounds – vowels and consonants – their place and manner of articulation – The concepts of the phoneme and allophone – phonetic transcription – stress – word stress and sentence stress –intonation in English – four basic patterns of intonations in English- Rhythm.

Unit 3: Lexis

Word formation – affixation – conversion – compounding – other minor devices – pattern of spelling – phrasal verbs and prepositional phrases- spelling rules.

Unit 4: Advanced Grammar: I

The noun phrase – MHQ (Modifier, Headword, Qualifier); the verb phrase; Adverbial. Tense forms – auxiliary verbs –The Sentence – Types of sentences – subordinate and co-ordinate clauses- Question forms.

Unit 5: Acquisition of teaching skills

Teaching Skills – meaning, analytical approach to understand teaching learning process in English language in terms of teaching skills – relevant teaching skills in teaching of English – micro teaching as a technique for acquiring teaching skills – integration of teaching skill – strategies – link practice

Unit 6: Lesson Planning

Bloom's Taxonomy of Educational Objectives – General and Specific Instructional Objectives Lesson planning Characteristics, Need and advantages, Lesson Plan format – Teaching Prose – Poetry -Teaching of different language form Prose, Poetry- Aims, Objectives, and Steps of teaching prose, poetry and supplementary reading.– different model/approaches in writing lesson plans.

Unit 7: Compositions

Aims and objectives of teaching composition – oral and written composition – controlled and guided composition – free composition – correcting composition exercises – developing creative competency – developing strategic competency. Letters – formal, informal, semi – formal and informal – reports – situational composition – précis writing.

Unit 8: Teaching Learning materials (TLM)

Language games – Language lab -Newspaper for teaching English -Blackboard sketches-Use of TV, E-tool: Computers and Internet for teaching English - Use of information communication technology (ICT) for teaching English- use of www, E-learning, Teleconferencing.

Unit 9: Pedagogic Analysis

Pedagogic analysis - concept overview- importance and component -Content analysis understanding relation between curriculum, syllabus and textbook.

Unit 10: Evaluation and interpretation of data

Need for assessment -Type of tests – oral, written, objective, subjective – diagnostic, achievement tests- Formative, summative evaluation- Construction and administration of achievement test- Analysis and interpretation of test data.

Mode of transaction:

Introductory lecture, Use of multimedia resources, Library resources, Accessing Online input on the topic, Language Lab, Observation of video clips, Print versions of texts focusing on communication, Dictionary and online referencing, Virtual learning, Usage of Language games, Power point presentation (PPP) for teaching a grammar topic, Micro-teaching through video lessons, Lesson Plan presentation, Mind mapping, Comparative & critical study on various methods and approaches of teaching prose poetry and grammar, Interactive Sessions, Comparative study of various forms of compositions, Demonstration, Small group discussions, Framing, evaluating and interpreting a question paper.

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. Practice minimum 3 Micro teaching skills and maintain the record.(Compulsory)
2. Seminar on significance of English language in India
3. Project on formation of new words
4. Assignments on learning phrasal verbs
5. Planning of 10 vocabulary building exercises and techniques to teach the students in the classroom
6. Construction of New lexical items and structural items
7. Textual exercises
8. Dramatization and miming.
9. Activities & competitions for Creative writing.
10. Practicing Formal and Informal Letter
11. Preparation of blue prints, question papers, marking scheme and question wise analysis.
12. Construction of test items for diagnosis and achievement test and Interpretation of test data.

Mode of assessment:

Analysis of Group discussion, Assessment of expressing ideas and thoughts through suitable examples, Monitoring performance of communicative tasks, Self-assessment and peer assessment, Evaluation based on documentation, Performance evaluation, Feedback

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52. Tickoo, M.L. (2004). Teaching and Learning English: A Source Book for Teachers and Teacher Trainees. New Delhi: Orient Longman.
53. Ur Penny and Andrew Wright (1992). Five Minute Activities: A Resource Book for Language Teachers. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
54. Venkateswaran, S. (2008). Principles of Teaching English. UP: Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.

Books Accompanied by Audio Cassettes

1. A Text Book of Pronunciation of English Words by J. Sethi & D.V. Jinde. (Advanced Learners).
2. Advanced Spoken English through English Grammar and Simple Phonetics by Sharad
3. Choosing Your English by John Haycroff & Terence Creed (The BBC Course for
4. Getting on In English by John Haycroft (The BBC Intermediate Course).
5. Keep Up Your English by W. Stannard Allen (The BBC Course).
6. Srivastava & Nidhi Srivastava (Franklin International).

Web Sites:

1. www.britishenglish.org
2. www.indanenglish.com
3. www.iatefl.com

Course - 7(vii) Pedagogy of Mathematics – Part 1**Credit: 4****Essence of the course:**

This course is to enable student teachers to specialize in mathematics teaching to develop an understanding of the curriculum and linking school knowledge with community life. The course includes reconstruction of mathematical knowledge through appropriate pedagogic processes and to communicate meaningfully with students.

Objectives:**At the end of the course, the student teacher will be able to**

- appreciate the nature, structure, scope of Mathematics and its relation with other disciplines.
- acquire knowledge of the nature and development of Mathematics
- understand the aims and objectives of teaching Mathematics
- prepare unit plan and activities oriented Lesson plans for effective classroom communications.
- prepare the prospective Mathematics teachers as facilitators for effective teaching and learning of Mathematics.
- apply different methods and techniques of teaching of Mathematics and to employ them proficiently in the classroom
- develop the positive attitude among the student in teaching Mathematics
- appreciate the role of Mathematics in day-to-day life
- stimulate curiosity, creativity and inventiveness in Mathematics

COURSE CONTENT**Unit 1: Nature and Significance of Mathematics**

Meaning and Characteristics of Mathematics – Nature of Mathematics: Precision, Logical Structure, Abstractness, Symbolism– Need and Significance of Learning Mathematics. Scope of Mathematics- Mathematics in day today activities in our life, various fields, disciplines and subjects.

Unit 2: Great mathematicians and contributions

History of Mathematics –Vedic Mathematics- Contribution of eminent mathematicians for the development of Mathematics –Aryabhatta, Brahmagupta, Baskara, Ramanujam, Euler, Euclid, Pythagoras, Rene Descartes, Gauss.

Unit 3: Aims, Goals and Objectives of Learning Mathematics

Aims: Practical, Disciplinary, Cultural, Vocational, Social and Aesthetic - Taxonomy of Educational of objectives: cognitive, affective and psychomotor domains for teaching Mathematics - Revised Bloom's Taxonomy of Educational of objectives with specifications - General Instructional objectives: Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Skill, Interests, Attitude, Appreciation and Personality traits - Writing General Instructional objectives, specific learning outcomes and teaching points of various content areas in Mathematics.

Unit 4: Lesson plan preparation

Lesson planning – Meaning, Purpose, Components and Characteristics - types - needs -aspects of a good lesson plan –different models/approaches for writing lesson plan – Unit Plan, Year Plan.

Unit5: Methods and Techniques of Teaching for Facilitating Learning Mathematics

Methods of Teaching: Inductive, Deductive, Analytic, Synthetic, Lecture-cum-Demonstration, Heuristic, Laboratory, Problem solving, Project. Techniques: Oral work, Drill, Review and Assignment.

Unit 6: Models of Teaching Mathematics

Five E-Model- Engage, Explore, Enforce, Expand and Evaluate. – Suchman’s Enquiry Model and Bruner’s Concept Attainment Model – Individualized Instruction – Programmed Instruction – Meaning and concept – Types – Linear, Branching, Mathematics.

Unit 7: Learning Resources and diverse classroom

Mathematics textbook – workbook – Mathematics library – Mathematics laboratory – Mathematics club– Mathematics exhibition and fair – using community resources for Mathematics learning – pooling of learning resource in school complex / block / district level.

Unit 8: Professional development of Mathematics teacher

Pre–requisite qualifications – professional training: selective academic training, in-service training, professional activities, school activities, mathematical organization – administrative duties – community activities–qualities of Mathematics teacher–ethics of teacher – social and environmental responsibilities of the Mathematics teacher – problems faced by the Mathematics teachers.-Appropriate use of ICT for Teacher Professional Development (TPD) – Linkage – contribution to corporate life and to society, Journals and other resource materials in Mathematics Education – Participation in conferences/Seminars/Workshops -Qualities of a Mathematics Teacher.

Unit 9: Teaching skills

Teaching Skills – meaning, analytical approach to understand teaching learning process in mathematics in terms of teaching skills – relevant teaching skill in teaching of mathematics – core teaching skills, meaning, components, observation procedure, writing lesson plan, for the following core teaching skills – Writing instructional objectives – Introducing a lesson, Fluency in Questioning , Probing Questioning, Explaining, Illustrating with Examples, Stimulus Variation, Reinforcement, Using Blackboard and Closure – micro teaching as a technique for acquiring teaching skills - Integration of Teaching Skills – Meaning, Need and Strategies – Vicarious integration and summation.

Unit 10: Research in Mathematics teaching

Research in the field of mathematics and mathematics teaching – status of achievement in mathematics at elementary and secondary schools – areas of difficulties – phobia for and attitude toward mathematics learning – factors related to mathematics learning – Action research –implication of research findings

Modes of Transactions:

Lecturing on Theoretical Concepts, Logical Reasoning of Mathematical problems, Analytic and Synthetic Methods of Teaching, Project Method, Tasks and Assignments, seminars.

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. Practice minimum 3 Micro teaching skills and maintain the record.(Compulsory)
2. Study any one of eminent mathematician and his contribution to development of Mathematics– submit report
3. Writing specific objectives and teaching point of content areas in Mathematics of Algebra.
4. Collection of articles relevant to recent developments in Mathematics.
5. Prepare a year plan for any standard at the Secondary level.
6. Prepare a lesson plan for any topic in Mathematics based on Inquiry Training Model or Concept Attainment Model.
7. Preparation of ten frames of Linear or Branching Programmes on any topic in Mathematics.

Learning Activities:

Learning the Content and practicing them appropriately, Oral work, drill, Review and Practising Pedagogical Aspects for different areas of School Curriculum.

Mode of Assessment:

Paper-Pencil Tests, Performance tests, Formal and Informal Testing and Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation.

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32. Wadhwa, S. (2008). Modern methods of teaching Mathematics. New Delhi: Karan Papers Backs.
33. Zubair P.P (2013). Teaching of Mathematics. New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation.

WEB Resources

1. www.infodev.org
2. <http://enhancinged.wgbh.org/research/eeeeee.html>
3. www.infodev.org
4. <http://enhancinged.wgbh.org/research/eeeeee.html>
5. www.classle.net
6. www.ddceutkal.ac.in
7. www.famous-mathematicians.org
8. www.thesecondprinciple.com
9. www.nctm.org
10. www.arvindguptatoys.com
11. www.fpmipa.api.edu
12. www.ricum.edu.rs
13. www.teachingchannel.org
14. www.classroom-aid.com
15. www.ndlfn.edu.au
16. www.bbc.co.uk/learning/subjects/math.shtml
17. www.primaryresources.co.uk/math/math.shtm
18. www.mathtutordvd.com

Course - 7(viii) Pedagogy of Physical Science – Part 1

Credit: 4

Essence of the course:

Physical Science is a general science, after having learning this Course, student teachers understand the epistemological and pedagogical bases of physical science subject. They Pedagogy is integration of knowledge about *the learner, the subject* and *the societal context*. This course comprises of - the nature of the physical science subject, the aims and pedagogical approaches for the teaching of physical science at different stages of school; and deeper theoretical understanding of children in diverse social contexts.

The student-teachers will revisit basic concepts of physics and chemistry which was given in upper primary and secondary school books. The student-teachers will work with such theoretical studies as well as on the field with school children from different backgrounds, They will capable to critically examine teaching learning processes that incorporate enquiry, discovery, conceptual development, activity based learning, etc. within the classroom.

Objectives:

At the end of the course, the student teacher will be able to

- acquire knowledge of nature, values and modern approaches in physical science teaching.
- understand learning objectives and curriculum approaches in physical science teaching.
- apply acquired knowledge of various methods and technique in teaching physical science.
- develop skill in adopting various approaches of learning in physical science teaching.
- develop interest in participating the practice teaching.
- develop desirable positive attitude towards contribution of eminent scientist for development of physics and chemistry.
- acquire hands-on experience in designing and developing suitable learning aids for classroom instruction.

COURSE CONTENT

Unit 1: Nature of physical science

Meaning, scope – nature of physical science: Science as a dynamic and expanding body of knowledge – Science as a process of enquiry and a process of constructing knowledge – science as interdisciplinary area of learning – values in teaching physical science: individual, social.

Unit 2: Aims of learning physical science

Aims of Learning Science – Knowledge and understanding through science – Nurturing process skills of science – basic and integrated science process skills and their fostering – Development of scientific attitude and scientific temper – Nurturing the natural curiosity, creativity and aesthetic sense. Contribution of eminent scientists: Albert Einstein, Isaac Newton, Neils Bohr, C. V. Raman, J.C. Bose, Marie Curie.

Unit 3: Learning objectives of physical science:

Meaning of learning objectives – Revision of Bloom's taxonomy by Anderson and Krathwohl – learning objectives for upperprimary, secondary and higher secondary stages – Learning objectives in the constructivist perspective.

Unit 4: Lesson planning

Lesson planning – meaning, need – Factors that need to be considered for organisation of concepts –Elements of a physical science lesson – different models/approaches for writing lesson plan – aspects of a good lesson plan – Unit planning – salient features

Unit 5: Methods and techniques of teaching physical science

Lecture-cum-Demonstration method –Heuristic approach – Historical and Biographical approaches – Scientific method, Inductive and Deductive methods– Project method – laboratory method –Team-teaching –Supervised study –Role play – Play way – Programmed instruction, Linear and branching programme– Computer assisted instruction.

Unit 6: Approaches in learning physical science

5E learning model – Collaborative learning approach –Problem solving approach – Concept mapping – Experiential learning –Cognitive conflict – Inquiry approach – Analogy strategy

Unit 7: Teaching resources

Science Textbook: characteristics and evaluation of a good science textbook – use of text book.

Machine operated aids: epidiascope, filmstrip-cum-slide projector, Over Head projector, digital projector, inter-active white board.

Non– Machine operated aids:

Graphical aids: flash cards, charts, flip chart, graphs, pictures, poster, and cut-outs.

Display Board: chalkboard, bulletin, flannel, magnetic, peg board and effective uses.

3D aids: objects, specimens, models.

Unit 8: Teaching skills

Teaching Skills – meaning, analytical approach to understand teaching learning process in physical science in terms of teaching skills – relevant teaching skills in teaching of physical science – core teaching skills, meaning, components, observation procedure, writing lesson plan, for the following core teaching skills –set induction, skill of explaining, skill of black board writing, skill of stimulus variation, skill of reinforcement, skill of probing questioning and skill of demonstration. – Micro teaching as a technique for acquiring teaching skills

Link practice – needs and importance.

Unit 9: Basic physics

Matter and Measurement: Measurement, Measuring Instruments

Forces and Movement: Motion, Force and Pressure, Motion and liquids, Laws of Motion and Gravitation

Exploring Energy: Types of Energy, Electricity, Heat, Work, and Power.

Exploring Phenomena: Magnetism, Light, Sound, Magnetic Effect of Electric Current.

Unit 10: Basics Chemistry

Matter: Separation of Substances, Matter in our Surroundings, Elements, Compounds

Exploring Chemical Changes and Formulation: Changes around us, Matter and Its Nature, Chemical equation, Chemical Reactions

Exploring Chemical Families: Periodic Classification of Elements

Exploring the World: Chemistry in Everyday Life, Combustion and Flame, Coal and Petroleum, Chemical Bonds, Carbon and its Compounds.

Mode of transaction:

Lecture-demonstration method, Project method, Problem-solving method, CAI, Observation method (field visit/exhibition/internship), Seminar/ discussion

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. Practice minimum 3 Micro teaching skills and maintain the record.(Compulsory)
2. “Science as a dynamic and expanding body of knowledge” prove this statement with any one of the concept in physical science from school science books.(discussion)
3. Study the scientific attitude among the school teacher in your internship programme (survey).
4. Critically analyze different branches of physics and chemistry are available in the school book from class 6 to 10th (Assignment).
5. Collect information from the internet about any 2 great scientist’s contributions to society (present it in slideshow form).
6. Study the gender gap in learning science (scholastic record).
7. During your school visit, observe classroom teaching methods and techniques used by the school teacher (Report).
8. Prepare 2 concept maps physics and chemistry each from the content.(concept map)
9. Prepare liner or branching frames for a single concept from physical science.(PI)
10. Compare the leaning objective of physical science subject for upper primary, secondary with respect to other country through internet (Data collection).

Mode of Assessment:

Written test, Task and assignment, Laboratory work

References:

1. National Council of Educational Research and Training (2013), *Pedagogy of Physical Science I & II*, New Delhi. ISBN 978-93-5007-224-0(Part I) ISBN 978-93-5007-225-7 (Part II)
2. RadhaMoahan. (2013), *Teaching of Physical Science*. Hyderabad: Neelkamal publication pvt. Ltd., ISBN 978-81-8316-204-3
3. SonikaRajan. (2012), *Methodology of Teaching Science*. New Delhi: Pearson Education. ISBN 978-81-31770-22-1
4. Vanaja, M. (2006), *Methods of teaching physical science*. Hyderabad: Neelkamal publication pvt. Ltd., ISBN 81-8316-018-0
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6. NCERT. (2006), *Elementary level syllabus vol-I*. New Delhi. ISBN 81-7450-593-8
7. Mangal, S, K. and Uma Mangal. (2009), *Essentials of Educational Technology*. New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., ISBN-978-81-203-3723-7
8. Monika davar. (2012), *Teaching of science*, New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., ISBN 978-81-203-4624-6 and 81-203-4624-6.

9. Central Board of Secondary Education. (2010), *Manual for Teachers on School Based Assessment Classes VI to VIII*. Delhi.
10. Jonathan Anderson. (2010), *ICT Transforming Education- A Regional Guide*. UNESCO Bangkok. ISBN 978-92-9223-325-9 ISBN 978-92-9223-326-6.
11. Pathak R P. (2012), *Teaching skills*. Pearson Education India. ISBN:8131776336, 9788131776339

Web Resources:

1. <http://famousphysicists.org/>
2. <http://famouschemists.org/>
3. www.ncert.nic.in/departments/nie/desm/publication/.../phy_sci_partI.pdf
4. www.ncert.nic.in/departments/nie/desm/publication/.../phy_sci_PartII.pdf
5. <http://www.physicsclassroom.com/>
6. <http://www.chem4kids.com/>
7. <http://www.physics.org/explore.asp>
8. <http://www.ducksters.com/science/chemistry/>
9. <http://learningscience.org/physci.htm>
10. <http://www.sciencekids.co.nz/gamesactivities.html>
11. <http://www.learnerstv.com/Free-Physics-video-lecture-courses.htm>
12. <http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/science.htm>
13. <http://interactivesites.weebly.com/temperature.html>
14. <http://interactivesites.weebly.com/science.html>

Course - 7(ix) Pedagogy of Biological Science – Part 1

Credit: 4

Essence of the course:

This course is intended to enhance the ability and skill of the student teacher in understanding the importance of science and its relevance to the existence of life in this earth and to teach the same with different Techniques and approaches to the students of science learner. The student teacher will be acquainted with such steps involved in planning the science teaching and implementing the different methods and techniques in teaching of the same and further direct himself to do research. Further it helps him to develop desirable positive attitude towards science teaching and its development.

Objectives:

At the end of the course, the student teacher will be able to

- Understand the nature of science and aims and objectives of teaching Biological Science.
- understand the microteaching skills
- Acquiring skills related in planning the lessons and presenting them effectively.
- Develop a theoretical and practical understanding of the various methods and techniques of teaching Biological Science.
- Understand the criteria in selecting a good textbook and to evaluate Science textbook.
- Understand the techniques of evaluating Science teaching and to construct an achievement test to assess the learning outcomes of pupils.
- Estimate the facilities required for the organization and maintenance of Science laboratory.
- Understand the special qualities of a Science teacher and to acquire those qualities.
- Understand the basic concepts in science for science teaching.
- Acquire a favourable scientific temper towards science teaching and values.
- Develops favourable positive attitude towards research on science teaching.

CONTENT OUTLINE

Unit 1: Nature of Science

Historical background of science – origin its Meaning, Scope, Nature -Science as a dynamic and expanding body of knowledge-Science as an interdisciplinary approach-correlation of science subjects – Science as a process of enquiry and a process of constructing knowledge – Science to the society-Value development- Intellectual, Utilitarian, aesthetic, disciplinary, training in scientific attitude, vocational.

Unit 2: Aims and objectives of teaching Biological Science

Aims of learning Biological Science Objectives of teaching at Secondary school level- Difference between Instructional Objectives and Learning Objectives – Learning objectives- General objectives-Specific objectives based on Bloom's taxonomy – Mastering on Collaborative vs Constructivist Perspectives in planning the lesson plan

Unit 3: Curriculum in Biological Science

Meaning –Curriculum Framework – Curriculum and Syllabus – Principles of curriculum construction – Approaches to curriculum – Development. – Recommendations of National curriculum frame work on science curriculum-Analysis of Biological science syllabi and textbooks of NCERT.

Unit 4: Teaching skills

Teaching Skills – meaning, analytical approach to understand teaching learning process in biological science in terms of teaching skills – relevant teaching skills in teaching of biological science – core teaching skills, meaning, components, observation procedure, writing lesson plan, for the following core teaching skills – Skill of Introduction – Skill of Explaining – Skill of probing questioning – Skill of demonstration - Skill of reinforcement - Skill of Stimulus Variation. Skill of black board – micro teaching as a technique for acquiring teaching skills – Link lesson practice

Unit 5: Learning resources

Science Textbook: Characteristics and evaluation of a good science textbook – use of text book

Science library: values, book selection and organizing library work in science.

Science museum: importance, essential and desirable item - preparation of museum materials, organization and management.

Unit 6: Organizing science related activities

Science club – Field trips/Excursions – Science Fairs/Exhibitions – Science hobbies – educational values

Unit 7: Methods of teaching biological science

Lecture method, Lecture-cum-Demonstration method.- laboratory method, - Project method, Heuristic approach, – Historical and Biographical approaches-Scientific method-Team-teaching. – Remedial teaching.

Unit 8: Facilitating Individual learning strategies

Individualization of instruction – Programmed Instruction-linear and branching type-Computer Assisted Instruction. – Role of Multimedia in teaching biological science.

Unit 9: Lesson plan

Lesson Planning – Essential features of Lesson Planning – Steps in Lesson Planning –Preparing Lesson Plan –different models/approaches for writing lesson plan - Unit Plan - Steps in Unit Planning

Unit 10: Content and pedagogical analysis

Analyze the content in science books for standard VI to IX from lesson plan point of view and Concretization of concepts – pedagogical analysis of selected concepts for learning.

Modes of transaction:

Lecture method, Assignment Method, Report writing, Field visit & Preparation of Field report, Laboratory Method, Presentation by students, Demonstration of scientific experiments.

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. Practice minimum 3 Micro teaching skills and maintain the record.(Compulsory)
2. Critically compare Biological science syllabi of NCERT and State board at upper primary and secondary stage through respective website.
3. Preparation of Three lesson plan on any topic of Biological Science included in the Science text book of secondary / Hr. secondary school science subject.
4. Preparation of blue print for construction of achievement test.

5. Preparation of unit test for a unit in Biology.
6. Analysis of a Science text book report preparation.
7. During your internship programme, observe the normal class and report that Methods and techniques of teaching Biological I science used by the school teacher.
8. Museum collection (preserved plants and animals)
9. Collection of rare specimens(ie. seeds,insects, algae, shells and feathers)
10. Select one or two topic from upper primary or secondary biology syllabus – identify the learning difficulties – suggest suitable remedial measures.

Mode of Assessment:

Observation, Report preparation & Records, Assignment submissions, Seminar presentation, Development of Psychological test.

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19. Nayak, (2003). Teaching of physics. New Delhi: APH Publications.
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22. UNESCO: Mordern Trends in Teaching Biological Sciences Vols III.

Web resources:

1. <http://www.edutopia.org/blog/websites-for-science-teachers-eric-brunsell>
2. <http://naturalsciences.sdsu.edu/links.html>
3. <https://conbio.org/professional-development/education-programs>
4. <http://www.explorebiology.com/teachers/>

Course - 7(x) Pedagogy of Social Science – Part 1**Credit: 4****Essence of the course:**

This course sensitizes the learners to the relevance of social science in the current context. It makes them familiar about the techniques and approaches of teaching social science. This course acquaints the preparation and administration of learning resources in a meaningful way. It develops the competency in making use of appropriate assessment systems to appraise the learning outcomes. It also sensitizes the learners about the various social issues and moulds them to face the same in a plausible way.

Objectives**At the end of the course, the student teacher will be able to**

- acquire basic knowledge and skills to analyze and transact the Social Science curriculum effectively following wide-ranging teaching
- acquire a conceptual understanding on the process of teaching and learning Social Science
- sensitize and equip student teachers to handle social issues and concerns in a responsible manner.
- Develop ability for critical and logical thinking and apply the acquired knowledge and skills in unfamiliar situations
- Acquaint with different methods, approaches and techniques of teaching social science
- Develop ability to design different evaluation tools
- Develop practical skills for analyzing socio-economic, political and physical phenomena

CONTENT OUTLINE**Unit 1: Nature and Scope of Social Science**

Meaning, Scope, Content and Concept of Social Science – Features of Social Science – Classification of Social Science - Difference between Social Science and Social Studies – Social Science relationship between History, Geography, Civics and Economics – Need and importance of Social Science in Modern age.

Unit 2: Aims and Objectives of Teaching Social Science

General and Specific aim of Teaching Social Science at secondary level – Relationship between the objectives of teaching Social Science with special reference to the objectives of Secondary education commission - anticipated outcomes of the Teaching of Social Science – The values inherent in Social Science: aesthetic, moral, utilitarian, intellectual and vocational – Values of National Integration and International Understanding.

Unit 3: Teaching skills

Teaching Skills – meaning, analytical approach to understand teaching learning process in social science in terms of teaching skills – relevant teaching skills in teaching of social science – core teaching skills, meaning, components, observation procedure, writing lesson plan, for the following core teaching skills – skills of explaining, questioning, stimulus variation, using black board, and closure– micro teaching as a technique for acquiring teaching skills – integration of teaching skill – strategies – link practice

Unit 4: Design of Lesson Plan

Need and importance of lesson plan – steps in lesson plan – Stating of instructional objectives- offering appropriate learning experiences to achieve the formulated objectives, – different models/approaches for writing lesson plan – preparation of unit plan

Unit 5: Methods and approaches for Teaching Social Science

Approaches: learner centered approach and activity centered approach, group learning, and problem solving – Methods: observation method, project method, field trip, dramatization, discussion, assignment, lecture method, and Team teaching.

Unit 6: Self-Instructional Modules in Social Science Teaching

Programmed learning –Linear and Branching programme – Computer Assisted Instruction – Group Directed Instructional Modules.

Unit 7: Technological Media in Social Science Teaching

Hardware and Software approach-Multimedia in social science teaching.

Unit 8: Evaluation of Teaching and Learning in Social Science

Importance of evaluation – tools and techniques of evaluation in social science – characteristics and criteria for the preparation of different objective test items, short answer and essay questions in Social Science - Preparation of an achievement test , Preparation of blue print, Diagnostic test and remedial teaching.

Unit 9: Supporting Devices of Social Science Teaching

Educational Excursion, Field Trips – Social Science laboratory – Social Science Class room – Museum – Social Science Library – utilization of community resources- Bringing community to the school-taking school to the community, Teaching of current affairs and social issues.

Unit 10: Pedagogical analysis of content in Social Science at Secondary level

Stage – I - 6th to 8th Standard Social science text book. Stage – II - 9th and 10th Standard Social science text book.

Mode of Transaction

Lecture cum discussion, Dramatization, Field visit, Debate, Panel Discussion.

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. Practice minimum 3 Micro teaching skills and maintain the record.(Compulsory)
2. Preparation of a practical records on the basis of the observation of school practice undergone during the first week of internship
3. A detailed report may be prepared after visiting the various institutions which are practicing innovative approach in transaction modalities
4. Organizing field trip to any one of the place of historical importance.
5. Newspaper analysis.

Mode of Assessment

Unit test, Project, Preparation of assignments, Preparation Teaching aids, Seminar Presentation.

References:

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10. Yagnik K S (1966) The Teaching of Social Studies in India, Bombay, Orient Longman Ltd.
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Course - 7(xi) Pedagogy of Computer Science – Part 1**Credit: 4****Essence of the course:**

This course is to enable students to specialize in Computer science and to develop an understanding of the curriculum, linking school knowledge with community life. The course includes reconstruction of Computer Knowledge through appropriate pedagogic processes and to communicate meaningfully with children

Objectives:

At the end of the course, the student teacher will be able to

- enable the student teachers acquire knowledge on Fundamentals of Computer.
- acquaint the student teachers with the aim of teaching computer science at various levels.
- help the students teachers in acquiring skills relating to planning lessons and presenting them effectively.
- familirise the student teachers with the various methods of Teaching Computer Science.
- understand the Computer Science curriculum and various approaches.
- make the student teachers aware of the use of various instructional materials and aids in Teaching of Computer Science.
- enable the student teachers acquire knowledge on Computer Evaluation.

CONTENT OUTLINE**Unit 1: Introduction to Computers**

Hardware components of a micro computer – Input and Output devices – types of computers – Software - History of Computes - Network Communication – Computer viruses – Protective measures – Software: definition – System software – Application Software – High level and Programming languages – use of computers in schools.

Unit 2: Aims of Teaching Computer Science

Introduction – Aim and Objectives of Teaching Computer Science – based on Bloom’s Taxonomy of Educational objectives – Computer Science Teaching at different levels: Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary levels.

Unit 3: Teaching skills

Teaching Skills – meaning, analyticial approach to understand teaching learning process in computer science in terms of teaching skills – relevant teaching skills in teaching of computer science – core teaching skills, meaning, components, observation procedure, writing lesson plan, for the following core teaching skills – Set induction - Skill of explaining, stimulus variation, reinforcement, Questioning, Blackboard writing, Skill of Demonstration - Skill of Closure – micro teaching as a technique for acquiring teaching skills – integration of teaching skill – strategies – link practice

Unit 4: Lesson, Unit and Year Planning

Lesson Planning: Importance of lesson plans, writing instructional objectives and planning for specific behavioural changes. – Different models/approaches for writing lesson plan – Unit Planning: Preparation and use of unit plan, Year planning

Unit 5: Methods of Teaching in Computer Science

Lecture- Lecture – cum – demonstration - Demonstration – Problem Solving – Project Method – Scientific Method – Analytic and Synthetic Methods, Inductive-deductive approaches of teaching computer science; Individualized instruction-Concept - Self learning - programmed learning - computer- assisted learning (CAI) - Computer Managed Learning

Unit 6: Instructional Aids

Meaning of the term instructional aids - use and importance of instructional aid in computer science – Guiding principles for the effective use of audio visual aids – classification of audio visual aids: The first approach, The second approach, the technological approach, The Edgar Dale Cone classification approach – Instructional material or teaching aids: Epidiascope – Overhead Projector – Black board – Visual Media – Charts- Maps –Graphs – Diagrams – Interactive Whiteboard – PowerPoint Presentation (Multimedia Presentation- preparation and use of the instructional media)

Unit 7: Curriculum in Computer Science

Introduction – Meaning – Definition – Principles of Curriculum development, Selection of content and organization of subject matter - Approaches to the organization of computer science curriculum: correlated approach, Integrated approach, Topical approach, Concentric or spiral approach, Chronological and sequential approach - Present status of Computer Science in Secondary and Senior secondary education

Unit 8: Computer Organization

Introduction – Components of Digital Computer – Functional units of Computer System – Memory Unit: Read Only Memory (ROM), Random Access Memory (RAM), PROM, EPROM and EEPROM – Central Processing Unit (CPU) – Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) – Input and Output devices – Storage devices: Hard disk, Magnetic Tape, Floppy disk, Optical disk – Software: Software Classification, Operating System: Introduction, Basic functions of OS, Classification of OS.

Unit 9: Text Books, Assignment and Review

Computer Science Textbook: Meaning – Qualities of good computer science text book – value of the computer science library. Assignment- types –need-characteristics of good assignment – correction – review – characteristics of a good review – need and importance of reviewing lesson.

Unit 10: Evaluation in Teaching of Computer Science

Introduction - Meaning – Definition – objective based evaluation – tools and techniques in evaluation – evaluation for achievement, diagnosis, prediction and remedial measures – Criterion and Norm referenced tests- Construction of different types of test: Principles of test

construction and administration of an achievement test- Blue print – Characteristics of a good test – Item analysis – Continuous and comprehensive evaluation – Formative and summative assessment – Grading pattern – Computer Aided Evaluation – Online Examination.

Mode of Transaction

Lecturing on Theoretical Concepts, use of computers in lab, Analytic and Synthetic Methods of Teaching, Project Method, Tasks and Assignments

Practicum: task and assignment

1. Practice minimum 3 Micro teaching skills and maintain the record.(Compulsory)
2. Prepare digital lesson plan
3. Conduct Online Quizzes or E- Quizzes
4. Prepare E-Content (any two topics)
5. Develop a CAI Package (Using Visual Basic Programming)
6. Prepare any two E-assignments
7. Prepare Program Learning Material

Mode of Assessment

Written tests, task and assignments.

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2. Aruna .A (2014). Micro-Teaching. Chennai: UMi Media Integrators.
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Course - 8 PEDAGOGY OF A SCHOOL SUBJECT 2 (PART 1)

Course - 8(i) Pedagogy of Tamil II – Part 1

தமிழ் கற்பிக்கும் முறைகள் II - பகுதி 1

Credit: 4

அடிப்படைக் கோட்பாடு:

தாய்மொழிக் கல்வியின் தேவையை உணர்ந்து அதைப் பயன்படுத்தும் திறனைப் பெற்றிருப்பர். தாய்மொழிக் கல்வியில் கலைத்திட்டம் உருவாகும் திறனைப் பெற்றிருப்பர். முற்காலம் முதல் இக்காலம் வரையிலும் தாய்மொழி எவ்வாறு கற்பிக்கப்படுகிறது என்னும் அறிவைப் பெற்றிருப்பர். வகுப்புக் கற்பித்தலுக்கு நுண்ணிலைக் கற்பித்தலின் தேவையை அறிந்திருப்பர். மொழிப்பாடத்தில் செய்யுள், உரைநடை, இலக்கணம், கட்டுரை, துணைப்பாடம், முதலானப் பாடங்களுக்குப் பாடத்திட்டம் எழுதும் திறனையும் கற்பிக்கும் திறனையும் பெற்றிருப்பர். மொழியின் அடிப்படைத் திறன்களையும் உயர்நிலைத் திறன்களையும் பெற்றிருப்பர்.

நோக்கங்கள்:

- தாய்மொழியின் இயல்புகளை அறியச் செய்தல்.
- கலைத்திட்டத்தில் தாய்மொழியின் பங்கினை உணர்த்துதல்.
- உடலியல், உளவியல் அடிப்படையில் மொழிக் கற்றல் கூறுகளை அறியச் செய்தல்.
- அடிப்படைத் திறன்களை வளர்க்கும் திறன் பெறச் செய்தல்.
- கலைத்திட்டம், பாடத்திட்டம் தயாரித்துப் பயன்படுத்தும் அறிவினை ஊட்டுதல்.
- பலவகையான கற்பித்தல் முறைகளை அறியச் செய்தல்.
- கற்பித்தல் துணைக்கருவிகள் பயன்படுத்தும் அறிவினை வளர்த்தல்.
நுண்ணிலை கற்பித்தல் வழி பயிற்றும் திறன் வளர்த்தல்.
- மொழி ஆசிரியரின் தொழில் திறனை மேம்படுத்துதல்.
- கற்பித்தல் தொழில்நுட்பக் கருவிகள் பயன்படுத்த பயிற்றுவித்தல்.

அலகு 1: மொழியின் இயல்புகள்

மொழிப்பாடத்தின் நோக்கங்கள் - தாய்மொழிக் கல்வியின் முக்கியத்துவம் - எண்ணத்தை வெளியிடுங் கருவி - சிந்தனை ஆற்றலை வளர்க்கும் முறை - சமூகப் பண்பாட்டு மரபினை அறியும் கருவி - சூழ்நிலையைப் புரிந்துகொள்ளும் ஆற்றல் - வாழ்க்கை நுகர்வுகளை எடுத்தாளுதல்

அலகு 2: கலைத்திட்டமும் தமிழும்

தேசியக் கல்விக் கொள்கையின் குறிக்கோள்கள், பரிந்துரைகள் - கலைத்திட்டத்தில் தாய்மொழியின் பங்கு - தமிழ் கற்பித்தலின் குறிக்கோள்கள், நோக்கங்கள்- தொடக்க, இடைநிலை, மேல்நிலைப் பள்ளிகளில் பயிற்றுமொழியாகத் தமிழ் - பிற பாடங்களைக் கற்பிக்கும் ஊடகம் - இரண்டாவது மொழியாகத் தாய்மொழியைக் கற்பித்தல்

அலகு 3: நுண்ணிலை கற்பித்தல்

நுண்ணிலை கற்பித்தல் - வரையறை - திறன்கள் - முக்கியத்துவம் - சுழற்சி அமைப்பு- திறன்பயிற்சிகள் - இணைப்புப் பயிற்சிகள், நிறை, குறைகள்.

அலகு 4: பாடத்திட்டம் தயாரித்தல்

பாடத்திட்டம் தயாரித்தலின் தேவை - முக்கியத்துவம் - புளுமின் கற்பித்தல் கோட்பாடுகள்- பாடத்திட்டத்தின் படிநிலைகள் - அணுகுமுறைகள்- அலகுத்திட்டம் - பாடத்திட்டத்திற்கும் பாடக்குறிப்பிற்கும் உள்ள வேறுபாடுகள்.

அலகு 5: பாடங்களைக் கற்பித்தல் நோக்கங்களும் முறைகளும்

செய்யுள் - உரைநடை - இலக்கணம் - துணைப்பாடம் கற்பித்தல் - பொது நோக்கங்கள் - சிறப்பு நோக்கங்கள் - முறைகள் - வேறுபாடுகள் (ஆறாம் வகுப்பு முதல் ஒன்பதாம் வகுப்பு வரையில் உள்ள தமிழ்ப் பாடங்களைப் பாடத்திட்டத்தின் அடிப்படையில் கற்பித்தல் பயிற்சிகள்)

அலகு 6: தாய்மொழி பயிற்றுமுறைகள்

பண்டையகால, இக்கால கற்பித்தல் முறை - விளையாட்டுமுறை - நடிப்புமுறை - செயல்திட்டமுறை - தனிப்பயிற்சிமுறை - மேற்பார்வைமுறை - பள்ளியில் தமிழ் பயிற்றுவிக்கப் பாடத்திட்டம் தயாரிப்பதன் அவசியம் - ஆறாம் வகுப்பு முதல் ஒன்பதாம் வகுப்பிற்கான தமிழ்ப் பாடக்கருத்துகளை அறிதல்.

அலகு 7: தமிழ் கற்பித்தலில் தொழில் நுட்பக் கருவிகள்

தேவைகள் - முக்கியத்துவம் - திரையில் அமையும் கருவிகள், திரையில் அமையாக்கருவிகள் - வானொலி - தொலைக்காட்சி - ஒலிப்பதிவு நாடாக்கருவி - படச்சுருள் - ஒலி, ஒளி குறிப்புகள் - திட்டதிரவ வீழ்த்தி - தலைமேல் பட வீழ்த்தி- வரைபடம், மாதிரிகள், அட்டைகள், இணையம்.

அலகு 8: கேட்டல், பேசுதல் திறன்கள்

கேட்டல் திறன் - முக்கியத்துவம் - கேட்டலின் வழிக் கற்றல் - கேட்டல் திறனை வளர்க்கும் வழிகள் - நன்மைகள் - பேசுதல் திறன் - வாய்மொழி பயிற்சி அளிக்கும் முறைகள் - நோக்கங்கள்- திருந்திய பேச்சின் நல்லியல்புகள் - திருந்தாப் பேச்சின் குறைகள் - களையும் வழிமுறைகள் - நா நெகிழ் பயிற்சி - நா பிறழ் பயிற்சி

அலகு 9: படித்தல் , எழுதல் திறன்கள்

படித்தல் திறன் - முக்கியத்துவம் - படிக்கக் கற்பித்தலின் நோக்கங்கள் - எழுத்துக் கூட்டுதல், வாய்விட்டுப் படித்தல், வாய்க்குள் படித்தல், நிறை, குறைகள் - எழுத்துமுறை படிப்பு - சொல்முறை படிப்பு - ஆழ்ந்த படிப்பு - அகன்ற படிப்பு - எழுதுதல் திறன் - எழுதுவதற்கான தொடக்க நிலை - எழுதுவதற்குமுன் பயிற்சி - நல்ல கையெழுத்தின் இயல்புகள் - எழுதுதலின் வகைகள்

அலகு 10: மொழி ஆசிரியர்

மொழி ஆசிரியரின் இயல்புகள் - கல்வித் தகுதிகள் - தொழில் திறனை மேம்படுத்துதல் - பணியிடைப் பயிற்சி - வகுப்பு மேலாண்மை - மன எழுச்சிசார் சூழல்கள் - தலைமைப் பண்பு - சிறப்புகள் -சமுதாயப் பங்களிப்பு.

கற்பிக்கும் முறைகள்

விரிவுரை, கலந்துரையாடல், மாணவர் கருத்தரங்கம், ஒப்பார்குழு விவாதம், குழுக் கற்பித்தல், செய்துகாட்டல், பதாகை வழிக் கற்பித்தல், செய்து கற்றல், ஆய்வரங்கம், பணிமனை, செயல்திட்டக் கற்பித்தல், விதிவருமுறை, விதிவிளக்குமுறை, விளையாட்டுமுறை, கணினி வழிக் கற்பித்தல், இணையம் வழிக் கற்பித்தல், பாடல் மூலம், நாடகம் மூலம் கற்பித்தல், சொற்பொழிவு, சிறப்புச் சொற்பொழிவு, காட்சிக் கேள்விக் கருவிகள் மூலம் கற்பித்தல், மொழிப்பயிற்றாய்வுக் கூடம் வழிக் கற்பித்தல்.

மதிப்பீடு

வகுப்புத் தேர்வு, வாய்மொழித் தேர்வு, ஒப்படைப்புகள், வகுப்புக் கருத்தரங்கம், மாதிரிப் பாடம் எடுத்தல் - வகுப்பில் மாணவர்கள் பங்கேற்பை மதிப்பிடல்.

செய்முறை பயிற்சிகள்

1. Practice minimum 3 Micro teaching skills and maintain the record.(Compulsory)
2. சொல்விளையாட்டுத் தயாரித்தல்.
3. குறிப்பிட்டத் தலைப்பில் உரை தயாரித்தல்.
4. தனித் தமிழ்நடையில் பேசுதல்.
5. உங்களுக்குக் கற்பித்த மொழியாசிரியர்களுள் சிறந்தவர் எனக் கருதும் ஒருவரைப் பற்றிக் காரணங்களுடன் விவரித்தல்.
6. ஒலி உச்சரிப்புப் பயிற்சி.
7. ஏதாவது ஒரு பாடத்திற்குப் பாடக் குறிப்பு எழுதுதல்.
8. ஏதாவது ஒரு பாடம் கற்பிக்க தொழிற்றுட்பத்தை எவ்வாறு பயன்படுத்துதல் எனத் திட்டம் தயாரித்தல்.
9. விருது பெற்ற தமிழறிஞர்கள் பட்டியல் தயாரித்தல்
10. வானொலி, தொலைக்காட்சி நிகழ்ச்சிகள் தயாரித்தல்

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Course - 8(ii) Pedagogy of English II – Part 1**Credit: 4****Essence of the course:**

Equipping the student with English knowledge for communication and Literature for appreciation. Developing the skill of communication in order to help children at various school levels towards effective communication. The course focuses on developing the ability of the future teachers to transact language in inclusive classroom.

Objectives:**At the end of the course, the student teacher will be able to**

- develop English Language teaching competency.
- understand and appreciate the importance of English.
- have a critical study of learning English as a second language in the multilingual Indian Society.
- understand the role of English in India and to improve English Language attainment.
- produce the different methods, techniques and strategies of ELT.
- Prepare and use appropriate teaching aids to make teaching more effective.
- develop the various micro skills to teach English language.
- acquire the skill of preparing lesson plans to teach English.

CONTENT OUTLINE**Unit 1: Foundation and importance of English language teaching**

Meaning, Nature of English Language-English as a First Language; English as a Second Language (ESL); English as a Foreign Language (EFL)-English in Post-colonial times- History and Position of Languages in India; Kothari Commission (1964-66); NPE-1986 National Curriculum Framework-2005(language education)-Principles of English Language Teaching.

Unit 2: Aims and objectives of teaching English as a second language

Aims of teaching English at the primary, Secondary and higher secondary level. English as a Link Language – Functions of language, Linguistic Principles of English Language Teaching; a Library Language, Window on the west, English as an asset language- Objectives of teaching English as a second language – a) skill based (LSRW); b) ICT Language- Difference between learning a mother tongue and a foreign language.

Unit 3: Teaching skills

Teaching Skills – meaning, analytical approach to understand teaching learning process in English in terms of teaching skills – relevant teaching skills in teaching of English as second language – core teaching skills, meaning, components, observation procedure, writing lesson plan, for the following core teaching skills – skill of stimulus variation, probing questions, using black board, reinforcement and explaining – using micro teaching as a technique for acquiring teaching skills – integration of teaching skill – strategies – link practice

Unit 4: Methods of teaching English

Direct method, Bilingual method, Dr. West method, Audio-video method – CAI (Computer assisted Instruction), CALT (Computer assisted language teaching), CLT (Communicative language teaching)- Play-way method.

Unit 5: Acquisition of language elements

Parts of speech, Tense forms, sentence – classification; types of sentences – simple, compound and complex; pattern of sentences, forms of sentences: active and passive and question tags.

Unit 6: Lesson Plan format- Prose

Planning of the lesson –Need, Features and Advantages of lesson plan – different models/approaches for writing lesson plan – Planning a Prose Lesson (Herbartian steps) - aims and objectives of teaching Prose-Identifying and listing language material to be taught (New lexical items and structures).

Unit 7: Lesson plan format-Poem

Concept, aims and objectives of teaching poetry in second language – Poetic devices- Difference between prose and poetry teaching- Steps of preparing a lesson plan on poetry.

Unit 8: Technology resources for English language teaching

Concept and use of A.V. aids in the teaching of English: Black board and white board, flannel board, bulletin board, flash cards, posters and flip charts, video clips, pictures, photos, puppets, postcards and advertisements, newspapers, brochures, Realia. Over Head Projector (OHP), Radio, T.V., role of computers, Power point presentation, Language laboratory and language games.

Unit 9: Skill of listening

Concept of listening in second language-Listening skills and their sub-skills -Techniques of teaching listening - Role of teaching aids in teaching listening skills - Difference between hearing and listening.

Unit 10: Teaching of receptive skills - skill of reading

Concept of reading in second language-Mechanics of reading (Eye span, pause, Fixations, Regression and speed) Types of reading: Skimming, Scanning, Browsing, SQ3R, Silent reading, reading aloud, Intensive reading and Extensive reading.

Mode of Transaction:

Use of multimedia resources, Library resources, Accessing Online input on the topic, Print versions of texts focusing on communication, Usage of ICT, Introductory lecture, Micro-teaching through video lessons, Lesson Plan preparation, Demonstration, Mind mapping, Small group discussions, Dictionary and Online referencing, Language Lab activities

Practicum: Task and assignment

1. Practice minimum 3 Micro teaching skills and maintain the record.(Compulsory)
2. Seminar on foundation and significance of English language teaching
3. Oral Communication tasks

4. Language Lab activities
5. Preparation of micro lesson plan using computer assisted instruction
6. Sessions in small or medium groups
7. Language games on grammatical structure
8. Dramatization and miming.
9. Project on formation of new words
10. Planning of 10 vocabulary building exercises and techniques to teach the students in the classroom.
11. Assignments & Library work
12. Preparation of audio visual aids(PPT, Charts, Models)
13. Listening to radio news and responding to questions.

Mode of Assessment:

Evaluation based on documentation (written) – Address the level of pupil involvement in Group Discussion – Performance evaluation (seminar, project and assignment) – Monitor the ability to distinguish between similar concepts – Use of Checklist to monitor, rate performance in each skill – Monitoring performance of communicative tasks

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ENGAGEMENT WITH THE FIELD

a. Task and Assignment related to theory courses

At the end of course outline in the each of the theory paper offered during the first academic year, practicum activities are listed. At least two of these activities in each theory course will be carried out throughout the year and will be assessed at the end of the academic year. The assessment will be totally internal. The marks allotted will be 10 for full course and 5 for half course.

Course – 9 b. School Internship (4 Weeks)

During internship in the first year, student teacher shall spend 4 weeks, spread over several days throughout the year. This will include one week of school engagement and three weeks of other engagements as explained in the syllabus.

This will include one week of school engagement by the student teacher making observation in the school and 3 weeks for visit to innovative centers of pedagogy and learning, educational resource centres and community resources. Within the institution, the observation will focus on understanding the institution in totality, with reference to features such as its philosophy and aims, organization, teachers' role, student needs with respect to their development, curriculum, its transaction and assessment. This period can also be spent for working on projects and tasks based on the course papers in school or out of the school. The observation record and/or project report of the student teacher should be the base for awarding CCE marks by the faculty.

Course – 10 c. Community Living Camp

Each college of education shall organize a camp of a minimum of 5 days and provide training on community life, First aid/ Scouts & Guides /Social service / health and hygiene/etc. the camp may preferably be held outside the college in a rural setting.

The 5 days programme should include the participation of student teachers in community life, awareness creation on clean India, Environment, disaster management and other topics of social and current interest, tree plantation, cultural programme and other activities in the village along with local people.

A self-study report regarding the camp from planning stage to camp evaluation stage along with necessary photograph should be submitted for continuous and comprehensive evaluation

Course – 11 d. Yoga, Health & Physical Education – Part 1**Credit: 2****Essence of the course:**

Sound Body with a sound mind has always been the concern of India. With the changing conditions there are many a health hazards. All of us need to learn how to observe sound health. This course offers the opportunity to learn the yoga and produce the health. It also deals with good food habit, nutrition, physical exercise and sports

Objectives:**At the end of the course, the student teacher will be able to**

- acquire the knowledge of Yoga, exercise, health & fitness
- understand the nature and structure of human bodies, injuries during emergencies and to provide first aid.
- apply discipline, rules and regulations to organize sports and games in schools.
- develop skills in organizing the physical education, health and yoga programmes in schools.
- develop interest in yoga, physical and health education,
- develop positive attitude towards the participation in yoga and health activities.

CONTENT OUTLINE**Unit 1: Yoga and Health**

Meaning of yoga – need and importance of yoga – Kriyas – physical exercises – types of exercises: aerobic, anaerobic on various systems (circulatory, muscular, digestive & respiratory systems) – yoga in present life – role of India in yoga – yoga in global awareness. Branches of Yoga: Bakthi Yoga, Karma Yoga, Raja Yoga and Gnanayoga – Eight limbs of Yoga: Eyama, Niyama, Asana, Pranayama, Prathiyagara, Dharana, Dhiyana and Samathi.

Unit 2: Health education

Health needs of children and adolescents, including differently abled children – understanding of the body system: skeleton, muscular, respiratory, circulatory and digestive in relation to health fitness – bones, muscles, joints and their functions. – Status of Health Education in India from Pre-Natal Education through Higher Education, Yoga & Yag, Health & Hygiene, Mess & Toilets, Disease & Dispensary, Work & Leisure. Health Observation Programs in schools – Body Mass Index ratio.

Unit 3: First Aid- Principles and Uses

Structure and function of human body and the principles of first aid – First aid equipment's – Fractures-causes and symptoms and the first aid related to them – Muscular sprains causes, symptoms and remedies – First aid related to haemorrhage, respiratory discomfort – First aid related to Natural and artificial carriage of sick and wounded person – Treatment of unconsciousness – Treatment of heat stroke – General disease affecting in the local area and measures to prevent them.

Unit 4: Food and safety

Food and nutrition, food habits, timing of food, nutrients and their functions – Fast Food Problems, understanding and practice sanitation – handling of drinking water, disposal of solid and liquid waste – safety and security – disasters in and outside schools, ways of prevention – safety from snake and dog bites, animal attacks, prevention and treatment.

Unit 5: Physical exercise and sports

concept and objectives of physical education, physical fitness, strength, endurance and flexibility, its components, sports skills, indigenous and self-defense activities – games & sports – athletes – general physical fitness exercises – games – (lead-up Games, relays and major games) rhythmic activity, gymnastics and their impact on health.

Mode of Transaction

Lecture, workshop, discussion, field visit, play ground work, demonstration, practice.

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. Prepare month wise self-reports based on the development of your physical fitness – height, weight-Strength, speed, endurance, flexibility and body composition.(Walking, Running, Throwing and Jumping etc.)
2. Prepare a record for yoga learning and performing basic yogic activities along with your reflection and your yoga practice photographs.
3. Write a report based on visit and interview with the personals in yoga and health centres.
4. Prepare an album for yoga, health and physical education (minimum 10 pictures in each aspect).
5. Demonstration of Yogic exercises.
6. Make a portfolio of various Games for school children and their advantages.
7. Preparation of inventories on myths on exercises and different type of food
8. Make an inventory of energy rich food and nutritious food(locally available) indicating its health value
9. Make an inventory of artificial food and provide critical observations from health point of view
10. Prepare inventory of Medicinal plants and their medicinal values.
11. Select yoga practices for persons of average health for practical yoga sessions: *Supine position, Prone position, Sitting position, Standing position, Kriyas, Mudras, Pranayamas*

Mode of Assessment:

Yoga practice, filed visit report, written test and presentation

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18. www.FalunDafa.org
19. [www.http://greatist.com/health/19-worst-tech-related-health-risks](http://greatist.com/health/19-worst-tech-related-health-risks)

e. COURSES ON ENHANCING PROFESSIONAL CAPACITIES (EPC)

Course – 12 EPC1: Reading and Reflecting on Texts (½)

Credit: 2

Essence of the course:

The course is designed to enhance the reading capacity of the student teachers. It will enable them to develop meta-cognitive awareness. The course offers opportunities to student teachers to read a variety of texts and respond to it creatively and critically.

Objectives:

At the end of the course, the student teacher will be able to

- Understand the meaning, process, importance and characteristics of reading.
- Understand and apply different levels, types, techniques and methods of reading.
- Acquaint with the skills of reading different types of texts.
- Develop different types of reading skills through various activities and met cognition
- Learn the skills of reading comprehension and to enhance vocabulary.
- Acquaint with the problems of reading across curriculum

CONTENT OUTLINE

Unit 1: Introduction to Reading

Reading – Meaning and Process – Importance of Reading across Curriculum – Characteristics of Reading.

Unit 2: Reading Skills

Levels of Reading: literal, interpretative, critical and creative – Types of Reading – intensive and extensive reading, Oral & Silent Reading – Reading Techniques – Skimming and Scanning. – Methodology of Reading

Unit 3: Reading the Text

Types of Texts – Narrative, expository, descriptive, suggestive, empirical, conceptual, ethnography, policy documents, field notes – Importance of Different Texts in Curriculum

Unit 4: Developing Reading Skills

Developing Critical Reading Skills – Developing Reflective Skills – Activities for Developing Reading Skills – Developing Metacognition for Reading

Unit 5: Reading Comprehension

Developing Reading Comprehension – Developing Vocabulary for Reading – Problems of Reading

Mode of Transaction

Lecture, Discussion, Exercises, Games

Practicum: task and assignment

1. Divide the class in small group and provide different kinds of texts and instruct them to read and reflect according to the nature of text

2. Divide the group and provide one text and suggest students to make different interpretations
3. Design vocabulary games to enhance your vocabulary
4. Read the text and provide a five words summary to each paragraph
5. Reading and comprehension exercises
6. Skim through the text and give suitable title to the text
7. Complete given text in stipulated time and summarize it in 6/7 lines with a suitable title.
8. Individual reading and writing reflective report (5 books)
9. Presentation of reflective report for class review and modification of the report
10. Group reading and writing reflective group report (5 documents)
11. Constructive and creative presentation of ideas and pictures like poster on any one of the idea

Mode of Assessment:

Written test, Tasks and assignments

References:

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2. Doff, A. (1988). *Teach English: Training Course for Teachers*. Cambri: Cambridge Univ. Press.
3. Hill, L. A., and Dobbyn, M. A. (1979). *Training Course, Trainer's Book*. London: Cassell.
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6. Mukalel, J. C. (1998). *Approaches to English Language Teaching*. New Delhi: Discovery publishing house.
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8. Mukalel, J. C. (1998). *Psychology of Language Teaching*. New Delhi: Discovery Publishing house.
9. Mukalel, J. C., and Ahmed, S. B. (1984). *Teaching English in India*. New Delhi: Arya Book Depot.
10. Nagaraj, G. (1996). *English Language Teaching Approaches, Methods and Techniques*. Calcutta: Orient Longman.
11. Richard, J., and Theodore, S., and Rodgers, T. S. (1968). *Approaches and Methods in Language*. Cambridge University Press.
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13. Wilkins, D. A. (1982). *Linguistics in Language Teaching*. London: Edward Arnold
14. Willis, J. (1981). *Teaching English through English ELBS*. England: Longman Ltd.
15. Yule, G. (1985). *The Study of Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
16. **Recognizing Different Types of Text**
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/skillswise/factsheet/en03text-11-f-different-types-of-text>
17. **Models of Reading Process**
<http://people.ucalgary.ca/~mpeglar/models.html>
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3001687/>
<http://www.tarleton.edu/Faculty/gentry/reading%20models.html>
18. **Reflective Skills**
<http://www.skillsyouneed.com/ips/reflecting.html>
<http://www.skillsyouneed.com/ps/reflective-practice.html>

Course – 13 EPC2: Drama and Art in Education (½)**Credit: 2****Essence of the course:**

This course is designed to enhance the creativity of student teachers and sharpen their aesthetic sensibilities. It aims to make student teacher aware of the role of art, music and drama in education. It will enable the student teacher to use the various forms of drama, art and music in the teaching learning to improve learning.

Objectives:

At the end of the course, the student teacher will be able to

- Understand the use of ‘Drama’ as a Pedagogy.
- Use ‘Role play’ technique in the teaching learning process.
- Understand the importance of dramatic way of presentation.
- Integrate singing method in teaching learning process.
- Understand various ‘Dance forms’ and their integration in educational practices.
- Use art of drawing and painting in teaching learning process.
- Develop creativity through different creative art forms.
- Understand the efficacy of different art forms in education.

CONTENT OUTLINE**Unit 1: Drama and its Fundamentals**

Drama as a tool of learning – Different Forms of Drama – Role play and Simulation – Use of Drama for Educational and social change (Street play, Dramatization of a lesson) – Use of Drama Techniques in the Classroom: voice and speech, mime and movements, improvisation, skills of observation, imitation and presentation

Unit 2: Music (Gayan and Vadan)

Sur, Taal and Laya (Sargam) – Vocal - Folk songs, Poems, Prayers – Singing along with “Karaoke” – Composition of Songs, Poems, Prayers –Integration of Gayan and Vadan in Educational practices.

Unit 3: The Art of Dance

Various Dance Forms - Bharat Natyam, Kathakali, Folk dance: Garba, Bhavai, Bhangada, Bihu and various other dances – Integration of Dance in educational practices (Action songs, Nritya Natika)

Unit 4: Drawing and Painting

Colours, Strokes and Sketching - understanding of various means and perspectives – **story telling:** comics, cartoon **non-story telling:** illustration, figure, gesture, line art, portrait, scratchboard, silhouette, silverpoint – Different forms of painting- Worli art, Madhubani art, Glass painting, Fabric painting and various forms of painting –Use of Drawing and Painting in Education -Chart making, Poster making, match-stick drawing and other forms.

Unit 5: Creative Art

Creative writing -Story writing, Poetry writing – Model making - Clay modeling, Origami, Puppet making – Decorative Art - Rangoli, Ekebana, Wall painting (Mural) – Designing - Computer graphics, CD Cover, Book cover, Collage work – The use of different art forms in Education

Mode of Transaction:

Lecture, lecture cum Discussion, Workshop schedule, Slide / Film show, Project work, Demonstration, Visit , Group work and its Presentation

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. Develop a script of any lesson in any subject of your choice to perform a Play / Drama.
2. Develop a script for the street play focusing on “Girl’s education and Women empowerment”.
3. Prepare a script of Bhavaibased on some Socio-political issues.
4. Prepare a pictorial monograph on “Various folk dance of Gujarat”.
5. Prepare a pictorial monograph on “Various Dance forms in India”.
6. Prepare a calendar chart on “Various Musical Instruments in India”.
7. Develop an Audio CD based on newly composed Poems of Gujarati / Hindi language.
8. Prepare some useful, productive and decorative models out of the waste materials.
9. Visit the Faculty of Performing Arts in your city and prepare a detailed report on its multifarious functioning.
10. Organize a competition on some Decorative / Performing Art forms in the school during your School Internship programme and prepare a report on it.
11. Organize a workshop on some selected Creative Art forms in the school during your School Internship programme and prepare a report on it.
12. Develop a creative design based on your choice for CD Cover or Book cover.
13. Develop a design or picture based on collage work.
14. The work based on visits to places of art, exhibitions and cultural festivals and Perception, reflection, and dramatic/artistic expression (presentation) of any five art, drama and music items relating to any five areas included in the EPC 2 course content
15. Individual visits and writing perception and reflective report (2 items)
16. Group visits (two) and writing perception and reflective report based on class review
17. Individual Expression (presentation) of any two art, drama and music items
18. Group expression (presentation) of any two items

Mode of Assessment

Written test and Tasks and assignments

References:

1. Theory of Drama by A.Nicoll
2. Natya Kala by DhirubhaiThakar
3. Natyalekhan by DhananjayThakar
4. Natakdeshvidesman by HasmukhBaradi
5. Gujarati theatre no Itihas by BaradiHasmukh
6. Acting is Believing by Charls McGaw
7. Art of Speech by Kethlin Rich

8. NatyaSahityanaswaroopo by Nanda kumarpathak
9. Bhavai by Sudahaben Desai
10. Bhavai by KrishnakantKadkiya
11. NatyaManjarisaurabh by G.K.Bhatt
12. Bharat aurBhartiyaNatya Kala by Surendranath Dixit
13. Ekanki nu swarupane Gujarati Ekanki by Jayant Kothari.
14. The History of Gujrati Theatre- vinodMeghani.
15. Japan niRangbhumi by C.C.Mehta.
16. *Nakrani, H. (1988). GamtaGaaGeet. Rajkot, PravinPrakashan.*
17. Deva, B.C.(1981). An Introduction to Indian Music. Publication Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India.
18. Abhinav Raga Manjari by Pt. Bhatkhande
19. KramikPustak Malika by Pt. Bhatkhande
20. Abhinav Geet Manjari by Ratanjankar
21. NCERT, (2006). Position Paper by National Focus Group on Arts, Music, Dance and Theatre

Course – 14 EPC3: Critical Understanding of ICT (½)**Credit: 2****Essence of the course:**

The ultimate aim of teaching ICT in the discipline of Education is to disseminate the ICT skills across the disciplines and aspire for multiple trajectories of best practices as per needs of the special discipline. The constantly developing field of ICT will always need exploration of new technological advancements in the context of teaching-learning. This course aims to give an understanding of ICT and its potentials in changing social contexts. It will give a broad understanding of ICT that include computing and communication technologies. The students will be able to use basic office automation

Software and other utilities for supporting teaching-learning. An important aspect of this course is to give a sense of responsibility that comes with the technological advancements. They have to understand their role and responsibility as a user is not disconnected with their wider social roles. The choices as personal as preferring a software or a website over the other do have social and economic implications. Using technology in a classroom is an important skill for learning teachers towards ICT enabled education. This course focuses on equipping the student teachers with

1. A social perspective on the implications of ICT for larger society.
2. skills of basic computer literacy and ICT-aided learning; and
3. skills of applications of ICT in administrative and academic support systems;

Objectives:**At the end of the course, the student teacher will be able to**

- acquire knowledge about information and communication technology with its educational aims and principles
- understand effective uses of ICT in teaching- learning, administrative and academic support systems
- apply ICT knowledge in build the 'digital public' and explore software for ICT Integration and Evaluation Procedures
- develop skill in creating 'learning and teaching resources' based on ICT
- create interest in ICT Integration with Pedagogy practices
- understand the social, economic, security and ethical issues associated with the use of ICT
- acquire the skill of maintaining the computer system and the skill of trouble shooting with the help of Anti-Virus and Other tools.
- elucidate the application of ICT for Teaching Learning
- develop various skills to use computer technology for sharing the information and ideas through the Blogs and Chatting groups

CONTENT OUTLINE**Unit 1: Digital Technology and Socio-economic Context**

Concepts of information and communication technology; Universal access VS Digital Divide - issues and initiatives; – Challenges of Integration of ICT in School; Aims and objectives of National Policy on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in School Education in India; IT@ School Project; – Components and Objectives of National Mission on Education

through ICT (NMEICT), Spoken Tutorials, Gyan Darshan, Gyanvani, Sakshat Portal, eGyanKosh; Virtual laboratory and Haptic technology.

Unit 2: Creation of digital resources

creation of teaching resources using Microsoft word, spreadsheet and presentation software: creating and opening documents, saving and sharing documents, text basis, formatting text/cell, unicode fonts, inserting tables, charts, picture etc., page layout, printing and presenting (slide show) documents – MS Publishing Interactive learning with whiteboards

Unit 3: ICT Integration with Pedagogy Practices and Educational Resources

Introduction to Internet: E-mail, Search Engines, Info-Savvy Skills; Digital Age Skills, safe surfing mode; – Internet resources for different disciplines like natural sciences, social sciences, Humanities and Mathematics. – General Introduction to E-learning, Mobile-learning, distance learning, On-line learning, Virtual University, Wikipedia, Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs); – Social networking

Unit 4: Techno-Pedagogic Skills

Media Message Compatibility – Contiguity of Various Message Forms – Message Credibility & Media Fidelity – Message Currency, Communication Speed & Control – Sender-Message-Medium-Receiver Correspondence – exploration of software for learning and Assessment in CCE. Using social Media as a Learning Tool – homework through emailing

Unit 5: ICT and General Administration in Educational Institutions

Use of ICTs to simplify record keeping, information management in education administration – ICT infrastructure – automated and ICT managed school processes – school management information system (school MIS) – learning management systems – human resource systems – timetabling and resource allocation – student record systems – library systems – finance systems

Mode of Transaction

Project method, CAI, smart board, visual excursion, Discussion, LCD Projection, Demonstration, Lecture, Web Surfing

Practicum: Task and Assignment

Software:

1. Create and present micro or macro lesson for the pedagogical subject using power point presentation and submit in the form of CD and Handouts.
2. Creating and using Blogs and Google Groups, for teaching and learning purpose.
3. Develop digital - learning video resources (using like Camtasia software) and upload to YouTube or any streaming site for educational purpose.
4. Create and present voice narration for any one topic related to your pedagogical subject.
5. List and use any two social media for publishing your article related to education.
6. Develop a report on preparing a lesson plan on any topic from your methods while using internet resources. The report should mention the details of navigating, searching, selecting,

saving and evaluating the authenticity of the material and also mention how it adds or justify the facts, _figures(data), graphics, explanation and logic of the topic.

7. Projects that may involve the hardware like LCD Projector, digital camera, camcorder, scanner, Printer, interactive white board and software like word processors (MS Word/Libre Office), spread sheet and Slide Presentation (PPT/impress); and/or Creating and using Blogs and Google Groups, Google Docs
8. Integrating technology tools for material production and use in teaching learning
9. Ownership of digital resources created and used in education and developing collaborative networks for sharing and learning
10. Use of ICTs for record keeping, information management in education administration, communication and information sharing/ storing

Hardware:

1. Write a report about how to install software like word processors, spreadsheet and Slide Presentation (with pictures of installation process)
2. Make a inventory to Installation of Operating systems, Windows, installation of essential Software and Utilities; (with pictures of installation process)
3. Connect a computer with various devices including printers, scanners, external storage devices, LCD projector etc. and draw the structure and function of peripheral used.
4. Use of pre-made digital resources such as CDs, Videos available, or download from website and integrate it into meaningful lessons.
5. Practice to present the lesson using interactive whiteboard or LCD projector.

Mode of Assessment

Written test, Task and assignment

References:

1. Benkler, Y. (2006). The wealth of networks: How social production transforms markets and freedom. Yale University Press.
2. Brian K. Williams, Stacey Sawyer (2005)Using Information Technology, 6th Edition Tata Macgrow hill _ Curtin, Dennis, Sen, Kunal, Foley, Kim, Morin, Cathy(1997)
3. Information Technology: The Breaking Wave, Tata Macgrow hill
4. http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Computers_for_Beginners. An exhaustive source for beginners.
5. Douglas Comer(2007) The Internet Book: Everything You Need to Know about Computer Networking and How the Internet Works, Prentice Hall,
6. E-book: Getting Started with Libre Office 3.4 available at [ttp://wiki.documentfoundation.org](http://wiki.documentfoundation.org)
7. Free Software, Free Society: Selected Essays of Richard M. Stallman, digital book available on www.notabug.com/2002/rms-essays.pdf
8. Free Software Foundation, www.fsf.org/
9. Information and Communication Technologies in School: A Handbook for Teachers or How ICT Can Create New, Open Learning Environments.
10. Information and Communication Technology Policy in School Education 2010. www.mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/ReviessICT_School.pdf

11. Castells, M. (2011). *The rise of the network society: The information age: Economy, society, and culture* (Vol. I, II and III). John Wiley and Sons.
12. National Mission in Education through ICT www.iitg.ernet.in/cet/MissionDocument_20Feb09.pdf
13. Rosenberg, M.J. (2001) *e-learning* New York: McGraw Hill.
14. Schank, R.C. (2001) *Virtual Learning* New York: McGraw Hill.
15. Tamsyn Imison, Philip Hampson Taylo. (2001), *Managing ICT in the Secondary School*: Heinemann Publishing Ltd.
16. Stephen Doyle. (2008), *Essential ICT A Level: AS Student Book for AQA*. United Kingdom: Folens publishers.
17. MHRD. (2012), *National Policy on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in School Education*. New Delhi.
http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/upload_document/revised_policy%20document%20ofICT.pdf
18. Kulsum Umme.(2008),*Information communication Technology in Education*. Agra: H. P. Bhargave Book Honse.
19. NCERT. (2013), *Information and Communication technology for the School System Curricula for ICT in Education Version 1.02*. Delhi.
http://ictschoools.gov.in/sites/default/files/pdf/ict_curricula_final2.pdf
20. <http://www.gesci.org/assets/files/ICT,%20Education,%20Development,%20and%20the%20Knowledge%20Society.pdf>
21. Jill Jesson, Graham Peacock. (2012), *The Really Useful ICT Book: A practical guide to using technology across the primary curriculum*.USA: Routledge. ISBN: 9780415592772, 9780203810194.
22. Jon Audain. (2014), *The Ultimate Guide to Using ICT Across the Curriculum (For Primary Teachers)*. Bloomsbury publishing. ISBN: ePDF: 9781441195852
23. Claire Wyatt-Smith, Joy Cummin. (2009), *Educational Assessment in the 21st Century: Connecting Theory and Practice*. London: springer. ISBN 9781402099632
24. Gary Beauchamp. (2013), *ICT in the Primary School: From Pedagogy to Practice*. USA: Routledge publishing.
25. Chen, Irene. (2012), *Technology Application Competencies for K-12 Teachers*. California: ABC-CLIO ISBN: 9781586835378 eISBN:9781586835385
26. <http://www.edudemic.com/how-to-use-social-media-as-a-learning-tool-in-the-classroom/>
27. <http://www.gcflearnfree.org/topics>
28. Siobhan Matthewson, Gerry Lynch. (2015), *Revision Notes: CCEA ICT for GCSE*, London. ISBN: 9781444147568eISBN: 9781444147582
29. Bright Siaw Afriyie. (2012), *Concise ICT Fundamentals Volume One*. USA; bright siaw afriyie. ISBN 978146694712-2(e)
30. www.unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002134/213475e.pdf
31. <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/unesco/themes/icts/lifelong-learning/21st-century-skills/>
32. *ICT transforming education: a regional guide*
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001892/189216e.pdf>
33. [Http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/36053/1/11/11_chapter%205.pdf](http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/36053/1/11/11_chapter%205.pdf)
34. Policy brief. (2012), *ICT and General Administration in Educational Institutions*.
<http://iite.unesco.org/pics/publications/en/files/3214712.pdf>

B.Ed Programme
SECOND YEAR SYLLABUS

PERSPECTIVES IN EDUCATION

Course - 15 School Management

Credit:4

Essence of the course:

The focus of the course is on the essentials of school management and the challenges therein. This course is designed to throw light on the concepts of management related to School. The purpose is to foster proper understanding of these essential concepts and to create necessary managerial skills and capabilities among student teachers so as to enable them efficiently manage schools.

Objectives:

At the end of the course, the student teacher will be able to

- Understand the basic concepts of school management.
- Understand different components of school management
- Realize the multifaceted role of teacher/head teacher.
- Sensitize the student teachers about the concept of child rights in the process of School Management.
- Explain the factors contributing to the success of supervision and to acquaint with the modern trends in Supervision and Inspection.
- Discuss the present examination system and suggest some innovations.

CONTENT OUTLINE

Unit 1: Introduction to School Management

Meaning, Definitions, Aims and Scope of School Management - Objectives, Principles and Types of Educational Management, Theories of management relevant to School - Administrative Structure of Education in India - Vision and Mission of Educational Institutions: Primary, Secondary, and Higher Secondary

Unit 2: School as an Organisation

Concept and Objectives of School - Importance and Components of School Plant - Physical, Human and Financial Resources for Elementary School, Secondary School and Higher Secondary School - School under different managements - Recommendation of various Commissions on School Plant - Infrastructural facilities for an ideal Secondary School

Unit 3: Teacher and School Management

Concept of Effective Teaching - Code of Conduct: Professional ethics - Qualification of effective teacher - Evaluation of Effectiveness - Professional Growth – Significance of (INSET: In-service Education for Teacher) - Status of the Teacher - Accountability of Teacher - Recommendations of various commissions.

Unit 4: Head Teacher as School Manager

Importance and Roles- Academic Aspects: Inspection & Supervision, Guidance, Maintenance of Standards, Institutional Evaluation, Time-table, Subject Clubs, Co-curricular activities - Administrative Aspects: Institutional Planning, Budgeting, Mobilization of Resource, Supervision, Staff Meetings, Registers & Records, DISE (District Information for School Education), School Discipline

Unit 5: Management of Resources in School

Issues related to management of Physical Resources of a School, Human Resource Management –concept of Human Relations in a School, Group Dynamics, Motivating People, Communication, Management of Teaching-Learning Process, Essentials of Classroom Management, Financial Management, and Budgeting, Office Management

Unit 6: Community & School

Nature and meaning of Community in Social, Cultural & Economic context - Relationship between School and Community - Strategies for Community Mobilization - Role of H.M, and Teacher in bringing Co-ordination between School & Community - Need and Importance of Parent-Teacher Association, Constitution of PTA/School Education Committees, Views of Commissions.

Unit 7: Child Rights and School Management

Child Rights and School Management - Child Rights and Democratic Education - Concept and Ladder of Child Participation - Models of Child participation.

Unit 8: Co-Curricular Activities

Meaning, Importance of Co-curricular activities - Organisation of Co-curricular activities: School Assembly, Debates, Discussions, Seminars, Symposia, Cultural Activities, Scouts & Guides, National Green Corps, Physical Education Activities

Unit 9: Inspection and Supervision

Need and Importance of Supervision and Inspection - Meaning, Aims & Scope of Inspection and Supervision - New Trends in Supervision and Inspection - Principles of Good Supervision - Qualities and duties of effective supervisor.

Unit 10: Latest Trends & Innovations in School Management

School Complex - Village Education Committees - School based in-service programme - centrally sponsored Schemes, Sarva Siksha Abhiyan [SSA], RMSA- Use of Computers in School Management - Action Research in School Management: Concept, Importance, Steps

Mode of Transaction:

Lecture, Discussion, Project work, Field visits, Assignment, Seminar, Workshop, etc

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. Critical analysis of recommendations of various committees and commissions on School Plant/ School-Community relationship
2. Case study of best practices in School management
3. Comparison of school management practices among Govt, Aided and unaided schools
4. Analysis of working of PTA/School Education Committees/ School-Community Interactions
5. Search in the internet and report the problems faced by the teachers and head of the school in the school management.
6. Observe and record the leadership styles of any five heads of the school and present them to the class for reflection.
7. Prepare a programme for parents meetings in a school.

8. Assume you are the head of the school, how will you manage the human resource of your school. Report it in your class and record the reflections.
9. If you want to become a creative headmaster rather than to be a status qua head master. Record a expected positive and negative problems

Mode of Assessment:

Written test, task and assignment.

References:

1. J.C. Aggarwal, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
2. Jagannath Mohanty, Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi
3. Sashi Prabha Sharma, Kanishka Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi.
4. A New Approach to School Management - Dr. M.S. Sachdeva
5. Administration of Education in India - P.D. Shukla
6. Child Rights Convention – UNICEF-2000
7. Education for all (1993): The Indian Scene, New Delhi, Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India.
8. Educational Administration : Bhatnagar (1988)
9. Educational Administration, Supervision and School Management
10. Essentials of Educational Technology – Teaching Learning Innovations in Education.
11. Guidance of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, M.H.R.D., Govt. of India
12. Modern Approach to School Organisation and Administration - Dr. M.S. Sachdeva
13. School Education and Management - Vijaya Kumari Kaushik, Sharma S.R.
14. School Organisation and Administration - Dr. K.S. Sidhu
15. Secondary School Administration - S.K. Kochhar
16. Teacher Education: Principles, Theories and practices
17. Teachers Role, Status, Service Conditions and Education in India (Doaba House)

Course - 16 Creating an Inclusive School (½)**Credit: 2****Essence of the course:**

This course covers the concept of special schools, mainstreaming and inclusion, national policies, initiatives, programmes and acts for inclusive education, nature and needs of the children having disabilities and their integration.

The objectives of this course is to highlight and reinforce a firm belief in positive and varied outcomes of inclusion. It will help student teachers in identification of factors affecting learning and participation while formulating a policy of good practice and review. This course focus on the understanding of integrating children with special needs with the normal children

Objectives:**At the end of the course, the student teacher will be able to**

- acquire knowledge of terms and concepts used in disability and inclusion
- understand integrate education and the importance of inclusive school for disabilities and assessment methods
- apply the policies and practices related to special education and Service programme for the disabled
- develop the skills a dynamic approach of pupil diversity and opportunities for enriching learning among the disability child
- develop interest on support and active participation of all in the field of inclusive education
- develop the attitude towards students to interrogate their own beliefs and also of school teacher from social point of view.

CONTENT OUTLINE**Unit 1: Historical and modern perspectives on Inclusion**

Meaning, definition – Characteristics of special education – History of special education - scope of special Education – principles of special Education – teacher’s role in special Education– factors affecting inclusion- present situation of special Education in India

Unit 2: Policy and programme for Inclusive Education

Challenges and prospects of Inclusive Education –Disability – five year plan allotment - Kothari Commission 1964 –National Education Policy, 1968 - NPE, 1986 - Special Educational Needs and Disability Act 2001 - Disability Discrimination Act 1995 - Persons with Disability Act (PDA) 1995- - RTE Act 2009 – Rights of the child UNESCO, 1989 – Rights of Persons with Disabilities UNESCO, 2006 – national level practices on education of Children with disabilities DPEP, - SSA – Polices and legislative measures pertaining to the disabled - Service programme for the disabled.

Unit 3: Different Learners in Inclusive Education

Types of learning disability: – physical- visual impaired, hearing impaired, Orthopaedic – Mentally impaired – Learning disability – Dyslexia, Dyscalculia, Dysgraphia – Attention deficit hyperactive disorder (ADHD) – Autism – cerebral palsy

Unit 4: Identification and Inclusion

Early detection of disability – issues – challenges and parameters of inclusive education – parental attitude – community Awareness - models of inclusion:- Wang’s adoptive environment model - Team teaching inclusionary model- SAALE model – role of parent, community, peers, headmasters, Teachers in inclusion.

Unit 5: Mainstreaming and integrated Education

Meaning – characteristics of integrated education - Equality and quality of integrated education – sustainable practice - create positive and innovative outcome - Safeguarding the needs of pupils with special educational needs - Assessment methods for inclusive school – Norm reference tests (NRT) and Criterion reference tests (CRT) – Behavioural and Clinical assessment – continuous and comprehensive assessment.

Mode of transaction:

Lecture, Discussion, Assignment, Visit special school, Film show

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. Make a survey and write a report based on disability learner’s status in your nearby schools
2. Study the attitude of parents and teachers as inclusive
3. Visit to inclusive school to observe classroom interaction of anyone such schools in your area.
4. Case study of one/two people with special needs in secondary
5. Preparation of teaching aids for children having any one type of disability

Mode of Assessment:

Oral test, Case study, Special school Report, Written test, Task and assignment

References:

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12. Rao, V.K., (2004). *Special Education*. New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation.
13. Nayak, A.K, &Rao, V.K., (2004). *Classroom Teaching: Methods and Practices*. New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation.
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CURRICULUM AND PEDAGOGIC STUDIES

Course - 17 Assessment for Learning

Credit: 4

Essence of the course:

The course is designed keeping in mind the role of assessment in enhancing learning. It will focus on various tools and techniques of evaluation. There will also be focus on continuous and comprehensive evaluation. The course will also deal with critical understanding of issues in assessment and also explore realistic, comprehensive and dynamic assessment process. The course will also give emphasis on the need for formative and summative evaluation as well as quantitative and qualitative assessment for learning.

Objectives:

At the end of the course, the student teacher will be able to

- acquire basic concepts in assessment and evaluation.
- develop the awareness about different areas of assessment.
- discriminate different perspectives in assessment.
- develop understanding about the meaning and the process of CCE
- know different techniques of evaluation, tools of evaluation and their uses.
- know different characteristics of instruments of evaluation.
- discriminate teacher made test vs standardized tests in assessment
- prepare, administer and interpret of results of tests and different evaluation techniques
- compute simple statistics to assess the learning.
- develop awareness about use of technology in assessment and evaluation.

COURSE CONTENT

Unit 1: Basics of Educational Testing, Measurement, Assessment and Evaluation

Meaning of Testing, Measurement, Concept of Assessment and Evaluation in Education – Steps of evaluation process – Characteristics of the evaluation - comprehensive and continuous – Formative and summative evaluation – Norm reference & criterion reference tests – Uses of evaluation

Unit 2: Different domains/ areas of learning

Educational objectives in different domains – cognitive, affective and psychomotor – Learning outcomes as behavioural changes – Relationship between educational objectives, learning experiences and evaluation – writing educational objectives-different kinds like knowledge, understanding, application, skill, affect attributes, behavioural terms and level of performance – Measurable and non-measurable learning outcomes.

Unit 3: Traditional and constructivist assessment

Traditional assessment – constructivist assessment– difference – traditional and constructivist teacher – Purposes of assessment in a 'constructivist' paradigm: to engage with learners' minds in order to further learning in various dimensions – Assessment for learning and assessment of learning; relative merits and demerits – Assessment of different types of content –

Achievement, Performance, Values, Attitude and Aptitude.–Assessment for different purposes
– Placement, Diagnosis and Grading

Unit 4: Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation

Aim, objective and characteristics of CCE – Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)–Scholastic area– Co-Scholastic area – functions of continuous and comprehensive evaluation– Recording and reporting: measurement of students’ achievements, grading system and type – importance of progress report – Feedback as an essential component of assessment

Unit 5: Major tools of Evaluation and their uses

Paper pencil tests, Oral tests, and Performance tests – Achievement tests : standardized and teacher made tests – Diagnostic tests – Intelligence tests and aptitude tests – Rating scale – Check list – Anecdotal records – Socio-metric technique – Interview, Questionnaire and Inventory – Use of test data: placement, promotion, grouping, diagnosis and remediation. – Self reporting techniques/Reflection as assessment technique for learning. – Interview and focus group discussion

Unit 6: Characteristics of Instruments of Evaluation

Validity - different methods of finding validity – Reliability - different methods of finding reliability – Objectivity – Interdependence of validity, reliability and objectivity – Usability – Norms

Unit 7: Teacher made Achievement Tests

Essay and Objective type tests – Improving essay type questions – Different types of objective tests, their characteristics, advantages and disadvantages. – Relating test items and specific behavioural objectives – Preparation of blue print – Characteristics of a good test

Unit 8: Standardized tests

Concept and characteristics of standardized test – advantage and disadvantage using standardized tests and teacher made tests – standardized tests for measuring intelligent, attitude, aptitudes, interest, values, personality, and achievement.

Unit 9: Teaching effectiveness and assessment:

Concept and criteria for assessing teaching effectiveness – Assessing teaching using observation schedules – Student evaluation of teaching – student’s ratings of teaching effectiveness, dimensions and problems. – Uses of assessment for feedback for improving instructional process – System(Flander’s) for observation for recording classroom interaction patterns and uses –Use of interaction analysis in the classroom for teacher assessment.

Unit 10: Technological based Quantitative and Qualitative analysis of learning outcomes

Quantitative and Qualitative- Meaning and difference- Data-Tabulation – measures of central tendency – measures of dispersion – normal distribution – correlation and their interpretation- Graphical representation of data-Exploration of software for assessment of CCE– Managing students Data in computer – inferences, Diagnosis, feedback and remedial learning alternatives – e-portfolio assessment – evaluation Rubrics

Mode of Transaction:

Lecture cum discussion, Seminar, Team Teaching, Practical work, Power point presentation

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. Preparation, administration and interpretation of results of tests and different evaluation techniques
2. Writing educational objectives, learning experience and corresponding evaluation techniques, General and specific objectives
3. Framing measurable and non-measurable learning outcomes
4. Finding out the content validity of the given question paper
5. Designing Rating scale, Questionnaire, Interview Schedule in a given a topic
6. Framing Different types of questions
7. Preparation of Blue Print and a question paper
8. Prepare graphs and use statistics for analysis of test result
9. Preparation of interaction analysis report after the observation of any five teachers and peer teachers working in schools

Mode of Assessment:

Submission of Assignments, Preparation of tests various types of test items, Data collection and statistical analysis, Participation in Group discussion

References:

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18 PEDAGOGY OF A SCHOOL SUBJECT1 (PART 2)

Course - 18(i) Pedagogy of Tamil I – Part 2

தமிழ் கற்பிக்கும் முறைகள் ।

Credit: 4

அடிப்படைக் கோட்பாடு

மொழிப் பாடத்தில் கலைத்திட்ட வளர்ச்சிக்கான கூறுகளைக் கற்றறிந்து அவை தொடர்பான அறிவைப் பெற்றிருப்பர். சங்க கால இலக்கியங்களையும் இலக்கணங்களையும் அறிந்து அவற்றின் சிறப்புகளை அறிந்து கொள்வர். இக்கால இலக்கியங்களின் வளர்ச்சிப் போக்குகளை அறியும் திறன் பெற்றிருப்பர். தமிழ் மொழி வளர்ச்சிக்கு உரைநடை ஆசிரியர்களின் பங்களிப்பை அறிந்திருப்பர். தமிழ் மொழியின் வரலாற்று மூலங்களை அறிந்திருப்பர். கணிப்பொறியைப் பயன்படுத்தி மொழிக் கற்பித்தல் திறனைப் பெற்றிருப்பர். மறுமலர்ச்சி இலக்கியங்களின் தேவையை உணர்ந்திருப்பர்.

நோக்கங்கள்:

- கலைத்திட்ட அமைப்பினைப் புரிந்து கொள்ளச் செய்தல்.
- கற்பித்தலுக்கு முன்தயாரிப்பு முறைகளை அறியச் செய்தல்.
- இக்கால இலக்கியங்களைப் பற்றிய அறிவைப் பெறச் செய்தல்
- அடிப்படை இலக்கணங்களில் பயிற்சி பெறச் செய்தல்.
- இலக்கியத் திறனாய்வு குறித்த அறிவு பெறச் செய்தல்.
- உரைநடை ஆசிரியர்களின் மொழிநடைத் திறனை அறிய செய்தல்.
- தமிழ்மொழி வரலாற்று மூலங்களின் அறிவைப் பெறச் செய்தல்.
- கணிப்பொறி வழிக் கற்றலின் முக்கியத்துவத்தை உணர்த்துதல்.
- மறுமலர்ச்சி இலக்கியங்களை அறியச் செய்தல்.

அலகு 1: கலைத்திட்டம்

நோக்கங்கள் - பாடப்பொருள் - இலக்குகள் - தொடர்பு - வகைகள் - வரிசையமைப்புப் பாடத்திட்டம் - அடுக்குப் பாடத்திட்டம் - பாடமையத்திட்டம் - செயல்மையத்திட்டம் - வாழ்வுச்சூழல் மையத்திட்டம் - தற்காலப் பாடத்திட்டம் - பாடத்திட்டம், பாட ஏற்பாடு, பாடநூல் ஆகியவற்றிகிடையேயான தொடர்பு.

அலகு 2: முன் தயாரிப்பு

பாடத்திட்டத்தின் வழி மாணவர் பெற வேண்டிய திறன்களை முடிவு செய்தல் - பாடக் கற்பிப்புக் குறிப்பு (Notes of lesson) - பாடம் தொடர்பான பிற செய்திகள் திரட்டுதல் - துணைக்கருவிகள் - பயிற்சிகள் தயாரித்தல் - மாணவர்கள் முன் புதிய எடுத்துக்காட்டுகளை உருவாக்குதல் - மாணவர்களின் பின்புலம் குறித்து அறிதல்.

அலகு 3: இக்கால இலக்கிய அறிமுகம்

நாட்டுப்புறவியல் - பயண இலக்கியம் - புலம்பெயர் இலக்கியம் - வாழ்க்கை வரலாற்று இலக்கியம் - சிறுவர் இலக்கியம்.

அலகு 4: இலக்கியத் திறனாய்வு

திறனாய்வு வரையறை - திறனாய்வாளரின் தகுதிகள்- திறனாய்வின் வகைகள், பண்புகள்.

அலகு 5: தமிழ்க் கவிஞர்கள் அறிமுகம்

திருவள்ளூர், பாரதியார், பாரதிதாசன், கவிமண தேசிய விநாயகம், நாமக்கல் கவிஞர் ஆகியோரின் பாடல்களில் காணப்படும் கல்விச் சிந்தனைகள்

அலகு 6: உரைநடை ஆசிரியர்கள் அறிமுகம்

உ.வே.சாமிநாதய்யர் - திரு.வி.க - மறைமலையடிகள் - இரா.பி சேதுப்பிள்ளை - அறிஞர் அண்ணா - மு.வரதராசனார்

அலகு 7: அடிப்படை இலக்கணம்

ஐவகை இலக்கணம் அறிதல் - எழுத்து - சொல் - பொருள் - யாப்பு - அணி (6 ஆம் வகுப்பு முதல் 10 வகுப்பு வரை)

அலகு 8: தமிழ் வரலாற்று மூலங்கள்

செப்பேடுகள் - ஓலைச்சுவடிகள்- அகழ்வராய்ச்சிகள்- கல்வெட்டுகள்- உரையாசிரியர்கள்- வெளிநாட்டார் எழுதிய குறிப்புகள்.

அலகு 9: மொழியும் கணிப்பொறியும்

கற்பித்தலில் கணிப்பொறியின் தேவை - பதிப்புத் துறையில் கணினியின் பங்களிப்பு - தமிழ் மென்பொருள் - தமிழ் இணையம் - தமிழ் இணையப் பல்கலைக்கழகம்- இணையச் செயல்பாடுகள் - மின் கற்றல்- தொலைவிண்ணரங்கம்- செயற்கைக்கோள் வழி மொழிக் கற்றல்- பல்லாடகத்தின் பங்களிப்பு.

அலகு 10: மறுமலர்ச்சி இலக்கியங்கள்

காந்தியம் - மார்க்சியம் - தலித்தியம் - பெண்ணியம் - மூன்றாம் பாலின இலக்கியங்கள்- வரையறை - இலக்கிய பங்களிப்பு

கற்பிக்கும் முறைகள்

விரிவுரை, கலந்துரையாடல், மாணவர் கருத்தரங்கம், ஒப்பார்குழு விவாதம், குழுக் கற்பித்தல், செய்துகாட்டல், பதாகை வழிக் கற்பித்தல், செய்து கற்றல், ஆய்வரங்கம், பணிமனை, செயல்திட்டக் கற்பித்தல், விதிவருமுறை, விதிவிளக்குமுறை, விளையாட்டுமுறை, கணினி வழிக் கற்பித்தல், இணையம் வழிக் கற்பித்தல், பாடல் மூலம், நாடகம் மூலம் கற்பித்தல், சொற்பொழிவு, சிறப்புச் சொற்பொழிவு, காட்சிக் கேள்விக் கருவிகள் மூலம் கற்பித்தல், மொழிப்பயிற்றாய்வுக் கூடம் வழிக் கற்பித்தல்.

மதிப்பீடு:

வகுப்புத் தேர்வு, வாய்மொழித் தேர்வு, ஒப்படைப்புகள், வகுப்புக் கருத்தரங்கம், மாதிரிப் பாடம் எடுத்தல். வகுப்பில் மாணவர்கள் பங்கேற்பை மதிப்பிடல்

செய்முறைப் பயிற்சிகள்:

1. விளம்பரப் பதாகைகள் உருவாக்குதல்.
2. செய்தித்தாள்களில் தமிழ்த் தொடர்பான தகவல்களைத் திரட்டுதல்.
3. செய்திவாசிக்கப் பயிற்சி அளித்தல்.
4. உரைநடையாசிரியர்களின் மொழிநடையைப் பின்பற்றி மாதிரிக் கட்டுரை எழுதுதல்.
5. நாட்டுப்புறப் பாடல்கள், பழமொழி போன்றவற்றின் துணையுடன் பேசுதல் பயிற்சி.

6. வினாடி வினா தயாரித்தல்.
7. கணினி உதவியுடன் பாடக் குறிப்புத் தயாரித்தல்.
8. ஏதாவது ஒரு படைப்பைத் திறனாய்வு செய்தல் (காந்தியம், மார்க்சியம், தலித்தியம், பெண்ணியம், மூன்றாம் பாலினம்)
9. பாடத்திட்ட நோக்கில் பாடநூலை ஆய்வு செய்தல்.

பார்வை நூல்கள்:

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2. கணபதி,வி. 1989 நற்றமிழ் கற்பிக்கும் முறைகள், சாந்தா பப்ளிஷஸ், சென்னை.
3. கோகிலா தங்கசாமி. 2000. குழந்தைமையக் கல்வியும் தமிழ் கற்பித்தலும், அனிச்சம் புளும்ஸ், காந்திகிராமம்.
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Course - 18(ii) Pedagogy of English I – Part 2**Credit: 4****Essence of the course:**

To have qualitative improvement in English language teaching the present course is designed. The English teacher should have strong content knowledge and also methodology of teaching in English. This teaching of English at the school level is given a very high importance in the globalization of process of education and economics. The fluency in English is helping the school student get employment opportunities as well as for further academic courses. Teacher as a facilitator helps learners to construct their knowledge. The teacher should be able to participate meaningfully to transact the syllabus and textbooks effectively along with teaching– learning materials. Therefore, the student teacher should be well-versed not only with the subject content but also with the pedagogy of learning. This course is visualized as a range of language based activities, which will aid in strengthening the ability to 'read', 'think', 'discuss and communicate' as well as to 'write' in the language of instruction.

Objectives:**At the end of the course, the student teacher will be able to**

- acquire knowledge of current trends in teaching of English
- acquaint with the techniques of oral presentation and practice of language items.
- understand the structure of English language and components skills
- improve proficiency level in using-English for utilitarian purposes
- familiarize student teachers with the text book contents related to high school and Higher Secondary classes.
- acquire good pronunciation and fluency of speech
- help student teachers acquire a working knowledge of the grammatical terminology and the grammatical system in English.
- develop the writing skill of the trainees.
- analyze the units of English text book of 8 & 9th standard.
- acquaint with the preparation of various learning aids in English.

CONTENT OUTLINE**Unit 1: Analysis of English text book and question paper**

Comparative study of a text book of English from any class of state board - Detailed analysis of Course book of class 8th or 9th -Analysis of question paper of class 8th or 9th in light of content requirement and in terms of understanding and skills.

Unit 2: Advanced Grammar II

The sentence connection – Devices for cohesion and coherence. Concepts-different ways in which various concepts are expressed – modal, auxiliaries and other expression, commands, instructions, suggestions, prohibition, permission, probability and likelihood, possibility, necessary, purpose and result, cause reason, comparison and contrast conditions and supposition.

Unit 3: Reference and study skills in English

Dictionary skills – SQ3R- methods of reading – note making and summarizing – library and reference work – bibliography and annotated bibliography.

Unit 4: Words and expressions

Figures of Speech – Idioms and Phrases – Idioms derived from nouns and adjectives – the same words used as different parts of speech – words confused and misused.

Unit 5: Analyses of Errors in English

Analysis of grammatical errors - Common mistakes/Error in spelling, pronunciation, speaking, reading and writing, Causes and types of errors- remedial measures.

Unit 6: Developing Fluency

Use of conventional formulae – greeting, apology, invitation, refusal, accepting, thanking – reading aloud prose passages and poems – describing and interpreting pictures, tables, graphs, maps etc. telling stories and narration incidents.

Unit 7: Communicative Activities

Communicative games, dialogues, role play, play reading, dramatization, debates, interviews, extempore speeches.

Unit 8: Language and literature

Literature in the school curriculum: Needs and objectives- Teaching of different forms of English literature: prose, poetry, drama –Indian Writers in English: R.K Narayan, Sarojini Naidu and Tagore.

Unit 9: Language Translation

Translation as a creative activity: Importance and need- Translation tools- Analyze any one translation text into English from different Indian languages.

Unit 10: Media Perspective of Language

Print Media - Newspaper Language, Radio and TV language- Language of advertisement
Social Networking and Language- Educational scope of social networking sites (face book, twitter, you tube, what's app) Blogging and E-Learning.

Mode of Transaction:

Discussion, Lecture, Demonstration of content analysis, Demonstration of teaching specific, grammar items, Seminar on different expressions, Narration, anecdotes of great personalities, Web based resources, Use of flash cards, Presentation of common errors through illustrations, Situation based error identification, Presentation of translation work

Practicum: Task and Assignemnt

1. Practicing extensive reading passages-Practicing the oral skills in pair and small group situation-Narrating stories with proper voice, modulation, compeering, presentation of views- Short speeches on topics of day to day relevance for gaining fluency / confidence.
2. Practice in spoken English –stress, rhythm and intonation
3. Preparation of Teaching Aids for speech sounds.
4. Review of any one novel and two short stories.
5. Practice in black board sketches for the purpose of introducing new items.
6. Creative writing-Dialogues, Expansion of ideas, paraphrasing, precise writing, short stories and letter writing.
7. Report on the teaching of composition to the second language learners and suggest their weaknesses.

Mode of assessment

Analysis of Group discussion, Assessment of expressing ideas and thoughts through suitable examples, Monitoring performance of communicative tasks, Evaluation based on documentation (written), Performance evaluation (Seminar, Assignment & Project), Feedback

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Books Accompanied by Audio Cassettes

1. Getting on In English by John Haycroft (The BBC Intermediate Course).
2. Choosing Your English by John Haycroff & Terence Creed (The BBC Course for
3. Advanced Learners).
4. Keep Up Your English by W. Stannard Allen (The BBC Course).
5. Advanced Spoken English through English Grammar and Simple Phonetics by Sharad
6. Srivastava & Nidhi Srivastava (Franklin International).
7. A Text Book of Pronunciation of English Words by J. Sethi & D.V. Jinde.

Course - 18(vii) Pedagogy of Mathematics – Part 2**Credit: 4****Essence of the course:**

This course is to enable students to specialize in Mathematics and to develop an understanding of the curriculum, linking school knowledge with community life. The course includes reconstruction of Mathematical Knowledge through appropriate pedagogic processes and to communicate meaningfully with children.

Objectives:**At the end of the course, the student teacher will be able to**

- acquire the knowledge of competence in teaching Mathematics
- develop clear perception of the Secondary School Mathematics.
- develop awareness of recent trends and principles of construction of Mathematics curriculum.
- know the importance of computers in teaching and learning of Mathematics
- understand the various psychological aspects involved in teaching Mathematics
- know the importance of aesthetic and recreational Mathematics
- develop an understanding of resources of teaching and learning Mathematics.
- help the student teacher for the professional self-development
- enable the student teachers to identify gifted and slow learners in Mathematics and to meet the requirements.
- stimulate to pose and solve meaningful problems and creativity in Mathematics.
- develop insight into individual differences in learning Mathematics to cater to the needs and requirements of students.
- develop skills in construction of appropriate assessment tools for evaluating Mathematics learning

COURSE CONTENT**Unit 1: Revisiting of Content in Mathematics**

Definitions, Concepts, Generalizations, Formulae, Laws, Rules, Properties, Axioms, Structures, Constructions, Graphs, Operations, Procedures and Processes, Axioms and Postulates, Theorems and their converse, Propositions, Proofs, Problems etc. in Mathematics
Critical analysis of content course of Standard VI to X Mathematics.- Basic concepts in Secondary School Mathematics.

Unit 2: Mathematics Curriculum

Need and importance of Mathematics in School Curriculum - Recent trends in Curriculum Construction - Principles of formulating Mathematics Curriculum - Organization of Syllabus – Topical and Spiral, Logical and Psychological Approaches - Comparison of CBSE and State Board Mathematics syllabi.

Unit 3: Planning and Designing Instruction in Mathematics

Planning Instruction- Need and Importance - Decision Making as the Basis for Planning - Concept of Pedagogic Content Knowledge (PCK) and Components of PCK - Pedagogic Content Knowledge Analysis for selected units in Mathematics at the secondary level in terms of Content, Pre-requisites, Instructional Objectives– Selecting suitable Teaching Methods and

Strategies, Techniques, Models, Learning Activities, Selecting suitable evaluation techniques, Identifying the misconceptions and appropriate remedial measures.

Unit 4: Learning Resources in Mathematics

Mathematics Text Book – Mathematics Library – Mathematics Club and Mathematics Exhibition

Preparation of teaching Aids - Audio-visual Aids and Multimedia Selection and Teaching in Mathematics - Computer applications in Teaching and Learning Mathematics-Uses of ICT in Teaching-learning process.

Unit 5: Psychological foundations of Mathematics Education

Jean Piaget’s Cognitive theory, Bruner’s Discovery learning, Gagne’s eight types of learning and Constructivism - Critical Analysis of Mathematics Curriculum at the secondary level (state board) based on principles and organization of Mathematics curriculum and NCF 2005.

Unit 6: Development of Problem-Solving Ability and Creativity in Mathematics

Meaning – Problems, Problem Solving and Problem Posing – Characteristics of a Good Problem - Problem-solving Strategies and steps in Problem Solving - Gagne’s views on Problem Solving - Strategies of Mathematics Problem posing - Divergent Thinking and Creativity in Mathematics - The relation of Creativity to Problem solving and Problem Posing in Mathematics.

Unit 7: Mathematics education for all

Factors influencing the learning of Mathematics-Motivation, Perception, Attitude and Aptitude, Thinking (Divergent and Creativity), etc. - Gifted Children in Mathematics – Meaning, Characteristics and Enrichment programmes, NTSE – Mathematics Olympiad.

Unit 8: Evaluation

Construction and Use of Diagnostic test in Mathematics: Stages, Preparation of Diagnostic Chart (Error Analysis)-Co-operative and collaborative strategies: Learning together, Jigsaw technique – steps -Meaning – Test, Measurement, Assessment and evaluation- Evaluation-General Purposes – Place of evaluation in Instruction - Types of Evaluation – Placement, Formative, Diagnostic and Summative - Characteristics of a Good Measurement tool - Achievement test – Uses and Construction – Item Analysis - Comprehensive and Continuous Evaluation- Meaning and Functions - Statistics –Central Measures, Measures of Deviation and Graphical Representation

Unit 9: Recreational programme in learning Mathematics

Mathematics Recreational activities and Mathematics Quiz – importance and Organization. Problems: fear and failure, disappointing curriculum, crude assessment – inadequate teacher preparation- Music Mathematics.

Unit 10: Identification of learning difficulties

Identification of Learning difficulties - Slow Learners in Mathematics – Meaning, Characteristics, Reasons for Slow Learning and learning difficulties: dyslexia, dysgraphia and dyscalculia - remedial measures.

Modes of Transactions:

Lecturing on Theoretical Concepts, Logical Reasoning of Mathematical problems, Analytic and Synthetic Methods of Teaching, Project Method, Tasks and Assignments, seminars.

Learning Activities:

Learning the Content and practicing them appropriately, Oral work, drill, Review and Practicing Pedagogical Aspects for different areas of School Curriculum.

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. Critically analyze the Mathematics Curriculum at the Secondary Level and prepare a report.
2. Prepare any two improvised teaching aids.
3. prepare the stick album based on the mathematical shapes
4. Search and collect the scrap for Mathematics
5. Prepare a power-point presentation on Mathematical Concepts, Principles and Properties.
6. Prepare remedial measures for any difficulties in learning Mathematics or prepare enrichment programmes for gifted children.
7. Create the collection of mathematical puzzles, riddles for secondary students
8. Collect the mathematical shapes and record it.
9. Search the NET about the mathematical correlation with other subjects
10. Construct any five problems that have multiple right solutions.

Mode of Assessment:

Paper-Pencil Tests, Performance tests, Formal and Informal Testing and Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation.

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20. Sudhir Kumar and Ratnalikar (2012). Teaching of Mathematics. New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd.
21. Zubair P.P (2013). Teaching of Mathematics. New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation.

Web Resources

1. www.infodev.org
2. <http://enhancinged.wgbh.org/research/eeeeee.html>
3. www.classle.net
4. www.ddceutkal.ac.in
5. www.famous-mathematicians.org
6. www.thesecondprinciple.com
7. www.nic.edu
8. www.nctm.org
9. www.arvindguptatoys.com
10. www.slideshare.net
11. www.fpmipa.api.edu
12. www.ricum.edu.rs
13. www.teachingchannel.org
14. www.classroom-aid.com
15. www.ndlrn.edu.au
16. www.bbc.co.uk/learning/subjects/math.shtml
17. www.primaryresources.co.uk/math/math.shtm
18. www.mathtutordvd.com

Course - 18(viii) Pedagogy of Physical Science – Part 2**Credit: 4****Essence of the course:**

After having learning this Course, student teachers understand the nature of physical science teacher, the learner, resource material including ICT for teaching physical science and evaluation process. This course comprise, pedagogical approaches for organizing science related activities; and assessment of the learner.

The student-teachers will work with theoretical studies as well as on the field with school children from various backgrounds. They will capable to critically teach the science in their internship school and examine teaching learning processes also developing of self.

Objectives:**At the end of the course, the student teacher will be able to**

- acquire knowledge about the term and concepts used in teaching physical science.
- understand nature of the learner and classroom situation.
- apply the knowledge in constructing test and developing ICT resource in teaching physical science.
- enhance skill in organizing and maintaining of physical science laboratory.
- create interest in organizing science related activities.
- develop a desirable positive attitude towards science teaching.

COURSE CONTENT**Unit 1: Pedagogical shift in Physical Science:**

Pedagogical shift from science as fixed body of knowledge to the process of constructing knowledge – Critical pedagogy, democratising science learning and role of teachers – Pedagogical shift: planning teaching learning experiences.

Unit 2: Exploring Learners

Uniqueness in learner – Motivating learners to bring their previous knowledge into Classroom – Involving Learners in teaching-learning Process – Encouraging learners to raise and ask questions, collect materials from local resources.

Unit 3: Curriculum in Physical Science

Meaning – curriculum and syllabus – Principles and approaches of curriculum construction – selection of content –Recommendations of various commission since Kothari commission to NCF on science curriculum–Physical science syllabi and textbooks at upper primary, secondary stage.

Unit 4: ICT Resources in Learning Physical Science

Dale’s Cone of experience (modified) – Teaching physical science with: audio broadcast, educational television, multimedia: audio, slideshow, animated video, simulation, games, and e–picture/poster – Blended learning: eBooks, Web, Wikis, Moodle, social networking–ICT tool used in classroom– advantages of using ICT in learning–teaching processes

Unit 5: Organizing Science Related Activities

Science libraries, science Museum, science club, science hobbies, field trips/excursions, science Fairs/exhibitions, Science corner.

Unit 6: Laboratory as a Learning Resource

Objectives of laboratory work – Planning laboratory work – Approaches to laboratory work – Working plan for group of students (Batch) in the laboratory –Motivating students to maintain the regular record of laboratory work – Safety in laboratories and precautionary measures.

Unit 7: Organization and Maintenance of Physical Science Laboratory

Structure and design of general, chemistry and physics laboratory– Storage of chemicals and apparatus – preparation of indent – maintenance of registers – accidents and first aids – Improvisation of apparatus – science kits and advantages.

Unit 8: Assessment of children’s learning in Physical Science

Test, examination, measurement, assessment and evaluation –Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE), objectives –Scholastic area: Formative, Summative Assessment– Co-Scholastic area, life skill – national talent search examination.

Unit 9: Tools and techniques of assessment in physical science

Purpose of assessment – tool and techniques of assessment: Project work, Field trips and field diary, Laboratory work, Concept mapping, Interview/oral test, written test including types and construction.– Recording and reporting: measurement of students’ achievements, grading system and type. – Measures of central tendency – measures of variability – correlation.

Unit 10: Professional Development of Physical Science Teachers

Teaching as a profession – need for pre–service professional development programmes – special qualities of a science teacher – ethics of a teacher–need for in-service professional development programmes – opportunities for in-service professional development – reflective practice – Teacher as researcher – Action research in physical science.

Mode of transaction:

Lecture-demonstration method, Project method, Problem-solving method, CAI, Observation method (field visit/exhibition/internship), Seminar/ discussion

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. During internship, analyze and record learning abilities of pupils and their activities in class situation (observation).
2. Evaluate any 2 school science text book(Rating)
3. Surf the Internet for searching information for various concepts of physical sciences for primary/secondary/higher secondary stages. Review them and make a list of relevant websites that you would recommend to your students. Share and discuss about the websites with your friends and teacher(Discussion)
4. Write self–study report based on your visit to science exhibition or science centre (Visit).
5. Demonstrate the experiment to the peers in your college laboratory (Experimentation)
6. Creatively construct any 3 improvised apparatus (Exhibit).
7. Observe a school and draw general, physics and chemistry laboratory (Drawing)

8. Analyse and study continuous and comprehensive evaluation which is followed in your internship school(Report)
9. Construct a tool for an oral interview to assess the school children toward their academic interest (Survey).
10. Collect information related to in-service programme provided for professional development (Collection).

Mode of Assessment:

Written test, Task and assignment, Laboratory work, Observation

References:

1. National Council of Educational Research and Training (2013), *Pedagogy of Physical Science I & II*, New Delhi. ISBN 978-93-5007-224-0(Part I) ISBN 978-93-5007-225-7 (Part II)
2. RadhaMoahan. (2013), *Teaching of Physical Science*. Hyderabad: Neelkamal publication pvt. Ltd., ISBN 978-81-8316-204-3
3. SonikaRajan. (2012), *Methodology of Teaching Science*. New Delhi: Pearson Education. ISBN 978-81-31770-22-1
4. Vanaja, M. (2006), *Methods of teaching physical science*. Hyderabad: Neelkamal publication pvt. Ltd., ISBN 81-8316-018-0
5. Panneerselvam, A and Rajendiran, E,K. (2009), *Teaching of Physical Science*. Chennai: Shantha publishers; ISBN 978-81-86689-53-0
6. NCERT. (2006), *Elementary level syllabus vol-I*. New Delhi. ISBN 81-7450-593-8
7. Mangal, S, K. and Uma Mangal. (2009), *Essentials of Educational Technology*. New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., ISBN-978-81-203-3723-7
8. Monika davar. (2012), *Teaching of science*, New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., ISBN 978-81-203-4624-6 and 81-203-4624-6.
9. Central Board of Secondary Education. (2010), *Manual for Teachers on School Based Assessment Classes VI to VIII*. Delhi.
10. Jonathan Anderson. (2010), *ICT Transforming Education- A Regional Guide*. UNESCO Bangkok. ISBN 978-92-9223-325-9 ISBN 978-92-9223-326-6.
11. Henry E. Garrett. (2008), *statistics in Psychology and Education*. Delhi: Surjeet Publications.

Web Resources:

1. http://cbseacademic.in/web_material/cceresources/3_CCE_Manual_Revised_2011.pdf
2. http://cbseacademic.in/web_material/cceresources/2_CCE_Manual_Class_VI_VII_2010.pdf
3. http://www.samacheerkalvi.in/samacheerkalvi_final_syllabus.php
4. <http://www.ncert.nic.in/rightside/links/syllabus.html>
5. www.ncert.nic.in/departments/nie/desm/publication/.../phy_sci_partI.pdf
6. www.ncert.nic.in/departments/nie/desm/publication/.../phy_sci_PartII.pdf
7. <http://www.edudemic.com/how-to-use-social-media-as-a-learning-tool-in-the-classroom/>
8. UNESCO Competency Framework for Teacher
www.unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002134/213475e.pdf
9. <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/unesco/themes/icts/lifelong-learning/21st-century-skills/>
10. ICT transforming education: a regional guide
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001892/189216e.pdf>
11. <http://www.sciencechannel.com/games-and-interactives/newtons-laws-of-motion-interactive/>

Course - 18(ix) Pedagogy of Biological Science – Part 2**Credit-4****Essence of the course:**

This course will introduce the student teachers to know about the advanced methods of teaching the biological science and make them to acquaint to have knowledge about conduct of practical's, critically examine teaching learning process based on activity and get insight about meta – learning. This course further seeks to be self-improving through the processes of reflection, feedback, and critical inquiry. Consequently, science teacher must help their students to understand their role within the broader social community.

Objectives:**At the end of the course, the student teachers will be able to**

- acquire knowledge about Individual learning strategies
- understand approaches of learning Biological science.
- apply the knowledge in constructing test and developing ICT resource and professional development in teaching Biological science.
- develop skill in practical work and organizing and maintaining of biological science laboratory.
- develop interest in using teaching resources and research in science education.
- develop a desirable positive attitude towards. tools and techniques of assessment of learning biological science

COURSE CONTENT:**Unit 1: Approaches of learning Biological science**

5E learning model – Expository approach - Collaborative - Activity based learning approach– Concept attainment – Experiential learning– Inquiry approach.

Unit 2: Community and learning resources

Learning resources from immediate environment – using community resources – Community based learning resources in teaching of science. – Field visit to botanical garden, Science Park and zoo - scientific Lab and its equipment

Unit 3: Teaching resources

Machine operated aids: Overhead projector, digital projector, smart interactive board.

Non– Machine operated aids:

Graphical aids: flash cards, charts, flip chart, graphs, pictures, poster, and cut–outs and its effective uses.

Display Board: chalkboard, bulletin, flannel, magnetic, peg board and its effective uses.

3D aids: objects, specimens, models.

Unit 4: Biology Laboratory

Location, planning, organization and maintenance–practical preparation – laboratory registers – safety in the lab – common accidents and first aid – practical ethics

Unit 5: Biology practical work

Organizing and importance of practical work – problems in conducting practical – guidelines for teachers, evaluation of practical work – practical record work in biology

Unit 6: Research in science education

Types of Educational research – Status of research in science education in India – Educational research and innovation committee – utilization of science educational research

Unit 7: ICT Resources in learning bio–science

Dale’s Cone of Experience (modified) – Teaching Bio–science with: audio broadcast, educational television, multimedia: audio, slideshow, animated video, simulation, games, and e–picture/poster. – Blended learning: eBooks, web, wikis, Moodle, social networking. – ICT tool used in classroom – advantages of using ICT in learning–teaching processes.

Unit 8: Professional development of biological teacher

Professional development programmes of science teacher –seminar, conferences, online sharing – members of professional organization. –Teacher as a community of learners – collaboration of school with colleges and universities and other institutions – role of reflective practice in professional development. –Teacher as a researcher – action research in biological science– Special qualities of a science teacher.

Unit 9: Exploring Learners

Identification of Diverse learners in classroom-addressing the diversity of learners in the classroom.– Motivating learners to bring their previous knowledge into classroom – involving learners in teaching learning process – encouraging learners to raise and ask questions- and its techniques.

Unit 10: Tools and techniques of assessment of learning biological science

Performance based assessment techniques – assessment of project work – assessment of participation in collaborative learning. –construction of test items (open ended and structure) and administration of tests – developing assessment frame work. – continuous and comprehensive evaluation – assessment of experimental work. –Grading system and type – measures of central tendency – measures of variability – correlation.

Modes of transaction:

Lecture method, Assignment Method, Report writing, Field visit & Preparation of Field report, Laboratory Method, Presentation by students, Demonstration of scientific experiments.

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. Report writing about finding resources on teaching science using web
2. Designing and carrying out of any five simple investigation of Biology (keep it in a record).
3. Preparation of laboratory instructional cards.
4. Prepare a digital content (ie. Powerpoint) on any topic related to bio-science.
5. Prepare any one working model related to bio-science.
6. Preparation of Posters / articles / stories related to science concepts / environment. (send it for publication at student journals)
7. Study and observation of how science is taught in various schools and prepare a report on teaching aids availability and show how it can be improvised further.
8. Write any one articles or science research project report. (send it for publication at student journals)
9. Visit your nearby any 2 high school and higher secondary school observe and draw Biology laboratory.
10. Arrange for a field trip and write a report

Mode of Assessment:

Observation, Report preparation & keeping Records, Assignment submissions, Seminar presentation, Article publications, student presentation.

References:

1. Arulselvi, E. (2007). Teaching of science. Chennai: Saradha Publications.
2. Brandwein, P. F. (1955). The gifted as future scientist. New York, Earcourt Dcace.
3. Central Board of Secondary Education. (2010), *Manual for Teachers on School Based Assessment Classes VI to VIII*. Delhi.
4. Jonathan Anderson. (2010), *ICT Transforming Education– A Regional Guide*. UNESCO Bangkok. ISBN 978–92–9223–325–9 ISBN 978–92–9223–326–6.
5. Mangal, S. K., &Mangal, S. (2005). Essentials of educational technology and management. Meerut: Loyal Book Depot.
6. Mangal, S, K. and Uma Mangal. (2009), Essentials of Educational Technology. New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., ISBN–978–81–203–3723–7
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8. NCERT. (2006), Elementary level syllabus vol–I. New Delhi. ISBN 81–7450–593–8
9. Sharma, R. A. (2008). Technological foundation of education. Meerut: R.Lall Books Depot.
10. Sharma, R. C. (2007). Teaching of science. Delhi: Dhanpatrai publications.
11. Sharma, P.C. (2006). Modern science teaching. New Delhi: Dhanpat Rai Publications.
12. SonikaRajan. (2012), Methodology of Teaching Science. New Delhi: Pearson Education. ISBN 978–81–31770–22–1
13. Tomar, Archana (2006) Teaching of Biology, Delhi: Kalpaz publication
14. Yadav, S., & Singh, A. K. (2005). Teaching of life science. Delhi: Dominant Publications

Course - 18(x) Pedagogy of Social Science – Part 2**Credit: 4****Essence of the course:**

This course helps to sensitize the learners the relevance of social science in the current context. It make them familiar about the techniques and approaches of teaching social science. It helps the learner well acquaint the preparation and administration of learning resources in the meaningful way. It also develop the competency in making use of appropriate assessment system to apprise the learning outcomes. This course deals about the various social issues and mould them to face the same in a plausible way.

Objectives:**At the end of the course, the student teacher will be able to**

- acquire basic knowledge and skills to analyse and transact the Social Science curriculum effectively following wide-ranging teaching
- acquire a conceptual understanding on the process of teaching and learning Social Science
- sensitise and equip student teachers to handle social issues and concerns in a responsible manner.
- Develop ability for critical and logical thinking and apply the acquired knowledge and skills in unfamiliar situations
- Acquaint with different methods, approaches and techniques of teaching social science
- Develop ability to design different evaluation tools
- Develop practical skills for analysing socio-economic, political and physical phenomena

CONTENT OUTLINE**Unit 1: Curriculum of Social Science**

Meaning of Curriculum – Importance of Curriculum in Education – Types of Curriculum – Factors Influencing in Curriculum development –Principles of Curriculum development - Selection of Content for Social Studies Curriculum – Organization of the Social Studies Curriculum - Curriculum of Social Science at Primary Stage – Curriculum of Social Science at Secondary stage

Unit 2: Curriculum Reforms in Social Science

Role of Teacher in curriculum implementation and evaluation; national policies of education – reforms in social science curriculum at the secondary education level, national curriculum framework for school education (NCERT)

Unit 3: Approaches of curriculum construction

Correlated, Integrated, Topical, Unit, Patch, Concentric, and Spiral approaches.

Unit 4: Models of Teaching

Jurisprudence Model of Inquiry, Concept Attainment Model, Asubel’s Advanced organiser model and its application in social science

Unit 5: Use of ICT in Social Science Teaching

Uses of Computer – Internet and Intranet – e-learning – Mobile learning.

Unit 6: Social Science Teacher

Social Science Teacher –The profile of a competent Social Science Teacher – Characteristics, Attitude for professional development– participation in professional bodies - Role of Teacher as a National Builder – Problems of Social science Teachers

Unit 7: Social Science Text-Book

Meaning and Definition of Text book – Types of Text book – Essential features of text book – Criteria for evaluation of the Social Science Text book – Qualities of Good Text book

Unit 8: Co-curricular activities in Social Science

Co-curricular activities for developing critical thinking and attitude, planning and organization of activities like exhibition, quiz, competition, Panel discussion and Social science club.

Unit 9: Remedial Teaching in Social Science

Diagnostic Test – Meaning and Definition of Remedial Teaching – relevance of remedial teaching – procedure for remedial work – Remedial strategies of Social Science Teaching

Unit 10: Social Science Laboratory: Design and Management

Principles of designing the Social Science laboratory for secondary schools; location, norms with reference to lighting, ventilation, working space and flexibility – store room, community corner, preparation room.

Mode of Transaction

Lecture cum discussion, Problem Solving, Dramatization, Seminar, Field visit, Debate, Group Discussion.

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. Analysis of any three years public examination social science questions papers and submission of report.
2. Discussion on Contemporary issues.
3. Organizing a Mock Parliament Session.
4. Organizing Awareness campaign or Rally.
5. Conducting educational survey of a slum area in a neighbouring village
6. preparation of report on social customs, traditions, and supercilious beliefs

Mode of Assessment

Unit test, Project, Preparation of assignments, Assessment of Learning Resources, Seminar Presentation.

References:

1. Aggarwal J.C., Teaching of Social Studies, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi,Third Edition:1999,

2. Bank James A (1977) Teaching Strategies for the Social Studies: Enquiry, Valuing and Decision Making, Addition –Wesley Publishing Co., Reading, Massachusetts.
3. Binning and Binning (1952) Teaching of Social Studies in Secondary Schools, Mc Graw Hills, New York
4. Dhamija Neelam (1993) Multimedia Approaches in Teaching Social Studies, Harmen Publishing House, New Delhi
5. Dhaskara Rao.D., Teaching of Social Studies, Discovery Publication House, New Delhi,2003.
6. Khan.M.A., Teaching of Social Studies, Commonwealth Publication, New Delhi, 2004.
7. Kocha S K (1970) Fundamentals of Teaching Social Studies, Mahendra Capital Publishers
8. Sharma R. A., Teaching of Social Science, Surya Publishing House, Meerut, First Edion:2004.
9. Sharma.R.K., Teaching of Social Studies, International Publication House, Meerut, 2004.
10. UNESCO: New Source Book for Teaching of Geography, UNESCO
11. Yagnik K S (1966) The Teaching of Social Studies in India, Bombay, Orient Longman Ltd.
12. Yagnik K S (1966) The Teaching of Social Studies in India, Bombay, Orient Longman Ltd.

Course - 18(xi) Pedagogy of Computer Science – Part 2**Credit: 4****Essence of the course:**

This course is to enable students to specialize in Computer science and to develop an understanding of the curriculum, linking school knowledge with community life. The course includes reconstruction of Computer Knowledge through appropriate pedagogic processes and to communicate meaningfully with children

Objectives:**At the end of the course, the student teacher will be able to**

- enable the student teachers acquire knowledge about Informational Communicational Technology in Education
- develop an understanding about the Internet and Its applications
- guide the student teachers about planning and maintaining the Computer laboratories
- familiarize the student teachers with the Modern Trends in Teaching of Computer Science
- enable the student teachers acquire knowledge about blended learning and its models
- familiarize the student teachers with the multimedia, web designing, and Computer programming

CONTENT OUTLINE**Unit 1: Information Communication Technology**

Technology in Education: Introduction – Concept of Information Technology, Communication Technology, Instructional Technology – Need & Significance of Educational Technology – Emerging Trends in Educational Technology; ICT in Education: Introduction – Definition – Need of Information and Communication Technology – Significance of ICT

Unit 2: Internet and its Applications

Introduction - History of the internet – Application of Network – Benefits – Types of Computer Network- Basic Elements – Network Topology – Popular uses of Web Internet and Extranet - Understanding WWW – How to connect – Web browsers and it types – Favorites and Bookmarks;

Unit 3: Planning and Maintenance of a Computer Laboratory

Need for planning the computer laboratory – special features of computer lab – Essential infrastructure – laboratory management – organization of practical for pupils – maintenance of records – Rules for staff and pupils.

Unit 4: Modern Instructional Strategies

Introduction to modern instructional strategies – Significance and Uses – Modern Instructional Strategies: Interactive Whiteboard – Blog: Educational Blog, Types, role of teacher in educational blog – Web based learning – Video Conferencing – Virtual Learning – Online

Learning. Computer Assisted Instruction (CAI), steps for developing CAI, modes of CAI, benefits of CAI, limitation of CAI, role of teacher in CAI.

Unit 5: Blended learning perspectives

Meaning, Definition, Characteristics, Importance, Benefits and Challenges of Blended Learning – Models of Blended Learning: Rotation Model – Station Rotation Model – Lab Rotation Model – Flipped Classroom Model – Flex Model - Self Blend Model – Virtual Enriched Model.- Advantages – Disadvantages of Blended Learning.

Unit 6: Modern Techniques in the Teaching of Computer Science

Seminar – Symposium – Group Discussion – Panel discussion – Workshop techniques – Collaborative learning – Team teaching;
Portfolio – Electronic Portfolio – Equipment for creating portfolio – Features of an Electronic portfolio – Developing Electronic portfolio – Requirements and Advantages of Electronic portfolio;

Unit 7: Multimedia in Education

Introduction – Multimedia application – Elements: Sound, Animation and Video animation – 3D animation – popular multimedia formats – Multimedia hardware and software – Inline sound and video – Using multimedia elements in content.

Unit 8: Fundamentals of C and C++ Programming

Elements of C language: Character Set – C Constant – C variables, Operators, Control structures – Loop structures – arrays and structures – functions – library functions – developing simple C programs; C++ Programming Concepts: Class, objects, Inheritance, Polymorphism and Overloading.

Unit 9: Web pages and Web Designing

Introduction – Elements of Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML) – Heading Section – Body Section – Hyperlink and Images – Creating web page with Microsoft front page – Websites – Elements – Difference between websites and Blog..

Unit 10: Computer Science Teacher and Evaluation

Academic and Professional qualification of Computer Science Teachers – Special qualities required for a computer science teacher; Evaluation by pupils and Self-evaluation – Classroom interaction analysis;

Mode of Transaction:

Lecturing on Theoretical Concepts, use of computers in lab, Analytic and Synthetic Methods of Teaching, Project Method, Tasks and Assignments

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. Develop the Multimedia package (Any one lesson at secondary or senior secondary level)
2. Create an Educational Blog (Individually)
3. Draw the Computer based Concept maps
4. Prepare self-blended learning module

5. Write a C programme – Students Mark list using array
6. Create a simple website for your class (Upload: Assignment, Exam details, Study materials)
7. Organize the Team Teaching among student trainees
8. Prepare the rating scale for self- Assessment of student teachers (use during the teaching practice)

Mode of Assessment

Paper-Pencil Tests, Performance tests, Formal and Informal Testing and Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation

References:

1. Aggarwal J.C (2006). Essential of educational technology: innovation in Teaching-Learning. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
2. Asokek. Ghosh (2001), Microsoft Web Publishing, New Delhi, Prentice Hall of India.
3. Arulsamy S. and Sivakumar.P, (2002). Application of ICT in Education, Hyderabad: Neelkamal Publication.
4. Balagurusamy E. (2011).Programming C (Fifth Edition). New Delhi: Tata McGra Hill Education Private Limited.
5. Burry Nance (1996). Introduction to Networking. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
6. Harjeet Kaur Bhatia (2012). Reflections on blended learning and peer collaboration in Teacher Education, New Delhi: Global books organisation.
7. Mangal S.K. Mangal Uma. (2012). Essential of educational technology. New Delhi: PHI publication.
8. Nehru R.S.S. (2014). Blended learning, New Delhi: APH Publishing House.
9. Sampath et. al (2000). Introduction to Education Technology. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers.
10. Yashavant P.Kanetkar (2010). Let Us C (Tenth Edition). New Delhi: BPB Publications

19 PEDAGOGY OF A SCHOOL SUBJECT 2(PART 2)

Course - 19(i) Pedagogy of Tamil II – Part 2

தமிழ் கற்பிக்கும் முறைகள் II - பகுதி 2

Credit: 4

அடிப்படைக் கோட்பாடு

சமூகத்தில் மொழியின் அவசியத்தையும் பங்களிப்பையும் பற்றிய அறிவினைப் பெற்றிருப்பர். இன்றைக்கு மொழியும் அறிவியலும் ஒன்றுக் கொன்று தொடர்புடையதாக உள்ளதை அறிந்திருப்பர். மொழியைக் கற்பிக்கும், கருவி நூலாக உள்ள, பாடநூல் எவ்வாறு அமைந்திருக்க வேண்டும் என்பதை மாணவர் அறிந்திருப்பர். நம்மை மற்றவரோடு தொடர்புபடுத்திக் கொள்வதற்கு கருவியாக அமைந்துள்ள மொழியாய்வகம் பற்றி அறிவைப் பெற்றிருப்பர். மனக் கருத்துக்களை வெளிப்படுத்தும் முறைகளில் ஒன்றான கட்டுரை எழுதும் அறிவைப் பெற்றிருப்பர். மொழிப் பயிற்சிப் பற்றிய சிந்தனைகளையும் பெற்றிருப்பர். மொழிப்பாடம் கற்பித்தலுக்குத் தற்காலத்திற்கேற்ற வகையில் கற்பித்தல் புதுமைகளை வெளிக் கொணரும் அறிவைப் பெற்றிருப்பர். மொழிப்பாடம் திறன்பாடம் என்பதால் படைப்பாற்றலை வளர்த்துக்கொள்ளும் திறனைப் பெற்றிருப்பர்.

நோக்கங்கள்:

- சமுதாயத்தில் மொழியின் செயல்பாட்டினை அறிய செய்தல்.
- பாடநூல் குறித்த அறிவைத் தருதல்.
- மொழிப் பயிற்றாய்வுக் கூடம் குறித்து அறியச் செய்தல்.
- வினாத்தாள் வடிவமைப்புப் பற்றிய அறிவைப் பெறச் செய்தல்.
- கட்டுரை எழுதும் திறன் பெறச் செய்தல்.
- படைப்பாற்றலை வளர்ப்பதற்கான பல்வேறு வழிமுறைகளை அறியச் செய்தல்.
- தமிழில் ஆய்வுகள் குறித்த அடிப்படைச் செய்திகளை உணர்த்துதல்.

அலகு 1: சமுதாயத்தில் மொழி

மொழியும் சமூகமும் - மொழியும் அதிகாரமும் - மொழியும் அடையாளமும் - மொழியும் பண்பாடும் - மொழியும் பால்வேறுபாடும் - மொழியும் அரசியலும் - மொழியும் வர்க்கமும் - மொழியும் இலக்கியமும் - மொழியும் அறிவியலும் - மொழியும் வணிகமும் - மொழியும் சுற்றுச்சூழலும் - மொழியும் உலகமயமும் - இவைகளுக்கிடையேயான உறவு நிலைகளும் ஒப்பீடும்

அலகு 2: பாடநூல் வடிவமைத்தல்

பாடநூல் அமைப்பு - தேசியக் கல்விக்கொள்கையின் குறிக்கோள்கள் - பத்துவகை அழகு - நூற்குற்றம் - பாடநூலின் அகத்தோற்றம் - புறத்தோற்றம் - பண்புகள்.

அலகு 3: மொழிப்பயிற்றாய்வுக் கூடம்

மொழிப் பயிற்றாய்வுக் கூடம் - தேவையும் பயனும் - அமைப்பு - செயல்பாடுகள் - பயன்கள் - இரண்டாவது மொழியாகத் தமிழைக் கற்பித்தல்.

அலகு 4: கட்டுரைப் பயிற்சி

வாய்மொழிக் கட்டுரை- எழுத்துக் கட்டுரை - பல்வேறு கட்டுரைகள் - மடல் வகைகளும் படிநிலைகளும் - வல்லினம் மிகா இடங்கள், மிகும் இடங்கள் - தொடர் அமைப்பு - பத்தி அமைப்பு - நிறுத்தற் குறியீடுகளின் அவசியம் - சொற்றொடர் - பழமொழி -மேற்கோள் பயன்பாடு.

அலகு 5: மொழிப் பயிற்சி

சொற்களஞ்சியம் அவசியம் - அறிந்த சொற்களஞ்சியம்- பயன்படுத்தும் சொற்களஞ்சியம் - சொற்களஞ்சியங்களைப் பெருக்கும் வழிமுறைகள் - வாக்கியங்களை அமைத்தல் -சுருக்கி வரைதல் - இலக்கியநயம் உணர்தல் - அகராதியைப் பயன்படுத்துதல் - துணுக்குகள் - காரணம் உணர்தல் - பகுத்தாரய்தல் - பொருத்துதல்.

அலகு 6: தமிழ் கற்பித்தலின் ஆய்வுகள்

ஆய்வின் இயல்புகள் - நோக்கங்கள் - ஆய்வின் தேவை - ஆய்வின் வகைகள் - ஆய்வுச் சிந்தனைகள் - பண்புகள்

அலகு 7: தமிழ் கற்பித்தலின் புதுமைகள்

கருத்துப் படமிடல்- கூட்டுமுயற்சி திட்டம் - பிரச்சனை தீர்க்கும் முறை - ஒப்புமைக் கற்றல் - விசாரணை அணுகுமுறை - பரிசோதனை - குழுக்கற்றல் - தனிமைப் படுத்திக் கற்றல்.

அலகு 8: படைப்பாற்றல் வளர்த்தல்

கதை - கட்டுரை - இலக்கிய மன்றங்கள் - ஆண்டு மலர் - உடனடிப் பேச்சு - விவாதம் - வினாடி வினா, இவைகளை பள்ளிகளில் நடத்துவதற்கானப் பயிற்சியை மேற்கொள்ளுதல் - இன்றைய சிந்தனை - நடைமுறைத் திறனை உருவாக்குதல்.

அலகு 9: கல்விப் புள்ளியல்

புள்ளியியல் வரையறை - மையப்போக்கு அளவைகள் - சராசரி - இடைநிலை அளவு -முகடு - சிதறல் அளவைகள் - வீச்சு - கால்மான விலக்கம் - சராசரி விலக்கம் -திட்டவிலக்கம் - ஒட்டுறவு.

அலகு 10: மதிப்பீட்டு முறைகள்

மதிப்பீட்டின் நோக்கம் -தேவைகள்- வினாத்தாள் வடிவமைப்பு- தேர்வின் வகைகள்- வளர்நிலை- தொகுநிலை- அகமதிப்பீடு, புறமதிப்பீடு -ஆசிரியரால் நடத்தப்படும் தேர்வு- தரப்படுத்தப்பட்டத் தேர்வு- குறையறித் தேர்வு- குறைத்தீர்த் தேர்வு - தேர்வின் பண்புகள்- வினாவங்கியின் பயன்கள்.

மதிப்பீடு

வகுப்புத் தேர்வு, வாய்மொழித் தேர்வு, ஒப்படைப்புகள், வகுப்புக் கருத்தரங்கம், மாதிரிப் பாடம் எடுத்தல். வகுப்பில் மாணவர்கள் பங்கேற்பை மதிப்பிடல்.

செய்முறைப் பயிற்சிகள்:

1. சொல் விளையாட்டு தயாரித்தல்.
2. குறிப்பிட்டத் தலைப்பில் தமிழ் உரை தயாரித்தல்.
3. தனித் தமிழ் நடையில் பேசுதல்.

4. கதை, கவிதை, கட்டுரை எழுதுதல்.
5. மொழிப் பயிற்றாய்வுக் கூடத்திற்குப் பயிற்சி தயாரித்தல்.
6. பாடநூல் ஆய்வு செய்தல்.
7. ஒலி உச்சரிப்புப் பயிற்சி.
8. சுற்றுச்சூழல் விழிப்புணர்வு வாசகங்கள் தயாரித்தல்.
9. வானொலி, தொலைக்காட்சி நிகழ்ச்சிகள் தயாரித்தல்.
10. செய்யுள் பகுதியை நாடகமாக மாற்றுதல்.

பார்வை நூல்கள்

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4. கோவிந்தராசன், மு. (1990) நற்றமிழ் கற்பிக்கும் முறைகளும் நோக்கங்களும், சரஸ்வதி பதிப்பகம், சென்னை.
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6. வேணுகோபால், இ.பா.(1991) பைந்தமிழ் கற்பிக்கும் முறைகள், சகுந்தலா வெளியீட்டகம், வேலூர்.

Course - 19(ii) Pedagogy of English II – Part 2**Credit: 4****Essence of the course:**

Equipping the student teacher with English knowledge for communication and appreciation. Developing the skill of communication in order to help children at various school levels towards effective communication. The course focuses on developing the ability of the future Teachers to transact language in inclusive classroom.

Objectives:**At the end of the course, the student teacher will be able to**

- enable the student teachers to
- develop English Language teaching competency.
- understand and appreciate the importance of English.
- have a critical study of learning English as a second language in the multilingual Indian Society.
- understand the role of English in India and to improve English Language attainment.
- produce the different methods, techniques and strategies of ELT.
- Prepare and use appropriate teaching aids to make teaching more effective.
- develop the various micro skills to teach English language.
- acquire the skill of preparing lesson plans to teach English.

CONTENT OUTLINE**Unit 1: Lesson plan format grammar**

Planning for teaching Grammar and usage -Steps of preparing a lesson plan for grammar. – Types of grammar (Formal and Functional) - Methods of teaching grammar (Inductive and Deductive)

Unit 2: Lesson plan format - composition

Planning for teaching composition- Kinds of composition (Guided, Controlled and Free)-Steps of preparing a lesson plan for teaching composition-Correction of a composition work.

Unit 3: Approaches to teaching English language

Structural approach- Situational approach- Communicative approach- Eclectic approach- constructive approach- S-O-S approach.

Unit 4: Teaching pronunciation

Teaching Pronunciation and Spoken English. Standard Indian Pronunciation with reference to GIE/RP. - English sound system – Vowels, Consonants - Minimal contrasts – consonant clusters- Focusing on difficult sounds – comparison with sounds of Indian languages. Syllabification – stress, intonation, rhythm.

Unit 5: Teaching of vocabulary

Essentials of teaching vocabulary-Types of vocabulary – Active and passive; Content words and structural words- Selection and gradation of vocabulary -Teaching meaning of words - Expansion of vocabulary.

Unit 6: Skill of speaking

Concept of speaking in English as a second language.-Use of pronouncing dictionary-
Technique of teaching speaking skills and pronunciation practice and drills – Ear Training,
Repetition, Dialogues and conversation: Role of A.V. aids in teaching speaking skills.

Unit 7: Skill of writing

Mechanics of writing; Skills of writing- Discourse skill and Judgment Skill Reference skills-
note making and note taking, reporting, summarizing, paragraphing, Characteristics of good
hand writing, methods to develop good handwriting.

Unit 8: Challenges of teaching English language

Problems cropped up while teaching English in Indian schools - Difficulties faced by English
teachers in the classrooms and suggestions to overcome them. Interference and influence of
mother tongue.

Unit 9: Analysis of syllabus, textual materials and professional competency of English teachers

Understanding the relationship between curriculum, syllabus and text book. Qualities of a good
text book- Selection of materials -Development of activities and tasks. Connecting learning to
the outer world – rote learning to constructivism- Qualities of a good language teacher-
Professional development of English teacher.

Unit 10: Assessment and evaluation in English

Concept of assessment and Evaluation in English- Concept, need and techniques of Continuous
and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in English- Types of tests - Achievement test,
proficiency test, Diagnostic test, Prognostic test.-Preparation of an Achievement test- Concept
and need of remedial teaching.

Mode of Transaction:

Demonstration of teaching specific grammar items, Seminar on different expressions,
Comparative study of various forms of compositions, Demonstration of steps followed in different
methods, Introductory lecture, Observation of video clips, Through Situational presentations, Usage
of Language games, Presentation of good models by native speakers, Through language lab, Framing,
evaluating and interpreting a question paper.

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. Projects on methods of teaching grammar
2. Language games on grammatical structure
3. Activities & competitions for Creative writing,
4. Practicing Formal and Informal Letter
5. Perform any one of the activities for developing the language skill: Quiz, Debate, Dialogue,
Role play, Brain storming
6. Watching video recordings
7. Oral Communication tasks
8. Language Lab activities
9. Workshop on preparation of blue prints, question papers, marking scheme and question wise analysis.

10. Construction of test items for diagnosis and achievement test and interpretation of test data

Mode of assessment:

Analysis of Group discussion, Participant Observation, Monitoring performance of communicative tasks, Evaluation based on documentation (written), Performance evaluation (Seminar, Assignment & Project)

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20 OPTIONAL PAPER (1/2)

Course - 20(i) Special Education

Credit: 2

Essence of the course:

This course is meant to enable the teacher to have Knowledge on the History of Special Education and cater to the needs of challenged children. Even though there are medical advancements, there exist births with physical, mental and other differential challenges. In order to cater those challenged children, the present course has been designed.

Objectives:

At the end of the course, the student teacher will be able to

- acquire knowledge about different perspectives of children with disabilities;
- understand the social needs of children with sensory and intellectual impairments;
- reformulate attitudes towards children with special needs;
- identify needs of children with diversities;
- plan need-based programmes for all children with varied abilities in the classroom;
- use specific strategies involving skills in teaching special children.
- modify appropriate learner-friendly evaluation procedures;
- incorporate innovative practices to children with special needs;

COURSE CONTENT

Unit 1: Paradigms in education of children with special needs

Historical perspectives - Pre-Independence, Post-Independence and contemporary trends; Models of teaching: The charity model, the bio centric model, the functional model and the human rights model; Concept of special education, integrated education and Inclusive Education. Education in National Policy on Disability (2006); Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI); District Rehabilitation Centers (DRC) Scheme; District Disability Rehabilitation Centers (DDRC) Scheme.

Unit 2: Identification of children with special needs

Exceptional Children; Need for Early Identification; Understanding various disabilities – concepts, characteristics, classification and identification of children with diversities: Visual Impairment; Auditory Impairment; Speech Impairment; Orthopedic; Specific Learning Disabilities; Attention Deficit Disorder; Autism; Juvenile Delinquency.

Unit 3: Curriculum adjustment and adaptation

Curriculum to special needs arising out of various disabilities: Visual Impairment, Auditory Impairment, Speech Disorder, Learning Disability, Attention Deficit Disorder, Autism, Juvenile Delinquency.

Unit 4: Classroom approaches and management

Pedagogical strategies to respond to individual needs of students: Adapting Teaching strategies, Emphatic Approach; Cooperative learning strategies in the classroom, peer tutoring, social learning, buddy system, reflective teaching and multisensory teaching.

Unit 5: Special aids, equipment's and evaluation procedures

Supportive services required for meeting special needs in the classroom: special teacher, speech therapist, physiotherapist, occupational therapist, and counselor. Technological advancement and its application – ICT, adaptive and assistive devices, equipment and other technologies for different disabilities. Involving community resources as source of support to teachers. Formative and Summative Evaluation.

Modes of Transaction:

Assignment, Project, Seminar, Lecture, Lecture-cum-demonstration, Camps to Special Schools.

Learning Activities:

Observation of Special Schools, Identification of children with special needs, Use of teaching methods to learning disabilities, handling of children with learning and perceptual problems,

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. Conduct a Seminar on Historical Perspectives on Special Education.
2. Identification of Children with Special Needs.
3. Visit to a special school and prepare a report.

Mode of Assessment

Paper-pencil tests, Formal and Informal Testing, Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation.

References:

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Course - 20(ii) Population Education**Credit: 2****Essence of the course:**

Pupil teacher after learning this course will understand the causes and effect of population explosion which hampers the development of nation. The main focus of this course is to help them to understand the various ways of introducing population education that reduce population in near future. This would maintain population equilibrium and improve the standard of living and quality of life. The pupil teacher will work in the society to create awareness on the consequences of population explosion.

Objectives:

At the end of the course, the student teacher will be able to

- understand the meaning, scope, and importance of population education.
- understand the factors and the impact of standard of life.
- understand the need for curriculum development in population education.
- acquaint needs and means of population control
- understand the role of different agencies in the population education
- appreciate the teaching of population education.
- study the policy and programmes on population education

CONTENT OUTLINE**Unit 1: Nature of Population Education**

Meaning and definition-objectives- scope, need and importance of population education- Purpose of population education as integral part of education.–Demographic situation of world, India, states and UT: Population scenario of the world- population scenario of India, state / UTs – causes, effects of population growth – Malthus theory– basic components of population dynamics, (population distribution), Population structure, fertility, mortality, migration, nuptiality, sex ratio at birth, expectancy of life.

Unit 2: Standard of living and the quality of life

Food and nutrition- health and hygiene- sanitation, housing, clothing- leisure, employment, social, cultural and spiritual enlightenment- ethics and aesthetics -physical quality of life index- impact of development of family life on society, culture and personality.

Unit 3: Planning for Population control

India's population policy- population control: role of society, public opinion – family planning, family welfare programs in India-responsibility of family and individual: a small family unit for healthier, happier and better homes. – Population Equilibrium: Measures of control - Clinical and educational approach.

Unit 4: Curriculum development of population education:

Historical background- Introduction of population education at various levels: school, colleges, teacher education institution- need of curriculum development in population education- problems in curriculum development-Need of research in population education– Role of

different agencies and organizations: home, school, community, government- role of mass media-different strategies of teaching population education.

Unit 5: Teacher of population education

Essentials qualities- activities: educational, social and cultural-techniques: extension lectures, debates, survey, games, exhibitions, dramas, meeting with parents- preparation of teaching aids.

Mode of transaction:

Lecture method, Project method, e-learning, Team teaching, Assignments, Field visits, Rally, Paper / poster presentation, Seminar/ discussion, Quiz & debate

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. Search in the internet regarding the current population scenario in the world with special reference to a country. Present the report to your class reflection.
2. Search in the internet how the problem of population growth can be converted as human resources for nation development prepare a report with photos and news.
3. Conduct a survey regarding the number of children preference by the people in below 30 years.
4. Conduct an opinion study on the population control among 50 people in a village or locality.
5. Design an awareness programme on populatin education to school student revise it after reflective discussion in your class.

Mode of assessment;

Written test, Oral test, Task and assignment

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12. Rao,V.k (2010) Population Education, APH publishing corporation, New Delhi
13. Aggarwal.J.C (2013) Population Education, Shipra Publicatons, New Delhi.

Course - 20(iii) Guidance and Counselling**Credit: 2****Essence of the course:**

Guidance is a general term which means helping people to make wise choices and solve their educational, vocational and personal problems. This course intended to develop skill among student teacher to understand the learner and provide educational, vocational and personal guidance to lead their life in a profitable way. The techniques and methods of imparting such guidance indirectly help the student teacher to handle and offer suitable guidelines to the needy.

Objectives:

At the end of the course, the student teacher will be able to

- recall the principles underlying guidance
- recognize the need of guidance and counselling in schools
- describe the different services in the school guidance programme
- acquire the skills necessary to administer and interpret standardized tools
- know the qualities required for a good counsellor
- acquire the qualities of a counsellor

COURSE CONTENT**Unit 1: Nature and scope of guidance**

Concept, Definition and principles of Guidance and Counselling – Need for Guidance and Counselling in this fast changing complex world – Different services involved in providing Guidance – The Phases of the Counselling Process (Assessment, Intervention, and Termination) – **Counselling** – Meaning, Definitions, Elements-Characteristics – Objectives – Need – Types: Directive Counselling, Non-Directive Counselling, Eclectic Counselling – Meaning, Characteristics, Steps, Advantages, Limitations – Difference between Counselling and Guidance – The Counsellor's Needs -Characteristics of an Effective Counsellor - Personal challenges – as a Counsellor- Need for special training for a counsellor.

Unit 2: Educational guidance and counselling

The aims and purpose of Educational Guidance – Factors Contributing to Educational Problems: Self, Home, School, Neighbourhood, Community – Educational guidance programme: Guidance need at Primary, Secondary, College Level, problems of present day scenario and its remedies – Complementary Roles of the Teacher as a Counsellor and Professional Counsellor – Promoting Parental Collaboration in Educational Guidance.

Unit 3: Managing the guidance service

Setting up of a GUIDANCE Cell / Unit, STRUCTURE and its functions – Monitoring and Evaluation aspects of a Comprehensive Guidance Programme in Educational Settings. – Networking with Community Agencies- activity spectrum of guidance centre.

Unit 4: Vocational guidance and counselling

The Nature of Vocational Guidance – The Need for Vocational Guidance – Methods of importing Vocational guidance

Unit 5: Testing devices in guidance

Non –Testing Devices in Guidance: Non-testing devices in guidance: Observation – Cumulative record, Anecdotal record, Case study, Autobiography, Rating Scale, Sociometry etc. Testing Devices in Guidance: Testing devices in guidance-Meaning, Definition, Measurement, Uses of psychological tests: Intelligence tests – Aptitude tests- Personality Inventories- Attitude scales – Achievement tests – Creativity tests -Mental health – frustration- conflict.

Mode of Transaction:

Lecture method, Discussion Assignment Method, Report writing, Field visit, Presentation by students, Case study

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. Apply any psychological test and interpret the score and write report
2. Identify the children with counselling needs and write the report
3. Conduct any case study and prepare a report
4. With help surfing internet, write a report on importance of educational guidance and counselling

Mode of Assessment:

Observation, Report preparation & Records, Assignment submissions, Seminar presentation, Development and conduction of Psychological test.

References:

1. Chauhan, S. S. (2008). Principles and techniques of guidance. UP: Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.
2. Sharma, R. N. (2008). Vocational guidance & counseling. Delhi: Surjeet Publications.
3. Jones, A. J. (2008). Principles of guidance.(5 ed). Delhi: Surjeet Publications.
4. Crow, L. D., & Crow, A. (2008). An introduction to guidance. Delhi: Surjeet Publications.
5. Dr. John David Selvin (2012). Guidance and Counselling. Pondicherry: Tamil puduvai ISBN 81-87301-28-7.
6. Sharma, R. A. (2008). Career information in career guidance. Meerut: R.Lall Books Depot.
7. Meenakshisundaram, A. (2006). Experimental psychology. Dindigul: Kavyamala Publishers.
8. Meenakshisundaram, A. (2005). Guidance and counseling. Dindigul: Kavyamala Publishers.
9. Qureshi, H. (2004). Educational guidance. New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt.Ltd.
10. Bhatnagar, R. P., & Seema, R. (2003). Guidance and counselling in education and psychology. Meerut: R.Lal Book Depot.
11. Vashist S. R.(Ed.). (2002). Principles of guidance. New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt.Ltd.
12. Sharma, R. N. (1999). Guidance and counseling. Delhi: Surjeet Publishers.

13. Sodhi, T. S., & Suri, S. P. (1997). Guidance and counseling. Patiala: Bawa Publication.
14. Aggarwal, J. C. (1991). Educational, vocational guidance and counseling. New Delhi: Doabai House.
15. Sharma, N. R. (1989). Educational and vocational guidance. Agra: Vinod Pustak Mandir.
16. Kochhar, S. K. (1984). Guidance and Counseling in colleges and universities. New Delhi: Sterling Publishing Pvt.Ltd.
17. Indu, D. (1983). The basic essentials of Counseling. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Private Ltd.
18. Madhusudan, M. (1983). Educational and vocational guidance. Sambalpur: Saha Publishers & Distributors.
19. Anne, A. (1982). Psychological testing. New York: McMillan Company.
20. Chauhan, S. S. (1982). Principles and techniques of guidance. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
21. Rao, N. S. (1981). Counseling Psychology. New Delhi: Tata Mc Graw Hill Publishing Co.
22. Kochhar, S. K. (1979). Guidance in Indian Education. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Private Ltd.
23. Gaur, J. S., & Saraswat, R. K. (1978). Occupational literature: An annotated bibliography. New Delhi: NCERT.
24. James, C. H. (1978). Counselling process and procedures. New York: McMillan
25. Pasricha, P. (1976). Guidance and counselling in Indian education. New Delhi: NCERT.
26. Cirtes. (1974). Handbook on vocational guidance. New Delhi: Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, Govt. of India.
27. Tolbert, E. L. (1974). Counselling for career development. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.
28. Patterson, C. H. (1973). Theories of counselling and psycho-therapy. New York: Harper and Row.
29. Sinha, S. N. (1973). Dynamics of vocational behaviour. Jaipur: Asia Publishing House.
30. Nanda, S. K., & Sagar, S. (1972). Fundamentals of guidance. Chandigarh: N.B.S. Educational Publishers.
31. Barclay, J. R. (1971). Foundations of counselling strategies. London: John Wiley and Sons Inc.
32. Brewer, J. M. (1971). Education as guidance. New York: McGraw Hill.

Course - 20(iv) Environmental Education**Credit: 2****Essence of the course:**

Understanding and coping with the nature is the essential need for human beings. Keeping this in mind, this paper tries to develop interest among the student teachers about the environment which would help them to find the solution for environmental problems. It also intends to develop a growing concern about the environment and its related issues.

Objectives:**At the end of the course, the student teacher will be able to**

- understand the concept of environment, ecology and the problems concerning environment.
- visualize the importance of environmental education
- develop the skill of planning and organizing ecological activities in the school.
- apply different techniques and materials for the effective dissemination of environmental information.
- sensitize towards conservation of natural resources.
- enable the students to practice environmental friendly life style.
- develop positive attitude towards protecting the environment.
- organise field trips, survey, environmental games and hobbies locally.

COURSE CONTENT**Unit 1: Nature and scope of environment and environmental education**

Environment: Meaning, components – Environmental Education –Meaning, Scope, importance, objectives of environmental education. –Environmental education at Primary, Secondary and higher Secondary level.

Unit 2: Ecosystem and biodiversity

Ecosystem: Structure and function of ecosystem, types, Energy and its flow in ecosystem, biogeochemical cycle – Biodiversity, conservation of biodiversity: In-situ and Ex –situ conservation – hot spots.

Unit 3: Natural resources and conservation movement

Natural resources: forest, wild-life, water, soil – CHIPKO movement, silent valley project, Navdanya Movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan – Social forestry scheme – Environmental ethics

Unit 4: Environmental Problems

Pollution: Soil, water, air, noise, nuclear causes, effects and control – Global warming – ozone depletion – population explosion – Urbanization – deforestation – sanitation.

Unit 5: Solutions to environmental problem

Waste management: Solid, Industrial, e-waste. – Alternative source: Green energy, Green plastics, organic farming and eco-friendly life style –Environmental acts: Air, water, Forest and wild life conservation act

Mode of Transaction

Lecture, Discussion, Observation, Debate, Field visit, Project, poster presentation

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. Preparation of a scrap book based on environmental issues from collection of articles and daily newspaper.
2. Prepare a list of Eco friendly, bio-degradable products and write its advantages.
3. Write a report on any one of the concept of ecosystem, greenhouse effect, global warming, depletion of ozone layer, Acid rain, and acts related to conservation of environment.
4. Write a report on environmental issues and role of any agencies in protecting that issues.
5. Arrange a programme for environmental awareness and write a reflective report.

Mode of Assessment

Written test, Task and Assignment.

References:

1. Kumar, A. (2009). A text book of Environmental Science. New Delhi: APH Publishing
2. Mishra, Shubharata R. &Yada, P.R.(2004). Environmental Ecology. New Delhi: Discovery Publishing House
3. Misra, S.P. &Pandey, S.N. (2011). Environment and Ecology. New Delhi: Ane Books Pvt. Ltd.
4. Nagor, A.P.(1996). Biological Diversity and International Environmental Laws. New Delhi: A.P.H. Publishing Corporation.
5. Nasrin, Dr. (2008). Environmental Education. New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation
6. Rana, S.V.S. (2007) Essentials of Ecology & Environmental Science. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India Pvt Ltd.
7. Sharma B.L. &Maheswari. B.K. (2008). Education for Environmental and Human Value. Meerut: R.Lall Books Depot.
8. Sharma, R.A. (2008). Environmental Education. Meerut: R.Lall Books Depot.
9. Singh, Lalan Kumar & Kumar, Aravind (2006), Advanced Ecology. New Delhi: Daya Publishing House
10. Singh, Y.K. (2009). Teaching of Environmental Science. New Delhi: APH Publishing
11. Tripathy, A.K. & Panday, S.N. Water Pollution. New Delhi: Ashish Publication House

Web resources:

1. www.ehow.com/list_6506519_list-environmental-protocols.html
2. www.unpeacemaker.org/international-environmental-law.html
3. www.ec.europa.eu/environment/international_issues/agreements_en.htm
4. www.biodiversity.govt.nz/picture/biodiversity/state/destruction.html
5. www.controllingpollution.com/need-for-environmental-education/
6. www.nrdc.org/globalwarming/
7. www.worldviewofglobalwarming.org/
8. www.globalwarming.com/2009/03/the-greenhouse-effect/
9. www.globalissues.org/article/171/loss-of-biodiversity-and-extinctions

Course - 20(v) Human Resource Development**Credit: 2****Essence of the course:**

India with young human resource can emerge an advance country in all aspects if human resource is developed to the needs of the 21st century. This course can enable student teacher to be a responsible human resource developer.

Objectives:**At the end of the course, the student teacher will be able to**

- understand Human Resource Management Policy and prepare blue print in local context.
- organize the appraisal programme for training and development.
- generate a Human Resource Management climate.
- grasp the significance of psychological strategies of Human Resource Development.
- formulate Human Resource planning.
- enjoy the societal culture and innovate quality of working life.
- conduct researches in Human Resource Development.
- nurture the creativity, interpersonal relationship and other temperamental qualities.
- search for renewed degree of professionalism of Human Resource

CONTENT OUTLINE**Unit 1: Human Resource Management**

Introduction - Human Resource Management Policy: A Blue Print – The 16 Elements of HRMP – Goals and Action Plans – The concept of Human Resource System. – Contextual Factors and System Designing – Analysing the role for Development

Unit 2: HRD Organisation

Organizational Development – Man Power planning – Functional Planning – HRD Committee –HRD and Organization Effectiveness – Role of Chief Executives in HRD – Formal system of Individual Development – Career Development in HRD – Integrated HRD Systems – Barriers to HRD – Matching the Role and the Person: Recruitment and Placement– Job Enrichment – Quality of working life – Role Effectiveness.

Unit 3: Planning and process

Human Resource Planning – HRP Process – HRD mechanisms – HR processes – HRD outcomes – Organizational effectiveness – Activity analysis – Task Analysis – Role Analysis – Reward Management– Process of counselling in HRD

Unit 4: Research in HRD

HRD in Research and Development Organizations – Developmental Needs in Research and Developmental (Creativity, Attitudes, Communication, Interpersonal Relationship, Team Building, Leadership, Motivation) – Action Research in HRD

Unit 5: Social context and models of HRD

Unorganized Sector – HRD for Women: An opinion study – HRD in small scale sector – HRD and functional literary – HRD: for Social change. – Various Models of HRD –Behavioural Model in HRD

Mode of Transaction

Lecture, Discussion, Observation, Debate, Field visit, Project, poster presentation

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. Search in the internet regarding Human resources Development programme in various countries and prepare a report.
2. Imagine you are the human resource development organizer, how can you organize the programme in your school.
3. Prepare a HRD programme for women in a local village based on your survey.
4. Analyze the Human resource planning in India with other countries.
5. Visit any training center and evaluate the programme from Human resource development point of view.

Mode of Assessment

Written test, Task and Assignment.

References:

1. Human Resource Management; Laxmi Devi; Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd., Institute for Sustainable Development, First Edition 1998.
2. Designing and Managing Human Resource Systems; UDAI PAREEK and T.Venkateswara Rao; Oxford and IBH Publishing Company, New Delhi. Third Edition 1985.
3. Alternative approaches and HRD, T.V. Rao, K.K. Verma, Anil K. Khandelwal, and E. Abeaham S.J. Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 1997 Edition.
4. Pard W.J. and K.B. Rolertson, Job enrichment and Employer motivation. Grower Press.
5. T.V. Rao, Performance appraisal: Theory and Practice, New Delhi, AIMA Vikas Series, 1984.
6. Lawrence, Paul and J. Lorsch: Organization and Environment, Homewood, ILL: Irwin 1967.

Course - 20(vi) Value Education**Credit: 2****Essence of the course:**

The civilized society all over the world follow well accepted value system. Inculcating values is the prime aim of education. The holistic education is possible only through values education. This course can enable a student teacher to be role model for their students on value inculcation.

Objectives:**At the end of the course, the student teacher will be able to**

- expose the student teachers to the concept of value and its meaning.
- make them understand the value crises in the society and the need to teach values in the school.
- present to them the essential values of a good teacher and enable them to practice these values in the class room situation and in social life.
- equip them with the adequate knowledge to teach values to the students.

CONTENT OUTLINE**Unit 1: The value education and need**

Meaning of value, value education – Kinds of values Subjective and objective, intrinsic and instrumental, vertical and horizontal, personal and neighbourly Social, moral and spiritual values – Need for Value Education in schools.

Unit 2: Teacher and Value

Essential values of a good teacher – Application of class room values in the teaching learning process. Role of the teacher in creating a value – role of education and teacher in preserving and transmitting value.

Unit 3: Value classification

Nature of value, higher and lower values, permanent values and temporary values, intrinsic and instrumental values, Indian Philosophy, realms of value, religious and social values based on philosophical system, ethical values, organic values, recreational values, economic values, political values, personal values, intellectual values, spiritual values.

Unit 4: Value Crisis in the Society and Educational Response

Value crisis in the modern society Progression of technology, liberalization, privatization, globalization and retrogression of values. Curricular and co-curricular activities to inculcate values in the students – Social Justice, Secularism, Social cohesion and national unity

Unit 5: Inculcating values

Theories of value development – Piaget, Kohlberg, knowing and doing in value education, thinking and feeling in value education, – Need to teach values in the schools: school programmes – process of value development. – teaching strategies for value education, provision for moral instruction in school

Mode of Transaction

Lecture, Discussion, Observation, Debate, Field visit, Project, poster presentation

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. Search in the internet and report the value education in various countries.
2. Based on your reflection, how you can inculcate value among your students – write your best practices.
3. How can you manage value degradation among the students? Write an incident based on your experience.
4. If you are the head of the school, how will you inculcate value among the student?
5. Prepare a picture album to use it for value inculcation.
6. Survey status of value development among high school student by administering a value inventory.

Mode of Assessment

Written test, Task and Assignment.

References:

1. Education in values – A source book – a publication of NCERT.
2. “Human Values and Education” – Edited by Ruhela S.p.
3. Values through communication – evaluation techniques – Pia Nazareth M.
4. Personal Values – Pia Nazareth M with Maria E Waples.
5. Community Values – Pia Nazareth M with Maria E Waples.
6. Neighbourly Values – Pia Nazareth M with Maria E Waples.
7. Values Education – Dr. N. Venkataiah, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
8. Values Education – A Study of Public Opinion – K.L. Gandhi, Gyan Publishing House.

Course - 20(vii) Non-Formal Education**Credit: 2****Essence of the course:**

Education is the life long process. Education can be ensure through formal, informal and non-formal modes. This is an era where in education is offered through multiple modes, mutually complementing and supplementing throughout life.

Objectives:

- This course on non-formal education intends to develop understanding on non-formal mode of learning.
- To develop understanding about need for non-formal education.
- To develop awareness about nature of curriculum, methods of assessment and evaluation with respect to non-formal education
- To provide a basic understanding on education.
- To appraise the fundamental role of education for the development of nation.
- To enable the student-teachers to be effective members of community.
- To acquaint with contemporary political and social environment.

CONTENT OUTLINE**Unit 1: Non-formal Education**

Aims, Concept and scope of non-formal education – Academic, Economic and social objectives of non-formal education. Need for non- formal education in India – Non formal education for different age groups.

Unit 2: Literacy development through Non-formal education

Non-formal education for women, Workers education – Literacy development – Functional literacy– determines of literacy, Role of non-formal education in national development, De-schooling movement. – Continuing education and Distance education.

Unit 3: Curriculum development in non-formal education

Curriculum and syllabus, Aims of curriculum – features of good curriculum, Curriculum content as per age groups, Process to formulate curriculum, Approaches in the preparation of curriculum, Evaluation of curriculum.

Unit 4: Methods of learning in Non-formal education

Methods of Teaching – Demonstration – workshop method –Illustrated talk – Group discussions – Media and materials – Evaluation in non-formal education. –Classroom situation –difficulties / problems.

Unit 5: Non-formal education instructors

Place of teachers and learning in non-formal education, Training instructors for non-formal education, Non-professional teachers as instructors for non-formal education. – Involvement of youths – Role of Voluntary agencies – Research in NFE.

Mode of Transaction

Lecture, Discussion, Observation, Debate, Field visit, Project, poster presentation

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. Write a report on different types of non-formal education programme offered in your state.
2. Write a report on the role and function of National open School.
3. Write a report on literacy /continuing education programmes offered in any district/state of your choice.
4. Critical report on differences between curricula offered in formal and non-formal set up.
5. Write a report based on a short literacy programme organized by the student teacher in her/his locality.
6. Conduct a survey in a village, to know the present day knowledge requirement of the people.
7. Interview any 10 senior citizen on their requirement for lifelong learning – write a reflective report.

Mode of Assessment

Written test, Task and Assignment.

References:

1. Premnath : Basis of Education, S. Chand & Co Ltd., New Delhi.
2. NCERT : Teacher and Education in the emerging Indian Society
3. NCERT : School education in India-Present status and future needs.
4. Kundu, C.L. : Adult Education – Principles, Practice and P:rospective, Delhi, Indian Publishers.
5. Agarwal, S.N. : India's population problems, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

Course - 20(viii) Disaster Management

Credit: 2

Essence of the course:

Student teacher after learning this course will know the types of disasters. They can understand the causes and effect of disasters that threatens the human life and hampers the development of nation. The main focus of this course is to help them to take part in disaster management training programmes. The pupil teacher will work in the society to create awareness on common signs and symptoms of natural calamities.

Objectives:

- To know various types of disasters
- To train on disaster preparedness
- To take part in Disaster-Management exercise like search, rescue and relief
- To know Disaster Management Law to ensure coordination between the centre and state
- To understand the details of Disaster Management institutions
- To cope-up with all natural disasters and prevent from loss to human lives and property
- To create awareness about common signs of disasters and symptoms of natural calamity related stress.
- To identify the various functions of Disaster Management operations
- To identify and work in situation involving symptoms of natural calamity related stress.
- To know how does modern permanent national command centre work with communication and data links to all state capitals.

CONTENT OUTLINE

Unit 1: Introduction to disasters

Definition – fundamental aspects of disasters- components-causal factors of disasters-phases of disasters-classification: natural and human caused- dimensions: meteorological / climatic, hydrological, geological- effect of disasters on human life- disaster mitigation – hazards.

Unit 2: Disasters preparedness and planning

Disaster preparedness: public participation, consolidation, co-ordination and training, precautions of community realities, building human relationship network. – **Disaster planning:** anticipation, preparation of moderate sized disasters, preparing more common disasters, predictable disaster task, adapting routine emergency, moderate expansion, cost-sharing and executing the plan.

Unit 3: Major Disasters in India

Earthquake- tsunami –flood- cyclone- landslide- drought- hurricane- storm surge- recent disasters 2004-till now.

Unit 4: Disasters management

Disaster management act(2005)- disaster management cycle (2P3R)- national level disaster management response agencies: NDMA, NIDM, national disaster response force, ministry of

science and technology, Indian armed forces, Anirudha's academy of disaster management(AADM) –**Disaster Management operations:** Pre- peri - post disaster management – warning system – Relief measures – Rehabilitations **Disaster Management Exercise:** Search and Rescues – relief – temporary shelter – employment to affected people in natural calamities – reconstruction and resurgence of infrastructures. – **Coordination in logistic chain:** Coordination between centre and state functionaries in the logistic chain – national emergency response force providing succour and relief to the people **Tackling effects of natural calamities:** Coping up with all natural disaster and preventing loss to human lives and property

Unit 5: Leading and controlling Disasters management

Generating awareness: Creating awareness about common signs – symptoms of natural calamity related stress – mitigating impact of disaster. –**Preparedness towards disaster:** Community disaster preparedness – psychosomatic aspects of preparedness – training on disaster preparedness – counselling and psycho-treatment – mental rehabilitation preparedness. –**Disaster Management Institutions (DMIs):** DMIs in under developing countries like Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Cuba, and Mongolia – DMIs in developed countries and their Disaster Management Systems. –**Evaluating, assessing and predicting disaster:** Warning signals – managing disaster by scientific and tested disaster management apparatus- Developing psychomotor skills of teacher- trainees.

Mode of Transaction

Lecture method, Power point presentation, e-learning, spot teaching, Assignments, Field visits, Rally, Paper / poster presentation, Seminar/ discussion, Quiz & debate

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. Prepare a picture album regarding any one of the disasters and project the picture to the class for group reflection to manage such abnormal situation. – submit a report.
2. Search in the internet regarding disaster management practices in various countries and suggest a innovative disaster management practice for any one of the following to Indian condition a) cyclone, b) floods c) Earth quack d) fire e) Tsunami
3. How can you organize a disaster management team in a village or coastal area? Write a detail programme along with and other resources to meet the disaster.
4. Conduct a survey in a village or in coastal area regarding the knowledge of disaster and the management. Submit the report for classroom discussion.
5. How can you create awareness among the students on disaster management? Prepare a detail programme and syllabi. Submit a proposal to get funding from the Government and other agencies.

Mode of Assessment:

Written test, Task and assignment and Observation

References:

1. Barlow, D.H. (1988), Anxiety & its Disorders, New York, Guilford Press.
2. Baron, Robert A (2001), Psychology, Pearson Education (Singapore) Pte. Ltd, Delhi (India)
3. Spacapan, S & Orkamp, S (Eds) (1992) Helping and being Helped, Newbury Park, CA: sage.
4. Department of Education and Training (2005). Blueprint. [viewed 28 Nov 2005;]
<http://www.sofweb.vic.edu.au/blueprint/fs1/polt.asp>.
5. Dicky Muslim et al., (2011). Activities on Disaster Awareness Education in the School around Geological Hazard Prone Areas in Indonesia, Earth science study contribution (electronic edition), No.1.
6. <http://www.studymode.com/essays/Role-Of-Students-In-Disaster-Management-764157.html>
7. Satish Modh. (2012). Introduction to disaster management. Macmillan Publication India Ltd.

Course - 20(ix) Women Education**Credit: 2****Essence of the course:**

As per the constitution of India there should be no gender discrimination shown with respect to access to educational provisions as well as in employment opportunities. It is only through empowering women through education we can reduce gender disparity vividly observed at all educational level and employing institutions. It is not only through empowering women through education but also through removing gender bias existing in the society at all levels. This course attempts to develop awareness among student teachers about the need for women education, methods of developing sensitivity and respect for women including girls through curriculum and its transaction. The student teachers in turn can reduce gender bias and promote gender sensitization in their class.

Objectives:

At the end of the course, the student teacher will be able to

- acquire the knowledge of the concept on women's education.
- make the student-teachers understand the need for women's education.
- Developing understanding in role of teacher promoting gender equality

CONTENT OUTLINE**Unit 1: Women's Education**

Meaning, aims and objectives of women's education – Need for women's education in India – Women education in post-independence India, Challenges and issues.

Unit 2: Problems of women

Problems of women: Resistance and poverty, Governance and gender inequity, Gender parity, existing prejudices against women, inadequate nutrition, Literacy rate of women. – Discrimination in educational and social opportunities – Child marriage

Unit 3: Women education in society

Aspiration of Indian society for sustainable development of girls, Planned government efforts, Achieving quality of life, equality of opportunities, equity, social justice and empowerment – Retrospective profile of women in a tradition bound society, Prospective profile of women in the changing Indian Society.

Unit 4: Education and gender gap

Needs for women education – teacher preparation in gender sensitivity, gender equality, eliminating the gender inequalities– compulsory education.

Unit 5: Information as a transformative tool

Needs and requirement of information, Women and technology – Education and sensitization – New ICTE – Technical education, Gender management systems in women studies, Education and empowerment of women –Women in higher education.

Mode of Transaction

Lecture, Discussion, Observation, Debate, Field visit, Project, poster presentation

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. Prepare an album to show the status of women in India on any one of the following aspects
 - a. Education,
 - b. Politics
 - c. Profession
 - d. Employment
 - e. Entrepreneurship
2. Conduct an opinion survey on the freedom of women in society.
3. Search in the internet and write a reflective report on the gender equality.
4. Analysis the roles of state and central government on empowerment of women
5. Write a report based on aspiration of girl students and issues to challenge to their achievement.
6. Analyze of any prescribed text book at high school level for gender bias.

Mode of Assessment

Written test, Task and Assignment

References:

1. Mukerji, S.N.: Education in India and tomorrow
2. Maithili Vishwanathan: Development Orientation of Women education, Print well, Jaipur.
3. Agarwal, S.N.: India's population problems, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi

Course - 20(x) Human Rights Education**Credit: 2****Essence of the course:**

India with young human resource can emerge an advance country in all aspects if human resource is developed to the needs of the 21st century. This course can enable student teacher to be a responsible human resource developer

Objectives:

At the end of the course, the student teacher will be able to

- respect for human dignity.
- understand the basic freedom of the individual and classify broadly.
- know the brief history of development of human rights.
- appreciate that the citizen's fundamental rights protect the Human Rights Act, 1993.
- understand NPE with reference to women, SC, ST, minorities and physically challenged.
- set up cell to nurture the culture of Human Rights in Schools and Colleges.
- setting up an integrated and egalitarian society.

CONTENT OUTLINE**Unit 1: Introduction to Human right education**

Concern for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedom – the task of protection and promotion of human rights – Basic freedom of the individual interpreted as minimal Broad classification of rights such as civil and Political and economic, social and cultural.

Unit 2: Fundamental rights for education

Fundamental rights of citizens – National Human Rights commission – Special Stern on National system of Education with reference to women, SC, ST, minorities, physically challenged.

Unit 3: Human rights concerns

Human rights arises and violations – handed labour, child labour, infanticide, gender discrimination etc. – Free legal cells and their functions – National integrally and upholding of constitutional on obligations.

Unit 4: Educational Rights in institution

Setting up of Human rights in schools and Colleges – function under the head of institution – Development of Child rights: physical, mental, emotional growth – Rights to life and education – derail of rights and child labours.

Unit 5: secular education

Setting up of an integrated and egalitarian society – Awareness regarding socialism among students and teacher – Democratic socialism and Gandhism model of socialization.

Education in India is secular non-denominational-secular education is for knowledge and spirits of an objective and tolerant manner and not for faith and religion ideas-secular culture based rational outlook is to be developed.

Mode of Transaction

Lecture, Discussion, Observation, Debate, Field visit, Project, poster presentation

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. Search in the internet regarding Human resources Development programme in various countries and prepare a report.
2. Imagine you are the human resource development organizer, how can you organize the programme in your school.
3. Prepare a HRD programme for women in a local village based on your survey.
4. Analyze the Human resource planning in India with other countries.
5. Visit any training center and evaluate the programme from Human resource development point of view.

Mode of Assessment

Written test, Task and Assignment.

Reference:

1. Human Rights – International Challenges – Vol. 1 & 2 – Justice Ranganath Misra.
2. Human Rights in a Developing Society, Sen Sankar, APH Publishing Corporation.
3. Human Rights and the Law Jawwal, P.S., APH Publishing Corporation.
4. Human Rights, Commitment and Betrayal, Chitkara, M.G., APH Publishing Corporation

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE FIELD

a. Task and Assignment related to theory courses

At the end of course outline in the each of the theory paper offered during the second academic year, practicum activities are listed. At least two of these activities in each theory course will be carried out throughout the year and will be assessed at the end of the academic year. The assessment will be totally internal. The marks allotted will be 10 for full course and 5 for half course.

b. Teaching Competency (16 weeks of School Internship)

Each student teachers will be attached to a school or two schools in one or two blocks of internship. The total duration of internship will be 16 weeks. during internship in a school should perform the roles of a regular teacher at the respective level under the direct guidance and supervision of the mentoring teacher (Supervising / Guide Teacher) of the school. While at school, the student teacher shall prepare the necessary teaching resources and records for teaching lessons (duration of 45 minutes each). Each student teacher will spend first week of internship for observation. During the internship student teacher will develop teaching competency by observing and teaching lessons in both the pedagogy subject chosen. The details of roles to be performed and records to be produced with respect to Course 21 and Course 22 at the end or given below.

Course - 21 Pedagogy of School Subject 1

During the first week of the internship, the student teachers will observe classes taken by regular school teachers (at least 5 lessons in pedagogical subject I)

During the next 15 weeks, each student teacher has to give at least 15 lessons for Pedagogical Subject I (at least one should be ICT based) at level one and 15 lessons (at least one should be ICT) at level two

The internship for graduates must be both at upper primary (classes VI- VIII) and secondary (classes IX and X) and for post graduates, it should be at upper primary (classes VI - VIII) or secondary (classes IX and X) and senior secondary (XI and XII) levels. During the internship student teachers will also be engaged in making observation of classes taught by regular teacher (whenever possible) and the peer teachers.

During this period, (i) classroom teaching (ii) evaluation at the end of 15 lessons and (iii) diagnosis based feedback to the students should be completed by every student teacher.

The records to be produced at the end of the internship:

1. 15 lesson plans at each level
2. Lesson Observation records on observations of classes taught by both regular and peer teachers.
3. Teaching resources prepared and used including ICT based
4. Test constructed and administered on students at the end of 15 lesson at each level followed by evaluation report.
5. Record on diagnosis based remedial programme carried out on students

Course - 22 Pedagogy of School Subject 2

During the first week of the internship, the student teachers will observe classes taken by regular school teachers (at least 5 lessons in pedagogical subject II)

During the next 15 weeks, each student teacher has to give at least 15 lessons for Pedagogical Subject II (at least one should be ICT based) at level one and 15 lessons (at least one should be ICT) at level two

The internship for graduates must be both at upper primary (classes VI- VIII) and secondary (classes IX and X) and for post graduates, it should be at upper primary (classes VI - VIII) or secondary (classes IX and X) and senior secondary (XI and XII) levels. During the internship student teachers will also be engaged in making observation of classes taught by regular teacher (whenever possible) and the peer teachers.

During this period, (i) classroom teaching (ii) evaluation at the end of 15 lessons and (iii) diagnosis based feedback to the students should be completed by every student teacher.

The records to be produced at the end of the internship:

1. 15 lesson plans at each level
2. Lesson Observation records on observations of classes taught by both regular and peer teachers.
3. Teaching resources prepared and used including ICT based
4. Test constructed and administered on students at the end of 15 lesson at each level followed by evaluation report.
5. Record on diagnosis based remedial programme carried out on students

Course – 23 c. Yoga, Health & Physical Education

Credit: 2

Essence of the course:

The focus of the present course is on understanding the physical, mental fitness for healthy life. This course discourses the yogic exercise, health, and its importance. It also helps to understand the recent diseases and precaution.

Objectives:

At the end of the course, the student teacher will be able to

- create awareness on difference aspects of health and fitness.
- acquire the knowledge of Yoga & exercises
- understand the physical fitness & Yoga.
- learn good health habits.
- develop total personality and suitable leadership
- enable student teacher organize physical activities

CONTENT OUTLINE

Unit 1: Yogic exercises

Yogic exercises: breath – normal – yogic breath: inhale, exhale – Asanas: Padmasana, Vajrasana, Yogamudra, Salabasana, Sarvangasana, Halasana, Pujangasana, Dhanurasana and Suryanamaskaram – role of yoga meditation in life situation – importance of yoga in school education.

Unit 2: Yoga in daily life

Yoga in daily life – mudras – yoga exercises for numbness in fingers – 13 stages and its uses. Bandage – accidents in classrooms, burns – preparing first aid, fainting – kits (use and its maintenance), sprain, massage.

Unit 3: Growth and requirements

Human body: Growth & development a children at different ages, their needs and interests, psychological development – Physical, emotional and mental changes during adolescence.

Sexual abuse: Myths and misconceptions regarding growing up, Management of stress and strain and life skills.

Nutrition: Dietary requirements needs according to age, sex – Need for diet planning: Food and water.

Unit 4: Communicable and Non-communicable diseases

Heart Diseases, Cancer, HIV/AIDs, Swine Flue, Reproductive Helpless Health, Osteoporosis, Depression, Intentional & Unintentional Injuries, Diabetes, and Obesity, Uncommon Diseases- Autistic, Cerebral Palsied, Blood Borne Diseases-Beta Thal Major, Sickle Cell Anemia, Hemophilia; Diagnosis, Prevention & Prognosis.

Pollution: Types, Causes, effect and control of various pollution

Unit 5: Health and sports

Fundamental skills of games & sports: Sports for recreation and competition, Rules and regulations of sports, Sports ethics, Sports awards and scholarships, Sports – personship – Develop of physical fitness, Postures, Importance of relaxation, Health and physical education and its relationship with other the subject areas like science, social science & languages.

Mode of Transaction

Lecture, Discussion, Observation, Debate, Field visit, Project, poster presentation

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. General guidelines for performance of the practice of yoga for the beginners
 1. Guidelines for the practice of *kriyas*
 2. Guidelines for the practice of *asanas*
 3. Guidelines for the practice of *prāṇāyāma*
 4. Guidelines for the practice of *kriya yoga*
 5. Guidelines for the practice of *meditation*
2. Project on health / Sports and Yoga
3. Organisation of games & sports
4. Visit sports stadium and report
5. Participating various games and discuss all the games in class.
6. Health education and yoga – Analysing various topics by using various charts, photographs and other materials.
7. Surfing to know the different sport and games in India and report
8. Prepare the portfolio for Yoga and its advantages.
9. Make a sports album.

Mode of Assessment

Written test, Task and Assignment.

References:

1. Krishna. G(1993) The purpose of Yoga, NewDelhi UBS publishers LTD.
2. Tiwari. O.P.(2002) Asana: Why and how . India: Kanalyadhama
3. Raja Yoga – Methods and practices – Dalmite
4. Mangal , S.K – (2005) Health & Physical education. Ludhiyana: Tandon Publications, Book market.
5. Hedge (1997) How to maintain good health, NewDelhi: UBPSD Publishers
6. Kancle., B.s., & Kumar, C.P.(1996) Text book on health and physical education, Ludhiyana Kalyana publishers.
7. Health Education for school age children – A frame work central Health education Burean& NCERT , NewDelhi – 16.
8. Dhananjay. S & Seema.K.(2007) Lesson Planning : Teaching methods and class management in physical education. NewDelhi: Khal Sathiya Kendra

9. Dr. J. P. Thomas (1954) Organization of Physical education, Chennai: Y.M.C.A. College of physical education.
10. Agarwal, Satya P. (1998), The social role of the Gītā: how and why, MotilalBanarsidass, ISBN 978-81-208-1524-7, retrieved 17 June 2010
11. Goel Devraj&Goel Chhaya (2013). Universe of Swami Vivekananda & Complete Wholistic Social Development, CASE Publication under UGC SAP, M.S. University of Baroda, Vadodara.
12. Jason Liu and Dr. Gwendalle Cooper (2009) *Scientific Analysis of the Effects of Falun Dafa* Presented at International Conference of Psychologists, February 27, 2009 by Catherine Hennessy
13. Mehroo D. Bengalee (1976). *CHILD GUIDANCE*. Sheth Publishers, Educational Publishers, 35, Everest, Pedder Road, Bombay-400026
14. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, *Annual Report to the People on Health*, December 2011.
15. Porter, Noah. (2003). *FALUN GONG in the United States: An Ethnographic Study*, Master Thesis, Department of Anthropology, College of Arts and Sciences, University of South Florida.
16. Wu JY, Feng, L, Park , H-T, Havlioglu N, Wen L, Tang H, Bacon KB, Jiang Z, Zhang X, Rao Y. *Molecule that guides Nerve Calls Directs Immune Cells*, Science Daily, Apr.20, 2001.
17. www.FalunDafa.org
18. [www.http://greatist.com/health/19-worst-tech-related-health-risks](http://greatist.com/health/19-worst-tech-related-health-risks)

d. COURSE ON ENHANCING PROFESSIONAL CAPACITIES (EPC)**Course - 24 EPC4: Understanding the Self (½)****Credit: 2****Essence of the course:**

Most of us are neither aware of our strengths nor weaknesses. The focus of the present course is on understanding the self-physical, mental, emotional and spiritual. The course culminates into realization of the universal self. Various processes for understanding the self have also been specified.

Objectives:**At the end of the course, the student teacher will be able to**

- Understand the meaning and importance of self-concept and self-esteem.
- Be aware of different factors related to self-concepts and self-esteem.
- Record a brief history of the history of development of yoga through the ages.
- Discuss how yoga and yoga practices are important for healthy living.
- Explain some important principles of yoga.
- Explain the different limbs of Aṣṭāṅga yoga.
- State the different types of yoga.
- Derive how Haṭha yoga and Aṣṭāṅga yoga are complementary to each other.
- Name the ṣatkarma and describe their use in cleansing the body and the mind.
- Demonstrate some important āsanās, and prāṇayāma.

CONTENT OUTLINE**Unit 1: Self-concept**

Meaning and Definition of self-concept – Importance of self-concept – Components of self-concept – Factors influencing self-concept – Development of self-concept – Impact of Positive and negative self-concept - Trust building – revisiting one's childhood experiences – empathising with other childhoods and peers.

Unit 2: Professional identity of teacher

Sensibilities, dispositions, resilience and skills personal growth: communication skills ability to listen and observe – holistic and integrated understanding self and personality – Teambuilding, respecting, sharing responsibility – the change agent –designing and leading change /social action

Unit 3: Modes of expression

Opening self, reflection, self-expression: explore dreams, aspirations, concerns, including poetry and humour, creative movement, aesthetic representations –culture for listening and accepting through story making, self-disclosure, art, dance and theatre

Unit 4: Self-esteem and Identities of self

Meaning and concept of self-esteem – Importance of self-esteem – Types of self-esteem – Strategies for positive behaviour – Keys to Increasing Self-Esteem

Gender, relational, cultural –beliefs, stereotypes and prejudices – identities awareness in political, historical, and social forces– personal narratives, life stories, group interactions, film reviews, addressing conflicts, Nature walk/field visit, adventure.

Unit 5: Meditation and Yoga enhance abilities of body and mind

Meditation and Yoga, meaning, practice and importance– Live in peace and harmony with one’s surroundings –promote sensibilities – appreciate the philosophy of yoga and its role – practice and use of yoga in different contexts

Mode of transaction

Lecture-cum-discussion, workshop sessions, assignments, presentations by students

Practicum: Task and Assignment

1. Sharing case studies/biographies/stories of different children who are raised in different circumstances and how this affected their sense of self and identity formation.
2. Watching a movie/documentary where the protagonist undergoes trials and finally discovers her/his potential despite odds.
3. Issues of contemporary adolescence/youth need to be taken up as student-teachers first need to understand themselves; and themselves in relation to their students and classroom situations.
4. Different modes of expression can be used in each of the sessions (so that each of the students get a chance to express herself through any of the modes that they are comfortable in) and at the end of the year, the resource person and the coordinating faculty can reflect back on whether all modes of expression were included through the sessions or not.
5. The exercise of developing reflective journals and providing regular feedback on those journals can also be used here
6. Workshop for development of the inner self and the professional identity as a teacher trainee
7. Programmes to develop social relation and effective communication skills
8. Team building to draw up collective strengths as an individual in society
9. Yoga and the practice of yoga

Mode of Assessment

Written test, Task and Assignment

References:

1. **Stevens, N. (2008).** *Learning to Coach.* United Kingdom: Howtobooks.
2. **Rohrer, J. (2002).** *ABC of Awareness.* Oberurnen: UTD Media.
3. **Adair, J. & Allen, M. (1999).** *Time Management and Personal Development.* London: Hawksmere.
4. **Simanowitz, V. and Pearce, P. (2003).** *Personality Development.* Beckshire: Open University Press.