



**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**  
**MAGADH UNIVERSITY, BODH GAYA**

**पाठ्यक्रम**  
**SYLLABUS**

**SCHEME OF EXAMINATION AND COURSES OF STUDY**

**FACULTY OF EDUCATION**

**TWO YEAR B. ED. (SECONDARY) PROGRAM**

**Year Wise Distribution of the Course**

**With effect from Session: 2016-18**

## **SYLLABUS AND SCHEME OF EXAMINATION ORDINANCES FOR TWO-YEAR B. ED. (SECEONDARY PROGRAM)**

### **Preamble:**

In India, the system of Teacher education comprises teacher education programmes meant for preparing teachers for different stages of school education or for different curricular areas across stages. The teacher education programme leading to the Bachelor in Education (B. Ed.) aims at preparing teachers for the Secondary stage of education, that is, classes' IX-XII. This stage covers children of 14-17 years. The RTE Act highlights the need and importance of having well qualified and professionally trained teachers to facilitate realization of the goals.

The secondary teacher is called upon to engage with children of 14-17 years in a variety of socio-cultural contexts. The purpose of engagement is to facilitate children's learning and development, for which the teacher must have thorough understanding of the child and his process of learning and development and also of problems and rights of children. Needless to say that the teacher is expected to develop the requisite understandings through his/her own observation, experimentation and reflection. Every child grows in a particular sociocultural context, which impacts his/her, acquisition of knowledge, skills, attitudes, etc. This makes it imperative for the teacher to understand the social set up in which the child is placed and the demands it puts on the child as well as on the teacher.

In addition to developing understanding of the child's development in various contexts, the teacher is also expected to facilitate acquisition of knowledge and skills by the students in different curricular areas, for which he/she must have the competence to use appropriate pedagogies, which may be subject-specific or general pedagogy relevant and appropriate for different areas of school curriculum. For instance, the utility of ICT, Arts and Crafts and Community resources and folk arts as pedagogical tools is well established for different areas of school curriculum. This implies that the inclusion of all these pedagogical tools in the curriculum of a teacher education programme will enhance the effectiveness and quality of teacher preparation.

The present day Indian Society is a technology driven Society and is on the way of becoming a learning society. The increasing use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) has brought about a sea change in the generation and transmission of knowledge. This has empowered the learners for self-learning. The programme envisages the use of ICT as a pedagogical tool for all areas of school curriculum at the elementary stage. Besides ICT, fine arts, music, dance, theatre and crafts have immense potential for being used as a medium for the teaching of various areas of school curriculum like Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Environmental Studies, etc. The inclusion of Arts and Crafts in the curriculum shall not only equip the prospective teachers to appreciate our rich cultural heritage in the field of Arts, but will also prepare them to exploit their potential as pedagogical tools for the education of different areas of school curriculum.

*NCTE -2009 emphasized that we need teachers who:*

- Care for children and love to be with them, understand children within social, cultural and political contexts, develop sensitivity to their needs and problems, and treat all children equally.
- Perceive children not as passive receivers of knowledge, augment their natural propensity to construct meaning, discourage rote learning, make learning a joyful, participatory and meaningful activity.
- Critically examine curriculum and textbooks, contextualize curriculum to suit local needs.
- Do not treat knowledge as a ‘given’, embedded in the curriculum and accepted without question.
- Organize learner-centered, activity-based, participatory learning experiences – play, projects, discussion, dialogue, observation, visits and learn to reflect on their own practice.
- Integrate academic learning with social and personal realities of learners, responding to diversities in the classroom.
- Promote values of peace, democratic way of life, equality, justice, liberty, fraternity, secularism and zeal for social reconstruction.

*This can only be achieved if teacher education curriculum provides appropriate and critical opportunities for student teachers to:*

- ✚ Observe and engage with children, communicate with and relate to children.
- ✚ Understand the self and others, one's beliefs, assumptions, emotions and aspirations; develop the capacity for self-analysis, self-evaluation, adaptability, flexibility, creativity and innovation.
- ✚ Develop habits and the capacity for self-directed learning, have time to think, reflect, assimilate and articulate new ideas; be self-critical and to work collaboratively in groups.
- ✚ Engage with subject content, examine disciplinary knowledge and social realities, relate subject matter with the social milieu of learners and develop critical thinking.
- ✚ Develop professional skills in pedagogy, observation, documentation, analysis and interpretation, drama, craft, story-telling and reflective inquiry.

Each of the above stated opportunities can be provided through a carefully crafted curriculum design that draws upon theoretical and empirical knowledge as well as student teachers' experiential knowledge. (NCFTE-2009)

The B.Ed. Programme aims to prepare teachers who are able to continuously assess and improve their professional practice as teachers by critically reflecting on it, who can understand that teaching is embedded in the social context of the learners and who can engage with context and subject matter that they will be teaching. The student-teachers will also be acquainted with the modes of inquiry and epistemological frameworks of their subjects, familiarized with how children learn so that they can develop and use teaching strategies that are responsive to the learning needs of all their learners in diverse and plural settings of elementary classrooms.

**I. Eligibility:**

- (a) Candidate with at least fifty percent marks either in the Bachelor's Degree and /or in the Master's Degree in Science/ Social Science/ Humanity, Bachelor's in Engineering or Technology with specialization in Science and Mathematics with 55% marks or any other qualification equivalent there to be eligible for admission to the programme.
- (b) The reservation and relaxation for SC/ ST/ OBC/ PWD and other categories shall be as per the rules of the Central Government/ State Government, whichever is applicable.

**II. Scheme of Study:**

<b>1<sup>st</sup> Year</b> <b>ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE COURSES</b>					
<b>Course No.</b>	<b>Course Name</b>	<b>Credit</b>	<b>Theory</b>	<b>Practicum</b>	<b>Full Marks</b>
Course 1	Childhood and Growing Up	4	80	20	100 marks
Course 2	Contemporary India and Education	4	80	20	100 marks
Course 3	Learning and Teaching	4	80	20	100 marks
Course 4	Language across the Curriculum	2	40	10	50 marks
Course 5	Understanding Disciplines and Subjects	2	40	10	50marks
Course 6	Gender, School and Society	2	40	10	50 marks
Course 7a	Pedagogy of a School Subject –Part I	2	40	10	50 marks
Course <i>EPC</i> <i>1</i>	Reading and Reflecting on Texts	2	40	10	50 marks
Course <i>EPC</i> <i>2</i>	Drama and Art in Education	2	40	10	50 marks
Course <i>EPC</i> <i>3</i>	Critical Understanding of ICT	2	40	10	50 marks
Total-		26			650 marks

\*Engagement with the Field: Tasks and Assignments for Courses 1-6 & 7a.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>2<sup>nd</sup> Year</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE COURSES</b></p>					
Course No.	Course Name	Credit	Theory	Practicum	Full Marks
Course 7b	Pedagogy of a School Subject –Part II	2	40	10	50 marks
Course 8	Knowledge and Curriculum	4	80	20	100 marks
Course 9	Assessment for Learning	4	80	20	100 marks
Course 10	Creating an Inclusive School	2	40	10	50 marks
Course 11	Optional Course*	2	40	10	50 marks
Course <i>EPC</i> 4	Understanding the Self	2	40	10	50 marks
School Internship		10	-----	-----	250 marks
Total-		26	-----	-----	650 marks

\*Engagement with the Field: Tasks and Assignments for Courses 7b & 8-10.

\* One credit is equal to 16hours for theory and for practicum 32hours.

**Note:**

- a. 1/2 indicates a half paper which is allocated both half the time of effective hours per week and also half the marks assigned to a full paper.
- b. \* Optional Courses can be from among the following – Vocational/Work Education, Health and Physical Education, Peace Education, Guidance and Counseling, etc. and can also be an Additional Pedagogy Course\*\*(for a school subject other than that chosen for Course 7(a & b) at the secondary level, or the same school subject at the higher secondary level).

\*\*Teacher Education institutes/university departments can make arrangements to offer an additional pedagogy course for:

- (i) A second school subject at the secondary level for interested student-teachers who have undertaken adequate number of courses in that subject during their graduation or
- (ii) The same school subject as in Course 7 but at the higher secondary level for student-teachers with a post-graduate degree in that subject.

### III. Examination:

- ❖ To be permitted to appear in the examination for the Degree of the Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.) a candidate must have :
  - I. Completed the courses of study prescribed for the B.Ed. Programme.
  - II. Registered with Magadh University as a student.
  - III. Having completed 80% attendance in theory classes and 90% in school internship and practicum of the total classes held.
  - IV. The course must be completed in a maximum of three years from the date of admission to the programme.
- ❖ A candidate for Bachelor of Education degree shall be examined in eighteen paper carrying total of 1300 marks.
  - (a) There shall be four core papers carrying 100 marks each (80 marks for Theory & 20 marks for Internal assessment)

- (b) There shall be ten core papers carrying 50 marks each (40 marks for Theory & 10 marks for Internal assessment)
  - (c) There shall be two papers of pedagogy of School subject (PSS), carrying 50 marks each (40 marks for Theory & 10 marks for Internal assessment)
  - (d) There shall be one optional course to be offered in areas such as Vocational/Work Education, Health and Physical Education, Peace Education, Guidance and Counseling or an additional pedagogy course carrying 50 marks (40 marks for Theory & 10 marks for Internal assessment)
  - (e) There shall be School Internship programme for 250 marks. The marks shall be awarded on the basis of overall performance of the student-teachers in the school during Internship programme. The institution shall maintain cumulative record of activities of each student-teacher during Internship programme for the assessment of overall performance.
- ❖ The written examination in each of the theoretical core papers, pedagogy of School subject & elective papers shall be of three hours duration.
  - ❖ For the evaluation of School Internship programme there shall be provision of one external examination to be conducted by the University after completion of School Internship programme.
  - ❖ The medium of examination of course shall be Hindi/English/Urdu.
  - ❖ Courses of study for Bachelor of Education examination shall be the same as prescribed by the Academic Council of Magadh University.
  - ❖ A candidate who having completed the course, fails to appear at the examination or fails to pass the examination shall be allowed to take subsequent examination on payment of prescribed examination fee without being required to complete the course again. However, this opportunity shall be given only in one more examination, within a period not exceeding three years from the date of admission.
  - ❖ A candidate shall be allowed to appear in the final examination of Bachelor of Education course only if he/she clears the 1st year examination. If he/she fails to clear the 1<sup>st</sup> year examination within the stipulated period of three years from the date of admission he/she will not be allowed to appear in the final (2<sup>nd</sup> year) examination.

### **Award of Degree:**

Those who complete the programme successfully shall be awarded Bachelor of Education degree by Magadh University, BodhGaya in prescribed format specifying the Class/Division/Grade in which he/she was placed.

# 1<sup>st</sup> Year

## **COURSE 1: CHILDHOOD AND GROWING UP**

**Course Credit : 4**

**Full Marks: 100**

**Exam Duration : 3Hours**

**Theory : 80**

**Practicum : 20**

### **Objectives:**

*On completion of the course the student teacher will be able:*

- To develop understanding about children of different age groups through close observation and interaction with children from diverse socio-economic and cultural background.
- To enable student teacher to arrive at an understanding of how different socio-political relation construct different childhoods & Community.
- To bring together theories of child development and crucial aspects from the construct of childhood, which has political, social & cultural dimensions?
- To interact with children using activities as a base to establish rapport.
- To critically understand how students and teacher observations relate to the theories they have learned & also to situate their learning's in realistic frames.
- To interpose how gender, caste and social class may impact the lined experiments of children.

### **Course Content:**

#### **UNIT 1: *Introduction to Childhood***

- Meaning and Definition of Childhood, Growth and Development;
- Stages of Development: Physical, Mental Social, Emotional, Moral;
- Factors affecting Childhood: Family, Peer group, neighbors Schools and Community.

#### **UNIT 2: *Understanding Adolescence***

- Cultural difference and Adolescent, impact of urbanization and economic change in his experience.



- Growing up as Adolescent: Impact religion, socio-cultural context, gender, class poverty and media.
- Childhood and adolescence. Problems of Indian adolescents and role of teacher, family and community.

### UNIT 3: *Perspectives in Development*

- Concept and introduction to perspectives in development, and theories of development.
- Enduring themes in the study of development: development as multidimensional; Development as continuing through the life span; ways in which development is continuous/discontinuous; socio-cultural contexts influencing development.
- Gathering data about children from different contexts: naturalistic observations; interviews; reflective journals about children; anecdotal records and narratives; clinical methods with reference to Piaget.

### UNIT 4: *Language Development*

- Development of Speech and Language
- Stages of language development
- Factors in language development
- Uses of language: Turn talking, interactions, and conversations, listening.
- Socio-cultural variations in language: accents, differences in communication,
- Linguistic variation, implications for a multicultural classroom.
- Bilingual or multilingual children: implications for teachers
- Classrooms; storytelling as a pedagogic tool.

### UNIT 5: *Children in Their Natural Settings*

- Observation about children by Parent and Teacher.
- Children in their natural settings; (Play, Community Setting) using activities as a base to establish rapport, childhood and their growing up in a realistic context.
- Impact of gender, caste, social class, urbanization and economic change for the lived experience of children.
- Concept and processes of socialization: Ecological theory of Bronfen Brenner.

- Individual difference among children: socio-cultural and economic context: process of socialization.
- Relationships with peers: friendships and gender; competition and cooperation, competition and conflict; aggression and bullying during childhood.

### ***Mode of Transaction:***

- Classroom discussions for developing conceptual understanding.
- Close reading of text material/research papers.
- Individual and group presentations of issues and concerns raised in assignments, and Theoretical and practical activities/exercises/investigations; analysis interpretation of collated observations, systematic data.

### ***Reference Books:***

1. Antoine de Saint-Exupery (1995). *The Little Prince*. UK: Wordsworth Edition. Translated by Irene Testot-ferry (available in Hindi)
2. Balagopalan, S. (2002). Constructing indigenous childhoods: colonialism, vocational education and the working child. *Childhood*, Vol. 9.
3. Ginsburg, H. (1997). *Entering the Child's Mind: the clinical interview in psychological research and practice*. Cambridge University Press. Chapter 1: The need to move beyond standardized methods, Chapter 2: What is the clinical interview? Chapter 3: What happens in the clinical interview? And Appendix.
4. Aries, P. (1965). *Centuries of Childhood-A social history of the family life*. Random House Inc: New York. Chapter 1: The Ages of Life, Chapter 2: The Discovery of Childhood, and Conclusion - The two concepts of childhood.
5. Harris, M. and Butterworth, G. (2002). *Developmental Psychology: a student's handbook*. Taylor & Francis: New York. Chapter 1: A Brief History of Developmental Psychology.
6. Kauffman et al (1993). *Exceptional Children*. Allyn & Bacon: Boston, USA. 6th Edition.
7. Kakkar, Sudhir (1978). *Indian Childhood: Cultural Ideas, And Social Reality*. Oxford: New Delhi.

8. Nambissan, Geetha (2010). Exclusion and Discrimination in Schools: Experiences of Dalit Children; Working paper series vol. 01, (01), Indian Institute of Dalit Studies and UNICEF: Delhi.
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10. Sandra, L. Bem (1987). Gender Schema Theory and its Implications for Child Development: raising gender a schematic children in a gender schematic society, in M.R. Walsh, (ed). The Psychology of Women. Harvard University Press: Cambridge. pp 206-226.
11. Weiner, Myron. (1991). The State and the Child in India: Child Labour and Education Policy in Comparative Perspective. Princeton University Press: Princeton.
12. Balagopalan Sarda (2008). Memories of Tomorrow: Children, Labor and The Panacea of Formal Schooling. Journal of the History of Childhood and Youth. Johns Hopkins University Press.
13. Bigge, M.L. and Hunt, M.P., Psychological Foundations of education, New York; Harper & Row, 1968.
14. Ellis, Henry, Transfer of learning, New York: Macmillan, 1965.
15. Horton D.L. and Turn age, T.W., Human Learning, Englewood cliffs, Prentice Hall, 1976.
16. Hulse, S.H., Deese, J. and Egeth, H., The Psychology of learning (4th ed.), New York: McGraw-Hill, 1975.
17. Mangal, S.K., Advanced Educational Psychology (2nd ed.), PHI learning pvt.ltd. 2012.
18. Mathur, S.S., Development of Learner and Teaching Learning Process, Aggrwal publication, Agra(2013).
19. Chauhan,S.S., Advanced Educational Psychology (7th ed.), Vikash publishing house pvt Ltd (2010).
20. Montagu, M.F.A. (Ed.), Man and Aggression, New York; Oxford University Press, 1968.
21. Salvin, R.E., Educational Psychology, 3rd ed., Englewood cliffs, N.J: Prentice-Hall, 1986.

## **COURSE 2: CONTEMPORARY INDIA AND EDUCATION**

**Course Credit : 4**

**Full Marks: 100**

**Exam Duration : 3Hours**

**Theory : 80**

**Practicum : 20**

### **Objectives:**

*On completion of the course the student teacher will be able:*

- To enable student teachers to engage with studies on Indian society & education.
- To acquire conceptual tools of sociological analysis and hands on experience of engaging with diverse communities, children & schools.
- To respect diversity and at the same time establish frameworks for collective living and resolution of tensions peacefully & justly.
- To understand critically the constitutional values related to the aims of education.
- To make them understand the policy frameworks for public education in India.

### **Course Content:**

#### **UNIT 1: *Diversity, Inequality and Marginalization***

- Diversity, inequality and Marginalization in the society and the implications for education.
- Diversity at the level of individual regions, languages, religions, caste, tribes etc.
- Diverse communities and individuals Education and Role in grooming children to respect diversity.
- Establish frameworks for collective living and resolution of tensions peaceful and justly.
- Education of marginalized groups like women, Dalits and tribal people.

## UNIT 2: *Universalization of Secondary Education*

- Right to education and its implications,
- Universalization of Education, with special reference to:
  - (a) Universal Enrolment
  - (b) Universal Retention
  - (c) Universal Achievement
- Impact of realizing the UEE on secondary education: access, enrolment, participation and Achievement, Lessons from implementation of UEE.
- USE: status, issues and concerns,
- Strategies for realization of targets.

## UNIT 3: *Constitutional Provision & Education*

- Study of Constitution especially the preamble for the fundamental Rights, Duties and the directive principles of state policies;
- Constitutional values related to aims of education;
- Democracy: Equality, Justice, Freedom, secularism, socialization, Fraternity.

## UNIT 4: *Quality Education*

- Quality Education: meaning and Concept;
- Indicators of quality: related to learning environment & Student Outcomes;
- Outcome improvement through: Setting standards for performance, supporting inputs known to improve achievement, Adopting flexible strategies for the acquisition and use of inputs and Monitoring performance;
- Envisioning school management and organization for quality Education: school building, classroom practices role of Educational institution;
- Total Quality Management.

## UNIT 5: *Study of Different Commissions and Policies in Education*

- Wood Dispatch (1854), Wardha commission 1937: Basic Education.
- Kothari commissions (1966) recommendations and their implementation
- Mudaliar commission (1951-53).
- National Policy of Education (NPE), 1986 & its review, 1992;
- Liberalization, Privatization & Globalization ;
- Common school system

### ***Mode of Transaction:***

- Teachers should incorporate discussions, projects, documentaries, movies and fields based projects
- Close and critical reading, as well as analysis of various articles, policy documents, texts, documentaries, movies should be developed
- In a group, student-teacher should conduct field based projects, and be able to analytically document their findings
- Dialogue and discussions has to be the key for the transaction of this course.

### ***Reference Books:***

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2. NCERT (1993). Teacher and Education in Emerging Indian Society, New Delhi
3. Govt. of India (1986). National Policy on Education, Min. of HRD, New Delhi.
4. Govt. of India (1992). Programme of Action (NPE). Min of HRD.
5. Mohanty, J., (1986). School Education in Emerging Society, sterling Publishers.MacMillan, New Delhi.
6. NCERT (1986). School Education in India – Present Status and Future Needs, New Delhi.
7. Ozial, A.O. ‘Hand Book of School Administration and Management’, London, Macmillan.
8. Salamatullah, (1979). Education in Social context, NCERT, New Delhi.
9. Ministry of Education. ‘*Education Commission “Kothari Commission”*’. 1964-1966. Education and National Development. Ministry of Education, Government of India 1966.

10. *National Policy on Education. 1986.* Ministry of HRD, Department of Education, New Delhi.
11. Seventh All India School Education Survey, NCERT: New Delhi. 2002
12. UNDP. *Human Development Reports.* New Delhi. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
13. UNESCO. (2004) *Education for All: The Quality Imperative. EFA Global Monitoring Report.* Paris.
14. Varghese, N.V. (1995). *School Effects on Achievement: A Study of Government and Private*
15. *Aided Schools in Kerala.* In Kuldip Kumar (Ed.) School effectiveness and learning achievement at primary stage: International perspectives. NCERT. New Delhi.
16. UNESCO's report on Education for sustainable development.
17. Ministry of Law and Justice (2009) Right to Education. Govt of India
18. Govt of India (1992) Report of Core group on value orientation to education, Planning commission.
19. Arvind Kumar (2003). Environmental challenges of the 21st century, APH Publishing corporation, New Delhi.
20. NCERT Class VIII Textbook (2006-2008). Social and Political Life III NCERT: New Delhi Unit 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5.
21. NCERT Class XII History Textbook (2006). Themes in Indian History II, Theme 3 NCERT: New Delhi.
22. NCERT Class XII History Textbook (2006). Themes in Indian History III Theme 3 NCERT: New Delhi.
23. NCERT Textbook (2006). Democratic Politics 1, NCERT: New Delhi Chapter. 3, 4 & 5.
24. NCERT textbook (2006). Democratic Politics 1, NCERT: New Delhi. Chapters 1, 2, 5, 6.
25. NCERT textbook (2006). Social and Political Life I, NCERT: New Delhi. Unit 3.
26. NCERT textbook (2006). Social and Political Life I, NCERT: New Delhi. Unit 1, 2.
27. NCERT textbook (2006). Social and Political Life II, NCERT: New Delhi. Unit 3.
28. Raina, Vinod (2009). Right to Education, Seminar 593 Unit 3
29. Vaidyanathan, A. (1995). The Indian Economy: Crisis, Response and Prospects. Tracts of the Times. Orient Longman Publications: New Delhi.

## **COURSE 3: LEARNING AND TEACHING**

**Course Credit : 4**

**Full Marks: 100**

**Exam Duration : 3Hours**

**Theory : 80**

**Practicum : 20**

### **Objectives:**

- To reflect on and critique notions of learning and teaching that they have formed from their own experience, and to move beyond them.
- To understand learning socio-cultural & cognitive process.
- To understand the learner, learning in and out of school.
- To understand culturally responsive teaching approaches they support learning.
- To enable them to realize values, personal relationships between teacher and learners, relationship among the learner themselves, autonomy, self-esteem & freedom experienced by them.
- To appreciate that all teaching is directed at learning and they the learner is out the heart of the teaching.
- To explore the activity of teaching in a formal setting, and appreciate it as a contextually located, highly complex enterprise that cannot be reduced to techniques.

### **Course Content:**

#### **A. LEARNING**

##### **UNIT 1: *Understanding the learner and Learning Process***

- Understanding the learner's knowledge, skills, values, belief, attitudes and habits.
- Learning as a process and learning as an outcome.
- Learning from own experiences and move beyond them.
- Socio cultural & Cognitive Processes of learning.
- Autonomy, self- esteem and freedom experience by learners.



## UNIT 2: *Dimensions of Learning*

- Types of learning: Factual, Associations, conceptual, procedural, generalization, principles and rules,
- Current theories of learning (Piaget(1937), Vigotsky (1977);
- Curiosity, interest, active engagement and inquiry in learning at all levels.
- Learning as construction of knowledge learning in school & outside of school.
- Notion of learning as construction of knowledge (NCF-2005);
- Relationship between teachers & learners and learning themselves.

## UNIT 3: *Learning and Motivation*

### 3.1. Learning:

- Meaning, factors influencing learning : learner, teacher, process and task
- Concepts: Learner, Teaching, Learning, Instruction, freedom and Autonomy.

### 3.2. Learning Theories:

- Trial and Error, Conditioned-response, Insight and their educational implications.
- Transfer of learning meaning, theories, transfer of learning from classroom to actual life situations.
- Pedagogic principles of organizing learning; Behavioristic, cognitive and Humanistic.

### 3.3. Motivation:

- Concept and Theories of motivation,
- Motivating children in classroom situations
- Attention, motivation and readiness as factors influencing scholastic learning.

## **B. TEACHING**

## UNIT 4: *Understanding Teacher and Teaching*

- Impact of one's own socialization processes and their influences on 'becoming a teacher'.

- Teacher's professional identity
- Teacher's roles in teaching process
- phases and levels of teaching;
- Teaching: strategies, and techniques
- Proficiency in teaching: meaning and place of awareness, skills, competencies and commitment.

### UNIT 5: *Teaching as a Profession*

- Teaching as a Profession.
- Analyzing teaching in diverse classrooms.
- Teaching approaches that support learning (Ladson – Billings, 1995 );
- Activity of teaching in formal setting (Carr, 2005, Lampest, 2001).
- Teaching on their beliefs & practices.
- Multiple responsibilities in institutional setting.
- Need & opportunities for professional growth of teacher.

### **References:**

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4. Sarangapani M. Padma(2003.), *Constructing School Knowledge :An Ethnography of learning in an Indian Village*, Sage Publication
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21. Montagu, M.F.A. (Ed.), Man and Aggression, New York; Oxford University Press, 1968.

## **COURSE 4: LANGUAGE ACROSS THE CURRICULUM**

**Course Credit : 2**

**Full Marks: 50**

**Exam Duration : 3Hours**

**Theory: 40**

**Practicum : 10**

### **Objectives:**

*On completion of the course the student teacher will be able:*

- To enable them to understand students' language background and know how oral and written language can be used in the classroom to ensure optimal learning of the subject area.
- To be familiar with theoretical issues, and to develop competence in analyzing current school practices and coming up with appropriate alternatives.
- To create sensitivity to the language diversity that exists in the classrooms.
- To understand multilingualism in the classroom.
- To understand the nature of classroom discourse and develop strategies for using oral language in the classroom in a manner they promote learning in the subject area.
- To understand the nature of reading comprehension in the content areas (informational reading) and writing specifier content areas.
- To analyze children's writing to understand their concepts; writing with a sense of purpose-writing to lesson and understand.

### **Course Content:**

#### **UNIT 1: *Language and Literary***

- Background of students, Influence in classroom Interaction.
- Literacy, Oral and Written language used in classroom
- Develop Strategies for using oral language in the classroom to promote learning in the subject area.
- Pedagogical decisions and nature of students learning.
- Reading comprehension.

#### **UNIT 2: *Language Diversity & Multilingualism***

- The home language and school language. Deficit theory (Eter, 1989), Discontinuity theory.
- Nature of questioning in the classroom, types of questions,
- Constitutional Provisions about Language
- Language Diversity: In the Context of India
- Multilingualism as a Resource and a Strategy

### UNIT 3: *Language across the Curriculum*

- Function of language: in the classroom, outside the class room
- Language in education and Curriculum
- Learning language and learning through language
- Studying state policies on language in education
- Relationship of Language and Society: Identity, power and discrimination

### UNIT 4: *Language Classroom*

- Introduction, Aims and Objectives of Language Teaching
- Current Language Teaching-learning Processes and their Analysis
- Organizing Language Classroom
- Role of the Teacher in language teaching

### UNIT 5: *Developing Language Skills*

- Developing Listening and Speaking skills: Dialogue, Storytelling, Poem recitation, Short play
- Reading an expository text; strategies; comprehension; activating schema; Building schema; reading to learn;
- Beyond the textbook: diverse forms of texts as materials for language;
- Developing Writing Skills and Linkages between reading and writing.

### *Mode of Transaction*

- ❖ Close and critical reading of selective texts under ‘discussion’ reading in small groups
- ❖ Participatory transaction by building them around responses of students
- ❖ Giving students opportunities to go through experimental process for transacting some topics such as process writing

### **Reference Books:**

1. Agnihotri, R.K. & Khanna, A.L. (eds.) (1994). *Second language acquisition*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
2. Agnihotri, R.K. (1999). *Bachchon ki bhashaa seekhne ki kshamata, bhag 1 or 2. ShakshikSandarbh*. Bhopal: Eklavya (p.p?? ).
3. Agnihotri, R.K. (2007). *Hindi: An essential grammar*. London: Routledge
4. Agnihotri, R.K. (2007). *Towards a pedagogical paradigm rooted in multiliguality*.
5. International Mulilingual Research Journal, Vol.(2) 1-10
6. Agnihotri, R.K. and Vandhopadhyay, P.K. (ed.) (2000). *Bhasha, bhubhashita orhindi: Ekanth samvaad*, New Delhi: Shilalekh
7. Butler, A. and Turbill, J. (1984). *Towards Reading-Writing Classroom*. New York:Primary English Teaching Association Cornell University.
8. Krashen, S. (1982). *Principles and practice in second language acquisition*. PergamonPress Inc.
9. Kumar, K. (2000). *Childs language and the teacher*. New Delhi: National Book Trust.
10. Mason, J. M. and Sinha, S. (1992). *Emerging Literacy in the Early Childhood Years*.
11. Applying a Vygotskian Model of Learning and Development in B. Spodek (Ed.)
12. Handbook of Research on the Education of Young Children, New York: Macmillan.137-150.
13. NCERT (2005). *National Curriculum Framework (NCF)*. New Delhi: NCERT.
14. Reading Development Cell, NCERT (2008). *Reading for meaning*. New Delhi: NCERT.

## **COURSE 5: UNDERSTANDING DISCIPLINES AND SUBJECTS**

**Course Credit: 2**

**Full Marks: 50**

**Exam Duration : 3hrs.**

**Theory : 40**

**Practicum : 10**

### **Objectives:**

*On completion of the course the student teacher will be able:*

- Reflect the nature and role of disciplinary knowledge in the school curriculum.
- To redefine the school subjects in schools with concern for social justice.
- To know the ‘Theory of content’ framed in the syllabus and how it can be transformed.
- To analyse critically about the media which propagates popular believes, reinforcing gender roles in the popular culture and its implication at school.
- To become aware with some issues of gender identity roles and performativity for the development by positive notions of body and self.
- To reflect on one’s aspiration and possibilities in order to develop a growing sense of interdisciplinary approach of knowledge.
- To identify experiences of children with community.

### **Course Content:**

#### **UNIT 1: *Understanding Discipline and Subjects***

- Understanding discipline and Subjects in school curriculum.
- Changing in most disciplinary areas (Social science, Language, Humanities, Mathematics and Science).
- Emerging of subjects in particular social, political and intellectual concepts.
- History of the teaching subject areas in schools (Montuschi, 2003, Porter and Ross, 2003).

#### **UNIT 2: *Disciplinary Knowledge***

- Role of disciplinary knowledge in the overall scheme of school curriculum.(John Dewey)
- Values of disciplines
- Paradigm shifts in nature of disciplines.

- The methods of study & validation in Knowledge.

### UNIT 3: *Theory of Contents Selection*

- Formulation of contents, selection of content, designing syllabus for constructing knowledge among the learners;
- Recent development of Science, Mathematics, and Philosophy.
- Teaching of language, History and Civics as better vehicles of colonial indoctrination.
- Teaching of Mathematics and Science as vehicles of national development.
- Inclusion & Exclusion of subject area from their school curriculum.

### UNIT 4: *Experience of Children and Communities*

- Experience of children and their communities, their natural curiosities and methods of the study of the subjects.
- School subjects with Practical Knowledge, community knowledge, intuitive knowledge and tacit knowledge (Deng, 2013).
- Work related subjects (Horticulture or hospitality etc.) need to be creatively developed.
- Design of the curriculum & textbook as need of the children.

### UNIT 5: *Gender Identity Roles & Interdisciplinary Knowledge*

- Develop a growing sense and aspirations of interdisciplinary approach of knowledge.
- Performativity for the development positive notions of body self.
- Impact of NCFTE on this issue
- Interrelation and interdependence of disciplines



### **Mode of Transaction**

- Group discussion, Brainstorming,
- Audio visual environment,
- Developing community relationship,
- classroom transaction, seminar presentation
- Reading Various Resources

### **Reference:**

- Montuschi, 2003; Porter, Porter & Ross 2003
- Goodson and Marsh 2005
- Deng, 2013.
- Krishna Murthy. J.(1947) on Education, Orient Longman, New Delhi.
- National Curriculum Framework 2005, NCERT, New Delhi.

## **COURSE 6: GENDER, SCHOOL AND SOCIETY**

**Course Credit : 2**

**Full Marks: 50**

**Exam Duration : 1hr. 30min.**

**Theory : 40**

**Practicum : 10**

### **Objectives:**

*On completion of the course the student teacher will be able:*

- To understand the gendered roles in society, through a variety of institution such as the family, caste, religion, culture, media and popular culture (films, advertisement, songs etc.), law and the state.
- To understand how socialization into a specific gender influences, how we and others look at ourselves and others.
- To examine the role of schools, peers, teachers, curriculum and textbooks etc. in challenging gender inequalities or reinforcing gender parity.
- To study the distribution of roles and responsibilities in schools and classrooms, rituals and school routines, processes of disciplinary distinctly school as for boys and girls.
- To help student teachers to rethink their beliefs on gender bias & subjects.
- To examine how schools nurture or challenge creation of young people as masculine and feminine selves.
- To help to develop abilities to handle notions of gender and secularity, often addressing the issues under diverse cultured consparians, their own and their students, instead of studying away from the same.
- To formulate of positive notions of sexuality among young people impact larger issues.

## **Course Content:**

### **UNIT 1: *Gender Role in Home & Society***

- Gender roles in society through family, caste, religion, culture (films, advertisements, songs etc.),
- Gender law and the state
- Opportunities for education to girls.
- Influence of home and society in gender identity construction.

### **UNIT 2: *Gender and School***

- Role of schools, peers, teachers, curriculum and text books etc. in challenging gender inequalities.
- Representation of gendered roles, relationships and ideas in text books & curricula (Nirantar, 2010).
- Positive notions of sexuality among young people and its impact on larger issues;
- Identification of sexual abuse / violence & safety at school, home & beyond.

### **UNIT 3: *Gender and Beliefs***

- Critical reading of the media which propagates popular beliefs,
- Reinforcing gender roles in the popular culture and by implementation at school.
- Discussion and Audio -Visual engagement for sensitized women issue.
- Importance of Gender and Beliefs

### **UNIT 4: *Issues of Masculinity and Femininity***

- Emergence of gender specific roles for masculinity and femininity.
- Cross-cultural perspective
- Social construction of masculinity and feminist.
- Examining how schools nurture / challenge in creation of young people as masculine & feminine selves.

### **UNIT 5: *Gender Inequality in the school***

- Patriarchies in interaction with other social structures and identities.

- Pedagogy to challenge gendered inequalities roles of family, caste, religion and culture.
- Working towards gender equality in the classroom.
- Constitutional provisions for gender equality

### **Practical:**

- Content analysis of 2 text books of school with respect to gender.
- Development of a project on the organizational climate of two schools single sex and co-ed. educational school.

### **References:**

1. Aekar, S.(1994) Feminest theory and study of gender and education; In S.
2. Kumar, K. (1991) Sociology of educationa Ed. 2 London: Batsford.
3. Mountainview, Mayfield Publishing Company.
4. Chandra, Krauna (1984) Structures and ideologies: Socialization and Education of girl child.

## **COURSE 7a & 7b: PEDAGOGY OF SCHOOL SUBJECT**

**(PSS for 1<sup>st</sup> Year and 2<sup>nd</sup> Year)**

**Course Credit : 2+2**

**Full Marks: 50+50**

**Exam Duration : (1hr. 30min)x2**

**Theory : 40+40**

**Practicum : 10+10**

### **Objectives:**

*On the whole, the Pedagogy of School Subject envisages the following objectives:*

- To understand the epistemological and Pedagogical bases of their own chosen school subject.
- To understand the Pedagogy as the integration of knowledge about the learner, the subject and the social context.
- To embed the Pedagogy with in the teaching learning process, an approach to draw upon socialities to address issues of justice & equity.
- To comprise of three areas: (1) Nature of the school subject, including its relation to disciplinary knowledge and its social history; (2) Approaches for the teaching of the subjects at different stages of school; (3) Deeper theoretical understanding of how children in diverse social condense construct knowledge of specific subject concept areas.
- To go over some of the basic concepts of the subject area.
- To relate their understanding of concepts with what children bring to the classroom from their environment and experience, given their diverse backgrounds and interests.
- To work with theoretical studies as well as on the field with school children from different backgrounds to understand their initiative conceptions and to adequately prepare for their own internship.
- To examine teaching-learning process that incorporates enquiry, discovery, conceptual development, activity based learning etc. Within the classroom.

## Course Content:

### PSS-1: TEACHING ENGLISH

#### Objectives:

*On completion of the course, the student teacher will be able to:*

- Understand the nature and resources of language and issues related to language acquisition, variation and change.
- Use the knowledge and skills needed to understand, analyse, and evaluate their own performance.
- Appreciate the uniqueness of multilingualism in India as a linguistic and socio-linguistic phenomenon and its Implications for pedagogy.
- Acquire knowledge about the role, status, objectives and problems of teaching English as a second language in India.
- Develop the four basic skills i.e. listening, speaking, reading and writing among the students.
- Enrich their knowledge of English vocabulary, structures, grammar and usage and to develop the ability to teach them.
- Improvise and use appropriate aids for teaching English.
- Know compare and analyse various methods and approaches of teaching English as a second language.
- Plan and teach lessons in English prose, poetry, grammar and composition related to the courses prescribed by different state boards of Secondary Education in the Northern Region.
- Use of various techniques for the evaluation of learner's achievement in English.
- Identify and analyse errors and plan and execute remedial instruction.

## **Course Content:**

### UNIT I: *Introduction*

- Values and importance of teaching English in India
- The objectives of teaching English as a second language at the secondary level.
- Place of English in school Curriculum
- Problems in effective teaching of English as a second language in Indian schools and their possible solutions
- Psychological, linguistic and pedagogical principles of teaching English as a second language.

### UNIT II: *Reading and Writing*

- Types of Reading
- Reading defects and their remedy
- Reading Comprehension
- Developing the skills of writing-steps, stages, types
- Acquaintance with different literary genres: Poetry, Drama, Novel, Essay and Story.

### UNIT II: *Methods of Teaching*

- Grammar – translation method
- Direct method
- Structural – situational approach
- Bilingual approach
- Communicative language teaching
- Eclectic approach
- The skill of questioning

### UNIT IV: *Teaching English*

- Teaching of Prose – detailed and non-detailed
- Teaching of Poetry
- Teaching of Grammar
- Lesson planning in all the above four areas
- Skills of English teaching

### UNITV: *Various Aspects of English Teaching*

- Maxims for teaching of English
- A-V aids in teaching English
- Place of mother tongue in English teaching
- Role of drills, exercises, vocabulary, spelling, pronunciation in English teaching
- Evaluation in English teaching

### **Transaction Mode:**

The approach to be followed is the eclectic approach. It includes questioning, lecture cum-discussion, demonstrations, and communicative activities, situational teaching and learning by doing. The emphasis will be on learner- centered teaching.

### **Practicum:***Any two of the following*

- Tracing the objectives of teaching in a given passage
- Preparation of unit plans and lesson plans
- Framing suitable exercises on a given topic/passage
- Framing comprehension questions and finding correct answers
- Participation in Conservation
- Describing places after visiting them
- Preparing different teaching aids
- Development of language games
- Action research on different problems of teaching English in India
- Assignments on the prescribed suitable topics
- Abstracting and review of articles published in standard journals

### **References:**

1. A University Grammar of English: R Quirk and Green Baum (Longman)
2. A Practical English Grammar (OUP): A J Thomson and A V Martinet
3. Intermediate English Grammar (C.U.P.): Raymond Murphy
4. A Training Course for TEFL (DLBS/OUP): Peter Hubbard, Haywel Jones, Barbara Thornton, Rod Wheeler
5. Developing Reading Skills (C.U.P.): Francoise Grellet
6. English Vocabulary in Use (C.U.P.): Michael Mc Carthy, Felicity O'Dell
7. The Techniques of Language Teaching (Longman): F.L. Billows



## ***PSS2: TEACHING URDU***

### **Objectives:**

*On completion of the course the student teacher will be able to:*

- Understand the nature and mechanics of language.
- Use the knowledge and skills needed to understand, analyse, and evaluate his own-performance.
- Appreciate the uniqueness of Urdu language and literature.
- Identify the components of the four language skills.
- Develop acquaintance with approaches and methods of teaching.
- Plan and teach lessons in Urdu prose, poetry, drama, grammar and composition.

### **Course Content:**

#### **UNIT I Introduction**

- Concept of language (verbal & non-verbal) concept of language learning and acquisition functions of language,
- Communication, transmission of culture and medium of instruction.
- Objectives of teaching Urdu at Secondary levels.
- Origin and development of Urdu language.
- The qualities of a good language teacher.

#### **UNIT II Writing Process**

- Writing: Elementary knowledge of Urdu scripts- Khat-e-Naskh, Khat-e-Nastaliq and Khat-e-Shikast.
- Teaching of alphabets, borrowed from Arabic, Persian and Hindi, their shapes and nomenclatures.
- Punctuation
- Qualities of good hand writing
- Letter writing (Formal and Informal)&Essay writing

### UNIT III Reading Process

- Reading: Its importance, concept and meaning.
- Types of reading – Silent and loud reading, extensive and intensive reading.
- Reading comprehension
- Reading defects and their cure.

### UNIT IV Methods of Teaching:

- Translation method
- Direct method
- Play way method
- Bilingual method
- Structural approach
- Communicative approach

### UNIT V Various Dimensions of Teaching Urdu

- Teaching of prose & Poetry
- Teaching of Grammar& Composition
- Lesson planning in all the above areas
- Skill of questioning
- Teaching aids in Urdu teaching

### **Practicum:***Any two of the following*

- Preparation of objective type tests
- Writing f objectives for teaching of prose
- Writing of objectives of teaching poetry
- Preparation of teaching aids
- Framing suitable exercises on given topic
- Preparation of lesson plan and unit plans
- Participation in conservation
- Practicum on suitable topics

## **References:**

1. Urdu Zaban ki Tadrees : Moinuddin, NCPUL, west Block, RK Puram, New Delhi, 2000
2. Hum Urdu Kaise Parhayen : Moinuddin, 2000
3. Tadrees e Zaban e Urdu : Inamullah Khan Sharwani 1989
4. Urdu Lisaniat : Shaukat Sabzwari, Educational Book House Aligarh
5. Ussol-e-Taleem aur Arnal-e-Tallem : Garden D.S./Khalilur Rahman Saifi Premi, NCPUL, New Delhi, 1998
6. Tadris-e- Urdu : Zafar Alam, Saiban Publication Dargah Chowkhandi, Sasaram, 2009

### **PSS 3: TEACHING OF HINDI**

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कृ' क{. ककहल &

1. माध्यमिक स्तर पर पढ़ाई जाने वाली हिन्दी भाषा और उसकी विषय वस्तु को पूरी तरह जान समझ सकें तथा उसकी शिक्षण विधियों का कुशलतापूर्वक प्रयोग कर सकें।
2. हिन्दी भाषा की मौखिक एवं लिखित अभिव्यक्ति के शिक्षण के लिए भाषा के अनिवार्य अंगो— उपांगों का वैज्ञानिक विश्लेषण कर सकें तथा हिन्दी भाषा के व्यावहारिक रूप का कक्षा शिक्षण में प्रयोग कर सकें।
- 3- छात्रों में भाषा बोध के विभिन्न आयामों के विकास के लिए पढ़ाई जाने वाली विषयवस्तु, यथा—कविता, कहानी, निबंध, नाटक तथा अन्य विधाओं के शैक्षणिक उद्देश्य और उनका अलग— अलग महत्व समझ सकें तथा विभिन्न विधाओं की पाठ योजनाओं का विकास कुशलतापूर्वक कर सकें।

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बकल &1 % गुण फ' क{. क दस मीड; , ओ य{;

- हिन्दी भाषा का अर्थ एवं सम्प्रत्यय
- हिन्दी भाषा शिक्षण के सामान्य व विशिष्ट उद्देश्य
- माध्यमिक एवं उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर पर हिन्दी शिक्षण के लक्ष्य एवं उद्देश्य
- भारत में हिन्दी शिक्षण की समस्याएँ
- हिन्दी भाषा शिक्षण के सिद्धान्त
- ब्लूम वर्गीकरण के अनुसार शैक्षिक उद्देश्यों का व्यावहारिक लेखन

बकल &2 % गुण फ' क{. क ए i क ; कसुक

- पाठ योजना— अर्थ, महत्व एवं विशेषताएँ
- पाठ योजना के विभिन्न अपागम (हरबर्ट एवं ब्लूम)
- गद्य, पद्य एवं व्याकरण की पाठ योजना के सोपान
- एक उत्तम पाठ योजना का निर्माण
- विभिन्न श्रव्य— दृश्य उपकरणों का हिन्दी शिक्षण में प्रयोग

बकल &3 % गुण फ' क{. क ए fohké हक"क; ह दस क

- हिन्दी भाषा कौशल के विकास का महत्व
- श्रवण कौशल का अर्थ, महत्व एवं शिक्षण तकनीक
- वाचन कौशल का अर्थ, महत्व एवं शिक्षण तकनीक
- पठन कौशल का अर्थ, महत्व एवं पठन कौशल के तकनीक का विकास
- लेखन कौशल का अर्थ, महत्व, लेखन शिक्षण के चरण, औपचारिक एवं अनौपचारिक लेखन

बकल &4 % गुण फ' क{. क दह fof/k; क

- गद्य शिक्षण विधि – व्याख्या, अर्थबोध व पाठ्यपुस्तक विधि
- पद्य शिक्षण विधि – गीत, अभिनय, व्याख्या व प्रश्नोत्तर विधि
- व्याकरण शिक्षण विधि – पाठ्यपुस्तक, सूत्र प्रणाली, आगमन व निगमन विधि
- रचना शिक्षण विधि – खेल विधि, चित्रपूर्ति, रिक्त स्थान, प्रबोधन व प्रश्नोत्तर विधि

bdkbl &5 % fgUnh f' k{k.k e e; kdu

- हिन्दी शिक्षण में मूल्यांकन का अर्थ व महत्त्व
- परीक्षण के प्रकार – वस्तुनिष्ठ व विषयनिष्ठ (निबन्धात्मक)
- श्रवण, मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति, पठन लेखन एवं वाचन कौशल के मूल्यांकन हेतु एकांशो का निर्माण
- हिन्दी शिक्षण में सतत एवं व्यापक मूल्यांकन।

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- व्याख्यान एवं समूह वार्तालाप
- विभिन्न मुद्दों पर सामग्री एकत्र करना (समाचार पत्र से)
- आदर्श पाठ योजना का निर्माण (गद्य, पद्य व व्याकरण)
- उपयुक्त शिक्षण सहायक सामग्री का निर्माण
- अपनी मनपसंद कविताओं का मूल्यांकन तथा उन पर एक लेख तैयार करना।

l nHkz i qrd

1. भाटिया, एम,एम, और नारंग सी, एल., 1987, आधुनिक हिन्दी शिक्षण विधियां, लुधियाना, प्रकाश ब्रदर्स।
2. लाल रमन बिहारी, 1993 हिन्दी शिक्षण, मेरठ, रस्तोगी पब्लिकेशन्स।
3. तिवारी, भोलानाथ : भाषा विज्ञान : इलाहाबाद, किताब महल।
4. वर्मा, रामचंद्र, 1978 अच्छी हिन्दी : इलाहाबाद, किताब महल।
5. जायसवाल, माता बदल, 1997 मानक हिन्दी का ऐतिहासिक व्याकरण, इलाहाबाद, महामति प्रकाशन।
6. सिंह, निरंजन कुमार, 1994 माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में हिन्दी शिक्षण, जयपुर : राजस्थानी हिन्दी ग्रंथ अकादमी।

## ***PSS4: TEACHING OF SANSKRIT***

### **Aims and Objectives:**

*On completion of course, the student-teacher will be able to:*

- Understand Nature of Language Sanskrit
- Understand the Characteristics of Sanskrit language
- Understand the need and importance of teaching Sanskrit language.
- Understand the relation of Sanskrit Language with other subjects.
- Use multilingualism as a strategy
- Understand the use of language in context, such as grammar vocabulary and pronunciation
- Examine authentic literary and non-literary text and develop insight and appreciation.
- Understand about the teaching of prose, poetry and drama at different levels.
- Identify methods, approaches and materials for teaching Sanskrit at different levels.
- Develop and use teaching aids in the classroom both print and audio-visual material (ICT) at different levels.
- Familiarize students with our rich culture heritage and aspects of our contemporary life.
- Sensitize teacher-student about peace and environmental education in context of teaching Sanskrit.
- Understand process of assessment of language Sanskrit.

### **Course Content:**

#### **UNIT-I : Nature and Importance of Sanskrit language**

Nature of Sanskrit Language, Sanskrit Language and Literature, Sanskrit Language and Indian Languages, Sanskrit as historical language (Dev-vani) Socio-cultural Importance of Sanskrit language, Sanskrit as a Modern language, Aims and objectives of teaching Sanskrit at different levels, Qualities of a Sanskrit Teacher. Importance of Teaching Sanskrit in India, Problems related to teaching Sanskrit at school level.

#### **UNIT-II :Different methods of Teaching Sanskrit**

Inductive and deductive approach, whole language approach, construction approach, Multi-lingual approach to language teaching (Dewey, Vygotsky, Chomsky, Krashen), Indian thoughts on language teaching (Panini, Kamta Prasad, Kishor Das Vajpai ) Grammar translation method, Direct method, Structural-situational method, Audio-lingual method, Natural Method, Communicative approach, Preparations of Ideal Lesson Plan, Use of Audio-visual aids in Sanskrit language.

### UNIT-III : Different approaches of Sanskrit Language

Pronunciation, sounds, linguistic diversity and its impact on Sanskrit, the Organisation of sounds; structure of sentences, the concept of universal grammar, Nature and structure of meaning, Basic concept in phonology, morphology, syntax and semantic, Discourse.

### UNIT-IV : Acquisition of Language skill

Skill of listening and speaking, Tasks, Materials and resource for developing the listening and speaking skill : Storytelling, dialogues situation conversation role play, simulations, speech, games and contexts, language laboratories, pictures, authentic materials and multi-media resources, skill of reading skill, Types of reading : Reading aloud and silent reading, Extensive and Intensive reading, Study skill including using thesauruses, dictionary encyclopedia etc. writing process of writing, formal and Informal writing.

### UNIT-V : Assessment in Sanskrit Language

Concept of evaluation, Continuous and comprehensive evaluation, Assessment of progress and development of language, Techniques of evaluation, Interpretation of scores and feedback to students-teacher and parents.

### Practicum :

1. Do a survey of 5 schools in your neighborhood and prepare a report on text book used in classroom. (C.B.S.E. and Bihar Board)
2. Keeping in view the needs of the children with special needs, prepare two activities for Sanskrit teachers.
3. Prepare an outline for action research on the basis of your experience of the difficulties faced during school experience programme.
4. Prepare the list of common error in Sanskrit among students.
5. Prepare a collection of poems and stories in Sanskrit of your choice.

### References

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— विभिन्न मुद्दों पर सामग्री एकत्र करना (समाचार पत्र से)  
— आदर्श पाठ योजना का निर्माण (गद्य, पद्य, व्याकरण)।  
— संस्कृत पाठ्य पुस्तक का वि” लेखन करना।  
— वस्तुनिष्ठ आधारित विभिन्न प्रकार के परीक्षण पदों का निर्माण।  
— उपयुक्त शिक्षण सहायक सामग्री का निर्माण।  
— अपनी मन पसंद कविताओं का मूल्यांकन तथा उन पर एक लेख तैयार करना।  
l gk; d i l r d s  
1. रामशकल पाण्डेय (2010)—संस्कृत शिक्षण, अग्रवाल पब्लिकेशन, आगरा—2  
2. गोयल, डॉ० प्रीति प्रभा (1987), संस्कृत साहित्य का इतिहास, राजस्थानी ग्रन्थागार, जोधपुर।  
3. रघुनाथसफाया—संस्कृत शिक्षण विधि, हरियाणा साहित्य अकादमी, चण्डीगढ़  
4. रमेशचन्द्र शास्त्री—संस्कृत शिक्षण

5. प्रभा शंकर मिश्र—संस्कृत शिक्षण
6. पाणिनी, पाणिनीय शिक्षा , चौखम्बा संस्कृत सिरीज, विद्याभवन, वाराणसी (1976)।
- 7- Apte, D.G. and Dongre, P.K., *Teaching of Sanskrit in secondary school*, Acharya Book Depot, Baroda(1960).
- 8- V.P. Bokil and N.R. Paarasnis : *A New Approach to Sanskrit* (V.G. Kelkar, Poona)
- 9- RaghunathSafaya : *The teaching of Sanskrit*
- 10-Pt. Sitaram Chaturvedi : *Sanskrit kiShiksha*
- 11-Micaael Weak : *The teaching of Sanskrit*
- 12-D.G. Apte : *The Teaching of Sanskrit* A.B. Keith : *Classical Sanskrit Grammar*
- 13-M.R. Kale : *Higher Sanskrit Grammar*
- 14-Jahangirdar : *Introduction to Comparative Philology*
- 15- P.C. Chakravarti : *Philosophy of Sanskrit Grammar.*



## ***PSS5: TEACHING OF HOME SCIENCE***

### **Course Objectives:-**

On completion of course, the student-teacher will be able to :

- Develop broad understanding of principles and knowledge used in Home Science Teaching.
- Explain the scope and Importance of Home Science as a school subject.
- Specify the Aims and objectives of Teaching Home Science at secondary stage.
- Develop the understanding the ideal curriculum in Home Science.
- Know various approaches, methods and Teaching Aids in Home Science Teaching.
- Prepare effective lesson plan in Home Science.
- Explain various tools used in evaluation in Home Science.

### **Course Content:-**

#### **UNIT-1: Introduction**

- Home Science as School Subject
- Meaning,& Scope of home science
- Value and Importance of Home Science as school subject;
- Aims and Objectives of teaching home science
- Administrative measures

#### **UNIT-2: *Methods of Teaching Home Science***

- Skills and techniques of teaching home science
- Basic principles
- Various methods of teaching Home Science-lecture, Lecture-cum-demonstration, laboratory, Project and Heuristic: their applications, Advantages and limitations.
- Role of Teachers
- Professional growth of teachers

#### **UNIT-3: *Aids to Teaching of Home Science***

- Meaning and importance of Teaching Aids,
- types of Teaching Aids,
- Home Science laboratory, equipment used in Home Science laboratory,
- Use of library
- Prescribed Books

#### **UNIT-4: Transaction of Contents and Curriculum**

- Curriculum: Meaning, Fundamental principles and approaches in curriculum,
- Ideal Curriculum in Home Science
- Planning in Home Science,.

- Correlation of Home Science with other school subjects.
- Unit plan and lesson plan. Principles of lesson planning. Steps of writing a lesson plan.

### UNIT-5: Evaluation in Home Science

- Qualities of good Evaluation,
- Test& types and their significance;
- Main features of good tests
- Observation by teachers
- Maintaining records

### **Mode of Transaction:**

Lecture, Discussion, Project and Assignments;

### **Books Recommended:**

1. Chandra, Arvinda; Introduction to Home Science, Metropolitan Book co. New Delhi;1978
2. Mann, Mohinder K; Home Management for Indian; Kalyani Publishers, Delhi, 1976.
3. Das, R.R. & Ray, Binita; Teaching of Home Science; Sterling Publishers, New Delhi;1979.
4. Devdas, Rajammal P; Teaching of Home Science in Secondary School; All India Council for Secondary Education, New Delhi, 1958.
5. Devdas, R. P.; Textbook of Home Science; Ministry of Food, Govt. of India, 1968.
6. Adams, John; The New Teaching, Hodder and stoughton, 1930.
7. Ambron, Sveann Robison; child Development, Holt Rinechartwinston, second Edition, 1978.

## ***PSS6: TEACHING OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION***

### **Course Objectives:-**

*On completion of course, the student-teacher will be able to :*

- To enable the prospective teachers to identify the problems and issues associated with the Elementary Education
- To acquaint the prospective teachers with the government policies and Programmes for the development of Elementary Education
- Enable them to mobilize and utilize community resources as educational inputs
- To develop among them the capacity to find out solution to the problems associated with the Elementary Education

### **UNIT-1: Elementary Education: Conceptual Framework**

- Elementary Education in India-Scope, Issues and its present status
- Constitutional provisions for Universalization of Elementary Education
- Expansion of Elementary Education under various Five Year Plans
- National Policy on Education-1986, 1992

### **UNIT-2: Organization & Management of Elementary Education**

- Education Planning at District level and Panchayati Raj
- Strategies of Planning
- Curriculum at Elementary level-its transaction
- Multi Grade and Multi Level Teaching Learning Process

### **UNIT-3: Programmes for Achieving Universalization of Elementary Education**

- Operation Black Board & Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- District Primary Education Programme
- Education for All
- Role of NGOs towards Universalization of Elementary Education
- Strategies for Universal Access, Retention and Quality of Elementary Education

### **UNIT-4: Role of SCERT in promotion of UEE**

- District Institute of Education and Training –concept, functions and role as a pace setter for UEE.
- Pre –Service Teacher Education in DIET for adult and non- formal education
- Constitutional provisions for Elementary learning
- NCTE for Elementary Education

## UNIT-5: Development of Skills and Competences

- Accusation of basic skills required for teaching at elementary stage.
- Special qualities of an Elementary School Teachers (EST)
- Need for orientation and refresher course for EST.
- Developing competencies related to working with parents and community.
- Role of basic training centers, normal school and DIETs' in providing training to EST.

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Aggarawal, J.C & Aggarawal, S.P, Educational Planning in India, Vol.-I, New Delhi; Concept Publishing Co. 1992.
2. National Policy of Education, 1968, 1978, 1992, including POA-1992,MHRD.
3. Mohanty, Jagannath, Primary and Elementary Education, Deep & Deep Publication Pvt.Ltd, N. Delhi-2002.
4. Mohanty, Jagannath, Indian Education in Emerging Society, Sterling Publishers, N. Delhi, 1984.
5. Syed, Nurullah & Naik, J. P. History of education in India-During British
6. Period; McMillian & Co. Ltd., Bombay, 1943.
7. Sadler, J. E Concept in Primary Education, Oxford University Press; New York,1985.

***PSS7: TEACHING SOCIAL SCIENCE-I***  
***(HISTORY & CIVICS)***

**Objectives:**

*On completion of the course the student's teacher will be able to:*

- Understand the concept, Nature and scope of social science (History/Civics).
- Understand the aims and objectives of teaching History and Civics.
- Get acquainted with principles and methods of curriculum construction.
- Apply appropriate methods, principles maxims and skill of teaching History and Civics.
- Emphasize the role of history in developing the national integration and international understanding.
- Prepare lesson plan and unit plan.
- Develop the skills in preparing and using of instructional aids.
- Acquaint with different techniques of evaluation.

**Course Content:**

**UNIT –I: *Nature, Scope and Curriculum of History/Civics***

- Meaning, Nature, Scope and importance of History/Civics as a subject.
- Aims, objectives and values of teaching History/Civics.
- Relation of History/Civics with other school subjects: Geography, Economics science and language.
- Principles of curriculum designing and Articulation of History/Civics.
- Characteristics of good textbook and evaluation of textbook.

**UNIT –II: *Methods of teaching History/Civics.***

- Methods of teaching History/Civics, relative merits and limitation of different methods.
- Principles and maxims of teaching History/Civics.
- Qualities of History teacher.
- Professional development of history teacher.

**UNIT-III: *Instructional Planning and Instructional Aids/Equipment in History& Civics***

- Various approaches of lesson plan.
- Need and Importance & Characteristics of Audio visual aids in teaching history/civics.

- Skills of teaching History/Civics: Introduction, Explanation, Blackboard writing, Questioning, Reinforcement, stimulus variation.
- Organizing seminar, debates quiz exhibition, wall magazine, field trip and their report.

#### **UNIT-IV: *Role of History in promoting National and International integration and Evaluating Learning***

- History and national integration: Our national heritage, unity in diversity, the role of history in promoting national integration.
- History and international understanding: Our human heritage, the role of history as promote internationalism.
- Preparation of test items: - objective type and essay type.
- Setting question paper: Blue print, scoring key, question analysis.
- Devising achievement test in history and civics.

#### **UNIT-V: *Evaluation***

- Objectives of evaluation in social science.
- Essay type, short answer type and objective type questions in social sciences, their advantages and limitations, framing different types of questions. Summative and formative approach
- Construction of achievement test items.
- Continuous evaluation using feedback for improvement of teaching and learning.

#### **Transaction Mode:**

- Participatory mode and group work.
- Lecture cum discussion and demonstration methods.
- Brain storming technique.
- Historical Trip.
- Project and presentation.
- Question-answer.

#### **Practicum (Any two of the following)**

The following activities are proposed:

- Seminars on current relevant topic/issues.

- Construction of achievement test in history and civics.
- Organizing quiz for school students.
- Organizing social science exhibition/fairs.
- Preparation of T.L.M.
- Visits of historical and political places.
- Organizing Bal-Sansad (Child Parliament)
- Project, based on historical movements, personality and local place.
- Review of one History/Civics school textbook.
- Preparation of a scrap-book.

### **Reference:**

1. NCERT, Teaching of History: New Delhi.
2. Kochhar, S.K.: Teaching of History
3. Chaudhary, K.P.: Effective teaching of history in India
4. Harlikar: Teaching of civics in India
5. त्यागी, गुरसरनदास: सामाजिक अध्ययन शिक्षण का प्रणाली विज्ञान, अग्रवाल प्रकाशन, आगरा।
6. सिंघल, अनुपमा एवं एस. पी कुलश्रेष्ठ: शैक्षिक तकनीकी के मूल आधार ।
7. दुबे, मनीष एवं डा. विभा दुबे: सामाजिक अध्ययन शिक्षण ।
8. त्यागी, गुरसरनदास: इतिहास शिक्षण, अग्रवाल प्रकाशन, आगरा ।
9. त्यागी, गुरसरनदास: नागरिक शास्त्र शिक्षण, अग्रवाल प्रकाशन, आगरा ।
10. जैन एवं माथुर: विश्व का इतिहास ।
11. श्रीवास्तव, के. सी.: प्राचीन भारतीय इतिहास ।
12. वर्मा, हरिश्चन्द्र: मध्यकालीन भारतीय इतिहास ।

## ***PSS8: TEACHING OF SOCIAL SCIENCE-II (GEOGRAPHY & ECONOMICS)***

### **Objectives:**

***On completion of the course the student teacher will be able to:***

- Understand concept, meaning and scope of social sciences.
- Get acquainted with appropriate methodology as applicable to social sciences.
- Prepare unit plan and lesson plan.
- Enrich the knowledge of basics of economics and acquaint with the Indian economy.
- Develop the skill in preparing and use of instructional aids.
- Develop understanding of a man and environment relationship.
- Understanding core relationship between human occupation, natural resources and natural regions.
- Acquire skill in teaching Social sciences.
- Acquire knowledge of various evaluation procedures and to devise effective evaluation tools.

### **Course Content:**

#### ***UNIT-I: Nature, Scope and Curriculum of Social Science***

- Nature, Scope and importance of Geography and Economics as a subject.
- Aims and Objectives of teaching Geography and Economics at secondary level.
- Social science and social studies: core subjects of social science – History, Civics, Geography, Economics, Inter relationship between them.
- Curriculum and their principles.

#### ***UNIT-II: Methods of Teaching Geography/Economics and their Instructional planning***

- Lecture, Discussion, Excursion, Project, Problem-solving, Inductive and deductive, lecture cum demonstration, Heuristics method, Tutorial, Question-Answer.
- Principles and maxims of social studies teaching.
- Preparation of lesson plan and unit plan and their characteristics, importance; steps and format.
- Audio-visual aids in teaching of Geography, need, Importance and preparation.
- Text book of Geography and Economics.



- Teacher of Social Studies.

### UNIT-III: Level and Phases of Teaching and Innovations in Teaching

- Levels of Teaching
- Phases and Operations of Teaching
- Types of Teaching
- Innovation in teaching Geography and Economics – Micro teaching, Programme Instruction and computer assistance instruction.
- Action Research

### UNIT-IV: *Education for Citizenship*

- Teaching of Geography and Economics for good citizenship.
- Teaching of Geography & Economics for National Understanding.
- Teaching of Geography & Economics for International Understanding.
- Process of learning through observation, inquiry, hypothesis, experimentation, data collection, interpretation

### UNIT-V: *Evaluation*

- Objectives of evaluation in social science.
- Essay type, short answer type and objective type questions in social sciences, their advantages and limitations, framing different types of questions.
- Construction of achievement test items.
- Continuous evaluation using feedback for improvement of teaching and learning.

### **Transaction Mode:**

- Lecture cum demonstration.
- Discussions
- Problem-Solving
- Question-Answer
- Illustration
- Story-telling
- Field trip

- Inductive-deductive.

**Practicum (Any two of the following)**

- Preparation of unit plan.
- Preparation of teaching aids including slides and PPT.
- Preparation of scrap book.
- Preparation and analysis of achievement test.
- Action Research

**Reference:**

1. Aggarwal, J.C.: “Teaching of Social Studies”, Vikash
2. Mathur, S.S.: (1996) शैक्षिक तकनीकी, विनोद पुस्तक मंदिर, आगरा |
3. Aggarwal, D.D.(2000) : Modern Methods of teaching of Geography, New Delhi, Sarup and Sons.
4. Aggarwal, A.N. and Kundanlal (2001): Economics of development and planning, New Delhi, Vikash Publishing House.
5. Chapra, P.N.(2000): Micro Economics, Kalyani Publisher.
6. Kachar, S.K.(1968): The Teaching of Social studies, New Delhi, sterling publications.
7. Mishra, S.Puri(2001): Indian Economy, New Delhi, Radha publishing.
8. Bansal, Suresh Chandra (2013): Advanced Geography of India, Minakshi publication, Merath.
9. Dutta, Rudra, K.P.M Sundram (2010): Indian Economy S.Chand and company limited, New Delhi.
10. Mangal, S.K.(2009): शिक्षा तकनीकी, PH learning private limited, New Delhi.

## ***PSS9: TEACHING OF SCIENCE-I (FOR PHYSICAL SCIENCE GROUP)***

### **Objectives:**

***On completion of the course the student teacher will be able to:***

- Understand the nature and structure of science.
- Understand the aims and general objectives of teaching science at secondary level.
- Apply the principles of learning processes in the appropriate teaching strategy.
- Construct test items to measure objectives belonging to various cognitive levels.
- Identify specific learning difficulties in science and provide suitable remedial/individual instruction.
- Use effectively the teaching aids in teaching science.

### **Course Content:**

#### **UNIT-I            *Introduction***

- Nature of science, its role and importance in daily life, Objectives of teaching science.
- Science education in India
- Planning the instruction: identification of teaching points, organizing the content, designing learning experiences.
- Role and functions of instructional materials and teaching aids: Components of instructional materials, multimedia, computer, chart, models, improvised apparatus
- Preparation of unit plan and lesson plan.

#### **UNIT II: *Methods of Teaching:***

Lecture method, discussion method, demonstration method, activity based teaching, inductive and deductive approaches, Heuristic method, inquiry approach, problem solving method, project method, programmed instruction

#### **UNIT III:**

***Evaluation in Science Teaching:*** Oral observation and written, objectives and essay type questions, type, fill-in-blank type, true-false, matching type, construction of test items, achievement test, diagnostic test and their constructivist approach, Summative and formative, Continuous and comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)

#### UNIT IV: *School Science Curriculum*

- History of development of Science Curriculum
- From subject – centered to behaviorist to constructivist approach of curriculum development.
- Recommendations of NCFs on Science curriculum.
- Designing science curriculum for Primary and secondary level
- Role of science lab, text book, library, Exhibition in teaching science

#### UNIT V: *Professional Development of Science/ Physics/ Chemistry Teacher*

- Professional Development – Teaching as a profession, need for pre-service and in-service professional development programme.
- Various opportunities for in-service professional development, interaction with peer teachers, reading, attending training programme, membership of professional Organisation, sharing through conferences, seminars and journals, travel, cultivating science hobbies, mentoring, teacher's exchange with universities and all other school etc.
- Teacher as a researcher – learning to understand, how students learn science.
- Action Research – Meaning, selecting problems for action research, developing various format for action research, area of action research.

#### **Transaction Mode:**

Lecture, discussion demonstration project, problem-solving, and heuristic inductive – deductive method

#### **Practical:**

Demonstration by the teacher and observation by the students on a pre-designed questionnaire of the following

- a) Magnetic effect of current
- b) Spectrum
- c) Preparation of gases like H<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>, Cl<sub>2</sub>, & CO<sub>2</sub>.

#### ***Activities to be conducted by the students:***

- a. Measurement using following instruments: meter scale, vernier calipers, screw gauge, thermometer, ammeter, and voltmeter.
- b. Production spectrum using prism.
- c. Image formation by convex and concave lens.
- d. Reaction between  $\text{Zn} + \text{CuSO}_4 (\text{aq.}) \rightarrow \text{Fe} + \text{CuSO}_4$ .

**Practicum:** *Any two of the following*

- Preparation of teaching aids: charts, models, OHP transparencies etc.
- Preparation of ball and stick models of  $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ ,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$ ,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2$ ,  $\text{NH}_3$ ,  $\text{H}_2$  and  $\text{CO}_2$ .
- Maintenance of Science laboratory equipment.
  - a) Preparation of solutions and laboratory regents.
  - b) Use of first aid and awareness of safety rules.
  - c) Organisation of science club and hobby club.
  - d) Organisation of Science Exhibition.
- Measurements of length, mass, time and temperature and graphic manipulation like
  - (a) distance-time graph (b) velocity-time graph (c) voltage-current graph
  - (d) temperature-time graph (e) force extension of spring or elastic chord graph etc.
- Study of motion under force (design and demonstration).
- Study of laws of reflection and refraction.
- Design and study of working of (a) telescope and microscope (b) Pinhole camera (c) Eclipse formation.
- To demonstrate (1) Image formation in spherical mirrors and lenses (2) resultant of forces acting at a point or body (3) work done in lifting a weight or compresses spring to raise a body (4) Waves on Stretched rope and water surface (5) Various relation in waves
- Measurement of rise of temperature with time of different materials kept under sun and shadow with interpretation of result.

**References:**

1. Lewis, J. Teaching of school physics, Penguin Book, UNESCO, 1972.
2. Anderson, Hans O and Kautnik, Paul G, Towards More effective science Instruction in secondary education. The MacMillan Co., New York and Courier MacMillan, London, 1972.
3. Clark, Lenoard H. and Striving S., Secondary School teaching method MacMillan Co., New York and Courier MacMillan, London.
4. Verma H.C. Concepts of Physics Vol. I & II Bharti Bhawan, Patna.
5. NCERT Publications: Chemistry for class XI and XII (Two Volumes each)
6. Physics for class XI and XII (Two Volumes each)

## ***PSS10: TEACHING OF SCIENCE-II (FOR BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE GROUP)***

### **Objectives:**

***On completion of the course the student teacher will be able to:***

- Understand the aims and objectives of teaching science and its inter relationship with other branches of science.
- Appreciate the role of science in day to day life and its relevance to modern society.
- Develop adequate skills to use different methods of science for an effective classroom teaching.
- Develop competency to organize laboratory facilities and equipment.
- Prepare and use lesson plans and unit plans required for instructional purpose.
- Develop abilities and competencies to effectively organize teaching – learning experience with maximum involvement of students.
- Fabricate and use the adequate low cost teaching – learning materials for effective teaching in science.
- Analyse the organization of science content at secondary level.
- Develop skills to design and use various evaluation tools to measure the extent of achievement for instructional objectives.
- The whole syllabus is divided into five units: Two units consisting of pedagogical foundations, one unit containing Physical Science (Physics & Chemistry topics) and two units containing Biology.
- Questions would be set from each unit with equal weightage. Only internal choice would be given. No question would be set based on pure content. Every question related to content must carry integrated pedagogical aspect.

### **Course Content:**

#### **UNIT I: *Introduction***

- Nature of science, its role and importance in daily life, Objectives of teaching science.
- Planning the instruction: identification of teaching points, organizing the content, designing learning experiences.

- Role and functions of instructional materials and teaching aids: Components of instructional materials, multimedia, computer, chart, models, improvised apparatus
- Preparation of unit and lesson plan.

**UNIT II: *Planning the teaching by using the following methods:***

Lecture method, discussion method, demonstration method, activity based Teaching, inductive and deductive approaches, Heuristic method, inquiry approach, problem solving method, programmed instruction, learning of teaching in the light of NCF-2005, constructivist approach.

**UNIT III: *Assessment of Learning in Biological Science***

- Objective and essay type test, types of objective test items: short answer, multiple choice, fill-in-blank, true-false, matching, making of test items, achievement test, diagnostic test and their construction approach
- Assessment through participation in collaborative learning peer interaction; group discussion, seminars and presentations by learners on various topic related to biological process, environment and recent advancements in the areas of biological sciences.

**UNIT IV: *Approaches and strategies of learning Biology***

- Process of learning through observation, inquiry, experimentation,
- Approaches and strategies of learning Biology: Expository approach, investigation, projects, peer interactions, collaborative approach, experiential learning.

**UNIT V: *Professional Development of Biology Teachers***

- Various professional development programmes for teachers such as in-service teachers' training, seminars and conferences, membership of professional organizations etc.
- Field visit of teachers
- Teachers as a researcher: learning to understand, how children learn science including biological sciences, Action research in teaching-learning of Biology.

**Transaction Mode:**

Lecture-cum-demonstration, question answer, discussion, Experimentation, assignment, project work etc.

**Practical:**

- a) Defects of eye and its correction
- b) Evolution of oxygen in photosynthesis
- c) Evolution of heat and CO<sub>2</sub> in respiration

- d) Identification of pests
- e) Diffusion and osmosis
- f) Dissection of vertebrate and invertebrate and exposure of different systems.
- g) Preparation of blood film

### **Practicum:**

***Suggested topics:*** Analysis identification and classification of various concepts and hard spots in science at secondary stage

- Museum, herbarium and aquarium.
- Designing lesson plans for a particular concept keeping in mind the expected operational level of children.
- Designing lessons for selected concepts in science for class IX.
- Preparation of designs of ideal laboratory/Herbarium/Aquarium/terrarium.
- Practice the skill of collection, fixation and preservation of biological materials.
- Methods of preparation of common laboratory reagents.
- Measuring the rates of water absorption and loss in plants and animals.
- Using chromatography techniques to demonstrate that plant leaves contain a range of pigments.
- To demonstrate that green leaves produce starch in the presence of light.
- To design and perform experiment to demonstrate that by product of Respiration in plants and animals is heat.
- To demonstrate oxygen consumption during respiration in plants and animal.
- Perform experiments to detect the presence of carbohydrates, lipids and proteins in food by qualitative chemical tests.
- To design and perform experiments to investigate the mechanism of breathing.
- Observing blood flow in the capillaries of living organism.
- Microscopic examinations of human blood-to observe the cellular components of blood.
- Observing the principle feature of the mammalian brain using models or drawings.
- Observing Neuron and Neuromuscular function on prepared microscopic slides.
- Observing the stages of embryo developments in plants and animals using preserved material.
- Preparing microscopic slides to demonstrate stages of mitosis and meiosis.



- Collection of samples of angiospermic plants, presenting examples of vegetative reproduction in plants.
- (6) Myopia and Hypermetropia and their correction.

### **Activities:**

- a. Salivary amylase activity.
- b. Plasmolysis and deplamolysis.
- c. Stomatal movement – it's opening and closing.
- d. Absorption and uptake of water through xylem.
- e. Pollen germination
- f. Preparations of cheek smear.
- g. Preparation of onion root tip smear for mitosis division.

### **References:**

1. P.K.G Nair, principle of Environmental Biology, UNESCO training of science teachers and educators Bangkok UNESCO 1985.
2. NCERT: Teacher Education curriculum framework, NCERT, New Delhi 1978.
3. Environment Education: A process for pre-service Teacher Training Curriculum Development, UNESCO – UNEP International series 26 prepared by NCTE, New Delhi.
4. International Environmental Education Programme, Environmental Education series 22, prepared by NCERT, New Delhi.
5. Procedures for developing an Environmental Education Curriculum, UNESCO – UNEP.

## ***PSS 11: TEACHING OF MATHEMATICS***

### **Objectives:**

***On completion of the course the student teacher will be able to:***

- understanding of the characteristics of Mathematical language and its role in Science
- understanding of the nature of axiomatic method and mathematical proof
- knowledge about aims and general objectives of teaching secondary school mathematics ability to state specific objectives in behavioural terms with reference to concepts and generalizations ability to teach different kinds of mathematical knowledge consistent with the logic of the subject ability to evaluate learning of concepts and generalization ability to identify difficulties in learning concepts and generalization and provide suitable remedial instruction.
- Understanding of mathematical proof in the context of secondary school mathematics
- Understanding of nature, importance and strategies of problem-solving ability to teach proof of theorem and solution of problem to develop relevant skills ability to evaluate
- Understanding of proof of a theorem and problem-solving skills.
- Understand the characteristics of and strategies for teaching exceptional children in mathematics prepare and evaluate instructional materials in mathematics appreciate the need for continuing education of mathematics teachers.

### **Course Content**

#### **UNIT-1      *Nature and Scope of Mathematics***

- Concept, meaning, Nature and scope of Mathematics
- History of mathematics with special reference to Indian Mathematicians,
- Importance of Mathematics in school curriculum
- Values of Mathematics Teaching: intellectual, utilitarian, social, aesthetic, cultural, psychological, vocational, disciplinary and moral value
- Aims and objectives of teaching mathematics

#### **UNIT-2      *Construction and Organisation of curriculum in mathematics***

- Principles of curriculum construction
- Bases of curriculum construction in mathematics

- Drawbacks of existing curriculum & Suggestions for improvement in mathematics curriculum
- Methods of Organisation of curriculum in mathematics
- Suggested curricular areas in mathematics given by NCF-2005

### UNIT-3 Methods and Techniques of teaching Mathematics

- Methods of Teaching Mathematics
- Techniques and strategies of teaching mathematics
- Role of mathematics teacher
- Planning in Mathematics teaching

### UNIT-4 *Learning Resources in Mathematics*

- Types of pre- service and in-service programme for mathematics teacher,
- Journals and other resource material in mathematics education,
- professional growth of mathematics teacher: participation in conference/seminars/workshop
- Organisation of mathematics textbook and Maths lab
- Teaching Aids in Mathematics Teaching

### UNIT-5 *Assessment and Evaluation of Mathematics Learning*

- Assessment and Evaluation in Mathematics,
- various methods of assessment in mathematics so as to assess understanding of mathematical concept, process and communication, creativity, problem solving and experimental activity, performance,
- continuous and comprehensive evaluation,
- diagnostic tests and remedial teaching
- Identifying and Organising components for developing framework of question paper at different stages of learning.

**Practicum:** *Ask a group of student to play a game based on mathematics.*

- Select the different group and Organise mathematical quiz.
- Identify the concept in each student of number system, Algebra, Coordinate Geometry, Trigonometry, statistics, Mensuration and Geometry and teach them with appropriate method.
- Organise mock test to increase speed and accuracy in mathematics.
- Preparation of different learning material (low-cost materials).

**References:**

1. Cooney, Thomas J. and Others (1975). Dynamics of Teaching Secondary School Mathematics, Boston: Houghton Mifflin.
2. Driscoll, M., Egan, M., Nikula, J., & DiMatteo, R. W. (2007). Fostering geometric thinking: A guide for teachers, grades 6-10. Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann.
3. Driscoll, M. (1999). Fostering algebraic thinking: A guide for teachers, grades 5-10. Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann.
4. Grouws, D.A. (ed) (1992). Handbook of Research on Mathematics Teaching and Learning, NY: Macmillan Publishing.
5. Mager, Robert (1962) Preparing instructional objectives. Palo Alto, CA: Fearon.
6. Malone, J. and Taylor, P. (eds) (1993). Constructivist Interpretations of Teaching and Learning Mathematics, Perth: Curtin University of Technology.
7. Marshall, S.P. (1995) Schemes in Problem-solving. NY: Cambridge University Press.
8. Moon, B. & Mayes, A.S. (eds) (1995). Teaching and Learning in Secondary School. London: Routledge.
9. NCERT, A Textbook of Content-cum-Methodology of Teaching Mathematics, New Delhi: NCERT.
10. Nickson, Marilyn (2000). Teaching and Learning Mathematics: A Guide to Recent Research and its Applications, NY: Continuum.
11. Nunes, T and Bryant, P (Eds) (1997). Learning and Teaching Mathematics: An International Perspective, Psychology Press.
12. Lester, F.K (Ed) (2007). Second Handbook of Research on Mathematics Teaching and Learning, Charlotte, NC: NCTM & Information Age Publishing.

## ***PSS 12: TEACHING OF COMMERCE***

### **Course Objectives:-**

On completion of course, the student-teacher will be able to :

- To enable the students teacher to understand the basic concept of teaching commerce at secondary / sr. secondary.
- To enable the student-teacher to understand the objective and scope of Commerce at Higher Secondary stage.
- To enable the student-teacher to use commercial activities and community resources in day-to day life activities.
- To enable the student-teacher to understand the relationship of commerce with other school subjects.
- To enable the student-teacher to critically analyze the syllabus and textbook of Commerce at Secondary stage.

### **Course Content:-**

#### **UNIT-1: Introduction of Teaching Commerce**

- Meaning, nature and scope of commerce teaching at secondary / sr. secondary stage;
- Place of teaching commerce in secondary curriculum
- Value and importance of commerce teaching
- Aims and objectives of Teaching Commerce at higher secondary level;
- Correlation of Commerce with other school subjects;

#### **UNIT-2: Curriculum Designing**

- Meaning of curriculum syllabus and textbook.
- Approaches of Curriculum design.
- Principles of curriculum designing
- Critical appraisal of textbook in Commerce from the stand point of curriculum design and syllabus framing, treatment and organization of subject matter.

#### **UNIT-3: Organization of Teaching, Co-curricular Activities and lesson planning**

- Need and Importance of CCA in teaching learning process.
- Aims and objective of lesson planning.
- Types and strategies of lesson planning.
- Reflective teaching strategies
- Quality of teaching

#### **UNIT-4: Teaching Methods**

Methods of Teaching Commerce:

- Discussion method

- Lecture method
- Inductive and deductive method
- Methods of teaching e-commerce
- Reciprocal and multi grade teaching
- Using of Teaching Aids

### UNIT-5: Evaluation

- Meaning, importance of Evaluation
- Types of Evaluation
- Tests, Blue Print, Unit Plan
- Characteristics of a good evaluation
- Assessment, evaluation and grading

**Practicum :** Preparation of Bank Reconciliation statement;  
Preparation of trading and profit & loss A/c and Balance sheet;  
Preparation of cashbook statement in lieu of Prospects;  
Formation of partnership deed.

### References :

1. Agrawal J. C., *Teaching of Commerce*, 2003.
2. Bryce Schneier *Applied Cryptography : Protocols, Algorithms, and Source Code in C*, John Wiley & Sons, 1995.
3. Coyle, J.J., Bardi, E. J. and Langley, C.J. Jr. *The Management of Business Logistics*, 6 ed, West Publishing Company, New York, 1996.
4. David Kosiur. *Understanding Electronic Commerce : How Online Transactions Can Grow Your Business*, Microsoft Press, 1997.
5. Ensolow, B., “*Internet Fulfilment: The Supply Chain Frontier*”, 14 Sept. 2000.
6. Huish, P. “*Web radically changing access to plant information*”. *Material Handling and Distribution*, Sydney, Australia. March/April, 2000
7. John Hagel and Arthur G. Armstrong *Net Gain : Expanding Markets Through Virtual Copmmunities*, Harvard Business School Press, 1997.
8. Michael and Ronda Hauben *Netizens: On the History and Impact of Usenet and Internet*, IEEE Computer Society Press, 1997.
9. Roberts, J. “*Getting organized for E-business*”. Gartner Column, April 2000.
10. Westland & Clark’s *Global Electronic Commerce: Theory & Cases* MIT Press 2000.

## **COURSE EPC 1: READING AND REFLECTING ON TEXTS (1/2)**

**Course Credit : 2**

**Full Marks: 50**

**Exam Duration : 3hrs**

**Theory : 40**

**Practicum : 10**

### **Objectives:**

*On completion of the course the student teacher will be able:*

- To Enable B.Ed. students to read and respond to a variety of texts in difference ways and also think together.
- To become conscious of their own thinking process as they grapple with diverse texts.
- To enhance their capacities as readers and writers by becoming participants in the process of reading.
- To engage with the reading interactively individuality and in small groups.
- To focus on making and appraising arguments and interpretations.
- To initiate the B.Ed. students for the course requirements of working on the field, as well as selected reading & writings for the other courses.
- To make predictions, check their predictions answer questions & then summarize what they have read.
- To read a wide variety of texts, including empirical, conceptual and historical, work, policy, documents, and studies about school, teaching, learning and about different people's experience.
- To write with a sense of purpose and audience through tasks such as responding to a text with one's own opinions writing within the content of other ideas.

### **Course Content:**

#### **UNIT 1: *The Importance of Reading and Reflecting***

- Participating in Reading and writing process as readers and writers.
- Reading narrative texts, expository texts from diverse source or including autobiographical narratives, field notes, ethnographies etc.
- Learn to think together.
- Personal/Creative/Critical all of these together responding.

- Developing Meta-cognitive awareness to become conscious of their own thinking process as they grapple with diverse texts.

## UNIT 2: *Reading variety of Texts*

- Reading interactively-individually and in small groups.
- Enhancing capacity of placing a text through reading and experiences.
- Making and appraising arguments and interpretations, creating thoughtful arguments and offering justification for them.
- Reading variety of texts: empirical, conceptual and historical work, policy, documents, studies about schools, teaching learners and about different people's experiences.
- Expository texts like: Making predictions, answer questions and summarizing.

## UNIT 3: *Writing and Reflecting on Texts*

- Analyse various text structures.
- The content of writing from readings.
- Reading & Writing leads to develop the critical skills.
- Writing with sense of purpose and audience responding,
- Writing within the context of other ideas.

## UNIT 4: *Reading and Writing*

- Ways of reading; pre-reading and post reading activities
- Helping Children to become Good Readers and writers
- Writing as a tool of consolidating knowledge,
- Reading and writing as combined tool
- Assessment of Reading and writing

## UNIT 5: *Understanding of Textbooks and pedagogy*

- Philosophy and guiding principles for the development of language textbooks
- Content, approaches and methods of teaching languages – Interactive and participatory methods, teacher as facilitator
- Themes, structure of the unit, nature of exercises and its implications



- Learning resources for effective transaction of language curriculum.
- Types of texts; narrative and expository reader's response to literature, schemas and interpretation of texts

### ***Transaction Mode***

- Reading various texts
- Critical thinking
- Writing various approaches
- Guest lectures on relevant studies
- Group discussion
- Question-answer

### ***Reference Books:***

1. Butler, A. and Turbill, J. (1984). Towards Reading-Writing Classroom. New York:Primary English Teaching Association Cornell University.
2. Krashen, S. (1982). Principles and practice in second language acquisition. PergamonPress Inc.
3. Kumar, K. (2000). Childs language and the teacher. New Delhi: National Book Trust.
4. NCERT (2005). National Curriculum Framework (NCF). New Delhi: NCERT.
5. Reading Development Cell, NCERT (2008). Reading for meaning. New Delhi: NCERT.
6. Yule, G. (2006). The study of language. Delhi: Cambridge University Press.
7. Martin, Jr. B. (1987). The Making of a Reader: A Personal Narrative. In Bernice E.Cullinan, Children's Literature in the Reading Programme. Michigan: InternationalReading Association.

## **COURSE EPC 2: Drama and Art in Education (1/2)**

**Course Credit : 2**

**Full Marks: 50**

**Exam Duration : 01 hr. 30 min.**

**Theory : 40**

**Practicum : 10**

### **Objectives:**

*On completion of the course the student teacher will be able:*

- To draw out and work with different faculties simultaneously i.e. physical, intuitive, emotional, sensual and mental through practical exercise.
- Build imagination and concentration of the body and mind. Structured exercises for coordinating, enhancing and translating imagination into physical expression.
- Learn to challenge and shift one's own attitude and standpoint as one learns to understand multiple perspectives to empathise.
- Identify and develop one's own creative potential.
- Bring the arts into the center of exploration, e.g. in visual arts: semiotics of the image/film/play/music; how is an image to be made meaning of; how can an image act as a starting point for an exploration?
- Recognise the role of „drama as education“ in the elementary school
- Learn to identify areas that are best suited for drama exploration
- Examine through chosen themes, how learning can take place in the classroom through group drama exploration by a whole class of elementary school students
- Explore the role of the teacher as creative guide in learning that is drama driven.
- Develop an understanding of art and craft, the need to appreciate it in different forms; the scope and purpose of art education and art as the basis of education.
- Develop a perspective and appreciation of art, nature, human existence relationship.
- Critique the current trends in art education and develop a possible scenario for art for change.
- Understand the range of traditional art forms and working with hands.
- Develop an appreciation for diverse music forms and the role of music in human cultures.
- Create and present pieces of art: using visual arts and crafts
- Create and present pieces of performance art using music and movement

- Evolve collective art projects incorporating different art media – into a public festival/event.
- Deepen understanding, appreciation and skills in one chosen medium through self-work and evaluate self as an artist and art educator.

## **Course Content:**

### ***Creative Drama: Focus Areas***

- ❖ In drama exploration, the overall context presented to students is to understand life and to learn from life. The mode is experiential. The exercises are structured by the teacher, but the experience and its outcome is generated by participants in the process. The experience and reflection on that, is the learning. However for this to happen it is mandatory that the exercises are planned and structured by the teacher and not offered as “open improvisations”.
- ❖ Encourage recognition of differences among people: caste, class, gender, religion, age, community, occupation, lifestyle, etc. and how these influence actions, decisions, and relationships of people. Learn to place oneself in a wider arena of these cross cutting currents. The self to be placed in the context of the other. “How should I look at the other? What does that reveal about me?” Go beyond the immediate and look at other groups and settings, e.g. rural, the disadvantaged and other cultural communities.
- ❖ Ways of seeing situations, social structures and communities. To sharpen observation and to learn to continuously ask probing questions while investigating situations. Develop the capacity to look at same situation from different perspectives. Learning to recognize contradictions within situations with the aim of grasping a better understanding of the situation rather than wanting to look for solutions.
- ❖ Finding connections between the particular and the universal. How larger processes and contexts play out in the specific context of daily life situations and vice versa. For instance, the case of a marginalized Dalit woman seeking medical help is connected with the larger worlds of state responsibility and public health policy, prevailing gender relations, the judiciary, etc.

- ❖ Change as a principle of life. Identifying it within drama work; the repercussions of change, who does it affect, why and how?
- ❖ Learning to continuously reflect on and analyse classroom exploration and their connection with events and situations in world outside. Evaluating one's own and group's progress in class.

### **Mode of Transaction**

Games to help loosen up sharpen reflexes; have fun while building imagination in different ways. Build imagination within games and exercises. Add conditions to games to draw together and harness different physical, emotional, mental faculties. Use theatrical exercises to awaken sensory awareness and transformation. Devise preparatory games and physical exercises to build imagination. Refine physical actions and integrate the physical with other faculties. Exercises in observation, communication, associative thinking; building situations with imaginary objects and people.

Planned and structured drama exploration exercises designed to first experience and then, deepen social awareness of students. Some examples would include the use of an image (photo, painting) as a stimulus for exploration; still photographs of students themselves leading to tracking a line of thought about some issue. Participative learning using role play, hot seating, building stories/songs, making and analyzing a “character's” diary, personal belongings (objects) of characters. Make short plays that can be performed by student-teachers with aim to study school student's responses during school contact programmes. Help build a set of skills so the class can organize role plays as well as larger school play that are built on student's creativity rather than following a given script.

### ***Fine Arts: Focus Areas***

- ❖ **Art, Art appreciation and Art education:** visit to places like crafts museums, balhavan, art galleries. Organise art, craft and music exercises with small groups followed by discussions and presentation. Any local exhibition or art event can be used as precursor for the session. The session should involve using some art for a while followed by a reflection on the experience and then connect it to their own school days and art.
- ❖ **Visual Art:** Opportunities to experiment and create pieces of art using different medium. Focus on colours, textures, composition and thematic content. Using a range of medium: paper and water colors, paper and crayon, color pencils, acrylic, oil paint and canvass, student-teachers would learn about lines, forms, compositions, colors, space divisions etc. Specific tasks would include free drawing, developing narratives in visuals, composition of an imagined situation, telling a story through comic strips, creating a collage using images, bits cut out from old magazines, news-paper etc.
- ❖ **Music:** Orientation to different forms of music with either a film screening or lecture demonstration by an artist to show a wide range of musical forms and a brief history of one or two forms; connecting to music in nature and within our own selves; voice training: opening the voice, music and rhythm exercises: singing, creating music with different objects, practicing basic notes and tones; experimenting with one new forms: folk of any one region; collating music/songs from a community/within the family for special occasions or themes. (e.g. lullabies from different language cultures, harvest songs, songs during the freedom struggle etc.; create musical pieces with others; design and run sessions on music with children.
- ❖ **Cinema and Electronic Media:** Provide exposure to alternative cinema, develop appreciation for cinema as an art and understand the impact of the electronic media, it's impact on our psyche and aesthetics; orientation with an expert on films providing a background followed by screening of known films; projects/discussion on television and our mindscape: storylines, the corruption of aesthetics, intervention in familial spaces, increasing legitimization of violence; age appropriate viewing and selection of films.

- ❖ **Literary Arts:** linkage between language, literature and performing arts; appreciation of poetry as performance art, play reading and reading literature as an art, selection of poetic pieces and developing performances around it; exposure to readings in different language traditions: Hindi, English other regional languages and dialectics drawing upon local traditions.
- ❖ **Architecture and spatial Design:** develop a deeper understanding of architectural heritage, appreciation of spatial designs and the aesthetics therein: colonial, Mughal, Sultanate period, Post-Independence etc. Through heritage walks; political dynamics of space and its changing trends; cultural social connections with architecture and town/city planning; connection to natural resources and access to these viz a viz architecture and design; spaces for children in a city.
- ❖ **Designing a Project for School Children:** Participants to identify a specific age group of children and a relevant theme and design an art based project for them which should span over a period of time example – a heritage walk to a nearby monument and a public event about it – including art exhibition , plays, songs and other similar expressions; principles of inclusion, diversity, child-centered approaches would be a given and the participants would be encouraged to use all that they have learnt in an interactive manner; feedback from students, teachers and community would be used for evaluation of this aspect.

### **Expertise/Specialization required conducting this course**

This course needs to be conducted in the mode of workshops by professionals trained in drama, theatre, folk arts, music, Fine-arts and co-ordinated by a faculty member.

### **Essential Readings**

1. Dodd, Nigel and Winifred Hickson (1971/1980). *Drama and Theatre in Education*. London: Heinmann.
2. Gupta, Arvind (2003). *Kabad se Jugad: Little Science*. Bhopal: Eklavya.
3. Khanna, S. and NBT (1992). *Joy of Making Indian Toys, Popular Science*. New Delhi: NBT.
4. McCaslin, Nellie (1987). *Creative Drama in the Primary Grades. Vol I and In the Intermediate Grades, Vol II*, New York/London: Longman.
5. Mishra, A. (2004). *Aaj bhi Kharein hai Talaab*, Gandhi Peace Foundation, 5th Edition.
6. Narayan, S. (1997). *Gandhi views on Education: Buniyadi Shiksha [Basic Education], The Selected Works of Gandhi: The Voice of Truth*, Vol. 6, Navajivan Publishing House.
7. NCERT, (2006). *Position Paper National Focus Group on Arts, Music, Dance and Theatre*, New Delhi: NCERT.
8. Poetry/songs by Kabir, Tagore, Nirala etc; Passages from Tulsi Das etc; Plays: Andha Yug-Dharam Vir Bharati, Tughlaq: Girish Karnad.
9. Prasad, Devi (1998). *Art as the Basis of Education*, NBT, New Delhi.
10. Sahi, Jane and Sahi, R., *Learning Through Art*, Eklavya, 2009.

## **COURSE EPC 3: Critical Understanding of ICT (1/2)**

**Course Credit : 2**

**Full Marks: 50**

**Exam Duration : 3 hrs.**

**Theory : 40**

**Practicum : 10**

### **Objectives:**

*On completion of the course the student teacher will be able:*

- To develop knowledge about micro computer system.
- To understand and develop skills in using computer in field of education.
- To develop skills in using application software for the purpose of educational management.
- Enable him to learn programming for the purpose of developing educational software's.

### **Course Content:**

#### **UNIT-I: *Computer & Its Uses***

- What is Computer?
- History & Technological Development.
- Uses of Computer in Modern Society i.e. Education, Weather Forecasting, Banking, Research, Defence, Business, Census etc.
- Limitation and Disadvantage.
- Impact of Computer on Education, Planning and Administration.

#### **UNIT-II: *Characteristics & Functions of Computer***

- Characteristics of Computer.
- Classification of computer (According to Technology & Capacity wise).
- Personal Computer.
- Input Unit, Output Unit, Processing Unit.
- Memory of Computer.

#### **UNIT-III: *Role of ICT***

- Introduction of ICT
- Role of ICT in effective curriculum transaction
- Use of specific ICT tools in education



- ICT in evaluation process
- Globalization of community through Computer (Internet).

#### UNIT-IV: *ICT Based Teaching-learning Approach*

- Social networking
- E-learning
- Virtual learning
- Cloud learning
- Learner centered ICT pedagogy

#### UNIT-V: *ICT & Capacity Development*

- Capacity development of teachers
- ICT enhancing teaching and learning process
- Multimedia presentation
- Intel teaching to the future training program
- Open learning system

## **2<sup>nd</sup> Year**

### **COURSE 8: KNOWLEDGE AND CURRICULUM**

**Course Credit : 4**

**Full Marks: 100**

**Exam Duration : 3Hrs.**

**Theory : 80**

**Practicum : 20**

#### **Objectives:**

*On completion of the course the student teacher will be able:*

- To introduce perspectives in education and will focus on epistemological and social; bases of education.
- To discuss the basis of modern concept child-centered education.
- To introduce changes due to industrialisation, democracy ideas of individual autonomy and reason.
- To understand education in relation to modern values like equity and equality, individual opportunity, social justice & human dignity, with special reference to the ideas of Ambedkar.
- To draw understanding from critical multiculturalism and democratic education system of education.
- To understand nationalism, universalism and secularism and their inter-relationship with education with reference to the ideas of Tagore & Krishnamurti.
- To identify various dimensions of the curriculum and their relationship with the aims of education.
- To discuss the relationship of power, ideology and the curriculum.
- To analyse critically various samples of textbooks, children's literature and teacher's handbooks etc.

#### **Course Content:**

##### **UNIT 1: *Knowledge and Its Aspects***

- What is Knowledge?
- Distinction between information, knowledge, belief and truth.
- Construction of Knowledge.
- Role of learner in knowledge construction and transmission.

- Difference between local and universal knowledge, concrete and abstract, theoretical and practical, contextual and textual, school and out of school.

## UNIT 2: *Knowledge and Curriculum in schools*

- Meaning and nature of curriculum, need for curriculum in schools.
- Knowledge and school curriculum.
- Relationship between curriculum, syllabus and textbooks.
- Facts of curriculum, core curriculum, significance in Indian context.
- Curriculum visualized at different levels – National level; State level, School level, Class level.

## UNIT 3: *Curriculum determinants and considerations*

- Determinants of curriculum:
  - (i) Socio-political, geographical-economic diversity
  - (ii) Ideologies and educational vision.
  - (iii) Technological possibilities
  - (iv) Cultural Orientation
  - (v) National & International Context
- Consideration in Curriculum Development:
  - (i) Relevance and specificity of educational objectives for concerned level.
  - (ii) Socio-cultural context of students – multicultural, multilingual aspect.
  - (iii) Learner Characteristics.
  - (iv) Teacher experiences and concerns.
  - (v) Critical Issues: Environmental concerns, gender differences, inclusiveness, value concerns and issues, school sensitivity.

## UNIT 4: *Curriculum Development*

- Formulation of aims and objectives.
- Principle of curriculum construction.
- Process of Curriculum designing.
- Enrichment of curriculum:
  - Selection and Organisation of learning situation.
  - Available infrastructure and resources.
  - School culture climate and environment.
  - Role of Teachers, external agencies and other pedagogical support.

## UNIT 5: *Curriculum Implementation and Renewal*

- Operationalizing curriculum into learning situations.
- Teachers role in implementation of curriculum
- Selection and development of learning resources.
- NCF-2005
- Process of curriculum evaluation and revision:
  - Need for a model of continual evaluation.
  - Feedback from learners, teachers and community and administrations.

### Tasks and Assignments:

Each student-teacher is required to submit assignments selecting **any two** of the following:

- Preparation of an appraisal report on any one aspect of the Systemic Reform envisaged in the NCF 2005 and its reflection in current practices;
- Identification of learning resources and designing of beyond classroom activities for transacting a lesson;
- Preparation of a transactional blue print of any content unit in any school subject at the secondary level;
- Preparation of an appraisal report on the curriculum renewal process during post NPE (1986) period.

### Suggested Readings

- Arora, G.L. (1984). *Reflections on curriculum*. New Delhi: NCERT.
- Dewey, John (1956). *The child and the curriculum*. Chicago, Illinois: University of Chicago Press.
- Dewey, John (1997). *Experience and Education*. New York: Touchstone.
- Dewey, John (1997). My pedagogic creed. in D.J. Flinders and S.J. Thorton (eds.), *The Curriculum studies reader*. New York: Routledge, Kegan & Paul.
- Egan, K. (2005). *An imaginative approach to teaching*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Erickson, H.L. (2002). *Concept-based curriculum and instruction*. California: Corwin Press.
- Jangira, N. K. & Singh, A. (1982). *Core teaching skills: The microteaching approach*. New Delhi: NCERT,
- Mohapatra, J.K., Mahapatra, M. and Parida, B.K. (2015). *Constructivism: The new paradigm: From theory to practice*. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers.
- NCERT (2005). *National curriculum framework 2005*. New Delhi: NCERT.
- NCTE (1990). *Policy perspective in teacher education*. New Delhi : NCTE
- Olivia, Peter F. (1988). *Developing the curriculum*. London: Scott and Foresman.
- Sharma, S. (2006). *Constructivist approaches to teaching and learning*. New Delhi: NCERT.

Taba, Hilda (1962). *Curriculum development: Theory and practice*. New York: Harcourt,  
Brace and Wald. von Glasersfeld, F. (1995). *Radical constructivism: A way of knowing and learning*. Washington D.C.: Falmer Press.  
Vygotsky, Lev (1986). *Mind in society*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press

## **COURSE 9: ASSESSMENT FOR LEARNING**

**Course Credit : 4**

**Full Marks: 100**

**Exam Duration : 3Hours**

**Theory : 80**

**Practicum : 20**

### **Objectives:**

*On completion of the course the student teacher will be able to:*

- Understand the nature of assessment and evaluation and their role in teaching-learning process.
- Understand the perspectives of different schools of learning on learning assessment
- Realize the need for school based and authentic assessment
- Examine the contextual roles of different forms of assessment in schools
- Understand the different dimensions of learning and the related assessment procedures, tools and techniques
- Develop assessment tasks and tools to assess learners performance
- Analyse, manage, and interpret assessment data
- Analyse the reporting procedures of learners performance in schools
- Develop indicators to assess learners performance on different types of tasks
- Examine the issues and concerns of assessment and evaluation practices in schools
- Understand the policy perspectives on examinations and evaluation and their implementation practices
- Trace the technology based assessment practices and other trends at the international level

### **Course Content:**

#### **UNIT 1: *Perspective of Assessment and Evaluation***

- Perspective on assessment and evaluation for learning in a constructive paradigm.
- Distinction between assessment of learning and assessment for learning
- Classifying the terms: Test, measurement, examination, assessment, evaluation
- Formative and summative evaluation, Continuous and comprehensive assessment, CBCS
- Criterion and norm referenced evaluation.

#### **UNIT 2: *Assessment of subject-based learning***

- Enlarging notions of subject-based learning a constructivist perspective.

- Assessment tools& different kinds of task: assignment, projects and performances.
- Different kinds of tests and their construction. Characteristics of good test
- Observation of learning and peer assessment,
- Quantitative and qualitative aspect of assessment, appropriate tools for each.

### UNIT 3: *Assessment of Learning*

- Dimension of learning: cognitive, affective and performances.
- Assessment of cognitive learning, types and level of cognitive learning: understanding and application, thinking skills; convergent - divergent, problem solving and decision making items and their produce of assessment.
- Assessment of affective learning: attitude, values, interest, self-concept; items and procedures.
- Assessment of performance
- Tools and techniques for assessment of skills.

### UNIT 4: *Data Analysis, Feedback and Reporting*

- Statistical tools – percentage, graphical representation, frequency distribution, central tendency, variation, normal distribution, percentile, rank, correlation and their interpretation.
- Feedback as an essential component of formative assessment.
- Feedback for strengthen self-esteem, motivation and identity of all the lectures including children with special needs.
- Developing and maintaining a comprehensive learner profile.
- Purposes of reporting: to communicate to students, parents and placement, Issues and challenges involved in reporting on assessment.

### UNIT 5: *Examination Reforms: Issues and directions*

- Examination for gradation, certification and Promotion.
- Unit test, term examination, Monthly, Quarterly, Half Yearly and Annual examination, semester system, board examination and entrance tests.
- Management of assessment and examinations, use of question bank.
- Role of ICT in improving quality of examination.

- Teacher accountability in assessment

## References

1. Branford, J., Brown, A.L., & Cocking, R.R. (Eds.). (2000). How people learn: Brain, mind, experience, and school. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.
2. Burke, K. (2005). How to assess authentic learning (4th Ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin.
3. Burke, K., Fogarty, R., & Belgrad, S (2002). The portfolio connection: Student work linked to standards (2nd Ed.) Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin.
4. Carr, J.F., & Harris, D.E. (2001). Succeeding with standards: Linking curriculum, assessment, and action planning. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
5. Danielson, C. (2002). Enhancing student achievement: A framework for school improvement. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
7. Gentile, J.R. & Lalley, J.P. (2003). Standards and mastery learning: Aligning teaching and assessment so all children can learn. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin.
8. Guskey, T.R., & Bailey, J.M. (2001). Developing grading and reporting systems for student learning. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin.
9. Natrajan, V. and Kulshreshta, S. P. (1983). Assessing non-Scholastic Aspects-Learners Behaviour, New Delhi: Association of Indian Universities.



## **COURSE 10: CREATING AN INCLUSIVE SCHOOL**

**Course Credit : 2**

**Full Marks: 50**

**Exam Duration : 1hr. 30min.**

**Theory : 40**

**Practicum : 10**

### **Objectives:**

*On completion of the course the student teacher will be able:*

- To bring about an understanding of the ‘Cultures, Policies & Practices’ that need to be addressed in order to create an inclusive school, as spelt out by both and airshow in “The Indian for Inclusion” (2000).
- To explore the definition of ‘disability’ and ‘inclusion’ within an educational framework so as to identify the dominating threads that contribute to the Psychological construct of disability and identity.
- To look at the models of disability as well as the dominant disclosure on ‘the other’ in the narratives of all concerned.
- To attempt to identify the ‘barriers’ to learning and participation.
- To integrate the physically and mentally handicapped with the general community as equal partners.
- To prepare them for normal growth and enable them to face life with coverage and confidence.
- To promote integration of students with disabilities in the normal schools.
- To help schools move towards positive practices, cultures and policies.

### **Course Content:**

#### **UNIT 1: *Concepts of Inclusive Education***

- Meaning, Definition, characteristics and objectives of: special Education, Integrated Education and Inclusive Education.
- De-institutionalization, normalization, least restricted environment integration,
- Mainstreaming and Inclusive education.
- Impairment, Disability and Handicappedness

## UNIT 2: *Education for children with special need*

- Definition, Causes, Identification, needs and Educational provisions for Visually Impaired children.
- Definition, Causes identification, needs and educational provisions for Hearing Impaired children.
- Definition, Causes identification, needs and educational provisions for mentally retarded children and learning Disability.
- Definition, Causes, characteristics and needs of physical disabilities.

## UNIT 3: *Policies & Acts Implementing Inclusive Education*

- Rehabilitation council of India.
- Persons with disabilities act 1995 (Equal opportunities, Protection of right and full participation)
- New Policies for persons with disability 2012.
- Right to education 2009.

## UNIT 4: Addressing Learners' Diversity.

- Curricular Issues:
  - Curriculum adaptation / modifications.
  - Content contextualization.
  - Assessment and Evaluation – continuous.
- Learning and learner support – assistive and adaptive devices, ICT.
- Universal Design in learning (UDL)

## UNIT 5: *Issues Related Inclusive Education*

- Educational Concessions, facilities and provisions, Girls with disabilities.
- International Focus: Salamanca 1994, UNCRPD, EFA(MDG)
- National Commission on Minority Education Institutions (NCMEI)
- National Commission for Education of SC/ST.

### **Mode of Transaction:**

- The Practicum and the Theory courses of the programme to develop a solid platform for this paper.

- In consonance with other courses, this course helps in understanding how structures in school create barriers for inclusionary practices
- The practicum courses of the programme, with the present course should help students in exploring spaces for inclusion in schools.
- Dialogue and discussions has to be the key for the transaction of this course.

**References:**

1. Bhattacharjee, Nandini (1999). Through the looking-glass: Gender Socialization in a Primary School in T. S. Saraswathi (ed.) *Culture, Socialization and Human Development: Theory, Research and Applications in India*. Sage: New Delhi.
2. Frostig, M., and Maslow, P. (1973). *Learning Problems in the Classroom: Prevention and Remediation*. Grune & Stratton: New York.
3. Geetha, V. (2007). *Gender*. Stree: Calcutta.
4. Ghai, A. (2005). Inclusive education: A myth or reality In Rajni Kumar, Anil Sethi & Shalini Sikka (Eds.) *School, Society, Nation: Popular Essays in Education* New Delhi, Orient Longman
5. Ghai, Anita (2008). Gender and Inclusive education at all levels In Ved Prakash & K. Biswal (ed.) *Perspectives on education and development: Revising Education commission and after*, National University of Educational Planning and Administration: New Delhi
6. Jeffery, P. and Jeffery, R. (1994). *Killing My Heart's Desire: Education and Female Autonomy in Rural India*. in Nita Kumar (ed.) *Women as Subjects: South Asian Histories*. New Delhi: Street in association with the Book Review Literacy Trust: Kolkata pp 125-171.

## **COURSE 11: OPTIONAL COURSES\* (OC)**

**Course Credit : 2**

**Full Marks: 50**

**Exam Duration : 3 hrs.**

**Theory : 40**

**Practicum : 10**

### **(OC) 1: Work Education and Office Processing**

#### **Objectives:**

*On completion of the course the student teacher will be able to:*

- Develop the ability to write different types of letters.
- Use postal and telephone services.
- Develop the competency in maintaining different types of office registers.
- Develop the skill in filling and indexing of letters properly.
- Appreciate the place of office in life.

#### **Course Content:**

##### **UNIT-I:**

- **Letter writing:** Qualities of a good letter, format of a letter
- **Commercial Letter:** Letters of inquiry, quotation and order, complaints and recovery.
- **Letter of complaint:** Railway and post office
- **Government letter:** Meaning and characteristics, types of official letters, Format of ordinary official letter, D.O. letter, Memorandum and circular letter

##### **UNIT-II:**

- Meaning of office and office procedures,
- Office organization and office accommodation & management
- Office communications – meaning and characteristics, types of communication, Internal and external communication. Departmentisation of office.
- Making travel arrangement – Tour programme, Reservations, Tour Advance, Submission of T.A. Bills.

#### UNIT-III:

- **Postal service:** Types of postal service, filling in different types of forms and performas, preparing postal packer and parcel and sealing them. Writing a telegram, Operation of intercom, receiving a call, making notes about calls, use of telephone directory, private branch Exchange (PBX), Speed post, and Western Union & Instant Money order.
- **Postal saving schemes:** Term Deposits, Kisan Vikas Patra (K.V.P), National Saving Certificate (NSF), MIS, PPF, RD.

#### UNIT-IV:

- Handling of correspondence/mail – Record of inward and outward mail. Making entries in important registers – stock register, attendance register, medical bill registers, inward and outward register, peon book and letter receipts and dispatch.
- Accounting & Banking Transaction: Maintaining cash book, DCR, Receipt Book, Ledger, Filling of: Chalan form, Deposit slip, Demand Draft, Bank statement, electronic money transfer, mobile money transfer, Loan system, TDS

#### UNIT-V:

- Filling and indexing – aims of filling, characteristics of good filling, types of filling, Horizontal and vertical filling systems, indexing, meaning and need, types of indexing – simple, card and visible indexing, Tax filing
- Punching, pinning, stapling, pasting, taping, packing, stamping, sealing, flipping, photocopying, printing, scanning etc.

#### EVALUATION:

Evaluation will be done on the basis of practicals, records and tests and viva.

## **(OC) 2: Health and Physical Education**

### **Objectives:**

*On completion of the course the student teacher will be able to:*

- Develop physical fitness
- Understand the rule and regulations of different physical education activities.
- Develop competencies in games and athletic events and other activities.
- Understand their role in conducting matches and annual sports.
- Develop and appreciate the values of education programme.

### **Course Content:**

#### **UNIT-I: *Health Education***

- Meaning and definition of Health & health Education
- Objectives of Health Education
- Importance of Health Education
- Medical consultation

#### **UNIT-II: *Dimensions of Health Education***

- Physical Health: Washing dresses, cutting nails, using footwear, bathing, brushing tooth, drinking pure water, taking nutritious food, regular health checkup,
- Mental Health: prayer, introspection, reading positive literature, positive thinking, satsang, seminar
- Environmental awareness, pollution control, plantation
- Using leisure time

#### **UNIT-III: *Physical Education***

- Meaning , Concept, definition and scope of Physical Education
- Aims & Objectives of Physical Education
- Importance of Physical Education
- Physical Fitness, need and importance and Aspects

#### **UNIT-IV: *Games and Sports***

##### **i) Games**

- Indoor game: Business, playing cards, Ludo, Sudco, begtel, Dice etc.
- Outdoor game: badminton, basketball, cricket, football, table-tennis, volleyball, soft ball, Kho-Kho, Kabaddi

##### **ii) Sports:**

- Throwing shot put, javelin, discuss,
- Racing: cycling, car riding
- Jumping, Running, Shooting, gymnastics

### UNIT-V: *Yoga & Education*

- Meaning, concept and definition of Yoga
- Yoga for self-realization
- Importance of Yoga, Concept of self, self-development
- Elements of Yoga: Practice of selected Asanas, recitation of mantras, meditation, swadhyaya, Practice of selected Pranayama etc.

### **(OC) 3: Peace Education**

#### **Objectives:**

*On completion of the course the student teacher will be able to:*

- Understand the importance of peace education.
- Analyse the factor responsible for disturbing peace.
- Familiarize them with the pedagogy of peace.
- Develop understanding about strategies for peace education.
- Appreciate the role of peace in life.

#### **Course Content:**

##### **UNIT-I: *Importance of Peace***

- Aims, Objectives and importance of Peace Education.
- Barriers – Psychological, Cultural, Political.
- Factors responsible for disturbing Peace: Depression, Unemployment, Terrorism, Exploitation, Suppression of individuality, Complexes.
- Characteristics of good textbook, evaluation of text book, analysis of text book from peace education and environmental education perspective.

##### **UNIT-2: *Empowerment for Peace***

- Justice – Social, economic, Cultural and religious.
- Equality – Egalitarianism, Education for all, equal opportunity.
- Critical thinking: Reasoning and applying wisdom co-operation.
- Learning to be and learning to live together.

##### **UNIT-3: *Development Perspectives***

- Cognitive, moral, social reasoning and wisdom.
- Controlling bad habits: drug, abuses, theft, indiscipline
- Obedience to law, order and ethics
- Utilization of moral habits

##### **UNIT-4: *Pedagogy of Peace***

- Conflict resolution
- Brain storming



- Problem Solving Model
- Activity Performance: Reflective thinking, Concentration, meditation, prabachan, yoga and exercises etc.

### UNIT-5: *Strategies for Peace*

- Emotional integration: Rapprochement, storytelling, narration of scenario with zest.
- Understanding background: Survey, action researches.
- Violence in school, home and society.
- Negotiation Persuasion, rapprochement, co-existence.

#### **Practicum:**

Excursion to sites or monuments symbolizing introspection; Organizing morning assembly, meditation, exhibition, art model etc. on peace-related themes

End of term project: each student will be required to submit and present in class a paper covering a short analysis of any contemporary conflict and a proposal to resolve it.

#### **References:**

1. Bachelor, M. and Brown, K. (eds.) Buddhism and Ecology.
2. Dalai Lama, H.H. The Art of living and Dying in peace.
3. Fromm, E. Sane Society.
4. Hanh, T. N. Being Peace.
5. Karve, I. Yuganta.

## **(OC) 4: Guidance and Counseling**

### **Objectives:**

*On completion of the course the student teacher will be able to:*

- Understand the concepts of guidance and its need.
- Provide guidance and co
- Counseling to pupils.
- Assist the school counselor.

### **Course Content:**

#### **UNIT-1: *Introduction to Guidance***

- Meaning, Nature, Scope and need of guidance.
- Guidance Services: Educational, Vocational and Personal guidance.
- Problems of Guidance, Principles of guidance.
- Modern Trends of Guidance and Placement Service
- Evaluation of guidance programme, follow-up services.

#### **UNIT-2: *Counseling***

- Nature and principles of counseling, difference between guidance and counseling.
- Approaches to counseling- Directive, Non-Directive and Eclectic Counseling.
- Professional Role & Functions of the counselor.
- Techniques for collection information's-Non-standardized method and standardized method.
- Counseling services in school

#### **UNIT-3: *Function of Guidance and counseling Service:***

- Role and Requirement of Guidance and counseling Centre.
- Identification of problems and Organisation in guidance.
- Anecdotal Record.
- Need of psychological test in guidance service: Intelligence test, personality test and Interest inventories.
- Role of teacher in guidance and counseling

#### UNIT-4: *Educational Guidance*

- Meaning and principles of guidance.
- Philosophical, psychological and sociological foundations of guidance.
- Aims and objectives of guidance with special reference to secondary schools.
- Evaluating the students through performance in class and co-curricular activities, anecdotal records, rating scales, autobiographies and essays, sociogram and cumulative records, uses and limitations of standardized tests and inventories in guidance.
- Educational and occupational information.

#### UNIT-5: *Vocational Guidance*

- Group guidance techniques and guidance in classroom programme.
- Understanding the role of counselor teachers, administrators and other specialists.
- Helping student with educational and vocational problems.
- Introduction to counseling and follow-up programme.
- Teaching and guiding exceptional students (the gifted, retarded and handicapped).

#### **Transaction Mode:**

- Lecture cum discussion.
- Project and Presentation.
- Question-Answer.
- Problem Solving

#### **Practicum:** Any two of the following

- Case study of any one special need child.
- Organizing career interview for school students.
- Psychological test: Personality test, Aptitude test, Creativity test.
- Organizing career and counseling talk.

### **Practicals:**

1. The students will administer at least five tests/non tests from a & b selecting at least two from them.
  - a) Test Technique: Intelligence Test, Aptitude Test, Interest Test, Personality Questionnaire and study Habit Inventory.
  - b) Non Test technique: Sociometric Test, rating scale, anecdotal record and interview.
2. Students will maintain cumulative record or prepare a case study.
3. Collection and dissemination of educational and occupational information.

### **Reference:**

1. Nayak, A.K.(2004): Guidance counseling, A.P.H. publication corporation, New Delhi.
2. Kumari, Sarita and Monica Tomar(2005): Guidance and counseling, shri publishers and distributors, New Delhi.
3. जायसवाल, सीतामाराम(2011): शिक्षा में निर्देशन एवं परामर्श, अग्रवाल पब्लिकेशन, आगरा |
4. चौहान, विजयलक्ष्मी एवं डा. कल्पना जैन: निर्देशन एवं परामर्श अंकुर प्रकाशन, उदयपुर

## **COURSE EPC 4: Understanding the Self (1/2)**

**Course Credit : 2**

**Full Marks: 50**

**Exam Duration : 01 hr. 30 min.**

**Theory : 40**

**Practicum : 10**

### **Objectives:**

*On completion of the course the student teacher will be able:*

- To help student teachers discover and develop open-mindedness, the attitude of a self-motivated learner, having self-knowledge and self-restraint.
- To help student for sensitivity, sound communication skills and ways to establish peace and harmony.
- To develop the capacity to facilitate personal growth and social skills in their own students.

### **Course Content:**

#### **UNIT-1: *Exploring the Aim of Life***

##### **Objectives**

- To enable students to develop a vision of life for themselves.
- To encourage students to give conscious direction to their lives to take responsibility for their actions.
- To develop a holistic and integrated understanding of the human self and personality.

##### **Workshop Themes**

- Vision as a person: Aspiration and purpose of life.
- Giving a conscious direction to life.
- Understanding different dimensions of self and personality and way in which they influence the dynamics of identity formation, values and direction of life.

#### **UNIT-2: *Discovering one's True Potential***

##### **Objectives**

- To facilitate the personal growth of the students by helping them to identify their own potential
- To develop the power of positive attitude.

- To encourage students to develop the capacity for self-reflection and personal integration.

### **Workshop Themes**

- Understanding one's strengths and weaknesses through self-observation exercises.
- Taking responsibility for one's own actions.
- Developing positivity, self-esteem and emotional integration.
- Exploring fear and trust: competition and co-operation
- Developing skills of inner self organization and self-reflection
- Writing a self-reflective journal.

## **UNIT-3: *Developing Sensitivity***

### **Objectives**

- To enable students to examine and challenge the stereotypical attitudes and prejudices that influence identity formation and the process of individuation.
- To encourage students to develop the capacity for perspective taking and appreciating different points of view.
- To develop sensitivity towards needs of children by connecting with one's own childhood experiences.

### **Workshop Themes**

- Understand and challenge the unconscious, conditioned attitudes that are stereotyped and prejudiced (gender, caste, class, race, region, disability etc.) and critically examine the sources of stereotyped messages (e.g. media).
- Defining consciously one's own values towards self and society and develop a capacity to understand and appreciate divergent points of view. Widening their realm of consciousness.
- Developing the capacity for empathic listening and communication skills.
- Understanding one's own childhood and adult-child gaps in society.

## **UNIT-4: *Peace, Progress and Harmony***

### **Objectives**

- To develop the capacity to establish peace within oneself
- To develop the capacity to establish harmony within a group and methods of conflict resolution.

- To understand the meaning of leadership and develop attitudes and skills of a catalyst
- To understand the basis of social disharmony, the factors those contribute to it and ways to facilitate change.

### **Workshop Themes**

- Establishing peace within oneself, exercises of concentration and mediation
- Understanding group dynamics and communication.
- Creating group harmony: exploring methods of creating a collective aspiration for progress and conflict resolution.
- Exploring the bases of social disharmony: becoming the agents and catalysts of change and exploring methods of facilitating change.

## **UNIT-5: *Facilitating Personal Growth: Applications in Teaching***

### **Objectives**

- To explore attitudes and methods needed for facilitating personal growth in students
- To explore ways of integrating the facilitation of personal growth and social skills within the formal curriculum

### **Workshop Themes**

- Becoming a self-reflective practitioner: becoming conscious of one's own attitudes and communication pattern while teaching.
- Observing children: Appreciating social, economic, cultural and individual differences in children and relating with them.
- Exploring and practicing ways to facilitate personal growth and develop social skills in students while teaching.

### **Mode of Transaction**

There is no standard prescribed material for these workshops. The professional experts are expected to engage with the students with specially designed activities. These could be based on the facilitator's personal integration and unique individual and group characteristics and are rooted within the context of student's lives and contemporary realities. It is suggested that the students be given space to explore and articulate their own sense of life and its issues. They can be encouraged to think a fresh on issues that most closely concern them and use creativity and imagination to develop a perspective on them. The resource materials are an aid in this process. The

resource materials can also include newspaper/web articles on contemporary concern and movies/documentaries and other audio-visual materials. There is a suggested list of resource materials which should be contextualized and updated periodically.

### **Expertise/Specialization required teaching this course**

Specialists who have conducted personal development workshops and who have a qualification in clinical and counseling Psychology.

### **References:**

1. Antoine de Saint-Exupery. (1977), The Little Prince, London, UK: Wordsworth Edition Translated by Irene Testot-ferry (available in Hindi)
2. Csikzentmihalyi, M. (1993). The Evolving Self: A Psychology for the Third Millennium, New York: Harper Collins.
3. Dalal, A.S. (1987). Living Within, Pondicherry, India: Sri Aurobindo Ashram Trust.
4. Dalal, A.S. (2001). Our Many Selves, Pondicherry, India: Sri Aurobindo Ashram Trust.
5. Erikson, E. (1964). Insight and Responsibility, New York, USA: Norton.
6. Frankl, V. (1946). Man's Search for Meaning, New York : Pocket Books.
7. Joshi, K. (ed.) (2005). The Aims of Life, Auroville, India: Saiier.
8. Josselson, R. (1990). Finding Herself: Pathways to Identity Development in Women Oxford, UK: Jossey-Bass Pub.
9. Krishnamurti, J. (1953), Education and the Significance of Life, Ojai, California, USA: Krishnamurti Foundation Trust.
10. Maslow, A. (1971). The Farther Reaches of Human Nature, New York, USA: The Viking Press.
11. NCERT, (2006). Education for Peace, Position Paper, New Delhi: NCERT.
12. Sri Aurobindo and The Mother, (1956). The Science of Living. In "On Education: Pondicherry, India: Sri Aurobindo Ashram.
13. Walk with Me: A Guide for Inspiring Citizenship Action (2006), New Delhi: Pravah Pub.
14. Yuva School Life skills Programmes, (2008) Handbook for Teacher Department of Education and SCERT, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, Draft Vols. 1,2,3 & 4.

### **Audio-Visual Resources**

1. Aims of Life by Kireet Joshi (DVD) for DVD/facilitation. Contact [mothersinstitute@hotmail.com](mailto:mothersinstitute@hotmail.com)
2. Full of Life : A sensitive Japanese Teachers explores feelings, death with 10 year olds (<http://www.arvindguptatoys.com/films.html>)
3. Personality Development (Interactive CD, Computer Only) with Yoga and Guided Meditation Modules, Indus Quality Foundation.

The Hourse one Gulmohar Avenue by Samina Mishra ([www.cultureunplugged.com](http://www.cultureunplugged.com))



## **SCHOOL INTERNSHIP**

**Course Credit : 10**

**Full Marks: 250**

1. Students are to be actively engaged in teaching for 16 weeks in the final year of the course. They shall be engaged at two levels, namely, upper primary (classes VI – VIII) and secondary (IX – X), or senior secondary (XI-XII), with at least 16 weeks in secondary/senior secondary classes.
2. They should be provided opportunities to teach in schools with systematic supervisory support and feedback from faculty.
3. Internship in schools will be for a minimum duration of 20 weeks for a two-year programme (4 weeks in the first year, and 16 weeks in the second year as noted above). This should also include, besides practice teaching, an initial phase of one week for observing a regular classroom with a regular teacher and would also include peer observations, teacher observations and faculty observation of Practice lessons.

### **Internship & Evaluation**

**(A) B.Ed. (First year) Maximum Marks : 50**

#### **Duration: Four weeks**

During this period, the student teachers will be provided training in core teaching skills, content analysis, development of TLM, organization of school activities, lesson planning etc. The evaluation of the students will be done on the basis of their performance by teacher educators' group.

- |    |  |        |
|----|--|--------|
| 1. | Content analysis and mode of transaction Assignment in each Teaching subject   | 5×2=10 |
| 2. | Preparation, representation and use of TLM in each subject.  | 5×2=10 |
| 3. | Participation, Exercises, Acquisition of Skills,   | 10     |
| 4. | Peer group teaching in each subject two lesson plans Observation of day to day School activities and report of an in- depth study of one activity. | 10     |
| 5. | Delivery of two lessons in each teaching subject in school.  | 10     |

**Total Marks: 50**

## Internship & Evaluation

### (B) B.Ed.(Second year)

#### 1. Duration (16 weeks)

200 marks

##### Delivery of lessons

Minimum number of Lessons in each teaching subject to be delivered should be 30 including two criticism Lessons. Total 60 Lessons for two teaching subjects will be required for students who had P.G. & kept 2 method papers in same subject.

#### 2. Practicum

- (i) Preparation and analysis of achievement tests followed by remedial teaching.
- (ii) Case study/Action Research

Working with community (meeting with parents at least 2 for total growth & development of their words and preparation of report)

- (iii) Observation of 5 lessons in each subject and preparation of report  
Organise/Participate in any one school co-curricular activities/Review of the text book.
- (iv) Teaching Aids in each teaching subject. (Any other activities decided by the institute)  
Preparation of health card/time-table preparation blue print of an achievement test/psychological test ( any two) etc.

#### 3. Post Internship

Reflection/Review of above programme & feedback

#### 4. Suggested School Activities (any four): 40marks

- Organization of Cultural Activities
- Organization of Sports/Games
- Making school time table
- Organizing morning assembly
- Maintenance of School record
- Preparing TLM
- Guidance and Counseling
- Organizing Science Exhibition
- Maintenance School Laboratories
- Maintenance School Library
- Community Oriented activities
- Gardening
- Literacy Campaign
- Mass Awareness Programme

### 5. Assessment of Internship activities

A	Regular Classroom Teaching through 30 lessons with preparation		50 marks
B	Criticism Lessons two in each subject observed by minimum 2 supervision		10 marks
C	Classroom Management Techniques		20 marks
	(i)	Observation of 5 lessons in each teaching subject and preparation of report	20 marks
	(iii)	Development of achievement test and remedial teaching	10 marks
	(iv)	Participation in 2 co-curricular activities and preparation of report	10 marks
	(v)	Analysis of textbook from peace prospective	10 marks
D	Teaching Aids (at least 2 in each subject)		10 marks
E	Implementation of ICT Skill development through curriculum		20 marks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use of Computer</li> <li>- PPT Presentation</li> <li>- Browsing</li> <li>- Data Entry &amp; calculation</li> </ul>		