

**TWO YEAR BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (B.Ed.) PROGRAMME  
WITH CBCS**

*(Regulations and Courses of Study)*  
of

**REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION (NCERT), BHUBANESWAR  
UTKAL UNIVERSITY, VANIVIHAR, BHUBANESWAR  
AS PER NEW GUIDELINES OF NCTE- 2014 & CBCS OF UTKAL  
UNIVERSITY**



**REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION  
(National Council of Educational Research and Training)  
BHUBANESWAR-751022  
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## **Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.) Programme**

### **I. Introduction**

The Curriculum Frameworks for school education published by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) in 1975, 1988, 2000 and 2005 have played an important role in the development of school education in the country, especially with regard to its content and transaction in the classrooms. The latest framework in the series, the National Curriculum Framework 2005 (NCF 2005) articulated the need for connecting knowledge to life outside the school, understanding about construction of knowledge, facilitating learner in knowledge construction, creating a fear free atmosphere, addressing diversity and inclusion, equity and quality. In order to bridge the gap between conceptual knowledge and practice, it is essential to understand child as a critical learner as emphasized in the framework.

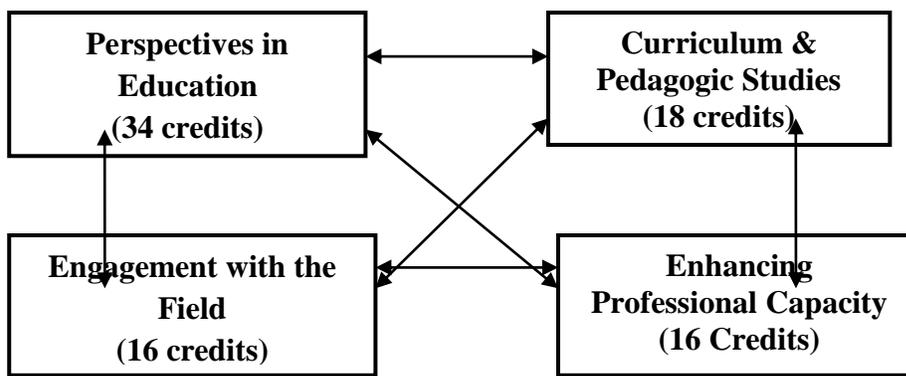
Keeping pace with the diversity existing in our society, the teacher has to deal with the heterogeneous classroom. The aspiration level of the students has changed considerably under the overarching influence of technological revolution and globalization. In this context, the teacher needs to understand that learners have to be provided with opportunities to share, discover and participate actively in the learning process. Teacher has to understand the process of learning, create conducive environment for learning and be able to provide varied opportunities for the students to observe, experiment, reflect, and question.

In order to respond to the demands of changing school curricula, the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has brought out Teacher Education Curriculum Frameworks from time to time. The latest curriculum framework, NCFTE-2009 tried to address mismatch of theory and practice in teacher education programmes. It has suggested for incorporating the socio-cultural contexts of education, giving more emphasis on the field experience of student teachers in all courses through practicum, visits to innovative centers of pedagogy and learning, classroom based research, and internship of longer duration. The need for developing competencies for lesson design and maintaining reflective journals has also been emphasized.

The Justice Verma Commission (JVC) appointed by the Government of India submitted its report in 2012 recommended for revamping the system of teacher education in the country, such as introducing integrated teacher education programmes of longer duration and upgrading the status of teacher education by making the entire system as part of higher education. The commission recommended the establishment of inter-university centers of teacher education to ensure continuing professional development of teacher educators, re-orientation of teacher education curriculum to enhance the quality of teacher preparation, strengthen the regulatory and monitoring mechanisms and establishment of performance appraisal system for teacher education institutions, teacher educators and school teachers. Thus, the Commission presented a holistic vision of teacher education in the country from the perspective of quality as well as regulation.

To translate the vision of JVC into reality, the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) revisited its regulations, norms and standards for various teacher education programmes and notified new Regulations in December, 2014. As per the Regulations, the duration of the B.Ed. programme has been enhanced from one year to two years. However, the Regional Institute of Education (NCERT) is running the 2 year B.Ed. Programme since 1999. In the 2 year B Ed programme, the curriculum follows broad based curricular areas such as perspectives in education, curriculum and pedagogic studies, enhancing professional capacities and engagement with the field. All these areas focus towards reducing the gap between theory and practice as

engagement with the field is extended throughout the four semesters. In addition, each course has ample scope which link to experiences in the school. The course is an attempt to actualize all the pertinent issues raised in the new regulations.



## II. Course Details

As represented in the above diagram the course comprises of four components i.e. (i) Perspectives in Education(ii) Curriculum and Pedagogic Studies(iii) Engagement with the Field/Practicum and (iv) Enhancing Professional Capacities.

### (i) *Perspectives in Education*

Perspectives in Education includes courses on basics in education, child development and adolescence, learning and teaching, assessment for learning, knowledge and curriculum, schooling and socialization, vision for Indian education, educational planning and management and inclusive education.

### (ii) *Curriculum and Pedagogic Studies*

These courses intend to facilitate student teachers to recognize the nature of knowledge in various subject areas (Science-Biological/Physical/Mathematics/Social Science/Languages–Hindi/English/Odia/ Bengali), and pursue to keep themselves abreast with advancements in their areas of specialization. Each student teacher will take up two subject areas as per their choice. In view of the requirement of hands on experiences, each of the courses is designed as Part I and II — to be spread over two semesters. Part I will help in developing understanding of and competence to render disciplinary knowledge into forms relevant to stage specific objectives and their pedagogic requirements. Part II will provide a comprehensive understanding of the teaching learning situations gained through intensive study of conceptual explanations, observation and analysis of real life classroom situations, simulations as well as on hands on experiences.

### (iii) *Engagement with the Field/Practicum*

The B.Ed. Programme shall provide sustained engagement with the self, the child, the community and the school, at different levels and through establishing close connections between different curricular areas. These curricular areas would serve as an important link between the perspective and curriculum and pedagogic studies and enhancing professional capacities in the form of tasks and assignments and internship.

School Internship would be a part of this broad curricular area and shall be designed to lead to develop a broad repertoire of perspectives, professional capacities, teacher sensibilities and skills. The curriculum of B.Ed. shall provide for sustained engagement with learners and the

school. Student-teachers shall be equipped to cater to diverse needs of learners in schools. These activities shall be organized for 2 weeks in the first semester, 2 weeks in the second semester, 16 weeks in the third semester and 2 weeks in the fourth semester.

Thus engagement with the field in schools will be for duration of 22 weeks for a two-year programme. After the completion of each field exposure including internship, the student teachers will consolidate and reflect on their experiences and share the same with their peers and teachers.

*(iv)Enhancing Professional Capacities*

Running across the four semesters specialized courses on learning to function as teachers, ICT and its application, health and yoga, understanding self, arts in education, library resources and reading and reflecting on texts are offered to enhance the professional capacities of the student teachers. All these courses are internally assessed. These courses act as curricular resources, developing personal and professional self and provide inputs on arts and aesthetics, yoga. These courses are focused on developing reflection, issues of identity (both personal and professional), interpersonal relations all in the context of school. The field related experience guides the student teachers to view schools as sites for social change, it develops sensitivity to the fellow citizens though listening and empathizing.

The B Ed programme has been designed with the following objectives

1. Prepare teachers equipped with knowledge and competencies to conduct as professionals to handle the challenges of the present day classroom.
2. Prepare teachers with sound background in perspectives of education along with hands on experience based on field exposure.
3. Develop a rational conceptualization of pedagogical knowledge and to incorporate it into the specific content areas.
4. Develop teachers with a deep and critical awareness of professional ethics and an ability to critically engage in reflective practices.

The course structure and semester wise distribution of courses along with time required for their transaction and the total marks, internal assessment marks and external marks and credits assigned to each course are given below.

**Course Structure and Semester Wise Distribution of Courses with CBCS**

**Semester I: (18 Weeks = 16 weeks for teaching + 2 weeks School Exposure)**

Course /Paper	Hours per week	Total Marks	Internal	External	Credits
PE1-Basics in Education	5	100	30	70	4
PE 2: Childhood and Growing Up	5	100	30	70	4
CPS 1:Language across the Curriculum	3	50	50	--	2
CPS 2: Pedagogy of School Subject-1 – Part I :Language (Odia/Hindi/Bengali/English); Mathematics; Biological Science	5	100	30	70	4
CPS 3: Pedagogy of School Subject-2 – Part I : Social Science; Physical Science	5	100	30	70	4
EPC-1 Learning to Function as a	4	50	50	--	2

Teacher					
EPC-2 Understanding ICT and Its Application	3	50	50	--	2
EF 1 : School Exposure	2 weeks	Grade	Grade	--	2*
<i>Engagement with the Field: Tasks and Assignments for Courses PE 1, 2; CPS 1, 2 &amp; 3 and EPC 1 &amp; 2</i>					
<b>Total</b>	29 hrs. per week+2 Weeks	550	270	280	22 + 2*

**Semester II: (18 Weeks=15 Weeks for Teaching + 3 Weeks School Attachment Programme)**

Course /Paper	Hours per week	Total Marks	Internal	External	Credits
PE 3: Learning and Teaching	5	100	30	70	4
PE 4-Assessing Learning	5	100	30	70	4
PE-5 Creating an Inclusive Classroom	3	50	15	35	2
CPS 2: Pedagogy of School Subject-1– Part II: Language(Odia/ Hindi/ Bengali/ English); Mathematics; Biological Science	5	100	30	70	4
CPS 3: Pedagogy of School Subject-2 – Part II: Social Science; Physical Science	5	100	30	70	4
<i>EPC 3: Reading and Reflecting on Texts</i>	3	50	50	--	2
EF 2 : School Exposure(Multicultural Placement )	2 weeks	50	50	--	2
<i>Engagement with the Field: Tasks and Assignments for Courses PE 3, 4 &amp; 5, CPS 2 &amp; 3 and EPC 3</i>					
<b>Total</b>	26 hours per week +2 weeks	550	235	315	22

**Semester III: (20 weeks=16 Weeks Internship+ 4 Weeks EPC Courses)**

Course /Paper	Week per semester	Total Marks	Internal		External	Credits
			Institute faculty	School teacher/Head Teacher		
<i>PE6-Knowledge and Curriculum</i>	4	100	30		70	4
<i>EPC 4 : Arts in Education</i>	2	50	50	---	--	2
<i>EPC 5: Library resources</i>	2	50	50	---	--	2
EF 3 : <i>School Internship</i>	16 weeks	250	200	50**	--	10
<i>Total</i>	20 weeks	450	450		--	<b>18</b>

\*\*50 marks for internship will be assessed by the school teachers/head teachers as specifies in the course.

**Semester IV: (18 Weeks)**

<b>Course /Paper</b>	<b>Hours per week</b>	<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>Internal</b>	<b>External</b>	<b>Credits</b>
PE 7 Schooling , Socialization and Identity	5	100	30	70	4
PE8 Vision for Indian Education	5	100	30	70	4
PE 9 Educational Planning, Management and Leadership**	5	100	30	70	4
EPC6-Understanding the self	2		50		2
EPC 7 : Health, Yoga and Physical Education	3	50	50		2
EPC8-ICT practicum	2				
EF 4 : Working with Community	2 weeks	Grade	Grade		2*
<i>Engagement with the Field: Tasks and Assignments for PE 7, 8 &amp; 9; EPC6,7 and 8, EF4</i>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 hours</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>18 + 2*</b>
<b><i>Grand Total of All Semesters</i></b>		<b>2000</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>1010</b>	<b>80 + 4*</b>

**\*\* Offered as CBCS \*Non numerical credit, One credit = 25 marks, 16 hours theory and 32 hours practicum**

PE=Perspectives in Education

CPS=Curriculum and Pedagogy Studies

EPC=Enhancing Professional Capacity

**III.Regulations Governing the Bachelor of Education (B.Ed) Course of Utkal University, Regional Institute of Education, Bhubaneswar.**

**The Clientele**

The B.Ed. degree holders will have the opportunity to work as teachers in elementary, secondary and senior secondary levels of education. In addition, there is a need for teachers to prepare students at different sites such as institutions dealing with alternative schooling and open schooling.

**Duration& Working Days:**

*Duration*

The course leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Education, Regional Institute of Education, Bhubaneswar shall consist of four semesters, (two years) followed by an examination at the end of each semester. Each semester will be of a minimum of hundred working days (16-18 weeks) excluding examinations and admission.

The course leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Education shall consist of two academic years (with four semesters and three inter semester breaks), which can be completed in a maximum of three years from the date of admission to the programme.

*Working Days*

- a. There shall be at least two hundred working days each year exclusive of the period of examination and admission
- b. The institution shall work for a minimum of thirty six hours in a week during which physical presence in the institution of all the teachers and student teachers is necessary to ensure their availability for advice, guidance, dialogue and consultation as and when needed.
- c. The minimum attendance of student-teachers shall have to be 80% for all course work and practicum, and 90% for school internship.

**Eligibility and Admission Procedure**

*Eligibility:*

Candidates seeking admission to B.Ed. course must have:

- a) at least 50% marks in the Bachelor's degree and/or Master's degree in Sciences/Social Sciences/ Humanities
- or
- b) bachelor's in Engineering or Technology with specialization in Science and Mathematics with 55% marks or any other qualification equivalent thereto, are eligible for admission to the programme

The reservation and relaxation for SC/ST/OBC/PWD and other categories shall be as per the rules of the NCERT / Utkal University.

***Admission Procedure:***

Admission shall be made on the basis of qualifying examination and/or entrance examination or any other selection procedure as per the policy of NCERT and/or Utkal University.

**Attendance**

Each semester shall be taken as a unit for purpose of calculating attendance and a student shall be considered to have put in the required attendance for the Semester, if he /she has attended not less than 75% of the number of working periods (classes and practical taken together) during each semester .

Shortage of attendance up to 15% or prescribed percentage may be condoned by the Vice-Chancellor on the recommendations of the Chairperson of the Department and / or Principal of the Institute as per the rules of Utkal University. There shall be no condonation if attendance is below 60% during any semester. A candidate who does not satisfy the requirement of attendance shall not be eligible to take examination of the concerned semester. A candidate, who fails to satisfy the requirement of attendance in a semester, shall re-join the same semester.

**Medium of Instruction and examination**

The medium of instruction and examination is English except pedagogy of respective regional languages.

**Scheme of Examinations:**

Every student seeking admission to the examination shall have to submit his/her application in a prescribed form through the principal of the institute to the university in such date preceding to the date of examination as may be fixed in the University along with the required fees and documents.

(a) A candidate shall have to appear all the papers of the Semester and have to secure the prescribed eligibility marks (40%) for promotion to the next Semester.

(b) Duration of examination for theory paper of 70 marks and 35 marks shall be for 3 hours and 2 hours respectively. There shall be at least one question from each unit with internal choice. In case of theory papers, the **internal assessment** will be for 30 marks, assessed through test / assignments / seminar presentation etc. in the respective papers twice in each semester and consolidated marks statements is to be submitted to the university. The trainees need to complete at least one activity from the activities suggested under each paper.

(c) At least one week prior to the last working day, internal assessment marks secured by the candidates shall be displayed on the notice board. If a candidate has any grievance, the same shall be brought to the notice of the Principal/HOD in writing within specified time by the candidate. In the event, the Departmental Council finds the grievance genuine, then the Principal/HOD shall arrange for reevaluation of test/assignment papers and effect the necessary correction(s). The decision of the Principal/ HOD in this regard shall be final.

(d) Department may decide to give test /assignment etc. to candidates who absent themselves for the internal examinations, only if, the Department is convinced that the absence of the candidate is on valid grounds. However, the Department may allow the candidate to avail this provision within the duration of the semester.

(e) The statement of internal assessment shall be sent to the Controller of Examination at least one week prior to the commencement of that particular semester examination.

(f) If any candidate secures less than the prescribed pass marks up to two theory papers shall be allowed to re-appear the same paper in next odd/even subsequent respective semester examination.

(g) Candidates securing less than 55% marks in aggregate may be allowed to appear for improvement in theory papers upto two immediate chances.

(h) A candidate may be allowed to complete the course within three years from the date of his/her admission.

#### **Classification of Successful Candidates**

Minimum for a pass in each paper shall be 40% marks (obtained in external evaluation and internal assessment separately put together) and 50% in aggregate of the four semester examination. To declare First Class first, Distinction and first Rank the aggregate of the total marks secured by a candidate in all the semesters shall be considered. All the successful candidates will be placed in appropriate class/division/distinction, as per following:

70 - 100 Distinction

60 - 69 First Class

50 - 59 Second Class

Addition/deletion/modification as advised by Utkal University/NCERT/NCTE shall be incorporated as and when required.

#### **CONDUCT OF EXAMINATION**

- (a) (i) The written examinations in theory papers shall be held ordinarily at the end of each semester.

- (ii) A period of one week for preparation would be allowed to the candidates before the examination.
- (b) The Head/Principal shall as soon as possible forward the copies of dissertation to the Internal and External examiners; and in consultation with the Principal and external examiner shall fix a date for the Viva-voce to be conducted in the institute. The assessment of dissertation and viva-voce ordinarily shall be within 10 days from the last day of written examination.

A candidate seeking re-admission to a subsequent examination shall submit his/her application in prescribed form to the Principal of the RIE indicating clearly the part or full examination in which he/she has to reappear, together with fees required by regulation and a copy of statement of marks obtained earlier and has to complete the course within two consecutive chances.

#### **Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)**

Choice Based Credit Courses would be offered across the departments and within the department on an experimental basis. As the programme intends to enrich the students with added professional inputs the choice based credit courses would offer relevant courses to enhance their professionalism. Each course would comprise of four classes per week for at least 12 weeks which would lead to accumulation of four credits at the end of the semester. The students can select the course in the beginning of semester-II and can complete it before the end of semester-IV. Examinations will be conducted during every semester along with the semester end examination onwards.

All other matters not specifically provided in this ordinance/regulation shall be governed by the relevant provisions of general ordinance of the Utkal University. The norms and regulations prescribed from time to time by the NCTE will also apply to the programme.

#### **IV-Detailed Syllabus**

The curriculum of the two-year B. Ed. will comprise of the following components-

<b>Major components</b>	<b>Areas Covered</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Credit Allocation</b>	<b>Total Credit</b>
<b>Courses</b>	Perspectives in Education (PE)	PE 1: Basics in Education PE 2: Childhood and Growing Up PE 3: Learning and Teaching PE 4: Assessment for Learning PE5: Creating an Inclusive Classroom PE6: Knowledge and Curriculum PE 7: School Socialisation and Identity PE8: Vision for Indian Education PE 9: Educational Planning, Management and Leadership	4 Credits 4 Credits 4 Credits 4 Credits 2 Credits 4 Credits 4 Credits 4 Credits 4 Credits	34
	Curriculum and Pedagogic study (CPS)	CPS 1 :Language across the Curriculum CPS 2: Pedagogy of School Subject-1 – Part I CPS 3: Pedagogy of School Subject-2 – Part I CPS 2: Pedagogy of School Subject-1– Part II CPS 3: Pedagogy of School Subject-2 – Part II	2 Credit 4 Credit 4 Credits 4 Credits 4 Credits	18

<b>Engagement with the field</b>	Enhancing professional capacities (EPC) and	EPC1: Learning to Function as a Teacher EPC 2: Understanding ICT and Its Application EPC3: Reading and Reflecting on Texts EPC4: Art Education EPC5: Library Resources EPC6: Understanding self <i>EPC 7: Health, Yoga and Physical Education</i> <i>EPC 8 : ICT Practicum</i>	2 Credits 2 Credits 2 Credits 2 Credits 2 Credits 2 Credits 2 Credits	16
	Engagement with field	EF 1 : School Exposure (Grade)* EF 2 : School Exposure(Multicultural Placement ) EF 3 : <i>Internship</i> EF 4 : Working with Community(Grade)*	2 Credits* 2 Credits 10 Credits 2 Credits*	12 + 4*
		<b>Total</b>	<b>80+ 4*</b> <b>Credits</b>	<b>80+ 4*</b> <b>Credits</b>

*\*Non numerical credits*

**Two year B.Ed.**

**Semester wise paper and distribution of marks**

Semester-I	Cr	Ext	Int.	Semester-II	Cr	Ext	Int.	Semester-III	Cr	Ext	Int.	Semester-IV	Cr	Ext	Int.
PE1- Basics in Education	4	70	30	PE 3- Learning and Teaching	4	70	30	PE 6-Knowledge and Curriculum	4	70	30	PE7-Schooling, Socialization and Identity	4	70	30
PE2-Childhood and Growing Up	4	70	30	PE 4-Assessing Learning	4	70	30	EPC4-Arts in Education	2		50	PE8-Vision of Indian Education	4	70	30
CPS1- Language across the Curriculum	2		50	PE5- Creating an Inclusive Classroom	2	35	15	EPC5-Library resources	2		50	PE9-Educational Planning, Management and Leadership**	4	70	30
CPS2- Pedagogy of School Subject-1 –Part I : Language (Odia/Hindi/Bengali/English); Mathematics; Biological Science	4	70	30	CPS 2- Pedagogy of School Subject-1– Part II: Language (Odia/Hindi/Bengali/English); Mathematics; Biological Science	4	70	30	EF3-Internship	10		250	EPC6-Understanding the Self	2		50
CPS3- Pedagogy of School Subject-2 – Part I : Social Science; Physical Science	4	70	30	CPS 3- Pedagogy of School Subject-2-Part-II : Social Science; Physical Science	4	70	30					EPC7-Health, Yoga and Physical Education	2		50
EPC1- Learning to Function as a Teacher	2		50	EPC 3- Reading and Reflecting on Texts	2		50					EPC8-ICT Practicum	2		50
EPC 2 - Understanding ICT and Its Application	2		50	EF2-School Exposure (Multicultural Placement)	2		50					EF4-Working with Community	2*		Grade
EF-1 School Exposure	2*		Grade												
<b>Credits/Marks</b>	22 + 2*	28 0	270		22	315	235		18	70	380		18 + 2*	21 0	240
<b>Total Marks</b>		550+Grade				550				450				450+Grade	
<b>Total Credit – 80 + 4*</b>															
<b>Total Marks- 2000+Grade</b>															

*Choice Based Credit Courses will be offered in the area of Educational planning, management and leadership as intra departmental credit accumulation. Each course will be of four credit weight-age with five contact hours per week. External and internal marks will be allotted on par with other papers of 4 credits. Courses from B.Sc.B.Ed & B.A.B.Ed. will also be offered for inter/intra departmental credit transfer within the institution. \*non numerical credits \*\*Course offered as CBCS*

**SEMESTER-I**  
**PE 1: Basics in Education**

<b>Semester-1</b>	<b>Credits-4</b>
<b>Total Marks:100</b> <b>(Internal:30 External: 70)</b>	<b>Contact Hours: 5</b> <b>hours per week</b>

**Introduction**

India, as a country and society has been in transition and has evolved as the melting pot for various diversities including religious, cultural, socio-economic, linguistic, geographical, regional and philosophical thoughts operating through maturing democratic system of interactions and governance. The country administered through rule of law and the constitution embodies the aspirations for our evolution as a cohesive society and a strong and leading nation in the world community. The continuing evolution of our egalitarian society and peaceful transformation of the nation needs to be understood by the student teachers. This will enable them to effectively discharge their role in the society with numerous diversities. The teachers are also required to understand the role of education as an intervention tool for desired changes in the country and also to appreciate the influence of social set-up on education in which it operates.

**Objectives:**

The course will enable the student teachers to;

- Analyse and understand educational concepts, their premises and contexts that are unique to education
- Understand meaning, nature and process of education from oriental and western perspectives
- Understand philosophical, psychological and sociological foundations of education
- Understand and appreciate educational thoughts of Indian and Western philosophers
- Understand education as sub system of social system and its impact on the sub systems of society
- Understand dimensions and indicators of national development and role of education for inclusive development

**UNIT-I: Education: Meaning, Process and Purpose**

- Education: derivational meaning, broad and narrow meanings, Oriental and western views on education
- Nature and process: Bipolar, tri-polar and multi-polar; Schooling and life-long process
- Modes: Formal, Informal and Non formal
- Purpose: individual and social; determinants of aims of education; aims of education as per the SEC (1952-53), Education Commission (1964-66) and NPE,1986

**UNIT-II: Foundation of Education**

- Philosophical: Relationship between philosophy and education; Aims of education, curriculum, pedagogy, and school organisation with reference to Idealism, Naturalism and Pragmatism.
- Sociological: Relationship between sociology and education; Implications of sociology for aims of education, curriculum, pedagogy and school organisation.
- Psychological: Relationship between psychology and education; Implications of psychology for curriculum and pedagogy.

### **UNIT-III: Educational thinkers and their contributions**

- Educational thoughts of Mahatama Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore and Shri Aurobindo: their relevance to education.
- Educational thoughts of Rousseau, Plato and Dewey: their relevance to education

### **UNIT-IV Education, Society and Culture**

- Social system: education as sub system of social system and their inter relationship
- Social change; Meaning, dimensions and role of education for social change
- Education and Modernization: Meaning, nature and role of education for modernization
- Education and culture: Meaning and role of education for conservation, transmission and promotion of culture. Education as process of acculturation and enculturation

### **UNIT-V: Emerging Issues in Education**

- Constitutional provisions for education in India and their implications for education
- Education for National Development: Dimensions and indicators; role of education for National Development
- Education for development of Human Resources: indicators of quality human resource and role of education
- Education for inclusive development: Meaning and dimensions( social, economic, cultural ,political, technological and spatial);Addressing challenges of inclusive development

### **Suggested Activities**

- List different non-formal agency of education available in your locality and prepare report on objectives, process and relevance for school education.
- Reflect on the aims of education as per the report of Secondary Education Commission, Indian Education Commission, National Policy on Education (1986).
- Prepare a report on reflections of philosophical, sociological and psychological foundations on school curriculum, organization, textbook, methods of teaching.
- Reflect on similarity and differences between educational ideas of Indian philosopher and Western philosophers.
- Observe society (rural and urban) and prepare report on cultural influence on educational practice
- Critically analyse nearby locality on criteria of inclusive development and suggest strategy for it.

### **Suggested Readings**

- Agrawal, A (1995). *Dismantling the Divide Between Indigenous and Scientific Knowledge : Development and Change*, 26:413-39.
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- Dewey, J. (1997) *Experience and Education*, Touchstone: New York.

- Dewey, J. (1956). *The Child and the Curriculum and School and Society*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois: U.S.A.
- Keddie, N.(1971). *Classroom Knowledge*, in. M.F.D Young.
- Krishna Murthy, J. (1947).*On Education*, Orient Longman: New Delhi.
- Kumar, Krishna (1996). *Learning From Conflict*, Orient Longman: New Delhi.
- Peters, R.S. (1967). *The Concept of Education*, Routledge: UK.
- Margaret, K.T. (1999). *The open Classroom*, Orient Longman: New Delhi.
- NCERT (2014). *Basics in Education: Textbook for B.Ed Course*. NCERT, New Delhi.
- Prema, Clarke. (2001). *Teaching & Learning: The Culture of Pedagogy*, Sage Publication: New Delhi.
- Phenix, P.H. (1964). *Realms of Meaning*. MacGraw-Hill: New York.
- Steven, H. C. (1970). *The Philosophical Foundation of Education*, Harper & Row Publishers: New York.
- Sykes, Marjorie. (1998). *The Story of NaiTaleem*,NaiTaleemSamiti: Wardha.
- Thapan. M. (1991). *Life at School: An Ethnographic Study*. Oxford University Press, Delhi.
- Taneja, V.R (1978). *Educational Thought and Practice*. Sterling Publishers Pvt Limited, New Delhi.

## PE 2: Childhood and Growing Up

<b>Semester-1</b>	<b>Credits-4</b>
<b>Total Marks:100 (Internal:30 External: 70)</b>	<b>Contact Hours: 5 hours per week</b>

### Introduction

Human being develops through layers of multiple complex processes starting even before birth. All minute phases of growth and development present interesting avenues of learning. This course introduces student teachers to the study of childhood, child development and adolescence. The main focus in this course is to enable student teachers to have an understanding about childhood as constructed within socio-cultural realities existing in their lived contexts; family, schools, neighborhood and community. The student teachers will learn about concept of adolescence in realistic and contextual frames, theories of child development, childhood and adolescence as developed at different socio-economic and cultural settings and will also learn to situate. The course also addresses issues and concerns of adolescents in Indian situation. The course also highlights why it is essential for every teacher to understand human development at different phases.

### Objectives

The course will enable the student teachers to;

- Understand concept of growth and development, factors influence development and individual difference in individuals
- Develop understanding of the role of socio-cultural context in shaping human development, especially with respect to the Indian context.
- Develop theoretical perspectives and understanding of dimensions and stages of human development and developmental tasks.

- Develop understanding on stages and dimensions of development, views of Erickson, Piaget and Vygotsky on development
- Conceptualise nature of memory, transfer of learning, motivation and creativity and process of its development during growing up
- Understand nature of adolescence and life skills education and role of teacher counselor and parents in dealing with adolescence problems.
- Understand the nature of child abuse, substance abuse, peer pressure and its bearing on childhood and adolescence

#### **Unit I: Child as a Developing Individual**

- Growth and Development: concept, principles and characteristics; Development and maturation.
- Factors Influencing Development: Development as a result of interactions between individual-potential and external environment (physical, socio-cultural, ecological, economic and technological).
- Individual differences: Concept and Types (intra and inter); Implications of individual differences (biological, physical, emotional, cognitive, social and moral) for organizing educational programmes (Curricular, Other Curricular, School and Classroom climate building)

#### **Unit II: Development during Childhood and Adolescence**

- Stages and Dimensions of Development: Stages- Childhood and adolescence ( early and late); Dimensions- physical, social, emotional, cognitive and moral development;
- Developmental tasks during different stages facilitating holistic development (individual and social).
- Erickson's views on psychosocial development and Kohlberg's views on moral development
- Cognitive and language development: cognitive developmental stages of Piaget; Vygotsky's theory of concept and language development; language development theory of Chomsky

#### **Unit-III: Memory, Motivation and Creativity during Growing up**

- Memory: Meaning, Types; Sensory , working and long term, strategy for developing memory
- Transfer of learning: Meaning, nature, types and role of teacher for promoting positive transfer of learning
- Motivation: Meaning, nature and techniques of motivating learners. Developing self-motivation.
- Creativity: Meaning, nature and strategies for nurturing creativity

#### **Unit IV: Understanding Adolescence Education**

- Adolescence Education: Concept, Nature and Importance
- Life skill education for adolescents: Meaning, importance, different life skills and strategy for developing life skills
- Relevance of Socio-Cultural diversity (family, school environment, community, peer group) and life experiences/learners' voice- their relevance to adolescence education
- Role of teacher, counsellor and parents in dealing adolescence problems

#### **Unit V: Addressing the Issues of Childhood and Adolescence**

- Child abuse: Types, causes and effect and strategies
- Substance abuse: Meaning, categories, causes and strategies
- Peer pressure: Meaning, importance, effects and strategies
- Behaviour disorder: Meaning, types, effects and strategies for dealing

### **Suggested Activities**

1. Observe children during their playtime in your practicing school (or nearby school) for a week; observe their play activities, relationships, communication with their peers. On the basis of that prepare a report about understanding childhood.
3. Observe and interact with ten adolescent children living in different contexts (rural areas, urban slum, dalit household, urban area, and working/street people) and compare their lifestyle and problems.
4. View any two movies out of the following : 1. Smile Pinky (2008), 2. Born into Brothels (2014), 3. Salaam Bombay (1988), 4. Slumdog Millionaire (2009), 5. Gippie (2013) and 6. Mehek (2007). Discuss their content, picturization, characters and messages in the context of issues and concerns of childhood/adolescence
5. Collect five folk tale/stories/indigenous games from children told by elders from nearby community. Discuss them in your class.
6. Compile a status of Adolescence population and academic profile for the last 5(five) years and make a presentation in a seminar mode (focus area can be chosen from any specific component such as: disability, girl student, tribal, Muslim girls etc).

### **Suggested Readings**

- Cole, M and Cole, S (1989). *The Development of Children*, Scientific American Books, New York
- Huslok, E.B. (2003). *Child Growth and Development*, Tata McGraw Hill
- Kakkar, S (1978). *The Inner World: A Psychoanalytic Study of Childhood and Society in India*. Oxford University Press, New Delhi
- NCERT: Module on Adolescence Education
- Mishra, A (2007), Everyday Life in a Slum in Delhi. In D.K. Behera (Ed.0. *Childhood in South Asia*. New Delhi: Pearson Education India
- Nambissan, G.B. (2009). *Exclusion and Discrimination in Schools: Experiences of Dalit Children*. Indian Institute of Dalit Students and UNICEF
- Parry, J. (2005). Changing Childhoods in Industrial Chattisgarh. In R. Chopra and P. Jeffery (Eds), *Educational regimes in Contemporary India*. Sage
- Piaget, J. (1997). Development and Learning. In M. Gauvain and M. Cole (Eds), *Readings on the development of children*. New York: WH Freeman and Company
- Saraswathi, T.S. (1999). Adult-Child Continuity in India: Is Adolescence a myth or an emerging reality? In T.S. Saraswathi (Ed), *Culture, Socialisation and Human Development: Theory, research and applications in India*. New Delhi. Sage
- Sharma, N (2011). *Understanding Adolescence*, MBT India
- Singh, A (Ed), (2015). *Human Development: A Life Span Approach*. Orient Black Swan, Delhi
- Woolfolk, A. (2008). *Educational Psychology*. Pearson Education.

### **CPS1: Language across the Curriculum**

<b>Semester-I</b>	<b>Credit-2</b>
<b>Marks 50 (Internal 50)</b>	<b>Contact Hours- 3hrs per week</b>

#### **Introduction**

The role of languages across the curriculum is being increasingly recognized. We need to understand that language education is not confined to the language classroom. A science, social science or mathematics class is *ipso facto* a language class. Learning the subject means learning the terminology, understanding the concepts, and being able to discuss and write about them critically. Language is the medium for comprehending ideas, for reflection and thinking, as well as for expression and communication. Enhancing one's faculty in the language of instruction is thus a vital need of student-teachers, irrespective of the subject areas that they are going to teach. No matter what the subject, teaching cannot take place in a language-free environment. Assumptions about the language and literacy background of students influence classroom interactions, pedagogical decisions and the nature of students' learning. It is important to understand the language background of the students and know how oral and written language can be used in the classroom to ensure optimal learning of the subject area.

This course is visualized to create sensitivity to the language diversity that exists in the classrooms; understanding the language background of students, as first or second language users of the language used in teaching the subject. The focus is to help student-teachers understand the nature of classroom discourse and develop strategies for using oral language in the classroom in a manner that promotes learning in the subject area as well as to develop critical reading comprehension in the content areas, informational reading and developing writing in specific content areas with familiarity of different registers.

#### **Objectives**

The course will enable the student teachers to;

- Understand the language background of students.
- Understand the nature of classroom discourse.
- Understand the nature and need of communication skills including reading and writing

#### **Unit I: Concerns for Language in Curriculum**

- Varied language contexts of the learners: dialect, regional varieties and standard language
- Understanding multilingualism in the classroom : challenges and strategies
- Home language and school language

#### **Unit II: Language and Curriculum Transaction**

- Classroom Discourse: strategies for using oral language in the classroom
- Discussion as an approach for learning: mode (participatory, interactive, collaborative)
- Questioning and classroom discussion-importance and relationship

#### **Unit III: Developing Communication Competencies: Reading and Writing**

- Reading school texts (Language, social science, science, mathematics): expository texts vs. narrative texts; transactional text vs. reflective texts.
- Reading strategies — scanning, skimming and reading for extracting information
- Forms of Writing: note taking, note making, summarizing; writing with purpose
- Analyzing students' reading and writing; developing reading and writing competencies

### Guidelines for Assessment

S.No.	Suggested Activities	Marks
1	Preparation of a report on diversity of languages in a classroom and connect it with classroom discourse.	10
2	Re-telling the text - in one's own language from different points of view and narrating / describing a related account from one's life experience.	10
3	Choose a few words from different texts of content areas and give examples how similar word / language can be used in different context to convey the meaning.	5
4	Critical reading for attending to 'framing' of the article, point(s) of view presented, possible biases or slants (small group discussion)	10
5	Writing articles/reports on topics related to content areas and current issues.	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>

### Suggested Readings:

- Anderson, R.C. (1984). Role of the Reader's Schema in Comprehension, Learning and Memory. In R.C. Anderson, J. Osbon & R.J. Tierney (ed) *Learning to Read in American schools: Based Readers and content texts*. Hillsdole, Lawrance Erlbaum Associates: New Jersey.
- Applying a Vygotskian Model of Learning and Development in B. Spodek (ed.) *Handbook of research on the education of young children*. Macmillan: New York.
- Armbruster, Bonnie B. (1984) The Problem of "Inconsiderate Text" In Duffy, G. G. (ed.) *Comprehension Instruction, Perspectives and Suggestions*. Longman: New York.
- Butler, A. and J. Turnbull, (1984) *Towards Reading-Writing Classroom Primary English Teaching Association Cornell University: New York*.
- Freedman S. W. and A. H. Dyson (2003) Writing in Flood J. et. al. *Handbook of Research on Teaching English Language Arts*:Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Inc: New Jersey, USA..
- Kumar Krishna (2007) *The Child's Language and the Teacher*. National Book Trust: new Delhi.
- Labov, W. (1972) The logic of Non- Standard English. In *Language in Education*. Prepared by Language and Learning course Team. Routledge: London.
- Martin, Jr. B. (1987) The Making of a Reader: A Personal Narrative. In Bernice E. Cullinan, *Children's Literature in the Reading Programme*. International Reading Association: Michigan..
- Mason, J. M. and S. Sinha (1992) *Emerging Literacy in the Early Childhood Years*.
- Monson, R. J. (1991) *Charting a New Course with Whole Language. Edn. Leadership*.
- Pinnell, G.S. (1985) Ways to Look at the Functions of Children's Language. In A. Jaggar, M. Trika and Smith-Burke (ed.) *Observing the language learner*. International Reading Association: Newark, DE.
- Purves, Alan C. (1988). *The Aesthetic Mind of Louise Rosenblatt. Reader 20*.
- Rhodes, L. K. and N. L. Shanklin (1993) *Windows into Literacy*. Heinemann, The University of Michigan: UK.

- Rothleen, L. and A. M. Meinbach (1991) *The Literature Connection: Using Children's Books in Classroom*. Good Year Books: Tucson, USA.
- Sinha, S. (2000) *Acquiring Literacy in Schools. Redesigning Curricula: A symposium on working a framework for School education Seminar*.
- Sinha, Shobha. (2009). *Rosenblatt's Theory of Reading: Exploring Literature. Contemporary Education Dialogue*.
- Teals, W. and E. Sulzby (1986) *Introduction: Emergent Literacy as a perspective for Examining how young Children Become Writers and Readers*. In W. Teals, E. Sulzby (ed.) *Emergent Literacy: Writing and Reading*. Norwood: New Jersey.

**CPS 2: Pedagogy of First Language (Odia/Hindi/Bengali) (Part – I)**  
*(Question Paper will be prepared separately for each Language)*

<b>Semester-I</b>	<b>Credit-4</b>
<b>Marks 100</b> <b>(Internal 30 External 70)</b>	<b>Contact Hours- 5hrs.</b> <b>per week</b>

**Introduction**

The two year B.Ed syllabus for pedagogy of Odia/Hindi/Bengali language has been designed in the light of the new approaches and regulations of NCTE 2014. The course expects the teacher to look at school education in a holistic manner. The present syllabus for Odia/Hindi/Bengali language teaching and learning has been designed keeping in view the linguistic, cultural and social diversity of our country. As per the shift in how NCTE envisaged teacher has been viewed as a facilitator to help learners construct their knowledge and enhance creativity. The teacher should be able to participate meaningfully to transact the syllabus and textbooks effectively along with teaching-learning materials. Therefore, it is envisaged that the teacher is well versed not only with the subject content but also with the pedagogy of learning.

**Objectives**

The course will enable the student teachers to;

- Understand the different roles of language
- Understand the use of language in context such as grammar and vocabulary;
- Identify methods, approaches and materials for teaching English at various levels in the Indian context;
- Develop activities and tasks for learners including audio-video materials, ICT and Internet
- Understand the process of language assessment

**Unit I: Language and Linguistic Behavior**

- Language as a system : symbols and levels (substance, forms and context) of language
- Importance, nature and functions of language
- Linguistic behaviour with reference to language skills – types (receptive Vs. productive; input vs. output) and their independence and interdependence
- First Language(Natural/Native/MT): Meaning, Importance and characteristic
- Linguistic structure and aspects of First language(Odia/Hindi/Bengali) – phonological, morphological, syntactic and semantic.

**Unit II: Acquisition and Learning of First Language**

- Difference between language acquisition and language learning: Difference between first language acquisition and learning with reference to their meaning and process.

- Approaches/Theories of First Language Acquisition (FLA): Behaviourist (Watson & Skinner), Nativist/Mentalist (N. Chomsky) and Social Interactionist (Piaget & Vygotsky)
- Factors influencing FLA: Age, Language input, Language anxiety, Language aptitude, Language ego & motivation.
- Language input rich classroom environment facilitating language acquisition and language learning

### **Unit III: Odia/Hindi/Bengali as First Language in School Curriculum**

- Policies and provisions relating to languages: Article 343-351, 350A; NPE-1968, NPE-1986; POA 1992; National Curriculum Framework-2005.
- Importance and place of first language at different stages in school curriculum: compulsory subject, medium of instruction and examination etc.
- Objectives of teaching first language at elementary and secondary levels with reference to NCF 2005.
- Current challenges of teaching – learning first language in schools: multi-lingual context, language background of the learners, syllabus and textbooks, classroom transaction mode and teacher quality.

### **Unit IV: Developing language skills in First Language (Odia/Hindi/Bengali): Listening and Speaking**

- Listening: Sub skills and types
- Speaking: Sub skills and forms
- Activities for developing listening and speaking skills: storytelling, dialogues, situational conversations, role plays, simulations, speech, games, contexts etc.
- Materials and resource support: language laboratories, pictures, authentic materials, multi-media resource etc.
- Facilitating integration of listening and speaking skills while using first language in real life situations

### **Unit V: Developing Language Skills in First Language (Odia/Hindi/Bengali): Reading and Writing**

- Reading: Sub skills; kinds – reading aloud and silent reading, extensive and intensive
- Study skills: meaning, strategies for developing study skills – use of thesauruses, dictionary, encyclopedia etc.
- Writing: Mechanics of writing, methods of teaching writing at elementary and secondary levels
- Formal and Informal writing: creative writing (short story, poem), reflective writing (essay, articles), letter, diary, notices, reports, dialogue, speech etc.
- Facilitating reading and writing skills

### **Suggested Activities**

- Prepare a questionnaire, interview ten people and write a report on ‘English Language in India’.
- Prepare activities for listening, speaking for different levels.
- Prepare activities for reading and writing for different levels.
- Prepare a report on the challenges faced by the teachers and the learners in the teaching-learning process.
- Visit 5 schools in the neighbourhood and prepare a report on the three language formula being implemented in the schools.

- Do a comparative study of positive features and weaknesses of different methods and approaches to language learning.
- Keeping in view the needs of the children with special needs prepare two activities for English teachers.
- Prepare 4 activities keeping in view 'Constructivism in a Language Classroom'.

### **Suggested Readings**

- National Curriculum Framework 2005; NCERT, December 2005.
- National Curriculum Framework 2005, Position Paper, National Focus Group on Teaching of Indian languages, NCERT, 2006.
- The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act-2009, The Gazette of India, 2009.
- Brumfit, C (1984); Communicative methods in Language Teaching; Cambridge University press: Cambridge.
- Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation – Exemplar Package for Upper Primary Stage in language, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi 2015
- Cummins, J. and Swain, M. 1986. Bilingualism in Education. London: Longman.
- Krashen, Stephen. 1989. We acquire vocabulary and spelling by reading: Additional evidence for the input hypothesis. Modern Language Journal 73:4. Pp. 440-64.
- Kumar, Krishna, 2011. The Child's Language and the Teacher, a Handbook, New Delhi, National Book trust India,.
- Techniques and Principles in Language Teaching – Diane Larsen – Freeman: Oxford University Press
- S.K.Kochhar (1990).Teaching of Mother Tongue,Sterling ,New Delhi

### **Odia**

Ryburn, W.M. Teaching of Mother Tongue, Falmer Press

Palmer, H.R. Principles of Language teaching

Nayak, B; Mohanty, J: Odiya Bhasa O Sahityara Bhitibhumi O Shikshyadan Padhati

Pattnaik, D.P. Mother tongue and Destiny

Pattnaik, D.P. Odiya Bhasa O Bhasa Bigyan

Mohapatra, B.P. Matrubhasa Odiya

### **Hindi**

Diwedy, K.D. (1991). Bhasa Vigyan and Bhasa Shastra, Viswa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Varanasi  
National Curriculum Framework-2005, Position Paper on Examination Reforms, N.C.E.R.T, New Delhi

Pandey, R.S (1984). Hindi Shikshyan, Vinod Pustak Mandir, Agra

Pattnaik, D.P (1981). Multi lingualism and Mother Tongue Education, OUP, Delhi

Srivastav, R.N (1992). Bhasa Shikshan, Vani Prakashan, New Delhi

### **Bengali**

Mishra, S. Matrubhasa Shikshyan Prasanga, Prabhu Prakashan, Calcutta

## **CPS 2: Pedagogy of Language (English) (Part – I)**

<b>Semester-I</b>	<b>Credit-4</b>
<b>Marks 100</b> <b>(Internal30 External 70)</b>	<b>Contact Hours- 5hrs.</b> <b>per week</b>

### **Introduction**

The two year B.Ed syllabus for pedagogy of English language has been designed in the light of the new approaches and regulations of NCTE 2014. The course expects the teacher to look at school education in a holistic manner. The present syllabus for English language teaching and learning has been designed keeping in view the linguistic, cultural and social diversity of our country. It is important that English language teaching and learning is not situated in an entirely western framework, but rather is taught through a contextually rich local perspective. English needs to be learned in the multilingual context and not in isolation. As per the shift in how NCTE envisaged teacher has been viewed as a facilitator to help learners construct their knowledge and enhance creativity. The teacher should be able to participate meaningfully to transact the syllabus and textbooks effectively along with teaching-learning materials. Therefore, it is envisaged that the teacher is well versed not only with the subject content but also with the pedagogy of learning.

### **Objectives**

The course will enable the student teachers to;

- Understand the different roles of language
- Understand the use of language in context such as grammar and vocabulary
- Identify methods, approaches and materials for teaching English at various levels in the Indian context
- Develop activities and tasks for learners including audio-video materials, ICT and Internet
- Understand the process of language assessment

### **Unit I: Language and Linguistic Behavior**

- Language as a system : symbols and levels (substance, forms and context) of language
- Importance, nature and functions of language
- Linguistic behaviour with reference to language skills – types (receptive Vs. productive; input vs. output) and their independence and interdependence
- Factors affecting language skills in L2
- Linguistic structure and aspects of English language – phonological, morphological, syntactic and semantic.

### **Unit II: Acquisition and Learning of Second Language**

- Difference between language acquisition and language learning
- Psychology of language acquisition and learning – behaviouristic, cognitive and constructivist views.
- Language acquisition and language learning in L2- meaning and process
- Language context and input rich classroom environment facilitating language acquisition and language learning
- Challenges of teaching – learning of L2 in Indian context.

### **Unit III: English as L2 in School Curriculum**

- Policies and provisions relating to languages: Article 343-351,350A; NPE-1968, NPE-1986; POA 1992; National Curriculum Framework-2005.

- Importance of English language in India and the world today. Official language, language of judiciary, trade and commerce, press and media, communication, link language (national and international), library language, passport for employment, language of ICT etc.
- Importance and place of English in school curriculum: compulsory subject, medium of instruction and examination etc.
- Objectives of teaching English at elementary and secondary levels with reference to NCF 2005.
- Current challenges of teaching – learning English in schools: multi-lingual context, language background of the learners, syllabus and textbooks, classroom transaction mode and teacher quality.

#### **Unit IV: Developing Language Skills in English: Listening and Speaking**

- Listening: Sub skills and types
- Speaking: Sub skills and forms
- Activities for developing listening and speaking skills: storytelling, dialogues, situational conversations, role plays, simulations, speech, games, contexts etc.
- Materials and resource support: language laboratories, pictures, authentic materials, multi-media resource etc.
- Facilitating integration of listening and speaking skills while using English in real life situations

#### **Unit V: Developing Language Skills in English: Reading and Writing**

- Reading: Sub skills; kinds – reading aloud and silent reading, extensive and intensive
- Study skills: meaning, strategies for developing study skills – use of thesauruses, dictionary, encyclopedia etc.
- Writing: Mechanics of writing, methods of teaching writing at elementary and secondary levels
- Formal and Informal writing: creative writing(short story, poem), reflective writing (essay, articles), letter, diary, notices, reports, dialogue, speech, advertisement etc.
- Reference skills and Higher order skills in reading and writing.

#### **Suggested Activities**

- Prepare a questionnaire, interview ten people and write a report on ‘English Language in India’.
- Prepare activities for listening, speaking for different levels.
- Prepare activities for reading and writing for different levels.
- Prepare a report on the challenges faced by the teachers and the learners in the teaching-learning process.
- Visit 5 schools in the neighbourhood and prepare a report on the three language formula being implemented in the schools.
- Do a comparative study of positive features and weaknesses of different methods and approaches to language learning.
- Keeping in view the needs of the children with special needs prepare two activities for English teachers.
- Prepare 4 activities keeping in view ‘Constructivism in a Language Classroom’.

#### **Suggested Readings**

- National Curriculum Framework 2005; NCERT, December 2005.
- National Curriculum Framework 2005; Position Paper, National Focus Group on Teaching of English; NCERT, 2006.
- National Curriculum Framework 2005, Position Paper, National Focus Group on Teaching of Indian languages, NCERT, 2006.

- The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act-2009, The Gazette of India, 2009.
- Brumfit. C (1984); Communicative methods in Language Teaching; Cambridge University press: Cambridge.
- Chomsky (1964) in Day. E. M (2002): Identity and the young English language learner; Multilingual Matters Limited; London.
- Gardner and Lambert (1972) Attitudes and Motivation in second language learning; Rowley; Newbury house.
- Jeremy Harmer, Longman Handbooks for Language Teachers, The Practice of English Language Teaching, 1998.
- Srijan1, Creative Writing and Translation, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi 2010.
- Samajh ka Madhyum, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi 2009
- Source Book on Assessment for Classed I-V, Language English, NCERT, October 2008.
- Learning Indicators till the Elementary Stage, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi 2015
- Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation – Exemplar Package for Upper Primary Stage in English, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi 2015
- Agnihotri, R.K., Khanna, A.L. 1994. (eds.), Second Language Acquisition: Socio-cultural and Linguistic Aspects of English in India (RAL1). New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Beaumont, M. 1996. The Teaching of Reading Skills in Second/Foreign Language. Patras: The Hellenic Open University.
- Cummins, J. and Swain, M. 1986. Bilingualism in Education. London: Longman.
- Ellis, R. 1985. Understanding Second Language Acquisition. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Prabhu, N.S. 1987. Second Language Pedagogy. Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press.
- Krashen, Stephen. 1989. We acquire vocabulary and spelling by reading: Additional evidence for the input hypothesis. Modern Language Journal 73:4. Pp. 440-64.
- Kumar, Krishna, 2011. The Child's Language and the Teacher, a Handbook, New Delhi, National Book trust India,.
- Techniques and Principles in Language Teaching – Diane Larsen – Freeman: Oxford University Press

### **CPS 2: PEDAGOGY OF MATHEMATICS (Part-I)**

<b>Semester-I</b>	<b>Credit-4</b>
<b>Marks 100</b> <b>(Internal 30 + External 70)</b>	<b>Contact Hours- 5hrs.</b> <b>per week</b>

### **Introduction**

Mathematics is considered as a basic subject at the school stage enabling the students to acquire basic human values along with developing fundamental mathematical abilities like computation and logical thinking. It has its utilitarian value, practical value and disciplinary value. It contributes a lot to development of human civilization. This course is intended to develop methods and skills of teaching Mathematics and students will understand its importance along with contribution to the field of knowledge.

## Objectives

The course will enable the student teachers to;

- Understand the nature, scope, and values of Mathematics and its place in the school curriculum'
- Specify comprehensively the objectives of teaching and learning Mathematics at the secondary and higher secondary levels of school education.
- Develop long term and short term plans along with daily lesson plans for teaching and learning mathematics at the school stage.
- Understand different approaches and methods of teaching and learning mathematics.
- Develop plans along with tools and procedures for conducting continuous and comprehensive assessment of and for students' leaning mathematics.

### Unit I: Concept and Importance of Mathematics Education

- Nature and Scope of Mathematics: Nature of Mathematical propositions, Mathematical proof, structure and logic;
- Meaning and building blocks of mathematics-undefined terms, definitions, axioms, theorems; the nature of mathematical propositions- truth values, truth tables, Open sentences, logically valid conclusions, use of quantifiers, implications - necessary and sufficient conditions, a mathematical statement and its variants—converse, inverse and contrapositive , compound propositions
- Values of Mathematics : Cultural , Disciplinary and Utilitarian values
- Place of Mathematics in School Curriculum, Correlation of Mathematics with other subjects
- Contribution of the Indian Mathematicians, Vedic Mathematics

### Unit II: Objectives of Teaching and Learning Mathematics

- Objectives of teaching Mathematics at Secondary and Higher Secondary Levels: [As recommended in various reports]
- General and Specific/ Learning Objectives of teaching Mathematics w.r.t. the taxonomy of educational objectives (Bloom's Taxonomy with Anderson's revision)
- Objectives of teaching and learning School Mathematics like Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry etc.

### Unit III: Planning Teaching-Learning of Mathematics

- Content categories in Mathematics: [Facts, Concepts, Illustrations, Generalizations etc.]
- Content Analysis in Mathematics, Concept mapping in Mathematics taking sample contents from Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry etc.
- Designing of learning experiences in Mathematics
- Yearly plan, Unit plan, Lesson plan;Elaborating specific steps of each type of plan

### Unit IV: Approaches/Methods for Teaching and Learning Mathematics

- *Learning by Discovery*: Nature and purpose of learning by discovery; guided discovery strategies in teaching Mathematical concepts, Laboratory Methods
- *Teaching for Understanding Proof*: Proof by induction and deduction; proof by analysis and synthesis,
- *Problem Solving in Mathematics*: Importance of problem solving in Mathematics, Steps of problem solving in Mathematics, Problem Posing, Generating and solving real life problems using Mathematical principles, Situation model for solving word problems.

- *Constructivist approaches*: Self-learning and peer learning strategies, Projects and Collaborative strategies; 5E and ICON Models,

### **Unit V: Assessing Learning in Mathematics**

- Assessment *of* Mathematics learning: Unit test – Designing blue print, item construction, marking schemes,
- Assessment *for* Mathematics Learning: Assignments, Projects and portfolios in Mathematics, group and collaborative assessment in Mathematics,
- Non-testing methods of assessment *offor* mathematics Learning: Observation of learners in action, rating of participation in various Mathematics tasks and activities,
- Diagnosis of difficulties in learning Mathematical concepts, Remediation of the difficulties, Enrichment programmes in Mathematics learning –National Mathematics Talent Search, Mathematics Olympiad.
- Planning for continuous assessment of classroom learning in Mathematics.

### **Suggested Activities**

- Collection of the names of Mathematicians and preparation of a report about their contribution to Mathematics.
- Group activity for preparation of concept maps on any topic of school mathematics.
- Development of learning activities on different topics of Mathematics (at least 5 activities on any 2 topics of Algebra, 2 from Geometry and 2 from any other area.
- Preparation of Annual, Monthly and Unit Plans for teaching-learning Mathematics.
- Development of Lesson plans in Mathematics
- Reflective paper on any problem of teaching and learning mathematics in a socio-cultural context.

### **Suggested Readings**

- Beckmann C.E ,Thompson D.R and Rubenstein,R.N.(2010).*Teaching and learning high school mathematics*.New Jersey: John Wiley and Sons Inc.,
- Britton E, Huntley M.A., Jacobs G and Weinberg A.S.(1999). *Connecting mathematics and science to workplace contexts : A Guide to Curriculum materials*, Corwin Press Inc., California
- Chambers P,(2010).*Teaching Mathematics: Developing as a reflective secondary teacher*. New Delhi: SAGE.
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- Hollands, Roy (1990).*Development of mathematical skills*, Oxford, London: Blackwell Publishers.
- James,Anice(2005). *Teaching of mathematics*.Hyderabad: Neelkamal Publications.
- Katz, V.J. (Ed.)(2007).*The Mathematics of Egypt, Mesopotamia, China, India and Islam :A Sourcebook*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Kothari, R.G., and Shelat, P.H. (2011).*Mathematical weaknesses among secondary school students*. Germany: VDM Verlag Publishers.
- Kilpatrick J, Hoyles C and Skovsmose,O. (Eds.) (2005). *Meaning in mathematics education*.New York, NY: Springer.
- NCERT (2006).*Position Paper: National Focus Group On Teaching of Mathematics*. New Delhi: National Council of Educational Research and Training.
- NCERT (2012).*Pedagogy of Mathematics: Textbook for Two-Year B. Ed Course*. New Delhi: NCERT..

- Noss R.(19988). The Computer as a cultural influence in mathematical learning. In Bishop A.J. (Ed.),*Mathematics education and culture*, London : Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- Novak,J.D. & Gowin, D.B.(1984). *Learning how to learn*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.
- Polya, George (1965). *Mathematical discovery*(Vol.II). London: John Wiley and sons, INC.,
- Schommel, F.J. (1965). *Diagnostic and remedial teaching in arithmetic*.London:Lever and Boyd.
- Shetty, Balkrishna(2013). *What is mathematics?* NewDelhi: National Book Trust.
- Skemp,R.R., (1971), *The Psychology of Learning mathematics*, Penguin Books
- William D.(1998).A Framework for Thinking About Research in Mathematics and Science Education.In Malone J.A., Atweh B. and Northfield J.R. (Eds.),*Research and supervision in mathematics and science education*.New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

### **CPS 2 - Pedagogy of Biological Science (Part I)**

<b>Semester-I</b>	<b>Credit-4</b>
<b>Marks 100</b> <b>(Internal 30 + External 70)</b>	<b>Contact Hours- 5hrs.</b> <b>per week</b>

#### **Introduction**

Being one of the disciplines of science, concerns and approaches of Biological Science are almost similar to that of Science in general i.e. quest for and enhancement of scientific enquiry. Teachers of Biological science also need to understand the nature of the discipline and arouse curiosity among young learners about natural surroundings vis-à-vis the entire living world. It is an established fact that concepts, theories and principles pertaining to living organisms have evolved over a period of time and are highly organized. Therefore, teaching-learning practices of biological sciences are expected to address the dynamism of evolving subject knowledge along with its organizational principles by following the strategies of scientific enquiry.

#### **Objectives**

The course will enable the student teachers to;

- Developing insight about nature of Biological sciences and facilitate inculcation of scientific attitude among learners
- Nurture curiosity among learners about her/his natural surroundings and relationships of every day's experience with concepts of Biological sciences
- Appreciate that Biological science is a dynamic and expanding body of knowledge
- Formulate appropriate and meaningful inquiry episodes, problem-solving situations and investigatory projects, based on curriculum
- Determining strategies of teaching-learning

#### **Unit I: Nature and Scope of Biological Science**

- Biological Science as a domain of scientific enquiry: Characteristics of scientific enquiry, Nature of enquiry in Biological Science, Distinguishing characteristics of Biological Science from other domains of scientific enquiry

- Scope of Biological Science for understanding the diversity of the living world, origin of life and its evolution, environment, health and well being, sustenance of the ecosystem vis-à-vis values and ethics.
- Linkages of Biological science with other branches of science and other disciplines.

### **Unit II: Aims and Objectives of Teaching and Learning Biological Science**

- General and specific aims of teaching and learning Biological science in secondary and higher secondary classes.
- Development of knowledge and understanding of Biological facts, principles and its application in conformity with the developmental stages of learners.
- Acquiring skills to understand processes of studying Biology e.g. observation, exploration, experimentation; Generalisation of observations and validation of knowledge.
- Problem solving relating to Biological sciences; Relationship of Biology education with environment and its sustenance.

### **Unit III: Curriculum of Biological Science at School Stage**

- Place of Biological Science in school curriculum (at elementary, secondary and senior secondary levels)
- Selection and organisation of content in Biology (on the basis of forms of knowledge {viz. declarative, procedural and situational} and themes)
- Analysis of school syllabus, textbooks and other printed materials in Biology (NCERT, State) on the basis of NCF 2005 and position paper on teaching of science.
- Concept mapping in the major areas of Biology: the process ( inclusion of ICT facilities) and utility

### **Unit IV: Approaches and Methods of Learning Biology**

- Observation: Types, importance in Bio-Science, process, recording of observation
- Experimentation: Experimentation under controlled conditions within laboratory and beyond laboratory situations; Process and limitations
- Problem solving: Problem identification, formulation of hypotheses, collection of data, testing hypotheses and arriving at solution (with suitable examples from Biological Science).
- Project: Situation analysis, selection of the project, preparation of the project proposal, implementation, evaluation and reporting the project.
- Use of ICT for self- learning and collaborative learning in learning concepts of Biological science.

### **Unit V: Learning Resources in Biological Science**

- Learning resources in Biological Science: Preparation, collection, procurement and use of Charts, Graphs, Bulletin Boards, and Models.
- ICT materials like film strips, slides, transparencies, and open education resources.
- Laboratory as learning resource; Preservation of Biological specimens and building Biological museum, Science exhibitions and Science clubs.
- Locality and community as learning resources.

### Suggested Activities

- Developing two learning resource for Biology (one including using ICT).
- Interviewing the practitioners of Biological Science (University teachers and school teachers) on nature and practices in biological science and preparing a report
- Comparing the Biology text books (elementary and secondary) on the basis of conceptual development, unifying themes and forms of knowledge.
- Analyze NCF 2005, position paper on teaching of science and habitat and learning w.r.t. nature and aims of teaching and learning of Bioscience.

### Suggested Readings

- Fraser, B. J. and Tobin, K. G. (Eds.). *International handbook of science teaching (Part 1)*. Dodrecht, The Netherlands: Kluwer Academic.
- Mintzes J., Wandersee, J. and Novak, J. (Eds.) (2000). *Assessing science understanding: A human constructivist view*. San Diego, CA.: Academic Press.
- NCERT (2000). *Position paper of national focus group (NFG) on aims of education*. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi.
- NCERT (2000). *Position paper of national focus group (NFG) on education for peace*. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi.
- NCERT (2000). *Position paper of national focus group (NFG) on examination reforms*. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi.
- NCERT (2000). *Position paper of national focus group (NFG) on gender issues in education*. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi.
- NCERT (2000). *Position paper of national focus group (NFG) on habitat and learning*. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi.
- NCERT (2000). *Position paper of national focus group (NFG) on teaching of science*. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi.
- NCERT (2005). *National curriculum framework for school education*. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi.
- Sutton, C.R. & Hayson, J.H. (1974). *The art of the science teacher*, McGraw Hill Book Company Ltd.
- Vaidya, N. (1999). *Science teaching for 21<sup>st</sup> Century*. Deep & Deep Publication.
- Journal of Research in Science Teaching (Wiley-Blackwell)
- *Science & Children*. A peer reviewed journal published by National Science Teachers Association (NSTA).
- *The Science Teacher*. A peer reviewed journal published by National Science Teachers Association (NSTA).

### CPS 3: Pedagogy of Social Science (Part-I)

<b>Semester-I</b>	<b>Credit-4</b>
<b>Marks 100</b> <b>(Internal 30 External 70)</b>	<b>Contact Hours- 5 hr</b> <b>per week</b>

#### Introduction

This course Pedagogy of Social Sciences will help student teachers to understand key concepts of the various Social Sciences as well as related pedagogical issues. This course introduces student teachers to the matters of both content and pedagogy. Some emphasis on content seems necessary in view of the fact that many student teachers may not be having sufficient exposure to four major disciplines of Social Sciences. In fact, the pedagogy of a field of enquiry cannot be separated from its content. Furthermore, student teachers should be encouraged to see interconnections between the different Social Sciences, i.e. Social Sciences as an integrated area of study. Social, economic, political and cultural issues and concerns of Indian society have been introduced through real-life situations and primary sources of information. Accordingly, they shall be in a position to appreciate the foundations on which societies have developed. *Student-teachers are encouraged to grasp concepts and to develop thinking skills.* Also the student teacher will be able to organize various programmes to develop a sense of appreciation about the rich cultural heritage and democratic values among the students.

#### Objectives

The course will enable the student teachers to;

- Develop an understanding of the nature of Social Sciences, both of individual discipline and as an integrated/ interdisciplinary area of study
- Identify, prepare, collect different teaching-learning resource materials and use effectively in the classroom
- Examine the prevailing pedagogical practices in classrooms while facilitating learning of social sciences
- Acquire basic knowledge and skills to analyze and transact the Social Sciences curriculum effectively following wide-ranging teaching learning strategies in order to make it enjoyable and relevant for life
- Develop lesson plans by integrating it with life, nature, mathematics, science and technology for effective teaching-learning in social sciences
- State the concepts of History, Geography, Political sciences and Economics included in the secondary curriculum and make pedagogical analysis of these concepts

#### Unit-I: Status and Issues in Social Science

- Meaning, Nature, Scope and Importance of Social Sciences, Correlation of social sciences with allied disciplines
- Perspectives of Social Sciences in school curriculum: How social facts and opinion, explanations and arguments; and spatial and temporal contexts are constructed
- Present position of social sciences in school curriculum with reference to NCF 2005
- General and subject specific objectives of social sciences at different stages of school education
- Development and organization of subject related content at different stages of school education
- Development of values through social science teaching

## Unit-II Learning Resources in Social Sciences

- Primary and Secondary Sources: Data from field, library materials such as textual/reference materials, journals, magazines, newspapers, reports, documents, records and gazettes, dictionaries and encyclopedias
- Teaching-learning resources in Social Sciences: Preparation, collection and use of content specific teaching learning materials-
  - atlas, map, globe, map book
  - timeline, historical map
  - table, diagram, graph
  - chart, picture, photograph, model
  - T. V., radio, CDs, multimedia and internet, satellite imagery and aerial photograph.

## Unit-III Teaching-learning Strategies in Social Sciences

- Interactive, critical pedagogy and constructivist strategies in social sciences
- Teaching-learning strategies in social sciences: Narration cum discussion, problem solving, observation, field trip, project work, concept mapping, collaborative, co-operative learning, dramatization, simulation, bal-panchayat, mock parliament, storytelling, computer assisted learning.  
(Meaning and uses of above mentioned teaching-learning strategies in different subject areas)

## Unit-IV Lesson Planning

- Planning for instruction in social sciences (Planning of different skills, strategies, activities and learning experiences in different social sciences subject areas)
- Development of year plan, unit plan and lesson plan
- Active learning method, Interactive group discussion method and constructivist learning situations

## Unit-V Pedagogical Analysis of Content

Each of the following contents shall be analyzed in terms of the pedagogical treatment indicated below:

Content	Aspects of Pedagogical Treatment
<b><u>History</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The French Revolution</li><li>• Peasants and Farmers</li><li>• Clothing: A social history</li><li>• Nationalism in India</li><li>• Work, life and leisure</li><li>• Art and Culture</li></ul>	Pedagogical content analysis of the units with reference to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Identification of concepts and sub concepts</li><li>➤ Preparation of concept map</li><li>➤ Determination of expected specific learning outcomes</li><li>➤ Identification of inter-disciplinarity of content</li><li>➤ Methods/ Approaches/ Strategies of Teaching learning</li><li>➤ Teaching learning materials to be used</li><li>➤ Expected teacher and students experiences and activities</li><li>➤ Assessment strategies (Formative)</li></ul>
<b><u>Geography</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• India- size and location</li><li>• Drainage</li><li>• Climate</li><li>• Natural vegetation and wild life</li><li>• Population</li></ul>	
<b><u>Political Science</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Democracy in the contemporary world</li><li>• Constitutional Design</li><li>• Electoral politics</li><li>• Working of institutions</li><li>• Democratic rights</li></ul>	

<b><u>Economics</u></b>	
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- People as resource
- Poverty as a challenge
- Food security in India

### **Suggested Readings**

- Arora, K .L. (1976). *The Teaching of Geography*. Jullandhar: Prakash Brothers.
- Bhaduri, A. (2005). *Development with Dignity: A case for full Employment*, New Delhi: National Book Trust.
- Blaug, M. (1992). *The Methodology of Economics or How Economist Explain*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Bloch, M. (1990). *The Historian's Craft*. Manchester: Manchester University Press.
- Burton, W. H. (1972). *Principles of History Teaching*. London: Methuen.
- Burke, P. (1991). *New Perspectives on History Writing*. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Broadman, D. (1985). *New Directions in Geography Education*. London: Fehur Press.
- Carr, E. H. (1962). *What is History?* London: Knopf.
- Carretero, M., and Voss, J. F. (Eds.) (1994). *Cognitive and Instructional Processes in History and the Social Sciences*. Hillsdale: Lawrence Erlbaum Associate.
- Chaudhary, K. P. (1975). *The Effective Teaching of History in India*. New Delhi: NCERT.
- Dasgupta, P. (2007). *Economics: Avery Short Introduction*. Oxford University Press.
- Dhamija, N. (1993). *Multimedia Approaches in Teaching Social Studies*. New Delhi: Human.
- Drake, F. D. & Lynn, R. N. (2005). *Engagement in Teaching History: Theory and Practices for Middle and Secondary Teachers*. Columbus, OH: Pearson.
- George, A. M. and Amman, M. (2009). *Teaching Social Science in Schools: NCERT's New Textbook Initiative*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Ghate, V.D. (1956). *Teaching of History*. Bombay: Oxford University Press.
- Gunnin, D. (1978). *The Teaching of History*. London: Goom Helm Ltd.
- Graves, N.G. (1982). *New Source Books for Geography teaching*. Longman.
- Hall, David (1976). *Geography Teacher*. London: Unwin Education Books.
- Huckle, J. (1983). *Geographical Educational Reflection and Action*. London: Oxford University Press.
- James, T. H., Arthur, J. and Hunt, M. (2001). *Learning to Teach History in the Secondary School: A Companion to School Experience*. London: Routledge Falme.
- Kent, A. (Ed.) (2000). *Reflective Practice in Geography Teaching*. London: Paul Chapman Publishing Ltd.
- Kochhar, S. K. (1970). *Teaching of Political Science*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Publishing House.
- Kuhn, T. S. (1970). *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Lewis, B. (1975). *History: Remembered, Recovered, Invented*. New York: Simon and Schuster, Inc.
- Mehlinger, Howard D. (Ed.) (1981). *UNESCO Handbook for the Teaching of the Freedom Struggle in India and Pakistan*. New Delhi: Penguin India.
- Morrey, D. C. (1972). *Basic Geography*. London: Hien Manns Education Books.
- Smith, M. (2002). *Teaching Geography in Secondary Schools : A Reader*. London: Taylor & Francis.
- NCERT. (2006). *National Focus Group Position Paper on Teaching Social Sciences*. New Delhi: NCERT.
- Root, M. (1993). *Philosophy of Social Sciences*. Oxford: Blackwell.

- Sartori, G. (ED.) (1984). *Social Science Concepts: A Systematic Analysis*. New delhi: Sage Publications.
- Slate, F. (1982). *Learning through Geography*. London: Butler and Tanner Ltd.
- Stanford, M. (1985). *The Nature of Historical Knowledge*. Oxford: Basic Blackwell.
- Trigg, R. (1985). *Understanding Social Science: A Philosophical Introduction to the Social Sciences*. Oxford: Basic Blackwell.
- UNESCO.(1965). *Source Book for Geography Teaching*. London: Longman.
- Verma, O. P. (1984). *Geography Teaching*. New Delhi: Sterling Publication.
- Walford, R. (1981). *Signposts for Geography Teaching*. London: Longman.
- Wilkins, E. J. (1979). *Elements of social Science: A Philosophical Introduction to the Social Sciences*. Oxford: Basic Blackwell.

### **CPS 3- Pedagogy of Physical Science (Part-I)**

<b>Semester-I</b>	<b>Credit-4</b>
<b>Marks 100</b> <b>(Internal30 External 70)</b>	<b>Contact Hours- 5 hrs.</b> <b>per week</b>

#### **Introduction**

Science is an organized system of knowledge based on inquiry born out from natural curiosity, logical reasoning and experimentation. Therefore, student-teachers are expected to appreciate that every child is unique and possesses natural curiosity. The course focuses to develop the proficiency in the student-teachers to design teaching-learning situations keeping in view the nature of science, learning needs, context of all children through a variety of approaches. The course is intended to enable students-teachers to design and organize learner-centered, activity based, participatory learning experiences through observation, inquiry, dialogue, discussion, experiments, projects and field work. It is suggested that student-teachers perform various activities interacting with their classmate, textbooks of Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary stages and other relevant resources available.

#### **Objectives**

The course will enable the student teachers to;

- Gain insight on the meaning and nature of physical science
- Understand various aims and objectives of learning physical science
- Familiarize with different types of curricular projects in physical science, their purpose and themes
- Understand the process of science and role of laboratory in teaching- learning situation
- Appreciate and use various approaches of teaching-learning of physical science
- Explore and develop different learning resources and materials in learning different units in Physical Science.

#### **Unit I: Nature and Scope of Physical Science**

- Physical Science as a domain of inquiry, as a dynamic and expanding body of knowledge
- Historical Perspectives in Physical Science
- Scope of Physical Science
- Interdisciplinary linkages and social concerns in physical science
- Scientific methods in Physical Science: a critical view

## **Unit II: Aims and Objectives of Learning Physical Science**

- Knowledge and understanding through science, Nurturing process skills of science, developing scientific attitude and scientific temper
- Nurturing curiosity, creativity and aesthetic sense in Physical science
- Imbibing various values related to Science
- Developing problem solving skills in Physical Science

## **Unit III: Physical Science Curriculum**

- Place of Physical Science in School Curriculum
- Selection and Organization of Content in Physical Science
- National Curriculum Frameworks of NCERT with specific reference to Physical Science Education
- Analysis of school syllabus, textbooks and other printed materials in Physical Science (NCERT, State)
- Analysis of Physical Science curriculum at International Level: PSSC curriculum projects, Nuffield Physics, Nuffield Chemistry; Harvard Physics Project, Chem. Study

## **Unit IV: Approaches and Strategies in Learning Physical Science**

- Selecting appropriate approach and strategy in learning Physical Science based on content, learner, context
- Role of Observation and Experimentation in learning Physical Science
- Approaches and Strategies of learning Physical Science: Collaborative learning, Problem solving, Concept mapping, Conceptual Change Model, Experiential learning, Inquiry approach, Project Method, Analogy strategy
- ICT integrated Physical Science Learning

## **Unit V: Preparation and Use of Learning Resources in Physical Science**

- Preparation, collection, procurement and use of learning resources in Physical Science such as Charts, Graphs, Bulletin Boards, Models, ICT resources etc
- Laboratory as a learning resource to facilitate induction, deduction, process Skills acquisition, nurturing creativity, Experiences in organizing physical science laboratory
- Role of Science museum, Science exhibitions and Science clubs in facilitating learning Physical Science
- Innovative materials and processes, Community resources in learning Physical Science

## **Suggested Activities**

- Interviewing a few Secondary school Science teachers, University Professors on nature and practice of Science
- Assignment on Contribution of eminent scientists- Isaac Newton, John Dalton, J.C. Bose, Albert Einstein, Niels Bohr, C.V. Raman, Marie Curie, De Broglie, V. Ramakrishnan, etc.
- Comparing the Science text books at Secondary stage on the basis of different validities of Science curriculum stipulated in NCF 2005
- Design a learning situation in Physical Science by selecting an appropriate strategy
- Design and develop at least two learning resources for physical science(one out of them has to be an ICT based learning resource)

## Suggested Readings

1. Fraser, B. J. and Tobin, K. G. (Eds.). *International handbook of science teaching (Part 1)*. Dodrecht, The Netherlands: Kluwer Academic.
2. Mintzes J., Wandersee, J. and Novak, J. (Eds.) (2000). *Assessing science understanding: A human constructivist view*. San Diego, CA.: Academic Press.
3. NCERT (2000). *Position paper of national focus group (NFG) on aims of education*. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi.
4. NCERT (2000). *Position paper of national focus group (NFG) on education for peace*. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi.
5. NCERT (2000). *Position paper of national focus group (NFG) on examination reforms*. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi.
6. NCERT (2000). *Position paper of national focus group (NFG) on gender issues in education*. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi.
7. NCERT (2000). *Position paper of national focus group (NFG) on habitat and learning*. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi.
8. NCERT (2000). *Position paper of national focus group (NFG) on teaching of science*. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi.
9. NCERT (2005). *National curriculum framework for school education*. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi.
10. Mohan, R. (2002) , *Innovative Science Teaching for Physical Science Teachers*, Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
11. Steve Alsop, Keith Hicks (2007). *Teaching Science : A Handbook for Primary and Secondary School Teachers*, Kogan Page, New Delhi.
12. Sutton, C.R. & Hayson, J.H. (1974). *The art of the science teacher*, McGraw Hill Book Company Ltd.
13. Vaidya, N. (1999). *Science teaching for 21<sup>st</sup> Century*. Deep & Deep Publication.
14. *Journal of Research in Science Teaching* (Wiley-Blackwell)
15. *Science & Children*. A peer reviewed journal published by National Science Teachers Association (NSTA).
16. *The Science Teacher*. A peer reviewed journal published by National Science Teachers Association (NSTA).

### **EPC-1 Learning to Function as a Teacher**

<b>Semester-I</b>	<b>Credit-2</b>
<b>Marks 50 (Internal 50)</b>	<b>Contact Hours- 3hrs. per week</b>

## Introduction

Teaching is a purposeful process of facilitating learning which involves the students/learners in an interaction to enhance their potentialities to become self-learners. The secondary school is a crucial stage in the educational hierarchy as it prepares the learners for higher education & also for the world of work. Teacher in the present day has to be conversant with managing diversity and contextuality in the classroom. Hence student teachers need orientation and reflection on different activities and strategies to be employed during engagement with the field particularly for preparing them for the internship. Student

teachers need to be oriented on processes like critical thinking, observation, communication and use of resources for effective functioning.

### Objectives

The course will enable the student teachers to;

- Develop an ability to engage students in various activities as per the emerging demands in the classroom.
- Develop self-confidence and skill to engage learners and meet their diverse needs.

The following process based skills essential for secondary schools to be taken up.

- Critical thinking and reflection,
- Class room management
- Managing diversity
- Contextualization
- Observation
- Communication
- Organization of group activity/project
- Assessing learner and giving feedback
- Facilitating learning
- Core teaching competencies:
  - a. *Introducing the lesson*
  - b. *Questioning in the class*
  - c. *Explaining and illustrating*
  - d. *Encouraging and appreciating students (Verbal and non verbal)*
  - e. *Stimulus Variation*
  - f. *Using Blackboard /white board/ smart board*
  - g. *Using learning resources and ICT*

**Guidelines for Assessment:** The above stated ten process-based competencies will be practised by the student-teachers which will be observed and evaluated during the classroom transaction.

### **EPC 2 Understanding ICT and Its Application**

<b>Semester-I</b>	<b>Credit-2</b>
<b>Marks 50 (Internal 50)</b>	<b>Contact Hours- 3hrs. per week</b>

### Introduction

Preparing teachers to use technology in a classroom is an important step for ICT enabled education in the country. The present course focuses on moving beyond computer literacy and ICT-aided learning, to help student-teachers interpret and adapt ICTs in line with educational aims and principles. It explores ICTs along three board strands; teaching-learning, administrative and academic support systems, and broader implications for society. The course will help student-teachers explore comprehensively through the resource reflect critically and act responsibly. It will show student-teachers how ICTs can be adapted to support decentralized structures and processes as well as build the ‘digital public’ to make education a participatory and emancipatory process.

## Objectives

The course will enable the student teachers to;

- Appreciate the historical development of various educational media.
- Demonstrate understanding of the main components of the computer hardware in use.
- Use various digital technologies (hardware and software) for creating resources and enhance learning experiences for all types of learners (including differently abled).
- Use various ICTs for project based/problem based constructivist learning environment
- Explain the role of ICT in authentic and alternative assessment
- Understand the social, economic, and ethical issues associated with the use of ICT

### Unit I: Introduction to Information and Communication Technology

- Information and Communication Technology: Evolution, meaning, nature and application in education
- Hardware Fundamentals: Computer hardware fundamentals (anatomy, input devices, output devices, storage devices, display devices), types of computers and Computer Network; Use of digital camera, mobile, recorder, scanner, printer, interactive white board, visualizer, and multimedia projector for creating and using multimedia resources
- Software Fundamentals: Software – Meaning and types; System software and Application software. Introduction to office applications (Word processing, Spreadsheet Presentations, Databases, Drawing tools, Multimedia tools, File formats and conversion, utility tools

### Unit II: ICT and Pedagogy

- Approaches to integrating ICT in teaching and learning: Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPCK)
- Determine appropriate ICT and design a learning plan for a topic; Exploration of ICT resources for teaching learning.
- ICT for Pedagogical Innovations
  - Development of e-content; Meaning, process and applications
  - Web Quest and virtual field trips: Concept, process, and use in the classroom
  - Open Educational Resources; Meaning and importance, various OER initiatives
- Assistive technology for children with special needs: Tools and processes; Universal Design for Learning (UDL)
- Role of CIET/SIETs for Integrating ICT in Education; e-pathashala, NROER, MOOC

### Unit III: Use of ICT in Assessment and Management

- ICT and Assessment
  - Electronic assessment portfolio – Concept and types; e-portfolio tools
  - Creating and using electronic rubrics for assessment
  - Online and offline assessment tools – Rubrics, survey tools, puzzle makers, test generators, reflective journal, question bank
  - ICT applications for CCE
- ICT and Management
  - MIS systems for educational management
  - ICT for personnel management: e-mail, task, events, diary, networking
  - ICT for educational management: Scheduling, record keeping, student information, electronic grade book, connecting with parents and community
  - Computer security: Privacy, hacking, virus, spy ware, misuse, abuse, antivirus, firewall, and safe practices

**Field Work:** Visit to EDUSAT Center/ICT Studio/NIC

### Guidelines for Assessment

SI No.	Activity	Marks
1	Analysis of school textbook and identify suitable ICT for teaching learning	5
2	Developing ICT integrated lesson plan in any school subject	10
2	Surfing and collecting OER materials relating to school education	5
3	Developing e-portfolio and rubrics	5
4	Written test (one test)	25
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>

### Suggested Readings

- Ahmad, J., Ahmad, M.S. and Khan, A. (2012), *Computer Applications in Education*, Neelkamal Publication, Hyderabad, PP-288, ISBN: 978-81-8316-293-7.
- Bharihok, D. (2000). *Fundamentals of Information Technology*. Pentagon Press: New Delhi.
- CEMCA (2014). *Technology Tools for Teachers*, Commonwealth Educational Media Center for Asia, 13/14 Sarva Priya Vihar, New Delhi.
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- Roblyer M.D., Aaron H. Doering (2012). *Integrating Educational Technology into Teaching* (6th Edition).
- Pradeep Kumar (2011). *Web Resources in Pedagogy*. Apple Academics: Oakville.
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- UNESCO. (2002). UNESCO Report: Information and Communication Technologies in Teacher Education, A Planning Guide, Division of Higher Education, UNESCO.
- UNESCO. (2002). UNESCO Report: Information and Communication Technology in Teacher Education, A Curriculum for Schools and Programme of Teacher Development. Division of Higher Education, UNESCO.

### **School Exposure**

<b>Semester-I</b>	<b>Credit-2</b>
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Contact Hours- 2 Weeks</b>

**Duration: 2 weeks**

#### **Introduction**

Teacher’s skills and competencies are important factors in the effectiveness of teaching and therefore pupil learning. The curricula of teacher training institutions are designed to provide for the acquisition of these skills by student teachers. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 while suggesting improvement of quality of teacher education programme states that teacher education must become more sensitive to the emerging demands from the school system. For this it must prepare the teacher for the roles of being an encouraging, supportive and humane facilitator in teaching-learning situations. As a preliminary activity the exposure intends to develop awareness about the functioning school and its relation with neighborhood and experience school activities in totality.

#### **Objectives**

The course will enable the student teachers to;

- Experience school activities in totality
- Develop awareness about the functioning school and its relation with neighborhood.
- Develop an insight into the role of a teacher and learner

#### **Activities**

A group of student teachers need to visit schools. A brief orientation programme can be arranged before sending the student teachers to schools to acquaint them with the objectives and modalities of such programme. After completion of the field exposure programme, student teachers shall be required to develop a detailed report and share the same in a seminar/meeting at the Institute.

Evaluation: The activity will be assessed and graded as follows:

Grading on Five Point Scale

- A – Excellent
- B – Very Good
- C - Good
- D - Average
- E - Poor

The grading will take into account the preparation of report, presentation and reflection of student teachers.

**SEMESTER-II**  
**PE 3: Learning and Teaching**

<b>Semester-II</b>	<b>Credits-4</b>
<b>Total Marks:100</b> <b>(Internal:30 External: 70)</b>	<b>Contact Hours: 5 hours</b> <b>per week</b>

### **Introduction**

This course brings together the perspectives from many other courses and draws upon theoretical understanding from psychology, philosophy, sociology and language learning. It provides an opportunity to student teachers to reflect on and critically analyze notions of learning and teaching on the basis of their own experiences and to move beyond them. Student teachers will understand various theories of learning. They will engage theoretically and through observation with the notion of learning as construction of knowledge. The student teachers will also critically analyze and discuss complex nature of teaching. They will analyze teaching as a profession and will reflect on how to teach effectively in a diverse classroom.

### **Objectives**

The course will enable the student teachers to;

- Develop an understanding about the differential learning needs of the learners with regard to abilities, learning styles, socio-cultural differences, language, and learning difficulties.
- Differentiate learning as transmission and reception Vs. learning as construction
- Understand different theoretical perspectives of learning including the constructivist perspective
- Understand nature and strategy of meaningful and concept learning, role of multiple intelligence in it.
- Develop understanding about teaching as profession

### **Unit I: Understanding Learning**

- Meaning and nature: learning as process and outcome
- Understanding learning styles of students at elementary and secondary levels; Its implications for teachers
- Different viewpoints on learning and their classroom implications: Behaviourist (Skinner), Cognitivist (Piaget), Humanist (Roger) and Constructivist (Piaget and Vygotsky)
- Factors affecting learning: individual differences, conditions of learning and methods.

### **Unit II: Learning in ‘Constructivist’ Perspective**

- Learning as ‘construction of knowledge’ and learning as ‘transmission and reception of knowledge’-differences
- Understanding processes facilitating ‘construction of knowledge’: Experiential learning and Reflection, Social mediation, Cognitive negotiation, Situated learning and Cognitive apprenticeship, Meta-cognition.
- Facilitative learning environment: teachers’ attitude, expectation- enhancing motivation, positive emotion, self-efficacy, collaborative and self-regulated learning.

### **Unit III: Meaningful and Concept Learning**

- Meaningful learning: Nature and characteristics, Views of Ausubel; Facilitating meaningful learning in and outside school-strategies and role of teacher
- Gardner’s theory of multiple intelligence: Implications for meaningful learning

- Learning as meaning-making: concept, process, learner as meaning maker- characteristics of the learner; role of inquiry in meaning making
- Concept Learning: Meaning, prototypes and exemplars: strategies for teaching concepts-concept map.

#### **UNIT-IV: Teaching and Learning**

- Teaching: Meaning and Nature-Teaching as Instructing Vs. Teaching as facilitating learning, teaching as empowering learners
- Phases of teaching: preactive, interactive and post active; levels of teaching-memory, understanding and reflective
- Mode of teaching: Face to face, distance, and digital; individualized and group based:modular approach
- Bruner's model of teaching for meaningful learning-process and implications for classroom instructions.

#### **Unit IV: Teaching as a Profession**

- Teaching profession-importance and characteristics
- Characteristics of effective teachers : content knowledge, pedagogical knowledge and technological knowledge, professional attitude, reflective practice
- Teacher preparation: Need and modes at different levels
- Continuing Professional development of teachers: concept, process and strategies
- Teacher's professional ethics and accountability-meaning, importance and dimensions; recommendations of NPE 1986/92, RTE Act 2009; strategies for ensuring teacher accountability

#### **Suggested Activities**

- Go to nearby schools (at least four different schools). Observe teaching learning process in some classrooms for few days. Make records and prepare a presentation highlighting various kinds of learning and teaching which you observed there.
- Observe a class in your practising school for few days and prepare a note highlighting how teachers addressed the learning needs of different learners. Give examples with respect to gender, inclusion, culture and language.
- Prepare concept maps on pedagogy subject, teach in school and write a reflective note on how it helps learner.
- Read few diaries written by teachers, analyse their text in the context of teaching activities.
- Interact with your peers and few teachers. Discuss whether teaching is a profession and prepare a report on the basis of their perception.
- Interact with few teachers in a nearby school and discuss with them the relevance of training they received with respect to the classroom teaching.

#### **Suggested Readings**

- Bhutt, H. *The diary of a school teacher*: An AzimPremji University publications, [www.arvindguptatoys.com/arvindgupta/diary - school teacher- eng.pdf](http://www.arvindguptatoys.com/arvindgupta/diary-school-teacher-eng.pdf)
- Burden, Paul R; Byrd, David. M. (1999). *Methods for Effective Teaching* (Sec Edition), Allyn and Bacon.
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- Delpit, L (2006). *Other people's children, cultural conflict in the classroom*. The New press.
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- Kauchak, D. P and Eggen, P. D (1998). *Learning and Teaching,: Research based methods*, Boston: Allyn and Bocan

- Ladsen – Billings, G (1995). Toward a theory of culturally relevant pedagogy. *American Educational Research Journal*, 32 (3), 465-491.
- Lampert, M. (2001). *Teaching problems and the problems of teaching*. Yale University press.
- Mohalik, R. (2010). *In-service Teacher Education*. Mahamaya Publishing House, New Delhi.
- NCERT (2005). *National Curriculum Framework*, New Delhi
- Olson, D.R. & Bruner, J.S. (1996). “Folk Psychology and Folk Pedagogy”. In D.R. Olson & N. Torrance (Eds.). *The Handbook of Education and Human Development* (PP.9-27).Blackwell.
- Piaget, J. (1997). “Development and Learning”, In M. Gauvain& M. Cole (Eds.), *Reading on the Development of Children*. New York: WH Freeman & Company.
- Rogeff, B; Baker-Sennatt, T., Lacasa, P. and Goldsmith, D. (1995). Development through participation in socio-cultural activity, *New Directions for child and adolescent development*, 1995 (67), 45-65.
- Sethy, R. (2014). *Style and Strategy of In-service Teacher Education*. LAP Publication, Germany.
- Shulman,L.S. (1986). Those who understand: Knowledge growth in teaching. *Educational Researcher*, 4-14.
- Vygotsky, L. (1997). “Interaction between Learning and Development”, In M. Gauvain& M. Cole (Eds.) *Reading on the Development of Children*, New York: WH Freeman & Company.
- Woolfolk, A. (2008). *Educational Psychology*. Pearson Education.

#### **PE 4: Assessing Learning**

<b>Semester-II</b>	<b>Credits-4</b>
<b>Total Marks:100 (Internal:30 External: 70)</b>	<b>Contact Hours: 5 hours per week</b>

#### **Introduction**

This Course – as its title suggests - proposes that teacher-learners become conscious of the distinction between assessment *for* learning and assessment *of* learning. Whereas both have their place in school education, a constructivist paradigm indicates a shift in emphasis towards the former. The course intends to enlarge current perspectives on assessment and evaluation, and enable teacher-learners to view student learning along multiple dimensions. It brings a specific focus on assessment of subject-based learning, as well as processes of feedback and reporting, which are among the core competencies needed by teachers. A critical review of the examination system and the assessment practices that derive from this is also felt to be a necessary component of the course; so that teacher-learners may learn to evolve more flexible and richer forms of assessment, even as they respond to current examination practices.

Assessment (and evaluation) is integral to school education and more specifically to teaching-learning. Since education in schools presupposes certain aims and objectives, it is crucial for teachers to be aware of how the progress and growth of students is to be assessed. This in turn implies that teachers become cognizant of what dimensions of growth or learning are to be assessed, what means are available to them for this purpose, and what effects are likely to flow from various kinds of assessment.

## **Objectives**

The course will enable the student teachers to;

- Understand the nature, purpose and types of educational assessment and evaluation.
- Develop and use different types of tools and techniques for continuous and comprehensive assessment of learning in the school situation.
- Explain the importance of assessment for learning and its processes for enhancing the quality of learning and teaching
- Analyze the trends and issues in learning and learner assessment.
- Analyze and interpret results of the assessment using elementary statistical methods.

### **UNIT-I: Assessment, Evaluation and Learning**

- Assessment and Evaluation: Meaning, purpose of assessment (improving learning and teaching); purpose of evaluation (placement, diagnosis, promotion, certification, providing feedback); Interrelationship between assessment and evaluation
- Classification of Assessment based on Purpose (Placement, Formative, Diagnostic, and Summative), Scope (Teacher-made, Standardized), Attributes Measured (Achievement, Attitude, Aptitude etc.), Nature of Information gathered (Qualitative, Quantitative), Mode of Response (Oral, Written and Performance), Nature of Interpretation (Norm-referenced and Criterion-referenced), and the Context (Internal, External).
- Continuous and Comprehensive Assessment: Meaning, Importance and Scope; Learning and Assessment: Assessment of Learning, Assessment for Learning, and Assessment as Learning; CCA vs CCE

### **UNIT-II: Assessing Learning**

- Mode of assessment: formative and summative; continuous and comprehensive; culture responsive
- Tools and techniques: Formal (testing, observation schedules, video recording etc.), Informal (taking notes, Interviewing, Participant observation etc.) methods, use of testing devices (achievement test, diagnostic test, proficiency test etc) and non-testing devices (assignment, projects, reflective journals, portfolio etc), use of multiple methods and tools (situation specific combinations)
- Self and peer assessment techniques: FGD and rubrics
- Feedback mechanism: Reporting to students and parents-need and modes, feedback for teachers, role of community in CCA for assessment of learning

### **UNIT-III. Construction of Test and Use**

- Planning the test: Development of table of specifications (blueprint)
- Preparing the test: principles of preparing test items-objective based items-Extended and Restricted response types, Objective type items (free response type-short answer and completion; fixed response type- matching, forced/alternate choice, multiple choice); Assembling and editing the items
- Administration of the test and analysis of students' performance; Preparation of report and its use in enhancing learning.

### **UNIT-IV: Issues in Assessment and Policy Provisions**

- Current practices: Over-emphasis on Summative Assessment (Periodic and common/year-end examinations) and marking; competitive examination-its adverse effects on learners, education system and society
- Issues and Problems : Marking vs. Grading, objectivity vs. subjectivity, Close-ended vs. Open-ended test items, relative neglect of non-cognitive aspects, non-use of diverse methods and tools for assessing diverse learners

- Policy perspectives: Recommendations of NPE 1986/92, NCF-2005, RCFCE Act 2009; Non-detention policy and its implications for assessment and quality of learning
- Emerging practices in assessment – online assessment, participatory assessment

#### **UNIT-V: Elementary Statistics in Evaluation**

- Raw score
- Tabulation and Frequency distribution
- Graphical representation of data
- Measures of central tendency (mean, median and mode), dispersion (range, quartile deviation and standard deviation) and their uses in evaluation
- Standard scores; T score, Z score, percentile and their uses
- Correlation: Meaning, types (product moment and rank difference), calculation and uses

#### **Suggested Activities**

- Preparation of 50 objective-based items, at least 5 from each type of test items in any school subject.
- Construction of an achievement test on any topic (carrying 25 marks), its administration and interpretation of the results.
- Preparation of a plan for CCA activities for any class during an academic session.
- Appraisal of current CCA practices in the secondary schools.
- Analysis of examination marks obtained by the students in any subject in a class and preparation of a report for sharing.

#### **Suggested Readings**

- Anderson, L.W. (2003). *Classroom assessment: Enhancing the quality of teacher decision making*. Mahwah, New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Burke, K. (2005). *How to assess authentic learning* (4th Ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin.
- Cooper, D. (2007). *Talk about assessment: Strategies and tools to improve learning*. Toronto, Ontario: Thomson Nelson.
- Danielson, C. (2002). *Enhancing student achievement: A framework for school improvement*. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development
- Garrett, H.E. (1973). *Statistics in psychology and education* (6<sup>th</sup> ed.). Bombay: Vakils, Feffer & Simon.
- Gronlund, N.E. & Linn, R.L. (2009). *Measurement and assessment in teaching* (10<sup>th</sup> Edn). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Education, Inc.
- Newman, F.M. (1996). *Authentic achievement: Restructuring schools for intellectual quality*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.
- Nitko, A.J. (2001). *Educational assessment of students* (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Popham, W.J. (1993). *Modern educational measurement*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall.
- Popham, W.J. (2010). *Classroom assessment: What teachers need to know* (6<sup>th</sup> ed.). New York: Prentice Hall.
- Shepard, L.A. (2000). The role of assessment in learning culture. *Educational Researcher*, 4-14.
- Stiggins, R. (2005). *Student-involved classroom assessment*. (4<sup>th</sup> ed). Columbus, Ohio: Merrill

### PE 5: Creating an Inclusive School

<b>Semester-II</b>	<b>Credits-2</b>
<b>Total Marks:50 (Internal:15 External: 35)</b>	<b>Contact Hours: 3 hours per week</b>

#### Introduction

The diversity in society is a fact and the reflection of it in the school is natural. Traditionally these diversities were considered as inability of the individual to be able to meet the requirement of the school/classroom. Now diversities are considered as imposed by the hurdles created by the society. Similarly the difficulties of students to learn in the classroom are due to the expectation of the system, architecture of the building and classroom, design of teaching and many other related factors. The philosophy underlying this course is that every student is unique and each one has the potentiality to learn. The management of individual difference is a social responsibility which a school has to accept. Creating a learning environment to provide opportunity to participate fully in the process of learning is the task for a teacher. This is an effort with an intention to develop a mindset in the teacher which results in accepting 'all' children in the class as his/her responsibility. This is a small beginning to a teacher towards a major shift towards change in the system and society. With this course it is expected that the teacher will understand student who is 'different' in the class as 'unique' who needs the input and attention like other students. The modalities of transaction will include case studies and interactions with eminent speaker, group discussions, book reviews, self-learning, ICT based teaching learning, visits to various schools (special, integrated and inclusive) and institutions (national and regional centers), viewing relevant documentaries and films, critical analysis and reflections

#### Objectives

The course will enable the student teachers to;

- Understand the meaning and significance of Inclusive education
- Gain knowledge on Policy and legislative frameworks promoting inclusion
- Learn to create inclusive classrooms using inclusive pedagogy (teaching strategies, CCE)
- Understand the linkages and collaborations for resource mobilization.

#### Unit I: Understanding Inclusion in Education

- Concept of inclusion in education: need and importance; paradigm shift from segregation to inclusion
- Inclusive school: concept and characteristics
- Policy perspective: Initiatives to promote inclusive education- equity and equality
  - International Focus: Salamanca 1994, UNCRPD, EFA (MDG)
  - National Focus: Constitutional obligations for education of diverse groups, RTE 2009, NPE, 1986-92, PWD Act 1995 and revised PWD Bill 2012, NCF 2005 and NFG paper, SSA, RMSA, National Commission on Minority Education Institutions(NCMEI), National Commission for Education of SC, ST
  - Educational concessions, facilities and provisions.

#### Unit II: Understanding Diversity for Inclusive Education

- Diversity due to disability (Nature, Characteristic and Needs)

- Special needs of children with sensory disabilities,
- Special needs of children with cognitive disabilities
- Special needs of children with physical disabilities
- Girls with disabilities, multiples disabilities
- Diversity due to socio- cultural and economic factors
  - Special needs of children arising due to language difference, gender, class, caste, religion and other factors

### **Unit III: Addressing Diversities in Inclusive Set Up**

- Curricular Issues: Content, Relevance and contextualization; Curricular process; managing inclusive classroom; Assessment
- Promoting gender equality through education
- Learning and learners: support/assistive and adaptive devices, ICT use; Universal Design for Learning (UDL)

### **Suggested Activities**

- During the field visit, observe the teaching learning processes, infrastructure available and assess the nature of inclusive indicator/practices. List the existing challenges and factors that promote inclusive practices. Please give justifications.
- Prepare the need profile of all children in a class. Critically analyze the profile prepared for establishing relation between students' needs and their abilities/disabilities. Identify relationship between students' needs and their socio-economic and educational status.
- Adapt at least one pedagogical practice studied in the pedagogy course and suggest ways to make it appropriate for addressing the needs of all learners in the class.
- Study the assessment and evaluation practices being followed in a school. Critically reflect on the practices in the context of inclusive education.
- Review the characterization of challenged persons/children in the popular media. If possible draw correlations between popular myths and current beliefs and media representations.
- Visit a nearby special, inclusive and regular school. Make observations in terms of time table, teaching learning activities, infrastructure, child to child interaction and parental support. Compare the practices.
- Carry out interaction with the regular teachers and ascertain the current challenges for promoting inclusive education. Try to collect their opinion on the subject. Talk to at least 25 teachers.
- Is inclusion a new concept? Find evidence of inclusion in Vedic era and trace the journey to modern times. Think. Reflect and Discuss.

### **Suggested Readings**

- Ainscow, M. and Booth, T (2002) *Index for Inclusion: Developing Learning and Participation in Schools*. Bristol: CSIE.
- Ainscow, M., Dyson, A. and Booth, T. (2006) *Improving Schools, Developing Inclusion*, London: Routledge.
- Hegarty, S. and Mithu Alur (2002) *Education and Children with Special Educational Needs- Segregation to Inclusion*, New Delhi: Sage Publication India Pvt. Ltd
- Julka, A, *Index of Incusion* (2012) NCERT, New Delhi.

- Jha.M.( 2002) Inclusive Education for All: Schools Without Walls, Heinemann Educational publishers, Multivista Global Ltd, Chennai*
- Julka, A (2006) Meeting special needs in schools” A manual, NCERT, New Delhi*
- UNICEF(2003) Examples of Inclusive Education, UNICEF ROSA, Kathmandu*
- World Bank (2003 )Inclusive Education: Achieving Education for All including those with Disabilities and Special Educational Needs.*
- Ysseldyke, J.E. and Algozzine,B. (1998) Special Education A Practical approach for Teachers,New Delhi: Kanishka Publishers Distributors.*
- Julka,A.(2014) Including Children with Special Needs: Primary Stage*
- Julka,A.(2015) Including Children with Special Needs: Upper Primary Stage*
- Julka,A. (2014) Teachers Creating Inclusive Classrooms: Issues and Challenges – A Research Study*
- NCERT(2006), Position Paper : National Focus Group on Education of children with Special Needs, NCERT;DEGSN, New Delhi*
- NCERT(2006), Position Paper: National Focus Group on Problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Children NCERT, DEGSN, New Delhi.*
- MHRD (2009), The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi*

**CPS 2: Pedagogy of First Language (Odia/Hindi/Bengali) (Part-II)**  
*(Question Paper will be prepared separately for each Language)*

<b>Semester-II</b>	<b>Credit-4</b>
<b>Marks 100</b> <b>(Int. 30, Ext. 70)</b>	<b>Contact Hours- 5h</b> <b>per week</b>

**Introduction**

The two year B.Ed. syllabus for pedagogy of first language (Odia/Hindi/Bengali) has been designed in the light of the new approaches and regulations of NCTE 2014. The course expects the teacher to look at school education in a holistic manner. As per the shift in how NCTE envisaged teacher has been viewed as a facilitator to help learners construct their knowledge and enhance creativity. The teacher should be able to participate meaningfully to transact the syllabus and textbooks effectively along with teaching-learning materials. Therefore, it is envisaged that the teacher is well versed not only with the subject content but also with the pedagogy of learning. The present syllabus

**Objectives**

The course will enable the student teachers to;

- Understand the different roles of language;
- Understand the use of language in context such as grammar and vocabulary;
- Identify methods, approaches and materials for teaching English at various levels in the Indian context;
- Develop activities and tasks for learners including audio-video materials, ICT and Internet;
- Understand the process of language assessment;

**Unit I: Methods and Techniques of Teaching-Learning First Language**

- Understanding the meaning of method and techniques and their differences

- Methods: Audio-lingual method, Comprehension-Appreciation, Communicative teaching- learning
- Techniques and Activities: Language games, Group work, Pair work, Collaborative and Co-operative work, Project and Peer interaction
- Implications of methods and techniques for classroom transaction.

### **Unit II: Planning Teaching- Learning in First Language**

- Prerequisites for planning lessons: Determining the scope of content to be dealt with, specifying learning objectives, choosing methods, approaches and strategies, arranging teaching- learning materials, designing teaching learning activities and designing formative assessment strategies.
- Teaching-learning Prose (detailed and non-detailed): Objectives, transactional strategies following communicative and constructivist approaches( 5E and ICON Model)
- Teaching-learning Poetry: Objectives, transactional strategies following communicative and constructivist approaches( 5E and ICON Model)
- Teaching-learning Grammar: Functional and Formal Grammar; Objectives & Transactional strategies
- Teaching-learning Composition and Vocabulary: Objectives of teaching learning composition and vocabulary, Teaching-Learning strategies for different forms of composition(Essay, Letter, Noting and Drafting), Teaching –Learning strategies for vocabulary- word formation(affixation, blending, back formation), their uses in different forms and meaning(action, qualities etc.)

### **Unit III: Assessing Learning in First Language**

- Assessing language skills: strategies –oral & written; peer and group assessment; assessment within and beyond class room.
- Continuous Compressive Assessment (CCA) of learning in First Language– periodicity, assessment tools, reporting and feedback.
- Framing objective - based test items: extended response type, restrictive response type and objective type.
- Constructive approach to assessment: Rubric, Portfolio, Journal writing & Open ended item.

### **Unit IV: Learning Resources for Teaching-Learning First Language**

- Innovative practices: Online language learning resources- access and use of ICT.
- Developing local specific teaching learning materials & ICT based instructional material
- Use of language laboratory for promoting language proficiency.
- Formation of language clubs: organizing various activities for promoting functional competency in First Language.
- Text book analysis: purpose and process.

### **Unit V: Place and Manner of Articulation in First Language**

- Sounds of First Language (Odia/Hindi/Bengali): Vowels, Diphthongs and Consonants.
- Organs of speech: Their role in articulation.
- Stress: Meaning, pattern, form and principles.

- Intonation: Meaning and types
- Problems of articulation in First Language in Indian context: Nature, causes and remediation.

### **Suggested Activities**

- Do a comparative study of one textbook of English from any class (VI to VIII) developed by any two states.
- Identify and prepare different types of teaching aids for children with special needs.
- Analyze the question papers of English language (Previous-3 years) — classes X & XII (any board) in the light of new approach of assessment.
- Develop a question paper for upper primary and secondary stage to assess all the aspects of language learning.
- Select any ten questions from the class VI English textbook which lend scope to the creativity of the learners.
- Devise a strategy to incorporate the suggestions given in the Ist CCE report for the progress of the learner.
- Prepare an outline for a school magazine.
- Identify and list Language (English) related errors common among students.

**Note:** Project work, Students Teacher's Portfolio, Activities, Presentations, Workshops and Educational tours to be carried out during both the years. (Some activities have been given in each unit as examples. Such other activities may be developed as per the need. Every student has to prepare her/his own portfolio and four projects are compulsory for each semester.)

### **Suggested Readings**

- National Curriculum Framework 2005; NCERT, December 2005.
- National Curriculum Framework 2005, Position Paper, National Focus Group on Teaching of Indian languages, NCERT, 2006.
- The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act-2009, The Gazette of India, 2009.
- Brumfit. C (1984); Communicative methods in Language Teaching; Cambridge University press: Cambridge.
- Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation – Exemplar Package for Upper Primary Stage in language, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi 2015
- Cummins, J. and Swain, M. 1986. Bilingualism in Education. London: Longman.
- Krashen, Stephen. 1989. We acquire vocabulary and spelling by reading: Additional evidence for the input hypothesis. *Modern Language Journal* 73:4. Pp. 440-64.
- Kumar, Krishna, 2011. The Child's Language and the Teacher, a Handbook, New Delhi, National Book trust India.,
- Techniques and Principles in Language Teaching – Diane Larsen – Freeman: Oxford University Press
- S.K.Kochhar (1990). Teaching of Mother Tongue, Sterling, New Delhi

### **Odia**

Ryburn, W.M. Teaching of Mother Tongue, Falmer Press

Palmer, H.R. Principles of Language teaching

Nayak, B; Mohanty, J: Odiya Bhasa O Sahityara Bhitibhumi O Shikshyadan Padhati

Pattnaik, D.P. Mother tongue and Destiny

Pattnaik,D.P. OdiyaBhasa O Bhasa Bigyan  
Mohapatra,B.P.Matrubhasa Odiya

### **Hindi**

Diwedy,K.D.(1991).Bhasa Vigyan and Bhasa Shastra,Viswa Vidyalaya Prakashan,Varanasi  
National Curriculum Framework-2005, Position Paper on Examination Reforms, N.C.E.R.T,  
New Delhi

Pandey, R.S (1984).Hindi Shikshyan,Vinod Pustak Mandir,Agra

Pattnaik, D.P (1981).Multi lingualism and Mother Tongue Education, OUP,Delhi

Srivastav, R.N (1992).Bhasa Shikshan, Vani Prakasan,New Delhi

### **Bengali**

Mishra,S.Matrubhasa Sikshyan Prasanga, Prabhu Prakasan,Calcutta

## **CPS 2: Pedagogy of Language (English) (Part-II)**

<b>Semester-II</b>	<b>Credit-4</b>
<b>Marks 100</b> <b>(Int. 30, Ext. 70)</b>	<b>Contact Hours- 5h</b> <b>per week</b>

### **Introduction**

The two year B.Ed syllabus for pedagogy of English language has been designed in the light of the new approaches and regulations of NCTE 2014. The course expects the teacher to look at school education in a holistic manner. The present syllabus for English language teaching and learning has been designed keeping in view the linguistic, cultural and social diversity of our country. It is important that English language teaching and learning is not situated in an entirely western framework, but rather is taught through a contextually rich local perspective. English needs to be learned in the multilingual context and not in isolation. As per the shift in how NCTE envisaged teacher has been viewed as a facilitator to help learners construct their knowledge and enhance creativity. The teacher should be able to participate meaningfully to transact the syllabus and textbooks effectively along with teaching-learning materials. Therefore, it is envisaged that the teacher is well versed not only with the subject content but also with the pedagogy of learning.

### **Objectives**

The course will enable the student teachers to

- Understand the different roles of language;
- Understand the use of language in context such as grammar and vocabulary;
- Identify methods, approaches and materials for teaching English at various levels in the Indian context;
- Develop activities and tasks for learners including audio-video materials, ICT and Internet;
- Understand the process of language assessment;

### **Unit I: Approaches, Methods and Techniques of Teaching-Learning English Language**

- Understanding the meaning of approach, method and techniques and their differences
- Approaches: Structural-oral-situational approach, Communicative approach, Silent way, Suggestopedia, Total Physical Response(TPR) with reference to their meaning, focus, principles, techniques, advantages and limitations
- Methods: grammar-translation, Direct method, Audio-lingual method, Bilingual method, Communicative teaching- learning
- Techniques and Activities: Language games, Group work, Pair work, Collaborative and Co-operative work, Project and Peer interaction
- Implications of approaches, methods and techniques for classroom transaction.

### **Unit II: Planning Teaching- Learning in English Language**

- Prerequisites for planning lessons: Determining the scope of content to be dealt with, specifying learning objectives, choosing methods, approaches and strategies, arranging teaching- learning materials, designing teaching learning activities and designing formative assessment strategies.
- Teaching-learning Prose (detailed and non-detailed): Objectives, transactional strategies following communicative and constructivist approaches( 5E and ICON Model)
- Teaching-learning Poetry: Objectives, transactional strategies following communicative and constructivist approaches( 5E and ICON Model)
- Teaching-learning Grammar: Functional and Formal Grammar; Objectives & Transactional strategies
- Teaching-learning Composition and Vocabulary: Objectives of teaching learning composition and vocabulary, Teaching-Learning strategies for different forms of composition(Essay, Letter, Noting and Drafting),Teaching –Learning strategies for vocabulary- word formation(affixation, blending, back formation), their uses in different forms and meaning(action, qualities etc.)

### **Unit III: Assessing Learning in English**

- Assessing language skills: strategies –oral& written; peer and group assessment; assessment within and beyond class room.
- Continuous Compressive Assessment(CCA) of learning in English – periodicity, assessment tools, reporting and feedback.
- Framing objective - based test items: extended response type, restrictive response type and objective type.
- Constructivist approach to assessment : Rubric, Portfolio, Journal writing & Open ended test.

### **Unit IV: Learning Resources for Teaching-Learning English**

- Innovative practices: Online language learning resources- access and use of ICT.
- Developing local specific teaching learning materials& ICT based instructional material
- Use of language laboratory for promoting language proficiency.
- Formation of language clubs: organizing various activities for promoting functional competency in English language.
- Text book analysis: purpose and process.

## **Unit V: Place and Manner of Articulation in English**

- Sounds of English language: Vowels, Diphthongs and Consonants along with phonetic transcription.
- Organs of speech: Their role in articulation.
- Stress: Meaning, pattern, form and principles.
- Intonation: Meaning and types
- Problems of articulation in English in Indian context: Nature, causes and remediation.

### **Suggested Activities**

- Do a comparative study of one textbook of English from any class (VI to VIII) developed by any two states.
- Identify and prepare different types of teaching aids for children with special needs.
- Analyze the question papers of English language (Previous-3 years) — classes X & XII (any board) in the light of new approach of assessment.
- Develop a question paper for upper primary and secondary stage to assess all the aspects of language learning.
- Select any ten questions from the class VI English textbook which lend scope to the creativity of the learners.
- Devise a strategy to incorporate the suggestions given in the Ist CCE report for the progress of the learner.
- Prepare an outline for a school magazine.
- Identify and list Language (English) related errors common among students.

**Note:** Project work, Students Teacher's Portfolio, Activities, Presentations, Workshops and Educational tours to be carried out during both the years. (Some activities have been given in each unit as examples. Such other activities may be developed as per the need. Every student has to prepare her/his own portfolio and four projects are compulsory for each semester.)

### **Suggested Readings**

- National Curriculum Framework 2005; NCERT, December 2005.
- National Curriculum Framework 2005; Position Paper, National Focus Group on Teaching of English; NCERT, 2006.
- National Curriculum Framework 2005, Position Paper, National Focus Group on Teaching of Indian languages, NCERT, 2006.
- The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act-2009, The Gazette of India, 2009.
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- Gardner and Lambert (1972) Attitudes and Motivation in second language learning; Rowley; Newbury house.
- Jeremy Harmer, Longman Handbooks for Language Teachers, The Practice of English Language Teaching, 1998.
- Srijan1, Creative Writing and Translation, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi 2010.

- Samajh ka Madhyum, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi 2009
- Source Book on Assessment for Classed I-V, Language English, NCERT, October 2008.
- Learning Indicators till the Elementary Stage, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi 2015
- Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation – Exemplar Package for Upper Primary Stage in English, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi 2015
- Agnihotri, R.K., Khanna, A.L. 1994. (eds.), Second Language Acquisition: Socio-cultural and Linguistic Aspects of English in India (RAL1). New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Beaumont, M. 1996. The Teaching of Reading Skills in Second/Foreign Language. Patras: The Hellenic Open University.
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- Krashen, Stephen. 1989. We acquire vocabulary and spelling by reading: Additional evidence for the input hypothesis. Modern Language Journal 73:4. Pp. 440-64.
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**CPS 2: PEDAGOGY OF MATHEMATICS (Part-II)**

<b>Semester-II</b>	<b>Credit-4</b>
<b>Marks 100</b> <b>(Internal 30 + External 70)</b>	<b>Contact Hours- 5hrs.</b> <b>per week</b>

**Introduction**

As a sequel to the Part I of the Pedagogy of Mathematics, this course (Part II) is designed to broaden the scope of Mathematics learning focusing on enhancing quality of Mathematics learning and teaching strategies including the use of ICT and other resource materials. The prospective teachers in Mathematics are expected to develop abilities to create, adopt and use innovative materials and strategies to enrich Mathematics teaching and learning practices while aiming at continuing their professional development as a lifelong mission.

**Objectives**

The course will enable the student teachers to;

- Understand and adopt ways in enhancing quality of Mathematics learning.
- Develop competency in the use of learner friendly information and communication technologies for widening scope and enhancing quality of Mathematics learning.
- Acquire expertise in development, adoption and use of different types of teaching learning material for effective Mathematics learning and teaching.
- Develop awareness of innovations in the teaching-learning processes of Mathematics and ways to adopt those in the classroom practices.
- Understand the various ways of continuing professional development as Mathematics.

**Unit I: Enhancing Quality of Mathematics Learning**

- Exploring the learner: Identifying students' strengths and weaknesses in Mathematics learning; Remediation of weaknesses in Mathematics,

- Activities for enhancing motivation in Mathematics learning: Participation in Mathematics competitions (like Mathematics Olympiads, National Talent Search) quizzes, debates and exhibitions, Collection of mathematical riddles, puzzles, life sketches of great mathematicians,
- Encouraging Creativity in Mathematics: Developing innovative materials and games in mathematics, Collaborative peer activities, Mathematics club activities, Peer Learning Groups for brainstorming and developing alternative ways of solving problems and framing mathematical problems and activities

### **Unit II: Use of ICT in Teaching and Learning Mathematics**

- Concept of ICT
- Need of Technological, Pedagogical Content and Knowledge (TPACK) in Mathematics
- Use of Computer and other ICT equipments
- Using open education resources (OERs) in Mathematics (like *Geogebra, C-map*)

### **Unit III: Teaching Learning Materials of Mathematics**

- Mathematics Textbooks: Characteristics and functions of a good Mathematics textbook,
- Evaluation of Mathematics Text books: Physical aspects, Concept load, Presentation styles- Diagrams, Graphs, Boxes, Anecdotes, Interesting , Clarity and precision, Activities, Practice and enrichment problems
- Use of various Teaching-Learning Material in Mathematics - Charts, models, overhead projector, films with their specific use and limitations
- Innovative Materials in Mathematics learning: Using community resources for mathematics learning, pooling of learning resources in school complex/block/district level.

### **Unit IV: Innovations in teaching of Mathematics**

- Teaching of Mathematics in the socio-cultural context
- Recreation in Mathematics (Mathematics Club & Activities for Mathematical creativity & Vedic Mathematics)
- Mathematics Laboratory: Need, Materials in the laboratory, Setting the Laboratory, Functions of the Math. Laboratory
- Developing methodology for teaching children with dyscalculia: Symptoms, Types, Treatment and Strategies of teaching

### **Unit V: Professional Development of Mathematics Teachers**

- Types of continuing professional development(CPD) of Mathematics teachers:
- Courses and in-service programmes for mathematics teachers;
- Role of mathematics teachers association;
- Journals and other resource materials in mathematics education; Using ICT and internet for professional development
- Professional growth—participation in Conferences/seminars/workshops; Participation in professional learning communities (PLCs) within and outside the school.

### **Suggested Activities**

- Preparation of a report of observation of children doing everyday Maths, playing folk games;or community numeracy practices.
- Case study of slow learners or child with dyscalculia
- Action Research on selected classroom problems in teaching and learning Mathematics.

- Development and trying out of innovative teaching-learning strategy for teaching of specific Mathematical concepts.
- Analysis of Mathematics text book.
- Use of Computer in Teaching of Mathematical concepts. (PowerPoint presentation)
- Use of Mathematics activities for recreation.
- Plan for development and use of Mathematics laboratory.
- Preparation of report after observing a 'Mathmela' or Mathematics exhibition in a school or a locality.
- Development of innovative teaching-learning materials and activities in Mathematics

### **Suggested Readings**

- Anice, J. (2008). *Methods of Teaching Mathematics*. New Delhi: Neelkamal Publications.
- Butler, C.H., Wren, F.L. and Banks, J.H. (1971). *The teaching of Secondary Mathematics*. New York: McGraw Hill.
- Coney, T.J., Davis, G.J., and Hen Derson, K.B. (1975). *Dynamics of teaching secondary school mathematics*. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co.
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- Kinney, L.B., and Purdy, C.R. (1965). *Teaching of mathematics in secondary school*. New York; Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Kolb, J.R., & Bassler, O.C. (1979). *Learning to teach secondary school mathematics*. London: In text Educational Pub.
- Kothari, R.G., and Mistry, H.S. (2012). *Diagnosis of Learning Difficulties on Fractions and Decimals: A study on the students of upper primary schools*. Germany: Lambert Academic Publishers.
- Kothari, R.G., and Shelat, P.H. (2011). *Mathematical weaknesses among secondary school students*. Germany: VDM Verlag Publishers.
- Kumar, S. (1993). *Teaching of mathematics*. New Delhi: Anmol Pub. Pvt.
- Mottershead, L. (1978). *Sources of mathematical discovery*. Oxford: Basil black Wall.
- Nickson, M. (2006). *Teaching and learning mathematics: A guide to recent research and its application*. London: Continuum.
- Pandya, B. (2007). *Teaching of mathematics*. Agra: Radha Prakashan Mandir.
- Paul Chambers (2008). *Teaching mathematics: developing as a reflective secondary teacher*. New Delhi: Sage Publication.
- Rao, N.M. (2007). *A manual of mathematics laboratory*. New Delhi: Neelkamal Publications.
- Reeve, W.D. (1954). *Mathematics for the secondary school*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
- Servais, W., and Varga, T. (ed.) (1971). *Teaching school mathematics. A UNESCO Source Book*. UNESCO, Penguin books.

### **Web Resources**

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hbDkSaSnbVM> (Unit I)
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IO19-MTwThI> (Unit I)
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MrIdc-Hs-is> (Unit I)
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lhwAMhZQ6kU> (Unit I)
- <http://mathigon.org/resources/value-of-mathematics.pdf> (Unit I)
- <http://mathedu.hbcse.tifr.res.in> (Unit 3)
- [http://www.ncert.nic.in/departments/nie/dee/publication/pdf/CCE\\_Math.pdf](http://www.ncert.nic.in/departments/nie/dee/publication/pdf/CCE_Math.pdf) (Unit V)
- [http://www.ncert.nic.in/departments/nie/niew/school\\_kits/kit\\_manuals.html](http://www.ncert.nic.in/departments/nie/niew/school_kits/kit_manuals.html)
- <http://nrich.maths.org>

- <http://www.slideshare.net/MiraculeDanielGavor/ict-tools-in-mathematics-instruction>
- <http://www.arvindguptatoys.com/math-magic.php>
- <http://karnatakaeducation.org.in/KOER/en/index.php/Portal:Mathematics>
- <http://www.mathcelebration.com/index.html>
- <http://map.mathshell.org>
- <http://www.cimt.plymouth.ac.uk/projects/mep/default.htm>
- <http://nrich.maths.org/students>
- <http://mathbits.com>
- <http://www.math-play.com>
- <http://www.geogebra.org>
- <http://classroom-aid.com/educational-resources/mathematics>
- <http://etc.usf.edu/math>
- <http://mathworld.wolfram.com>
- <https://www.merlot.org/merlot/materials.htm?category=2513>
- <http://www.ck12.org>
- <https://www.khanacademy.org>
- <http://www.learner.org/resources/browse.html?d=5>
- [https://blossoms.mit.edu/resources/math\\_resources](https://blossoms.mit.edu/resources/math_resources)
- Matthew J. Koehler, Punya Mishra , Mete Akcaoglu & Joshua M. Rosenberg (2013), The Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge Framework for Teachers and Teacher Educators,  
[http://cemca.org.in/ckfinder/userfiles/files/ICT%20Integrated%20Teacher%20Education%20\(Chapter%201\).pdf](http://cemca.org.in/ckfinder/userfiles/files/ICT%20Integrated%20Teacher%20Education%20(Chapter%201).pdf)
- Integrating Open Educational Resources Lesson Plan Integration Model Designed for Pre-Service Elementary Educators Course: Mathematics Methods,  
[https://currikicdn.s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/resource\\_files/54d2dd15bb67b.pdf](https://currikicdn.s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/resource_files/54d2dd15bb67b.pdf)
- Teaching of Mathematics, NCERT  
[http://www.ncert.nic.in/departments/nie/dse/activities/advisory\\_board/PDF/teaching\\_maths.pdf](http://www.ncert.nic.in/departments/nie/dse/activities/advisory_board/PDF/teaching_maths.pdf)

## CPS 2: Pedagogy of Biological Science (Part II)

<b>Semester-II</b>	<b>Credit-4</b>
<b>Marks 100 (Internal 30 + External 70)</b>	<b>Contact Hours- 5hrs. per week</b>

### Introduction

The discourse of teaching-learning process may include situations leading to understanding of Biological facts and phenomena in conceptually organized manner revolving around the fundamental themes. For this, proper planning of teaching-learning process, allocation/development of appropriate learning resource along with continuous and comprehensive evaluative criteria and strategies are required to be addressed. Further, learners are required to engage in critical enquiry regarding the process of knowledge development in Biological science as well as its pedagogy. Future teachers should also be encouraged toward their continuing professional development on the basis of life-long learning principles.

### Objectives

The course will enable the student teachers to;

- Develop understanding about linkage among different concepts and themes in Biological sciences and also with real world/ life
- Explore different ways to create learning situations for different concepts of Biological sciences for learners of different abilities
- Effectively use different activities and laboratory experiments for facilitating learning of Biological sciences
- Develop appropriate assessment tools for the evaluation of learning of different concepts of Biological sciences
- Examine different issues in Biological science and well as in pedagogical processes.

### Unit I: Planning the Process of Teaching and Learning in Biological Science

- Identification of concepts and unifying themes related to teaching-learning of Biology; Designing year and unit plan along with appropriate selection of learning resources
- Planning for transaction of concepts as well as to create the big picture by making connections: across concepts/ themes; between scientific advances and the real world and outside the class.
- Designing lesson plans based on different approaches (Behaviorist and Constructivist-5E and ICON) by considering students' pace, learning styles and learning needs; Steps involved in developing lesson plans.

### Unit II: Learning Assessment in Biological Science

- Learning indicators in Biological sciences and assessment of these learning indicators in the form of learning evidences/ outcome in classroom and laboratory
- Development of assessment framework on the basis of CCE: Tools and techniques for learning assessment in Biology like construction of classroom tests and unit test.
- Alternative strategies for assessment like assignments; reports and records (laboratory record, reports of field visits and excursion, Project work report); Portfolios and Rubrics; Preparation of learners' profile.

- Recording and reporting of learning evidences/outcome: Marks and grades; Assessment as reflecting process to facilitate further learning.

### **Unit III: Pedagogical Treatments in Biology**

- Using different pedagogical approaches (Behaviourist and Constructivist) and strategies (Problem solving, experimenting, project based, cognitive conflict) along with identification of major concepts, themes and criteria for assessment to treat major concepts in school Biology content:
  - Cell and its organization
  - Plant and animal kingdom
  - Environment and its protection
  - Principles of evolution
  - Principles of Genetics and heredity

### **Unit IV: Issues and Challenges in Biological Science**

- Changing trends in Biological science;
- Role of Biotechnology in society
- Democratization of science learning
- Critical pedagogy (Critical theory) as basis to analyze progress in Biological science as well as pedagogy of Biology (from the perspective of economic development and politics of knowledge)

### **Unit V: Continuing Professional Development of Biology Teacher**

- Professional development programmes for teachers: In-service teacher training, Seminar, Conferences, participation in professional learning communities.
- Field visits of teachers to botanical garden, National parks and Collaboration with different schools, institutions of higher education and research in the field of Biology
- Exploration of ICT based online platforms for sharing the ideas, methods, strategies and teaching learning resources.
- Reflective practices and its role in professional development

### **Suggested Activities**

- Design a year plan considering the content and time.
- Designing lesson plan for a particular concept in Biology keeping in mind the expected operational level of child.
- Construction of tools (including alternative tools) for assessment.
- A case study on pedagogy of Biology from critical point of view.

### **Suggested Reading**

- Fraser, B. J. and Tobin, K. G. (Eds.). *International handbook of science teaching (Part 1)*. Dodrecht, The Netherlands: Kluwer Academic.
- Mintzes J., Wandersee, J. and Novak, J. (Eds.) (2000). *Assessing science understanding: A human constructivist view*. San Diego, CA.: Academic Press.
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- NCERT (2000). *Position paper of national focus group (NFG) on examination reforms*. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi.
- NCERT (2000). *Position paper of national focus group (NFG) on gender issues in education*. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi.
- NCERT (2000). *Position paper of national focus group (NFG) on habitat and learning*. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi.
- NCERT (2000). *Position paper of national focus group (NFG) on teaching of science*. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi.
- NCERT (2005). *National curriculum framework for school education*. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi.
- Sutton, C.R. & Hayson, J.H. (1974). *The art of the science teacher*, McGraw Hill Book Company Ltd.
- Vaidya, N. (1999). *Science teaching for 21<sup>st</sup> Century*. Deep & Deep Publication.
- Journal of Research in Science Teaching (Wiley-Blackwell)
- Science & Children*. A peer reviewed journal published by National Science Teachers Association (NSTA).
- The Science Teacher*. A peer reviewed journal published by National Science Teachers Association (NSTA).

### **CSP 3: Pedagogy of Social Science (Part-II)**

<b>Semester-II</b>	<b>Credit-4</b>
<b>Marks 100 (Internal 30 External 70)</b>	<b>Contact Hours- 5 hr per week</b>

#### **Introduction**

This course Pedagogy of Social Sciences will help student teachers to understand key concepts of the various Social Sciences as well as related pedagogical issues. This course introduces student teachers to the matters of both content and pedagogy. Some emphasis on content seems necessary in view of the fact that many student teachers may not be having sufficient exposure to four major disciplines of Social Sciences. In fact, the pedagogy of a field of enquiry cannot be separated from its content. Furthermore, student teachers should be encouraged to see interconnections between the different Social Sciences, i.e. Social Sciences as an integrated area of study. Social, economic, political and cultural issues and concerns of Indian society have been introduced through real-life situations and primary sources of information. Accordingly, they shall be in a position to appreciate the foundations on which societies have developed. *Student-teachers are encouraged to grasp concepts and to develop thinking skills*. Also the student teacher will be able to organize various programmes to develop a sense of appreciation about the rich cultural heritage and democratic values among the students.

#### **Objectives**

The course will enable the student teachers to;

- Develop skills and pedagogical competencies to formulate specific learning outcomes for different contents of History, Geography, Political sciences and Economics;
- Acquire different characteristics to become a professionally competent social science teacher

- Construct appropriate tools and techniques for assessment of the students learning outcomes in social sciences
- Critically analyze text book and syllabus of social science subjects at different stages of school education
- Develop skills to organize and conduct various activities related to social science areas

#### **Unit-I: Human Relationships, Identities and Interactions**

- Issues of social change and social stratification in India: Caste, class, religion and gender
- Human-environment interaction: Location, place, region, movements and distribution of resources
- Society and political processes: Organs and functions of government, constitutional vision, electoral procedure and social movements
- Developmental issues: Resources, production, distribution, demand-supply and market mechanisms

#### **Unit-II: Professional Development of Social Science Teacher**

- Characteristics of social science teachers, skills and competencies
- Professional development of social science teachers: Orientation programmes and training (Seminars/conferences/symposium/workshops/panel discussion/exhibition and simulation activities like-nukad, role-play and games)

#### **Unit-III: Assessment in Social Sciences**

- Importance of assessment in social sciences
- Continuous comprehensive assessment (CCE) in social sciences
- Quantitative and qualitative tools and techniques in social sciences (checklist, anecdotal records, observation, sociometry, rating-scale, rubrics and portfolio)
- Construction of tests: questions for testing cognitive and co-cognitive areas of learning
- Importance of diagnostic and remedial activities in social sciences

#### **Unit-IV: Social Science Text Book and Club**

- Characteristics of good text book in social sciences
- Significance, formation and activities of social science club
- Analysis of social science text books in the light of concepts, pedagogical processes, resources, child perspective, national and state interests (social sciences text books of different school boards may be taken up for discussion and analysis)

#### **Unit-V: Practicum in Social Sciences**

Practicum Activities	Suggestive Areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project</li> <li>• Case study</li> <li>• Survey</li> <li>• Field notes</li> <li>• Reflective diary</li> <li>• Action research</li> <li>• ICT integrated teaching-learning packages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visit to historical sites/monuments/national archives/state archives/museum</li> <li>• Visit to village/town/industrial sites/hydro/power point stations/mining/tourism places/agricultural/production sites</li> <li>• Unemployment/socio-economic status of family/child labour/raw material/labour/finance and marketing</li> <li>• Visit to Vidhan sabha/municipal council/panchayati raj institutions(PRIs) and village</li> </ul>

### Suggested Readings

- Arora, K. L. (1976). *The Teaching of Geography*. Jullandhar: Prakash Brothers.
- Bhaduri, A. (2005). *Development with Dignity: A case for full Employment*, New Delhi: National Book Trust.
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- George, A. M. and Amman, M. (2009). *Teaching Social Science in Schools: NCERT's New Textbook Initiative*. New Delhi: Sage.
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- Hall, David (1976). *Geography Teacher*. London: Unwin Education Books.
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- Kuhn, T. S. (1970). *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Lewis, B. (1975). *History: Remembered, Recovered, Invented*. New York: Simon and Schuster, Inc.
- Mehlinger, Howard D. (Ed.) (1981). *UNESCO Handbook for the Teaching of the Freedom Struggle in India and Pakistan*. New Delhi: Penguin India.
- Morrey, D. C. (1972). *Basic Geography*. London: Hien Manns Education Books.
- Smith, M. (2002). *Teaching Geography in Secondary Schools : A Reader*. London: Taylor & Francis.
- NCERT. (2006). *National Focus Group Position Paper on Teaching Social Sciences*. New Delhi: NCERT.
- Root, M. (1993). *Philosophy of Social Sciences*. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Sartori, G. (ED.) (1984). *Social Science Concepts: A Systematic Analysis*. New delhi: Sage Publications.
- Slate, F. (1982). *Learning through Geography*. London: Butler and Tanner Ltd.
- Stanford, M. (1985). *The Nature of Historical Knowledge*. Oxford: Basic Blackwell.

- Trigg, R. (1985). *Understanding Social Science: A Philosophical Introduction to the Social Sciences*. Oxford: Basic Blackwell.
- UNESCO.(1965). *Source Book for Geography Teaching*. London: Longman.
- Verma, O. P. (1984). *Geography Teaching*. New Delhi: Sterling Publication.
- Walford, R. (1981). *Signposts for Geography Teaching*. London: Longman.
- Wilkins, E. J. (1979). *Elements of social Science: A Philosophical Introduction to the Social Sciences*. Oxford: Basic Blackwell.

### **CPS 3: Pedagogy of Physical Science (Part-II)**

<b>Semester-II</b>	<b>Credit-4</b>
<b>Marks 100 (Internal30, External 70)</b>	<b>Contact Hours- 5 hrs. per week</b>

#### **Introduction:**

The course is intended to enable students-teachers to design and organize learner-centered, activity based, participatory learning experiences through observation, inquiry, dialogue, discussion, experiments, projects and field work. This goal will be realized only if teacher-educators actively involve student-teachers in the construction of their knowledge by providing such opportunities to student-teachers and encourage to think critically on the relevant issues.

#### **Objective:**

The course will enable the student teachers to;

- Plan learning designs based on problem situations, inquiry and projects to facilitate learning of Physical Sciences.
- Realise his/her role as a facilitator in enhancing Physical Science learning in the real classroom situation.
- Explore different ways of creating learning situations considering learning needs and context of the learner
- Familiarize with various tools and techniques of assessing physical science learning
- Critically analyse various issues in Physical Science
- Become aware of various professional development programs in Physical Science.

#### **Unit I: Planning of Facilitating Learning in Physical Science**

- Need for planning teaching-learning experiences in Physical Science
- Identification of Concepts and unifying themes related to Physical Science, inter-relation among various concepts in Physical Science
- Designing of Year plan and Unit Plan in Physical Science and its significance in understanding comprehensive nature of knowledge
- Writing learning objectives for different content areas in Physical Science
- Planning lessons based on behaviourist and constructivist approaches-5E model, ICON model considering learners with different pace, learning styles and learning needs
- Planning laboratory work and ICT application in learning Physical Science

#### **Unit II: Learning Assessment in Physical Science**

- Planning assessment framework in Physical Science
- Learning Indicators in Physical Science

- Tools and techniques of assessment in Physical Science—assessment of written and oral work, project work, laboratory work, field trips, journal writing, concept map and V mapping
- Assessment of learners with special needs
- Recording and reporting of learning evidences – Measurement of students’ achievement in Physical Science – marks and grading, Measurement of science process skills and aptitude of learners, Portfolio – its role in evaluating students’ performance

### **Unit III: Pedagogical Processes in Physical Science**

- Using different pedagogical approaches (Behaviourist and Constructivist) and strategies (Problem Solving, experimenting, project based, cognitive conflict) along with identification of major concepts, themes and criteria for assessment to treat major concepts in school Physical Science content -Motion, Force, Heat, Electricity, Magnetism, Acids and Bases, Physical and chemical changes, Matter

### **Unit IV: Issues and Concerns in Physical Science**

- Social and ethical issues related to Physical Science
- Role of Language in Physical Science
- Gender and Physical Science
- Inclusiveness in Physical Science learning
- Physical Science and Sustainable development

### **Unit V: Professional Development of Physical Science Teachers**

- Need for professional development of Physical Science Teachers
- Various opportunities for in-service professional development—interaction with peer teachers, membership of professional organization such as National Physics Teacher Association, sharing through conferences, seminars and Journals
- Collaboration with Research Institutes such as IISc, IPA, HBCSE, Regional Science Centre
- Participation in Professional Learning Community and in Online forum for Science Teachers
- Role of reflective practices in professional development

### **Suggested Activities**

1. Preparation of year plan and unit plan in Physical Science
2. Preparation of 2 lesson plans in Physical Science- one based on behaviourist and another on constructivist approach
3. Preparation of an assessment framework in any one unit in Physical Science
4. Debate(choose any one topic from unit 4)
5. Visit to any of the professional organization and prepare a report on the in-service professional development programmes that they undertake for Science teachers

## Suggested Readings

1. NCERT (2000). *Position paper of national focus group (NFG) on teaching of science*. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi.
2. Steve Alsop, Keith Hicks. (2007). *Teaching Science: A Handbook for Primary and Secondary School Teachers*, Kogan Page, New Delhi.
3. Judith Bennett (2003) *Teaching and Learning Science : A guide to recent research and its applications*, Continuum, London.
4. Robin Millar (1984) *Doing Science : Images of Science in Science Education*, The Falmer Press, London.
5. NCERT Textbook in Physics for IX and X Students.
6. State Textbook in Physics for IX and X students. 7. Nathan S Washton (1967). *Teaching Science Creatively*, Saunders Company, London.
7. Novak D J and D Bob Gowin (1984) *Learning how to learn*, Press Syndicate of the University of Cambridge, Ohio.
8. Carin A and B R Sund (1964), *Teaching Science through Discovery*, Charles E. Merrill Books Inc., Columbus Ohio.
9. Ralph Martin, Colleen Sexton, Kay Wagner, Jack Gerlovich (2000) *Science for All Children : Methods for Constructing Understanding*, Allyn and Bacon, London.
10. *School Science Review*, The Association for School Education, College Lane, Hatfield, Hertfordshire, AL 109 AA, UK.
11. *Physics Education*, Institute of Physics Publishing, Dirac House, Temple Block, Bristol BS1 6BE, UK.
12. *Physics Teacher*, American Association of Physics Teachers, Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Maryland, College Park, MO 20742.

### EPC 3: Reading and Reflecting on Texts

<b>Semester-VI</b>	<b>Credit-2</b>
<b>Marks 50 (Internal:50)</b>	<b>Contact Hours- 3 Hrs Per Week</b>

### Introduction

A number of studies have shown that the teachers as well as student teachers do not read books other than the textbooks they have to teach or the books related to the syllabi of the course they are pursuing. As the goal of any teacher education programme is to prepare teachers as reflective practitioners, one of the strategies to achieve this goal could be to provide opportunities to the student teachers to read the given texts and then to critically examine the ideas presented in the texts and organize debates/discussions around the 'ideas'. The given texts could be excerpts from short stories, novels, biographies, autobiographies, literary essays or educational, philosophical, psychological and sociological texts. The Teacher Education Institutions offering the B.Ed. programme can select 10-15 books available in their library for teaching the course in the light of its objectives listed below. The course shall be based on the use of multiple texts which address issues of multiculturalism, gender racism and texts which relate with current issues and contemporary trends. The literary, educational and scientific texts shall also form part of the course.

### Objectives

The course will enable the student teachers to;

- Develop proficiency in reading and responding to written texts.

- Examine and appreciate authentic literary and non-literary texts.
- Develop study and reference skills
- Reflect on the ideas expressed in the texts.
- Plan, draft, edit and present a piece of writing related to their understanding of a text.

### Unit I: Stories and Excerpts from Narratives (any one or more)

- *How I Taught My Grandmother to Read and other Stories*- Sudha Murthy-Puffin. Books, 2004
- *Tales from the Indian Jungle*-Kenneth Anderson- Rupa& Co. 2001
- *Tales of the Open Road*- Ruskin Bond- Penguin UK-2006
- *Encounters with Animals*- Gerald Durrel-Penguin-2012

Excerpts from the following:

- *The Diary of a Young Girl: Anne Frank*, Random House.
- *The man who planted trees*- Jean Giono, Chelsea Green Pub.
- *'I have a Dream'* Texts of speech delivered on Aug 28, 1963-Martin Luther King (Text and You tube version available.)

### Unit II: Essays /Excerpts from Literary Texts (any one or two)

- *The Elephant, the Tiger and the Cellphone*-ShashiTharoor, Penguin, India.
- *Nine Lives- In Search of the Sacred in Modern India*- William Dalrymple, Bloomsbury, London.
- *Running in the Family*- Michael Ontage, Bloomsbury, London.
- *Interpreter of Maladies* – (Title Story)–JhumpaLahari, Mariner Books.

### Unit III: Essays /Excerpts from Educational and Scientific Texts (Choose any three)

- *Medium of education* (The selected works of Gandhi- Vol.6), Navajeevan Publication.
- *A Brief History of Time*- Stephen Hawking, Random House.
- *Fall of a Sparrow*- Salim Ali, Oxford.
- *Education and world peace. In Social responsibility, (Krishnamurti, J.) Krishnamurti Foundation.*
- *National curriculum framework – 2005. NCERT*
- *Civilization and progress. In Crisis in civilization and other essays. (Tagore, R.) Rupa& Co.*
- *RTE Act, 2009*

### Guidelines for Assessment

Sl no	Activity	Marks
1	Narrating any one story selected from Unit 1 in own words; writing the summary of the story, extrapolation of the story; discussion on the ideas expressed	10
2	Converting any one situation from the text specified under Unit 1 into a dialogue followed by role-playing	10
3	Interpretation of the text, reflecting on the key ideas exposed in the texts specified under Unit 2 and preparing a write up based on any one text	10
4	Reflection on the ideas expressed in the selected essays/ excerpts specified under Unit 3	10
5	Seminars and open forum for discussion based on themes related to selected texts from Unit 3	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>

## SCHOOL EXPOSURE (MULTICULTURAL PLACEMENT)

<b>Semester-II</b>	<b>Credit-2</b>
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Contact Hours- 2 Week</b>

### Introduction

Multi-cultural education and teaching for diversity are the needs of contemporary times. India is a culturally plural country and prospective secondary school teacher preparation programme needs to focus on addressing diversity in classroom and managing schools from different cultural set up. Multicultural placement of student teachers aims at exposing them to different type of schools such as urban, schools for differently abled children with a view to develop critical reflection about activities of schools with different cultures and teaching learning process adopted in different types of school .

### Objectives

The course will enable the student teachers to;

- Experience different type of schools such as urban, rural, tribal, schools for challenged learners with a view to
  - Develop understanding about the school activities with different cultures/set up
  - Develop the process of engaging students in classrooms through observing the practice adopted by regular teachers
  - Develop understanding to manage a substitute(arrangement class)
  - Experience of conducting classroom activities
  - Conduct case studies

The institute will identify suitable number of cooperating urban schools, rural schools, and tribal schools, and students will be placed by rotation in all the three types of schools. All activities listed below are to be completed within two weeks during the placement of student teachers in three types of schools in rotation. Each pupil teacher performs the following activities under the guidance of supervisor/mentor and prepares reports on all the activities. The report will be assessed as the guideline given below.

### Guidelines for Assessment

Sl.No	Activities	Marks
1	Observing 10 lessons 5 in each method delivered by regular teachers with the help of observation schedule	<b>10</b>
2	Observation of day-to-day school activities and preparation of comprehensive report highlighting working of the library, co-scholastic activities, games and sports, functioning of laboratory, school morning assembly and preparation of reflective report	<b>05</b>
3	Availing at least 5 substitute teaching opportunities in actual school situation	<b>10</b>
4	Developing 4 lessons (two lessons in each method subject) and use of learning materials/teaching aids and one unit plan.	<b>(10+5)=15</b>
5	Undertaking a case study of student/ institute and reporting	<b>10</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>

## SEMESTER-III

### PE 6: Knowledge and Curriculum

<b>Semester-IV</b>	<b>Credits-4</b>
<b>Total Marks:100 (Internal:30 External: 70)</b>	<b>Contact Hours: 5 hours per week</b>

#### **Introduction:**

The purpose of school education is to make students understand structure of knowledge, ways of knowing and process of its construction. The role teacher is to facilitate learners in creating and transferring knowledge from school to outside. In this context, the teachers are required to be competent about the epistemological thinking of knowledge and also in dealing with the social environment involving transaction of knowledge. This paper imparts necessary preparation to student teachers in dealing with various dimensions of knowledge and its transaction in school set up.

#### **Objectives**

The course will enable the student teachers to;

- Understand concept of knowledge, process and sources of knowing
  - Develop understanding on teacher centric and learner centric knowledge transmission.
  - Understand concept, types of curriculum and differentiate between curriculum framework, curriculum and syllabus
  - Apply recommendations of the NCF 2005 in school
  - Understand process and principles of curriculum development
  - Develop understanding in the process of curriculum transaction, evaluation and renewal.

#### **Unit I: Understanding the Nature of Knowledge**

- Knowledge: Concept, Nature, Types, theories of knowledge
- Constituents of knowledge: Facts, Principles, Laws, Concepts and theories
- Knowing process: Sensation, perception, reason and conception

#### **Unit II: Construction of Knowledge**

- Knowledge transmission (teacher-centric) vs. Knowledge construction (learner-centric)
- Experience: Meaning, nature and role of experience in knowledge construction
- Reason: Meaning, nature and role of reasoning in knowledge construction
- Validation of knowledge: approaches and theories-correspondence, coherence, dialects and pragmatics theory

#### **Unit III: Understanding Curriculum**

- Concept of curriculum(difference between curriculum framework, curriculum, syllabus and textbook)
- Types of curriculum: subject- centered, learner-centered, learning centred, experience-centered, activity-centered, core curriculum
- Curriculum framework–principles and coverage; NCF 2005, and NCFTE 2009 – significant recommendations.
- Interface between the teacher education curriculum and school curriculum

#### **Unit IV: Curriculum planning and development**

- Determinants of curriculum
- Principles of curriculum development

- Models of curriculum planning: Top down (Tyler) and Bottom up (Taba) model
- Processes / stages of curriculum development (preparation, tryout and finalization)

### **Unit V: Curriculum Transaction, Evaluation and Renewal**

- Transaction: Planning (time, space, manpower, material and scheme of lessons), Preparation of curricular materials and activities (text and support materials, learning activities), conducting classroom transaction (preparation of lesson plans/notes, mode of transaction, learners' involvement, use of TLMs, use of assessment mechanism for learning etc.
- Evaluation: Mode (internal and external), periodicity (continuous, periodic), Mechanism (research studies, on-site observation, FGD, on-line feedback)
- Renewal: Use of evaluation feedback/inputs for Immediate /long-term revision, Specific / comprehensive improvement

### **Suggested Activities**

- Identify concepts, facts, principles, laws and theories in any secondary class school textbook and report
- Examine your own process of knowing, prepare a report on how you are using knowing process in gaining knowledge
- 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 blueprint 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.

VonGlaserfeld, F.(1995).*Radicalconstructivism: A wayofknowingandlearning*.  
 WashingtonD.C.: Falmer Press.  
 Vygotsky,Levy(1986).*Mindinsociety*.Cambridge,MA: Harvard University Press.

Taba, H (1962). Curriculum Development: Theory and Practice. N Y Harcout, Brace and World.

Tylor, Ralpa W (2013). Basic Principles of Curriculum and Instruction.Amazon Kindle.

**EPC 4: Arts in Education**

<b>Semester-III</b>	<b>Credit-2</b>
<b>Marks 50 (Internal50)</b>	<b>Contact Hours- 2 Week workshop</b>

**Introduction**

The need to integrate art education in the formal schooling is to retain our unique cultural identity in all its diversity and richness. Art education encourages young students and develop a creative mind to them. The innate potentiality of learners will be given an opportunity to be explored and manifested through the medium of art. An understanding of the arts will give the ability to appreciate the richness and variety of artistic traditions as well as make them liberal, creative thinkers and good citizens of the nation. National Curriculum Framework-2005, introduced art education as a mainstream curricular area, which must be taught in every school as a compulsory subject.It is important that art education is integrated in the school curriculum to provide an aesthetically viable atmosphere in schools encouraging creativity. For this, not only the art teachers but every teacher should be sensitive to appreciate different form of art.

**Objectives:**

The course will enable the student teachers to;

- Express ideas and emotions about different aspects of life through different art forms
- Appreciate and distinguish different art forms.
- Develop aesthetic sensibility among learners about the good and beautiful environment, including classroom, school, home and community through an integrated learning approach.
- Integrate the knowledge of art with daily life through learning with different media and techniques by using creative expression and making objects of common use.
- Make learners aware about the rich cultural heritage of their own locality/state/region as well as that of the nation.
- Get acquainted with the life and work of artists and their contribution to teaching and learning.

**Theme I: Forms of Art**

- music, dance, theater and visual arts
- appreciate different art forms
- integration of art forms in classroom process
- analyse text books for integration of different art forms

**Theme II: Expression through art forms**

- Expressing ideas about different aspects of life

- Expressing various emotions
- Enhancing communication and presentation skills, developing imagination, creativity and aesthetic sensibility among the student teachers
- Utilizing different art expressions in teaching learning situation

### **Theme III: Cultural heritage of India**

- Exposure to the cultural heritage of
  - Locality
  - state/region
  - Nation
- Reflection and incorporation of the rich cultural heritage during the celebrations of festivals, functions and special days
- document processes of an art or craft form from the pedagogical point of view; such as weaving or printing of textiles, making of musical instruments, folk performances in the community
- Acquaintance with the life and work of artists and their contribution to teaching and learning.

### **Guidelines for Assessment:**

<b>Sl no</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>1</b>	Presentation on any one art form	10
<b>2</b>	Text book analysis to find out integration of art forms	5
<b>3</b>	Prepare a lesson incorporating one or more artistic expression	15
<b>4</b>	Documentation of any one heritage art form	10
<b>5</b>	Write up on life and work of any one artist (local or national)	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>

### **Suggested Readings**

- Position Paper- National Focus Group on Arts, Music, Dance and Theater NCERT, 2006, New Delhi
- Position Paper- National Focus Group on Heritage Crafts, NCERT, New Delhi, 2006
- NCF 2005
- NROER- National Repository of Open Educational Resource, Department of School Education & Literacy, MHRD.

The following NCERT books may also be referred to

- Living Craft tradition of India (Textbook in Heritage Crafts) NCERT
- Exploring the Craft Tradition of India NCERT
- BharatiyaHastakalakiParamparayen, NCERT
- An Introduction to Indian Art, NCERT
- BharatiyaHastkalaParamparakiKhoj, NCERT
- Craft Tradition of India (Textbook in Heritage craft for class XII)
- Art Education- Teachers' Handbook for Class I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX
- Source Book on Assessment for Classes I- V, Art Education

## **EPC 5: Library Resources**

<b>Semester-III</b>	<b>Credit-2</b>
<b>Marks 50 (Internal:50)</b>	<b>Contact Hours- 2 Week workshop mode</b>

### **Introduction:**

Library resources help in the development of curricular activities and improvement of different values among students and teachers, going beyond the formal course work. The student teachers need to be aware of the importance of the library resources and be able to utilize them to the optimum. Moreover, as a teacher one has to manage the learning of a learner and library resources available in the school. Hence this course is designed to help the student teachers to use the library as a potential learning resource, to train them in library resource management and to provide a practical exposure to school library and its use.

### **Objectives**

The course will enable the student teachers to;

- Familiar with the library Facilities, Organization, Resources and Services.
- Learn how to find Books, Periodical Articles and Other Resources.
- Learn how to find and evaluate information based on ones' interest.
- Use of library more effectively by minimizing the time of searching different Resources in Library.
- Get an exposure to school library

### **Content**

#### **Theme I: Library as a Resource of Learning**

- Layout of a library
- Library Procedures- Cataloguing, classification, Locating a book/material in the library.
- Library as a resource of learning
- Maintain a list of books and journals that has been read during the earlier two semester
- Make a dossier with relevant websites and notes on their learning potential
- Visiting a Library

#### **Theme II: Library Resource Management**

- Types of Books and other Material used by different readers.
- Dimensions of setting up of a school library
- Locating information and using it for one's own career development
- Resources helpful in providing information for career development: Newspaper, Magazines, Websites, Learning guides, Members of local community, Resource persons, Websites.
- Role of teacher/librarian in promoting reading habits among learners
- Write a reviews of at least one book and one article
- Interview resource persons/member of local community and/or organize a 'learning encounter' with any of them for their fellow students

### Theme III: Observation and Performance of Activities in a School Library

- Make a plan for setting up of a school library and discuss it with the school he/she has attached with and write a programme-evaluation report.
- A small survey to collect information about different kinds of libraries in the city may be conducted.
- A project may be taken to discern the present status of libraries in schools.  
In addition, each student-teacher should also undertake any one of the following:
- Discern learning opportunities in the local environment, and create an occasion and/or a strategy for some significant learning for fellow students

#### Guidelines for Assessment

SINo.	Activity	Marks
1	Practical work on classification, locating and arrangement of books	10
2	Review of any one book and one article	15
3	Observation report on a school library	15
4	Making a plan for setting up of a school library	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>

#### Suggested Readings

Blacknell Forest Library & Information Service (2015). Resource Management Policy and Standards.

CBSE School Library Guidelines (2009).

<http://librarynext.files.wordpress.com/2009/05/library199.pdf>

Chaudhary, S.K. (2011). Library Preservation and Conservation. New Delhi: APH

Gorman, G.E. & Shep, Sydney j., ed. (2006). Preservation Management for Libraries, Archives and Museums. London: Facet Publishing.

Harrison, Colin & Beenham, Rosemary ((1985). The Basics in Librarianship. 2<sup>nd</sup> rev. ed. London: Clive Bingley.

Jain, M.K. (2008). Teaching Learning Library and Information Services: a Manual. 2<sup>nd</sup> rev. ed. Delhi: Shipra.

Krishan Kumar (1989). Library Administration and Management. 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing

Krishan Kumar (1996). Library Organization. Rev. ed. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing.

Ranganathan, S. R. (2008). Library Manual: for School, College and Public Libraries. New Delhi: EssEss Publications.

Sengupta, Benoyendra (1981). Indian Reference and Information Sources. Calcutta: The World Press.

Umamathy, K.S. (1978). Information sources: an international selective guide. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing.

### EF-3 School Internship

<b>Semester-III</b>	<b>Credit-10</b>
<b>Internal: 250 (200 + 50*)</b>	<b>Contact Hours- 16 Weeks</b>

*\* Marks will be given by the cooperative/mentor teachers/HM/Principal of mentoring schools*

#### **Introduction:**

In any professional pre-service course, the theory learnt by the student has to be tried out in a real situation. Internship provides this opportunity and thereby complements the course. In teacher development programmes, internship provides the opportunity where the student-teachers can find for themselves the extent to which the methods and techniques of teaching they have learnt during the course, are useful in classroom situation. Internship is the period during which the student teacher stays in the school for a certain extended period, mingles with the school community, gets the first-hand knowledge of the school situation and the associated problems, participate in the programmes of the school, organizes new and productive programmes for the benefit of the school. These helps in developing the right skills, attitudes, interests and appreciation and make the best use of the expertise and resources in the school to blossom into good teachers who could be an asset to any school.

An intern is like an apprentice working under the guidance of highly motivated and experienced teachers of the school. For the first time he faces a cross section of the students which is a mixture of different ability groups often having varied social backgrounds, in a real classroom. While he will have learnt techniques of teaching for different uniform ability groups, he will be called upon to tailor new techniques and methods to suit mixed ability groups and this real challenge gets the best in the internee.

#### **Objectives**

The course will enable the student teachers to;

- Develop the ability to define clearly the general and specific objectives of teaching the subject, the different units, and the individual lessons.
- Develop the ability to select units and subject matter suitable to the class, and resource material and aids - readymade, improvised - suitable to the units.
- Develop the ability to plan the lesson effectively with an understanding of the principles of learning and organize the subject matter suitably indicating the appropriate techniques and aids to be used at each stage and for each purpose.
- Develop the ability to prepare the pupils adequately for each lesson and develop it in ways most suitable to the occasion and most appropriate for realizing the objectives set forth.
- Develop the ability to motivate the pupils sufficiently and sustain their interest as well as maintain discipline in the class.
- Develop the ability to adjust the programme to the varying needs interests and abilities of the pupils, while making for maximum group progress.
- Develop the ability, to use different methods and techniques of teaching and use them effectively in appropriate situations.
- Develop the ability to plan the details of the curriculum with the pupils (teacher pupil planning) and work out resource units, spelling out the experiences, activities, aids, techniques, etc.

- Develop the ability to develop and apply different techniques and tools for the continuous evaluation of the achievement and progress of the pupils, taken as individuals and as a group, especially the ability to construct and use oral, written and performance tests.
- Develop the ability to judge the effectiveness of teaching and the success of each programme in relation to the goals, from the participation and performances of the pupils.
- Develop the ability to diagnose the strengths and weaknesses and the achievements and failures of the individual pupils, in relation to the objectives and decide, plan and organize the reinforcement of remedial assistance needed by each.
- Develop the ability to correlate his subject and its teaching with other subjects taught in the class, with other activities in the school with life, so that, the education of the child becomes an integrated programme.
- Develop the ability to plan, organize and guide enrichment activities and field programmes related to the subjects taught.
- Develop the ability to plan, organize and guide various co-curricular activities, which are considered as important constituents of a rich education for the citizens of tomorrow.
- Develop the ability to see the school as organized center of the community and relate the provisions and practices in the school to the needs and conditions of the pupils and of the community.

#### ***Duration 16 Weeks***

16 weeks internship shall be carried out during the third semester. The student teachers are required to be placed in the schools selected by the Institute. The number of student teachers to be allotted to a particular school shall be 10-12 or as decided by the institute. The institute may appoint a senior faculty as coordinator of the entire programme, who, *inter alia*, would identify and allot schools to student teachers, and maintain liaison with the schools. In addition, a separate coordinator may be appointed for each state knowing the regional language of the respective state.

#### ***Nomination of Mentor Teachers***

The internship coordinator/s while visiting the schools for identification purposes, would seek information about different teachers of the schools, who may be nominated as mentor teachers. The role of the mentor teacher would be to share his/her professional experiences, present model lessons, assess student teachers' performance, and provide on-site guidance and support during internship.

#### ***Identification of Supervisors***

The faculty members of the institute would be allotted to different schools as supervisors during the internship period. Along with the names of the faculty members, the subject/subjects to be observed and the schools for observation may be written. A chart depicting the names of the internship schools, names of student teachers, name (s) of faculty members (supervisors), and the dates of visit shall be prepared and notified by the coordinator every week. The supervisor shall coordinate the activities of the mentor teacher of the school; and assess student teachers' performance, and provide on-site guidance and support during internship.

#### **The institute will:**

1. Provide Internship handbook to the internship schools

2. Organize orientation cum -consultation meetings with the school principals and mentors teachers
3. Develop supplementary material for additional activities in collaboration with mentor teachers
4. Hold fortnightly review meetings with mentor teachers
5. Hold follow -up meetings with student -teachers at regular intervals in the TEI.
6. Monitor implementation of internship including observation of practice teaching.
7. Assess, in collaboration with school mentor -teachers, the internship performance of student -teachers.

Student teachers shall undertake the following activities during the internship period:

**I. Planning and Facilitating Teaching Learning**

- Unit/ Lesson planning
- Classroom teaching in two school subjects
- Lesson observation of mentor teacher and peers
- Developing and Using Teaching Learning Resources
- Integrating ICT in regular teaching

**II. Assessment, Remediation and Action Research**

- Preparation of CCE activities including unit tests
- Preparation of diagnostic tests and identifying learning difficulties
- Planning and executing remediation
- Conducting action research

**III. Understanding School Context**

- Prepare Profile of the school (Type of School/infrastructure, facilities teachers, students and community information)
- Analyze Learner Performance(One class)

**IV. Participation in School Activities**

- Organize all types of curricular activities, e.g. sports and games, debate, song, art, music, painting

**V. Community and school Activities**

- Survey of households in local community
- Interaction with SDMC/SMC/PTA/MTA members
- Interacting with parents

The 16 week school internship will be organized in three phases: (i) pre internship; (ii) internship (iii) and post internship.

**Phase-1: Pre internship**

The pre internship will be of one week duration during which necessary orientation programmes for Mentor Teachers and Heads of the selected schools will be organized in the institute. The following activities shall be organized during pre-internship phase:

- Orientation of the mentor teachers and Heads of the schools regarding the objectives and different aspects of internship in teaching
- Orientation about the roles and responsibilities of different personal involved in internship in teaching specially roles of mentor teachers/HM/Principal
- Discussion on process involved in unit planning/ lesson planning
- Discussion on process of developing achievement test and its administration and uses
- Discussion on records to be maintained by student teachers during internship.
- Orientation about process of giving constructive feedback to student teachers
- Demonstration of model lessons by the experts/supervising teacher followed by discussion, preferably in DMS

- Demonstration and criticism lessons of at least 2 lessons, by the student teachers, of their peers in each subject followed by discussion

### **Phase-2: Internship**

Every student teacher shall undergo an internship of 15 weeks in an identified school. During this period the student teacher shall be attached to a school and he/she shall undertake such duties as are assigned to him / her by the Head Master/Principal of the school in all school related activities. During this period, he/she shall teach at least 120 lessons in the school, taking equal number of lessons from each of his/her pedagogy subjects, under the supervision of the mentor teacher and respective teacher educator (s) from RIE. The first week will be utilized for developing rapport with school (Students, teachers, Principal/Head Master/other staffs, etc.) and familiarity with school system.

### **Practicum during Internship**

Student teachers shall perform the following during internship:

- Prepare 120 lesson plans in two school subjects and deliver at least 60 lessons in each subject
- Integrate student assessment activities with teaching learning process
- Development and use learning resources related to pedagogy courses
- Observation of peer teaching: 10 in each school subject
- Observation of teachers' lessons: 5 in each school subject
- Develop, administer, score and analyze at least 2 unit tests: one in each school subject
- Conducting action research based on real classroom problems
- Prepare and maintain student portfolios
- Preparation of the school time table
- Organize and participate in: morning assembly, literary and cultural activities, Club activities, Exhibitions, Excursions and field trip, Mock parliament, Quiz, Games and sports and PTA/SMC meetings
- Maintenance of school library and laboratory
- Maintaining a reflective diary of his/her school experience

### **Records to be submitted**

- Lesson plans/ Unit plans
- School profile: infrastructure; Social Science Laboratory - physical facilities, Equipment, School Library- facilities
- Record of Participation/organization of school activities
- Record of observation of peer teaching
- Record of observation of class of regular teacher/mentor teacher
- Report of action research
- Assessment record
- Reflective Journal

### **Phase – 3: Post Internship**

The post internship is required to be organized in the Institute for one week just after completion of internship in teaching programme. The following activities shall be organized in the Post Internship phase:

- Preparation of brief report by each student teacher on his/her internship experiences.
- Presentation of the reflections of internship by student teachers, which will be conducted in smaller group/subject wise and assessed by the supervisors.
- Some of the video clippings of lesson delivering developed earlier during internship will be shown for critical reflection
- Inviting feedback from cooperating schools/mentor teachers/HM/Principal/institute faculty.

### Internal Assessment

The assessment of the performance of student teachers shall be based on the feedback received from all associated with the programme, including mentor teachers/HM/Principal, peers, supervisors of the institute; and various records submitted by the student teachers.

#### The weightage to different components of internship shall be assigned as under:

Component	Minimum Number	Maximum Marks	Internal- by the faculty of the Institute	External by the Mentor School Teachers and Head Teachers
Demonstration and criticism classes by student teachers in group (16-17 students in group)	2 criticism lesson (1 in each pedagogy course)	10 (5+5)	10	--
Observation record of classes taught by <b>mentor</b> teachers/regular teachers	10 (05 in PC-1 and 05 in PC-2)	10(5+5)	10	--
Unit Plan	2 in each subject/pedagogy	10 (5+5)	10	--
Lesson Plan (PC-1)	50 Lesson Plan 10 Lesson Notes	10	10	--
Lesson Plan(PC-2)	50 Lesson Plan 10 Lesson Notes	10	10	--
Classroom observation record of peers	20 Lesson (10 in PC-1 and 10 in PC-2)	10 (5+5)	10	--
Records of participation/organization in curricular activities	1	10	10	--
Records of school profile	1	10	10	--
Action Research	1	20	20	--
Student Assessment Records	2 (one for each subject)	20 (10+10)	20	
Teaching Learning Resources	All	10 (5+5)	--	10
Reflective Diary	1	10	10	--
Assessment by mentor teacher(s)/HM/Principal /Inst supervisors based on overall performance in school including teaching and participation in other school activities	60 lesson in PC-1 and 60 lesson in PC-2	80	40= (PC-1(20)+ PC-2(20))	40= (PC-1(20)+ PC-2(20))
Overall Assessment of Trainee by Head Teacher/Principal		10	--	10
Presentation of reflections on internship experiences (Post Internship)		20	20	--
Total for III Semester		250	190	60

## SEMESTER-IV

### PE 7: Schooling, Socialization and Identity

<b>Semester-IV</b>	<b>Credits-4</b>
<b>Total Marks:100 (Internal:30 External: 70)</b>	<b>Contact Hours: 5 hours per week</b>

#### Introduction:

Schools, apart from transmitting curricular knowledge and skills, serve as crucial sites for processes of socialization and transmission of value frameworks that are more often than not, unexamined. Schooling may thus be seen as a key ingredient in the socialization of the young. This socialization ultimately contributes to and results in the formation of identity. However, children who attend school have, already, been socialized into certain value frame by the time they enter school. The value-frame, sense of self, and identity imbibed by the child at home and in the wider society, interacts in complex ways with school and its socialization processes, more often than not being in conflict. This is furthermore also true of adult learners who join teacher education. Therefore, this course, precisely, intends to analyze and critique the way self and its identities are constructed through socialization process within as well as outside the school. In the process of analyzing the self and identity critically, the course deliberately brings in the social categories such as, caste, class, gender, religion, as well as other factors that are at work in constructing the self and identity of individuals and collectives.

Gender is a social construct that impacts attitudes, roles, responsibilities and behavior patterns of an individual in societies. Gender relations vary from society to society. Gender determines power relations in multicultural societies like India. It deals with human concerns encompassing diversities and differences. It has been the most visible form of discrimination operating across cultures in developing societies.

Further, the course intends to provide opportunities to contest the value frame emanating from these processes of socialization. An understanding of the multiple processes that form the self and identity ought to result in a capacity to reflect on one's own self and identity, putting this under critical scrutiny. In becoming conscious of the many factors that influence identity and self, the student-teachers should become more sensitively aware of these and begin to 'free' themselves from limiting conceptions of self and identity, thus becoming proactive in shaping their own identities as 'teachers' and 'professionals'.

#### Objectives

The course will enable the student teachers to;

- Reflect critically on factors that shape identity formation and influence sense of self of the growing 'student' as well as 'teacher' in school as well as in out of school situations
- Understand the processes that have shaped/continue to shape one's own sense of identity as 'student' and a 'person' located in multiple social contexts and roles
- Develop basic understanding and familiarity with key concepts-gender, gender bias, gender stereotype, empowerment, gender parity, equity and equality, patriarchy and feminism and transgender
- Understand the need to address gender based violence in all social spaces and evolve strategies for addressing it.
- Critically aware of 'self' and 'identity' and 'free' oneself through self-understanding, from tendencies that lead to crystallizing and limiting of one's identity as a teacher and a human being.

- Reflect on one's aspirations and possibilities in order to develop a growing sense of agency as a 'teacher', a 'professional', as well as a 'human being'.

### **Unit I: Socialization and Development of Self**

- Socialisation: Meaning nature and process
- Role of social institutions :Family- impact of parenting style/child rearing practices, family culture and values; Community-neighbourhood, extended family, religious groups and their socialization functions; School- School as a social institution; value-formation in the context of schooling;
- Interface between family, community and school; inter-linkages within wider socio-cultural context
- Development of self: Meaning of self, dimensions and impact of socialization.

### **Unit II: Emergence of 'Person' and 'Identity'**

- Understanding 'identity formation': emergence of multiple identities in the formation of a person placed in various social and institutional contexts; the need for inner coherence; managing conflicting 'identities'.
- Determinants of identity formation in individuals and groups: Social categories such as caste, class, gender and religion
- The influence of peer group, media , technology, and globalization on identity formation in contemporary society

### **Unit III: Socialization Processes: Gender, School and Society**

- Gender Bias, Gender Stereotyping and Empowerment of women
- Equity and Equality in Relation with Caste, Class, Religion, Ethnicity, Disability and Region.
- Gender Identities and Socialization Practices in different types of families in India.

### **Unit IV: Coping with Social Complexities**

- Expanding human activities and relations; increasing complexity, homogenization of culture vs. preservation of distinctive identities; competition, uncertainty and insecurities and the resultant identity conflicts
- Assertion of identities, oppression, conflict and violence – relevance of education for peace
- Addressing sexual abuse in family, Neighborhood and School and in other formal and informal institutions.
- Agencies Perpetuating Violence: Family, School, Work place and Media (Print and Electronic).

### **Unit V: Evolving Identity as a Teacher**

- Teacher's 'professional identity; Meaning and various dimensions
- Choosing to be a teacher: Role of family, community, schooling
- Teacher identity formation: Role of pre-service and in-service teacher education programmes
- The impact of one's own socialization processes; awareness of one's own shifting identities as 'student', 'adult' and 'student teacher', and influences that have acted/continue to act on oneself
- Reflections on one's own aspirations and efforts in becoming a 'teacher'

### **Suggested Activities**

- Group work and discussion on the influence of peer group, media message, technology, and globalization on identity formation in contemporary society
- Group work and discussion on the factors that contribute positively and negatively in the development of teacher identity

- Organize Debates on Equity and Equality cutting across Gender, Class, Caste, Religion, Ethnicity Disability and Region.
- Prepare a project on Issues and Concerns of Transgender.
- Collection of Folklores reflecting Socialization Processes and its Influence on Identity formation.
- Project on Women Role Models in various fields with Emphasis on Women in Unconventional Roles.
- Visit to organizations connected with peace and inter cultural harmony and aesthetic appreciation to experience peace as reality and submission of report.
- Developing action plan for peace in self, home, school and community.

### **Suggested Readings**

- Amalendu Misra, (2004). Identity and Religion Foundations of Anti-Islamism in India. Sage Publications, New Delhi
- Butler, J. (1990). *Gender Trouble: Feminism and the subversion of Identity*. New York; Routledge.
- Chap. 6: Parents and Teachers
- Desai, Neera and Thakkar, Usha. (2001). Women in Indian Society. National Book Trust, New Delhi
- Dipankar Gupta (Ed.) (2004). Caste in question Identity or Hierarchy. Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- Dunne, M. et al. (2003). Gender and Violence in Schools. UNESCO.
- Kamala Ganesh & Usha Thakkar (Ed.) (2005). Culture and Making of Identity in India, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- Kirk Jackie e.d. , (2008), Women Teaching in South Asia, SAGE, New Delhi
- Krishnamurti, J., Education and the Significance of Life, KFI Publications
- Kumar Krishna (2004), What is Worth Teaching? 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, Orient Longman
- Kumar, K.(2001) *Prejudice and Pride: School Histories of the Freedom Struggle*. New Delhi: Viking/Penguin.
- Leach, Fiona. (2003). Practising Gender Analysis in Education, Oxfam
- National Curriculum Framework 2005: Position Paper, National Focus Group on Gender Issues in Education, 3.2, NCERT, 2006.
- Nayar, Sushila and Mankekar Kamla (ed.) 2007, 'Women Pioneers in India's Renaissance, National Book Trust, New Delhi, India.
- NCERT (2014). Schooling Socialisation and Identity. NCERT, New Delhi.
- Pathak, Avijit (2002), Social Implications of Schooling, Rainbow Publishers, Delhi
- Saraswati, T.S. (Ed.) (1999). Culture, Socialization and Human Development. Theory: Research and Applications in India, Sage Publication, New Delhi.
- SenAmartya (2006). Identity and Violence. The Illusion of Destiny. Allen and Lane: Penguin Books India Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
- Sharma, R & E. Annamalai. (2003). *Indian Diaspora: In Search of Identity*. Mysore: CIIL.
- ShashiTharoor (2007). The Elephant, the Tiger & the Cell phone. (Particularly part two of the book).Penguin Viking, New Delhi.
- Sherwani, Azim. (1998). the girl child in crisis. Indian Social Institute, New Delhi.
- Srinivas M.N., (1986). Social Changes in Modern India, Allied Publishers, Bombay.
- SrivastavaGouri, (2012), Gender and Peace in Textbooks and Schooling Processes, Concept Publishing Company Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi
- UNICEF (2005). 2005 and Beyond – Accelerating Girls' Education in South Asia. Meeting Report.
- Unterhalter, Elaine. (2007). Gender, Schooling and Global Social Justice, Routledge.

- Vidyanathan, T.G. (1989), 'Authority and Identity in India', in 'Another India' Daedalus, Fall, 118 (H): 147-69.

### **PE-8 Vision of Indian Education**

<b>Semester-IV</b>	<b>Credits-4</b>
<b>TotalMarks:100 (Internal:30,External: 70)</b>	<b>Contact Hours: 5 hours per week</b>

#### **Introduction**

Education is essentially a normative endeavor, hence is intentional. It intends, rather deliberately, to socialize children into a value frame or normative structure. That is why history reveals that every education system, at different historical periods, had been guided by certain value concerns. In contemporary times, the education system in India derives its values from the Constitution of India. While socializing children education has to negotiate within the frame of Constitutional values. Indian Constitution envisioned a humane society based on freedom, equality and justice, and this led to evolving many institutions to realize the vision. In this regard, education has been considered as an agency of social transformation and classroom as the shape of the envisioned destiny. Since teachers ought to play crucial role in realizing the vision, they are to be informed the Constitutional vision so as to develop normative perspectives regarding education and thereby emerging concerns and issues. This normative perspective a teacher holds in turn guides his/her actions and acquires a meaning to action.

Education being an operational area, every citizen perceives several issues related to it through personal experience. The student-teachers need to understand the main issues that touch their functioning as also situate themselves in context. Such an understanding on at least a few issues and concerns will equip student teachers to be ready for dealing with other issues and concerns in the field. This is very relevant as it may not be possible to bring under scrutiny all issues and concerns. Since, concerns and issues cannot and should not be 'informed' like 'ready to cook facts', the course is designed in such a fashion that prospective teachers would be encouraged to come to terms with concerns and issues that would emerge out of their reasoned engagement with contemporary educational reality in the light of professed humanistic values.

#### **Objectives**

The course will enable the student teachers to;

- Understand evolution of education in India from Vedic period to post Independence era.
- Develop understanding on issues and concerns relating to Elementary education and implementation of the RTE Act 2009.
- Develop understanding on issues and concerns relating to secondary/sr. secondary education and implementation of the RMSA and other schemes
- Understand school education in India with reference to global educational development and role of International organizations for promoting education
- Formulate vision for school education on basis of new social order and technological advancement

## **UNIT I - Education in India: Historical perspectives**

- Education during Vedic and Post Vedic period and its relevance to present education
- Educational development in the Pre-independence period :Macaulay's Minutes,Woods Despatch, Hunter Commission; Basic Education,Sargent Report.
- Educational development in Post-Independence Period: Recommendations of University Education Commission (1948) Secondary Education Commission(1952) Education Commission (1964-66);NPE 1968;NPE 1986/1992 with reference to school education.

## **Unit II: Elementary Education: Concerns and Issues**

- Universalization of Elementary Education: Concept ,need and dimensions.
- Policy and programmes for Universalisation of Elementary Education(UEE): DPEP, SSA, RTE Act 2009.
- Issues of quality in elementary education and strategies.

## **Unit-III: Secondary and Higher Secondary Education: Concerns and Issues**

- Secondary Education: Concept,need and importance.
- Policy and programmes for development of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education: RMSA, ICT @ School, Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan,
- Issues of quality in Secondary and Higher Secondary education and strategies.
- Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education:Policy Initiatives,Programmes and strategies.

## **Unit-IV: Global Perspectives in School Education**

- International Commissions on Education: Learning to Be (1975);Learning:The Treasure Within(1996) with reference to aims of education, learning society and life long education.
- Role of International Agencies for development of education: UNICEF, World Bank, UNESCO.
- Global Monitoring Report on Millenium Development Goals(MDG) and Sustainable Development Goals(SDG)- 2015

## **Unit V: Meeting the Emerging Challenges in School Education**

- Changing Trends in socio-cultural ,political and economic scenario:Their bearings on School Education;Emerging challenges in School organisation,Curricular Procsses ,Learning Climate.
- Addressing Challenges in :
  - School Organisation(Physical Space and Personnel Management,Client Relationships in terms of management)
  - Curricular Processes(Curriculum Transaction,Contextualisation,Assessment)
  - Learning climate(Resource utilisation ,Teacher -Learner relationship,Peer relationships etc.)

## **Suggested Activities**

- Prepare report on relevance of Vedic/ Buddhist/ Islamic educational ideas for present school education by studying original literature.
- Conduct surveys in the local area for examining status of implementations of the RTE Act 2009

- Visit five secondary schools nearby and prepare report on quality of teaching and learning as the RMSA guidelines.
- Read any educational project sponsored by the UNESCO and present to the class
- Study writings on analysis of education-development from news papers and make presentations

### **Suggested Readings**

- Arial, J.C. & Agrawal S.P. (1992). Role of UNESCO in Educational, Vikas Publishing House, Delhi.
- Anand, C.L. et.al. (1983). Teacher and Education in Emerging in Indian Society, NCERT, New Delhi.
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- Govt. of India (1992). Programme of Action (NPE). Min of HRD.
- Mani, R.S. (1964). Educational Ideas and Ideals of Gandhi and Tagore, New Book Society, New Delhi.
- Mistry, S.P. (1986). Non-formal Education-An Approach to Education for All, Publication, New Delhi.
- Mohanty, J., (1986). School Education in Emerging Society, sterling Publishers.
- Mukherji, S.M., (1966). History of Education in India, Acharya Book Depot, Baroda.
- Naik, J.P. & Syed, N., (1974). A Student's History of Education in India, MacMillan, New Delhi.
- NCERT (1986). School Education in India – Present Status and Future Needs, New Delhi.
- Ozias, A.O. 'Hand Book of School Administration and Management', London, Macmillan.
- RadhaKumudMookerji. Ancient Indian Education (Brahmanical and Buddhist), Cosmo Publications, New Delhi – 1999.
- Sainath P. (1996). Every body loves a good drought. Penguin Books New Delhi.
- Salamatullah, (1979). Education in Social context, NCERT, New Delhi.
- Sykes, Marjorie (1988): The Story of Nai Talim, Naitalim Samiti: Wardha.
- UNESCO; (1997). Learning the Treasure Within.
- Dr. Vada Mitra. Education in Ancient India, Arya book Depot, New Delhi – 1967
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- National Policy on Education. 1986.* Ministry of HRD, Department of Education, New Delhi.
- Seventh All India School Education Survey, NCERT: New Delhi. 2002
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- UNESCO. (2004) *Education for All: The Quality Imperative. EFA Global Monitoring Report*. Paris.
- Varghese, N.V. (1995). *School Effects on Achievement: A Study of Government and Private Aided Schools in Kerala*. In Kuldip Kumar (Ed.) School effectiveness and learning achievement at primary stage: International perspectives. NCERT. New Delhi.
- World Bank, (2004). *Reaching The Child: An Integrated Approach to Child Development*. Oxford University Press, Delhi.

**PE 9: Educational Planning, Management and Leadership**  
(This course will be offered as CBCS course)

<b>Semester-IV</b>	<b>Credits-4</b>
<b>Total Marks:100</b> (Internal:30 External: 70)	<b>Contact Hours: 5 hours</b> per week

**Introduction:**

The course intends to introduce the basic concepts, types, conditions, approaches and techniques of educational planning, management and leadership styles. It makes an attempt to introduce the concept of decentralized planning and planning practices currently being adopted in various education sub-sectors in India, including the secondary education sub-sector. It also attempts to discuss the concept and application of strategic planning techniques in education and the way these techniques have been contextualized and built into district planning models in India. As such, the course would provide an overview of the changing landscape of educational planning in India, including the latest planning approaches and frameworks. A discussion of the theoretical approaches to educational planning would help enable student teachers to contextualise and analyse educational planning models and practices in India. It would help them to participate in the current debate on ‘whether educational planning and management in India is rhetoric or a reality?’ The course also intends to provide the student teachers exposure to the concept, theory and various dimensions of educational school management and leadership styles. The student teacher should be aware about how the job of the teacher has changed immensely in last decade. The teacher as the head of the school or class teacher has to perform many managerial functions in relation to the management of human and material resources. A professionally trained teacher is expected to have know-how of managing instructional and other school activities. The core paper “Educational Planning, Management and Leadership” is intended to enable the development of skill how to plan and manage for effective schooling of the children at the secondary level. The paper will be taught through deliberations, discussion, reflection, school visit, library reading and presentations.

**Objectives**

The course will enable the student teachers to;

- Understand Concepts, types and approaches of educational planning
- Develop institutional plan and school development plan
- Understand recommendations of different five year plans relating to school education
- Develop understanding about educational decentralization in India and district planning practices
- Understand concept, nature and approaches of educational management
- Develop understanding and skills in managing material and human resources of school
- Understanding the skills of using different managerial and leadership styles for effective management of a school.

**Unit-I: Understanding Educational Planning**

- Educational planning: Meaning, Nature, purpose
- Traditional educational planning and strategic educational planning-steps and benefits
- Approaches to educational planning: Social demand, manpower requirement and cost benefits
- Planning for human resource development in school: Manpower forecasting and Manpower planning
- Institutional Planning: School development plan as per the RTE Act 2009

## **Unit-II: Educational Planning in India**

- Beginning of five year Plans: its historical background; Main features of five year plans with special reference to education, Impact of five year plans on education.
- 12<sup>th</sup> Five year plan: Major recommendations relating to school education(elementary and secondary education)
- Educational decentralization in India: legal provisions and institutional framework and planning machinery
- District planning under the on-going country-wide education development programmes like the SSA and the RMSA
- Financing school education in India, fund flow and related issues

## **Unit-III: Educational Management: Concept, Processes**

- Concept of educational management: Concept and Process; Planning, organization, control ,decision making and evaluation
- Approaches to management: Classical, Human relation and system
- Management of material resources: General class room equipments; school building, library, laboratory ,assembly hall play ground and surroundings of school
- Management of human resources: organizational climate in school, Professional development of teachers-Self learning, reflective practices, orientation, seminars and colloquium
- Total quality management
- Structure of education management in India and in states

## **Unit-IV: Management of Teaching Learning Activities**

- Office management: Maintenance of record
- Time management: School Calendar, Preparation of school time table, factors affecting preparation of time table
- Management of co-scholastic activities in school-cultural, physical, social and creative and recreational activities, school assembly
- Management of Examinations: Roles and responsibilities of centre superintend, Invigilators

## **Unit-V: Leadership: Concepts, Traits and Styles**

- Leadership: Concept, types-administrative and instructional
- Leadership traits: responsible, self disciplined, innovative, imaginative, good at organization, correct in judgment, visionary etc.
- Educational administration leadership skills: Decision making, Planning and Co-Ordinating, Communicating, Evaluating and Feedback
- Styles of educational leadership: autocratic, Laissez-faire and democratic

## **Suggested Activities**

- Read school development plan of elementary schools and prepare reflective notes on it.
- Prepare report after collecting views of SMC members about their contribution to school improvement.
- Critically analyze district educational planning of your district.
- Interact with five HMs/Principals of nearby schools and prepare a report management of material and human resources.
- Make a case study on a successful HM/principal of a school; Leadership quality and styles

### Suggested Readings:

- Ayyar, R.V. Vaidyanatha (1993). Educational Planning and Administration in India: Retrospect and Prospect. *Journal of Educational Planning and Administration*, VII (2): 197-214.
- Blaug, Mark (1972). *An Introduction to Economics of Education*. The Penguin: London.
- Bray, Mark and N.V. Varghese (ed.) (2010): *Directions in Educational Planning: Report on an IIEP Symposium*. IIEP: Paris.
- Brown, D. (1990): *Decentralisation and School-based Management*. Falmer Press: London.
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- Bush, T., L. Bell, R. Bolam, R. Glatter and P. Ribbins (eds.) (1999). *Educational Management: Redefining Theory, Policy and Practice*. Paul Chapman: London.
- Carron, Gabriel (2010). *Strategic Planning: Concept and Rationale*. IIEP Working Paper 1. IIEP: Paris.
- Carron, Gabriel (2010). *Strategic Planning: Techniques and Methods*. IIEP Working Paper 3, IIEP: Paris.
- Chau, Ta-Ngoc (2003). *Demographic Aspects of Educational Planning*. IIEP: Paris.
- Coombs, P.H. (1969). *What is Educational Planning?* Paris: International Institute of Educational Planning (IIEP).
- Government of India (2011). *SarvaShikshaAbhiyan: Framework for Implementation*, Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development: New Delhi.
- Govinda, R. and M. Bandyopadhyay (2010). *Changing Framework of Local Governance and Community Participation in Elementary Education in India*, CREATE PATHWAYS TO ACCESS, Research Monograph No. 35, available at [http://www.create-rpc.org/pdf\\_documents/PTA35.pdf](http://www.create-rpc.org/pdf_documents/PTA35.pdf).
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- Jha, Jyotsna, K.B.C. Saxena and C.V. Baxi (2001): *Management Processes in Elementary Education: A Study of Existing Practices in Selected States in India*. The European Commission: New Delhi.
- Kaufman, Herman, Watters (eds.) (1996). *Educational Planning: Strategic Tactical Operational*. Pa. Technomic: Lancaster.
- Kochhar, S. K. (1994). *Secondary School Administration*, Sterling Publisher New Delhi
- Litvack, Jennie, Junaid Ahmed and Richard Bird (1998). *Rethinking Decentralization in Developing Countries*. World Bank: Washington D.C.
- Mathur, S.S. (1990). *Educational Administration and Management*. The Indian Publications: India.
- MHRD. (2009). *RashtriyaMadhyamikShikshaAbhiyan: A Framework for Implementation*. Department of School Education and Literacy, GOI: New Delhi.
- MHRD. (2011). *SarvaShikshaAbhiyan: A Framework for Implementation*. Department of School Education and Literacy, GOI: New Delhi.
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- Mukhopadhyay, Marmar and R.S.Tyagi (2005). *Governance of School Education in India*. NIEPA: New Delhi.

- Mukundan, Mullikottu-Veetil and Mark Bray (2004). The Decentralisation of Education in Kerala State, India: Rhetoric and Reality. *International Review of Education*, Vol. 50: 223–243.
- Nanjundappa, D.M. (1995): *Approaches and Techniques of Decentralized Planning in Readings in Decentralized Planning*, B.N. Yugandhar and Amitabh Mukherjee (ed.) Concept: New Delhi.
- Pareek, Udai: ‘Institution Building: the Framework for Decision-making’, in Ravi Mathai, UdaiPareek and T. V. Rao (eds.) *Institution Building in Education and Research: From Stagnation to Self- Renewal*, All India Management Association: New Delhi.
- Psacharopolous, G. (1985): *Planning of Education: Where Do We Stand?* World Bank: Washington.
- Ruscoe, G. C. (1969): *Conditions for Success in Educational Planning?* Paris:IIEP.
- Tilak, J.B.G. (1977): “Approaches to Educational Planning and their Applications in India”, *Indian Economic Journal*, 24 (3).
- UNESCO (2007): *Education Sector-Wide Approaches (SWAps): Background, Guide and Lessons*. Paris. Available at: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0015/001509/150965e.pdf>.
- Varghese N.V. and K. Biswal (1999): *School Mapping: An Analysis of Educational Facilities in Dhenkanal District*, Orissa, Mimeo. NIEPA: New Delhi.
- Varghese, N. V. (1996): “Decentralization of Educational Planning in India: The Case of District Primary Education Programme.” *International Journal of Educational Development*, Vol. 16 (4): 355-365.
- Varghese, N. V. and J.B.G.Tilak (1991): *The Financing of Education in India*. IIEP: Paris.
- Varghese, N.V. (ed.) (1997): *Modules on District Planning in Education*, NIEPA: New Delhi.
- Zaidi, S.M.I.A., K.Biswal, N.K.Mohanty, and A.A.C.Lal (2012): *Secondary Education Planning and Appraisal Manual*. NUEPA: New Delhi. available at [http://www.nuepa.org/Download/Publications/1-Secondary%20Education%20Manual\(Prof%20Zaidi%20\)](http://www.nuepa.org/Download/Publications/1-Secondary%20Education%20Manual(Prof%20Zaidi%20)) .

### **EPC 6: Understanding the Self**

<b>Semester-III</b>	<b>Credit-2</b>
<b>Marks 50 (Internal50)</b>	<b>Contact Hours- 1 Week workshop</b>

#### **Introduction**

What is self? Is self the experience of internal talk? What characterizes “self-ness”? Can identities change? Will the identity of a first generational learner belonging to a family of migrant labourer change when she is identified as a gifted child? What are the influences of parents and peers on the identity of a learner?

The above queries and similar questions trigger the exploration and need to understand the ‘self’. Indulging in self-exploration and self-queries is an important exercise for clarity of identity. Developing an understanding of the ‘self’ is essential for an individual to utilize the optimal potential for the benefit of one’s own self as well for the society. As an integral member of the society an individual have various identities – gender, relational,

linguistic, cultural etc. and it is essential to understand and address one's implicit beliefs, stereotypes and prejudices resulting from these identities. The student-teachers need to become aware of their own selves and their identities as well as the political, historical, and socio-cultural forces that shape them. The course thus provides an interdisciplinary view in the development of the understanding of one's own self. This exploration and understanding will enable the student-teachers to develop sensibilities, dispositions, and skills that will help in their personal and professional development and facilitate the personal growth of their students. This course provides opportunity to the student teachers to gain an understanding about their own 'self' both as an individual and as a student-teacher.

### **Objectives**

The course will enable the student teachers to;

- Gain an understanding of the central concepts in defining 'self' and 'identity'
- Reflect critically on factors that shape the understanding of 'self'
- Build an understanding about themselves, i.e. the development of self as a person as well as a teacher
- Reflect on one's experiences, aspirations and efforts towards becoming a humane individual and teacher
- Develop effective communication skills including the ability to listen, observe etc.
- Build resilience to deal with conflicts at different levels and learn to draw upon collective strengths to live in harmony with one's surroundings
- Appreciate the critical role of teachers in promoting 'self' and students' well-being.

### **Theme I: Understanding of Self**

- Reflections and critical analysis of one's own 'self' and identity
- Identifying factors in the development of 'self' and in shaping identity
- Building an understanding about philosophical and cultural perspectives of 'Self' and
- Developing an understanding of one's own philosophical and cultural perspectives as a teacher

### **Theme II: Development of Professional Self and Ethics**

- Understanding and sharing one's identity and socio-cultural, historical and political influences in shaping the professional identity
- Exploring, reflecting and sharing one's own aspirations, dreams, concerns and effort in becoming a teacher
- Reflections on experiences, efforts, aspirations, dreams etc. of peers
- Building an understanding about values and professional ethics as a teacher to live in harmony with one's self and surroundings
- Understanding the role of teacher as facilitator and partner in well-being among learners

### **Theme III: Role of Teacher in Developing Understanding of Self among Learners**

- Creating a situation opportunity/context in reflecting on one's own childhood and adolescent years of growing-up for learners
- Facilitating awareness about identity among learners through reflective practices
- Developing skills of effective listening, accepting, positive regard, understanding body languages among the learners.

### Mode of Transaction:

The course will be transacted in workshop mode through individual and group experiential activities such as

- Personal narratives and storytelling, group interactions, film reviews to help explore one's self and identity. Student-teachers to engage in varied forms of self-expression such as poetry, painting and creative movements, humour, aesthetic representations, etc.
- Sharing of case studies by student-teachers, critical analysis of biographies and presentations, group readings and sessions on stories children raised in different circumstances and how this affects self and their personal and social identity formation.
- Reflective discussions on films/documentaries where the protagonist undergoes trials and finally discovers her/his potential
- Development of reflective journals/diaries by the student teachers.
- Introduction of Yoga, meditation as one of the important component to enhance student-teachers understanding of body and mind.

### Guidelines for assessment

Sl.No	Activities	Marks
1	Exploring the 'known' and 'unknown' self in relation to what one and others know about one self and what others do not know (group activity)	5
2	Reflecting, recording and sharing of critical moments in one's life (individual activity and presentations)	10
3	Reflections on critical moments in the lives of peers (small group activity)	5
4	Exploring one's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT analysis)	10
5	Group activities involving community participation	20
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>

### Suggested Readings

- Bhatt, H. (n.d.). *The diary of a school teacher*. An AzimPremji University Publication. Retrieved from [www.arvindguptatoys.com/arvindgupta/diary-school-teacher-eng.pdf](http://www.arvindguptatoys.com/arvindgupta/diary-school-teacher-eng.pdf)
- Bhattacharjee, D.K (ed). (2010). *Psychology and Education – Indian Perspectives*, Section III 'Self and Growth Process' pg. 255-402, NCERT Pub
- Dalal, A.S. (ed) (2001). *A Greater Psychology – An Introduction to the Psychological thoughts of Sri Aurobindo*. Puducherry, Sri Aurobindo Ashram Pub.
- Delors, J. (1996). *Learning the Treasure within – Twenty First Century Education*. UNESCO Education Commission Report.
- Goel, D.R. (2005). *Quality Concerns in Education*. Centre for advanced study in Education- M. S. University of Baroda
- Gulati, S., and Pant, D. (2012). *Education for Values in Schools – A Framework*. NCERT Pub
- Krishnamurti, J. (1998) *On Self- knowledge*. Chennai, Krishnamurti Foundation India.
- Krishnamurti, J. (2000). *Education and Significance of Life*. Chennai, Krishnamurti Foundation India.
- Mukunda, K.V. (2009). *What did you ask at school today? A handbook of child learning*, Harper Collins

Olson, D.R, and Bruner, J.S. (1996).*Folk Psychology and folk pedagogy*. In D.R. Olson & N. Torrence (Eds.), *The Handbook of Education and Human Development* (pp. 9 -27), Blackwell

Pant, D. and Gulati, S. (2010). *Ways To Peace – A Resource Book for Teachers*. NCERT Pub

Venkateshamurthy, C. G., and Rao, A.V.G (2005).*Life Skills Education Training Package*. R.I.E., Mysore

### **EPC 7: Health, Yoga and Physical Education**

<b>Semester-II</b>	<b>Credit-2</b>
<b>Marks 50 (Internal:50)</b>	<b>Contact Hours- 3 hrs per week</b>

#### **Introduction**

It is well acknowledged that health is a multidimensional concept and is shaped by biological, physical, psychological, social, economic, cultural and political factors. There are many opportunities for cross curricular learning and integration in other subject areas like science, social science and languages. The organization of activities under this should ensure a wide range of activities, so as to enable student and teacher participate according to his/her interest and need. The syllabus, therefore, focus on "what as a students, teacher. I should learn and what should I expected that the children should learn and practice". This course therefore, focuses on acquisition of habits of healthy living and participation in games & sports for maintenance of fitness among the student teachers, with an aim to inculcate the same among their students in future.

#### **Objectives**

The course will enable the student teachers to;

- Understand the concept of holistic health, its various dimensions and determinants for all round development.
- Know the health status, identify health problems and be informed for taking remedial measures;
- Aware about rules of safety in hazardous situation (illness, accident and injury) and equip them with first aid measures about common sickness and injuries;
- Encourage to form right habits about exercise, games and sports, sleep, rest and relaxation;
- Understand various policies and programmes related to health, physical education and yoga.
- Understand the process of assessment of health and physical fitness.

#### **Unit I: Health Education**

- Concept of health, importance, dimensions and determinants of health; Health needs of children and adolescents, including differently-abled children
- Impact of Physical activities, games, sports and yoga on different body systems, Management of stress and strain and life skills.
- Food and nutrition, food habits, timing of food, nutrients and their functions, diversity of Indian food, seasonal foods and festivals, economics of food, malnutrition, including obesity,

- Dietary requirements of human body with special emphasis on the nutritional needs according to age, sex, occupation, pregnancy and also with reference to sports-personship; Need for diet planning, Balanced diet.

### **Unit II: Physical Education**

- Physical fitness, strength, endurance and flexibility, its components, sports skills, indigenous and self-defense activities
- Development of physical fitness; Postures; Importance of relaxation; Fitness tests; Resources and services for games and sports and Health. Common Sports Injuries and First aid.
- Games and sports — athletics (general physical fitness exercises), games (lead-up games, relays and major games) rhythmic activities, gymnastics and their impact on health
- Fundamentals skills of games and sports; Sports for recreation and competition; Rules and regulations of sports; sports ethics; sports awards and scholarships, sports-person ship.
- Drawing of Fixtures for conducting Tournament, knock-out, league, Layout of Track & Field areas.
- Commonly-abused substance and drugs and ways of prevention and inhabitation.

### **Unit III: Yoga**

- Concept, need and importance of yoga, History of yoga
- Yogasanas- Standing, Sitting, Prone and Supine positions ( 5 Asanas each)
- Surya Namaskar and Pranayams, Meditation
- Precautionary measures for yogic practices.
- Role of yogasanas for prevention of common diseases

### **Guidelines for assessment**

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1	Group discussion/assignment/project work on any one health issue	10
2	Physical fitness activity	10
3	Skill test on physical activities(game/sports/yoga)	10
4	Report on any health/yoga/sports activity conducted in a school/Preparing a write up on any international sport event	10
5	Written test	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>

### **Suggested Activities**

- Project on Health/Sports and Yoga, analysis of various textbooks from Health and Physical Education point of view
- Activities for development of physical fitness, i.e. strength, speed, endurance, flexibility and body composition (Fundamental Sports Skills ); Basics of track and field (100 mts., 200 mts., long jump, shot put, 4 × 50 mts. relay) .Any two team games (Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Basketball, Cricket, Hockey, Volleyball and Football) or any individual game
- Organization of games and sports tournaments
- Learning and performing of basic yogic activities, asanas and pranayam, Surya Namaskar and Meditation

## **Suggested Readings**

### **Health Education**

- K. Park, “Preventive and Social Medicine” BanarsidasBhanoth, Publishers Nagpur Road, Jabalpur, India.
- NCERT (2013). Training and resource materials on Adolescence Education, NCERT, New Delhi (This material is also available on [www.aeparc.org](http://www.aeparc.org).[www.ncert.nic.in](http://www.ncert.nic.in))
- NCERT (2014). Population Education: Source Material, NCERT, New Delhi
- Stephen J. Williams, Paul R. Torrens, “Introduction to Health Service, Delmore Publications

### **Physical Education**

- Deborah A. Wuest, Charles A. Bucher, “Foundation of Physical Education Exercise Science and Sports” Tata McGraw Hill, Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
- John E. Mixton, Ann E. Jewett, “An Introduction to Physical Education, W.B. Saunders Company, London
- John Cheffers, Tom Evaul, “Introduction to Physical Education-Concept of Human Movement Prentice Hall Engle Wood” New Jersey
- Bette J., Logdson & Others, “Physical Education for Children”, Lea &Febiger, Philadelphia
- Roberts S. Weinberg & Daniel Gould, “Foundation of Sports and Exercise Psychology”, Human Kinetics Publication
- A.K. Uppal, Lawrance Gray Kumar, “Biomechanics in Physical Education and Exercise Science” Friends Publication, New Delhi
- Jack H. Wilmore, David L. Costill, W. Larry Kenney, “Physiology of Sports and Exercise” Human Kinetics Publication

### **Yoga**

- Swami SatyanandSaraswati, “Asana Pranayama Mudra Bandh”, Bihar School of Yoga, Munger
- M.M. Ghore, “Anatomy and Physiology of Yogic Practices” Lonavala Yoga Institute, Lonavala
- Gharote M.L. (2004). Applied Yoga, Kaivalyadhama S.M.Y.M. Samiti, Lonvala
- “Yogasana” Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi
- “Pranayama” Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi
- MDNIY (2010). “Yoga Teachers Manual for School Teachers, New Delhi
- NCERT (2015). Yoga: A Healthy Way of Living Upper Primary Stage, New Delhi
- NCERT (2015). Yoga: A Healthy Way of Living Secondary Stage, New Delhi

### EPC 8: ICT Practicum

<b>Semester-III</b>	<b>Credit-2</b>
<b>Marks 50 (Internal:50)</b>	<b>Contact Hours- 1 Week workshop</b>

#### **Introduction**

The main purpose of this practicum is to provide hands on experience to student teachers in creating and using ICT related teaching learning materials. For realizing this, the following activities will be organized in the workshop.

#### **Theme I: Providing an exposure on hardware/software and its uses in Teaching**

##### **Learning process**

- Hands on experience in setting up a desktop/PC and working with various input devices, output devices, storage devices, and display devices
- Practicing word processing using Indian language software
- Using word processor, spread sheet, and presentation software to produce various teaching learning resources.

#### **Theme II: Awareness and exposure to ICT Tools**

- Locating internet resources – navigating, searching, selecting, saving and evaluating (use standard internet evaluation criteria)
- Creating screen cast video of a lessons, Embedding Audio , Video With Photos Embedding Animations and Transitions Uploading You Tube Video (Using Movie Maker Software)
- Shooting, editing, and sharing of videos segment on any educational topic
- Creating a podcast using audacity and sharing it on podcasting site

#### **Theme III: Developing an ICT based lesson Plan**

- Creating technology based lesson plan
- Developing lesson plan by using 5E Model and ICKON Model and ICT
- Creating e-content

#### **Theme IV: Use of ICT in Assessment and management**

- Creating e-portfolio
- Creating data base of group of students
- Creating and using rubrics for assessment (online, offline)
- Connecting with parents and community through ICT
- Any other activity may also be taken up as per the experience and expertise of the resource person.

#### **Guidelines for Assessment**

<b>Sl no</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1	Preparing a document using word / PPT	10
2	Create a documentary file	10
3	Design a project using e portfolio	10
4	Develop an e-content and share it using blog/Wikipedia/word press/YouTube	10
5	Create a data base for student management system	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>

## Suggested Readings

- Ahmad, J., Ahmad, M.S. and Khan, A. (2012), *Computer Applications in Education*, Neelkamal Publication, Hyderabad, PP-288, ISBN: 978-81-8316-293-7.
- Bharikhok, D. (2000). *Fundamentals of Information Technology*. Pentagon Press: New Delhi.
- CEMCA (2014). *Technology Tools for Teachers*, Commonwealth Educational Media Center for Asia, 13/14 SarvaPriyaVihar, New Delhi.
- David, M. (2009). *Project Based Learning- Using Information Technology-* Second Edition. Viva Books: New Delhi.
- James, K.L. (2003). *The Internet: A User's Guide*. Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd: New Delhi.
- LaxmanMohanty, NeeharikaVora (2008). *ICT strategies for schools- a guide for school administrators*. Sage Publications: New Delhi.
- Manoj Kumar Dash (2010). *ICT in teacher development*, Neel Kamal Publications: New Delhi

## WORKING WITH COMMUNITY

<b>Semester-VI</b>	<b>Credit-2</b>
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Contact Hours- 02 Weeks</b>

### Introduction:

School is a miniature community and a big gap is found between school and community. Mutual exchange and sharing of resources and facilities between the two is essential for national development. The student teachers need to have knowledge and awareness about the community and neighbourhood and the relationship between school and community. Considering the value of relationship between school and community and the facilitating role of teachers in this the B.Ed. curriculum has provision for fieldwork with community. The programme aims at enhancing their ability to enlist community support for School and contribute for national development. The programme aims at acquainting them with social realities, developing dignity of labour among them and prepare them for sustainable development.

### Objectives:

The course will enable the student teachers to;

- Acquaint the student teachers with the factors working within the society, community i.e. knowledge of social realities
- Develop the dignity of labour among student – teachers
- Arouse their interest in the social and economic reconstruction of the country
- Make the student-teacher aware with the educational problems and needs of the society
- Prepare youth for sustainable development
- Develop the personality of the student-teacher through community service

Student teachers shall be provided exposure to community life for at least one week during which they shall live with the community members and act in terms of preparing school development plan, sharing cultural practices, holding cultural programmes and gaining community's perception about and aspirations from formal education system. The members of SMC/VMC should be associated in these activities.

The institution will form a committee, including faculty members, student teachers and community/SMC members for the smooth organization of this programme. The student teachers shall prepare a detailed report of the programme, individually and/or in group during the activity and submit at the end of the programme.

### **Transaction Mode**

Discussion, Rally, Competitions (Debates) Posters and Banner displays Working in community setting, Mass movement, *Nukkad* Performances, Local action group formation, surveys, interviews, action research, case study, dissemination of success stories etc.

### **Suggested Activities**

- Micro planning of a school community relationship
- Study of the nature of community participation in a secondary school
- Survey of community resources for participation in scholastic and co-scholastic activities of a school educational survey of a slum area
- Report on social customs, traditions and superstition
- Survey of a village/town with at least 20 households in order to study the socio-economic and educational status of the villager
- Study of wastage and stagnation in local primary schools
- Study of an area in regard to consumption of electricity and water and suggest remedial measures
- Tree plantation programme in the campus/nearby village
- Survey of parent's attitude towards education of their children
- Organization of non-formal education centers for dropouts and out of school children in a locality
- Organization of campus beautification programme
- Identification of problems of parents with respect to education of their children
- Aids awareness, electoral awareness, road safety, human rights, women rights etc literacy programmes in the community
- Cleanliness drives in the community and awareness about its needs
- Developing healthy food habits among the community members
- Training of community in some simple vocations for self-employment
- Action research on local problems in consultation with the community
- Micro – planning exercises for assessing the educational status of the community
- Establishment of peace-committees and making them functional effectively
- Critical review of implementation of rte act(2009) .
- Assistance and working with local community in actual relief work whenever needed
- Training of community in first aid
- Exploiting the community resources and finding means and ways of using them for school

Many more such exercises could be conceived. Any such activities could be planned at the institutional level and executed. It is suggested that these activities may be conducted individually or collectively under the supervision of teacher educators.

The performance of student teachers in all activities will be graded in a five point scale and at the end of the programme overall grade will be awarded.

A-Excellent

B-Very Good

C-Good

D-Average

E-Poor

