



**LALIT NARAYAN MITHILA UNIVERSITY  
KAMESHWARANAGAR, DARBHANGA**

**Two- Year  
Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.) Programme  
(Syllabus)**



**Lalit Narayan Mithila University  
Kameshwaranagar, Darbhanga**

**LALIT NARAYAN MITHILA UNIVERSITY**  
**KAMESHWARANAGAR, DARBHANGA**

**Syllabus for Two Year B.Ed. Programme**

**Scheme of Study**

<b>1<sup>st</sup> Year</b>					
<b>ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF COURSES</b>					
<b>Course No.</b>	<b>Course Name</b>	<b>Credit</b>	<b>Theory</b>	<b>Practicum*</b>	<b>Full Marks</b>
Course 1	Childhood and Growing Up	4	80	20	100
Course 2	Contemporary India and Education	4	80	20	100
Course 3	Learning and Teaching	4	80	20	100
Course 4	Language across the Curriculum	2	40	10	50
Course 5	Understanding Disciplines and Subjects	2	40	10	50
Course 6	Gender, School and Society	2	40	10	50
Course 7a	Pedagogy of School Subject-Part-I	2	40	10	50
Course <i>EPC1</i>	Reading and Reflecting on Texts	2	40	10	50
Course <i>EPC2</i>	Drama and Art in Education	2	40	10	50
Course <i>EPC3</i>	Critical Understanding of ICT	2	40	10	50
<b>Total</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>650</b>

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

<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Year</b>					
<b>ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF COURSES</b>					
<b>Course No.</b>	<b>Course Name</b>	<b>Credit*</b>	<b>Theory</b>	<b>Practicum**</b>	<b>Full Marks</b>
Course 7b	Pedagogy of School Subject-Part-II	2	40	10	50
Course 8	Knowledge and Curriculum	4	80	20	100
Course 9	Assessment for Learning	4	80	20	100
Course 10	Creating an Inclusive School	2	40	10	50
Course 11	Optional Course***	2	40	10	50
Course <i>EPC4</i>	Understanding the Self	2	40	10	50
School Internship		10	-	-	250
<b>Total</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>650</b>

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

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

\*\*\*Each student-teacher will take One Optional Paper

# **FIRST YEAR**

## **Course 1: Childhood and Growing Up**

### **Course Objectives:**

The student-teachers will be able to

1. Develop an understanding of the notions of childhood and adolescence;
2. Develop an understanding about the impact/influence of socio cultural context in shaping human development, especially with respect to the Indian context;
3. Develop an understanding of dimensions and stages of human development and developmental tasks ;
4. Understand the range of cognitive capacities among learners;
5. Appreciate the critical role of learner differences and contexts in making meanings, and draw out implications for schools and teachers;
6. Understand socialization and its role in identity formation of a child;
7. Understand identity formation and its determinants;

### **Unit 1: Understanding Childhood**

- a) Concept of Childhood : Historical and contemporary Perspectives; major discourse
- b) Key Factors during Childhood: Family, Neighborhood, Community and School
- c) Children and their Childhood: The Contemporary realities with special focus on Bihar
- d) Development of learner: physical, cognitive, language, social, and moral; their interrelationships and implications for teachers (with reference to Piaget, Erickson and Kohlberg)

### **Unit 2: Understanding Adolescence**

- a) Concept of Adolescence: stereotypes and need of understanding, major issues and factors
- b) Understanding Stages of development with special emphasis on adolescence
- c) Adolescence: activities, aspirations, conflicts and challenges of learner; the role of teacher, family, community and state
- d) The contemporary reality of adolescence with special focus on Bihar

### **Unit 3: Understanding Socialization and the Context of the Learner**

- a) Concept of Socialization: major perspectives, education as a medium and key factors
- b) Socialization: the context of family, community and school
- c) Gender Identities and Socialization Practices in: family, schools, other formal and informal organization; Schooling of Girls
- d) Process of Socialization and social realities (with special focus on Bihar): Inequalities, conflict, marginalization

### **Unit 4: Understanding Differences in Learners**

- a) Difference in learners based on socio-cultural contexts
- b) Dimensions of differences in psychological attributes: cognitive, abilities, interest, aptitude, creativity, personality,
- c) Understanding differences based on a range of cognitive abilities: learning difficulties, slow learners and dyslexics, intellectual deficiency, intellectual giftedness
- d) Implication for catering to individual variations in view of 'difference' rather than 'deficit' perspective

### **Unit 5: Learner's Identity Development**

- a) Understanding 'Identity Formation'
- b) Determinants of identity formation in individual and groups; social categories such as caste, class, gender, religion, language and age; peer group

- c) School as a site of identity formation in teacher and students
- d) The influence of media, technology and globalization on identity formation

### **Sessional Work**

- **Assignment** (Any two of the following) (Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course)
  1. Critical analysis of classroom instruction in the light of the understandings developed
  2. Case study of a learner with behaviour problem/talented child/a LD child/a slow learner/a disadvantaged child
  3. Observing children in their natural setting
  4. Study of intelligence of at least 5 school children and relating it with achievement and other background factors

### **Suggested Readings:**

- Benjafield, J.G. (1992). *Cognition*, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs.
- Brown, J.S., Collins A and Dugrid, P (1989). *Situated Cognition and the Culture of Learning*, Educational Researcher; 32-42.
- Denise Pope (2001), *Doing School: How we are creating a Generation of Stressed Out, Materialistic, and Miseducated Students*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Gagné, R. M. (1985) *The Conditions of Learning and Theory of Instruction* (4th edition). New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston
- Gardner, Howard (1989). *Frames of Mind. The Theory of Multiple Intelligences*, Basic Books, New York.
- Jeanne, Ellis Ormrod. *Educational Psychology: Developing Learners*. Fourth Edition
- Jeffrey Arnett (2007), *Adolescence and Emerging Adulthood: A Cultural Approach*. (3rd. ed.). Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Pearson.
- Lindgren, H.C. (1980). *Educational Psychology in the Classroom* Oxford University Press, New York.
- Patricia A. Alexander, Philip H. Winne (2006) *Handbook of Educational Psychology*
- Sarangapani M. Padma(2003.), *Constructing School Knowledge :An Ethnography of learning in an Indian Village*, Sage Publication
- Sturt Mary, Oakden, E.C. (1999) *Modern Psychology and Education*, Routledge.
- Vygotsky, L.S. *Mind in Society*, Harvard University Press: Cambridge, 1978. Chapter 6.
- Woolfolk, A.E. (2009) *Educational Psychology* (11th Edition) (My Education Lab Series) Prentice Hall

## **Course 2: Contemporary India and Education**

### **Course Objectives:**

The student-teachers will be able to

1. Understand the constitutional provisions for education and realizing it
2. Examine the issues and concerns related to universalisation of secondary education
3. Analyse the strategies used for realization UEE and the outcomes of their implementation.
4. Realize the need and importance of equity and equality in education and the constitutional provisions for it.
5. Identify the various causes for inequality in schooling
6. Realize the importance of Right to Education and the provisions made for realizing it.
7. Understand the importance of indicators, standards and strategies for enhancement of quality in secondary schools
8. Understand the need and importance of education for peace and the national and international efforts towards it.

**Unit-1: Constitutional Provisions and Education**

- a) Constitutional provisions of education
- b) Policies and programmes for realizing the constitutional obligations
- c) Universalization of Elementary education- issues and concerns, Role of SSA
- d) Right to Education Act 2009

**Unit-2: Universalization of Secondary Education**

- a) Concept, aims and problems of Secondary Education
- b) Secondary Education Commission-1952-53, Indian Education Commission-1964-66- their recommendations on secondary education
- c) Universalization of Secondary Education (USE)- Role of RMSA
- d) Salient features of NPE 1986 Revised Education Policy 1992 and National Knowledge Commission (NKC) with reference to school education

**Unit-3: Equity & Equality in Education**

- a) Meaning of Equality of Educational Opportunities
- b) Constitutional provisions for ensuring equity
- c) Nature and forms of inequality including dominant and minor groups, gender
- d) Inequality in schooling: public-private schools; Rural-urban-tribal schools, and schools for differentially-abled

**Unit-4: Quality in education**

- a) 'Quality education' - meaning and implications
- b) Indicators of quality: related to learning environment, Student Outcomes
- c) Quality education- its accreditation
- d) Enhancement of quality in secondary schools

**Unit-5: Peace Education**

- a) Concept of Peace; Peace as a dynamic Social Reality
- b) Relevance of Peace: national and international contexts
- c) Role of education in promotion of peace: implications for pedagogy
- d) Teacher role in promoting peace

**Sessional Work**

- **Assignment** (Any two of the following) (Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course)
  1. Presentation on the reports and policies on USE
  2. Analysis of school curriculum for integrating environmental concerns
  3. Conduct surveys of various educational contexts (eg. Schools of different kinds) to identify various forms of inequality
  4. Individual or group projects to visualize feasible school-based strategies for contributing to 'peace' and 'environmental conservation'

**Suggested Readings:**

- Anand, C.L. *et.al.* (1983). *Teacher and Education in Emerging Indian Society*, NCERT, New Delhi.
- NCERT (1993). *Teacher and Education in Emerging Indian Society*, New Delhi
- Govt. of India (1986). *National Policy on Education*, Min. of HRD, New Delhi.
- Govt. of India (1992). *Programme of Action (NPE)*. Min of HRD.
- Mohanty, J., (1986). *School Education in Emerging Society*, Sterling Publishers.
- MacMillan, New Delhi.
- NCERT (1986). *School Education in India – Present Status and Future Needs*, New Delhi.
- Salamatullah, (1979). *Education in Social context*, NCERT, New Delhi.

- Ministry of Education. *‘Education Commission “Kothari Commission”*. 1964-1966. Education and National Development. Ministry of Education, Government of India 1966.
- *National Policy on Education. 1986*. Ministry of HRD, Department of Education, New Delhi.
- *Seventh All India School Education Survey*, NCERT: New Delhi. 2002
- UNDPA. *Human Development Reports*. New Delhi. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- UNESCO. (2004) *Education for All: The Quality Imperative. EFA Global Monitoring Report*. Paris.
- UNESCO’s *Report on Education for sustainable development*.
- Ministry of Law and Justice (2009) *Right to Education*. Govt of India
- Govt of India (1992) *Report of Core group on value orientation to education, Planning commission*
- Arvind Kumar (2003). *Environmental challenges of the 21st century*, APH Publishing corporation, New Delhi

### **Course 3: Learning and Teaching**

#### **Course Objectives:**

The student-teachers will be able to

1. Reflect on their own implicit understanding of the nature and kinds of learning
2. Gain an understanding of different theoretical perspectives on learning
3. Demonstrate understanding of the role of a teacher at different phases of instruction
4. Write instructional objectives teaching of a topic
5. Demonstrate understanding of different skills and their role in effective teaching
6. Use instructional skills effectively

#### **Unit 1 Understanding Learning**

- a) Nature of learning: learning as a process and learning as an outcome
- b) Types of learning: factual, associations, conceptual, procedural, generalizations, principles and rules, attitudes, values and skills
- c) Pedagogic principles for organizing learning: behaviouristic, cognitivistic, humanistic and constructivistic
- d) A critical analysis of the relevance and applicability of various learning theories for different kinds of learning situations

#### **Unit 2 Factors Influencing Learning**

- a) Biological and hereditary factors influencing learning
- b) Factors related to the subject matter content and learning material and method of learning; attention, motivation and readiness as factors influencing scholastic learning
- c) Factors influencing remembering and forgetting, conceptual organization and reorganization, scaffolding,
- d) Role of the teachers, school and parents in addressing various factors influencing learning: a few strategies

#### **Unit 3 Understanding Teaching**

- a) Teaching as a planned activity – its elements and assumptions
- b) Phases of teaching: pre-active, interactive and post-active.
- c) Proficiency in teaching: meaning and place of awareness, skills, competencies and commitment; general and subject related skills and competencies required in teaching
- d) Teacher’s professional identity- what does it entail?

#### **Unit 4 Pre-active and Interactive Phases of Teaching**

- a) Teacher roles and functions in the pre-active phase –
  - Understanding the learner and learner readiness characteristics, the subject matter content and their inter-linkages,
  - Specification of objectives

- Selecting the appropriate instructional approaches, strategies and learning resources
  - Preparation of a Plan: Unit Plan and Lesson Plan
- b) Teacher roles and functions in the interactive phase - facilitating and managing learning; Expository Strategy (Presentation-discussion-demonstration, the Advance Organizer Model), Inquiry Strategy (Concept Attainment/ Concept Formation, Inductive Thinking, Problem Based Learning/Project Based Learning)
- c) Interactive Phase of Teaching – Approaches and Skills of Teaching
- Approaches to Individualized Instruction: Computer Managed Instruction, Programmed Instruction, and Learning Activity Packages;
  - Approaches to Small Group and Whole Group Instruction: Cooperative and Collaborative approaches to learning, Brain storming, Role Play and Dramatization, Group Discussion, Simulation and Games, Debate, Quiz and Seminar
- Instructional Skills: Structuring, Soliciting and Reacting, Verbal and Non-verbal, Feedback and Reinforcement, Discourse, Demonstration and Modelling

#### **Unit 5 Post-active Phase of Teaching and Learners' Evaluation**

- a) Teacher roles and functions in the post-active phase: evaluation of pupil learning, evaluation
- b) Generating feedback on all three phases of teaching
- c) Reflection and appraisal for professional development in teaching: self-reflection, observation and feedback by peers
- d) Analysis of teaching using different media, appraisal by students

#### **Sessional Work**

- **Assignment** (Any two of the following) (Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course)
  1. Study of instructional practices with reference to use of classroom skills
  2. Classification of instructional objectives of a lesson under domains and levels
  3. Writing instructional objectives for different content categories
  4. Construction of Unit/Lesson Plan
  5. Practice of skills in a simulated situation

#### **Suggested Readings:**

- Bloom, B S., Englehart M D, Furst E J, Hill W H and Khrathwohl, D R (1956, 1964) *Taxonomy of Educational Objective Handbook 1, Cognitive Domain, Handbook 2, Affective Domain*, Longman London
- Buch, M B and Santharam M R (1972) *Communication in Classroom*, CASE, Faculty of Ed. & Psy. M S Univ. Baroda
- Davis, Irork (1971) **The Management of Learning**, McGraw Hill, London
- Jangira N K and Ajit Singh (1982) *Core Teaching Skills: The Microteaching Approach*, NCERT, New Delhi
- Nagpure, V. (1992) *Teacher Education at Secondary Level*, Himalaya Publishing House, 'Ramdoot', Dr BaleraoMarg, Girgaon, Bombay 400 004
- Passi, B K (1976) *Becoming better teacher-Micro-teaching Approach*, SahityaMudranalaya, Aahmedabad
- Sharma, R A (1983) *Technology of Teaching*; International Publishing House, Meerut
- Kumar, K L (1996) *Educational Technology*; New Age International (P) Ltd Publishers, New Delhi
- Singh, L C *Microteaching: Theory and Practical*, National Psychological Corporation, Agra

## **Course 4: Language across the Curriculum**

### **Course Objectives:**

The student-teachers will be able to

1. Have a conceptual understanding of language;
2. Understand the language background of students as first or second language users of the language used in teaching the subject;
3. Understand multilingualism in the classroom, school language and home language;
4. Develop sensitivity with respect to language diversity that exists in the classroom;
5. Understand the nature of classroom discourse

### **Unit 1: Learner and their Language**

- a) Meaning of Language; various forms, systems and properties
- b) Understanding the knowledge of language in learners
- c) Language capital of learners before school entry
- d) How children learn language with special reference to Skinner, Chomsky, Piaget and Vygotsky
- e) Difference between acquiring language and learning language

### **Unit 2: Context and Perspectives of Language**

- a) Social, cultural and political context of language
- b) Language and identity
- c) Language and power
- d) Language and Gender
- e) Multilingual perspective of India and Bihar
- f) Constitutional provisions related to languages in India

### **Unit 3: Language- School Curriculum**

- a) Language as a 'subject' and as a 'medium' in school
- b) Language, dialect and script
- c) Role and importance of language in the curriculum
- d) Place of mother language in present school curriculum
- e) Understanding the objectives of learning languages: imagination, creativity, sensitivity, skill development
- f) Medium of instruction : suggestions of different commissions
- g) Major debates about languages in classroom discourse

### **Sessional Work**

- **Assignment** (select any two of the following)(Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course)

## **Course 5: Understanding Disciplines and Subjects**

### **Course Objectives:**

The student-teachers will be able to

1. Understand the basic premises of subject/discipline
2. Understand the need for classification of human knowledge
3. Know required basic competencies for effective transaction of knowledge
4. Know how to enhance knowledge of the discipline
5. Importance of research for advancement of subject/discipline



**Unit 1: Basic Understanding of subject and disciplines**

- a) Human knowledge and need of classification of knowledge into subject/discipline- Language, Social Science, Science and Mathematics
- b) Difference between subject and discipline
- c) Nature and scope of subject/discipline
- d) Basic premises and philosophy of subject
- e) Aim of subject/discipline for learners development in the national context

**Unit 2: Competencies for the subject/discipline**

- a) Mastery over the subject
- b) Communicating the subject
- c) Subject specific terms and their uses
- d) Projects/activities in the subject

**Unit 3: Advancement of the subject/discipline**

- a) Research in subject/discipline
- b) Methods of data collection in the subject
- c) Drawing conclusion, generalization and theory development
- d) Preparing reference, notes and bibliography

**Sessional Work**

- **Assignment** (select any two of the following)(Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course)

**Course 6: Gender, School and Society****Course Objectives:**

The student-teachers will be able to

1. Develop basic understanding and familiarity with key concepts- gender, gender bias, gender stereotype, empowerment, gender parity, equity, and equality, patriarchy and feminism;
2. Understand the gradual paradigm shift from women' studies to gender studies and some important landmarks in connection with gender and education in the historical and contemporary period;
3. Learn about gender issues in school, curriculum, textual materials across disciplines, pedagogical processes and its intersection with class, caste, religion and region; and
4. Understand how gender, power and sexuality relate to education (in terms of access, curriculum and pedagogy).

**Unit 1 Gender Issues: Key Concepts:**

- a) Gender, sex, sexuality, patriarchy, masculinity, feminism
- b) Gender bias, gender stereotyping, and empowerment
- c) Paradigm shift from women's studies to gender studies
- d) Contemporary period: Recommendations of policy initiatives, commissions and committees, schemes, programmes and plans.

**Unit 2 Gender, Power and Education**

- a) Theories on Gender and Education: Application in the Indian context-Socialization theory, Gender differences, Structural theory
- b) Gender identities and socialization practices in: Family, Schools and Other formal and informal organizations
- c) Schooling of girls: Inequalities and resistances (issues of access, retention and exclusion)

### Unit 3: Gender issues in Curriculum

- a) Gender, culture and institution: Intersection of class, caste, religion and region
- b) Curriculum and the gender questions
- c) Gender and hidden curriculum
- d) Gender in text and context (textbooks, classroom processes, including pedagogy)
- e) Teacher as an agent of change

### Sessional Work

- **Assignment** (select any two of the following)(Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course)

### Course 7a: PEDAGOGY OF SCHOOL SUBJECT-Part-I

A student-teacher has to select two pedagogical subjects (each of 50 marks), one subject in each year, from the following list. The choice of such subject will depend on the main papers which they have studied at the graduation level/master level. Along with these, two languages cannot be opted as pedagogical subjects. From this list itself learner has to choose second school subject under Course 7b in Second Year.

**Under 7a in the first year, a student has to select any one pedagogy subject from the following list:**

1. Pedagogy of Modern Indian Language (*Hindi, Urdu, Maithili or Bengali*; any one)
2. Pedagogy of English
3. Pedagogy of Classical Language (*Sanskrit*)
4. Pedagogy of Physical Science
5. Pedagogy of Social Science
6. Pedagogy of Commerce
7. Pedagogy of Home Science
8. Pedagogy of Computer Science

### (A) Pedagogy of Modern Indian Language (*Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Maithili*)

#### 1. Learning language

- a) Child development and its relationship to language
- b) The nature of the language (Mother tongue), its sound system, vocabulary system, structure and its writing system.
- c) Principles and problems of teaching the mother tongue.

#### 2. Organizing Teaching-Learning in language

- a) A language teacher
- b) Understanding of classroom communication
- c) Critical understanding of language curriculum, syllabus and textbook
- d) Planning for teaching-learning in language
- e) Challenges in teaching language

#### 3. Strategies for learning subject matter content in language

- a) Critical understanding of various strategies in teaching –learning of language  
Learning by exposition, inductive-deductive, guided discovery, cognitive apprenticeship, learning by scaffolding

- b) Teaching methods used in teaching language; Paradigm shift in teaching-learning of the subject viz. constructivist approach
- c) Learning in Groups- Cooperative and collaborative learning, addressing needs of heterogenous classroom

**4. Assessment of and for learning in language**

- a) Issues in assessment in language
- b) Shifting Trends in assessment in language
- c) Construction of test design and subject question paper along with marking scheme
- d) Diagnosing basic causes of difficulties in learning of language -concept, generalizations, problem-solving and proof
- e) Planning remedial teaching strategies based on the perceived causes, implementing and evaluating the strategies

**Sessional Work**

- **Assignment(select any two of the following)**(Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course)
  1. Designing learning activities, appropriate strategies, selecting/preparing learning resources; assessment techniques and tools, etc.
  2. Analysis of unit/chapter in subject textbook to identify the concepts, principles and processes and to understand the underlying the subject structures
  3. Analysis of subject textbook of the concerned class taught by the pupil-teacher (content,exercises, activities, activities, activities and overall presentation of the book)
  4. Critical analysis of teaching skills and strategies used in a lesson taught in a class or lesson plan in a nearby school
  5. Identification of learning difficulties experienced by students in a lesson and evaluation of the diagnostic and remedial strategies adopted by the teacher in a nearby school

**Suggested Readings:**

Flower, R.P. *Language and Education*  
 Habolot, P. *Language Learning*  
 Oad, L.K. *Hindi Shikshanmein Truti Nidan evam Upchar*  
 Pandey, R.S. *Hindi Shikshan*  
 Quirk, R. *The study of the Mother Tongue*  
 Singh, N.K. *Madhyamik Vidyalayonmein Hindi Shikshan*  
 Sharma, D.L. *Hindi Shikshan Prashikshan*

**(B) Pedagogy of English**

**1. Learning English- a foreign language**

- a) Learning English- second language (associate language) in India
- b) The Constituents of learning a foreign language: the sound system, the structural devices, vocabulary
- c) Principles and problems of teaching English

**2. Organizing Teaching-Learning in English**

- a) An English teacher
- b) Understanding of classroom communication
- c) Critical understanding of English curriculum , syllabus and textbook
- d) Planning for teaching-learning in English

### 3. Strategies for learning subject matter content in English

- a) Critical understanding of various strategies in teaching –learning of Sanskrit Learning by exposition, inductive-deductive, guided discovery, cognitive apprenticeship, learning by scaffolding
- b) Teaching methods used in teaching of English; Paradigm shift in teaching-learning of the subject viz. constructivist approach
- c) Learning in Groups- Cooperative and collaborative learning, addressing needs of heterogenous classroom

### 4. Assessment of and for learning in English

- a) Issues in assessment in English
- b) Shifting Trends in assessment in English
- c) Construction of test design and subject question paper along with marking scheme
- d) Diagnosing basic causes of difficulties in learning of English -concept, generalizations, problem-solving and proof
- e) Planning remedial teaching strategies based on the perceived causes, implementing and evaluating the strategies

### Sessional Work

- **Assignment (select any two of the following)**(Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course)
  1. Designing learning activities, appropriate strategies, selecting/preparing learning resources; assessment techniques and tools, etc.
  2. Analysis of unit/chapter in subject textbook to identify the concepts, principles and processes and to understand the underlying the subject structures
  3. Analysis of subject textbook of the concerned class taught by the pupil-teacher (content, exercises, activities, activities, activities and overall presentation of the book)
  4. Critical analysis of teaching skills and strategies used in a lesson taught in a class or lesson plan in a nearby school
  5. Identification of learning difficulties experienced by students in a lesson and evaluation of the diagnostic and remedial strategies adopted by the teacher in a nearby school

### Suggested Readings:

Agnihotri, R.K. &Khanna, A.L. (Ed.).*English Language Teaching in India- issue and Innovations.*  
Allen, H.B. & Campbell, R.N. *Teaching of English as a second Language*  
Bright, J.A.&Megreger, G.P. *Teaching English as a second Language*  
Chaudhary, N.R. *Teaching English in Indian Schools*  
Frishy, A.C. *Teaching English*  
Hornby, A.S. *Teaching of structural words*  
Mukalel, J.C. *Approaches to English Language Teaching*  
Varghese, B.V. *Modern methods of Teaching English*

### (C) Pedagogy of Classical Language (Sanskrit)

#### 1. Learning a classical language

- a) Learning *Sanskrit*- a classical language in India
- b) Difficulties in teaching a *Sanskrit*
- c) The nature of *Sanskrit*-its sound system, vocabulary system, structure and its writing system.
- d) Principles and problems of teaching *Sanskrit*.

## 2. Organizing Teaching-Learning in Sanskrit

- a) A *Sanskrit* teacher
- b) Understanding of classroom communication
- c) Critical understanding of *Sanskrit* curriculum , syllabus and textbook
- d) Planning for teaching-learning in *Sanskrit*

## 3. Strategies for learning subject matter content in Sanskrit

- a) Critical understanding of various strategies in teaching –learning of *Sanskrit* Learning by exposition, inductive-deductive, guided discovery, cognitive apprenticeship, learning by scaffolding
- b) Traditional methods of teaching *Sanskrit*; Paradigm shift in teaching-learning of the subject *viz.* constructivist approach
- c) Learning in Groups- Cooperative and collaborative learning, addressing needs of heterogeneous classroom

## 4. Assessment of and for learning in Sanskrit

- a) Issues in assessment in *Sanskrit*
- b) Shifting Trends in assessment in *Sanskrit*
- c) Construction of test design and subject question paper along with marking scheme
- d) Diagnosing basic causes of difficulties in learning of *Sanskrit* -concept, generalizations, problem-solving and proof
- e) Planning remedial teaching strategies based on the perceived causes, implementing and evaluating the strategies

### Sessional Work

- **Assignment(select any two of the following)**(Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course)
  1. Designing learning activities, appropriate strategies, selecting/preparing learning resources; assessment techniques and tools, etc.
  2. Analysis of unit/chapter in subject textbook to identify the concepts, principles and processes and to understand the underlying the subject structures
  3. Analysis of subject textbook of the concerned class taught by the pupil-teacher (content,exercises, activities, activities, activities and overall presentation of the book)
  4. Critical analysis of teaching skills and strategies used in a lesson taught in a class or lesson plan in a nearby school
  5. Identification of learning difficulties experienced by students in a lesson and evaluation of the diagnostic and remedial strategies adopted by the teacher in a nearby school

### Suggested Readings:

Apte, G.D. & Dongre, P.K. *Teaching of Sanskrit in secondary schools*  
Chaturvedi, S.P. *Sanskrit Shikshan*  
Mishra, P.S. *Sanskrit Shikshan*  
Pandey, R.S. *Sanskrit Shikshan*  
Trioithi, R.N. *Sanskrit Adhayapan Vidhi*

## (D) Pedagogy of Mathematics

### 1. Foundations of Mathematics

- a) Nature of Mathematics- Meaning, its dimension (the historical, scientific, aesthetic, recreational ) and history of mathematics with special emphasis on Indian Mathematics

- b) Learning of Mathematics- Constructivists perspectives of teaching Mathematics emphasizing Piaget and Vygotsky, critical and realistic Mathematics education
  - c) Curriculum reform in Mathematics – Critical appraisal of NCF- 2005, BCF 2008 in the context of Mathematics teaching, Need for standards for school Mathematics
  - d) Contextual Issues- Learning Mathematics without burden, developing democracy and equity through Mathematics, Child mathematician , developing scientific attitude
- 2. Organizing Teaching-Learning in Mathematics**
- a) A Mathematics teacher
  - b) Understanding of classroom communication
  - c) Planning for teaching-learning in Mathematics- analysis of aim and general objectives of teaching Mathematics vis-à-vis the objectives of secondary education, lesson and unit plans
  - d) Critical understanding of Mathematics curriculum , syllabus and textbook
- 3. Strategies for learning subject matter content in Mathematics**
- a) Paradigm shift in teaching-learning of the subject *viz.* constructivist approach
  - b) Critical understanding of various strategies in teaching –Learning by exposition, Learning by discovery, inductive-deductive, guided discovery, cognitive apprenticeship, learning by scaffolding
  - c) Teaching problem-solving in Mathematics-definition of problem, posing a problem, generating problem, modelling and model for problem solving, exploring various options for solving the problem *i.e.* developing heuristics approach
  - d) Learning in Groups- Cooperative and collaborative learning, addressing needs of heterogenous classroom
- 4. Assessment of and for learning in Mathematics**
- a) Issues in assessment in Mathematics
  - b) Shifting Trends in assessment in Mathematics
  - c) Construction of test design and subject question paper along with marking scheme
  - d) Diagnosing basic causes of difficulties in learning of Mathematics -concept, generalizations, problem-solving and proof
  - e) Planning remedial teaching strategies based on the perceived causes, implementing and evaluating the strategies

### Sessional Work

- **Assignment(select any two of the following)**(Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course)
  1. Designing learning activities, appropriate strategies, selecting/preparing learning resources; assessment techniques and tools, etc.
  2. Analysis of unit/chapter in subject textbook to identify the concepts, principles and processes and to understand the underlying the subject structures
  3. Analysis of subject textbook of the concerned class taught by the pupil-teacher (content, exercises, activities, activities, activities and overall presentation of the book)
  4. Critical analysis of teaching skills and strategies used in a lesson taught in a class or lesson plan in a nearby school
  5. Identification of learning difficulties experienced by students in a lesson and evaluation of the diagnostic and remedial strategies adopted by the teacher in a nearby school

### Suggested Readings:

Cooney, Thomas J. and Others (1975). *Dynamics of Teaching Secondary School Mathematics*, Boston: Houghton Mifflin.

- Driscoll, M., Egan, M., Nikula, J., & DiMatteo, R. W. (2007). *Fostering geometric thinking: A guide for teachers, grades 6-10*. Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann.
- Driscoll, M. (1999). *Fostering algebraic thinking: A guide for teachers, grades 5-10*. Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann.
- Malone, J. and Taylor, P. (eds) (1993). *Constructivist Interpretations of Teaching and Learning Mathematics*. Perth: Curtin University of Technology.
- Marshall, S.P. (1995) *Schemes in Problem-solving*. NY: Cambridge University Press.
- NCERT, *A Textbook of Content-cum-Methodology of Teaching Mathematics*, New Delhi: NCERT.
- Nickson, Marilyn (2000). *Teaching and Learning Mathematics: A Guide to Recent Research and its Applications*, NY: Continuum.
- Nunes, T and Bryant, P (Eds) (1997). *Learning and Teaching Mathematics: An International Perspective*, Psychology Press.
- Lester, F.K (Ed) (2007). *Second Handbook of Research on Mathematics Teaching and Learning*, Charlotte, NC: NCTM & Information Age Publishing.
- Polya, George (1957) *How to solve it*, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

## **(E) Pedagogy of Physical Science**

### **1. Foundations of Physical Science**

- a) Nature of Physical Science- Meaning, its dimension (the historical, scientific, aesthetic, recreational ) development of science with special reference to India
- b) Learning of Physical Science- Constructivists perspectives of teaching Physical Science emphasizing Piaget and Vygotsky, critical and realistic Physical Science education
- c) Curriculum reform in Science- Critical appraisal of NCF- 2005, BCF 2008 in the context of Science teaching, Need for standards for school Science
- d) Contextual Issues - Learning Science without burden, developing democracy and equity through Science, environment protection, sustainable development; Child Scientist , developing scientific attitude

### **2. Organizing Teaching-Learning in Physical Science**

- a) A Science teacher
- b) Understanding of classroom communication
- c) Planning for teaching-learning in Science - analysis of aim and general objectives of teaching Science vis-à-vis the objectives of secondary education, lesson and unit plans
- d) Critical understanding of Science curriculum , syllabus and textbook

### **3. Strategies for learning subject matter content in Physical Science**

- a) Paradigm shift in teaching-learning of the subject viz. constructivist approach
- b) Critical understanding of various strategies in teaching –Learning by exposition, Learning by discovery, inductive-deductive, guided discovery, cognitive apprenticeship, learning by scaffolding
- c) Teaching problem-solving in Science-definition of problem, posing a problem, generating problem, modelling and model for problem solving, exploring various options for solving the problem i.e. developing heuristics approach
- d) Learning in Groups- Cooperative and collaborative learning, addressing needs of heterogenous classroom

### **4. Assessment of and for learning in Physical Science**

- a) Issues in assessment in Physical Science
- b) Shifting Trends in assessment in Physical Science
- c) Construction of test design and subject question paper along with marking scheme
- d) Diagnosing basic causes of difficulties in learning of Physical Science -concept, generalizations, problem-solving and proof
- e) Planning remedial teaching strategies based on the perceived causes, implementing and evaluating the strategies

## Sessional Work

- **Assignment(select any two of the following)**(Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course)
  1. Designing learning activities, appropriate strategies, selecting/preparing learning resources; assessment techniques and tools, etc.
  2. Analysis of unit/chapter in subject textbook to identify the concepts, principles and processes and to understand the underlying the subject structures
  3. Analysis of subject textbook of the concerned class taught by the pupil-teacher (content, exercises, activities, activities, activities and overall presentation of the book)
  4. Critical analysis of teaching skills and strategies used in a lesson taught in a class or lesson plan in a nearby school
  5. Identification of learning difficulties experienced by students in a lesson and evaluation of the diagnostic and remedial strategies adopted by the teacher in a nearby school

### Suggested Readings:

Dass, R.C. *Science Teaching in Schools*  
Gupta, S.K. *Technology of Science Education*  
Heiss, Obourn and Hoffman, *Modern Science Teaching*  
Hurd, P.D. *New Directions in Teaching Secondary School Science*  
Nsse *Rethinking in Science Education*  
Misra, K.S. *Perspectives in Science Education*  
Newbury, N.F. *Teaching of Chemistry*  
Vaidya, N. *Impact Science Teaching*  
Washton *Teaching Science Creativity*  
UNESCO: *New Trends in Chemistry Teaching*

## (F) Pedagogy of Biological Science

### 1. Foundations of Biological Science

- a) Nature of Biological Science- Meaning, its dimension (the historical, scientific, aesthetic, recreational ) development of science with special reference to India
- b) Learning of Biological Science- Constructivists perspectives of teaching Biological Science emphasizing Piaget and Vygotsky, critical and realistic Physical Science education
- c) Curriculum reform in Science- Critical appraisal of NCF- 2005, BCF 2008 in the context of Science teaching, Need for standards for school Science
- d) Contextual Issues - Learning Science without burden, developing democracy and equity through Science, environment protection, sustainable development; Child Scientist, developing scientific attitude

### 2. Organizing Teaching-Learning Biological Science

- a) A Science teacher
- b) Understanding of classroom communication
- c) Planning for teaching-learning in Science - analysis of aim and general objectives of teaching Science vis-à-vis the objectives of secondary education, lesson and unit plans
- d) Critical understanding of Science curriculum , syllabus and textbook

### 3. Strategies for learning subject matter content in Biological Science

- a) Paradigm shift in teaching-learning of the subject viz. constructivist approach
- b) Critical understanding of various strategies in teaching –Learning by exposition,



- Learning by discovery, inductive-deductive, guided discovery, cognitive apprenticeship, learning by scaffolding
- c) Teaching problem-solving in Science-definition of problem, posing a problem, generating problem, modelling and model for problem solving, exploring various options for solving the problem *i.e.* developing heuristics approach
  - d) Learning in Groups- Cooperative and collaborative learning, addressing needs of heterogeneous classroom

#### 4. Assessment of and for learning in Biological Science

- a) Issues in assessment in Biological Science
- b) Shifting Trends in assessment in Biological Science
- c) Construction of test design and subject question paper along with marking scheme
- d) Diagnosing basic causes of difficulties in learning of Biological Science -concept, generalizations, problem-solving and proof
- e) Planning remedial teaching strategies based on the perceived causes, implementing and evaluating the strategies

#### Sessional Work

- **Assignment(select any two of the following)**(Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course)
  1. Designing learning activities, appropriate strategies, selecting/preparing learning resources; assessment techniques and tools, etc.
  2. Analysis of unit/chapter in subject textbook to identify the concepts, principles and processes and to understand the underlying the subject structures
  3. Analysis of subject textbook of the concerned class taught by the pupil-teacher (content, exercises, activities, activities, activities and overall presentation of the book)
  4. Critical analysis of teaching skills and strategies used in a lesson taught in a class or lesson plan in a nearby school
  5. Identification of learning difficulties experienced by students in a lesson and evaluation of the diagnostic and remedial strategies adopted by the teacher in a nearby school

#### Suggested Readings:

Bremmer, J. *Teaching Biology*  
 Carin, R.A. & Sund, R.B. *Teaching Science through Discovery*  
 Green, T.L. *Teaching of Biology in Tropical Secondary Schools*  
 Miller, D.F. and Blaydes, G.W. *Methods and Materials for Teaching Biological Sciences*  
 UNESCO: *New Trends in Biology Teaching*

### (G) Pedagogy of Social Science

#### 1. Foundations of Social Science

- a) Nature of Social Science- Meaning, its dimension (the historical, scientific, aesthetic, recreational ) development of Social science with special reference to India
- b) Learning of Social Science- Constructivists perspectives of teaching Social Science emphasizing Piaget and Vygotsky, critical and realistic Social Science education
- c) Curriculum reform in Social Science - Critical appraisal of NCF- 2005, BCF- 2008 in the context of Social Science teaching, Need for standards for school Social Science
- d) Contextual Issues in learning Social Science- democracy, equity, gender, environment protection, sustainable development; Learning Social Science without burden

## 2. Organizing Teaching-Learning Social Science

- a) A Social Science teacher
- b) Understanding of classroom communication
- c) Planning for teaching-learning in Social Science - analysis of aim and general objectives of teaching Social Science vis-à-vis the objectives of secondary education, lesson and unit plan
- d) Critical understanding of Social Science curriculum , syllabus and textbook

## 3. Strategies for learning subject matter content in Social Science

- a) Paradigm shift in teaching-learning of the subject viz. constructivist approach
- b) Critical understanding of various strategies in teaching-Learning by exposition, Learning by discovery, inductive-deductive, guided discovery, cognitive apprenticeship, learning by scaffolding
- c) Teaching problem-solving in Social Science-definition of problem, posing a problem, generating problem, modeling and model for problem solving, exploring various options for solving the problem
- d) Learning in Groups- Cooperative and collaborative learning, addressing needs of heterogeneous classroom

## 4. Assessment of and for learning in Social Science

- a) Issues in assessment in Social Science
- b) Shifting Trends in assessment Social Science
- c) Construction of test design and subject question paper along with marking scheme
- d) Diagnosing basic causes of difficulties in learning of Social Science
- e) Planning remedial teaching strategies based on the perceived causes, implementing and evaluating the strategies

### Sessional Work

- **Assignment(select any two of the following)**(Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course
  1. Designing learning activities, appropriate strategies, selecting/preparing learning resources; assessment techniques and tools, etc.
  2. Analysis of unit/chapter in subject textbook to identify the concepts, principles and processes and to understand the underlying the subject structures
  3. Analysis of subject textbook of the concerned class taught by the pupil-teacher (content, exercises, activities, activities, activities and overall presentation of the book)
  4. Critical analysis of teaching skills and strategies used in a lesson taught in a class or lesson plan in a nearby school
  5. Identification of learning difficulties experienced by students in a lesson and evaluation of the diagnostic and remedial strategies adopted by the teacher in a nearby school

### Suggested Readings:

Agarwal, J.C. *Teaching Social Studies*

Bining, A.C. &Bining, A.H. *Teaching the social study in secondary school*

Bawa, M.S. (Ed.) *Source Book on Strategies of Teaching Social Science*

Jam, A.C. *Samajik Gyan Shikshan*

Singh, R.P. *Samajik Adhyayan Ka Shikshan*

Tyagi, G.S.D. *Samajik Adhyayan Tatha Nagrik Shastra Ka Shikshan*

Wesley, E.B. &Wronski S.P. *Teaching Of Social Studies in High Schools*

## **(H) Pedagogy of History**

### **1. Foundations of History**

- a) Nature of History - Meaning, its dimension (the historical, aesthetic, recreational );its relationship with other social science- geography, political science, economics
- b) Learning of History-Constructivists perspectives of teaching History emphasizing Piaget and Vygotsky, critical and realistic History education
- c) Curriculum reform in Social Science - Critical appraisal of NCF- 2005, BCF- 2008 in the context of Social Science teaching, Need for standards for school Social Science
- d) Contextual Issues in learning History –Whose history?; Sources and their interpretation; Learning History without burden

### **2. Organizing Teaching-Learning in History**

- a) A History teacher
- b) Understanding of classroom communication
- c) Planning for teaching-learning in History - analysis of aim and general objectives of teaching History vis-à-vis the objectives of secondary education, lesson and unit plan
- d) Critical understanding of History curriculum , syllabus and textbook

### **3. Strategies for learning subject matter content in History**

- a) Paradigm shift in teaching-learning of the subject *viz.* constructivist approach
- b) Critical understanding of various strategies in teaching –Learning by exposition, Learning by discovery, inductive-deductive, guided discovery, cognitive apprenticeship, learning by scaffolding
- c) Teaching problem-solving in History -definition of problem, posing a problem, generating problem, modeling and model for problem solving, exploring various options for solving the problem *i.e.* developing discovery approach
- d) Learning in Groups- Cooperative and collaborative learning, addressing needs of heterogeneous classroom

### **4. Assessment of and for learning in History**

- a) Issues in assessment in History
- b) Shifting Trends in assessment in History
- c) Construction of test design and subject question paper along with marking scheme
- d) Diagnosing basic causes of difficulties in learning of History
- e) Planning remedial teaching strategies based on the perceived causes, implementing and evaluating the strategies

## **Sessional Work**

- **Assignment(select any two of the following)**(Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course)
  1. Designing learning activities, appropriate strategies, selecting/preparing learning resources; assessment techniques and tools, etc.
  2. Analysis of unit/chapter in subject textbook to identify the concepts, principles and processes and to understand the underlying the subject structures
  3. Analysis of subject textbook of the concerned class taught by the pupil-teacher (content, exercises, activities, activities, activities and overall presentation of the book)
  4. Critical analysis of teaching skills and strategies used in a lesson taught in a class or lesson plan in a nearby school
  5. Identification of learning difficulties experienced by students in a lesson and evaluation of the diagnostic and remedial strategies adopted by the teacher in a nearby school

### **Suggested Readings:**

Agarwal, J.C. *Teaching of History*.

Ballard, M, *New Movements in the Study and Teaching of History*.

Ghate, V.D. *Ethihas Shikshan*.

Johnson, H. *Teaching of History*.

Kochhar, S.K. *Teaching of History*.

Tyagi, G.S.D. *Ethihas Sikshan*.

## **(I) Pedagogy of Economics**

### **1. Foundations of Economics**

- a) Nature of Economics - Meaning, its dimension (the historical, aesthetic, recreational); its relationship with other social science- geography, political science, history
- b) Learning of Economics - Constructivists perspectives of teaching Economics emphasizing Piaget and Vygotsky, critical and realistic Economics education
- c) Curriculum reform in Social Science - Critical appraisal of NCF- 2005, BCF- 2008 in the context of Social Science teaching, Need for standards for school Social Science
- d) Contextual Issues in learning Economics –Learning Economics without burden, knowledge economy, globalization, liberalization, world bank, sustainable development, development with social justice

### **2. Organizing Teaching-Learning in Economics**

- a) An Economics teacher
- b) Understanding of classroom communication
- c) Planning for teaching-learning in Economics - analysis of aim and general objectives of teaching Economics vis-à-vis the objectives of secondary education, lesson and unit plan
- d) Critical understanding of Economics curriculum , syllabus and textbook

### **3. Strategies for learning subject matter content in Economics**

- a) Paradigm shift in teaching-learning of the subject *viz.* constructivist approach
- b) Critical understanding of various strategies in teaching –Learning by exposition, Learning by discovery, inductive-deductive, guided discovery, cognitive apprenticeship, learning by scaffolding
- c) Teaching problem-solving in Economics -definition of problem, posing a problem, generating problem, modeling and model for problem solving, exploring various options for solving the problem
- d) Learning in Groups- Cooperative and collaborative learning, addressing needs of heterogeneous classroom

### **4. Assessment of and for learning in Economics**

- a) Issues in assessment in Economics
- b) Shifting Trends in assessment in Economics
- c) Construction of test design and subject question paper along with marking scheme
- d) Diagnosing basic causes of difficulties in learning of Economics
- e) Planning remedial teaching strategies based on the perceived causes, implementing and evaluating the strategies

### **Sessional Work**

- **Assignment(select any two of the following)**(Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course)
  1. Designing learning activities, appropriate strategies, selecting/preparing learning resources; assessment techniques and tools, etc.

2. Analysis of unit/chapter in subject textbook to identify the concepts, principles and processes and to understand the underlying the subject structures
3. Analysis of subject textbook of the concerned class taught by the pupil-teacher (content, exercises, activities, activities, activities and overall presentation of the book)
4. Critical analysis of teaching skills and strategies used in a lesson taught in a class or lesson plan in a nearby school
5. Identification of learning difficulties experienced by students in a lesson and evaluation of the diagnostic and remedial strategies adopted by the teacher in a nearby school

**Suggested Readings:**

Binning and Binning: *Teaching Social Studies in Secondary schools.*

Moffat, M.P. *Social Studies Instruction.*

Kieth: *New Developments in the Teaching of Economics.*

Pandey, K.P. *Arthashastra Shikshan*

Tyagi, G. S .D. *Arthashastra Shikshan*

**(J) Pedagogy of Commerce**

**1. Foundations of Commerce**

- a) Nature of Commerce-Meaning, its dimension (the historical, scientific, aesthetic, recreational); and its scope
- b) Learning of Commerce -Constructivists perspectives of teaching Commerce emphasizing Piaget and Vygotsky, critical and realistic Commerce education
- c) Curriculum reform in Commerce
- d) Contextual Issues in learning Commerce -Learning Commerce without burden, globalization, market sans (without) boundaries

**2. Organizing Teaching-Learning in Commerce**

- a) A Commerce teacher
- b) Understanding of classroom communication
- c) Planning for teaching-learning in Commerce - analysis of aim and general objectives of teaching Commerce , lesson and unit plan
- d) Critical understanding of Commerce curriculum , syllabus and textbook

**2. Strategies for learning subject matter content in Commerce**

- a) Paradigm shift in teaching-learning of the subject *viz.* constructivist approach
- b) Critical understanding of various strategies in teaching –learning of Commerce-Learning by exposition, Learning by discovery, inductive-deductive, guided discovery, cognitive apprenticeship, learning by scaffolding
- c) Teaching problem-solving in Commerce - definition of problem, posing a problem, generating problem, modeling and model for problem solving, exploring various options for solving the problem
- d) Learning in Groups- Cooperative and collaborative learning, addressing needs of heterogeneous classroom

**3. Learning Resources and Organizing Activities**

- a) Material and situation based activities in Commerce
- b) Preparation and utilization of Learning resources in Commerce
- c) Use of ICT to enhance learning in the subject
- d) Organizing Co-Curricular Activities in the subject area

**4. Assessment of and for learning in Commerce**

- a) Issues in assessment in Commerce

- b) Shifting Trends in assessment in Commerce
- c) Construction of test design and subject question paper along with marking scheme
- d) Diagnosing basic causes of difficulties in learning of Commerce -concept, generalizations, problem-solving and proof
- e) Planning remedial teaching strategies based on the perceived causes, implementing and evaluating the strategies

### **Sessional Work**

- **Assignment(select any two of the following)**(Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course)
  1. Designing learning activities, appropriate strategies, selecting/preparing learning resources; assessment techniques and tools, etc.
  2. Analysis of unit/chapter in subject textbook to identify the concepts, principles and processes and to understand the underlying the subject structures
  3. Analysis of subject textbook of the concerned class taught by the pupil-teacher (content, exercises, activities, activities, activities and overall presentation of the book)
  4. Critical analysis of teaching skills and strategies used in a lesson taught in a class or lesson plan in a nearby school
  5. Identification of learning difficulties experienced by students in a lesson and evaluation of the diagnostic and remedial strategies adopted by the teacher in a nearby school

### **Suggested Readings:**

Jain, K.C.S. *VanijyaShikshan*

Rai, B.C. *Teaching of Commerce*

Shukla, R. *ArthashastraaurVanijyashastrakiShiksha*

Verma, R.P.S. &Singh,E.P. *VanijyakaAdhyapan*

### **(K) Pedagogy of Political Science**

#### **1. Foundations of Political Science**

- a) Nature of Political Science -Meaning, its dimension (the historical, scientific, aesthetic, recreational); and its scope, its relationship with other social science- geography, history, economics
- b) Learning of Political Science - Constructivists perspectives of teaching Commerce emphasizing Piaget and Vygotsky, critical and realistic Political Science education
- c) Curriculum reform in Political Science- Critical appraisal of NCF- 2005, BCF- 2008 in the context of Social Science teaching, Need for standards for school Social Science
- d) Contextual Issues in learning Political Science –Learning Political Science without burden, citizenship education, fundamental rights and duties, human rights, constitutional values, globalization

#### **2. Organizing Teaching-Learning Political Science**

- a) A Political Science teacher
- b) Understanding of classroom communication
- c) Planning for teaching-learning in Political Science - analysis of aim and general objectives of teaching Political Science, lesson and unit plan
- d) Critical understanding of Political Science curriculum , syllabus and textbook

#### **3. Strategies for learning subject matter content in Political Science**

- a) Paradigm shift in teaching-learning of the subject viz. constructivist approach
- b) Critical understanding of various strategies in teaching –learning of Political Science- Learning by exposition, Learning by discovery, inductive-deductive, guided discovery, cognitive apprenticeship, learning by scaffolding
- c) Teaching problem-solving in Political Science- definition of problem, posing a problem, generating problem, modelling and model for problem solving, exploring various options for solving the problem
- d) Learning in Groups- Cooperative and collaborative learning, addressing needs of heterogeneous classroom

#### 4. Assessment of and for learning in Political Science

- a) Issues in assessment in Political Science
- b) Shifting Trends in assessment Political Science
- c) Construction of test design and subject question paper along with marking scheme
- d) Diagnosing basic causes of difficulties in learning of Political Science -concept, generalizations, problem-solving and proof
- e) Planning remedial teaching strategies based on the perceived causes, implementing and evaluating the strategies

#### Sessional Work

- **Assignment (select any two of the following)**(Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course)
  1. Designing learning activities, appropriate strategies, selecting/preparing learning resources; assessment techniques and tools, etc.
  2. Analysis of unit/chapter in subject textbook to identify the concepts, principles and processes and to understand the underlying the subject structures
  3. Analysis of subject textbook of the concerned class taught by the pupil-teacher (content, exercises, activities, activities, activities and overall presentation of the book)
  4. Critical analysis of teaching skills and strategies used in a lesson taught in a class or lesson plan in a nearby school
  5. Identification of learning difficulties experienced by students in a lesson and evaluation of the diagnostic and remedial strategies adopted by the teacher in a nearby school

#### Suggested Readings:

Agarwal, J. C., *Teaching of political science and civics.*

Awasthi, P.N., *Nagrikshastra shikshanvidhi.*

Baghela, H.S. & Vyas, H.C., *Nagrikshastra shikshan.*

Tyagi, G.S.D., *Nagrikshastra shikshan.*

### (L) Pedagogy of Geography

#### 1. Foundations of Geography

- a) Nature of Geography-Meaning, its dimension (the historical, scientific, aesthetic, recreational); and its scope, its relationship with other social science- geography, history, economics
- b) Learning of Geography - Constructivists perspectives of teaching Commerce emphasizing Piaget and Vygotsky, critical and realistic Political Science education
- c) Curriculum reform in Geography - Critical appraisal of NCF- 2005, BCF- 2008 in the context of Social Science teaching, Need for standards for school Social Science
- d) Contextual Issues in learning Geography –Learning Geography without burden, globalization, sustainable development, environment protection

## 2. Organizing Teaching-Learning in Geography

- a) A Geography teacher
- b) Understanding of classroom communication
- c) Planning for teaching-learning in Geography - analysis of aim and general objectives of teaching Geography, lesson and unit plan
- d) Critical understanding of Geography curriculum , syllabus and textbook

## 3. Strategies for learning subject matter content in Geography

- a) Paradigm shift in teaching-learning of the subject *viz.* constructivist approach
- b) Critical understanding of various strategies in teaching –learning of Geography - Learning by exposition, Learning by discovery, inductive-deductive, guided discovery, cognitive apprenticeship, learning by scaffolding
- c) Teaching problem-solving in Geography - definition of problem, posing a problem, generating problem, modeling and model for problem solving, exploring various options for solving the problem
- d) Learning in Groups- Cooperative and collaborative learning, addressing needs of heterogeneous classroom

## 4. Assessment of and for learning in Geography

- a) Issues in assessment in Geography
- b) Shifting Trends in assessment in Geography
- c) Construction of test design and subject question paper along with marking scheme
- d) Diagnosing basic causes of difficulties in learning of Geography -concept, generalizations, problem-solving and proof
- e) Planning remedial teaching strategies based on the perceived causes, implementing and evaluating the strategies

### Sessional Work

- **Assignment (select any two of the following)**(Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course)
  1. Designing learning activities, appropriate strategies, selecting/preparing learning resources; assessment techniques and tools, etc.
  2. Analysis of unit/chapter in subject textbook to identify the concepts, principles and processes and to understand the underlying the subject structures
  3. Analysis of subject textbook of the concerned class taught by the pupil-teacher (content, exercises, activities, activities, activities and overall presentation of the book)
  4. Critical analysis of teaching skills and strategies used in a lesson taught in a class or lesson plan in a nearby school
  5. Identification of learning difficulties experienced by students in a lesson and evaluation of the diagnostic and remedial strategies adopted by the teacher in a nearby school

### Suggested Readings:

Branom, *Teaching of geography.*

Gospel, G.H., *The teaching of geography.*

UNESCO: *Source books for geography teaching.*

Singh, H.N., *Bhugol shikshan.*



## **(M) Pedagogy of Home Science**

### **1. Foundations of Home Science**

- a) Nature of Home Science- Meaning, its dimension (the historical, scientific, aesthetic, recreational ) development of science with special reference to India
- b) Learning of Home Science- Constructivists perspectives of teaching Home Science emphasizing Piaget and Vygotsky, critical and realistic Home Science education
- c) Curriculum reform in Home Science
- d) Contextual Issues - Learning Home Science without burden, food security, GM food, home management, environment protection, developing scientific attitude

### **2. Organizing Teaching-Learning Home Science**

- a) A Home Science teacher
- b) Understanding of classroom communication
- c) Planning for teaching-learning in Science - analysis of aim and general objectives of teaching Science vis-à-vis the objectives of secondary education, lesson and unit plans
- d) Critical understanding of Science curriculum , syllabus and textbook

### **3. Strategies for learning subject matter content in Home Science**

- a) Paradigm shift in teaching-learning of the subject *viz.* constructivist approach
- b) Critical understanding of various strategies in teaching –Learning by exposition, Learning by discovery, inductive-deductive, guided discovery, cognitive apprenticeship, learning by scaffolding
- c) Teaching problem-solving in Home Science-definition of problem, posing a problem, generating problem, modeling and model for problem solving, exploring various options for solving the problem
- d) Learning in Groups- Cooperative and collaborative learning, addressing needs of heterogeneous classroom

### **4. Assessment of and for learning in Home Science**

- a) Issues in assessment in Home Science
- b) Shifting Trends in assessment Home Science
- c) Construction of test design and subject question paper along with marking scheme
- d) Diagnosing basic causes of difficulties in learning of Home Science -concept, generalizations, problem-solving and proof
- e) Planning remedial teaching strategies based on the perceived causes, implementing and evaluating the strategies

## **Sessional Work**

- **Assignment (select any two of the following)**(Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course)
  1. Designing learning activities, appropriate strategies, selecting/preparing learning resources; assessment techniques and tools, etc.
  2. Analysis of unit/chapter in subject textbook to identify the concepts, principles and processes and to understand the underlying the subject structures
  3. Analysis of subject textbook of the concerned class taught by the pupil-teacher (content, exercises, activities, activities, activities and overall presentation of the book)
  4. Critical analysis of teaching skills and strategies used in a lesson taught in a class or lesson plan in a nearby school
  5. Identification of learning difficulties experienced by students in a lesson and evaluation of the diagnostic and remedial strategies adopted by the teacher in a nearby school

### **Suggested Readings:**

Asthan, S.R. *GrihviyankaAdhyapan*

Das, R.R. and Ray, B. *Teaching of home science*

Shreya, G. P. *Grih Vigyan Shikshan*

## **(N) Pedagogy of Computer Science**

### **1. Foundations of Computer Science**

- a) Introduction to Computer- Definition & structure of Computer and history of Computer Science
- b) Hardware in Computer: Input devices - Key Board, Mouse, Scanner, Microphone, Digital Camera; Output devices - Monitor, Printer, Speaker, Screen image projector; Storage devices - Hard Disk, CD & DVD, Mass Storage Device (Pen drive)
- c) Software in Computer: Operating System - Concept and function; Application Software (Its uses in Education)- 1) Word Processors 2) Presentation3) Spread sheet, 4) Database Management; Viruses & its Management
- d) Contextual Issues- Developing scientific attitude, Computer Science and employability, Computer Science and unemployment (machine can do various activity at a time, needing less human resources), Social media

### **2. Organizing Teaching-Learning in Computer Science**

- a) A Computer Science teacher
- b) Understanding of classroom communication
- c) Planning for teaching-learning in Computer Science- analysis of aim and general objectives of teaching Computer Science *vis-à-vis* the objectives of secondary education; lesson and unit plan

### **3. Strategies for learning subject matter content in Computer Science**

- a) Paradigm shift in Education due to ICT content, with special reference to curriculum, role of teacher, methods of teaching, classroom environment
- b) Computer Assisted learning, Project Based learning, technology added learning, Collaborative learning
- c) Challenges in integrating ICT in school education
- d) Internet, Intranet in Education- email, chat, blog, online conferencing, wiki

### **4. Assessment of and for learning in Computer Science**

- a) Issues in assessment in Computer Science
- b) Assessment in Computer Science
- c) Construction of test design and subject question paper along with marking scheme
- d) Diagnosing basic causes of difficulties in learning of Computer Science
- e) Planning remedial teaching strategies based on the perceived causes, implementing and evaluating the strategies

### **Sessional Work**

- **Assignment(select any two of the following)**(Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course)
  1. Designing learning activities, appropriate strategies, selecting/preparing learning resources; assessment techniques and tools, etc.
  2. Preparing a spread sheet of students performance in any teaching subject
  3. Analysis of subject textbook of the concerned class taught by the pupil-teacher (content, exercises, activities, activities, activities and overall presentation of the book)

4. Critical analysis of teaching skills and strategies used in a lesson taught in a class or lesson plan in a nearby school
5. Identification of learning difficulties experienced by students in a lesson and evaluation of the diagnostic and remedial strategies adopted by the teacher in a nearby school

**Suggested Readings:**

1. *Computer fundamentals*–Arora and Bansal
2. *Information and communication* - Kishore, Chavan
3. *Information Technology* - Dyne, Nand Kishore
4. *ABC of internet*-Crumlish Christian
5. *Fun of computer* - Singh and Sukhvir
6. *ICT Strategies of for school*– MohantyLaxman

**(O) Pedagogy of Psychology**

**1. Foundations of Psychology**

- a) Modern concepts of Psychology, nature and scope of Psychology
- b) Learning of Psychology- Constructivists perspectives of teaching Psychology emphasizing Piaget and Vygotsky, critical and realistic Psychology education
- c) Curriculum in Psychology
- d) Contextual Issues - Learning Psychology without burden, developing healthy attitude

**2. Organizing Teaching-Learning Psychology**

- a) A Psychology teacher
- b) Understanding of classroom communication
- c) Planning for teaching-learning in Psychology - analysis of aim and general objectives of teaching Psychology vis-à-vis the objectives of secondary education, lesson and unit plans
- d) Critical understanding of Psychology curriculum , syllabus and textbook

**3 Strategies for learning subject matter content in Psychology**

- a) Paradigm shift in teaching-learning of the subject viz. constructivist approach
- b) Critical understanding of various strategies in teaching –Learning by exposition, Learning by discovery, inductive-deductive, guided discovery, cognitive apprenticeship, learning by scaffolding
- c) Teaching problem-solving in Psychology-definition of problem, posing a problem, generating problem, modeling and model for problem solving, exploring various options for solving the problem
- d) Learning in Groups- Cooperative and collaborative learning, addressing needs of heterogeneous classroom

**4. Assessment of and for learning in Psychology**

- a) Issues in assessment in Psychology
- b) Shifting Trends in assessment Psychology
- c) Construction of test design and subject question paper along with marking scheme
- d) Diagnosing basic causes of difficulties in learning of Psychology -concept, generalizations, problem-solving and proof
- e) Planning remedial teaching strategies based on the perceived causes, implementing and evaluating the strategies

## Sessional Work

- **Assignment (select any two of the following)**(Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course)
  1. Designing learning activities, appropriate strategies, selecting/preparing learning resources; assessment techniques and tools, etc.
  2. Analysis of unit/chapter in subject textbook to identify the concepts, principles and processes and to understand the underlying the subject structures
  3. Analysis of subject textbook of the concerned class taught by the pupil-teacher (content, exercises, activities, activities, activities and overall presentation of the book)
  4. Critical analysis of teaching skills and strategies used in a lesson taught in a class or lesson plan in a nearby school
  5. Identification of learning difficulties experienced by students in a lesson and evaluation of the diagnostic and remedial strategies adopted by the teacher in a nearby school

## (P) Pedagogy of Philosophy

### 1. Foundations of Philosophy

- a) Meaning, nature and scope of Philosophy
- b) Historical development of Philosophy- Indian and Western contexts
- c) Learning of Philosophy - Constructivists perspectives of teaching Philosophy emphasizing Piaget and Vygotsky, critical and realistic Philosophy education
- d) Curriculum in Philosophy
- e) Contextual Issues - Learning Philosophy without burden, developing healthy attitude

### 2. Organizing Teaching-Learning Philosophy

- a) A Philosophy teacher
- b) Understanding of classroom communication
- c) Planning for teaching-learning in Philosophy - analysis of aim and general objectives of teaching Philosophy vis-à-vis the objectives of secondary education, lesson and unit plans
- d) Critical understanding of Philosophy curriculum , syllabus and textbook

### 3. Strategies for learning subject matter content in Philosophy

- a) Paradigm shift in teaching-learning of the subject *viz.* constructivist approach
- b) Critical understanding of various strategies in teaching –Learning by exposition, Learning by discovery, inductive-deductive, guided discovery, cognitive apprenticeship, learning by scaffolding
- c) Teaching problem-solving in Philosophy -definition of problem, posing a problem, generating problem, modeling and model for problem solving, exploring various options for solving the problem
- d) Learning in Groups- Cooperative and collaborative learning, addressing needs of heterogeneous classroom

### 4. Assessment of and for learning in Philosophy

- a) Issues in assessment in Philosophy
- b) Shifting Trends in assessment Philosophy
- c) Construction of test design and subject question paper along with marking scheme
- d) Diagnosing basic causes of difficulties in learning of Philosophy -concept, generalizations, problem-solving and proof
- e) Planning remedial teaching strategies based on the perceived causes, implementing and evaluating the strategies

## Sessional Work

- **Assignment (select any two of the following)**(Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course)
  1. Designing learning activities, appropriate strategies, selecting/preparing learning resources; assessment techniques and tools, etc.
  2. Analysis of unit/chapter in subject textbook to identify the concepts, principles and processes and to understand the underlying the subject structures
  3. Analysis of subject textbook of the concerned class taught by the pupil-teacher (content, exercises, activities, activities, activities and overall presentation of the book)
  4. Critical analysis of teaching skills and strategies used in a lesson taught in a class or lesson plan in a nearby school
  5. Identification of learning difficulties experienced by students in a lesson and evaluation of the diagnostic and remedial strategies adopted by the teacher in a nearby school

## Suggested Readings:

1. Victor, P George (2002), *Teaching Philosophy in 21<sup>st</sup> Century*, D. K. Print World, Delhi
2. Scheffler, Israel (1956), *Philosophical Models of Teaching*, Harvard Educational Review
3. Fletcher, BA (1961), *A Philosophy for a Teacher*, Oxford Press, New York
4. Scheffler, Israel (1973), *Reason and Teaching*, London
5. Brookfield, S (1990), *The Skillful Teacher*, San Francisco
6. Goodyear, GE & Allchin, D (1998), 'Statement of Teaching Philosophy' *To Improve the Academy*, 17, 103-22

## Course EPC 1: Reading and Reflecting on Texts

### Course Objectives:

The student-teachers will be able to

1. To engage with reading interactively-individually and in small groups;
2. Reading a variety of text and reflexively placing what one has read;
3. Develop strategies for different types of reading skills;
4. Writing with a sense of purpose;
5. Responding to a text with one's own opinion or writing.

### Unit 1: Speaking and Reading Skills

- a) Definition, Components: Punctuation, Articulation, Public Speaking, Telephone etiquette
- b) Definition of Reading, Levels of Reading, Techniques of Reading
- c) Different types of reading skills and strategies
- d) Reading a variety of texts as empirical, conceptual, historical work, policy documents, studies about school and teaching-learning
- e) Reading Narrative texts, expository texts from diverse sources, autobiographical narratives, field notes and ethnographies

### Unit 2: Improving Written, Communication and Presentation Skills

- a) Writing and Expressing,
- b) Organizing content and preparing an outline, Constructing Meaningful Sentences
- c) Responding to a text with one's own opinion or writing
- d) Analysing audience and locale and Making Effective Presentations

### Unit 3: Reflecting on Texts

- a) Simple meaning of the text
- b) Reading between the lines- hidden meaning of text

- c) Reading biographies, anecdotes, notes
- d) Preparing notes

### Sessional Work

- **Assignment** (select any two of the following)(Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course)

**Read any one of the following texts and give critical appraisal of it:**

- a) *Deevaswapna* by Gijubhai Badheka
- b) *De-schooling Society* by Ivan Illich
- c) *Juthan* by OmprakashValmiki
- d) *Tottochan*
- e) *National Policy on Education 1986*
- f) *Learning without Burden*-Yashpal Committee Report

## Course EPC 2: Drama and Art in Education

### Course Objectives:

The student-teachers will be able to

1. Extend their awareness through multiple perspectives, to look at reality through fantasy;
2. Live or relive moments and evoke or even recreate situations;
3. Understand the medium, in order to transpose learners into different time and space, to shape their consciousness through introspection and collective experiences;
4. Understanding the self and as a form of self-expression for enhancing creativity

### Unit 1: Drama as Performing Art

- a) Understanding the concept of Drama and its relevance for Education
- b) Drama as pedagogy
- c) Organizing drama: preparatory activities and resources, dramatic society
- d) Forms of Drama : solo, group
- e) Playing Drama: story, dialogue, characters, symbols, creating different situations
- f) Knowledge of Indian and regional drama traditions
- g) Social Relevance of dance and Drama in Contemporary Indian Scene
- h) Appreciating art of drama in learners

### Unit 2: Visual Arts and Crafts

- a) Understanding visual arts and crafts with their relevance for Education
- b) Visual arts and crafts as pedagogy
- c) Visual arts and crafts : different forms, basic resources and their use
- d) Knowledge of Indian Craft Traditions and regional folk arts
- e) Appreciating visual arts and crafts in learners

### Unit 3: Art –aided Learning and role of a Teacher

- a) Integrating Drama with school curriculum
- b) Dance/drama research and other component of correlated arts
- c) Integrating Arts and Crafts with school curriculum
- d) Visualizing School and Classroom as a space for art aided learning
- e) Preparation of teacher for art aided learning
- f) Role of Media and technology in the study and propagation of dance/drama

### Sessional Work

- **Assignment** (Any two of the following)(Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course)

## Course **EPC 3: Critical Understanding ICT**

### Course Objectives:

The student-teachers will be able to

1. Appreciate the concept of integration of Information and Communication Technology with Education
2. Assure a positive role in Technology Mediated Communication in the classroom
3. Benefit from the computers and internet for Educational research and interaction.
4. Employ various technological equipment/amenities and the application software in, skillfully and intelligently producing, structured Educational Courseware for use in methodologies (teaching subjects)
5. Evaluate Educational Software and Computer Based Educational Courseware.

### Unit 1: Concept of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

- a) ICT in Education: Concept, need and importance of ICT in Education.
- b) Difference between Educational Technology, Communication Technology and Information Technology.
- c) Challenges in integrating Information and Communication Technology in School Education in the scenario of schools in Bihar

### Unit 2: Interaction through Computers and Internet

- a) Computer Fundamentals: Meaning, characteristics, Basic components (hardware and software) and functioning of a computer (through Block Diagram)
- b) Using Computer in Schools: Instruction (including Computer Based Instructions, Computer Assisted Instructions, and Computer Managed Instruction), Computer Based Education and Computer Managed Education (with special focus on Admission, Administration, and Evaluation).
- c) Internet: Use of Internet in Education, Research & Communication; including e-learning and Educational uses of search engines, e-mail, educational chat rooms, blogs, discussion groups/boards, e - conferencing.
- d) Technology Mediated Communication: Concept of Classroom (Technology Mediated) Communication. Role of a Teacher in Technology Mediated Communication.

### Unit 3: ICT and Evaluation

- a) Educational Software: Concept, need and Evaluation of Educational software.
- b) Question Bank Development in school scenario (with inbuilt Evaluation mechanism): Developing Question Bank using Hot Potatoes with different types of questions such as multiple choice, short answers, jumbled sentences, crossword, match, order, gap-fill exercises.
- c) Technology supported presentations/projects/assignments: Concept, need and Evaluation of Students' Educational MM presentations/projects/assignments.

### Sessional Work

- **Assignment** (Any two of the following)(Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course)
  1. Development of Software: Transparencies / Slides /Scripts / Scenarios.
  2. Development of Programmed Learning Material
  3. Development of Learning Multimedia Package.

4. Organizing workshop on Handling Hardware.
5. Conducting a Lesson using OHP / Slide Projector / Video / Computer.

**Suggested Readings:**

- *Computers and Communication Technology*. (2008). Part I & II (Class XI), available online on the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi website: [www.ncert.nic.in](http://www.ncert.nic.in)
- *Computers in Education* (2000). Indira Gandhi National Open University, Delhi: <http://www.ignou.ac.in> (in *Hindi Shiksha me Computer*)
- Hot Potatoes™ available at <http://web.uvic.ca/hrd/hotpot/>
- Morrison, G.R., Lowther, D.L. & Demeulle L. (1999). *Integrating Computer Technology into the Classroom*. United States of America: Merrill (Prentice Hall)
- Moursund, D. (2005). *Introduction to Information and Communication Technology in Education*. Retrieved from website of University of Oregon: [www.uoregon.edu](http://www.uoregon.edu)
- National Policy on ICT in School Education. (2010). New Delhi: Department of School Education and Literacy. Ministry of HRD, GOI. Retrieved from: [http://mhrd.gov.in/ict\\_school](http://mhrd.gov.in/ict_school)
- Roblyer, M.D. (2008). *Integrating Educational Technology into Teaching*. New Delhi: Pearson Education, South Asia, India.
- Singh, Kamal Deep. (2012). *Lesson through Multimedia*. N. Delhi: Arya Book Depot.

## School Internship

Having gained some experience with the child, the community and schools during the course works in institutes, the student-teachers need to be sent to schools for firsthand experience. During the first year, to support better understanding of schools and in preparation of Internship, teacher education institutes shall make provisions for visits to innovative centres of pedagogy and learning - innovative schools, educational resource centres, etc. and to a designated school for at least four weeks.



## **SECOND YEAR**

### **Course 7b: Pedagogy of a School Subject- Part-II**

Student-teacher has to select one more pedagogy subject listed under Course 7a (Pedagogy of the School Subject- Part-I).

**In the second year under 7b, a student has to choose any one pedagogy subject from the following list:**

1. Pedagogy of Mathematics
2. Pedagogy of Biological Science
3. Pedagogy of History
4. Pedagogy of Geography
5. Pedagogy of Political Science
6. Pedagogy of Economics
7. Pedagogy of Psychology
8. Pedagogy of Philosophy.

### **Course 8: Knowledge and Curriculum**

#### **Course Objectives:**

The student-teachers will be able to

1. Understand the concept of knowledge according to various school of thought;
2. Understand meaning, nature and purpose of education
3. Understand Vision of education according to National Curriculum Framework and State Curriculum Framework in the context of Indian Constitution
4. Interrelation among knowledge, curriculum and aims of Education and role of Teacher as a critical pedagogue
5. Trace the educational ideas of contemporary thinkers and outline their relevance in present context
6. Understanding the meaning and nature of Curriculum and Need for Curriculum in Schools;
7. Curriculum visualised at different levels: National-level, state-level, school-level; class- level and related issues;
8. Understand the broad determinants of curriculum making(at the national or state –wide level);
9. Understanding different approaches to curriculum development;

#### **Unit 1: Epistemological bases of Education**

- a) Concept of knowledge, distinction between knowledge, skill, teaching, training, information, reason & belief
- b) Knowledge according to various school of thought *i.e.* idealism, naturalism, empiricism and pragmatism
- c) Knowing Process : Different ways of knowing, knowledge construction, the relative roles of knower and known in knowledge transmission and construction, knowing in school
- d) Determinants of knowledge in School

#### **Unit 2: Meaning and Nature of Education**

- a) Meaning and nature of education : natural or social process, intentional or unintentional, activity or process, notions of an educated person
- b) Purpose of Education: individual development or social transformation, providing knowledge or information, worthiness of education and who decides it

- c) Vision of Indian education; multiple perspectives (social, cultural, religious, political); Constitutional provisions
- d) Vision of education according to National Curriculum Framework (NCF 2005) and State Curriculum Framework (BCF 2008)

### **Unit-3: Educational Ideas of Contemporary Thinkers**

- a) Swami Vivekananda
- b) Sri Aurobindo
- c) Rabindranath Tagore
- d) Mahatma Gandhi
- e) Gijubhai Badheka
- f) J. Krishna Murthy
- g) John Dewey
- h) Paulo Freire

### **Unit 4: Concept of Curriculum**

- a) Understanding the meaning and nature of Curriculum: Need for Curriculum in Schools
- b) Differentiating Curriculum Framework, Curriculum and Syllabus : their significance in school education, Notion of the textbook
- c) Facets of Curriculum : Core Curriculum-significance in Indian context; 'Hidden' Curriculum
- d) Curriculum visualised at different levels: National-level, state-level, school-level; class- level and related issues (connections, relations and differences)

### **Unit 5: Curriculum Development (at School Level)**

- a) Determinants of curriculum making: Social-political-cultural-geographical-economic diversity; National priorities, International context
- b) Considerations in curriculum development- forms of knowledge, learners characteristics, teachers experience
- c) Approaches to curriculum development: subject-centred; environmentalist (incorporating local concerns); behaviourist; competency-based (including minimum levels of learning); learner centred and constructivist.
- d) Processes of curriculum making- formulating aims, criteria for selecting knowledge, organising fundamental concepts, Selection and organisation of learning situations
- e) Operationalizing curriculum into learning situations, curriculum evaluation and revision

### **Sessional Work**

- **Assignment** (Any two of the following) (Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course)

## **Course 9: Assessment for Learning**

### **Course Objectives:**

The student-teachers will be able to

1. Understand the nature of assessment and evaluation and their role in teaching-learning process.
2. Understand the perspectives of different schools of learning on learning assessment
3. Realise the need for school based and authentic assessment
4. Examine the contextual roles of different forms of assessment in schools
5. Understand the different dimensions of learning and the related assessment procedures, tools and techniques
6. Develop assessment tasks and tools to assess learners performance
7. Analyse, manage, and interpret assessment data

8. Analyse the reporting procedures of learners performance in schools
9. Develop indicators to assess learners performance on different types of tasks
10. Examine the issues and concerns of assessment and evaluation practices in schools
11. Understand the policy perspectives on examinations and evaluation and their implementation practices
12. Traces the technology bases assessment practices and other trends at the international level

### **Unit 1: Perspectives on Assessment and Evaluation**

- a) Meaning of Assessment, Measurement, Tests, Examination, Appraisal, and Evaluation and their interrelationships; Principles of assessment and evaluation,
- b) Behaviourist, Cognitivist and Constructivist Perspectives of assessment
- c) Purposes of Assessment: Prognostic, Monitoring of Learning, Providing Feedback, Promotion, Placement, Certification, Grading and Diagnostic
- d) Classification of assessment:
  - based on purpose (prognostic, formative, diagnostic and summative)
  - scope (teacher made, standardized),
  - attribute measured (achievement, aptitude, attitude, etc.),
  - nature of information gathered (qualitative, quantitative),
  - mode of response (oral and written; selection and supply),
  - nature of interpretation (norm referenced, criterion referenced) and
  - context (internal, external)
- e) Need for continuous and comprehensive assessment

### **Unit 2: Assessment for Learning**

- a) Use of Projects, Assignments, Work sheets, Practical work, Performance based activities, Seminars and Reports as assessment devices
- b) Assessment of Group Processes - Collaborative/Cooperative Learning and Social skills
- c) Portfolio Assessment – its meaning, scope and uses; Planning, development and assessment
- d) Self, Peer and Teacher Assessments

### **Unit 3: Assessment of Learning**

- a) Dimensions of learning: cognitive, affective and performance
- b) Assessment of cognitive learning:
  - types and levels of cognitive learning: understanding and application;
  - thinking skills –convergent, divergent, critical, problem solving, and decision making;
  - items and procedures for their assessment
- c) Assessment of affective learning: attitude and values, interest, self-concept; items and procedures for their assessment
- d) Assessment of Performance: tools and techniques for assessment of skills
- e) Grading: Concept, Types and Application
  - indicators for grading; CBSE and State evolved indicators

### **Unit 4: Preparing a Report on Assessment**

- a) Guidelines for construction and administration of Achievement Test(Test design, items and question paper , marking scheme)
- b) Construction of Scoring procedure – manual and electronic
- c) Processing test performance: calculation of percentages; central tendency measures; graphical representations; and interpreting performance, Item response analysis
- d) Analysis and Interpretation of Student Performance and its Reporting– Progress reports, Cumulative records, Profiles, and Open house
- e) Using feedback for reporting to different stakeholders – students, parents, and administrators ( for Learners' Development and teachers' self-improvement )

### **Unit 5: Issues, Concerns and Trends in Assessment and Evaluation**

- a) Existing Practices: Unit tests, half- yearly and annual examinations, semester system, Board examinations and Entrance tests
- b) Management of assessment and examinations, Use of question bank
- c) Issues and Problems: Marking v/s Grading, Non-detention policy, Objectivity v/s Subjectivity, Impact of entrance test and public examination on teaching and learning – the menace of coaching
- d) Trends in assessment and evaluation: Online examination, Computer-based examination and other technology based examinations

### **Sessional Work**

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

1. Planning of an achievement test
2. Planning of other assessment tools
3. School visits followed by presentation on evaluation practices in schools
4. Data processing and interpretation of any achievement test of school students
5. Presentation of papers on issues and concerns / trends in assessment and evaluation

### **Suggested Readings:**

- Bransford, J., Brown, A.L., & Cocking, R.R. (Eds.). (2000). *How people learn: Brain, mind, experience, and school*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.
- Burke, K. (2005). *How to assess authentic learning* (4th Ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA:
- Carr, J.F., & Harris, D.E. (2001). *Succeeding with standards: Linking curriculum, assessment, and action planning*. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- Danielson, C. (2002). *Enhancing student achievement: A framework for school improvement*. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- Gentile, J.R. &Lalley, J.P. (2003). *Standards and mastery learning: Aligning teaching and assessment so all children can learn*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin.
- Guskey, T.R., & Bailey, J.M. (2001). *Developing grading and reporting systems for student learning*. Thousand Oaks, CA. Corwin.
- NatrajanV.andKulshreshtaS.P.(1983). *Assessing non-Scholastic Aspects-Learners Behaviour*, New Dlehi: Association of Indian Universities.
- NCERT(1985). *Curriculum and Evaluation*, New Delhi:NCERT
- Newman, F.M. (1996). *Authentic achievement: Restructuring schools for intellectual quality*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.
- Nitko, A.J. (2001). *Educational assessment of students* (3rd Ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.

## **Course 10: Creating an Inclusive School**

### **Course Objectives:**

The learners will be able to

1. Demonstrate knowledge of different perspectives in the area of education of children with disabilities
2. Reformulate attitudes towards children with special needs
3. Identify needs of children with diversities
4. Plan need-based programmes for all children with varied abilities in the classroom
5. Use human and material resources in the classroom
6. Use specific strategies involving skills in teaching special needs children in inclusive classrooms

7. Modify appropriate learner-friendly evaluation procedures
8. Incorporate innovative practices to respond to education of children with special needs

### **Unit 1: Paradigms in Education of Children with Special Needs**

- a) Historical perspectives and contemporary trends
- b) Concept and philosophy of special education, integrated education and inclusive education
- c) Legal and Policy Perspectives - The Rehabilitation Council of India Act 1992, Constitutional Provisions: Persons with Disability Act 1995, Right to Education Act, 2009, National Policy- Education of Students with disabilities in the National Policy on Education, 1968, 1986, POA (1992), Education in the National Policy on Disability, 2006.
- d) Special role of institutions for education of children with disabilities-Rehabilitation Council of India, National Institute of Different Disabilities- Composite Regional Centres (CRC), District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs), BRCs and CRCs under SSA, NGOs.

### **Unit 2: Defining Special Needs**

- a) Understanding diversities- concepts, characteristics, classification of children with diversities (Visual impairment, Hearing impairment, Specific learning difficulties- locomotor and neuromuscular disorders, Mental retardation, Autism, Leprosy cured persons, Mental illness and Multiple disabilities)
- b) Special needs in term of the curriculum in the context of different disabilities and their learning styles
- c) Concept of an Inclusive Education- infrastructure and accessibility, human resources, attitudes to disability, whole school approach
- d) Community based education

### **Unit 3: Inclusive Practices in Classroom for All**

- a) School's readiness for addressing learning difficulties, making learner's profile
- b) Making learning meaningful- responding to special needs by developing strategies for differentiating content, curricular adaptations, lesson planning and TLM
- c) Pedagogical strategies to respond to individual needs of learners- Cooperative learning strategies in the classroom, peer tutoring, social learning, reflective teaching, multisensory teaching
- d) Supportive services required for meeting special needs in the classroom- special teacher, speech therapist, physiotherapist, occupational therapist, counsellors
- e) Development and application of learner-friendly evaluation procedures; Different provisions for examination by CBSE and State Boards; Documentation, Record keeping and maintenance

### **Sessional Work**

- **Assignment** (Any two of the following)(Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course)
  1. Identification of children with Special Needs
  2. Teaching one child with special needs
  3. Adaptation of curriculum and methods to teach one child with special needs
  4. Visit to one institution dealing with disabled children and writing its' report
  5. Establish the cell to identify children with special needs

### **Suggested Readings:**

- Bhalerao, Usha: *Madhya Pradesh Ke Shikshit Darishti Hin Ka Samajik Adhyan*. Delhi: Gourav Publishing House, 1985.
- Derek, B. & Keith B.: *Making the Special Schools Ordinary*. New York: The Falmer Press, 1990.
- Hassen, U. (Ed.): *Normal and Handicapped Children: A Comparative Approach*. New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House, 1995.

- Holland, A. (Ed.): *Language Disorder in Children*. Great Britain: Nfer – Nelson, 1984.
- Howell, H.: *Inside Special Education*. Columbus: Merrill Publication Co., 1983.
- James Loring & Graham, B.: *Integration of Handicapped Children in Society*. London: Routledge and Kogan Pub. Ltd., 1978.
- Jangira, N.K. et al.: *Education of Children with Seeing Problems*. New Delhi: Central Resource Centre, 1992.
- John, M. Hughes: *The Slow Learner in your Class*. London: Thomas Nelson & Sons Ltd., 1983.
- Krishna, M.: *Gifted Underachievers*. New Delhi: Discovery Publishing House, 1991.
- Krishna, M.: *Gifted and Talented – a Developmental Perspective*. New Delhi: Discovery Publishing House, 1993.
- Martis, W.L.: *Strategies for Educational Change: Recognizing the Gifted Talents of Children*. New York: Macmillian Publishing Co., 1981.
- Mani, M.N.G.: *Techniques of Teaching Blind Children*. New Delhi: Sterling Publication Pvt. Ltd., 1992.
- Morgenstern, F.: *Teaching Plans for Handicapped Children* London: Methum & Co., 1981.
- Pal, H.R. & Sharma, M.: *Education of Gifted*. New Delhi: Kshipra Publication, 2007.
- Rao Sujatha, A.: *Dear Teacher: The Gifted Child Needs you*. Secundarabad: A.K.Sujatha, 19987.
- Reddy, G. L. et al.: *Slow Learners Their Psychology and Instruction*. New Delhi: Discovery Publishing House, 1997.
- Venkataiah, N.: *Special Education*. New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd., 2001.

## **Course 11: OPTIONAL COURSE**

**The student-teachers have to select any one from the five given below optional subjects:**

### **Course 11 (a): Education for Peace**

#### **Course Objectives:**

The student-teachers will be able to

1. Broaden the notions about peace and peace education, their relevance and connection to inner harmony in social relationships based on Constitutional values
2. Reflect on the attitudes that generate conflicts at personal and social levels and learning skills and strategies of resolving these conflicts
3. Strengthen self by continual reflection leading to reduction in stereotypes
4. Transcending barrier of identity and socialisation
5. Orient curricular and educational processes, find creative alternatives which counter the negative influence of media and local community to weed out negative effects by influencing parents, families and local community
6. Develop attitudes and skills for resolving conflicts in creative manner
7. Perform the activities for experiential awareness of peace as a reality at personal and school levels
8. Reflect on school, curricula, textbooks and pedagogical processes from peace perspective
9. Understand the role of media and local community in peace education
10. Discuss the peaceful solutions to the real issues faced by them.

#### **Unit 1: Understanding Peace as a Dynamic Social Reality**

- a) Challenges to peace by increasing stresses, conflicts, crimes, terrorism, violence and wars resulting in poor quality of life.
- b) Peace contexts: underlying assumptions, processes and imperatives

- c) Peace values vis-a-vis Constitutional values: Importance of the attitudes, beliefs and values of peace viz., compassion, cooperation, love, etc. that foster inner peace and Constitutional values of justice, equality, freedom, respect for differences and ecological resources that ensures peace in society
- d) Approaches to peace education
- e) Highlights of various philosophies of peace- Gandhi, Krishnamurthy, Aurobindo, Badheka, The Dalai Lama ; initiatives at national and international levels.

### **Unit 2: Understanding Conflicts, Mediation and Transformation of Conflict**

- a) Nature of conflict
  - Incompatibility of needs and aspirations
  - Resulting conflicts at different levels in society- intrapersonal, interpersonal, organisational, interstate and global
- b) Understanding the role of social conditions and processes that sustain conflict: limited resources, poverty, political, economic, socio-cultural and ecological conditions, environmental resources viz. Water, forests, energy etc.
- c) Developing capabilities for mediation and conflict transformation
  - Awareness of own identity, cultural underpinning and communication skills
  - Awareness of context of the conflict
  - Commitment to mediate
  - Looking for alternative strategies, skills and creative solutions to overcome/transform conflicts

### **Unit 3: Orienting Education for Peace Building**

- a) Critical reflection on the curricular processes and pedagogy of peace education
  - Challenging the traditional models of learning to constructivist approaches in teaching
  - Rethinking authority relations from democratic perspective; promoting dialoguing, and developing capabilities for decision making
  - Understanding social justice in local contexts- its implications for beliefs, attitudes, and values and school/social practices and conflict resolution at all levels
  - Awareness of pedagogical skills and strategies for removing tensions, examination fair, stress, corporal punishment, violence and conflicts at school level
  - Becoming peace teacher acquisition of relevant knowledge, attitudes, values and skills
- b) Pedagogical knowledge for skill orientation of subject content and teaching-learning experience in classroom for promoting peace
  - Awareness of the epistemic connection of the subject content with peace values, e.g. language (effective communication). Science( objectivity, flexibility), social science( democratic ethos, Constitutional values, and Multi-culturalism, conflicts, violence and war links with challenges to regional and local conflicts), maths (precision)
  - Using textbook contents for highlighting values of peace, particularly anti-peace messages in direct or hidden
  - Humanistic approach to evaluation
- c) Becoming agency for peace in the school organisation and surrounding local communities
  - Awareness of cultural characteristics of the local communities around school and quality of its linkages-parenting styles, disciplinary practices, economic conditions, linguistic background, domestic violence, attitudes towards education, etc.
  - Inspiring movements for health, yoga, effective parenting, and communication skill building, mediating conflicts in and around school
  - Awareness and orientation of students' attitudes towards balanced media exposure
- d) Evaluation of the Peace –Building Processes-
  - Understanding importance of skills and strategies of assessment of the peace – building process in terms of attitudes, values, skills and strategies at school level- motivation and sustains of efforts, sharing experiences towards peace building, reviewing strategies

### Sessional Work

- **Assignment** (Any two of the following) ) (Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course)

### Suggested Readings:

- Bhatt, S.R., Knowledge, *Value and Education: An Axionoetic Analysis*, Delhi: Gian Pub., 1986.
- C, Sheshadri; *The Source book of Value Education*, NCERT
- M. Shery; *Bhartiya Sanskriti*, Agra (Dayalbagh)
- Joshi. D. (2005). *Value Education & Civic Sense*. New Delhi: Kanishka Publishers.
- Joshi. D. (2006). *Value Education & Globalization*, New Delhi: Lotus Publishers.
- Josta, Hari Ram, *Spiritual Values & Education*, Ambala, Associated Press, 1991.
- Justice Rama Jois; *Human Rights - Human Values*, NCTE
- Kar, N.N.(1996). *Value Education: A Philosophical Study*. Ambala: Associated Pub.
- Karan, R. V. N., *Men Education & Values*, New Delhi, B.R. Pub. Corp., 1979.
- Kulshrestha, S.P., *Emerging Value Pattern of Teachers & Value Pattern of Teachers & New Trends, Education in India*, New Delhi: Light & Life Pub., 1979.
- Mascarenhas, M. & Justa, H.R., Ed., *Value Education in Schools and Other Essays*, Delhi Konark, 1989.
- Nirmal Kumar, *The stream of Culture*
- R., King, *Values & Involvement in Grammar School*, London: Routledge, 1969.
- S. Abid Hussain; *The Indian Culture*
- Sharma, S. R., Ed., *Teaching of Moral Education*, N. Delhi: Cosmos, Pub., 1999.
- Singh, Samporn, *Human Values*, Jodhpur: Faith Pub., 1979.
- *Source book of Human Rights* - NCERT
- Sri Aurobindo Centre, *India is one*, Pondicherry
- Sri Aurobindo; *The foundations of Indian Culture*; Pondicherry

## Course 11 (b): Education for Conservation and Environmental Regeneration

### Course Objectives:

The student-teachers will be able to

1. Broaden the notions about peace and peace education, their relevance and connection to inner harmony in social relationships based on Constitutional values
2. Reflect on the attitudes that generate conflicts at personal and social levels and learning skills and strategies of resolving these conflicts
3. Strengthen self by continual reflection leading to reduction in stereotypes
4. Transcending barrier of identity and socialisation
5. Orient curricular and educational processes, find creative alternatives which counter the negative influence of media and local community to weed out negative effects by influencing parents, families and local community
6. Develop attitudes and skills for resolving conflicts in creative manner
7. Perform the activities for experiential awareness of peace as a reality at personal and school levels
8. Reflect on school, curricula, textbooks and pedagogical processes from peace perspective
9. Understand the role of media and local community in peace education
10. Discuss the peaceful solutions to the real issues faced by them.

### Unit 1: Conceptual Understanding of Environmental Conservation and Regeneration

- a) Concept, nature and major components of Environment
- b) Concept, need and scope of environmental conservation and regeneration



- c) Structure and functions of different ecosystems
- d) Environment and sustainable development
- e) India as a mega biodiversity Nation
- f) An overview of constitutional provisions related to environment and its protection
- g) Environmental legislation: awareness and issues involved in enforcement

### **Unit 2: Environmental Degradation and Its Impact**

- a) Environmental degradation and its impact on the health of people
- b) Deforestation in the context of tribal life, Shifting cultivation and its impact on environment
- c) Impact of natural disaster/ man-made disaster on environment
- d) Threats of pollution viz; air, water, soil, noise, thermal, and radioactive pollution
- e) Greenhouse gas emission and Global warming
- f) Consumerism and waste generation
- g) Environmental issues in the context of Bihar

### **Unit 3: Creating Environmental Awareness**

- a) Biodiversity conservation
- b) Role of individual , local bodies ,media and Community participation in conservation of natural resources, in prevention of pollution and in creating environmental awareness
- c) Environmental Education in School Curriculum: identification of topics related to environmental education in school subjects and their analysis; integrated approach towards environmental education in school curriculum; idea of Green Curriculum
- d) Understanding pedagogy for Environmental Education at School for different levels
- e) Role of teacher: Sensitive towards environmental issues while teaching, making Eco clubs, organising exhibitions, field trips, observations, sensitive towards the environment of school

### **Sessional Work**

- **Assignment** (Any two of the following) ) (Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course)

### **Suggested Readings:**

- Anjaneyulu, Y. (2005). *Introduction to Environmental Science*. Hyderabad: BS Publications.
- Doraisami, S. (1979). *Environmental Education in the Curricula of Indian Schools*. School Science. Vol. 8, No.3.
- *Environmental Education-* V Krishnamachayulu
- *Environmental Science: A Global Concern* - William P Cunningham
- *Environmental Science: A study of interrelationship* — Eldon D Enger and Bradely F. Smith
- *Environmental Science:* Richard T Wright and Bernard J Nebel.
- Kaayar, V.S. (1997). *Environmental Concerns, Depleting Resources and Sustainable Development*. Jaipur: Pointer Publishers.
- Krishnamacharyulu, V. (2004). *Environmental Education*. Hyderabad: Neelkamal Publications.
- Kumar, A. (2004). *A Textbook of Environmental Science*. New Delhi: A.P.H. Publishers.
- Manivasakam, M. (1995). *We Breathe and Drink Poison*. New Delhi: National Books Trust.
- Saxena, A.B. *Education for the environmental concerns*
- Sharma, B.M. (2004). *Teaching Environmental Education*. New Delhi: Akansha Publishing House.
- *State of India's Environment* — Citizens Report 2001
- *The Curriculum Guides on Nutrition/ Health Education and Environmental Sanitation in Primary Schools*. New Delhi: NCERT.
- UNESCO-UNEP *International Environment Education Program Report*.

## Course 11 (c): Health and Physical Education

### Course Objectives

The student-teachers will be able to

1. Understand the concept of holistic health, its various dimensions and determinants
2. Develop positive attitude towards health
3. Equip to know their health status, identify health problems and be informed for taking remedial measures
4. Make them aware about rules of safety in hazardous situation- illness, accident, injury, and equip them with First Aid measures about common sickness and injury
5. Encourage them to learn and to form right habits about exercise, games and sports, sleep, rest and relaxation
6. Sensitise, motivate and help them to acquire the skills for physical fitness, learn correct postural habits and activities for its development
7. Help them to understand and develop skills to deal with psycho-social issues including those, related to process of growing up during adolescence, HIV/AIDS and substance abuse

### Unit 1: Conceptual Understanding of Health, Safety and Security

- a) Concept , Importance, dimensions and determinants of health
- b) Health needs of children, adolescents including differently- abled children
- c) Understanding the Body System - respiratory, circulatory and digestive
- d) Common health problems and diseases (Communicable and non-communicable diseases )- their causes, prevention and cure, immunization and First Aid
- e) Reproductive and sexual health -RTI, STI, HIV/AIDS, responsible sexual behaviour
- f) Disasters in school and outside, learning safety measures for disasters

### Unit 2: Food and Nutrition

- a) Concept of food and nutrition; Food habits- timing, nutrients and their functions
- b) Diversity of Indian food, seasonal foods and festivals
- c) Preservation of food values during cooking, indigenous and modern ways of preserving food
- d) Economics of food, globalization and shift in food practices
- e) Practices related to food hygiene, malnutrition, including obesity; food and waterborne diseases and their prevention

### Unit 3: Awareness about Physical Fitness

- a) Concept of physical fitness, strength, endurance and flexibility, its components, sports skills, self-defence activities
- b) Games and sports- athletics, games, rhythmic activities, gymnastics; their impact on health
- c) Yogic practices- importance of *yoga*, *yogasanas*, *kriya* and *pranayams*
- d) Role of institutions (school, sports, family) in physical fitness, health services, policies and programmes related to health and physical education, Blood Bank
- e) Organization of games and sports tournaments, learning and performing basic yogic activities

### Sessional Work

- **Assignment** (Any two of the following) )(Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course)

### Suggested Readings:

- Atwal & Kansal. (2003). *A Textbook of Health, Physical Education and Sports*, Jalandhar, A. P. Publisher,
- Bucher, C.A. (1979). *Foundations of Physical Education and Sports*, St. Louis: C.V. Mosby & Co.

- Kamlesh, M.L. & Sangral, M.S. (1986). *Methods in Physical Education*, Ludhiana: Prakash Brothers.
- Kangane, Sopan & Sonawane, Sanjeev. (2007). *Physical Education*. Pune: Nirali publication.
- Kaur, Manjeet. (2003). *Health and Physical Education*, Ludhiana: Tendon Publications.
- Sharma, Anil P. (2011). *Mind, Body and Divine Yoga*. New Delhi: Personal Graphics & Advertiser Pvt. Ltd.
- Sharma, Anil P. & Pandey, Pradeep K. (2010). *Psychology in Yoga*. New Delhi: Personal Graphics & Advertiser Pvt. Ltd.
- Singh, Ajmer. (2003). *Essentials of Physical Education*. Ludhiana: Kalyani publishers.
- Syedentop, Daryl (1994). *Introduction to physical education, fitness and sports* (2nd ed.). London: Mayfield publishing company.
- Uppal, A.K. & Gautam, G. P. (2004). *Physical Education and Health*. Delhi: Friends publisher.

## Course 11 (d): Guidance and Counselling

### Course Objectives:

The student-teachers will be able to

1. Understand the nature, purpose and need for guidance and counseling
2. Understand the responsibilities and moral obligation of a counselor
3. Understand the techniques and procedures of guidance
4. Know about the sources of occupational information, their types and modes of dissemination
5. Understand the concept, importance and theories of career development
6. Know career pattern, career maturity, vocational career
7. Understand and Guide students with special needs

### Unit 1: Understanding Guidance and Counseling

- a) Guidance: Concept, aims, objectives, functions and principles.
- b) Need & Procedure for (Educational, Psychological and Social) guidance
- c) Group Guidance: Concept, Need, Significance and Principles, Organization of Guidance programs in schools
- d) Counseling: Meaning, Principles and approaches of counseling, Individual and Group Counseling.
- e) Process of counseling (Initial disclosure, In-depth Exploration & Commitment to Action)
- f) Role and Qualities of teacher as a Counselor, Professional Ethics and Code of Conduct

### Unit 2: Techniques and Procedures of Guidance

- a) Standardized techniques: Meaning, purpose, need and uses of various standardized techniques (viz. Aptitude, attitude, interest, achievement, personality)
- b) Non-Standardized techniques :Meaning, purpose, need and uses of various non-standardized techniques (viz. the questionnaire, observation, socio -metry, rating scale, anecdotal record, case study, cumulative record, autobiography, interviews )
- c) Responsibilities of the users of Standardized Tests

### Unit 3: Occupational Information and Guiding Students with Special Needs

- a) Meaning, collection, types, classification and dissemination of occupational information
- b) Career development: Teacher's role in career planning
- c) Behavior problems of students with special needs, viz. socio-emotional problems of handicapped and deprived groups such as SC, ST and girls,
- d) Provision of facilities at governmental and non-governmental level.

#### Sessional Work

- **Assignment** (Any two of the following) ) (Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course)

1. Visit to different Guidance Centre
2. Preparation of Cumulative Record
3. Case Study of Problem Child
4. Administration, Scoring & interpretation of at least two tests
5. Job Analysis of a Counsellor
6. Establishing Career Centre
7. Preparation of scrap-book for career Counselling

**Suggested Readings:**

- Aggarwal, J. C., (2000). *Educational & Vocational Guidance and Counseling*, Jalandhar: Doaba House.
- Asch, M. (2000). *Principles of Guidance and Counseling*, New Delhi: Sarup and Sons.
- Barki B.G Mukhopadhyay (2000); *Guidance and counseling - A manual*
- Bengalee M D: *Guidance and counseling*
- Bengalee Mehroo D: *Child Guidance*
- Bhatia, K. K., (2002). *Principles of Guidance and Counseling*, Ludhiana: Vinod Publications.
- Bhatnagar, R. P.; Rani. S. (2001); *Guidance and Counseling in Education and Psychology*.
- Chauhan S S: *Principles and Techniques of Guidance*
- Joneja G. K. (1997); *Occupational information in Guidance*, NCERT publication
- Kochhar S.K.: *Educational and Vocational guidance in Secondary Schools*
- Nambiyar K: *Strategies Guidance Based Education*
- Nanda S.K.; Chadha P.C.: *Educational and vocational guidance*
- Oberoi S.C (2000); *Educational, Vocational Guidance and Counseling*
- Patterson L E; Welfel E R. *The counseling Process*
- Safaya, B.N., (2002). *Guidance & Counseling*, Chandigarh: Abhishek Publications.
- Sharma R A *Fundamentals of Guidance and Counseling*
- Sharma, R. N. (2004); *Guidance and Counseling*
- Sharma, Tara Chand, (2002). *Modern Methods of Guidance and Counseling*, New Delhi: Sarup and Sons.
- Shertzer, Bruce and Stone, Shelly C., (1974). *Fundamentals of Counseling*, London: Houghton Missli.
- Shirley, A. Harmin and Guilford, E., (1987). *Guidance in the Secondary Schools*, New Delhi: NCERT.
- Sodhi, T.S. & Suri, S. P., (1999). *Guidance and Counseling*, Patiala: Bawa Publication.

**Course 11 (e): School Management and Leadership**

**Course Objectives:**

The student-teachers will be able to

1. To understand the need, nature, concept and scope of School organization ;
2. To understand the basic components, principles for the functioning of school organization ;
3. To understand School as an organization and as a part of organization;
4. To develop the understanding of the concept of system approach, designate implications for teaching learning activities;
5. To understand the concept, principles of School management and Community-School Relationship ;

### **Unit-1 Understanding School Organization**

- a) School Organization: Concept and major Components; Community as an important component
- b) Basic Principles for the functioning of school organization
- c) School as an organization and as a part of organization
- d) Relation between Schools and other educational organizations: Teacher education institution, State and National level bodies.

### **Unit-2 Aspects of School Management**

- a) School management: Concept, basic principles and systemic nature; Community-School Relationship
- b) Planning mechanism in school management: annual school calendar, day to day schedules, time table, staff meetings, activities, student issues, monitoring
- c) Managing School resources: The school Building, School budget, Laboratory, Workshop, Library, sports ground, Hostel, School Office; cleanliness, maintenance and optimum utility
- d) Role of school records in effective management system

### **Unit3 Leadership in School**

- a) Rationality, limits, belief and decision making in schools
- b) Concept of Leadership: basic theories
- c) Idea of Democratic and Distributive leadership in the schools
- d) Leadership qualities and role: Monitor, Class-Teacher, Head of School, Academic leaderships
- e) Leadership style and its impact on school management and functioning

### **Sessional Work**

- **Assignment** (Any two of the following ) (Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course)
  1. Critical Study of the setup of S C E R T
  3. Study of the setup of the office of the Deputy Director, Education (District).
  4. Preparation of chart of the educational setup in Bihar.
  5. Evaluation of Educational Administration of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

### **Suggested Readings:**

- Kaushik, V.K.: *School Administration & Organization*. New Delhi: Anmol Prakashan,2002.
- Kochar, S.K.: *Secondary School Administration*. New Delhi: Sterling, 1978..
- Kudesia, U.C.: *Shiksha Prashasan*. Agra: Vinod Pustak Mandir, 1981.
- Mathur, S.S. and Kohli, V.K.: *School Administration and Organization*. Jallunder:Krishna Brothers, 1973.
- Mohanti, J.: *Education Administration, Supervision and School Management*. NewDelhi: Deep and Deep, 2002.
- Mukerjee, S.N.: *Educational Administration in India*. Baroda: Acharya Book Depot,1962.
- Mukerjee, S.N.: *Secondary School Administration*. Baroda: Acharya Book Depot,1963.
- Nwankwo, J.I.: *Educational Administration Theory and Practice*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishers, 1982.
- Pandya, S.R.: *Adminstration and Management of Education*. Mumbai: Himalya, 2001.
- Sharma, K.K.: *Shala Prashashan*. Bhopal: M.P. Granth Akademi, 2002.
- Shukla, S.P.: *Education Administration, Organization and Health Education*. Agra: Vinod Prakashan, 2000.
- Shukhiya, S.P.: *Vidhyalaya Prashashan Avem Sangathan*. Agra: Vinod Prakashan, 2001.
- Siddhu, S.K.: *School Organization and Administration*. New Delhi: SterlingPublishers, 1987.
- Vashist, S.R.: *Classroom, School Administration*. New Delhi: Anmol Prakashan, 2002.

## Course *EPC 4: Understanding the Self*

### Course Objectives:

After undergoing this course, the student teachers will be able to:

1. Understand the development of self as a person and as teacher ;
2. Develop sensibilities, dispositions and skills;
3. Develop social relational sensitivity and effective communication skills;
4. Develop integrated understanding of human self and personality to deal with conflicts at different levels;
5. Understand the philosophy of Yoga and its role in well-being.

### Unit 1: Understanding Self

- a) Self-Awareness: Recognition of self-character, self-confidence, self-worth, self-esteem, and self-development and self-assessment
- b) Understanding adequate self as a product of positive experiences of caring, warmth and appreciation in the family, school, neighbourhood etc. ,which promote healthy discipline, shunning violence
- c) Development of professional identity of a teacher
- d) Awareness of the influence of social milieu on self
- e) Negative experiences generate stress, anger aggression

### Unit 2: Yoga and its role in self-well-being

- a) Yoga, meditation, anger/stress management as practices that restore positive physical health and attitudes
- b) Awareness of own identity, social identity, cultural underpinnings
- c) Developing capabilities for mediation- Listening to the conflicting parties, awareness of context of conflict, conflict between teachers, conflict between teacher and student, skills and strategies for conflict resolution
- d) Alternative strategies and creative solutions to overcome/transform conflicts

### Unit 3: Becoming a Humane Teacher

- a) Nurturing capabilities for critical self- reflection; transcending past negative experiences
- b) Development of sensitivity, importance of empathy
- c) Developing skills of communication: listening to others, sharing feelings, descriptive non-judgemental feedback, empathising, trusting
- d) Self-discipline, self-management;
  - Removal of prejudices, biases and stereotypes and building multicultural orientation;
  - Nurturing ethical behaviour, positivity, non-violence, love and caring, compassion; and
  - Habitual self-reflection by using daily journal on experiences.

### Sessional Work

- **Assignment** (Any two of the following)(Concerned teacher can devise assignment as per requirement of the course)

## School Internship:

Having gained some experience with the child, the community and schools in the first Year, the second year would offer intensive engagement with the school in the form of School Internship. During the first year, to support better understanding of schools and in preparation of Internship, teacher education institutes shall make provisions for visits to innovative centres of pedagogy and learning - innovative schools, educational resource centres, etc. for at least four weeks. In the Second Year School Internship should be organized for sixteen weeks.

### During the Internship,

- A student-teacher shall work as a regular teacher and participate in all the school activities, including planning, teaching and assessment, interacting with school teachers, community members and children.
- The student-teachers will observe the school and its classrooms for a week, to understand the school in totality, its philosophy and aims, organization and management;
- The student-teachers will understand the needs of the physical, mental, emotional development of children; aspects of curriculum and its transaction; quality, transaction, and assessment of teaching-learning.
- Student-teachers are to be actively engaged in teaching at two levels, namely, upper primary and secondary.
- They should be provided opportunities to teach in government and private schools with systematic supervisory support and feedback from faculty.
- Internship in schools is to be done for a minimum duration of 16 weeks. This should include an initial phase of one week for observing a regular classroom with a regular teacher and would also include peer observations, teacher observations and observations of interns' lessons by faculty.
- For each student-teacher, internship should be conducted preferably in one school for the entire 16 weeks.
- During Internship student-teacher has to organize different activities in the school such as co-curricular activities and do case studies on infrastructural facilities available or on any other issue of importance.
- Internship should not be reduced to the 'delivery' of a certain number of lesson plans, but it should aim for meaningful and holistic engagement with learners and the school.
- Learners have to maintain following records-
  - 1) Lesson plans (30 in each school subject)
  - 2) Micro plans on core teaching skills
  - 3) Preparing teaching-learning materials (20 in each school subject)

### Scheme of Assessment for Internship Programme

School Internship Programme		For sixteen weeks
<b>Internal Assessment</b>		
Tasks	Details	Marks
1.	School Diary- a) Maintenance of Attendance Register	5
	b) Morning assembly And School Records	5
2.	Classroom Observation (one week)	5
3.	School Time-Table	5
4.	Village Camps & Community Work	5
5.	Parent-Teachers Meeting	5
6.	Seminar Organization	10
7.	Micro-teaching Records	10
8.	Organizing Cultural Programmes	10
9.	Action Research	10
10.	Preparation of TLM	10
11	Teaching Practice	35+35
<b>Total</b>		<b>150</b>
<b>External Assessment</b>		<b>50+50</b>
<b>Gross Total</b>		<b>250</b>

