



தமிழ்நாடு ஆசிரியர் கல்வியியல் பல்கலைக்கழகம்
TAMIL NADU TEACHERS EDUCATION UNIVERSITY
(Established under Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 2008)
Chennai - 600 097

Regulations and Syllabus
for the Two- year B.Ed Degree Programme

From the Academic Year 2016 – 2017 onwards

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TAMILNADU TEACHERS EDUCATION UNIVERSITY

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (B.Ed)
(FOR THE TWO YEAR PROGRAMME IN COLLEGES OF EDUCATION
- FULL - TIME AND REGULAR PRE-SERVICE TEACHER EDUCATION)

REGULATIONS

(With effect from the academic year 2016-2017)

1. ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION TO THE B.Ed PROGRAMME

A candidate shall be eligible for admission to the B.Ed programme (in Government /Government Aided/Self-Financing Colleges of Education) leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Education (B.Ed) provided:

- (i) The candidates should have undergone 10+2+3(15) or 11+1+3(15) pattern of study and passed the qualifying examination conducted by the respective State Board or CBSE or any other recognized Board of Education / Examination and UG Degree Examination of the UGC recognized Universities in any one of the school subjects offered by the Directorate of School Education at the Secondary / Higher Secondary Education level.
- (ii) Candidates, who have passed the UG or PG Degree under Open University System without qualifying in 11 years SSLC Examination and one year of Pre-University Course (P.U.C) examination or 10+2 pattern of School Education Examination are not eligible for admission, even if they subsequently qualify in one year SSLC and one year PUC or 10+2 pattern of School Education Examination.
- (iii) Candidates, who have studied more than one main subject in Part III/Part IV (under Double / Triple Major System) of UG Degree course should have to choose only one of the main subjects and should have applied for that optional only. In such cases, marks obtained by the candidates in two / three major subjects shall be taken in to account to arrive at the percentage of marks as stipulated in item (ix) herein.

- (iv) Candidates, who have passed any degree under Additional Degree Programme with less than three years duration, are not eligible for admission.
- (v) Candidates, who have passed under four year Dual Degree Programme with two major subjects under Part III are not eligible for admission.
- (vi) Candidates, who have qualified the P.G. Degree in the subjects in Home Science, Economics, Commerce, Political Science, Sociology, Psychology, Logic, Indian Culture, and Philosophy with not less than 50% of marks are eligible for admission, subject to the condition that the major subject in the UG and PG Degrees shall be one and the same.
- (vii) Candidates, who have qualified the PG Degree (5 year integrated course) under 10 + 2 + 5 or 11+1+5 pattern of study, shall be considered for admission. In such cases, the marks obtained by the candidates in the first three years (in major and ancillary or allied subjects alone) of the course alone shall be taken into account for admission to B.Ed. Degree programme for the subjects in Tamil/Urdu (Urdu in Self-Financing Colleges only), English, Mathematics, Physical Science (Physics), Physical Science (Chemistry), Biological Science (Botany), Biological Science (Zoology), History, Geography, and Computer Science. The marks obtained by the candidates in the last two years (4th & 5th year) alone shall be taken into account for admission to B.Ed. Degree programme for subjects in Home Science, Economics, Commerce, Political Science, Sociology, Psychology, Logic, Indian Culture, and Philosophy.
- (viii) **Equivalent Subjects**
 - a) Candidates who have done their UG Degree in Applied Mathematics can apply for Mathematics.
 - b) Candidates, who have done their UG Degree in Applied Physics, Geo-Physics, Bio-Physics and Electronics, can apply for Physical Science.
 - c) Candidates, who have done their UG Degree in Applied Chemistry, can apply for Physical Science.
 - d) Candidates, who have done their UG Degree in Bio-Technology, Plant-Biology, and Plant Bio-Technology, can apply for Biological Science.

- e) Candidates, who have done their UG Degree in Environmental Science and Micro-Biology, can apply for Biological Science.
 - f) Candidates, who have done their UG Degree in Applied Geography, can apply for Geography.
 - g) Candidates, who have done their UG Degree in Computer Science, Information Technology and Computer Application, can apply for Computer Science.
 - h) Post Graduate candidates in Economics, Commerce, Home Science, Political Science, Sociology, Psychology, Philosophy, Logic, and Indian Culture with not less than 50% (irrespective of their UG Marks) of marks in PG Degree or in the interdisciplinary subject, which are being declared equivalent by the respective University can apply.
 - i) Candidates, who have done their PG Degree in Nutrition and Dietetics are eligible to apply for Home Science.
 - j) Candidates, who have done their UG Degree in the school subjects, are eligible for admission to B.Ed. However, those who have done the UG in the subjects for which equivalence is not covered under the G.O.(1D)No.257, Higher Education (G1) Department, Dated 19.07.2016, shall have to obtain an equivalence certificate for the respective subjects from the University concerned to consider their admission to B.Ed. Degree programme.
 - k) Candidates, who have done their UG level without language Tamil or other Indian Languages under Part-I and are awarded degree with English and Main subjects concerned will be considered for admission to B.Ed. subject to the condition that they have to qualify in Tamil Language Test conducted by the TNPSC for the purpose of employment.
 - l) Candidates, who have done their Bachelor's Degree in Engineering or Technology with specialization in Science and Mathematics or any other qualification equivalent thereto, are eligible for admission to B.Ed. Degree programme. (Physical Science, Biological Science, Mathematics and Computer Science).
- (ix) Candidates, with the following marks in the UG Degree are eligible for admission to B.Ed. Degree programme with the subjects in Tamil/Urdu (Urdu in Self-Financing Colleges only), English, Mathematics, Physical Science (Physics), Physical Science (Chemistry), Biological Science (Botany), Biological Science (Zoology), History, Geography, and Computer Science. The

marks obtained in UG Degree alone shall be taken to arrive the eligibility even if they possess PG Degree in the same subject. For the subject in Home Science, Economics, Commerce, Political Science, Sociology, Psychology, Logic, Indian Culture, and Philosophy, PG Degree with not less than 50% marks is mandatory and the subjects in UG and PG shall be one and the same.

Community/Category	Minimum Marks
OC	50%
BC/ BCM	45%
MBC / DNC	43%
SC /SCA/ ST	40%

- a) Marks obtained by the candidates in the UG Degree Course Part-III / IV Major and Allied including Practical [*Tamil/Urdu (Urdu in Self-Financing Colleges only), English, Mathematics, Physical Science (Physics), Physical Science (Chemistry), Biological Science (Botany), Biological Science (Zoology), History, Geography, and Computer Science*] alone shall be taken in to account to arrive at the percentage of marks mentioned above. Marks obtained under Part-V subjects shall not be taken into account to arrive at the percentage of marks. If the candidates possess PG Degree in these subjects, weightage of marks for the highest qualification in the relevant subject will be given as follows and added to the base marks for Ranking. However minimum marks mentioned in the ‘item (ix)’ is mandatory for the subjects in Tamil/Urdu (Urdu in Self-Financing Colleges only), English, Mathematics, Physical Science (Physics), Physical Science (Chemistry), Biological Science (Botany), Biological Science (Zoology), History, Geography, and Computer Science and not less than 50% of marks for the subjects in Home Science, Economics, Commerce, Political Science, Sociology, Psychology, Logic, Indian Culture, and Philosophy.

Highest Qualification	Weightage of marks
a) Candidates with PG (Except the subjects Home Science, Economics, Commerce, Political Science, Sociology, Psychology, Logic, Indian Culture, and Philosophy, since PG Degree is the requisite qualification for admission to B.Ed. Degree.)	4 (four) marks
b) Candidates with M.Phil.	5 (five) marks
c) Candidates with Ph.D.	6 (six) marks

- b) Marks obtained by the candidates in the PG Degree [*Home Science, Economics, Commerce, Political Science, Sociology, Psychology, Logic, Indian Culture, and Philosophy*] shall be considered eligible for admission, but weightage marks will not be given as mentioned in 'item (ix) (a)'.
- c) To arrive at above percentage of marks, the marks obtained by the candidates in Major / Ancillary / Allied subjects (Part III & IV) including practical alone shall be taken into account.
- d) For the students who have done their Bachelor's Degree in Engineering or Technology, the marks obtained in their Degree shall be taken into account.
- e) Rounding of the marks to the next higher integer shall not be permitted.
- f) The candidates who are qualified in UG Degree under Open University System after passing 10th Standard and +2 Examinations shall alone be considered for admission to B.Ed. Degree programme.
- g) The candidates who are qualified in UG Degree under Open University System without passing 10th Standard and +2 Examination and subsequently passing 10th and +2 examinations are not eligible for admission to B.Ed. Degree programme.
- (x) Candidates, who have passed PG Degree in Economics, Commerce, Home Science, Political Science, Sociology, Psychology, Philosophy, Logic, and Indian Culture without undergoing 10+2+3 or 11+1+3 pattern of education, are eligible for admission.
- (xi) In the case of Differently-Abled (Physically and Visually Challenged) candidates, a minimum pass in the requisite qualification is enough.

However, the basis of selection shall be in accordance with the Regulations of the University / Government of Tamil Nadu Guidelines for Admission to B.Ed Degree programme in force from time to time.

2. DURATION OF THE B.Ed PROGRAMME

The B.Ed. programme shall be for duration of two academic years consisting of 200 working days (36 hours in a week- 5 or 6 days in a week) each year, excluding the period of examination and admission.

3. PROGRAMME CONTENT

The B.Ed programme will consist of Theory courses in 'Perspectives in Education', and 'Curriculum and Pedagogic Studies' along with 'Engagement with the Field' as practical component.

COURSES IN PERSPECTIVES IN EDUCATION

- Course 1: Childhood and Growing up
- Course 2: Contemporary India and Education
- Course 3: Learning and Teaching
- Course 6: Gender, School and Society (1/2 Course)
- Course 8: Knowledge and Curriculum
- Course 10: Creating an Inclusive School (1/2 Course)

COURSES IN CURRICULUM AND PEDAGOGIC STUDIES

- Course 4: Language across the Curriculum (1/2 Course)
- Course 5: Understanding Disciplines and Subjects (1/2 Course)
- Course 7 (a&b): Pedagogy of a School Subject (1/2 Courses)
- Course 9: Assessment for Learning
- Course 11: Optional Course (1/2 Course)

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE FIELD - THE SELF, THE CHILD, COMMUNITY AND SCHOOL

This curricular area would have three components:

- 1. Tasks and Assignments that run through all the courses as indicated in the year wise distribution of the syllabus.**
- 2. School Internship.**
- 3. Courses on Enhancing Professional Capacities (EPC):**
 - i) Course EPC 1: Reading and Reflecting on Texts (1/2 Course)
 - ii) Course EPC 2: Drama and Art in Education (1/2 Course)
 - iii) Course EPC 3: Critical Understanding of ICT (1/2 Course)
 - iv) Course EPC 4: Understanding the Self (1/2 Course)

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE COURSES AND DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS

Theory Courses for First Year				
Serial No.	Course Name	Marks for Theory	Marks for T&A	Total
Course 1	Childhood and Growing Up	70	30	100
Course 2	Contemporary India and Education	70	30	100
Course 3	Learning and Teaching	70	30	100
Course 4	Language across the Curriculum	35	15	50
Course 5	Understanding Disciplines and Subjects	35	15	50
Course 6	Gender, School and Society	35	15	50
Course 7(a)	Pedagogy of a School subject – Part – I (Methodology)	35	15	50
	Sub - Total	350	150	500
Engagement with the Field for First Year				
[Courses on Enhancing Professional Capacities (EPC)]				
Course EPC 1	Reading and Reflecting on Texts	50 Marks		
Course EPC 2	Drama and Art in Education	50 Marks		
Course EPC 3	Critical Understanding of ICT	50 Marks		
	Sub - Total	150 Marks		
	Grand Total (500+150)	650 Marks		

Note: T & A refers to 'Tasks and Assignments' which are evaluated by continuous internal assessment.

[The courses on 'Enhancing Professional Capacities' (EPC 1, EPC 2 & EPC 3) are evaluated by continuous internal assessment.]

Theory Courses for Second Year				
Serial No.	Course Name	Marks for Theory	Marks for T & A	Total
Course 7(b)	Pedagogy of a School Subject – Part II (Content Mastery)	35	15	50
Course 8	Knowledge and Curriculum	70	30	100
Course 9	Assessment for Learning	70	30	100
Course 10	Creating an Inclusive School	35	15	50
Course 11	Optional Courses: (Any one) 1. Yoga, Health and Physical Education 2. Environmental Education 3. Values and Peace Education	35	15	50
Engagement with the Field (EPC) for Second Year				
Courses on Enhancing Professional Capacities (EPC)				
Course EPC 4	Understanding the Self	50 Marks		
	School Internship	250 Marks		
Total Marks		650 Marks		

Note: T& A refers to *Tasks and Assignments* which are evaluated by continuous internal assessment.

[The course on ‘*Enhancing Professional Capacities*’ (EPC 4) is evaluated by continuous internal assessment.]

DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS FOR TASKS AND ASSIGNMENTS FOR EACH COURSE

S.No.	Type of Course	Marks
1.	Full course	2 x 15 = 30
2.	Half a course	2 x 7.50 = 15

Note: Students have to undertake Tasks and Assignments in each course given in the syllabus.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

The candidates admitted into the B.Ed degree course in the Colleges of Education affiliated to Tamil Nadu Teachers Education University should select the medium of instruction either as English or as Tamil (as per the availability of medium of instruction in the colleges of education). After the last date of admission, Principals of the Colleges of Education should submit the name list along with the medium of instruction chosen by each candidate to Tamil Nadu Teachers Education University.

In case, if the admitted candidates prefer to change their medium of instruction at later stage of the course it should be permitted only after obtaining necessary written permission from the Tamil Nadu Teachers Education University, prior to the publication of Nominal Roll.

Medium of instruction chosen by the candidate to pursue the B.Ed. degree course will be indicated in the B.Ed. degree course transfer certificate alone. Classroom instruction shall be carried out separately for different medium of instruction.

ATTENDANCE

Each candidate whose admission is approved by Tamil Nadu Teachers Education University should gain 85% (i.e., 170 days) of attendance, failing which they will not be permitted to appear for the B.Ed. degree examination. However, as per the decision of the Syndicate of Tamil Nadu Teachers Education University in its meeting held on 10.08.2010 candidates who are able to gain attendance only upto 75% on medical ground, will be permitted to appear for the examination after getting condonation of attendance, adhering to the norms of Tamil Nadu Teachers Education University.

EXAMINATIONS

Each candidate whose admission is approved by Tamil Nadu Teachers Education University should apply for the written examination and practical examinations in the first appearance itself. Candidates who have failed to satisfy the minimum attendance norms of Tamil Nadu Teachers Education University will not be permitted to appear for the written examination. Such candidates appearance in the practical examination will stand cancelled automatically.

WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS

The first year written examinations will be conducted for six and a half theory courses by

the University after the completion of 200 working days in the first year.

Each theory course question paper will be designed for 3 hours for full course and 1 ½ hours for half a course. The questions and allotment of marks are as described below:

Type of Course	Type of Questions	Marks	Total Marks	Maximum word / page limits for each question
Full Course	Essay Questions (7 out of 10)	7 x 10	70	600 words/ 5 pages for each Question
Half a Course	Essay Questions (5 out of 7)	5 x 7	35	300 words/ 3 pages for each Question

PASSING MINIMUM FOR WRITTEN EXAMINATION

Each candidate who appears for the written examination in the first attempt shall be declared to have passed the Written Examination only if he or she secures not less than 50% in aggregate in each course with a minimum of 45% in the external examination in each full course and half a course. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the Written Examination. A candidate who fails in one or more courses in the Written Examination shall be permitted to appear again only for those courses in which he/she failed.

REVALUATION / RETOTALLING / XEROX COPY OF ANSWER SCRIPTS

Candidates can apply for revaluation / retotalling / xerox copy of answer scripts to the Tamil Nadu Teachers Education University within 10 days after the publication of results by paying necessary fees prescribed by the University.

REAPPEARANCE FOR WRITTEN EXAMINATION

Each unsuccessful candidate shall be permitted to reappear for the written examinations within the next three consecutive academic years.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

Tamil Nadu Teachers Education University will conduct practical examination after the successful completion of 16 weeks of school internship in the second year. Practical examination shall be normally conducted three months prior to the commencement of written examination. A panel consisting of two external members (one Convener, one member) appointed by the University will examine the teaching competency of each candidate as

mentioned in Part –A below and also his/ her practical works, records and instructional materials as mentioned in Part –B below.

PART- A		
Activity No.	Assessment of Teaching Competency	Marks
1.	Teaching Competency Level I	50
2.	Teaching Competency Level II	50
	Total	100

PART- B		
Activity No.	Assessment of Teaching Competency	Marks
1.	Observation Record Level I	5
2.	Demonstration Record Level I	5
3.	Lesson Plan Record Level I (30 lesson Plans)	20
4.	Instructional Materials Record Level I	10
5.	Test and Measurement Record Level I	10
6.	Observation Record Level II	5
7.	Demonstration Record Level II	5
8.	Lesson Plan Record Level II (30 lesson Plans)	20
9.	Instructional Materials Record Level II	10
10.	Test and Measurement Record Level II	10
11.	Teaching Skills (Mini-teaching) Practice Record	10
12.	Visit to Innovative schools and Healthy Practices	5
13.	Students Portfolios / CCE Record	10
14.	Reflective Journal - Diary	5
15.	Environmental Education Record	10
16.	Community based Engagement/ Skill Development Record	10
	Total	150
	Grand Total (100 + 150)	250

PRACTICAL COMPONENTS IN THE FIRST YEAR 4-WEEK INTERNSHIP

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Lesson Plan Writing and Achievement Test Construction | - 2 weeks |
| 2. Teaching Skills Practice (Mini-teaching) | - 1 week |
| 3. Visit to Innovative Schools | - 1 week |
| | ----- |
| | 4 weeks |
| | ----- |

PRACTICAL COMPONENT IN THE SECOND YEAR 16-WEEK INTERNSHIP

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Observation of Regular Class Teacher in Regular Classroom | - 1 week |
| 2. Intensive Teaching Practice (Teaching 30 lessons, lesson plan preparation, preparation of teaching-learning materials, conducting test & measurement, knowing the self / psychological tests, conduct of school assembly, organization of PTA meeting, conducting case study). | - 15 weeks |
| | ----- |
| | 16 weeks |
| | ----- |

PASSING MINIMUM FOR PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

Each candidate should apply for the practical examination in the first appearance. Candidates who have secured not less than 50% in each of the practical activities for which weightage is given shall be deemed to have passed in the practical examination. Others will be treated as unsuccessful candidates in the practical examination.

All the records related to the practical components should be made available to the duly appointed Practical Examination Board at the time of Practical Examination in the second year and their decision on the marks to be awarded shall be final.

REAPPEARANCE FOR PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

Each unsuccessful candidate shall be permitted to reappear for the practical examinations within the next three consecutive academic years in the main examinations only.

CLASSIFICATION OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

A candidate shall be awarded the B.Ed. degree if he/she has passed both theory examination and the practical components.

Successful candidates shall be classified as specified hereunder by taking into account of the marks secured in Theory and Practical Examination separately.

CLASSIFICATION FOR WRITTEN EXAMINATION

Percentage of Marks	Classification
50 to 59	Second Class
60 to 74	First Class
75 and Above	Distinction

CLASSIFICATION FOR PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

Percentage of marks	Classification
50 to 59	Second class
60 to 74	First class
75 and Above	Distinction



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B.Ed (2016-2017) First Year Syllabus

COURSE 1: CHILDHOOD AND GROWING UP

Course objectives:

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

1. understand the growth, stages and dimensions of child development
2. compare various theories and its contributions to child development
3. analyse the gender stereotyping and issues, concerns of marginalized children
4. understand the adolescent behaviours
5. identify the various socializing agencies and their role on child development
6. comprehend the role of play and media on child development
7. examine the impact of urbanization and economic change on child development.

Unit I Growth and development of childhood

Meaning and concepts of growth and development-Principles of growth and development- Difference between growth and development- Impact of nature and nurture on child development.

(Suggested instructional approaches and methods :

- i) Talk by teachers/experts on the principles of growth and development.
- ii) A debate on the influence of nature and nurture on individual development.)

Unit II Stages and dimensions of development

Stages: infancy, early childhood and adolescence and their dimensions of development : physical, cognitive, moral , emotional and social.

(Suggested instructional approaches and methods:

- i) Talk by the teacher/psychologist on the various stages

of child development.

- ii) Invited talk by experts on dimensions of child development.)

Unit III Theories of child development

Psycho-social stages (Erikson), Cognitive development (Piaget), Moral development (Kohlberg), Socio-cultural approach to cognitive development (Vygotsky), Ecological systems theory (Bronfenbrenner).

(Suggested instructional approaches and methods:

- i) Teacher talk on child development theories.
- ii) Student seminar on various theories of child development.)

Unit IV Socializing agencies of child development

Agencies of socialization: Family, school, peer, and community

(Suggested instructional approaches and methods:

- i) Presentation of report based on field study/ case study on child rearing practices.
- ii) Seminar on family, school and peer influence on socializing process.)

Unit V Gender stereotypes and gender roles

Gender stereotypes in early child, middle childhood and adolescence - Influences of gender stereotyping: biological, cultural and environmental - Gender identity in middle childhood and in adolescence - Gender schema theory - strategies for development non-gender - stereotyped children.

(Suggested instructional approaches and methods:

- i) invited lecture by a Feminist on gender stereotypes.
- ii) seminar on strategies for development of non-gender-stereotyped children.)

Unit VI Marginalized children: issues and concerns

Meaning and concept of marginalized children - Children living in urban slum; deprived; socially deprived girls (Dalit and Tribal girls); abused child; children growing up in poverty, street children, HIV affected children and children working in unorganized sectors - child labour - Measures to promote the status of marginalized children.

(Suggested instructional approaches and methods:

i) Presentation of report of the problems of marginalized children based on field study.

ii) Seminar on the problems of marginalized children and the measures to be taken .)

Unit VII Understanding adolescence

Meaning of adolescence - study of adolescent behavior in their natural settings - at play or in school settings - using observation, interview schedules, case study method and interacting with them - understanding of the physical, social and moral behaviours of children and adolescents

(Suggested instructional approaches and methods:

i) Teacher talk/ Group discussion on the influences of play on child and adolescent development.

ii) Presentation of report of the adolescent behavior using observation and other techniques.)

Unit VIII Play and child development

Meaning and characteristics of play - kinds of play and their role in child development - play activities of childhood - factors influencing children's play - contribution of play to children's physical, social, emotional and cognitive development

(Suggested instructional approaches and methods:

i) Teacher talk / Group discussion on kinds of play and child

development.

- ii) Invited lecture by an expert or psychologist on various aspects of children's development.)

Unit IX Media and child development

Impact of media on early childhood experiences and development - impact of mass media and social media on adolescent development - Influence of media violence on children's and adolescent's behaviour - effects of media on racial and gender stereotyping - regulating healthy media use

(Suggested instructional approaches and methods:

- i) Make a short film on the impact of mass media on children/ adolescents.
- ii) Group discussion on media violence on children).

Unit X Urbanisation and economic change on child development

Impact of urban culture, population density, migration of family, and environmental effects (air, water, noise) on child development - effects of liberalization, privatization, and globalization (LPG) on child development with special reference to India.

(Suggested instructional approaches and methods:

- i) Invited talk/teacher talk on urbanization and child development.
- ii) Report presentation based on the group discussion about the impact of liberalization, privatization, and globalization on child development.)

Tasks and Assignments:

1. Submission of a case study report on an adolescent student in the practice teaching school.
2. Contact various socializing agencies and submit a detailed report on their role on child development.

References:

1. Anitha Woolfolk. (2004). *Educational psychology*. Singapore: Persion Education.
2. Baron.A. Robert (2000). *Pshychology*. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.
3. Bert Laura. E. (2014). *Child development*. New Delhi: PHI Learning.
4. Hurlock, Elizabeth. B. (1980). *Development Psychology*. New Delhi: McGraw Hill Education.
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6. Hurlock, Elizabeth. B. (2015). *Child development*. New Delhi: McGraw Hill Education.
7. Thangasamy, Kokila. (2014). *Psychology of learning and human development*. Madurai: MaaNila Publisher.
8. www.simplypsychology.org
9. psychclassics.yorkn.ca
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COURSE 2: CONTEMPORARY INDIA AND EDUCATION

Course objectives:

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

1. develop an understanding of the nature of social diversity and the educational demands of the diverse communities
2. explain the salient features of Indian constitutional values on education
3. analyse the causes for inequality, discrimination and marginalisation in education
4. develop an understanding of the educational policies and programmes during the pre-independent and post-independent periods
5. examine the issues of language policy in education
6. develop an understanding on the emerging trends in education.

Unit I Understanding the social diversity

Social diversity: Meaning and definition - Levels of social diversity:

Individual, regional, linguistic, religious, castes and tribes - Education for understanding the social diversity in India.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Invited talk on the social diversity of Indian society.
- ii) Report presentation based on the group discussion on the role of education to understand the social diversity in India.)

Unit II Educational demands of individuals and diverse communities

Universalisation of primary education - Programmes to achieve universalisation of education: SSA, RMSA, RUSA, integrated education and inclusive education - Challenges in achieving universalisation of education - Education for collective living and peaceful living: Four pillars of education as viewed by Delor's Commission Report.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Report presentation based on the group discussion/student seminar on the efforts taken by the Government of India and Tamil Nadu to achieve universalisation of education.
- ii) Report presentation based on the group discussion/student seminar suggesting the curriculum for collective and peaceful living of people.)

Unit III Indian Constitutional values on education

Preamble of the constitution - Fundamental rights and duties of citizens - Directive principles of State policy and education - Challenges to fulfill the constitutional obligations: freedom, justice, equality, fraternity and education - Right to Education Act.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Invited talk/teacher talk on the constitutional provisions to enjoy freedom, justice, equality in education.
- ii) Invited talk /legal expert(s) talk on the salient features of Right to Education Act.)

Unit IV Inequality, discrimination and marginalisation in education

Social inequity in society - Causes for inequality, discrimination and marginalization in education - Types of inequity: caste, class, gender, regions - Elimination of social inequities through education - Education for marginalized groups: Dalits, tribals, and women.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Report presentation based on the field study /observation about the difficulties of tribals and dalits in accessing education.
- ii) Report presentation based on the brainstorming session

on the effective use of education for elimination of social inequities.)

Unit V Policy frameworks on education: Pre-independent India

Salient features of Vedic, Buddhist and Jain system of education - Development of education during the pre-independent period - Characteristics of Basic education and its relevance to the present day context.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Report presentation based on the group discussion/student seminar about the relevance of basic education to the present day context.
- ii) Report presentation based on the group discussion/student seminar on the impact of pre-independent period education on Indian society.)

Unit VI Policy frameworks on education: Post-independent India

Major recommendations of Kothari Commission (1964-1966) - Iswar Bhai Patel Committee (1977)- Malcom Adiseshiah Committee (1978)- New Education Policy (1986) - Programme of Action (1992)- Sachar Committee (2005) - Salient features of National Curriculum Framework (2005)- National Knowledge Commission (2005).

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Student seminar/Teacher talk on the major recommendations of different Education Committees/Commissions.
- ii) Report presentation based on the group discussion/student seminar on the salient fractures of National Curriculum Framework (2005) and National Knowledge Commission - 2005.)

Unit VII Educational planning and financing

Five year plans: Educational policy making and budgeting - Funding systems of education: Public, fees, students' loans, education cess and external aids.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Invited talk/teacher talk on the Indian educational funding systems and its implications.
- ii) Report presentation based on student seminar/brainstorming session suggesting alternative funding systems in education.)

Unit VIII Language policy in education

Language policy during the pre-independent and post-independent India - Language policy as specified in Indian Constitution - Views of great thinkers on medium of instruction: Views of great thinkers-Tagore, Gandhi, Vivekananda.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Report presentation based on the student seminar on the advantages and disadvantages of learning through mother tongue in relation to great education thinkers.
- ii) Teacher talk/student seminar on the advantages and disadvantages of the three language formula.)

Unit IX Midday meal scheme as a socialisation process

Objectives of midday meal scheme - Benefits of midday meal scheme on education - Midday meal scheme as a socialization process with special reference to Tamil Nadu.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Report presentation based on the field study on the impact of midday meal scheme in rural area.
- ii) Report presentation based on the debate: "Midday meal scheme is an effective tool for socialisation of children".)

Unit X Emerging trends in education

Impact of globalization, liberalization and privatization on education -
Life-long learning and on-line education.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Invited talk/teacher talk on the impact of globalization, liberalization and privatization on education.
- ii) Invited talk/teacher talk on the importance of life-long learning.)

Tasks and Assignments:

1. Prepare a report based on the interaction/interview with legal expert(s) for the effective implementation of constitutional provisions to eliminate inequality, discrimination and marginalisation in education.
2. Write a detailed report on the five year plans implications of universalisation of education.

References:

1. Freire, Paulo. (2014). *Pedagogy of the oppressed*. New Delhi: Bloomsbury Publishing.
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3. Government of India.(2007). *National Knowledge Commission Report*. New Delhi.
4. Kumar, K. (2014). *Politics of education in colonial India*. New Delhi: Routledge.
5. Naik, J.P., Andrew, Vereker., & Nurullah, S. (2000). *A student's history of education in India (1800-1973)*.UK: Macmillan.
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COURSE 3: LEARNING AND TEACHING

Course objectives:

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

1. develop an understanding of the nature of learning and teaching.
2. develop an understanding of the behavioural theories, cognitive and humanistic theory.
3. critically evaluate the theory of constructivism.
4. understanding the teaching diverse classroom.
5. identify the need and importance of teacher student relationship
6. discuss the importance of teaching as a profession.

Unit I Nature of learning

Learning: meaning and definition - elements of learning - basic principles of learning and their implications - rote learning vs. meaningful learning - principles and techniques of active learning and their implications - self learning.

(Suggested Instructional approaches/ methods:

- i) Student seminar on principles of active learning.
- ii) Invited talk by experts based on the nature of learning.)

Unit II Nature of Teaching

Teaching: Definition and meaning - Characteristics of good teaching - Views of great thinkers and philosophers on teaching - Becoming a reflective teacher and his characteristics - My goals as a teacher.

(Suggested Instructional approaches/ methods:

- i) Group discussion on characteristic of a good teacher.
- ii) Student seminar on becoming a reflective teacher.)

Unit III Behavioral Theories of Learning

Learning - meaning of learning as defined by behaviourists - classical conditioning (Pavlov) - Law of effect (Thorndike) - operant conditioning and

shaping (Skinner) - social learning (Bandura) - Basic assumptions of behavioural theory - strengths and limitations.

(Suggested Instructional approaches/ methods:

- i) Invited talk by the experts on the behavioural theories of learning.
- ii) Student seminar on basic assumptions of behavioural theory.)

Unit IV Cognitive and humanistic theories of learning

Learning - meaning of learning as defined by cognitive psychologists - Insight learning (Kohlberg) - Modes of cognitive development (Bruner) - Stages of intellectual development (Piaget) - Learning styles (Kolb) - Self-actualization (Maslow) - Theory of a fully functioning person (Carl Rogers).

(Suggested Instructional approaches/ methods:

- i) Student seminar on the cognitive theories of learning.
- ii) Invited talk by experts on the humanistic theory of learning.)

Unit V Theory of Constructivism

Constructivism - meaning and definitions - The nature of constructivist learners the role of teachers, the nature of learning process, collaboration among learners and pedagogical approaches to constructivism - Gagne's eight levels of learning.

(Suggested Instructional approaches/ methods:

- i) Presentation of a report based on the group discussion on constructivism.
- ii) Group discussion on Gagne's eight levels of learning.)

Unit VI Learner- centered teaching

Meaning - characteristics of learner-centered teaching/learner-centered learning. Need for learner-centered approaches in teaching advantages of learner-centered teaching vs teacher-centered learning, teaching - Learner - centered techniques of teaching and their advantages.

(Suggested Instructional approaches/ methods:

- i) Student seminar on learner - centered teaching.
- ii) A debate on learner-centered teaching vs teacher-centered learning.)

Unit VII Teaching in Diverse classrooms

Meaning and definitions of diverse classroom-Teaching in a diverse classroom-preparations of teachers of diverse classroom-Techniques of teaching in a diverse classroom/Diverse teaching strategies for diverse learners-effective teaching in a diverse class room-Diversity in the classroom.

(Suggested Instructional approaches/ methods:

- i) Talk by the expert on preparation of teachers for diverse classroom.
- ii) Student seminar on effective teaching in a diverse classroom.)

Unit VIII Learning in and out of School

Purpose of learning in and out of school: what we know? and what we need to know? Importance of observation learning out of school- out of school learning: extending curriculum learning to the local area -approaches to learning outside the class room- learning for outside the classroom-advantages of learning outside the classroom.

(Suggested Instructional approaches/ methods:

- i) Teacher talk on importance of observation learning.
- ii) Discussion on approaches to learning outside the school.)

Unit IX Teacher- Student Relationship

Meaning - Need for maintaining teacher-student relationship - inter-personal approach in classroom management - strategies for improving

student engagement in learning - Healthy classroom management and academic achievement.

(Suggested Instructional approaches/ methods:

- i) Invited talk by experts on the effective teacher student relationship.
- ii) Seminar on healthy classroom management and academic achievement.

Unit X Teaching as a profession

Nature of teaching - Teaching as a profession - characteristics of effective and ineffective teaching - why teaching is the most important profession -Attitude of student-teachers towards teaching profession - Qualities of a professional teacher - Faculty development programmes - Teaching and Learning for sustainable future.

(Suggested Instructional approaches/ methods:

- i) Teacher talk on qualities of a good teacher.
- ii) Student seminar on “teaching as the noblest profession”.)

Tasks and Assignments:

1. Prepare a report based on the interaction/interview with expert(s) for the theories of learning and teaching, teaching as a profession.
2. Prepare records that capture a variety of images of learning and teaching.

References:

1. Bandura, A., & Walters, R. H. (1963). *Social learning and personality development*. New York: Holt, Rinehart, & Winston.
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3. Gropper, G.L. (1987). A lesson based on a behavioral approach to instructional design. In C.M. Reigeluth (Ed.), *Instructional theories in action* (pp. 45-112).

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5. Thangasamy,Kokila. (2016). *Teach Gently*. Chennai : Pavai Pathippagam.
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COURSE 4: LANGUAGE ACROSS THE CURRICULUM

Course objectives:

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

1. understand the language background of the learner,
2. know language diversity in the classroom,
3. understand the nature of communication process in the classroom,
4. understand the nature of reading comprehension in different content areas,
5. develop multilingual awareness among the learners.

Unit I Language and Society

Language: Meaning, concept and functions - Understanding of Home language and School Language - Understanding the language background of the learner - Developing oral and written language in the classroom - Language and Culture.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Organise the students to participate in Discussion on Home Language Vs. School Language.
- ii) Visit a school in your neighbourhood and find out the language background of students and conduct a seminar highlighting the language diversity that exists in the classroom.)

Unit II Language diversity in classrooms

First Language and Second Language Acquisition - Using of First and Second Language in the classroom - Difference between language as a school subject and means of Communication. - Relationship between language mastery and subject mastery. - Mastery in first language and subject - mastery in second language and subject. - Understanding of multilingualism in classroom.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Observe two Language classes of secondary schools (one rural and the other urban) and record the discipline-based language, teacher

language and student language during interaction-Make a comparative analysis.

- ii) Conduct a seminar on: "Language is the vehicle that carries the content".)

Unit III Position of English Language in the Indian Context

Position of English as a second language in India - Communication process in the classroom - The nature of classroom discourse; oral language in the classroom; discussion as a tool for learning; the nature of questioning in the classroom - types of questions and teacher control.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Arrange an extempore speech competition regarding importance and development of language.
- ii) Discussion on common errors in pronunciation and its remedial exercises for students.)

Unit IV Language across Curriculum

Language for specific purpose and subjects - Social Sciences, Science and Mathematics - Critical review of medium of instruction - Factors related to poor reading comprehension - Developing skills of reading comprehension - Theories of Language- Deficit theory and Discontinuity theory - Educational implications of language - Understanding the nature of classroom interaction.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Participation in two Extempore Presentations, one Debate, one Paragraph writing and one Application writing.(To be the basis of Evaluation after exhaustive sessions to improve communication skills.
- ii) Discussion on "Language development in the school is the responsibility of all the teachers".)

Unit V Language related issues

Bilingualism - Multilingualism - Challenges of teaching language in multicultural classroom - Nature of reading comprehension in the

content areas. - Developing writing skills for writing in specific content areas. - Strategies for developing oral language in the classroom that promotes learning in the subject areas. - Reading in the content areas – Social Sciences, Science and Mathematics; nature of expository texts Vs. narrative texts; transactional Vs. reflexive texts; Schema theory; text structures; examining content areas textbooks; reading strategies for note-making, summarizing; making reading-writing connections; process writing; analyzing children’s writing to understand their conceptions; writing with a sense of purpose – writing to learn and understand.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Talk to the students and find out the different languages that they speak. Prepare plan to use multilingualism as a strategy in the English classroom.
- ii) Interact with 5 student-teachers and present a paper on:
 - the structure of their language
 - pronunciation
 - vocabulary.)

Task and Assignments:

1. Based on Eller Deficit Theory: Children’s from lower socio-economic classes “cannot speak complete sentences, do not know the names of common objects, cannot form concepts or convey logical thoughts.”
Step-1: Student teachers have to find the students who are undergoing this type of problem.
Step-2: According to Eller theory, give a remedial treatment by teaching correct pronunciation.
Step-3: The pronunciation of the students before training and after training can be recorded to find the progress of the students.
2. Take a few passages from Science, Social Science and Maths textbooks of Classes VI-VIII/ IX-X/ XI-XII and analyse on the following issues and offer your findings and suggestions.

- How are the different registers of language have been introduced?
- Does the language clearly convey the meaning of the topic being discussed?
- Is the language learner-friendly?
- Is the language too technical?

References:

1. Agnihotri, R.K. (1995), *Multilingualism as a classroom resource*. Heinemann Educational Books.
2. Earl Stevick.W.(1982), *Teaching and Learning Languages*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
3. Krashen, S.D.(1981), *The study of second language acquisition and second language learning*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
4. Richards,J.C.(2006), *Communicative language teaching today*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
5. Thangasamy, Kokila (2016) *Communicative English for College Students*. Chennai: Pavai Publications.
6. Widdowson, H. (1978), *Aspects of language teaching*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
7. Wallace, M.J. (1998). *Study skills in English*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
8. Forum for across the curriculum teaching -
<http://www.factworld.info/>
9. Language for understanding across the curriculum -
[www.det.act.gov.au>LUACHandbook](http://www.det.act.gov.au/LUACHandbook)
10. Curriculum guide - Language arts language across the curriculum -
[www.moe.gov.jm>sites>default>files](http://www.moe.gov.jm/sites/default/files).

COURSE 5: UNDERSTANDING DISCIPLINES AND SUBJECTS

Course objectives:

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

1. reflect on the role of disciplines and subjects in school curriculum.
2. acquaint with the development of curriculum with social, political and intellectual contexts.
3. understand the paradigm shift in selection of content.
4. analyze the advantages of learner centered curriculum.
5. explore the aspects of life oriented curriculum.

Unit I Disciplines and Subjects

Disciplines and subjects- meaning, definition and concepts - Distinction between school subjects and academic disciplines - Importance of the knowledge of disciplines and subjects - Need and importance of studying school subjects - Curriculum content - meaning, definitions and importance - John Dewey's ideas on disciplinary knowledge and curriculum - Relationship between school subjects and academic discipline

(Suggested Instructional Approaches/ Methods:

1. Teacher talk on meaning and concepts of three different school subjects.
2. Small group discussion on differences of any three school subjects.)

Unit II Disciplines and Subjects in Socio-Cultural Perspectives

Emergence and development of knowledge, subject and curriculum in social, political and intellectual contexts - Changes in social science, natural science and linguistics - Concepts of knowledge-firm, objective and impersonal-diverse, dialogical, subjective, fluid and porous frame - Redefinitions of school subject from socio-cultural perspectives - School subjects and social justice

(Suggested Instructional Approaches/ Methods:

- i) Discussion about the historical and cultural influences in any one of your school subjects.

- ii) Group discussion on the redefinition of school subject from socio-cultural perspectives.)

Unit III Selection of Content

Selection of subject-matter or content of the curriculum: self-sufficiency, significance, validity, interest, utility, learn ability and feasibility - Reasons for inclusion or exclusion of a subject from the school curriculum - Recent developments in school subject.

(Suggested Instructional Approaches/ Methods:

- i) Student seminar on selection of content.
- ii) Seminar on recent developments in school subjects.)

Unit IV Learner Oriented Curriculum

Disadvantages of discipline oriented Curriculum - Advantages of learner oriented curriculum - Social oriented curriculum for social reconstruction - Designing learner centered curriculum, syllabus and textbooks

(Suggested Instructional Approaches/ Methods:

- i) Teacher talk on learner oriented curriculum.
- ii) Discussion on the social oriented curriculum for social reconstruction.)

Unit V Life-oriented Curriculum

Life-oriented curriculum – Inter-disciplinary curriculum: the growing need for inter-disciplinary curriculum- Broadfield curriculum- Need for curriculum integration - Teaching of science and mathematics for national development - Selection of content- Based on the experiences of children- communities- their natural curiosities- their subjects.

(Suggested Instructional Approaches/ Methods:

- i) Discussion on life-oriented curriculum.
- ii) Student seminar on disciplinary approach to school subjects.)

Tasks and Assignments:

1. Select a unit from your major subject in the school syllabus of any standard and analyze the social, political and cultural influences in it.
2. Critically evaluate the relevance of school subject for social justice and social reconstruction.

References:

1. Carl, Arend E. (2009). *Teacher empowerment through curriculum development*. South Africa: Juta and Company.
2. Cullen, Roxanne., Haris, Michael and Hill, Reinhold, R. (2012). *The learner-centered curriculum*. San Francisco: Jossey-Boss.
3. Ellis, Arthur K. (2013). *Exemplars of Curriculum*. New York: Routledge.
4. Hodson. (1987). Science curriculum change in Victorian England: A case study of the Science common things In I Goodson (Ed). *Inter National perspectives in curriculum history*. Croom Helm.
5. Ivor F. Goodson and Colin J. Marsh (1996). *Studying school subjects: A guide*. New York: Routledge.
6. Kelly.A.V. (2009) *The curriculum: Theory and practice*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
7. Kridel, Craig. (2010). *The encyclopedia of curriculum studies*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
8. Leask, Betty. (2015). *Internationalizing the Curriculum*. New York: Routledge.
9. www.students notes.in/b.ed/.../understand/20school/20/subject.pdf.
10. www.pcer.ac.in/wp_content/uploads/2015/12/understanding_disciplines-and-school-subjects.pdf.

COURSE 6: GENDER, SCHOOL AND SOCIETY

Course objectives:

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

1. understand the concept of gender roles in society
2. explain the gender identity and socialization process
3. identify gender roles in textbooks and curriculum
4. discuss safety of girls and women at school, home and workplace
5. understand the representation of gender in various mass media.

Unit I Gender roles in society

Gender: Meaning and definition - Difference between gender and sex - Gender roles in society: family, caste, class, religion, culture, the media and popular culture, law and the state (film, advertisements, songs, etc) - Reasons for gender inequalities - Gender-just education outside school settings.

(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:

- i) Seminar on reasons for gender inequalities.
- ii) Discussion the roles of men and women family, caste, class, religion, culture, the media and popular culture, law and the state.)

Unit II Gender identity and socialization process

Gender identity and socialization practices in family, school and organization - Role of school, peers, teachers, curriculum and textbooks in challenging gender inequalities or reinforcing gender parity - Actual gender roles and responsibilities assigned in schools and classrooms - Measurement of gender identity - discrimination of gender in classroom interactions, rituals and school/ routines - Processes of disciplining techniques for boys and girls - Analysis of sex-roles stereotype.

(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:

- i) Presentation of a paper on gender roles based on the visit of students in a school.
- ii) Seminar on the processes of disciplining techniques for boys and girls after visiting schools/ home.)

Unit III Gender and School Curriculum

Representation of gender roles in school textbooks and curricula - Role of schools in nurturing or challenging young people as masculine and feminine selves - Integration of gender roles in school and curriculum - Gender issues in diverse cultural constraints: Teacher's role - Developing positive attitude towards opposite genders in schools - gender bias in education - Transgender: providing opportunities for education, employment and life skills - Developing school curriculum for gender equality.

(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:

- i) Student seminar on representation of gender roles in textbooks and curriculum.
- ii) Workshop on developing school curriculum for equality and gender- just society.)

Unit IV Violence on Safety of Girls and Women

Safety of girls and women at school, home and workplace - Sexual abuse and violence: Role of education in preventing them - Meaning and concept of body objectification - Combating female body objectification: Role of teachers and parents.

(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:

- i) Brainstorming session on safety of girls at school, home and workplace.
- ii) Teacher talk on role of teachers and parents in combating female body objectification.)

Unit V Mass Media and Gender

Gender roles in mass media - Gender stereotypes in mass media - gender identity roles - Positive notions of body and self - Gender in media: magazines, TV shows, cartoons, movies and advertisements - Gender equality and language use.

(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:

- i) Student seminar on gender stereotypes in mass media.
- ii) Poster show presentation on gender in media.)

Tasks and Assignments:

1. Prepare a report on different roles of adolescents (boys and girls) in the context of emerging society.
2. Prepare a report on child abuse/violation of girl's rights by collecting data from various media resources.

References:

1. NCERT. (2006). *Gender Issues in Education*. New Delhi: Publications Division.
2. Kosut, Mary. (2012). *Encyclopedia of gender in media*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
3. Carole Brugeiles & Sylvie Cromer. (2009). *Promoting gender equality through textbooks*. Paris: UNESCO Publications Division.
4. Byerly, C. M. (2011). *Global report on the status of women in the news media*. Washington DC: International Women's Media Foundation.
5. Fredrick Luic Aldama. (2005). *Brown on brown: Chicapola representations of gender, sexuality, and ethnicity*. University of Texas Press.
6. Hurlock, Elizabeth.B.(1974) *Personality development*. New Delhi: McGraw Hill Education.
7. Jayaraman, Chindai (2016). *Understanding the schools*. Chennai: Vinodh Publishers.
8. Kata Rousmaiere, Kari Dehli & Ning De Conink Smith. (2013). *Discipline, moral regulations and schooling: A social history*. New York: Routledge.
9. Sharma.K.K & Punam Miglani. (2016). *Gender, school and society*. Patiala: Twenty first century publications.
10. www. academia. edu.

COURSE 7(a): PEDAGOGY OF A SCHOOL SUBJECT
(PART I - METHODOLOGY)

The major objective of the course is to make the student-teachers to attain mastery in their own chosen school subject. The course comprises two levels: Level I and Level II.

Level -I is pertaining to standard VI to VIII and is compulsory for all the student- teachers. At level-I, the student-teachers should get mastery in their own chosen and related school subject.

The students of Economics, Commerce, Psychology, Philosophy, Sociology, Political Science, Logic, and Indian Culture should study the subject - Social Sciences; students of Computer Science should study the subject - Mathematics; and students of Home Science should study the subject - Sciences at Level- I.

Level II is pertaining to standard IX and X for undergraduate students and standard XI and XII for post-graduate students. They should achieve mastery in their chosen subjects.

Note:

The content for Level I (std. VI to VIII) and Level II (IX to X or XI to XII) are as per the syllabus prescribed by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

பாடம் 7(a): தமிழ் கற்பித்தல்

(பகுதி-1 கற்பிக்கும் முறைகள்)

நோக்கங்கள்:

இப்படிப்பு முடிவுறும் தருவாயில், மாணவ ஆசிரியர்கள்:

1. தமிழ் மொழி கற்பித்தலின் நோக்கங்களையும் குறிக்கோள்களையும் புரிந்துகொள்வர்.
2. தமிழ்ப் பாடத்திற்கான கற்பித்தல் குறிக்கோள்களைத் தயாரித்து எழுதுவர்.
3. கற்பித்தல் திறன்களில் முழுத் திறனறிவு பெறுவர்.
4. தமிழ் மொழி கற்பித்தலில் பல்வேறு முறைகளைக் கையாள்வர்.
5. தமிழ் மொழி கற்பித்தலுக்கு பல்வேறு வளங்களைப் பயன்படுத்துவர்.

அலகு 1 தமிழ் கற்பித்தலின் நோக்கங்களும் குறிக்கோள்களும்

தமிழ் மொழி கற்பித்தலின் நோக்கங்கள்: முக்கியத்துவம் - அடிப்படை மொழித்திறன்களை வளர்த்தல் - சிந்தனையை வளர்த்தல் - எண்ணத்தை வெளியிடல் - கருத்துக்களைப் பகிர்ந்துகொள்ளுதல் - கற்பனைத் திறனை வளர்த்தல் - படைப்பாற்றலை வளர்த்தல் - இலக்கிய நயமுணர்ந்து இன்புறல் - சமூகப் பண்பாட்டு மரபினை அறிதல் - ஒழுக்கப் பண்புகளை வலியுறுத்தல் - மொழிப் பற்றை வளர்த்தல் - நாட்டுப்பற்றை வளர்த்தல் - மொழி கற்பித்தலின் - பொதுக் கோட்பாடுகள் - உளவியல் கோட்பாடுகள் - பண்பாட்டிற்கும் மொழிக்குமுள்ள தொடர்பு.

(பரிந்துரைக்கும் கற்பித்தல் முறைகள்:

- i) பள்ளிக் கலைத்திட்டத்தில் தாய்மொழி வகிக்கும் இடம் குறித்து ஆசிரியர் / மொழி வல்லுநர் பேச்சு.
- ii) தாய்மொழி கற்பித்தலின் நோக்கம், தேவை, முக்கியத்துவம் குறித்து மாணவர் கருத்தரங்கம் நடத்துக.)

அலகு 2 கற்பித்தலுக்கான திட்டமிடல்

பாடம் கற்பித்தலின் படிநிலைகள்: பாடம் கற்பித்தலுக்கான நோக்கங்களைத் தயாரித்தல் - அலகுத் திட்டம் தயாரித்தல் - பாடம் கற்பிப்புத் திட்டம் வடிவமைத்தல் - புளும் என்பாரின் கற்பித்தல் நோக்கங்களின் வகைப்பாடு: அறிவுப் புலம் - உணர்வுப் புலம் - உள-இயக்கப் புலம் சார்ந்த நோக்கங்களை எழுதுதல் - நான்கு கட்ட கற்பிப்புத்திட்ட அட்டவணையின் அமைப்பு - நான்கு கட்ட அட்டவணையின்படி மாதிரி கற்பிப்புத் திட்டம் தயாரித்தல்.

(பரிந்துரைக்கும் கற்பித்தல் முறைகள்:

- i) தமிழ்ப் பாடம் நடத்துவதற்கு (நிலை 1, நிலை 2) கற்பித்தல் குறிக்கோள்களை எழுதுக.

- ii) தமிழ்ப் பாடம் நடத்துவதற்கு (நிலை 1, நிலை 2) மாதிரிக் கற்பிப்புத் திட்டம் தயாரித்து வழங்குக.)

அலகு 3 கற்பித்தல் திறன்களில் பயிற்சி பெறுதல்

கற்பித்தல்: விளக்கம் - முக்கிய கற்பித்தல் திறன்களைப் புரிந்துகொள்ளல்: தொடங்குதல் திறன், விளக்குதல் திறன் - பொழிப்புரைத் திறன் - வினாக்கேட்டல் திறன் - தூண்டல் மாற்றுந் திறன் - சைகை மொழித் திறன் - வலுவூட்டல் திறன் - முடிக்கும் திறன் - சரளமாகப் பேசும் திறன் - கற்பித்தல் திறன்களை இணைத்துக் குறுநிலைக் கற்பித்தலில் (சிறு பாடம் நடத்துதல்) பயிற்சி பெறுதல் (20 மணித்துளிகள்) - கற்பித்தலின் முக்கிய படிகளைப் புரிந்துகொள்ளல்: ஊக்கப்படுத்துதல் - பாடக் கருத்துகளை வழங்குதல், இடைவினைப் பேச்சு - மீளச்சிந்தித்தல் - தொகுத்துக்கூறல் - கற்பித்தல் படிகளை இணைத்துக் குறுநிலைக் கற்பித்தலில் (சிறு பாடம் நடத்துதல்) பயிற்சி பெறுதல் (20 மணித்துளிகள்) - குறுநிலைக் கற்பித்தலை உற்றுநோக்கிப் பின்னூட்டம் வழங்குதல். (குறிப்பு: கற்பித்தல் திறன்களை ஒருங்கிணைத்து / கற்பித்தல் படிகளை ஒருங்கிணைத்து சிறு பாடங்களை 20 நிமிடங்கள் நடத்துவது குறித்து வகுப்பாசிரியர் (Teacher-educator) மாணவர்கள் முன்னிலையில் குறுநிலைப் பயிற்சிக்கான செயல் விளக்கம் (Demonstration) மேற்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.)

உரைநடை கற்பித்தல்: உரைநடையின் பொருள் - உரைநடை கற்பித்தலின் நோக்கம் - உரைநடை கற்பித்தலிலுள்ள படிகள் - சொற்களஞ்சியத்தைக் கற்பித்தல் - அருஞ்சொற்களைக் கற்பித்தல் - சொற்களஞ்சியத்தைப் பெருக்குவதற்கான வழிகள். **இலக்கணம் கற்பித்தல்:** இலக்கணத்தின் பொருள் - இலக்கணம் கற்பித்தலின் நோக்கங்கள் - இலக்கணம் கற்பிக்கும் முறைகள்: விதிவருமுறை, விதிவிளக்குமுறை - இலக்கணப் பாடத்தை இனிமையாக்குதல் - **கட்டுரை கற்பித்தல்:** பொருள் - கட்டுரையினுடைய வகைகள் - குறிப்புகளையொட்டி கட்டுரை எழுதுதல்- வழிகாட்டுதலையொட்டி கட்டுரை வரைதல் - சொந்தமாகக் கட்டுரை வரைதல் (controlled, guided and free composition).

(பரிந்துரைக்கும் கற்பித்தல் முறைகள்:

- i) கற்பித்தல் திறன்களைப் பயன்படுத்திச் சக மாணவர்கள் முன்னிலையில் குறுநிலைக் கற்பித்தல் பயிற்சி மேற்கொண்ட தன்மை குறித்து ஓர் அறிக்கை தயாரித்து வழங்குக.
- ii) தமிழ்ப் பாடத்தில் (நிலை 1, நிலை 2), குறுநிலைக் கற்பித்தல் பயிற்சி மேற்கொள்வதற்கு இரு சிறு கற்பிப்புத் திட்டங்கள் தயாரித்து, அவற்றைச் சக மாணவர்கள் முன்னிலையில் குறுநிலைப் பயிற்சி மேற்கொள்க.
- iii) உரைநடை, செய்யுள் கற்பிக்கும் முறைகள் குறித்து ஆசிரியர்/ வல்லுநர் பேச்சு.
- iv) கட்டுரை, இலக்கணம் கற்பிக்கும் முறைகள் குறித்து ஆசிரியர் / வல்லுநர் பேச்சு.)

அலகு 4 மொழித் திறன்களைக் கற்பித்தலும் மதிப்பிடுதலும்

கேட்டல் திறன் கற்பித்தல் : கேட்டல் திறனின் பொருள் - கேட்டல் வழியே கற்றல் - கேட்டல் பழக்கத்தினை வளர்த்தல்: சொல்வதைக் கேட்டுத் திரும்பச் சொல்லுதல் - தொலை /அலைபேசியில் பேசிப்பழகுதல் - சொல்வதைக் கேட்டு எழுதுதல் (Dictation) நேர்படுத்திக்கேட்டல் (jigsaw listening) – கேட்டல் திறனை மதிப்பிடல்.

பேசுதல் திறன் கற்பித்தல்: பேசுதல் திறனைக் கற்பித்தலின் நோக்கங்கள் - இன்றியமையாமை – வாய்மொழிப் பயிற்சியின் நோக்கங்கள்: திருத்தமாகப் பேசுதல்- அழுத்தமாகப் பேசுதல் -தெளிவாகப் பேசுதல்- அச்சமும் கூச்சமுமின்றிப் பேசுதல் - அளவறிந்து பேசுதல் - உணர்வுடன் பேசுதல் - பிழையின்றிப் பேசிப் பழகுதல் - சொற்களஞ்சியப் பெருக்கம் - திருந்திய பேச்சின் பொருந்திய நல்லியல்புகள் - திருத்தமில்லாப் பேச்சில் தென்படும் குறைகள் - நாநெகிழ்ப் பயிற்சி – நாபிறழ்ப் பயிற்சி – பேசுதல் திறனை வளர்க்கும் பயிற்சிகள் - பேசுதல் திறனை மதிப்பிடல்.

படிக்கும் திறன் கற்பித்தல்: படித்தலின் நோக்கங்கள் – படித்தலின் வகைகள்: வாய்விட்டுப் படித்தல் - மனத்துக்குள் படித்தல் - படிக்க பயிற்றும் முறைகள்: எழுத்து முறை - சொல் முறை - சொற்றொடர் முறை – நிறை, குறைகள் - படித்தல் திறனை மதிப்பிடல்.

எழுதும் திறன் கற்பித்தல்: எழுதுதலின் நோக்கங்கள் - எழுதுதலின் நிலைகள்- எழுத்துப் பயிற்சி – கையெழுத்தின் நல்லியல்புகள்- எழுத்துப் பயிற்சி முறைகள் - பிழையின்றி எழுதப் பயிற்சியளித்தல் - பிழைக்குரிய காரணங்களைக் கண்டறிதல் - பிழைகளைக் களையும் வழிமுறைகள் - எழுதுதல் திறனை மதிப்பிடல்.

(பரிந்துரைக்கும் கற்பித்தல் முறைகள்:

- i) கேட்டல் திறன், பேசும் திறன் குறித்து ஆசிரியர் / வல்லுநர் பேச்சு.
- ii) கேட்டல் திறன், பேசும் திறன் ஆகியவற்றை வளர்க்கும் வகுப்பறைச் செயல்களில் மாணவர்கள் பங்குபெற்றுப் பயிற்சி பெறுக.
- iii) படிக்கும் திறன்/ எழுதும் திறன் குறித்து ஆசிரியர் / வல்லுநர் பேச்சு.
- iv) படிக்கும் திறன்/ எழுதும் திறன் ஆகியவற்றை வளர்க்கும் வகுப்பறைச் செயல்களில் மாணவர்கள் பங்குபெற்றுப் பயிற்சி பெறுக.)

அலகு 5 கற்பிக்கும் முறைகள்

ஆசிரியர் மையக் கற்பித்தல்: விரிவுரை முறை - ஆசிரியரணிக் கற்பித்தல்-
மாணவர் மையக் கற்பித்தல்: சக மாணவர் கற்பித்தல் - மாணவர் கற்பித்தல்-
சிறு குழு / வகுப்பு மாணவர்கள் விவாதித்துக் கற்றல்: மாணவர் கருத்தரங்கம் -
பட்டிமன்றம் - குழு விவாதம் - அண்மைக் கால கற்பித்தல் போக்குகள்: கருத்து

கட்டமைப்பு கற்றல் - இ-கற்றல் - காணொலிக் காட்சிவழிக் கற்றல் - அச்செழுத்து வளங்கள்: நாளிதழ்கள், ஆய்விதழ்கள் - கலைக்களஞ்சியங்கள் ஒலிசார் வளங்கள்: வானொலிப் பேச்சுகள் - ஒலிப்பதிவு நாடாக்கள் - குறுந்தட்டுகள் - காட்சியொளி வளங்கள்: படங்கள் - ஒளிப்படங்கள் - மின் அட்டைகள். வரைபடங்கள் - விளம்பரத்தட்டிகள், தகவல்தொடர்பு வளங்கள்: வானொலி - தொலைக்காட்சி - இணையம், பல்லுடகம் - இடைவினை வெண்மென்பலகை- சமுதாய வளங்கள்: நாட்டுப்புறக் கலைஞர்கள் - களப் பயணம், மொழிவள மையங்கள் - இலக்கிய மன்றம் - தமிழாசிரியரின் பண்புகள்.

(பரிந்துரைக்கும் கற்பித்தல் முறைகள்:

- i) தமிழ் மொழியைக் கற்பிக்க உதவும் பல்வேறு வளங்கள் குறித்து ஆசிரியர் / மொழி வல்லுநர் பேச்சு.
- ii) தமிழ் மொழியைக் கற்பிக்க உதவும் பல்வேறு வளங்கள் குறித்து ஆய்வுக் கட்டுரை தயாரித்து வகுப்பில் வழங்குக.)

அலகு 6 சோதித்தலும் மதிப்பிடலும்

சோதித்தலின் நோக்கம் - முக்கியத்துவம் - மொழியறிவுச் சோதனையின் வகைகள் - உள்ளார்வ ஆற்றல் சோதனை - திறனறிச் சோதனை - குறையறிதல் சோதனை - மொழியறிவுச் சோதனையின் வகைகள் - ஒற்றை வினா விடைச் சோதனை - ஒற்றை விடை வினாக்கள் தயாரித்தல் - பிழையறியும் சோதனை - எழுத்துச் சோதனைகள் - குறு வினா விடைச் சோதனை - பத்தி வினா விடைச் சோதனை - கட்டுரை வினா விடைச் சோதனை - ஆசிரியர் தயாரிக்கும் கற்றலடைவுச் சோதனை : தயாரித்தலிலுள்ள படிகள் - வினா வகைகளின் அட்டவணை தயாரிப்பு (Table of specifications/ Blueprint) - மதிப்பெண் வழங்கும் முறையும் மதிப்பிடுதலுக்கான விடைக் குறிப்புகளும் - வினாக்களைப் பகுப்பாய்வு செய்தல்.

(பரிந்துரைக்கும் கற்பித்தல் முறைகள்:

- i) மொழித் திறன்களைச் சோதிக்கும் முறைகள் குறித்து ஆசிரியர் / மொழி வல்லுநர் பேச்சு.
- ii) மொழித் திறன்களைச் சோதிக்கும் வினாக்கள் தயாரிக்கும் முறையில் பயிற்சி பெறுக. அது குறித்த விவரங்களைக் தொகுத்துக் கட்டுரையொன்று வழங்குக.)

செயல்களும் ஒப்படைப்புகளும்:

1. தமிழ் மொழி கற்பித்தலில் மேற்கொள்ளப்படும் பல்வேறு கற்பிக்கும் முறைகள் குறித்து ஓர் ஆய்வுக் கட்டுரை வழங்குக.
2. மொழித் திறன்களை வளர்க்கும் பல்வேறு முறைகள் குறித்து ஓர் ஆய்வுக் கட்டுரை வழங்குக.

மேற்கோள் நூல்கள்:

1. கலைச்செல்வி.வெ. (2012). *தமிழ் பயிற்றல் நுட்பங்கள்*. குமாரபாளையம்: சஞ்சீவ் வெளியீடு.
2. தேன்மொழி (2012). *பாடப்பொருளும் தமிழ் கற்பித்தலும்*. மதுரை: மாநிலா பதிப்பகம்.
3. இரத்தினசபாபதி.பி & விஜயா.கு (2016). *தமிழ் கற்பித்தல் முறைகள்-1*. சென்னை: சாந்தா வெளியீடு.
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COURSE 7(a): PEDAGOGY OF ENGLISH

(Part - I Methodology)

Course objectives:

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

1. understand the aims and objectives of teaching English.
2. formulate instructional objectives for a lesson.
3. gain mastery of the teaching skills.
4. apply various methods in teaching English.
5. use various resources in teaching English.

Unit I Aims and objectives of Teaching English

Importance of English Language in India - Rationale for learning English - Four important aims of teaching English in schools - Objectives of teaching English as a second language - General principles of language teaching - Psychological principles of teaching English as a second language - Relationship between culture and language.

(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:

- i) Teacher talk / Invited talk on the place of English as second language in school curriculum.
- ii) Student seminar on the need, significance and values of teaching English as second language)

Unit II Planning for Instruction

Steps in planning a lesson: setting lesson goals - Designing unit plans -Designing a lesson plan - Bloom's Taxonomy of educational objectives - Formulating instructional objectives at cognitive, affective and psychomotor levels. Structure of a four-fold lesson plan - Preparation of a model lesson plan.

Unit III Practicing the Skills in Teaching English

Meaning of teaching – Understanding major teaching skills: Introducing - Explaining - Paraphrasing - Questioning - Varying the stimulus - Non-verbal cues - Reinforcement, Closure and Fluency in communication – Practicing a mini-lesson with

multiple-teaching skills (for 20 minutes): Observation and feedback on integration of teaching skills - Understanding major steps in teaching a mini-lesson: Motivation, presentation, interaction, reflection and summing up – Practicing a mini-lesson (for 20 minutes): Observation and feedback on mini-teaching. (*Note: Teacher -Educators should give a demonstration of a mini-lesson by integrating major teaching skills (for 20 minutes) and they should demonstrate a mini-lesson by integrating major teaching steps in teaching.*)

Teaching prose : Meaning of prose - Steps in teaching a prose lesson - **Teaching vocabulary:** Nature of words - Types of vocabulary: Active and passive - Expansion of vocabulary - Selection and grading of vocabulary - Strategies to develop vocabulary - **Teaching poetry:** Meaning of poetry - Aims of teaching poetry - Effects of teaching poetry - Steps in teaching poetry - **Teaching grammar:** Meaning of grammar - Traditional model of teaching grammar - Grammar-free teaching model - Communicative competence model - Strategies for learning grammar: Mechanical and communicative skills - Developing grammar activities - Teaching textbook grammar effectively - Inductive and Deductive methods of teaching grammar - Testing grammar - Teaching composition: Meaning of composition - Types of composition: controlled, guided and free composition.

Teaching and Testing Language Skills

Teaching listening skill: Meaning of listening skill - Types of listening - Goals of teaching listening -Sub-skills of listening – Three stages of listening – Listening material: Characteristics of the listening text – Listening activities: Dictation - Following a route - Listening to a telephone call - Listening to Commentaries - Listening to instructions - Jigsaw listening - Developing listening skill - Teaching listening skill - Testing listening.

Teaching speaking skill: Purposes of teaching speaking - Developing speaking skill - Strategies for developing speaking skill - Techniques in teaching speaking: Conversation class - topic-based discussion class- Task-centred fluency practice – Tasks for developing speaking skill: individual, pair and group work– Improving oral fluency: parallel structure in a sentence – dialogues – role play- Dramatization - Play reading – Group discussion – Storytelling - Narration – Description – Communicative games: Debate – Interview – Extempore speech – Barriers to effective communication – Communicative output activity - Testing speaking.

Teaching Reading Skill: Aims of teaching reading – Purposes for reading – Reading as a process - Types of reading: Reading aloud - Silent reading: skimming – scanning – Intensive reading – Extensive reading – Strategies for developing reading skill – Methods of teaching reading to beginners – Criteria for selection of an English reader – Reading for perception and comprehension - Developing reading activities/tasks - Testing reading.

Teaching Writing Skill: Mechanics of writing – Sub-skills in writing – Importance of writing - Writing skills: mechanical skills - grammatical skills – judgment skills – Discourse skills – Characteristics of good hand-writing: distinctiveness, legibility, simplicity, uniformity, spacing, capitalization – punctuation - speed - Common problems in writing - Testing writing skills: Remedial teaching and correcting – Grammatical mistakes – disorder of written expression.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Prepare a report on the practising of a mini-lesson with multiple-teaching skills by observing peers.
- ii) Prepare two mini-lessons and practise them in front of peers in the class for Level I and Level II.)

Unit IV Method of Teaching English

Methods: Grammar-Translation Method - Bilingual Method - Direct Method - The Audio-Lingual Method - Dr.West's New Method - **Other methods:** Silent way -Total physical response - Dogme language teaching - Pimsleur language learning method - Michel Thomas method - Computer-Assisted Language Learning (CALL) - Learning by teaching - Mixed-ability grouping.

Approaches: The Structural-Situational approach - Communicative approach - Recent trends in communicative approach: Content-based instruction - Task-based instruction and text-based instruction - Eclectic approach in language teaching - Recent trends in teaching English subject: Learner-centred models of teaching.

Resources in teaching English - Teacher-made aids: Flash cards, pictures, charts, models and blackboard sketches - Mechanical aids: Overhead projector, tape-recorder, Radio, Television - Language Lab - PowerPoint presentation - Websites for teaching English - Multimedia - Internet for teaching English - Newspaper articles in language

class - Mobiles to learn English - Films in learning English - English clubs - Qualities of a good language textbook - Professional competencies of a language teacher - Programmes for professional development of English teachers.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods

- i) Teacher talk / Expert talk on different methods of teaching English as a second language.
- ii) Preparation and presentation of a report on different methods of teaching English as a second language.)

Unit V Testing and Evaluation in English

The value of testing - Focus of testing - Different kinds of test: achievement tests - aptitude tests - proficiency tests - diagnostic tests -Types of test in English: objective tests - construction of objective-types questions - Error recognition- Written tests: short answer tests - paragraph tests - essay tests - Teacher-made achievement test: steps in planning and constructing a test - Constructing a table of specification for building a test - Marking scheme and scoring key - Item analysis.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Teacher talk / Expert talk on different kinds of test in testing and evaluation of English as a second language.
- ii) Preparation and presentation of a teacher-made Achievement Test in English.)

Tasks and Assignments:

1. Prepare and submit an evaluative report on different methods of teaching English.
2. Prepare and submit a critical report on different kinds of instructional resources in teaching English.

References:

1. Allen, Edward and Rebecca M. Valettee (1977). *Classroom Techniques: Foreign Languages and English as a Second Language*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanich Inc.

2. Bright J A and McGregor G P (1970). *Teaching English as a Second Language*. Essex: E L B S and Longman.
3. Chastain, Kenneth (1976). *Developing Second Language Skills: Theory to Practice*. Chicago: Rand McNally Publishing Company.
4. Crystal, David (1987). *The Cambridge University Encyclopedia of Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
5. Davis, Fiona and Rimmer, Wayne (2011). *Active Grammar (Level 1, 2 & 3)*. Cambridge University Press.
6. Doff, Adrian (1990). *Teach English: A Training course for Teachers*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
7. Krashen, Stephen D (1982). *Principles and Practice in Second Language Acquisition*. New York: Pergamon Press.
8. Larsen-Freeman, Diane (1986). *Techniques and Principles in Language Teaching*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
9. Littlewood, William (1981). *Communicative Language Teaching: An Introduction*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
10. Richards, Jack, C. (2006). *Communicative Language Teaching Today*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
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12. Swan, Michael (2000). *Practical English Usage*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
13. Thangasamy, Kokila S. (2016). *Pedgogy of English*. Chennai: Vinodh publishers.
14. Ur, Penny (1991). *A Course in Language Teaching: Practice and Theory*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
15. Wright, Andrew (1976). *Visual Materials for the Language Teacher*. London: Longman.
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COURSE 7(a): PEDAGOGY OF MATHEMATICS

(Part - I Methodology)

Course objectives:

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

1. understand the aims and objectives of teaching Mathematics.
2. formulate instructional objectives for a lesson.
3. gain mastery of the teaching skills .
4. apply various methods in teaching of Mathematics.
5. use various resources in teaching Mathematics.

Unit I Aims and objectives of teaching Mathematics

Mathematics: Meaning, nature and scope - Aims and objectives of teaching Mathematics in schools – Need and significance of teaching Mathematics - Values of teaching Mathematics.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Teacher talk/ Invited lecture on the place of Mathematics in school curriculum.
- ii) Student seminar on the need, significance and values of teaching Mathematics.)

Unit II Planning for Instruction

Steps in planning a lesson: Setting lesson goals - Designing a unit plan - Designing a lesson plan - Bloom's Taxonomy of educational objectives - Formulating Instructional objectives at cognitive, affective and psychomotor levels - Structure of a four-fold lesson plan - Preparation of a model lesson plan - Types of test-items - Constructing test-items for formative evaluation in class.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Write instructional objectives for a lesson in Mathematics for Level I & II.
- ii) Prepare a model lesson plan for Level I & II in Mathematics.)

Unit III Practising the Teaching Skills in Mathematics

Meaning of teaching – Understanding major teaching skills: Introducing – explaining – questioning - varying the stimulus - non-verbal cues – reinforcement - closure and fluency in communication - Practising a mini-lesson with multiple-teaching

skills (for 20 minutes): Observation and feedback on the practice of integration of teaching skills – Understanding major steps in teaching a mini-lesson: Motivation – presentation – interaction - reflection and summing up - Practising a mini-lesson (for 20 minutes): Observation and feedback on mini-teaching. (*Note: Teacher-Educators should give a demonstration of a mini-lesson by integrating major teaching skills (for 20 minutes) and they should demonstrate a mini-lesson by integrating major teaching steps in teaching.*)

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Prepare a report on the practising of a mini-lesson with multiple-teaching skills by observing peers.
- ii) Prepare two mini-lessons and practise them in front of peers in the class for Level I and Level II.)

Unit IV Methods of Teaching Mathematics

Teacher-centered methods: Lecture method – Analytical and Synthetic methods - Deductive and Inductive methods - Demonstration method - Team-teaching. **Learner-centered methods:** Project method - Peer tutoring/teaching by students- Individual activities - experiential learning- Teacher-guided learning- Problem-solving method- Small group/whole-class interactive learning: Student seminar - group discussion - Mixed-ability grouping - Maths through games and puzzles. **Recent trends:** Constructivist learning - Problem-based learning - Brain-based learning - Collaborative learning - Flipped learning - Blended learning - e-Learning trends - Video conferencing.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Teacher talk/Expert talk on different methods of teaching Mathematics.
- ii) Preparation and presentation of a report on different methods of teaching Mathematics.)

Unit V Resources for Teaching Mathematics

Print resources: Newspapers – Journals – Magazines - Mathematics Encyclopaedias. **Audio resources:** Radio talk - audio tapes - DVDs/CDs. **Visual resources:** Pictures – charts – posters – photographs - flash cards - models. **ICT resources:** Radio – TV –Internet – multimedia - interactive whiteboard. **Community resources:** Fieldtrips - Mathematics exhibition/fair - Mathematics Laboratory/ Mathematics Resource centre - Mathematics club – Qualities of a good Mathematics textbook - Qualities of a Mathematics teacher.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Teacher talk/Invited lecture talk on different resources for teaching Mathematics.
- ii) Preparation and presentation of a report on different resources for teaching Mathematics.)

Tasks and Assignments:

1. Prepare and submit an evaluative report on different methods of teaching Mathematics.
2. Prepare and submit a report on Mathematics Resource Centre.

References:

1. Agarwal, S.M. (2001). *A course in teaching of modern mathematics*. New Delhi: Dhanapat Rai Publishing.
2. Bagyanathan, D. (2007). *Teaching of mathematics*. Chennai: Tamil Nadu Textbook Society.
3. James, Anice. (2010). *Teaching of mathematics*. Hyderabad: Neelkamal Publications.
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COURSE 7(a): PEDAGOGY OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

(Part - I Methodology)

Course objectives:

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

1. understand the aims and objectives of teaching Computer Science.
2. formulate instructional objectives for a lesson.
3. gain mastery of the teaching skills.
4. apply various methods in teaching Computer Science.
5. use various resources in teaching Computer Science.

UNIT I Aims and objectives of teaching Computer Science

Computer Science: Meaning, nature and scope – Aims and objectives of teaching Computer Science in schools – Need and significance of teaching Computer Science – Values of teaching Computer Science.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Teacher talk / Invited lecture on the place of Computer Science in school curriculum.
- ii) Student seminar on the need, significance and values in teaching Computer Science.)

UNIT II Planning for Instruction

Steps in planning a lesson: Setting lesson goals – Designing a unit plan – Designing a lesson plan – Bloom's Taxonomy of educational objectives - Formulating Instructional objectives at cognitive, affective and psychomotor levels – Structure of a four-fold lesson plan – Preparation of a model lesson plan – Types of test-items – Constructing test-items for formative evaluation in class.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Write instructional objectives for a lesson in Mathematics (for Level I) and in Computer Science (for Level II.)
- ii) Prepare a model lesson plan in Mathematics (for level I) and in Computer Science for Level II.)

UNIT III Practising the Teaching Skills in Computer Science

Meaning of teaching – Understanding major teaching skills: Introducing, explaining, questioning, varying the stimulus, non-verbal cues, reinforcement and fluency in communication – Practising a mini-lesson with multiple teaching skills (for 20 minutes)- Observation and feedback on the practice of integration of teaching skills – Understanding major steps in teaching a mini lesson: Motivation, presentation, interaction, reflection and summing up – Practising mini-lesson (for 20 minutes)- Observation and feedback on mini- teaching. *(Note: Teacher-Educators should give a demonstration of a mini-lesson by integrating major teaching skills (for 20 minutes) and they should demonstrate a mini-lesson by integrating major teaching steps in teaching.)*

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Prepare a report on the practising of a mini-lesson with multiple-teaching skills by observing peers.
- ii) Prepare two mini-lessons and practise them in front of peers in the class for Level I and Level II.)

UNIT IV Methods of Teaching Computer Science

Teacher-centered methods: Lecture method - Demonstration method - Team-teaching. **Learner-centered methods:** Laboratory method - project method - Peer tutoring/teaching by students - Individual activities - experiential learning, -Teacher - guided learning - problem-solving method - Small group/whole-class interactive learning. Student seminar - group discussion – mixed-ability grouping. **Recent trends in teaching:** Constructivist learning- Problem-based learning - Brain-based learning - Collaborative learning - Flipped learning - Blended learning - e-Learning trends- Video conferencing.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Teacher talk/Invited lecture on different methods of teaching Computer Science.
- ii) Preparation and presentation of a report on different methods of teaching Computer Science.)

UNIT V Resources for Teaching Computer Science

Print resources: Newspapers –Journals - Magazines - Computer Science encyclopedias. **Audio resources:** Radio talk - audio tapes- DVDs /CDs.**Visual resources:** Pictures – charts –posters - photos - graphs - flash cards - models. **ICT resources:** Radio - TV – Internet – multimedia - interactive whiteboard. **Community resources:** Fieldtrips - Computer Science exhibition/fair – Computer Science Laboratory – Computer Science Resource Centre – Computer Science Club- Qualities of a good Computer Science textbook - Qualities of a Computer Science teacher.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Teacher talk/ Invited lecture talk on different resources for teaching Computer Science.
- ii) Preparation and presentation of a report on different resources for teaching Computer Science.)

Tasks and Assignments:

1. Prepare and submit an evaluative report on different methods of teaching Computer Science.
2. Prepare and submit a report on Computer Science Resource Centre.

References:

1. Bloom, Benjamin, S.(1984). *Taxonomy of educational objectives: Book1: Cognitive domain*. Boston:Addison Wesley Publication.
2. Chauhan, S.S. (1985). *Innovation in teaching and learning process*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
3. Sandeep, John Milin (2014). *Teaching of computer science*. New Delhi: Neelkamal Publication.
4. Khirwadkar, A. (2005). *Information and communication technology in education*. New Delhi: Sarup& Sons.
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7. Singh, Y.K. (2005). *Teaching of computer science*. New Delhi: A.P.H. Publishing Corporation.
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9. www.e-booksdirectory.com
10. www.springer.com

COURSE 7(a): PEDAGOGY OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE
(Part - I Methodology)

Course objectives:

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

1. understand the aims and objectives teaching of physical science.
2. formulate instructional objectives for a lesson.
3. gain mastery of the teaching skills.
4. apply various methods in teaching physical science.
5. use various resources in teaching physical science.

UNIT I Aims and objectives of teaching Physical Science

Physical Science: Meaning, nature and scope – Aims and objectives of teaching Physical Science in schools - Need and significance of teaching Physical Science - Values of teaching Physical Science.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Teacher talk/Invited talk on the place of Physical Science in the school curriculum.
- ii) Student seminar on the need, significance and values of teaching Physical Science.)

UNIT II Planning for Instruction

Steps in planning a lesson: Setting lesson goals – Designing a unit plan – Designing a lesson plan – Bloom’s Taxonomy of educational objectives: Formulating educational objectives at cognitive, affective and psychomotor levels – Structure of a four-fold lesson plan – Preparation of a model lesson plan – Types of test-items - Constructing test-items for formative evaluation in class.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Write the instructional objectives for a lesson in Physical Science at Level I & II.
- ii) Prepare a model lesson plan in Physical Science for Level I & II).

UNIT III Practising the Teaching Skill in Physical Science

Meaning of teaching – Understanding major teaching skills: Introducing-explaining –questioning - varying the stimulus - non-verbal cues- reinforcement - closure and fluency in communication – Practicing a mini-lesson with multiple-teaching skills (for 20 minutes): Observation and feedback on the practice of integration of teaching skills – Understanding major steps in teaching a mini-lesson: Motivation - presentation- interaction- reflection and summing up – Practicing a mini-lesson (for 20 minutes): Observation and feedback on mini-teaching. (*Note: Teacher-Educators should give a demonstration of a mini-lesson by integrating major teaching skills (for 20 minutes) and they should demonstrate a mini-lesson by integrating major teaching steps in teaching.*)

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Prepare a report on the practising of a mini-lesson with multiple-teaching skills by observing peers.
- ii) Prepare two mini-lessons and practise them in front of peers in the class for Level I and Level II.)

UNIT IV Methods of Teaching Physical Science

Teacher-centered methods: Lecture method - Demonstration method - Team-teaching.

Learner-centered methods: Laboratory method – Project method - Peer tutoring/teaching by students- Project method- Individual activities - experiential method – Teacher-guided learning- Problem-solving method - Small group/whole-class interactive learning: Student seminar- group discussion - Mixed-ability grouping. **Recent Trends:** Constructivist learning - Problem-based learning- Brain-based learning- Collaborative learning- Flipped learning - Blended learning - e-Learning trends - Videoconferencing.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Teacher talk/ Invited lecture on different methods of teaching Physical Science.
- ii) Preparation and presentation of a report on different methods of teaching Physical Science.)

UNIT V Resources for Teaching Physical Science

Print Resources: Newspapers - journals and magazines- science encyclopedias. **Audio Resources:** Radio talk- audio tapes- DVDs/ CDs. **Visual Resources:** Pictures - flash cards- charts- posters - photographs- models. **ICT Resources:** Radio – television- Internet- multimedia- Interactive whiteboard. **Community Resources:** Science centres - Science exhibition/ fair - Fieldtrip – Qualities of a good science textbook - Qualities of a Science teacher.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Teacher talk/ Invited lecture talk on different resources for teaching Physical Science.
- ii) Preparation and presentation of a report on different resources for teaching Physical Science.)

Tasks and Assignments:

- i) Prepare and submit an evaluative report on different methods of teaching Physical Science.
- ii) Prepare and submit a report on Physical Science resource centre.

References:

1. Bawa, M.S. & Nagpal, B.M. (2010). *Developing teaching competencies*. New Delhi: Viva Book House.
2. Bhatia, K.K. (2001). *Foundations of teaching learning process*. Ludhiana: Tandon Publications.
3. Bloom, S. Benjamin, (1984). *Taxonomy of educational objectives: Book 1 Cognitive domain*. New York: Longmans, Green.
4. Gupta, S.K. (1985). *Teaching of physical science in secondary schools*. New Delhi: Sterling Publications.
5. Joyce & Weil, (2004). *Models of teaching*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
6. Passi, B.K. (1991). *Models of teaching*. New Delhi: NCERT.

7. Verma Ramesh, & Sharma, K. Suresh, (1998). *Modern trends in teaching technology*. New Delhi: Anmol Publications.
8. <http://teaching.uncc.edu/learning-resources/articles-books/best-practice/instructional-methods/150-teaching-methods>
9. http://en.wikipedia.org/science_education
10. <http://iat.com/learning-physical-science>

COURSE 7(a): PEDAGOGY OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE

(Part - I Methodology)

Course objectives:

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

1. understand the aims and objectives teaching of biological science.
2. formulate instructional objectives for a lesson.
3. gain mastery of the teaching skills.
4. apply various methods in teaching biological science.
5. use various resources in teaching biological science.

UNIT I Aims and objectives of teaching Biological Science

Biological Science: Meaning, nature and scope –Aims and objectives of teaching Biological Science in schools - Need and significance of teaching Biological Science - Values of teaching Biological Science.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Teacher talk/Invited talk on the place of Biological Science in the school curriculum.
- ii) Student seminar on the need, significance and values of teaching Biological Science.)

UNIT II Planning for Instruction

Steps in planning a lesson: Setting lesson goals – Designing a unit plan – Designing a lesson plan – Bloom’s Taxonomy of educational objectives - Formulating educational objectives at cognitive, affective and psychomotor levels – Structure of a four-fold lesson plan – Preparation of a model lesson plan – Types of test-items - Constructing test-items for formative evaluation in class.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Write the instructional objectives for a lesson in Biological Science at level I & II.
- ii) Prepare a model lesson plan in Biological Science for level I & II.)

UNIT III Practising the Teaching Skills in Biological Science

Meaning of teaching – Understanding major teaching skills: Introducing - explaining, questioning - varying the stimulus - non-verbal cues – reinforcement - closure and fluency

in communication – Practising a mini-lesson with multiple-teaching skills (for 20 minutes): Observation and feedback on the practice of integration of teaching skills – Understanding major steps in teaching a mini-lesson: Motivation, presentation, interaction, reflection and summing up –Practising a mini-lesson with five teaching steps (for 20 minutes):Observation and feedback on the integrating of teaching steps in mini-teaching. (*Note: Teacher- Educators should give a demonstration of a mini-lesson by integrating major teaching skills (for 20 minutes) and they should demonstrate a mini-lesson by integrating major teaching steps in teaching.*)

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Prepare a report on the practising of a mini-lesson with multiple-teaching skills by observing peers.
- ii) Prepare two mini-lessons and practise them in front of peers in the class for Level I and Level II.)

UNIT IV Methods of Teaching Biological Science

Teacher-centered methods: Lecture method - Demonstration method - Team-teaching.

Learner-centered methods: Laboratory method – Project method - Peer tutoring/teaching by students - Project method - Individual activities - Experiential method – Teacher-guided learning - Problem-solving method - Small group/whole -class interactive learning: Student seminar - Group discussion - Mixed-ability grouping. **Recent Trends:** Constructivist learning - Problem-based learning - Brain-based learning - Collaborative learning - Flipped learning - Blended learning - e-Learning trends - Video conferencing.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Teacher talk/ Invited lecture on different methods of teaching Biological Science.
- ii) Preparation and presentation of a report on different methods of teaching Biological Science.)

UNIT V Resources for Teaching Biological Science

Print Resources: Newspapers - journals and magazines - Science Encyclopedias. **Audio**

Resources: Radio talk - audio tapes - DVDs/CDs. **Visual resources:** Pictures - flash cards – charts - posters - photographs - models. **ICT Resources:** Radio – television - Internet, multimedia - interactive whiteboard. **Community resources:** Zoological gardens, Botanical

gardens, eco-park - aquarium - science exhibition/fair - fieldtrip – Qualities of a good biology textbook - Qualities of a Biology teacher.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Teacher talk/Expert talk on different resources for teaching Biological Science.
- ii) Preparation and presentation of a report on different resources for teaching Biological Science.)

Tasks and Assignments:

- i) Prepare and submit an evaluative report on different methods of teaching Biological Science.
- ii) Prepare and submit a report on Biological Science resource centre.

References:

1. Bawa, M.S.&Nagpal, B.M. (2010). *Developing teaching competencies*. New Delhi: Viva Book House.
2. Bhatia, K.K. (2001). *Foundations of teaching learning process*. Ludhiana: Tandon Publications.
3. Bloom, S. Benjamin, (1984). *Taxonomy of educational objectives*. Book I Cognitive domain. New York: Longmans, Green.
4. Joyce & Weil, (2004). *Models of teaching*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
5. Miller, David.F.(1938) *Methods and materials for teaching biological sciences*. New York: McGraw Hill Book Company.
6. Passi, B.K. (1991). *Models of teaching*. New Delhi: NCERT.
7. Verma Ramesh, & Sharma, K. Suresh, (1998). *Modern trends in teaching technology*. New Delhi: Anmol Publications.
8. <http://teaching.uncc.edu/learning-resources/articles-books/best-practice/instructional-methods/150-teaching-methods>
9. www.sciencesourcebook.com
10. www.csun.edu/science/biology

COURSE 7(a): PEDAGOGY OF HISTORY

(Part - I Methodology)

Course objectives:

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

1. understand the aims and objectives of teaching History.
2. formulate instructional objectives for a lesson .
3. gain mastery of the teaching skills.
4. apply various methods in teaching History.
5. use various resources in teaching History.

Unit I Aims and objectives of teaching History

History : Meaning - nature – scope - Aims and objectives of teaching History in schools – Need and significance of teaching History - Values of teaching History.

(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:

- i) Teacher talk / Invited lecture on the place of History in school curriculum.
- ii) Student seminar on the need, significance and values of teaching History.)

UNIT II Planning for Instruction

Steps in planning a lesson: Setting lesson goals – Designing a unit plan – Designing a lesson plan – Bloom’s Taxonomy of educational objectives - Formulating instructional objectives at cognitive, affective and psychomotor levels – Structure of a four-fold lesson plan – Preparation of a model lesson plan – Types of test-items - Constructing test-items for formative evaluation in class.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Write instructional objectives for a lesson in History for Levels I & II.
- ii) Prepare a model lesson plan in History lessons for Levels I & II).

UNIT III Practising the Teaching Skills in History

Meaning of teaching – Understanding major teaching skills: Introducing - explaining - questioning - varying the stimulus - non-verbal cues - reinforcement - closure and fluency in communication – Practising a mini-lesson with multiple teaching skills (for 20 minutes): Observation and feedback on the practice of integration of teaching skills – Understanding major steps in teaching a mini-lesson: Motivation - presentation - interaction - reflection and summing up – Practising mini-lesson (for 20 minutes); Observation and feedback on mini-teaching. (*Note: Teacher -Educators should give a demonstration of a mini-lesson by integrating major teaching skills (for 20 minutes) and they should demonstrate a mini-lesson by integrating major teaching steps in teaching.*)

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Prepare a report on the practising of a mini-lesson with multiple-teaching skills by observing peers.
- ii) Prepare two mini-lessons and practise them in front of peers in the class for Level I and Level II.)

Unit IV Methods of Teaching History

Teacher-centered methods: Lecture method - Demonstration method - Dramatization method - Team-teaching –Source method. **Learner-centered methods:** Project method - Peer tutoring / teaching by students - Individual activities - experimental learning - Teacher-guided learning - Small group / whole-class interactive learning: Student seminar - Group discussion - Mixed-ability grouping. **Recent trends:** Constructivist learning - Problem-based learning - Brain-based learning - Collaborative learning - Flipped learning - Blended learning - e-Learning trends - Video conferencing.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods

- i) Teacher talk / Invited lecture on different methods of teaching History at Level I & II.
- ii) Preparation and presentation of a report on different methods of teaching History.)

Unit V Recourses for Teaching History

Print resources: Newspapers - Journals - Magazines - Reference books - History /Humanities Encyclopedias. **Audio resources:** Radio talk - audio tapes - DVDs / CDs. **Visual resources:** Cartoons - Charts - Comics - Flash cards - Graphs - Maps- Photographs - Pictures - Posters - Diagrams - Models - Specimens. **ICT resource:** Radio – TV – Internet – Multimedia - Interactive whiteboard. **Community resources:** Fieldtrips - museum - archives - library - excavated archeological sites - monuments- History resource centre - History club - Characteristics of a good History textbook - Qualities of a History teacher.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Teacher talk / Invited lecture on different resources for teaching History.
- ii) Preparation and presentation of a report on different resources for teaching History.)

Tasks and Assignments:

1. Prepare and submit an evaluative report on different methods of teaching History.
2. Prepare and submit a report on History resource center.

References:

1. Burton, W.H. (1972). *Principles of history teaching*, London: Methuen.
2. Chaudhary, K. P. (1975). *The effective teaching of history in India*. New Delhi: NCERT.
3. Dhanija Neelam (1993). *Multimedia approaches in teaching social studies*. New Delhi: Harman Publishing House.
4. Gunning, Dennis. (1978). *The teaching of history*. London: Goom Helm.
5. Kochar, S. K. (1972). *The teaching of history*. Delhi: Sterling Publishers.
6. Lewis, E.M. (1960). *Teaching history in secondary schools*. Delhi: Sterling Publishers.
7. <http://www.anselm.edu/internet/ces/index.html>
8. <http://www.decwise.com/>
9. <http://www.mindtools.com>
10. [http:// nrclid.org/edu./](http://nrclid.org/edu/)

COURSE 7(a): PEDAGOGY OF GEOGRAPHY

(Part - I Methodology)

Course objectives:

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

1. understand the aims and objectives of teaching Geography.
2. formulate instructional objectives for a lesson.
3. gain mastery of the teaching skills.
4. apply various methods in teaching Geography.
5. use various resources in teaching Geography.

UNIT I Aims and objectives of teaching Geography

Geography: Meaning, nature and scope – Aims and objectives of teaching Geography in schools – Need and significance of teaching Geography – Values of teaching Geography.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Teacher talk / Invited lecture on the place of Geography in school curriculum.
- ii) Student seminar on the need, significance and values of teaching Geography.)

UNIT II Planning for Instruction

Steps in planning a lesson: Setting lesson goals - Designing a unit plan – Designing a lesson plan – Bloom’s Taxonomy of educational objectives – Formulating Instructional objectives at cognitive, affective and psychomotor levels – Structure of a four-fold lesson plan – Preparation of a model lesson plan – Types of test-items – Constructing test-items for formative evaluation in class.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Write instructional objectives for a lesson in Geography for Level I and Level II.
- ii) Prepare a model lesson plan in Geography for Level I and Level II.)

UNIT III Practicing the Teaching Skills in Geography

Meaning of teaching – Understanding major teaching skills: Introducing - explaining - questioning - varying the stimulus - non-verbal cues - reinforcement - closure and fluency in communication – Practising a mini-lesson with multiple-teaching skills (for

20 minutes) - Observation and feedback on the practice of integration of skills – Understanding major steps in teaching a mini-lesson: Motivation, presentation, interaction, reflection and summing up – Practising a mini-lesson (for 20 minutes) - Observation and feedback on mini-teaching. (*Note: Teacher-Educators should give a demonstration of a mini-lesson by integrating major teaching skills (for 20 minutes) and they should demonstrate a mini-lesson by integrating major teaching steps in teaching.*)

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Prepare a report on the practising of a mini-lesson with multiple-teaching skills by observing peers.
- ii) Prepare two mini-lessons and practise them in front of peers in the class for Level I and Level II.)

UNIT IV Methods of Teaching Geography

Teacher-centered methods: Lecture method - Demonstration method - Team-teaching. **Learner-centered methods:** Project method - Peer tutoring/teaching by students - Individual activities - experiential learning - Teacher-guided learning - Problem-solving method - Small group/ whole-class interactive learning: Student seminar - Group discussion – Mixed-ability grouping. **Recent trends:** Constructivist learning - Problem-based learning - Brain-based learning - Collaborative learning - Flipped learning - Blended learning - e-Learning trends - Video conferencing.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Teacher talk / Invited lecture on different methods of teaching Geography.
- ii) Preparation and presentation of a report on different methods of teaching Geography.)

UNIT V Resources for Teaching Geography

Print resources: Newspapers - Journals - Magazines - Geography encyclopedias. **Audio resources:** Radio talk - audio tapes - DVDs/CDs. **Visual resources:** Pictures - charts - posters - photographs - flash cards- maps - specimens - models. **ICT resources:** Radio - TV- internet – multimedia - interactive whiteboard. **Community resources:** Fieldtrips - exhibitions/fair – Geography Resource Centre – Geography Club – Qualities of a good geography textbook - Qualities of a Geography teacher.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Teacher talk / Invited lecture on different resources for teaching Geography.
- ii) Student preparation and presentation of a report on different resources for teaching Geography.)

Tasks and Assignments:

1. Prepare and submit an evaluative report on different methods of teaching Geography.
2. Prepare and submit a report on Geography Resource Centre.

References:

1. Arche, R, L & Lewis, W.J. (1924). *The teaching of geography*. London: A & C Black.
2. Aurora, M.L. (1979). *Teaching of geography*. Ludhiana: Prakash Brother.
3. Bloom, S. Benjamin. (1984). *Taxonomy of educational objectives: Book1: Cognitive domain*. Boston: Addison Wesley Publication.
4. Bruce R. Joyce & Marsha Weil. (1972). *Models of teaching*. Scotts Valley: ETR Association.
5. Basha, Salim S.A. (2004). *Methods of teaching geography*. New Delhi: Discovery Publishing House.
6. Rao, M.S. (2004). *Teaching of geography*. New Delhi: Anmol Publications.
7. Siddiqui, M. H. (2004). *Teaching of geography*. New Delhi: APH Publication.
8. www.geography-site.co.uk
9. www.geographyeducation.org
10. www.tcthankseducation.blogspot.in

COURSE 7(a): PEDAGOGY OF ECONOMICS

(Part - I Methodology)

Course objectives:

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

1. understand the aims and objectives of teaching Economics.
2. formulate instructional objectives for a lesson.
3. gain mastery of the teaching skills.
4. apply various methods in teaching Economics.
5. use various resources in teaching Economics.

Unit I Aims and objectives of teaching Economics

Economics : Meaning - nature – scope - Aims and objectives of teaching Economics in schools – Need and significance of teaching Economics - Values of teaching Economics.

(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:

- i) Teacher talk / Invited lecture on the place of Economics in school curriculum.
- ii) Student seminar on the need, significance and values of teaching Economics.)

UNIT II Planning for Instruction

Steps in planning a lesson: Setting lesson goals – Designing a unit plan – Designing a lesson plan – Bloom’s Taxonomy of educational objectives - Formulating instructional objectives at cognitive, affective and psychomotor levels – Structure of a four-fold lesson plan – Preparation of a model lesson plan – Types of test-items - Constructing test- items for formative evaluation in class.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Write instructional objectives for a lesson in Social science for Level I and Economic for Level II.
- ii) Prepare a lesson plan in Social Science for Level I & Economics for Level II).

UNIT III Practising the Teaching Skills in Economics

Meaning of teaching – Understanding major teaching skills: Introducing - explaining - questioning - varying the stimulus - non-verbal cues - reinforcement - closure and fluency in the communication – Practising a mini-lesson with multiple teaching skills (for 20 minutes): observation and feedback on the practice of integration of teaching skills – Understanding major steps in teaching a mini-lesson: Motivation, presentation, interaction, reflection and summing up – Practising mini-lesson (for 20 minutes); observation and feedback on mini-teaching. (*Note: Teacher-Educators should give a demonstration of a mini-lesson by integrating major teaching skills (for 20 minutes) and they should demonstrate a mini-lesson by integrating major teaching steps in teaching.*)

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Prepare a report on the practising of a mini-lesson with multiple-teaching skills by observing peers.
- ii) Prepare two mini-lessons and practise them in front of peers in the class for Level I and Level II.)

Unit IV Methods of Teaching Economics

Teacher- centered of methods: Lecture method - Demonstration method - Team-teaching. *Learner-centered methods:* Project method - Peer tutoring/teaching by students - Individual activities – Experiential Learning - Teacher-guided learning - Problem-solving method –Small group/whole-class interactive learning: Student seminar - Group discussion – Mixed-ability grouping. *Recent trends:* Constructivist learning – Problem-based learning – Brain-based learning – Collaborative learning – Flipped learning – Blended learning – e-Learning trends – Video conferencing

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods

- i) Teacher talk / Invited lecture on different methods of teaching Economics.
- ii) Preparation and presentation of a report on different methods of teaching Economics.)

Unit V Resources for Teaching Economics

Print resources: Newspapers - Journals - Magazines - Economics Encyclopedias.
Audio resources: Radio talk - audio tapes - DVDs / CDs. **Visual resources:** Flash cards - Pictures -Cartoons - Charts - Posters - photograph - maps - models. **ICT resource:** Radio-TV- Internet- Multimedia- Interactive whiteboard. **Community resources:** Exhibitions/fairs - Fieldtrips- Economics club - Economics Resource Centre - Qualities of a good economics textbook - Qualities of an Economics teacher.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Teacher talk / Expert talk on different resources for teaching Economics.
- ii) Preparation and presentation of a report on different resources for teaching Economics.)

Tasks and Assignments:

1. Prepare and submit an evaluative report on different methods of teaching Economics.
2. Prepare and submit a report on Economics resource centre.

References:

1. Agarwal, J.C. (2005). *Teaching of economics*. Agra: Vinod Pustak Mandir.
2. Bloom. Benjamin.S. (1984). *Taxonomy of educational objectives: Book 1: Cognitive doman*. Boston: Addison Wesley Publication.
3. Bruce R. Joyce & Marsha Weil. (1972). *Model of Teaching*. ETR Association.
4. Siddique Mujibul Hasan. (2004). *Teaching of economics*. New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House.
5. Sharma, R.N. (2008). *Principles and techniques of education*. Delhi: Surgeet Publications.
6. Sharma, R.A. (2008). *Technological foundation of education*. Meerut: Lall Books Depot.

7. Yadav.A. (2003). *Teaching of economics*. New Delhi: Anmol Publications.
8. http://www.ncert.nic.in/departments/nie/dess/publication/prin_material/Teaching_Economics_in_India.pdf
9. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economics>
10. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education>.

COURSE 7(a): PEDAGOGY OF COMMERCE AND ACCOUNTANCY

(Part - I Methodology)

Course objectives:

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

1. understand the aims and objectives of teaching Commerce and Accountancy.
2. formulate instructional objectives for a lesson.
3. gain mastery of the teaching skills.
4. apply various methods in teaching Commerce and Accountancy.
5. use various resources in teaching Commerce and Accountancy.

UNIT I Aims and objectives of teaching Commerce and Accountancy

Commerce: Meaning, nature and scope – Aims and objectives of teaching Commerce in schools – Need and significance of teaching Commerce – Values of teaching Commerce.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Teacher talk / Invited lecture on the place of Commerce in school curriculum.
- ii) Student seminar on the need, significance and values of teaching Commerce.)

UNIT II Planning for Instruction

Steps in planning a lesson: Setting lesson goals - Designing a unit plan – Designing a lesson plan – Bloom’s Taxonomy of educational objectives - Formulating educational objectives at cognitive, affective and psychomotor levels – Structure of a four-fold lesson plan – Preparation of a model lesson plan – Types of test-items – Constructing test-items for formative evaluation in class.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Write instructional objectives for a lesson in Social Science for Level I and in Commerce for Level II.
- ii) Prepare a model lesson plan in Social Science for Level I and in Commerce for Level II.)

UNIT III Practicing the Teaching Skills in Commerce and Accountancy

Meaning of teaching – Understanding major teaching skills: Introducing - explaining - questioning - varying the stimulus - non-verbal cues - reinforcement - closure and fluency in communication – Practising a mini-lesson with multiple-teaching skills (for 20 minutes): Observation and feedback on the practice of integration of teaching skills – Understanding major steps in teaching a mini-lesson: Motivation - presentation - interaction - reflection and summing up – Practising a mini-lesson (for 20 minutes): Observation and feedback on mini- teaching. *(Note: Teacher-Educators should give a demonstration of a mini-lesson by integrating major teaching skills (for 20 minutes) and they should demonstrate a mini-lesson by integrating major teaching steps in teaching.)*

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Prepare a report on the practising of a mini-lesson with multiple-teaching skills by observing peers.
- ii) Prepare two mini-lessons and practise them in front of peers in the class for Level I and Level II.)

UNIT IV Methods of Teaching Commerce and Accountancy

Teacher-centered methods: Lecture method - Demonstration method - Team-teaching. ***Learner-centered methods:*** Project method - Peer tutoring/teaching by students - Individual activities - experiential learning -Teacher-guided learning - Problem-solving - Small group/ whole-class interactive learning: Student seminar - Group discussion – Mixed-ability grouping. **Recent trends:** Constructivist learning - Problem-based learning -Brain-based learning - Collaborative learning - Flipped learning - Blended learning - e-Learning trends – Video- conferencing.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Teacher talk / Invited lecture on different methods of teaching Commerce and Accountancy.
- ii) Preparation and presentation of a report on different methods of teaching Commerce and Accountancy.)

UNIT V Resources for Teaching Commerce and Accountancy

Print resources: Newspapers - Journals – Magazines - Commerce Encyclopedias.
Audio resources: Radio talk- audio tapes - DVDs/CDs. **Visual resources:** Pictures – charts – posters – photographs - flash cards – diagrams – graphs - models. **ICT resources:** Radio - TV - Internet -multimedia - interactive whiteboard. **Community resources:** Fieldtrips - Commerce exhibition/fair –Commerce Resource Centre – Commerce Club – Qualities of a good commerce textbook - Qualities of a Commerce teacher.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Teacher talk / Expert talk on different resources for teaching Commerce and Accountancy.
- ii) Preparation and presentation of a report on different resources for teaching Commerce and Accountancy.)

Tasks and Assignments:

1. Prepare and submit an evaluative report on different methods of teaching Commerce.
2. Prepare and submit a report on Commerce Resource Centre.

References:

1. Anderson, W. L & Krathwohl. (2008). *A taxonomy for learning, teaching, and assessing: A revision of Bloom's taxonomy of educational objectives*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
2. Bloom, Benjamin, S. (1984). *Taxonomy of educational objectives: Book1: Cognitive domain*. Boston: Addison Wesley Publication.
3. Gronlund, N.E. (1970). *Stating behavioural objectives for classroom instruction*. London: MacMillan.
4. Krathwohl et.al,. (1999). *Taxonomy of educational objectives, Hand Book II: Affective domain*. New York: McKay.
5. Kumar, Mahesh. (2004). *Modern teaching of commerce*. New Delhi: Anmol Publications.

6. Raj, Rani Bansal. (1999). *New trends in teaching of commerce: Models of teaching and concepts of learning*. New Delhi: Anmol Publications.
7. Rao, Digumarti Bhaskara. (2006). *Methods of teaching commerce*. New Delhi: Discovery Publishing House.
8. <http://ecommerce.about.com>
9. <http://www.manjeetss.com>
10. <http://www.teachervision.com>

COURSE 7(a): PEDAGOGY OF HOME SCIENCE

(Part - I Methodology)

Course objectives:

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

1. understand the aims and objectives of teaching Home Science.
2. formulate instructional objectives for a lesson.
3. gain mastery of the teaching skills.
4. apply various methods in teaching of Home Science.
5. use various resources in teaching Home Science.

Unit I Aims and objectives of teaching Home Science

Home Science: Meaning, nature and scope - Aims and objectives of teaching Home Science in schools – Need and significance of teaching Home Science - Values of teaching Home Science.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Teacher talk/Invited lecture on the place of Home Science in the school curriculum.
- ii) Student seminar on the need, significance and values of teaching Home Science.)

Unit II Planning for Instruction

Steps in planning a lesson: Setting lesson goals - Designing a unit plan - Designing a lesson plan - Bloom's Taxonomy of educational objectives - Formulating Instructional objectives at cognitive, affective and psychomotor levels - Structure of a four-fold lesson plan - Preparation of a model lesson plan - Types of test-items - Constructing test-items for formative evaluation in class.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Write instructional objectives for a lesson in Science for Level I and in Home Science for Level II.
- ii) Prepare a model lesson plan in Science for Level I and in Home Science for Level II.)

Unit III Practising the Teaching Skills in Home Science

Meaning of teaching – Understanding major teaching skills: Introducing - explaining - questioning - varying the stimulus - non-verbal cues - reinforcement - closure and fluency in communication - Practising a mini-lesson with multiple-teaching skills (for 20 minutes): Observation and feedback on the practice of integration of teaching skills – Understanding major steps in teaching a mini-lesson: Motivation - presentation -interaction - reflection and summing up - Practising mini-lesson (for 20 minutes): Observation and feedback on mini-teaching. (*Note: Teacher- Educators should give a demonstration of a mini-lesson by integrating major teaching skills (for 20 minutes) and they should demonstrate a mini-lesson by integrating major teaching steps in teaching.*)

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Prepare a report on the practising of a mini-lesson with multiple-teaching skills by observing peers.
- ii) Prepare two mini-lessons and practise them in front of peers in the class for Level I and Level II.)

Unit IV Methods of Teaching Home Science

Teacher-centered methods: Lecture method - Demonstration method - Team-teaching. **Learner-centered methods:** Project method - Peer tutoring/teaching by students -Individual activities - experiential learning - Teacher-guided learning - Problem-solving method - Small group/whole-class interactive learning: Student seminar - Group discussion – Mixed-ability grouping. **Recent trends:** Constructivist learning - Problem-based learning - Brain-based learning - Collaborative learning - Flipped learning - Blended learning - e-Learning trends - Video conferencing.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- (i) Teacher talk/Invited lecture on different methods of teaching Home Science.
- (ii) Preparation and presentation of a report on different methods of teaching Home Science.)

Unit V Resources for Teaching Home Science

Print resources: Newspapers -Journals -Magazines - Home Science Encyclopedias. **Audio resources:** Radio talk - audio tapes - DVDs/CDs. **Visual resources:** Pictures - charts - posters - photographs - flash cards models. **ICT resources:** Radio - TV - Internet – multimedia - interactive whiteboard. **Community resources:** Fieldtrips (farm, home and

kitchen garden visits) - Home Science exhibition/fair - Home Science Resource Centre - Home Science Club – Qualities of a good Home science textbook - Qualities of a Home Science teacher.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Teacher talk/Expert talk on different resources for teaching Home Science.
- ii) Preparation and presentation of a report on different resources for teaching Home Science.)

Tasks and Assignments:

1. Prepare and submit an evaluative report on different methods of teaching Home Science.
2. Prepare and submit a report on Home Science Resource Centre.

References:

1. Bloom, Benjamin, S. (1984). *Taxonomy of educational objectives - Book1: Cognitive domain*. Boston: Addison Wesley Publication.
2. Devadas, R. P. (1989). *Methods of teaching home science*. New Delhi: NCERT.
3. Jha, J.K. (Ed). (2001). *Encyclopaedia of teaching of home science*, Vol. I&II. New Delhi: Anmol Publications.
4. Nivedita, D. (2004). *Teaching of home science*. New Delhi: Dominant Publishers and Distributors.
5. Shah, A., Joshi, U., & Chandra, A. (1990). *Fundamentals of teaching home science*. New Delhi. Sterling Publishers.
6. Shalool, Sharma. (2002). *Modern methods of teaching of home science*. New Delhi: Sarup & Sons.
7. Yadav, S. (1997). *Teaching of home science*. New Delhi: Anmol Publishers.
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9. http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/418/8/08_chapter3.pdf
10. <http://www.nwlink.com/~donclark/hrd/bloom.html>

COURSE 7(a): PEDAGOGY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
(Part - I Methodology)

Course objectives:

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

1. understand the aims and objectives of teaching Social Science
2. formulate instructional objectives for a lesson
3. gain mastery of the teaching skills
4. apply various methods in teaching Social Science
5. use various resources in teaching Social Science.

Unit I Aims and Objectives of Teaching Social Science

Social Science: Meaning - nature – scope - Aims and objectives of teaching Social Science in schools – need and significance of teaching Social Science - Values of teaching Social Science.

(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:

- i) Teacher talk / Expert talk on the place of Social Science in the school curriculum.
- ii) Student seminar on the need, significance and values of teaching Social Science.)

UNIT II Planning for Instruction

Steps in planning a lesson: Setting lesson goals – Designing a unit plan – Designing a lesson plan – Bloom's taxonomy of Educational Objectives – Formulating instructional Objectives at cognitive, affective and psychomotor levels – Structure of a four-fold lesson plan– Preparation of a model lesson plan – Types of test-items - Constructing test-items for formative evaluation in class.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Write instructional objectives for a lesson in Social Science at Levels I & II.
- ii) Prepare a model lesson plan in Social Science lessons for Levels I & II).

UNIT III Practising the Teaching Skills in Social Science

Meaning of teaching – Understanding major teaching skills: Introducing – explaining– questioning – varying the stimulus – non-verbal cues – reinforcement – closure and fluency in communication – Practising a mini-lesson with multiple teaching skills (for 20 minutes): Observation and feedback on the practice of integration of teaching skills – Understanding major steps in teaching a mini-lesson: Motivation– presentation – interaction – reflection and summing up – Practising a mini - lesson (for 20 minutes); Observation and feedback on mini-teaching. (*Note: Teacher-Educators should give a demonstration of a mini-lesson by integrating major teaching skills (for 20 minutes) and they should demonstrate a mini-lesson by integrating major teaching steps in teaching.*)

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Prepare a report on the practising of a mini-lesson with multiple-teaching skills by observing peers.
- ii) Prepare two mini-lessons and practise them in front of peers in the class for Level I and Level II.)

Unit IV Methods of Teaching Social Science

Teacher-centered methods: Lecture method, Demonstration method, Dramatization method - Team Teaching –Source method. **Learner-centered methods:** peer tutoring / teaching by students - project method, individual activities – laboratory method - experimental learning, teacher-guided learning problem- solving method, small group / whole class interactive learning: student seminar and group discussion and mixed ability grouping. **Recent trends:** constructivist learning - Problem - based learning - Brain-based learning - Collaborative learning - Flipped learning - Blended learning - e- Learning trends - video conferencing.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods

- i) Teacher talk / Expert talk on different methods of teaching Social Science at Level I & II.
- ii) Preparation and presentation of a report on different methods of teaching Social Science.)

Unit V Recourses for effective Social Science Teaching

Print resources: News Papers - Journals – Magazines - Reference books, and Social Science Encyclopedia, **Audio resources:** Radio talk- audio tapes - DVDs / CDs. **Visual resources:** cartoons - charts – comics - flash cards - graphs – maps - photographs - pictures, posters - diagrams - models - puppets - specimens: **ICT resource:** Radio – TV – Internet – Multimedia - Interactive whiteboard. **Community resources:** Fieldtrips – museum - Archives - library - excavated archeological sites and monuments- Social Science exhibition - social science resource centre - social science club - characteristics of a social science text book - Qualities of a Social Science teacher.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Teacher talk / Expert talk on different resources for teaching Social Science.
- ii) Preparation and participation of a report on different resources for teaching Social Science.)

Tasks and Assignments:

1. Prepare and submit an evaluative report on different methods of teaching Social Science.
2. Prepare and submit a report on Social Science resource center.

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COURSE EPC 1: READING AND REFLECTING ON TEXTS

The aim of this course is to enhance the professional capacities of a student-teacher, specifically reading and writing skills.

Course objectives: To enable student-teachers:

1. To enhance their capacities as readers and writers by becoming participants in the process of reading.
2. To read diverse texts/books and learn to think together.
3. To use their reading and writing skills for effective preparation for the other courses.

Teacher/Learner Activities for Transaction of the course

To translate these objectives into practice, the teachers in colleges of education should:

1. Engage the student-teachers in reading interactively - individually and in small groups.
2. Offer opportunities to the student-teachers to read wide variety of texts (such as empirical, conceptual and historical texts, policy documents, studies about schools, teaching and learning, texts about people's experiences relating to teaching, learning and schools.
3. Engage the student-teachers in reading the autobiographical narratives, field notes, ethnographies (scientific description of different races cultures), etc. and develop different types of reading skills and strategies
4. Engage the student-teachers in reading expository texts so that they can make predictions, check their predictions, answer question and then summarize or retell what they have read.
5. Engage the student-teachers to analyses various text structures and develop comprehension of them.

6. Engage the student-teachers in developing their writing skill by providing various contexts for writing.
7. Prepare the student-teachers for selected readings and writings required for other courses.
8. Train the student-teachers, through structured tasks, in writing with of sense of purpose and audience and responding to a text with one's own opinion or writing within the context of others' ideas.
9. Train the student-teachers to learn to combine both reading and writing that leads to the development of critical skills.
10. Read any three books related to education and make a critical a presentation.

Tasks and Assignments:

Preparing a Record on "Reading and Reflecting on Texts".

1. Every student-teacher should prepare and submit a comprehensive record of the reading writing activities done throughout the course for his/her teacher's feedback and evaluation.
2. Read any three books related to education and submit a review of them.

Recommended Books for Reading and Reflecting

1. வரதராசன், மு. (1979). *கல்வி*. சென்னை: பாரி நிலையம்.
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(Note: This list is not intended to be exhaustive.)

COURSE EPC 2: DRAMA AND ARTS IN EDUCATION

The aim of this course is to enhance the professional capacities of a student-teacher, specifically his her creativities and aesthetic sensibilities.

Course objectives: To enable the student-teachers:

1. To use the techniques of art, music and drama for enhancing teaching and learning.
2. To use art, music and drama for enhancing one's self, expression and creativity.
3. To identify and recognize the experts in art, music and drama in the community and involve them for enhancing of teaching-learning process.

How to use art, music and drama in Education.

The teachers in Colleges of Education should:

1. With fine arts experts, engage the student-teachers in making a work of art/a drawing/a sketch/a sculpture/a statue relating to school subjects, in doing an oil painting/a line drawing/ a rough sketch, in painting a picture/landscape/mural/in oils/in water colours/ draw a picture /a protract /a cartoon / a line / a figure / a human form/ in charcoal /in ink.
2. Engage the student-teachers in visiting art galleries /art exhibitions and cultural festivals
3. Encourage the student-teachers to understand local culture and art forms and interpret art works, movies and other media.
4. Train the student-teachers to use drama to interrogate/question and seek clarity in the areas of 'discomfort' and 'confusion' to them (such as completely segregated social environments, bounded by caste, class, religions or gender, etc).

5. Train the students-teachers in choosing themes and stage them as skits plays/dramas/street plays, so that they can develop the ability to feel empathy for and relate with others.
6. Engage the student-teachers to nurture and build their sensitivities through drama, based on experience, emotions and interpretation.
7. Guide the student-teachers to identify and recognize local artists, drama experts in schools/ colleges and use them for transformational action.
8. Motivate the student-teachers to use drama as a '**critical pedagogy**' moving beyond the classroom and develop collective consciousness by involving the community to participate in educational and social change.
9. Guide the student-teachers to experience and stage different kinds of drama/skits/streetplays /folk and contemporary traditions relating to day-to-day problems of people of different walks of life.
10. Invite local experts in music and explore the possibilities of teaching certain contents in school subjects through music.

Tasks and Assignments:

1. Write a detailed report on how you have used drama as a technique for teaching your school subject.
2. Write a comprehensive report on how you have used fine arts and music for teaching your school subject.

COURSE EPC 3: CRITICAL UNDERSTANDING OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

The aim of this course is to enhance the professional capacities of a student teacher in integrating Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) with effective teaching and learning in a classroom.

Course objectives: To enable the student-teachers:

1. To teach effectively in a “technology enhanced classroom” (previously referred to as “smart classroom”).
2. To achieve knowledge-comprehension, practice skills and presentation skills in ICT.

How to prepare a student teacher for a technology enhanced classroom?

The teachers in Colleges of Education should train the student- teachers:

1. To operate /use various ICT tools such as computer, laptop/Internet, Interactive whiteboard, Tablet PC, iPad, iPhone, Mobile phones, Digital cameras, Multimedia equipments (audio/video), Skype and video - conferencing.
2. To browse the Internet, using a computer /laptop, identify and use education related websites and video/audio resources in teaching- learning.
3. To prepare teaching material/learning resource materials: e-content, e-booklet for selected school subject areas and to create edu(cational) blogs for individual/ group students for strengthening sharing and learning.
4. To use a laptop /PC for preparing slides for PowerPoint presentations/ lectures and also download the video resources available on the internet and use them embedded with slide presentations.
5. To teach a content /lesson using an Interactive whiteboard (by connecting a desktop computer to a whiteboard and project Google images onto it).

6. To use a visualizer/ document camera (visual projector) to display and share an information to the whole class.
7. To use a mobile device/a camera phone to take a series of snapshots of children's actions events/ scenes/ activities and prepare a photo documentary or photo album with explanatory notes/ descriptions.
8. Prepare videos on different teaching styles of experienced teachers/ peers and keep them available for viewing as a stream on a computer.
9. Organize a few video-conferencing classes (organize Skype-based video conferencing) inviting experts in school subjects and encourage the students to share the learning experiences through Whatsapp with their classmates and others.
10. To create educational blogs (edublogs) for individual/group students for sharing and learning articles/ class notes/ assignments and participating in active blogging community.

Tasks and Assignments:

1. Write a report based on your preparation of e-content and presentation of it to the class with different ICT tools.
2. Write a report on the organization of video-conferencing with an educational expert.



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MINI-TEACHING PRACTICE: INTEGRATION OF TEACHING SKILLS

ASSESSMENT BY PEERS / TEACHER-EDUCATOR

Note: Put a tick mark (✓) against the appropriate mastery level of the skill.

Score Value: Average = 1 Good = 2 Very Good = 3

Name of the Student-teacher:

Duration: 20 Minutes

Teaching Skills	Average	Good	Very Good	Total
Introducing				
Explaining				
Questioning				
Varying the Stimulus				
Non-verbal cues				
Reinforcement				
Closure				
Fluency in communication				
Total				

Range of Score: 8 - 24

OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF MINI-TEACHING

Average Good Very Good

Interpretation of scores:

Average : 8

Good : 9 -16

Very Good : 17 -24

Signature of the Observer



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PRACTISING MINI-LESSON INTEGRATING THE STEPS IN TEACHING

ASSESSMENT BY PEERS / TEACHER-EDUCATOR

Note: Put a tick mark (✓) against the appropriate mastery level of the teaching steps.

Score Value: Average = 1 Good = 2 Very Good = 3

Name of the Student-teacher:

Duration: 20 Minutes

Teaching Steps	Average	Good	Very Good	Total
Motivation				
Presentation				
Interaction				
Reflection				
Summing up				
Total				

Range of score: 5 -15

OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF TEACHING STEPS

Average Good Very Good

Interpretation of scores:

Average : 5

Good : 6 -10

Very Good : 11 -15

Signature of the Observer



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THE STRUCTURE OF LESSON PLAN

Date:

Name of the Student-teacher:

Subject :

Class / Section and session:

Unit :

Name of the School :

Topic :

Instructional Objectives: 1

2

3

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Instructional Resources

Required :

Previous Knowledge of

Learners :

Content / Concept	Specification of Behavioural Objectives	Learning Experiences (Teacher / Learner activities)	Evaluation

Follow up Activities (if any):

Signature of the Guide

Signature of the Student-teacher

(Note: To be used by student-teachers for preparing 30 (Level I) & 30 (Level II) Lesson Plans during 16-week internship programme in the second year).



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TAMIL NADU TEACHERS EDUCATION UNIVERSITY
(Established under Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 2008)
Chennai - 600 097

**SYLLABUS FOR THE TWO-YEAR B.Ed DEGREE
PROGRAMME FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2017-2018**

**(APPLICABLE FOR THE BATCH OF STUDENTS ADMITTED
DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2016-2017)**

B.Ed Second Year Syllabus

COURSE 7 (b) PEDAGOGY OF A SCHOOL SUBJECT - PART II

(CONTENT MASTERY)

The major objective of the course is to make the student-teachers to attain mastery in their own chosen school subject. The course comprises two levels: Level I and Level II.

Level -I is pertaining to standard VI to VIII and is compulsory for all the student- teachers. At level-I, the student-teachers should get mastery in their own chosen and related school subject.

The students of Economics, Commerce, Psychology, Philosophy, Sociology, Political Science, Logic, and Indian Culture should study the subject-Social Sciences; students of Computer Science should study the subject-Mathematics; and students of Home Science should study the subject-Sciences at Level- I.

Level II is pertaining to standard IX and X for undergraduate students and standard XI and XII for post graduate students. They should achieve mastery in their chosen subjects.

Note:

The content for Level-I (std. VI to VIII) and Level- II (IX to X or XI to XII) are as per the syllabus prescribed by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

COURSE 8: KNOWLEDGE AND CURRICULUM

OBJECTIVES

The student teachers will be able to:

1. explain the epistemological and sociological bases of education
2. explain the nature and principles of child-centered curriculum
3. describe the relationship of nationalism, universalism and secularism with education
4. understand the principles of democratic curriculum
5. discuss the educational thoughts of great educational thinkers on child-centered education
6. discuss the nature, principles and resources of curriculum
7. comprehend curriculum process and practice
8. explain the need for hidden curriculum

Unit I: Epistemological Bases of Education

Epistemology: Type of knowledge - Meaning of knowledge, skill, teaching, training, information, reason and belief- Distinction between knowledge and skill - Distinction between teaching and training - Distinction between knowledge and information - Distinction between reason and belief

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Talk by teacher on the Epistemological bases of education
- ii) Group discussion on the distinction of the epistemological bases of education .)

Unit II: Social Bases of Education

Influence of society, culture and modernity on education - Influence of industrialization and democracy - Influence of individual autonomy and reason on education - Understanding education in relation to modern values: equity and equality, individual opportunity - Understanding social justice and dignity with special reference to Ambedkar.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Seminar on the influence of society, culture and modernity on education
- ii) Group discussion on social justice and dignity with special reference to Ambedkar.)

Unit III: Child-Centered Education

Meaning and characteristics of child-centered education - Educational Thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore, John Dewey, Plato, Martin Buber, Paulo Freire with special reference to the three concepts: activity, discovery and dialogue relating to child-centered education.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Group discussion on nature and principles of child-centered education.
- ii) Student Seminar on educational thoughts of Gandhi, Tagore, Dewey, Plato, Buber and Freire.)

Unit IV: Nationalism, Universalism, Secularism and Education

Meaning and definitions and concepts of nationalism, universalism and secularism - Relationship of nationalism, universalism and secularism with education with special reference to Tagore and Krishnamoorthy.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Teacher talk or Expert's talk on nationalism, universalism, secularism and education.
- ii) Seminar on the ideas of Tagore and Krishnamoorthy about universalism and secularism.)

Unit V: Education and Democracy

Meaning of democracy - Dewey's concept of democracy and education - meaning of democratic education - Democratic practices in education - Education in a democratic society - Training for democratic citizenship - multiculturalism and education.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Teacher talk on Dewey's concept of democracy and education.
- ii) Student seminar on training for democratic citizenship.)

Unit VI: Meaning and Nature of Curriculum

Meaning, definition and concept of curriculum – structure of curriculum – Dynamics of curriculum - Changing concepts of curriculum.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Teacher talk the meaning and nature of curriculum.
- ii) Group discussion on the changing concepts of curriculum.)

Unit VII : Principles of Curriculum Development

Need for curriculum development - Principles and stages of curriculum development – Types of curriculum : Subject centered curriculum, student-centered curriculum, society-centered curriculum and life-centered curriculum- models of curriculum development : Tyler's model and Hilda Tabal's model.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Teacher talk on the principles of curriculum development.
- ii) Panel discussion on different types of curriculum.)

Unit VIII: Resources of Curriculum

Curriculum based on a thorough knowledge of the students and their communities; their values, their language, and their educational goals – Time table, syllabus, textbooks and co-curricular activities – a critical analysis of various samples of textbooks, children's literature and teachers' handbook.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Teacher talk on resources of curriculum.
- ii) Presentation based on the critical analysis of various samples of children's literature.)

Unit IX: Curriculum Implementation

Curriculum as an enacted process - curriculum as process and practices - Personnel participated in development of curriculum - Role of the state in the development of curriculum - curriculum from the top to down and curriculum for down to top - Meritocracy and its impact on curriculum - Valuing of rituals in schools and its celebrations - recreation of norms in society -relationship between power, ideology and the curriculum.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Teacher talk on curriculum as an enacted process and practice.
- ii) Debate on the impact of Meritocracy on curriculum -factors influencing curriculum implementation.)

Unit X: Curriculum change and Innovation

Need-based curriculum - factors related to development and assessment - Meaning of hidden curriculum - Role of hidden curriculum in developing resilience in children - Teaching strategies for developing resilience in children. Curriculum revision and evaluation - Tyler's objective-centered evaluation model-Stufflebeam's CIPP evaluation model -Curriculum and research-curriculum change and innovation - Need and importance

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i) Group discussion on hidden curriculum practices for developing resilience in children.
- ii) Teacher talk on Role of research and revision on need based curriculum.)

Tasks and Assignments

1. Prepare a report after critically evaluating the views of at least any three educational thinkers on child-centered education.
2. Prepare a society centered and life centered curriculum for the emerging Indian society.

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COURSE 9 : ASSESSMENT FOR LEARNING

OBJECTIVES

On completion of this course, the students will be able to:

1. Describe the meaning and role of assessment in learning.
2. Know the principles of assessment practices.
3. Understand the assessment practices in various approaches of teaching
4. Differentiate different types of assessment
5. Identify tools and techniques for classroom assessment
6. Develop necessary skills for preparation of achievement test and diagnostic tests
7. Point out key issues in classroom assessment
8. Understand how assessment can be possible in inclusive settings
9. Master various statistical techniques for reporting quantitative data

Unit I BASICS OF ASSESSMENT

Meaning and definition - measurement, assessment and evaluation - Role of Assessment in Learning- as learning, for learning, of learning - Formative and Summative assessment - Purposes of Assessment -Principles of Assessment Practices -principles related to selection of methods forassessment, collection of assessment information, judging and scoring of studentperformance, summarization and interpretation of results, reporting of assessment findings.

(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:

- i) Identify the formative and summative assessments in a course.
- ii) Organize a debate on the purpose of assessment.
- iii) Conduct a brainstorming session on principles of assessment.)

Unit II Assessment for Learning in Classroom

Student evaluation in transmission-reception (behaviourist) model of education- drawbacks - Changing assessment practices- assessment in constructivist approach Continuousand Comprehensive evaluation- projects, seminars, assignments, portfolios; Grading - Types of assessment- practice based, evidence based, performance based, examination based - Practices of assessment- dialogue,

feedback through marking, peer and self - assessment, formative use of summative tests.

(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:

- i) Discuss the criteria for student evaluation
- ii) Conduct seminar on changing assessment practices
- iii) Prepare power point presentation on types of assessment
- iv) Group discussion on practices of assessment.)

Unit -III TOOLS & TECHNIQUES FOR CLASSROOM ASSESSMENT

Tools & techniques for classroom assessment- observation, Self reporting, anecdotal records, check lists, rating scale, types of tests - Rubrics- meaning, importance - Assessment Tools for affective domain- Attitude scales, motivation scales- interest inventory - Types of test items-principles for constructing test items

(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:

- i) Conduct a workshop on tools & techniques for classroom assessment.
- ii) Discussion on rubrics of assessment
- iii) Workshop on types of test items.)

Unit IV ISSUES IN CLASSROOM ASSESSMENT

Major issues-commercialization of assessment, poor test quality, domain dependency, measurement issues, system issues - Reforms in assessment-open book and on line - Examination reform reports.

(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:

- i) Debate major issues on commercialization of assessment
- ii) Seminar on reforms in assessment.)

Unit V ASSESSMENT IN INCLUSIVE PRACTICES

Differentiated assessment- culturally responsive assessment - Use of tests for learner appraisal- Achievement test, Diagnostic test construction scoring key- marking scheme - question wise analysis - Quality of a good test -Ensuring fairness in

assessment -Assessment for enhancing confidence in learning- Relationship of assessment with self-confidence, self-esteem, motivation.

(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:

- i) Prepare an achievement test and present in the classroom.
- ii) Discussion on quality of a good test.
- iii) Debate on fairness in assessment.)

Unit VI ASSESSMENT FOR INCLUSIVE SCHOOL

Assessing the disabled and performance outcomes of diverse learners - Assessment and feedback -Process of feedback.

(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:

- i) Visit an Inclusive school and prepare a report on mechanisms available for assessment.
- ii) Discussion on role of feedback on learning.)

Unit VII PHILOSOPHICAL AND EDUCATIONAL UNDERPINNINGS OF ASSESSMENT

No Competitive exams and non - detention policies -RTE act and its relationship with curriculum, pedagogy and teachers - Psycho-social and political dimensions of assessment.

(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:

- i) Discuss the merits and demerits of Competitive exams
- ii) Organize the debate on non-detention policy whether it promotes learning society or not
- iii) Organize a talk on RTE act 2009 by an expert.)

Unit VIII PARTICIPATORY ASSESSMENT

Processes of Participatory assessment - Community monitoring of assessment
-Teachers autonomy in assessment.

(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:

- i) Brainstorming session on ways and measures for participatory assessment.
- ii) How can community monitor assessment – Discuss.
- iii) Do teachers have autonomy in assessment – Debate.)

Unit IX PREVALENT PRACTICES OF ASSESSMENT

Drawbacks of present assessment system - Assessment for better learning -
Assessment for confident building - Assessment for creative learners.

(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:

- i) Buzz session on demerits of present assessment system.
- ii) Workshop on devising mechanisms of assessment for confident learning and creative learning.)

Unit X : REPORTING QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF DATA

Reflective journal- Student portfolio - Statistical techniques for interpreting and reporting pquantitative data -Measures of central tendency - Measures of dispersion – Correlation -Graphs & Diagrams

(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:

- i) Work out examples for central tendency, dispersion and correlation.
- ii) Present different Graphs and Diagrams used for various data.)

Tasks and Assignments

1. Find out measures of central tendency and measure of dispersion for the students scores.

Or

Find out the correlation of the scores secured by the pupil in a subject.

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3. Dave, R.H. and Patel, P.M. (1972) Educational Evaluation and Assessment, New Delhi:NCERT.
4. Ebel, R. L. (1966). Measuring Educational Achievement. New Delhi: Prentice Hall ofIndia Pvt. Ltd.
5. Griffin, P., McGaw, B., & Care, E. (2012). (Eds.). Assessment and teaching of 21stcentury skills. New York: Springer.
6. Gronlund, E.N. (1965) Measurement and Evaluation in Teaching. London: Collier -MacmillanLtd.
7. Harper (Jr.) A. E. & Harper E.S. (1990). Preparing Objective Examination, A Handbookfor Teachers, Students and Examiners. New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
8. Linn, R. L.&Gronlund, N.E.(2003).Measurement and Assessment in Teaching. NewDelhi Pearson Education Pvt. Ltd. Camberwell:ACER
9. Stella, A. (2001). Quality Assessment in Indian Higher Education: Issues of FuturePerspectives. Bangalore: Allied Publishers Ltd.
10. Thangasamy, Kokila (2016), Teach Gently, Chennai : Pavai Publications.

COURSE 10: CREATING AN INCLUSIVE SCHOOL

Objectives:

The student-teachers will be able to:

1. develop an understanding of the concept of disability
2. develop an understanding of the concept of learning disabilities
3. critically evaluate the models of disability
4. identify the need and importance of inclusive education
5. discuss the contributions of national and international agencies to inclusive education.

Unit I Understanding the disability

Meaning and definition of disability - Meaning and definition of impairment - Differences between disability and impairment - Characteristics of disabilities - Causes of disabilities - Types of disabilities: Hearing impairment, speech impairment, visual impairment, morbidity/physically challenged, psychological disorders, mentally retarded, cerebral palsy, multiple disability.

(Suggested instructional approaches and methods:

- i) Students read the autobiography /biography of disabled persons.
- ii) Invited talk by a /some disabled person(s) to share his /her/their personal experiences and expectations from the community.)

Unit II Understanding the learning disabilities

Meaning and definition of learning disabilities - Kinds of learning disabilities: dyslexia, dyscalculia, dysgraphia, dyspraxia - Approaches to identifying children with disabilities: Cognitive approach, sensory approach, disability-based approach, society-based approach - Role of teachers in managing students with learning disabilities.

(Suggested instructional approaches and methods:

- i) Invited talk by expert(s) /talk by teacher(s) on the different kinds of learning disabilities.
- ii) Student seminar on the importance and means of identifying the learning disabilities of students.)

Unit III Models of disability

Salient features of different models of disability: Individual model, social model, medical model, Nagi model, Quebec disability production process model, human rights model, professional model, transactional model, charity model, functional model rehabilitation model.

(Suggested instructional approaches and methods:

- i) Student seminar on the merits and demerits of different models of disability.
- ii) Invited talk by expert(s)/talk by teacher(s) on the issues in implementing the models of disability.)

Unit IV Inclusive education

Meaning of inclusive education - UNESCO's definition of inclusive education - Inclusive education and education for all - Barriers to inclusive education - Overcoming barriers in inclusive education - Promoting inclusive education - Mixed-ability grouping and teaching - Differences between inclusive, integrated and special education - Teacher development initiatives for inclusive schooling.

(Suggested instructional approaches and methods:

- i) Teacher(s) talk on the issues related to inclusive classroom.
- ii) Presentation of report based on the observation of an inclusive classroom setting.)

Unit V Policies and programmes of inclusive education

Global policies and programmes on inclusive education - Inclusive education policies and programmes in India.

(Suggested instructional approaches and methods:

- i) Student seminar/Teacher talk on the UNESCO's initiatives for inclusive education.
- ii) Presentation of report based on group discussion with respect to the Government of India and State Governments' initiatives for inclusive education.)

Tasks and Assignments

1. Prepare a report on the contributions of National Resource Centre for Inclusion-India.
2. Write a detailed report on the best practices of inclusive education/models of inclusive education in India other countries.

References:

1. Booth, T., Ainscow, M., Black-Hawkins, K., Vaughan, M., & Shaw, L. (2000). *Index for inclusion developing learning and participation in schools*. UK: Centre for Studies on Inclusive Education.
2. Deshpabu, Suchitra. (2014). *Inclusive education in India*. New Delhi: Kanishka Publishers.
3. Nambissan, G.B. (2009). *Exclusion and discrimination in schools: Experiences of dalit children*. New Delhi: Indian Institute of Dalit Studies and UNICEF.
4. National Council for Educational Research and Training. (2006a). *Position paper-National focus group on education with special needs (NCF 2005)*. New Delhi: NCERT.
5. National Council for Educational Research and Training. (2006c). *Position paper-National focus group on problems of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe children (NCF 2005)*. New Delhi: NCERT.
6. Rehabilitation Council of India. (2013). *Status of disability in India*. New Delhi: Rehabilitation Council of India Publications.
7. UNESCO. (2009). *Policy guidelines on inclusion in education*. France: United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

Web Resources:

<http://www.pbs.org/parents/education/learning-disabilities/inclusive-education/>

<http://www.copower.org/leadership/models-of-disability>

http://www.who.int/disabilities/world_report/2011/chapter1.pdf

OPTIONAL COURSE: YOGA, HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

OBJECTIVES:

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

1. understand the concepts of Yoga and Asanas
2. comprehend the methods of imparting health education.
3. list out the communicable diseases and life style disorders
4. explain the Physical Education concepts and its scope
5. practice the various physical exercises
6. acquire skills to organise and conduct sports in schools.

UNIT- I: YOGA AND ASANAS

Meaning and concept of Yoga – Aims and objectives - Eight limbs of yoga - Guidelines for practicing yoga - Benefits of yoga – Physiological, Psychological, Therapeutic and Physical.- Meaning, Methods and benefits of Asanas – Sitting posture-Standing posture and Lying Posture - Surya namaskar: Meaning, Twelve stages of Surya namaskar, Benefits, Preventive and curative effects of asanas.

(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:

- i. Teacher talk on the concept of Yoga
- ii. Demonstration by teacher on different postures of Yoga.)

UNIT - II: HEALTH EDUCATION

Meaning, aims and objectives - scope of Health Education - Methods of Imparting Health Education in Schools - Health Instruction - Health Services - Health Supervision - Posture - meaning, causes, defects and prevention - First Aid - Meaning, Principles of first aid, Need and importance of first aid.

(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:

- i. Group discussion on health services in schools
- ii. Seminar on methods of imparting health education in school.)

UNIT - III: COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND LIFE STYLE DISORDER

Communicable diseases: Meaning - Types: Malaria, Typhoid, Tuberculosis, Cholera, Diarrhoea and AIDS - Causes, symptoms and treatment - Life style disorder - Diabetes, Hyper Tension, Heart Attack, Obesity and Ulcer - Causes, Symptoms and treatment.

(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:

- i. Panel discussion on different types of communicable diseases
- ii. Talk by expert / doctor on preventive measures of communicable diseases.)

UNIT - IV: PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL EXERCISE

Concept and Meaning, Definition - Aims and Objectives of Physical Education - Scope, Need and Importance of Physical Education - Physical Fitness: Meaning, Definition, and Health related components of Physical fitness: Muscular Strength, Muscular Endurance, Flexibility, Cardio respiratory endurance and Body composition, benefits of Physical fitness.

Meaning - Need and Importance of Physical Exercise - Effects of exercise on the various systems - Muscular, Circulatory, Digestive, Nervous and Respiratory systems.

(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:

- i. Group discussion on the need and importance of Physical education
- ii. Demonstration by Physical director on different type of physical exercise and practice by the student.)

UNIT - V: ORGANISING COMPETITIONS

Intramural and extramural competitions - Meaning, Definition - Organising and Conducting - Sports meet - types: Standard, Non-standard, Organising and Conducting, Tournaments: Single league and Single League and Single Knock Out- Preparation and drawing fixtures, merits and demerits.

(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:

- i. Seminar on Intramural and Extramural Competitions
- ii. Prepare a report by visiting a school and interacting with the Physical director about the use of Physical exercise.)

TASKS AND ASSIGNMENTS

1. Prepare a report after critically evaluating the views of at least any three Physical directors on importance of Yoga for health life.
2. Plan a state level sports and cultural meet and prepare a programme schedule.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Gupta D.K. (2005). Health Education for Children, New Delhi; KheelSahitya Kendra.
2. Nagendra H.R. and Nagaratna, R. (2008). Yoga Prcatices. Bangalore: Swami Vivekananda Yoga Prakashana,
3. Swami Satyananda. (1999). Four Chapters on Freedom. Commentary on Yoga Sutras of Patanjali Saraswathi. Munger:Bihar school of Yoga.
4. Thomas.J. P. (1967). Physical Education Lesson. Chennai: Gnanodaya Press.
5. Venugopal B and Dr.Ranganayaki. (2010). Yoga and Yoga Practices, Hyderabad: Neelkamal Publications.
6. Yoga Education (Bachelor of Education B.Ed). (2015). National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi: St. Josheph Press.
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8. <http://www.tutorvista.com/content/biology/biology-i/food-nutrition-health/classification-food.php>.
9. <http://www.redcross.ca/training-and-certification/first-aid-tips-and-resources-/first-aid-tips/Kit-contents>.
10. <http://www.glopalhealth.gov/global-health-topics/communicable-diseases>.

OPTIONAL COURSE: ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

OBJECTIVES

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

1. realize the importance of environmental education;
2. list out the natural resources and its associated problems;
3. appreciate the international initiatives to protect the environment;
4. realize the importance of management and protection environment;
5. develop curriculum for environmental education;

UNIT 1 - ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

Concept and meaning of Environment - Focal aspects of Environmental Education - Goals and Objectives of Environmental Education - Need and Importance of Environmental Education - Core Themes of Environmental Education - Scope of Environmental Education.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

1. Teacher talk on Need and importance of Environmental Education
2. Seminar on Focal aspects and Functions of environmental Education)

UNIT 2 - NATURAL RESOURCES, PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

Natural Resources: Land Resources, Prevention of Soil Erosion - Forest Resources, Prevention of Deforestation - Water Resources, Prevention of Water Scarcity - Mineral Resources, Prevention of Exploitation of Minerals - Food Resources, Food Crisis and Increasing Food Production - Energy Resources - Alternative Energy Resources.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods

- i. Discussion on Land resources, Forest resources and Water resources.
- ii. Seminar on Mineral and Energy resources.)

UNIT 3 - INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Environmental Issues and Global Community: Stockholm Conference (1972) – Brundtland Commission (1983) – The Earth Summit or Rio Conference (1992) – Kyoto Conference (1997) – Copenhagen UN Climate Change Conference (2009) – Doha Climate Change Conference (2012).

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i. Talk by experts on Efforts for Environmental Protection by international communities.
- ii. Seminar on the outcomes of Environmental Conferences.)

UNIT 4 - MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT

Environmental Management: Need, Dimensions, Approaches – Impact of Human Activities on Environment – International NGOs and Environmental Protection: Environmental Foundation for Africa, World Wide Fund for Nature, Conservation International, Green Peace – [International Union for Conservation of Nature](#) (IUCN) – Environmental Protection Strategies initiated in India: National Green Tribunal – Central and State Pollution Control Board.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

- i. Discussion on Need, Dimensions and Approaches to Environment Management
- ii. Seminar on Environmental protection initiatives in India.)

UNIT 5 - ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION IN SCHOOL CURRICULUM

Status of Environmental Education in School Curriculum - Environmental Education at different levels of School Education -- Innovative Methods of Teaching Environmental Education - Problems faced in Teaching Environmental Education - Role of UNEP, CEE and NCERT in Promoting Environmental Education.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods

- i. Seminar on Role of different agencies in promoting Environmental Education
- ii. Seminar on innovative methods of teaching Environmental Education)

Tasks & Assignments

1. Prepare a study report on Clean and Safe Environment of Your locality
2. Prepare a study report on Reducing the effects of Pollution in your village/community

References:

1. Archana Tomar. (2011). *Environmental education*. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.
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8. Trivedi, P.R. (2011). *Environmental education*. New Delhi: A.P.H. Publishing Corporation.

Web Resources:

9. <http://www.conserve-energy-future.com/current-environmental-issues>
10. www.ewindia.com/internationalconferencesonenvironmenthtml/
11. <http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/environment/forest/forest-resources-in-india-use-over-exploitation-causes-and-effects/28196/>

OPTIONAL COURSE: VALUES AND PEACE EDUCATION

OBJECTIVES:

The student teachers will be able to:

1. understand the concept of values education.
2. explain the role of values.
3. understand the concepts and importance of Peace education.
4. discuss the ways of fostering culture of peace through education.
5. identify and apply the practices for value inculcation and clarification.

UNIT I: Values Education

Values: meaning and definitions-Values of development: periods of development-Kohlberg's stages of moral development - Aims of Value education -Types of values - Need and importance of Value education- Sources of Values- Socio-cultural traditions, religion and constitution - Values education in school curriculum

(Suggested instructional approaches /methods

- i. Teacher talk on Kohlberg's stages of moral development
- ii. Talk by experts on values education in school curriculum.)

UNIT II: Fostering values

Development of Values: Attitudes and personal qualities- core values- ways of fostering values in children and Role of parents - Teachers Society - Peer groups, Religion - Government - Mass media - Voluntary organization - Rath's process of valuing-Methods of fostering values: storytelling, dramatization-Role plays -Personal examples-value crisis - value development and clarification-Family values- character education- science of living

(Suggested instructional approaches /methods

- i. Group discussion on fostering values in children
- ii. Teacher talk on Raths' process of valuing.)

UNIT III: Peace Education

Peace education: meaning and definition, concepts, aims and objectives of Peace Education - at different level of Education - Importance of Peace Education in the present scenario - Peace education as conflict resolution training-democracy education- human rights education.

(Suggested instructional approaches /methods

- i. Seminar on aims and objectives of peace education
- ii . Seminar on Human rights Education.)

UNIT IV: Promoting Culture of Peace

Meaning of culture of peace and non-violence- conflict prevention and resolution
-Fostering culture of peace through education - promoting inner peace, understanding, tolerance, solidarity -Education for non-violence- UNESCO culture of peace programmes- International peace and security.

(Suggested instructional approaches /methods

- i. Seminar on Education for non-violence and international peace and security
- ii. Seminar on methods of fostering values)

UNIT V: Approaches and strategies

Approaches to values development- Values inculcation, analysis and clarification
-Strategies: Curricular and co-curricular activities - Field trips, Curricular club activities- whole school approach- pedagogy of values-Role plays - Stories - Anecdotes - Group singing - Group activities- questioning, reflective process.

(Suggested instructional approaches /methods

- i. Discussion on different approaches to value development
- ii. Teacher talk on Pedagogy of values and Whole school approach)

Tasks & Assignments

1. Prepare a school curriculum for development of values education
2. Prepare a school curriculum for promoting peace education

References:

1. Chadha, S.C. (2008) Education Value& Value Education, Meerut: R. Lall Books.
2. Chand, J. (2007) Value Education, Delhi: Anshah Publishing House .
3. Gavriel Solomon; Baruch Nevo (2002) Peace Education : The concept, Principles and Practices around the World, Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
4. Lincoln, Melinda G. (2001) Conflict Resolution Education : A Solution for Peace, Communications and the Law, vol.23, No.1.

5. Page, James S. (2008) Peace Education: Exploring Ethical and Philosophical Foundations. Chapter 1. Charlotte: Information Age Publishing.
6. www.ncert.nic.in
7. <http://www.ei.ie.org/en/websections/content-detail/5411>
8. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/value>

COURSE EPC 4: UNDERSTANDING THE SELF

The aim of this course is to develop understanding of student-teachers about themselves as a person and as a teacher through conscious ongoing reflections.

OBJECTIVES:

To enable the student-teachers:

1. to develop sensibilities, dispositions and skills that will help them in facilitating their personal growth and students.
2. to develop social-relational sensitivity and effective communication skill such as listening and observing.
3. to develop a holistic and integrated understanding of the human self and personalities.

How to Prepare a Student-teacher for understanding the self

The teachers in the College of Education should:

1. provide opportunities to listen to case studies / biographies / stories of different children who raised in different circumstances and how this affected their sense of self and identity formation.
2. screening movies / documents where the protagonists (the main character in play, film, movie and book) undergoes trials and finally discovers her / his potential despite odds.
3. discuss the issues of contemporary adolescents / youths to enable the student-teachers to understand themselves, with students and classroom situations.
4. provide opportunities to student-teachers to express themselves through different modes that they are comfortable with them.
5. arrange sessions for resource persons / experts and the family to reflect back whether all modes of expression have been used by the student-teachers to express themselves.
6. give exercises to the student-teachers for 'developing reflective journals' and providing regular feedback on those reflective thoughts and experiences.
7. provide opportunities to student-teachers for story making to reflect their self.
8. encourage student-teachers to disclose their self, through art, dance and theatre exercises.

9. conduct nature walk / field visit / adventure to enable the student-teachers to realise the importance of team work.
10. conduct small group interactions on a task with people to enable the student-teachers to understand the social structure and role of individuals and to participate and / or lead in the activities of the family, college and community.

Tasks and Assignments

1. Every student-teacher should write one's autobiography, and biography of a child who has grown up in different socio-economic and cultural backgrounds.
2. Every student-teacher should write a report on their experiences gained through art, dance and theatre exercises undertaken by them.