



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
10. psychology.wikia.com

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.
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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.
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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 - புளம் 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 மாற்றுத் 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.
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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.
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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.
5. Rajasekar, S. (2004). *Computer education and educational computing*. New Delhi:Neelkamal Publications.

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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
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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:// nrcl.org/edu./](http://nrcl.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.
2. அமனஷ்வீலி. (2006). *குழந்தைகளின் எதிர்காலம்*. சென்னை: அறிவுப் பதிப்பகம். (044 2848 2441/2848 2973).
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4. அப்துல் கலாம், ஆ.ப.ஜெ. (2006). *கலாமைக் கேளுங்கள்*. சென்னை: நியூசெஞ்சுரி பக்ஹவுஸ் (044 - 2625 8410).

5. சுவாமி விவோனந்தர். (1997). *புதிய இந்தியாவைப் படைப்போம்*. சென்னை: ஸ்ரீராமகிருஷ்ண மடம்.
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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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TAMILNADU TEACHERS EDUCATION UNIVERSITY

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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TAMILNADU TEACHERS EDUCATION UNIVERSITY

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).

Degree of Master of Education (M.Ed)

REGULATIONS & SYLLABUS

For the Academic Year 2016-2017 onwards
(Applicable for 2016-2017 Batch onwards)



தமிழ்நாடு ஆசிரியர் கல்வியியல் பல்கலைக்கழகம்
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Karapakkam, Chennai -97.



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TAMIL NADU TEACHERS EDUCATION UNIVERSITY

DEGREE OF MASTER OF EDUCATION (M.Ed)

REGULATIONS

From the Academic Year 2016-2017 onwards

The Master of Education programme, generally known as M.Ed is a professional course that prepares prospective teacher educators.

1. ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION TO THE PROGRAMME

A candidate shall be eligible for admission to the programme leading to the Degree of Master of Education provided he/she has passed a Bachelor Degree Examination in Education of this University or any other University recognized by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto, with a minimum of 50% marks in theory and practical components separately.

The basis of selection of candidates for admission shall be based on the existing regulations of the University/Government of Tamil Nadu Reservation of seats and other concessions for the SC, SC(A), ST, MBC/DNC, BC, BC(M) and other special categories of candidates notified by the Government of Tamil Nadu shall be provided in accordance with the statutory provisions of the Government of Tamil Nadu in force from time to time.

No candidate shall be eligible for the Degree of M.Ed unless he/she has completed the prescribed course of study and has passed the qualifying examinations (both in theory and practical components).

2. DURATION OF THE M.Ed PROGRAMME

The M.Ed programme shall be of duration of two academic years including the theory courses, field attachment for a minimum of 8 weeks, and other practical components. Students shall be permitted to complete the programme requirements of the two-year programme with a maximum period of three years from the date of admission to the programme.

There shall be at least 200 working days for each academic year, exclusive of the period of admission and inclusive of classroom transaction, practicum, field study and conduct of examination. The institution shall work for a minimum of thirty six hours in a week (five or six days) during which faculty and students concerned with the

conduct of the programme shall be available for interaction, dialogue, consultation and mentoring students.

3. PROGRAMME CONTENT

The programme is comprised of five broad inter-related curricular areas – (i) Perspective Courses, (ii) Tool Courses, (iii) Teacher Education Courses, (iv) Specialisation of a Core Course and (v) Specialisation of a Thematic Course. All the courses include in-built field-based units of study and practicum work tailored to suit the requirements of prospective teacher educators.

Transaction of the courses is to be done using a variety of approaches, including expository writing, academic writing, group presentations, discussions, self development activities and field visits.

M.Ed FIRST YEAR: THEORY COURSES

Sl. No.	Course Code	COURSES
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PERSPECTIVE COURSES

1.	FPHPE	Historical and Political Economy of Education in India
2.	FPAEP	Advanced Educational Psychology
3.	FPCDD	Curriculum Design and Development

TOOL COURSE

4.	FTBER	Basics in Educational Research
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TEACHER EDUCATION COURSE

5.	FTEEL	Teacher Education in India: Elementary Level
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SPECIALISATION: CORE COURSE

6.	FSCPA	Curriculum, Pedagogy and Assessment at Elementary Level
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SPECIALISATION: THEMATIC COURSE

(Choose any one of the following courses)

7.	FSPA	Planning and Administration of Elementary Education
8.	FSECE	Early Childhood Care and Education

M.Ed SECOND YEAR: THEORY COURSES

Sl. No.	Course Code	COURSES
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PERSPECTIVE COURSES

1.	SPPSE	Philosophical and Sociological Perspectives in Education
2.	SPATI	Advanced Techniques of Instruction

TOOL COURSE

3.	STAER	Advanced Educational Research and Statistics
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TEACHER EDUCATION COURSE

4.	STESL	Teacher Education in India: Secondary Level
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SPECIALISATION: CORE COURSE

5.	SSCCA	Curriculum, Pedagogy and Assessment at Secondary Level
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SPECIALISATION: THEMATIC COURSE (Choose any one of the following courses)

6.	SSEPA	Planning and Administration of Secondary Education
7.	SSTIH	Trends in Indian Higher Education

M.Ed FIRST YEAR: PRACTICAL COMPONENTS

Sl. No	ACTIVITIES
1.	Field Immersion with Co-operative Schools (2 Weeks) The prospective teacher educators shall be present in the co-operative schools concerned to the Teacher Education Institutions and prepare reflective reports upon the administration, curriculum transaction, mode of evaluation and student – teachers’ curricular and co-curricular activities. The report of the same has to be submitted during the Practical Examinations.
2.	Field Visit (2 Weeks) The prospective teacher educators shall visit and write reflective reports on any one of the Teacher Education Institutions that is engaged in developing innovative curriculum and pedagogic practice, educational policy planning, educational management and administration, etc.
3.	Dissertation Preliminary Work Problem identification, selection/construction of tool/instrument conduct of pilot study related to the title of dissertation of the prospective teacher- educators and the same should be submitted as a record during the Practical Examination.
4.	Communication Skills: Expository Writing The prospective teacher educators shall write the conceptual framework related to the problem/topic chosen for the dissertation and present it in the form of seminars for discussions and suggestions. The record of the same shall be submitted during the Practical Examination.
5.	Self-Development : Yoga The prospective teacher educators shall demonstrate and conduct five sessions of yoga to the students of the co-operative schools. The procedures of these activities have to be recorded and submitted during the Practical Examination.

M.Ed SECOND YEAR: PRACTICAL COMPONENTS

Sl. No.	ACTIVITIES
1.	<p>a) Dissertation The dissertation includes: Appropriate title/topic, statement of the problem, scope and limitations, objectives, operational definition of variables, hypotheses, need and importance of the study, review of related studies, method of study, analysis and interpretation of data, results, discussion and conclusion, bibliography and appendices.</p> <p>b) Viva-voce The prospective teacher educators should submit the data collection materials, master table, analysis output and the completed dissertation during the Viva voce Examination.</p>
2.	<p>a) Field-based Internship in the Co-operative Schools (1 Week) The prospective teacher educators shall observe the teaching and other co-curricular activities of student - teachers both at Level I & II in the co-operative schools and submit their reflective records during the Practical Examination.</p> <p>b) Field based Internship in the Teacher Education Institutions (3 Weeks) Each prospective teacher educator should be attached with their Parent Teacher Education Institution or any one of the Teacher Education Institutions for field immersion for a period of 3 weeks continuously to undertake the following activities. The prospective teacher educators shall be engaged handling 12 classes during the field immersion @ 4 classes per week in their Parent Teacher Education Institution or nearby Teacher Education Institutions affiliated to TNTEU, offering B.Ed programme. Each prospective teacher educator should submit their field attachment appraisal reports duly endorsed by the mentor as well as by the Head of the Institution, where he/she is attached with and the same should be submitted at the time of Practical Examination.</p>
3.	<p>Communication Skills: Academic Writing Presentation of one research article related to the dissertation title/topic of the prospective teacher educators in the research colloquium of the respective Teacher Education Institution and the same should be submitted during the Practical Examination.</p>
4.	<p>Hands on Training The prospective teacher educators shall prepare a master table based on the data collected and the data shall be statistically analyzed using any relevant software. The output of the data should be submitted during the Viva-voce Examination.</p>

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION FOR TWO YEARS

Year	Theory	Practical	Total
I	700	300	1000
II	600	400	1000
Total	1300	700	2000

M.Ed FIRST YEAR: THEORY COURSES

Sl. No.	Course Code	COURSES	MARKS		
			Internal Marks	External Marks	Total Marks
PERSPECTIVE COURSES					
1.	FPHPE	Historical and Political Economy of Education in India	30	70	100
2.	FPAEP	Advanced Educational Psychology	30	70	100
3.	FPCDD	Curriculum Design and Development	30	70	100

TOOL COURSE

4.	FTBER	Basics in Educational Research	30	70	100
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TEACHER EDUCATION COURSE

5.	FTEEL	Teacher Education in India: Elementary Level	30	70	100
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SPECIALISATION: CORE COURSE

6.	FSCPA	Curriculum, Pedagogy and Assessment at Elementary Level	30	70	100
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SPECIALISATION: THEMATIC COURSE
(Choose any one of the following courses)

7.	FSPA	Planning and Administration of Elementary Education	30	70	100
8.	FSECE	Early Childhood Care and Education			
TOTAL			210	490	700

M.Ed FIRST YEAR: PRACTICAL COMPONENTS		
Sl. No	ACTIVITIES	Marks
1.	<p>Field Immersion with Co-operative Schools (2 Weeks)</p> <p>The prospective teacher educators shall be present in the co-operative schools concerned to the Teacher Education Institutions and prepare reflective reports upon the administration, curriculum transaction, mode of evaluation and student-teachers' curricular and co-curricular activities. The report of the same has to be submitted during the Practical Examination.</p>	50
2.	<p>Field-Visit (2 Weeks)</p> <p>The prospective teacher educators shall visit and write reflective reports on any one of the Teacher Education Institutions that is engaged in developing innovative curriculum and pedagogic practice, educational policy planning, educational management and administration, etc.</p>	75
3.	<p>Dissertation Preliminary Work</p> <p>Problem identification selection/construction of tool/instrument conduct of pilot study related to the title of dissertation of the prospective teacher-educators and the same should be submitted as a record during the Practical Examination.</p>	75
4.	<p>Communication Skills: Expository Writing</p> <p>The prospective teacher educators shall write the conceptual framework related to the problem/topic chosen for the dissertation and present it in the form of seminars for discussions and suggestions. The record of the same shall be submitted during the Practical Examination.</p>	50
5.	<p>Self-Development : Yoga</p> <p>The prospective teacher educators shall demonstrate and conduct five sessions of yoga to the students of the co-operative schools. The procedures of these activities have to be recorded and submitted during the Practical Examination.</p>	50
	TOTAL	300

M.Ed SECOND YEAR: THEORY COURSES

Sl. No.	Course Code	COURSES	MARKS		
			Internal Marks	External Marks	Total Marks
PERSPECTIVE COURSES					
1.	SPPSE	Philosophical and Sociological Perspectives in Education	30	70	100
2.	SPATI	Advanced Techniques of Instruction	30	70	100

TOOL COURSE

3.	STAER	Advanced Educational Research and Statistics	30	70	100
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TEACHER EDUCATION COURSE

4.	STESL	Teacher Education in India: Secondary Level	30	70	100
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SPECIALISATION: CORE COURSE

5.	SSCCA	Curriculum, Pedagogy and Assessment at Secondary Level	30	70	100
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**SPECIALISATION: THEMATIC COURSE
(Choose anyone of the following courses)**

6.	SSEPA	Planning and Administration of Secondary Education	30	70	100
7.	SSTIH	Trends in Indian Higher Education			
TOTAL			180	420	600

M.Ed SECOND YEAR: PRACTICAL COMPONENTS		
Sl. No.	ACTIVITIES	MARKS
1.	<p>a) Dissertation The dissertation includes: Appropriate title/topic, statement of the problem, scope and limitations, objectives, operational definition of variables, hypotheses, need and importance of the study, review of related studies, method of study, analysis and interpretation of data, results, discussion and conclusion, bibliography and appendices.</p>	100
	<p>b) Viva-voce The prospective teacher educators should submit the data collection materials, master table, analysis output and the completed dissertation during the Viva voce Examination.</p>	50
2.	<p>a) Field based Internship in the Cooperative Schools (1 Week) The prospective teacher educators shall observe the teaching and other co-curricular activities of student - teachers both at Level I & II in the co-operative schools and submit their reflective records during the Practical Examination.</p>	50
	<p>b) Field-based Internship in the Teacher Education Institutions (3 Weeks) Each prospective teacher educator should be attached with their Parent Teacher Education Institution or any one of the Teacher Education Institutions for field immersion for a period of 3 weeks continuously to undertake the following activities. The prospective teacher educators shall be engaged handling 12 classes during the field immersion @ 4 classes per week in their Parent Teacher Education Institution or nearby Teacher Education Institutions affiliated to TNTEU, offering B.Ed programme. Each prospective teacher educator should submit their field attachment appraisal reports duly endorsed by the mentor as well as by the Head of the Institution, where he/she is attached with and the same should be submitted at the time of Practical Examination.</p>	75
3.	<p>Communication Skills: Academic Writing Presentation of one research article related to the dissertation title/topic of the prospective teacher educators in the research colloquium of the respective Teacher Education Institution and the same should be submitted during the Practical Examination.</p>	75
4	<p>Hands on Training The prospective teacher educators shall prepare a master table based on the data collected and the data shall be statistically analyzed using any relevant software. The output of the data should be submitted during the Viva-voce Examination.</p>	50
	TOTAL	400

**SCHEME OF CONTINUOUS AND COMPREHENSIVE EVALUATION FOR
THEORY COURSES (30 MARKS)**

S. No	Components	Marks
1.	Assignments (An average of Two Assignments)	10
2.	Seminar	10
3.	Class Tests (An average of 2 Unit Tests)	10
	TOTAL	30

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

Each candidate admitted into M.Ed programme in any one of the Colleges of Education affiliated to Tamil Nadu Teachers Education University should select the Medium of Instruction either as English or as Tamil depending on the availability of Medium of Instruction in the College 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 opted 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 programme 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 candidates to pursue the M.Ed programme will be indicated in the M.Ed. programme Transfer Certificates.

ATTENDANCE

Each candidate whose admission is approved by Tamil Nadu Teachers Education University should gain 85% (170 days) of attendance, failing which they will not be permitted to appear for the M.Ed degree examination (both written and practical 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 written examination and practical examination in the first attempt 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.

Question Paper Pattern for Theory Courses: M.Ed Degree Examination

Duration	Type of Question	No. of Questions	Marks
3 Hours	Essay Type (Not Exceeding 500 words/5 pages)	7 out of 10 (with Internal Choice)	7 × 10 = 70

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/she secure not less than 50% in aggregate in each course with a minimum of 45% in the external examination. 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 reappear only for those courses in which he/she failed.

RE-TOTALING OR REVALUATION

Candidates can apply for either re-totalling or revaluation or both to the Tamil Nadu Teachers Education University within 10 days after the publication of results by paying necessary fee prescribed by the University.

REAPPEARANCE FOR WRITTEN EXAMINATION

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

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

All the records related to the practical components should be made available to the examiner at the time of Practical Examination.

For the first year each candidate's practical work records shall be assessed by an examiner duly appointed by the Tamil Nadu Teachers Education University.

During the second year the Viva-voce Examination along with evaluation of practical work records shall be assessed by an examiner duly appointed by the Tamil Nadu Teachers Education University.

PASSING MINIMUM FOR PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

Each candidate who appears for the practical examination in the first attempt shall be declared to have passed the practical examination only if he/she secure not less than 50% in aggregate in each practical activity / component. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the Practical Examination.

REAPPERANCE FOR PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

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

CLASSIFICATION OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

A candidate shall be awarded the M.Ed degree if he/she has passed both theory courses and the practical components. Successful candidates shall be classified as specified hereunder by taking into account of their marks secured in Theory and Practical Examinations.

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



தமிழ்நாடு ஆசிரியர் கல்வியியல் பல்கலைக்கழகம்
TAMIL NADU TEACHERS EDUCATION UNIVERSITY

DEGREE OF MASTER OF EDUCATION (M.Ed)

SYLLABUS

Course Code: FPHPE

HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL ECONOMY OF EDUCATION IN INDIA

Course Objectives:

The prospective teacher-educators will be able to:

1. acquire knowledge on education and its agencies
2. develop understanding about the educational system of ancient India
3. develop understanding about the educational system of medieval India
4. list out the educational contributions of Christian Missionaries and the East India Company
5. analyse the major recommendations of various educational committees and commissions during the British rule
6. develop understanding about the educational provisions spelt out in the Indian constitution
7. analyse the major recommendations of various educational committees and commissions after Indian independence
8. recognise the important role of education in promoting nationalism and international understanding
9. examine the Indian political policy of education
10. critically evaluate the changing economic policy in developing education.

UNIT – I: EDUCATION AND ITS AGENCIES

Education: Meaning, definition, concept - Aims of Education, Functions of Education - Forms of Education: Formal, Non-formal and Informal - Agencies of Education: Formal, Non-formal and Informal agencies of education.

UNIT – II: EDUCATION IN ANCIENT INDIA

Vedic System of Education and its Educational implications – Buddhist System of Education and its educational implications – Jain System of Education and its educational implications.

UNIT – III: EDUCATION IN MEDIEVAL INDIA

Indigenous Education: Nature, types and its implications – Islamic Education: Nature, types and its implications.

UNIT – IV: EDUCATION UNDER THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

Educational contributions of The Portuguese, The Dutch, The French, The Danish and The English Christian Missionaries – Educational contributions of the East India Company: Charter Act (1813), Charter Act (1833), Macaulay’s Minutes (1835), Wood’s Despatch (1854).

UNIT – V: EDUCATION UNDER THE BRITISH RULE

Hunter Commission (1881-1882) – Indian Universities Commission (1902) – Indian Universities Act (1904) – Sadler Commission (1917-1919) – Hartog Committee (1928-1929) – Abbot-Wood Report (1936-1937) – Wardha Scheme of Basic Education (1937) – Sargent Plan (1944).

UNIT – VI: INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONSON EDUCATION

Preamble of the Constitution – Seventh Schedule of the Constitution: Central List, State List and Concurrent List – Directive Principles of State Policy and Education – Constitutional Amendments on Education – Right to Education Act (2009).

UNIT – VII: DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN INDEPENDENT INDIA

Radhakrishanan Commission (1948–1949) – Mudaliar Commission (1952-1953) – Kothari Commission (1964-1966) – New Policy of Education (1968,1986) – Revised National Policy of Education and Programme of Action (1992) – Yashpal Committee (1993) – Chadurvedi Committee (1993) – Ambani-Birla Committee (2000) – National Knowledge Commission (2006).

UNIT – VIII: EDUCATION FOR NATIONAL INTEGRATION AND INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

Nationalism: Meaning, Concept, Education and Nationalism - National and Emotional Integration: Meaning, Concept, Factors affecting national integration, Emotional Integration Committee (1961), Education and National Integration - Inter-cultural Integration: Meaning, Concept, Development of inter-cultural understanding - International Understanding: Meaning,

Concept, Factors affecting international understanding, Education and International Understanding.

UNIT – IX: POLITICAL POLICY OF EDUCATION IN INDIA

Education for the elite group – Education for Democracy, Secularism, Socialism, Social Change and Modernization - Education for Knowledge Economy – Brain Drain and Brain Gain – National Skill Development Mission - Education for Human Resource Development.

UNIT – X: ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION

Financing of Education in Ancient and Medieval Period: Individual Contributions (Guru Dhakshanai), Religious Charities (Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Islam and Christianity) – Philanthropic Contributions (Rulers and Individuals) – Grant-in-aid System of East India Company – Financing of Education in Free India: Public (Union and State Governments) and Private Funding, Public-Private Partnership Funding – Five Year Plans and Educational Development: Welfare Economic Approach (Public Funding) – New Economic Policy and Education: Privatization of Education, Internationalization of Education (Exporting and Importing of Education).

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES:

1. Visit any one the formal or non-formal agencies of education and submit a report on the mode of its functioning.
2. Report presentation on “Success of Implementing Right to Education Act rests with the Government Machineries or Common People”.
3. Seminar presentation on “Role of Education in Nation Building Activities”.
4. Present a report on the changing educational policies since Indian independence.
5. Report presentation of the debate on “Brain Drain and Brain Gain in the Indian context”.

REFERENCES:

1. Aggarwal, J. C. (2009). *Recent developments and trends in education*. Delhi: Shipra Publications.
2. Biswas, A. & Agarwal, S.P. (1994). *Development of education in India*. Delhi: Shipra Publications.

3. Chandra, S.S., et al. (2008). *Indian education development, problems, issues and trends*, Meerut: R.Lal Book Depot.
4. Gupta, S. (2011). *Education in emerging India*. Delhi: Shipra Publications.
5. Lal & Sinha. (2011). *Development of Indian education and its problems*. Meerut: R.Lal Book Depot.
6. Mohanty, Jaganath. (2011). *Dynamics of educational thoughts and practices*. Delhi: Shipra Publications.
7. Prasad, Janardan. (2009). *Education and society*. New Delhi: Kanishka Publications.
8. Seema, Sharma. (2004). *History of education*. New Delhi: Anmol Publications.
9. Suresh, Bhatnagar & Madhu, Mullick. (2008). *Development of educational system in India*. Meerut: R.Lal Book Depot.
10. http://www.aqu.cat/elButlleti/butlleti75/articles1_en.html#.WBBFTxKYiLo
11. <http://www.skilldevelopment.gov.in/assets/images/Mission%20booklet.pdf>
12. <http://www.go.worldbank.org/6C7DK7W520>

Course Code: FPAEP

ADVANCED EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Course Objectives:

The prospective teacher-educators will be able to:

1. understand the various schools and methods of psychology
2. understand adolescent's growth, development and their problems
3. acquaint with the significance of learning and the various theories of learning
4. understand the biogenic and sociogenic motives and different theories of motivation
5. understand the concepts and theories of intelligence and creativity
6. understand the theories of personality and its measurement
7. identify the different types of adjustment mechanisms
8. differentiate the concept of mental health from mental hygiene
9. describe the various types of groups and leadership styles
10. familiarize with various psychological testing procedures.

UNIT - I: SCHOOLS AND METHODS OF PSYCHOLOGY

Educational Psychology: Nature, Meaning and Scope - Major Schools of Psychology: Structuralism, Functionalism, Behaviourism, Constructivism and Humanism - Methods of Psychology: Introspection, Descriptive, Observation, Case Study, Survey and Experimental.

UNIT - II: GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Growth and Development: Concept and Stages - Factors influencing Development: Genetic, Biological, Physical and Environmental - Theories of Development: Psycho-analytic Theory of Freud and Erikson - Behavioural Theory of Albert Bandura - Cognitive Theory of Jean Piaget, Kohlberg and Havighurst.

UNIT - III: LEARNING

Learning: Meaning and definitions –Behavioral Theory: Bandura's Social Learning Theory - Cognitive Theory: Gagne's Theory and Bruner's Theory - Developmental Theory: Vygotsky's Theory - Constructivist Theory: Kolb's Theory - Humanistic Theory: Carl Rogers Theory - Field Theory: Kurt Lewin's Theory - Information Processing Theory: Donald Norman Theory.

UNIT - IV: MOTIVATION AND SELF-REGULATION

Motivation: Meaning – Biogenic and Sociogenic motives – Approaches: Behavioural, Humanistic, Cognitive and Socio-cultural – Theories: Maslow, Vrooms Expectancy Model and Mclelland - Level of Aspiration: Zeigarnik effect – Self-Regulation: Meaning - Factors influencing self-regulation.

UNIT – V: INTELLIGENCE AND CREATIVITY

Intelligence: Definitions and nature – concept of IQ – Gardner’s theory of multiple intelligence, Sternberg’s Triarchic theory, Cattell’s theory of fluid and crystallised intelligence, PASS theory of intelligence – culture and intelligence – measuring intelligence. Creativity: nature, factors affecting creativity – programmes and strategies for developing creativity.

UNIT - VI: PERSONALITY

Personality: Meaning and definitions – Determinants of personality: Genetic, Social and Cultural – Theories of personality: Type Theory, Trait Theory, Psycho-analytic Theory, Phenomenological Theory, Learning Theory, Social Behaviouristic Theory and Rotter’s Expectancy–Reinforcement Model - Measuring Personality: Subjective, Objective methods – Projective techniques.

UNIT - VII: ADJUSTMENT

Adjustment: Meaning and process – Adjustment Mechanisms – Adjustment problems of children and adolescents – Maladjustment Causes: Physical, Emotional, Social and Mental – Remedial Measures for maladjustment – Stress Management - Exceptional Children: Meaning, definition and types - Education for gifted and backward children.

UNIT – VIII: MENTAL HEALTH AND HYGIENE

Mental Health: Concept – Mental Health status of Indian Children – Strategies for strengthening mental health of students and teachers - Mental Hygiene: Concept and importance - Student’s Unrest and Conflict: Nature, Causes, Conflict Resolution and Management.

UNIT – IX: GROUP DYNAMICS

Group Dynamics and Teams: Types of Groups - Dynamics of Informal and Formal groups – Group relationship in the class - Teams: Characteristics, Types, Team building, Team effectiveness – Leadership: Nature, Styles, Role and Activities.

UNIT – X: PSYCHOLOGICAL MEASUREMENT

Concept of Assessment, Measurement and Evaluation – Psychological tests: Nature, characteristics and Types: Norm Referenced Test – Criterion-Referenced Test –Standardized Tests: Achievement Test, Diagnostic Test and Aptitude Test.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES:

1. Visit a nearby Mental Healing Institute and prepare a detailed report about the various Mental Health Programmes offered to the Mentally Retarded Adolescents.
2. Observe and list out the developmental characteristics of a sample of 5 students at secondary level.
3. Conduct a Case Study of adolescent learners with deviant behaviour.
4. Identify the learning difficulties of the student in any school subject at secondary level through administration of a diagnostic test and develop a module for remedial instruction.
5. Analyse the merits and demerits of the various methods of assessing the personality.

REFERENCES:

1. Anita Woolfolk. (2004). *Educational psychology*. Singapore: Pearson Education.
2. Baron, R. A. and Misra .G (2016). *Psychology* . New Delhi: Pearson.
3. Dandapani, S. (2001). *A text book of advanced educational psychology (2ndEdn.)*. New Delhi: Animol Publications.
4. Garrett, H.E. (1981). *Fundamental statistics in psychology and education*. Bombay: Vakils Publishers.
5. Hurlock, Elizabeth. B. (1980). *Development psychology*. New Delhi: McGraw Hill Education.
6. Hurlock, Elizabeth. B. (1980). *Adolescent development*. New Delhi: McGraw Hill Education.
7. Hurlock, Elizabeth. B. (2015). *Child development*. New Delhi: McGraw Hill Education.
8. Laura, E. Berk. (2003). *Child development*. New Delhi: Pearson Education.

9. Thangaswamy, Kokila. (2014). *Psychology of learning and human development*. Madurai (TN): MaaNila Publishers.
10. <http://www.simplypsychology.org>
11. <http://www.psychclassic.yorkn.ca>
12. <http://www.wikia.com>

Course Code: FPCDD
CURRICULUM DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

Course Objectives:

The prospective teacher-educators will be able to:

1. acquire the knowledge of the nature of the curriculum
2. understand the determinants of curriculum design
3. comprehend the various principles involved in curriculum design
4. understand phases of curriculum process
5. recognise models of curriculum development
6. analyse the approaches of curriculum organization
7. understand the models of curriculum implementation
8. understand the factors influencing effective teaching
9. recognise the various approaches and models of curriculum evaluation
10. comprehend the strategies and models of curriculum change.

UNIT- I: THE NATURE OF CURRICULUM

Definition of curriculum: Curriculum as a/an Plan, Experience, Objective, Product, Process, Subject Matter – Principles of Curriculum Construction.

UNIT- II: DETERMINANTS OF CURRICULUM

National Aspirations and Needs – Cultural and Social Change – Factors influencing Curriculum: Political, Social, Economic, Technological, Environmental Factors – Changes in Values – Value System – Foundations of Curriculum: Philosophical, Sociological and Psychological Foundations of curriculum.

UNIT- III: CURRICULUM DESIGN

Components of Curriculum design – Sources of curriculum design – Conceptual framework: Horizontal and Vertical organisation – Design dimensions considerations: Scope, Integration, Sequence - Articulation, Balance and Continuity.

UNIT - IV: PROCESS OF CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

Phases of Curriculum Development process: Need assessment, Formulation of aims, goals and objectives, Selection of content, Selection of learning experience, Organization of content and learning experience and Evaluation.

UNIT - V: MODELS OF CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

Technical-Scientific Models: Tyler's Model, Hilda Taba's Model, Saylor and Alexander's Model
- Non-technical Non-scientific Models: Kohl and Holt's Model, and Rogers Model.

UNIT-VI: APPROACHES OF CURRICULUM DESIGN

Subject- Centred Designs: Subject design, Discipline design, Broad- field design and Correlation design – Learner-centred designs: Child-centred design, Experience-centred design, Romantic design and Humanistic design – Problem-centred Designs: Life-Situation design, Core design and Social Reconstruction design.

UNIT - VII: CURRICULUM IMPLEMENTATION

Models of Curriculum Implementation: Overcoming Resistance to Change (ORC) Model, Leadership Obstacle Course (LOC) Model, Linkage Model, Organizational Development (OD) Model and Rand Change Agent (RCA) Model – Factors influencing Curriculum Implementation.

UNIT - VIII: CURRICULUM TRANSACTION

Concept of teaching-learning – Teaching-Learning Process - Creating an effective environment – Effective Teaching – Factors influencing effective teaching- Instructional system – Need to enhance curricular transactions – Different types of enhancing curriculum transactions.

UNIT - IX: CURRICULUM EVALUATION

Concept, Definition, Need, Importance, Source Aspects and Methods of Curriculum Evaluation – Approaches of Curriculum Evaluation: Bureaucratic, Autocratic and Democratic Evaluation – Models of Curriculum Evaluation: Tyler's Objectives-centred Model – Stufflebeam's CIPP Model and Robert Stake's Congruence – Contingency Model.

UNIT X: CHANGE AND INNOVATION IN CURRICULUM

Definition, Need, Factors influencing the change in curriculum – Dimensions of curriculum change - Curriculum Change and Innovations - Context of Curriculum Change and Innovations –

Strategies and Models for Curriculum Change and Innovations – Planning and Executing Change
– Restructuring the curriculum.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES:

1. Conduct a seminar on determinants of curriculum.
2. Talk by teacher educators on process of curriculum development.
3. A debate on various models of curriculum implementation.
4. Discussion on various approaches of curriculum organization and submit a report on merits and demerits of the same.
5. Prepare a report on various models of curriculum evaluation.

REFERENCES:

1. Aggarwal, Deepak. (2007). *Curriculum development: Concept, methods and techniques*. New Delhi: Book Enclave.
2. Arora, G.L. (1984). *Reflections on curriculum*. New Delhi: NCERT.
3. Chikumbu, T.J and Makamure, R. (2000). *Curriculum theory, design and assignment (Module 13)*. Canada: The Common wealth of Learning.
4. Dewey, John. (1996). *The child and the curriculum*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
5. Glatthorn, A.A Boschee, F and Whitehead, B.M. (2009). *Curriculum leadership: strategies for development and implementation*, New Delhi: Sage
6. Joseph.P.B et al. (2000). *Cultures of curriculum (Studies in Curriculum Theory)*. New York: Teachers college press.
7. McKernan, James. (2007). *Curriculum and imagination: Process, theory, pedagogy and action research*. London: Routledge.
8. Orestein A.C and Hunkins F.P (1988). *Curriculum: Foundations, principles and issues*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall
9. www.cited.org
10. www.nsd.org/library/publications/jsd/ginsberg222.cfm
11. www.edtrust.org
www.infed.org/research/b-actres.htm

Course Code: FTBER

BASICS IN EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

Course Objectives:

The prospective teacher-educators will be able to:

1. acquire knowledge of research in the field of education
2. understand the process of research
3. comprehend the research design and research plan
4. recognize the research problem
5. understand the formulating hypothesis
6. understand the sampling technique
7. understand the scaling techniques
8. recognize the psychological theories and inventories
9. understand the and interview observation techniques
10. understand the different types inquiry forms and social scaling.

UNIT - I: NATURE AND PURPOSE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

Meaning and objectives of Research - Characteristics of research – Scope and Need for Educational Research – Basic types of research: Descriptive versus Analytical research, Applied versus fundamental research, Quantitative versus Qualitative research, Conceptual versus Empirical research – Significance of research – Ethical principles in conduct of research with human participants.

UNIT - II: PROCESS OF RESEARCH

Research proposal –Phases of Research process – Steps in the process of research: Identifying a Research problem, Reviewing the Literature, Specifying a purpose of research, collecting data, Analyzing and Interpreting the data. Reporting and evaluating research.

UNIT - III: RESEARCH DESIGNS

Meaning and parts of Research design, Need for research design , Features of a good design, Important concepts relating to research design - Experimental Research designs – Developing a Research plan.

UNIT - IV: DEFINING RESEARCH PROBLEM

Nature of Research problem – Research topic, Research problem, Research purpose, Research questions – Important tasks for determining research problem: Classifying in argument information needs, Redefining research problem - Establishing hypothesis, Research questions and Objectives - Criteria of a good research problem, Sources of research problem, Conditions for a research problem, Formulating and stating the problem.

UNIT - V: FORMULATING HYPOTHESIS

Meaning, Types, uses, Forms of hypothesis, Criteria for a hypothesis, Methods of deriving hypothesis, Testing of hypothesis, Basic concepts in testing the hypothesis: Null hypothesis and Alternative hypothesis, Level of significance, Decision Rule, Type I and Type II Errors, Two-tailed and One-tailed tests – Procedure for hypothesis testing – Distinguish among Purpose statements, Research questions, Hypothesis and Objectives.

UNIT - VI: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

Sampling design, Steps in sampling design, Characteristics of a good sample design, Types of sampling: Probability sampling: random, Stratified random, Systematic, Cluster Multi-stage random sampling – Non-probability sampling: Purposive, Quota, Convenience, Sequential, Snowball sampling,

UNIT - VII: SCALING TECHNIQUES

Scale Measurement, Scaling, properties - Types of scales: Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio scales - Steps in developing or constructing research tool - Criteria for good measurement: Reliability, Validity, Objectivity, Sensitivity, Practicality and Economy - Techniques for measuring attitudes: Ranking, Rating, Sorting and Choice techniques - Attitude rating scale: Simple attitude scales, Category scales, Numerical scale, Constant sum scale – Graphic rating scale.

UNIT - VIII: PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS AND INVENTORIES

Achievement Tests, Aptitude Tests, Interest inventories, Personality inventories, Projective devices: Nature and Characteristics of projective devices, Association, Completion, Role-playing and Creative or Constructive techniques – Rorschach Test, Thematic Apperception Test.

UNIT - IX: INTERVIEW AND OBSERVATION TECHNIQUES

Interview: Meaning, Process of interview, Types of Interviews, Merits and Demerits of interview – Observation technique: Types of observation: Participant and non-participant – observations - Observation devices: Checklist, Rating scales – Case Study.

UNIT – X: INQUIRY FORMS AND SOCIAL SCALING

Questionnaire: Types of questionnaire, Characteristics of a good questionnaire, Preparing and administering the Questionnaire – The opinionnaire: Thurston technique, Likert method and Semantic differential method – Social Scaling: Sociometry.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES:

1. Talk by teacher educators on various research designs in education.
2. A debate on phases of educational research.
3. Seminar on sampling technique.
4. Invited talk on scaling techniques.
5. Discussion on procedure for hypothesis testing and level of significance.

REFERENCES:

1. Agarwal.L.R.(2007).*Modern educational research*. New Delhi: Dominant Publishers.
2. Bhandarkar, P.L. Wilkinson, T.S., and Laldas, D.K., (2004). *Methodology and techniques of social research*.Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House.
3. Best. John.W and Kahn, James.V. (2006). *Research in education*. Delhi:PHI Learning.
4. Chandra, S.S and Sharma, R.K. (2007).*Research in education*. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers.
5. Creswell, John. W. (2014).*Educational Research*, Delhi: PHI Learning.

Course Code: FTEEL

TEACHER EDUCATION IN INDIA: ELEMENTARY LEVEL

Course Objectives:

The prospective teacher-educators will be able to:

1. acquire the knowledge on the origin of teacher education programme in the Indian context
2. develop the understanding about the development of elementary teacher education system in India
3. Comprehend the structure of elementary teacher education in India
4. compare and contrast the salient features of elementary teacher education programmes of Russia, USA, Japan, Germany and India
5. analyse the elementary teacher education curriculum and its transaction modes
6. list out the District, State, National and International organizations related to elementary teacher education
7. critically evaluate the major issues in elementary teacher education
8. take a stock of the elementary school teachers status and the avenues for their professional growth
9. recognize the various modes of evaluation adopted in elementary teacher education programme
10. develop research attitude in teacher education.

UNIT-I: GENESIS OF TEACHER EDUCATION IN INDIAN CONTEXT

Concept of Teaching, Instruction, Indoctrination and Teacher - Teacher and Teacher Education: Ancient Period, Medieval Period (Jainism, Buddhism, Islam) and British Period.

UNIT-II: DEVELOPMENT OF ELEMENTARY TEACHER EDUCATION IN FREE INDIA

Radhakrishnan Commission (1948-49) – Mudaliar Commission (1952-53) – Kothari Commission (1954-66)- Chattopadhyaya Committee (1983-85) – NPE (1986) – Acharya Ramamurthy Committee (1990) – Revised NPE (1992) - Yashpal Committee (1993) – NCERT Committee (2005) – National Knowledge Commission (2006) – NCFTE (2010).

UNIT-III: STRUTCTURE OF ELEMENTARY TEACHER EDUCATION

Teacher Education: Concept, Objectives and Scope of Teacher Education; Pre-service and In-service – Structure of Elementary Teacher Education – Salient features of Elementary Education: Relevance, Flexibility, Integration and Interdisciplinary – Nature and Concept of Elementary Teacher Education – Objectives of Elementary Teacher Education.

UNIT-IV: COMPARATIVE TEACHER EDUCATION AT ELEMENTARY LEVEL

Comparative Education: Concept, Need, Importance and Scope – Comparative Study of Elementary Teacher Education: Russia, USA, Japan, Germany and India.

UNIT-V: ELEMENTARY TEACHER EDUATION CURRICULUM AND TRANSACTION

Pedagogical Theory – Methodology of Teaching School Subjects – Practice Teaching/Internship – Other Practical Works – Competency Based and Commitment Oriented Teacher Education – Curriculum Framework of NCTE Regulations, Norms and Standards (2014).

UNIT-VI: ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED IN ELEMENTARY TEACHER EDUCATION

Teacher Education Organizations at Different Levels: Role and Functions of BRCs, CRCs, DIETs (District level), SIEMAT, SCERT/DTERT (State Level), NCERT, RIEs, NUEPA, NCTE, RCI (National Level), UNESCO, UNICEF (International Level).

UNIT-VII: MAJOR ISSUES IN ELEMENTARY TEACHER EDUCATION

Admission of Students – Fee Structure – Duration of the Programme – Curriculum and Pedagogy – Originations of Practice Teaching and relationship with Co-operative Schools – Supervision of Internship – Facilities at Teacher Education Institutions – Teachers for Student with diverse needs in Elementary Schools - Quantity and Quality of Elementary Teacher Education – Privatization of Teacher Education.

UNIT–VIII: STATUS AND PROFESSIONAL GROWTH OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

Socio-economic Status of Teachers – Service Conditions of Teachers – Promotion – Job Security – Participation in Decision-making Process – Professional Organizations of Teachers: Local, National, and International Level and their activities for Professional Growth –In-service programmes for Elementary School Teachers: Objectives and Strategies.

UNIT–IX: EVALUATION IN ELEMENTARY TEACHER EDUCATION

Evaluation: Concept, Need, and Scope – Assessment of Students Learning: Pedagogical Theory, Practicum and Teaching Competency - Evaluation Strategies: Formative Vs Summative, Criterion Vs Norm-referenced, and Internal Vs External evaluations – Structured Vs Unstructured Evaluation Tools.

UNIT–X: RESEARCH AND INNOVATIONS IN TEACHER EDUCATION

Areas of Research: Teaching Behaviour, Teacher Effectiveness and Approaches to Teaching, Service Conditions and Job Satisfaction, Quality Maintenance, Practice Teaching and Co-operation of Practicing Schools, Evaluation Strategies and Comparative Education.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES:

1. Prepare a Report based on the visit to anyone of the Elementary Teacher Education Institutions and critically evaluate the facilities available in the Elementary Teacher Education.
2. Compare and contrast the Elementary Teacher Education Curriculum and its Transaction Modes in Tamilnadu with that of any other States of India.
3. Critically evaluate the role of NCTE in promoting Quality in Elementary Teacher Education Programme.
4. Prepare a Portfolio to evaluate the prospective teachers of Elementary Teacher Education Programme.
5. Suggest any Five areas of Elementary Teacher Education for undertaking of Research Projects.

REFERENCES:

1. Aggarwal, J.C. (1984). *Landmark in the history of modern india education*. New Delhi: Vikas Publications.
2. Chauraisa, G. (1967). *New era in teacher education*. New Delhi: Vikas Publications.
3. Jagangira, N.K. (1979). *Teacher training and teachers effectiveness of teacher educators*. New Delhi: National Publications.
4. Lokman Ali. (2010). *Teacher education*. New Delhi: APH Publications
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6. NCTE (1998). *Competency based and commitment oriented teacher education for quality school education: Pre-service education*. New Delhi: NCTE.
7. Ram, S. (1999). *Current issues in teacher education*. New Delhi: Saurp& Sons Publications.
8. Singh, U.K and Sundershan, K.N. (2005) *Teacher education*. New Delhi: Discovery Publishing House.
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11. <http://www.indiatoday.intoday.in/education/story/primary-education-in-india-stats-and-challenges>.
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Course Code: FSCPA

CURRICULUM, PEDAGOGY AND ASSESSMENT AT ELEMENTARY LEVEL

Course objectives:

The prospective teacher-educators will be able to:

1. understand the basic features of curriculum
2. understand the process knowledge construction
3. comprehend the organization of knowledge in schools
4. understand school curriculum
5. recognise the curriculum planning
6. analyse the issues in curriculum alignment
7. understand the educational theories in pedagogy
8. understand the planning and management of instruction
9. recognise the instructional support practices
10. understand the techniques assessment for learning.

UNIT - I: BASIC FEATURE OF CURRICULUM

Curriculum Conceptualizations: Humanistic, the Social Reconstructionist, the Technological, the Academic and the Cognitive process approach conceptions of curriculum – need and scope of curriculum - Linear conceptualization of curriculum from the narrow to the broad. Realms of Meaning – Spiral curriculum – Elementary school curriculum in Tamil Nadu.

UNIT-II: KNOWLEDGE AND KNOWING

Definition of Knowledge, Process of Knowing and Ways of knowing, Forms of knowledge, Characteristics and Classification of knowledge, Facts of knowledge, Process of knowledge construction and Process of constructivism.

UNIT-III: ORGANIZATION OF KNOWLEDGE IN SCHOOLS

Meaning of knowledge organization, Forms of knowledge included in school education, Selection of knowledge categories in school education, Agencies for selection and organization of categories of knowledge in schools, Process for developing curricula, Syllabi and Text books – Principles of formulating syllabus, Characteristics of a good syllabus - The process of curriculum development in India.

UNIT-IV: SCHOOL CURRICULUM

History of development of curriculum framework – Curriculum framework, School Curriculum – Nature and direction of change in the development of school curriculum – Recommendations of NCFs (1975, 1988, 2000, 2005) on school curriculum - Role of teacher in curriculum development.

UNIT-V: CURRICULUM PLANNING

Forms of Curriculum Planning: Ideological, Formal, Sanctioned, Perceived, Operational and Experiential curricula. Basic types of curricula: Traditional, Thematic Units, Programmed, Classical and Technological curricula.

UNIT –VI: ALIGNING THE CURRICULUM

Issues in curriculum Alignment: Recommended, Written, Taught, and Supported, Learned, Assessed and Hidden curricula - Issues in curriculum Development.

UNIT –VII: GENERAL EDUCATIONAL THEORIES IN PEDAGOGY

Active learning – Critical pedagogy – Eco pedagogy – Concept development teaching strategy – Cognitive learning theory – Discovery learning – Experiential learning – Guided learning and Meta-cognition - Constructivism – Learning Styles – Multicultural Education – Science-Technology society.

UNIT- VIII: PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF INSTRUCTION

Issues related to Instructional planning – Steps in instructional planning – Teacher as planner – Evolving instructional strategy – Determining most appropriate strategy – Management and Instruction – Managing a classroom, Time Management, Instructional resources: Print-based and Non-print based resources.

UNIT – IX: INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORT PRACTICES

Need for Instructional support practices, Important support practices – Library Seminar, Cluster school system, Instruction collaboration, Flipped classroom, Interactive multimedia instruction, Community support, Guest lectures – Agencies involved in Instructional support.

UNIT – X: ASSESSMENT FOR LEARNING

Test, Examination, Measurement, Assessment and Evaluation - Areas of Assessment framework – Purpose of assessment and Learning indicators – Types of learning indicators: Assessment of activity, Presentation, Group work and Collaborative learning – Techniques of Assessment: Test of Achievements, Oral Examination, Written Examination, Practical Examination, Peer assessment, Test of Ability, Test of Personality and Portfolio.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES:

6. Talk by teacher educators on different forms of knowledge.
7. Prepare a report on the process of curriculum development in India.
8. A debate on basic types of curricula.
9. Participate and present the paper in seminar /workshop on issues in curriculum alignment.
10. Discussion on types of learning indicators and techniques of assessment.

REFERENCES:

1. Aggarwal, Deepak. (2007). *Curriculum development: Concept, methods and techniques*. New Delhi: Book Enclave.
2. Arora, G.L. (1984). *Reflections on curriculum*. New Delhi: NCERT.
3. Dewey, John. (1996). *The child and the curriculum*, Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
4. Erickson, H.L (2002). *Concept based curriculum and instruction: Teaching beyond the facts*. California: Corsion Press.
5. Glatthorn, A.A; Boschee, F and Whitehead, B.M. (2009). *Curriculum leadership: Strategies for development and implementation*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
6. McKernan, James. (2007). *Curriculum and imagination: Process, theory, pedagogy and action research*. London: Routledge.
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11. www.edtrust.org
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Course Code: FSPAЕ

PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Course Objectives:

The prospective teacher-educators will be able to:

1. explain the concept of elementary education
2. describe the development of elementary education in Pre-independent India
3. summarise the development of elementary education in Post -independent India
4. compare the Indian elementary education system with other countries
5. spell out the elements of educational planning
6. state the importance of institutional planning
7. categorise the agencies of educational administration at elementary level
8. distinguish the concept of inspection, supervision and administration in education
9. discuss the implications of five year plans on elementary education
10. evaluate the different schemes for quality enhancement of elementary education.

UNIT - I: INTRODUCTION TO ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Elementary Education: Meaning, Concept, Aims and Objectives, Scope and Structure of Elementary Education.

**UNIT - II: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION:
PRE-INDEPENDENT INDIA**

Charter Act of 1813 – Macaulay’s Minutes (1835) – Woods Despatch (1854) - Hunter Commission (1882) - Lord Curzon’s Resolution (1904) - Hartog Committee (1928-1929) - Basic Education (1936-1937) - Sargent Plan (1944).

**UNIT - III: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION:
POST-INDEPENDENT INDIA**

Constitutional Provisions for Elementary Education: Education as a Concurrent Subject - Fundamental Right to Education - Directive Principles: Substitution of Article 45 by 21A

- Right to Education Act (2009) – Kothari Commission (1964-66) – National Policy of Education (1986) – Programme of Action (1992).

UNIT - IV: COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Comparative Elementary Education: United Kingdom, United States of America, Russia, China, Finland and Japan.

UNIT - V: PLANNING OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Educational Planning: Meaning, Concept, and Definition – Elements of Educational Planning – Importance of Educational Planning – Objectives of Educational Planning – Steps in Educational Planning - Types of Educational Planning: Centralised, Decentralised and Participatory Planning.

UNIT - VI: INSTITUTIONAL PLANNING

Institutional Planning: Meaning, Concept and Definition – Importance and Characteristics of Institutional Planning – Steps in Institutional Planning - Essential aspects of School Plant - Organization of Curricular and Co-curricular activities - Time table – Budgeting - Maintenance of School Discipline – Guidance and Counselling Services.

UNIT - VII: ADMINISTRATION OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Educational Administration: Meaning, Concept and Definition – Central Agencies: MHRD, CABE, NCERT, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, All India Council for Basic Education (AICBE). State Agencies: State Education Department - Department of Elementary Education – SCERT - State Welfare Departments (SC & ST) – DIET. Local Bodies: Corporations, Municipalities and Panchayats - School and Community Co-operation: Village Education Committee (VEC), Parent Teacher Association (PTA), Alumni Association and NGO's - Qualities of a School Head Mistress/Master.

UNIT - VIII: INSTITUTIONAL ADMINISTRATION

School Administration: Meaning, Concept and Definition. Inspection - Purposes of Inspection – Supervision – Kinds of Supervision - Characteristics of Supervision – Difference between Inspection, Supervision and Administration.

UNIT - IX: FINANCING OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Sources of Funding: Central Government, State Governments, Local Bodies and Private Agencies - Five Year Plans and its implications on Elementary Education -International Funding Agencies: World Bank, UNESCO, UNICEF and UNDP.

UNIT - X: QUALITY ENHANCEMENT OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Operation Blackboard Scheme - DPEP – District Education Revitalisation Programme (DERP) - SarvaShikshaAbhiyan - Kasturba Gandhi BalikaVidyalaya - National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) - National Programme for Nutritional Support (Mid-day Meal) – MahilaSamakhya Programme – Minimum Levels of Learning (MLL) – National Curriculum Framework for School Education (2000) - Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) - Inclusive Education for Equal Educational Opportunity to Disabled Children Education – EDUSAT and Elementary Education.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES:

1. Discussion on the educational policies initiated by the British government in Pre-independent India.
2. Seminar presentation on the structure of elementary education in India, UK and USA.
3. Discussion on the different types of educational planning at the elementary education level.
4. Seminar presentation on financing of elementary education in India.
5. Critical evaluation report on the success of various schemes on elementary education.

REFERENCES:

1. Dutt, B. & Garg, Jyoti. (2012). *Educational planning and administration*. New Delhi: Global Publications.
2. Government of India. (1986). *National policy on education 1986*. New Delhi: Ministry of Human Resource Development.
3. Mathur, S.S. (1990). *Educational administration and management*. India: The Indian Publications.
4. Ministry of Education. (1966). *Report of the education commission (1964-66): Education and national development*. New Delhi: Govt. of India.
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6. Mukhopadhyaya, Marmar&Tyagi, R.S. (2005). *Governance of school education in India*. New Delhi: National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration.
7. Sodhi, T.S. (1998). *Textbook of comparative education*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
8. Tilak, J.B.G. (Ed.) (2003). *Financing education in India*. New Delhi: Ravi Books.
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10. www.edb.gov.hk/attachment/en/soh-admin/regulations/soh.admin-guide/SAG-E.pdf
11. <http://164.100.47.134/intranet/FinalGovernmentSchemesforSchoolEducation.pdf>
12. <http://pcf4.dec.uwi.edu/viewpaper.php?id=357>

Course Code: FSECE

EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

Course Objectives:

The prospective teacher-educators will be able to:

1. know the historical development of early childhood education
2. review the various committees and commissions suggestions on early childhood education
3. know the different aspects of child development
4. understand the principles involved in the planning of pre-school programmes
5. know the various management process of the pre-school programmes
6. analyse the methods of teaching to pre-school children
7. find out the behavioural problems of the pre-school children
8. get awareness about the common diseases and ailments of the pre-school children
9. interact and know about the involvement of parents and community regarding the nutrition and health of the pre-school children
10. explore the objectives, types and techniques in evaluating the early childhood education programmes.

UNIT - I: OVERVIEW OF EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Early Childhood Education: Concept, meaning, nature, objectives, need and importance – Early Childhood Education Movement in India and Abroad – Prominent promoters of Early Childhood Care and Education: Plato, Rousseau, Montessori, Froebel, Piaget, Tagore, Gandhi, Aurobindo, Giju Bhai Patel and TarabaiModak.

UNIT – II: DEVELOPMENT DURING EARLY CHILDHOOD PERIOD

Pattern and Factors influencing the Physical development, Motor development, Emotional development, Social development, Cognitive development and Language development of the Pre-school children – Concept development: Importance and learning of various concepts such as size, shape, colour, weight, time and number.

UNIT – III: COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS ON EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

Sargent Report (1944), Secondary Education Commission (1952-53), Childcare Committee (1963-64), Indian Education Commission (1964-66), Report of the Study Group (1972), National Policy on Education (1986), Millennium Development Goals (2000), National Focus Group on ECCE (2006) and Education for All Global Monitoring Report (2007) – International Treaties on Agreement relating to ECCE: Declaration of Human Rights (1948), Declaration of the Rights of the Child (1959), Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), Salamanca Statement (1994) and Dakar Framework for Action of Education for All (2000).

UNIT – IV: PLANNING PRE-SCHOOL PROGRAMMES

Principles involved in planning Pre-school programmes – Short-term and Long-term planning – Importance of Rhymes, Songs, Stories, Science exhibitions, Field trips, Puppet shows and Dramatization – Habit formation: Eating, Sleeping, Dressing and Toilet training.

UNIT – V: MANAGEMENT OF PRE-SCHOOL

Selection of sites – Building requirements – Selection and Care of equipment - Staff Pattern and Qualifications – Importance of Records and Reports – Budget – Income and Expenditure – Characteristics and Responsibilities of Pre-school teachers – Need of Parent-teachers Cooperation – Crèches: Aims, objectives, importance, and types – Organisations working for Pre-school Education: NIPCCD (National Institute for Co-operative Child Development), NCERT, ICDS, UNICEF and CARE (Co-operative Assistance and Relief Everywhere).

UNIT VI: METHODS OF TEACHING TO PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

Methods: Kindergarten, Montessori and Nursery – Play: Characteristics, theories (early classical and current theories), Stages and types – Role of play in the overall development of children.

UNIT - VII: BEHAVIOURAL PROBLEMS OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

Behavioural Problems: Symptoms, causes and prevention of Aggression, Jealousy, Thumb sucking, Nail biting, Hair pulling, Tantrums, Stealing and Bed wetting.

UNIT - VIII: COMMON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND AILMENTS OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

Communicable diseases: Symptoms, causes and prevention of Pneumonia, Malaria, Typhoid, Diphtheria, Measles, Mumps, Chicken pox, Tuberculosis, Conjunctivities and scabies – Ailments: Symptoms, causes, and care during of Diarrhea, Ear ache, Cold and Cough, Fever, Vomiting and Teeth problems.

UNIT - IX: NUTRITION AND HEALTH OF THE PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

Nutrition and Health: Meaning and importance – Balanced Diet – Malnutrition, under nutrition and over nutrition – Role of Family, Parents, School and Community in promoting Children's Health and Nutrition, Government and NGO's involved in the delivery of nutritional and health services to children.

UNIT - X: EVALUATION OF EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME

Evaluation: Meaning, objectives, need and significance – Functions, components and characteristics of Evaluation – Types of evaluation: Summative and Formative, Formal and Informal and Competency based Evaluation – CCE: Principles and Techniques - Anecdotal Record, Cumulative Record and Report Card.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES:

1. Make a resource file on collection of pictures, available materials and articles related to Early Childhood Education.
2. Visit to ICDS center and observing the ICDS Programme.
3. Prepare a list of equipments essential for a crèche.
4. Prepare a layout of indoor/outdoor arrangement for a Pre-School.
5. Conduct case study of a children with any behavioural Problems.

REFERENCES:

1. Austin, Gilbert R. (1976). *Early childhood education: An international perspective*. New York: Academic Press.
2. Evans, Ellis, D. (1975). *Contemporary influence in early childhood education*, New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston.

3. Govt. of India (2005). *National plan of action for children*. New Delhi: Department of Women and Child Development.
4. Joann Brewer. (1995). *Introduction to early childhood education*. Sydney: Allen & Baren.
5. George. (1995). *Early childhood education*. New York: Prentice Hall.
6. Mishra, R.C. (2005). *Early childhood education today*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall Publisher.
7. UNICEF and MHRD. (2001). *Early childhood care for survival, growth and development*. New Delhi: MHRD.
8. UNESCO. (1979). *New approaches to education of children of pre-school age report of a regional meeting of experts*, Bangkok: UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Asia and Oceania.
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தமிழ்நாடு ஆசிரியர் கல்வியியல் பல்கலைக்கழகம்
TAMIL NADU TEACHERS EDUCATION UNIVERSITY

(Established under Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 2008)

Chennai - 600 097.

DEGREE OF MASTER OF EDUCATION (M.Ed)

**REGULATIONS &
SYLLABUS FOR SECOND YEAR**

**From the Academic Year 2016-2017 onwards
(Applicable for 2016-2017 Batch onwards)**

தமிழ்நாடு ஆசிரியர் கல்வியியல் பல்கலைக்கழகம்
TAMIL NADU TEACHERS EDUCATION UNIVERSITY



DEGREE OF MASTER OF EDUCATION (M.Ed)
REGULATIONS

From the Academic Year 2016-2017 onwards

The Master of Education programme, generally known as M.Ed is a professional course that prepares prospective teacher educators.

1. ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION TO THE PROGRAMME

A candidate shall be eligible for admission to the programme leading to the Degree of Master of Education provided he/she has passed a Bachelor Degree Examination in Education of this University or any other University recognized by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto, with a minimum of 50% marks in theory and practical components separately.

The basis of selection of candidates for admission shall be based on the existing regulations of the University/Government of Tamil Nadu Reservation of seats and other concessions for the SC, SC(A), ST, MBC/DNC, BC, BC(M) and other special categories of candidates notified by the Government of Tamil Nadu shall be provided in accordance with the statutory provisions of the Government of Tamil Nadu in force from time to time.

No candidate shall be eligible for the Degree of M.Ed unless he/she has completed the prescribed course of study and has passed the qualifying examinations (both in theory and practical components).

2. DURATION OF THE M.Ed PROGRAMME

The M.Ed programme shall be of duration of two academic years including the theory courses, field attachment for a minimum of 8 weeks, and other practical components. Students shall be permitted to complete the programme requirements of the two-year programme with a maximum period of three years from the date of admission to the programme.

There shall be at least 200 working days for each academic year, exclusive of the period of admission and inclusive of classroom transaction, practicum, field study and conduct of examination. The institution shall work for a minimum of thirty six hours in a week (five or six days) during which faculty and students

concerned with the conduct of the programme shall be available for interaction, dialogue, consultation and mentoring students.

3. PROGRAMME CONTENT

The programme is comprised of five broad inter-related curricular areas – (i) Perspective Courses, (ii) Tool Courses, (iii) Teacher Education Courses, (iv) Specialisation of a Core Course and (v) Specialisation of a Thematic Course. All the courses include in-built field-based units of study and practicum work tailored to suit the requirements of prospective teacher educators.

Transaction of the courses is to be done using a variety of approaches, including expository writing, academic writing, group presentations, discussions, self development activities and field visits.

M.Ed FIRST YEAR: THEORY COURSES

Sl. No.	Course Code	COURSES
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PERSPECTIVE COURSES

1.	FMPA	Historical and Political Economy of Education in India
2.	FMPB	Advanced Educational Psychology
3.	FMPC	Curriculum Design and Development

TOOL COURSE

4.	FMTC	Basics in Educational Research
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TEACHER EDUCATION COURSE

5.	FMTE	Teacher Education in India: Elementary Level
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SPECIALISATION: CORE COURSE

6.	FMSC	Curriculum, Pedagogy and Assessment at Elementary Level
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SPECIALISATION: THEMATIC COURSE

(Choose any one of the following courses)

7.	FMSA	Planning and Administration of Elementary Education
8.	FMSB	Early Childhood Care and Education

M.Ed SECOND YEAR: THEORY COURSES

Sl. No.	Course Code	COURSES
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PERSPECTIVE COURSES

1.	SMPA	Philosophical and Sociological Perspectives in Education
2.	SMPB	Advanced Techniques of Instruction

TOOL COURSE

3.	SMTC	Advanced Educational Research and Statistics
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TEACHER EDUCATION COURSE

4.	SMTE	Teacher Education in India: Secondary Level
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SPECIALISATION: CORE COURSE

5.	SMSC	Curriculum, Pedagogy and Assessment at Secondary Level
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SPECIALISATION: THEMATIC COURSE

(Choose any one of the following courses)

6.	SMSA	Planning and Administration of Secondary Education
7.	SMSB	Trends in Indian Higher Education

M.Ed FIRST YEAR: PRACTICAL COMPONENTS

Sl. No	ACTIVITIES
1.	Field Immersion with Co-operative Schools (2 Weeks) The prospective teacher educators shall be present in the co-operative schools concerned to the Teacher Education Institutions and prepare reflective reports upon the administration, curriculum transaction, mode of evaluation and student – teachers’ curricular and co-curricular activities. The report of the same has to be submitted during the Practical Examination.
2.	Field Visit (2 Weeks) The prospective teacher educators shall visit and write reflective reports on any one of the Teacher Education Institutions that is engaged in developing innovative curriculum and pedagogic practice, educational policy planning, educational management and administration, etc.
3.	Dissertation Preliminary Work Problem identification, selection/construction of tool/instrument, conduct of pilot study related to the title of dissertation of the prospective teacher- educators and the same should be submitted as a record during the Practical Examination.
4.	Communication Skills: Expository Writing The prospective teacher educators shall write the conceptual framework related to the problem/topic chosen for the dissertation and present it in the form of seminars for discussions and suggestions. The record of the same shall be submitted during the Practical Examination.
5.	Self-Development : Yoga The prospective teacher educators shall demonstrate and conduct five sessions of yoga to the students of the co-operative schools. The procedures of these activities have to be recorded and submitted during the Practical Examination.

M.Ed SECOND YEAR: PRACTICAL COMPONENTS

Sl. No.	ACTIVITIES
1.	<p>a) Dissertation The dissertation includes: Appropriate title/topic, statement of the problem, scope and limitations, objectives, operational definition of variables, hypotheses, need and importance of the study, review of related studies, method of study, analysis and interpretation of data, results, discussion and conclusion, bibliography and appendices.</p> <p>b) Viva-voce The prospective teacher educators should submit the data collection materials, master table, analysis output and the completed dissertation during the Viva voce Examination.</p>
2.	<p>a) Field-based Internship in the Co-operative Schools (1 Week) The prospective teacher educators shall observe the teaching and other co-curricular activities of student - teachers both at Level I & II in the co-operative schools and submit their reflective records during the Practical Examination.</p> <p>b) Field based Internship in the Teacher Education Institutions (3 Weeks) Each prospective teacher educator should be attached with their Parent Teacher Education Institution or any one of the Teacher Education Institutions for field immersion for a period of 3 weeks continuously to undertake the following activities. The prospective teacher educators shall be engaged handling 12 classes during the field immersion @ 4 classes per week in their Parent Teacher Education Institution or nearby Teacher Education Institutions affiliated to TNTEU, offering B.Ed programme. Each prospective teacher educator should submit their field attachment appraisal reports duly endorsed by the mentor as well as by the Head of the Institution, where he/she is attached with and the same should be submitted at the time of Practical Examination.</p>
3.	<p>Communication Skills: Academic Writing Presentation of one research article related to the dissertation title/topic of the prospective teacher educators in the research colloquium of the respective Teacher Education Institution and the same should be submitted during the Practical Examination.</p>
4.	<p>Hands on Training The prospective teacher educators shall prepare a master table based on the data collected and the data shall be statistically analyzed using any relevant software. The output of the data should be submitted during the Viva-voce Examination.</p>

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION FOR TWO YEARS

Year	Theory	Practical	Total
I	700	300	1000
II	600	400	1000
Total	1300	700	2000

M.Ed FIRST YEAR: THEORY COURSES					
Sl. No.	Course Code	COURSES	MARKS		
PERSPECTIVE COURSES			Internal Marks	External Marks	Total Marks
1.	FMPA	Historical and Political Economy of Education in India	30	70	100
2.	FMPB	Advanced Educational Psychology	30	70	100
3.	FMPC	Curriculum Design and Development	30	70	100

TOOL COURSE

4.	FMTC	Basics in Educational Research	30	70	100
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TEACHER EDUCATION COURSE

5.	FMTE	Teacher Education in India: Elementary Level	30	70	100
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SPECIALISATION: CORE COURSE

6.	FMSC	Curriculum, Pedagogy and Assessment at Elementary Level	30	70	100
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**SPECIALISATION: THEMATIC COURSE
(Choose any one of the following courses)**

7.	FMSA	Planning and Administration of Elementary Education	30	70	100
8.	FMSB	Early Childhood Care and Education			
TOTAL			210	490	700

M.Ed FIRST YEAR: PRACTICAL COMPONENTS		
Sl. No	ACTIVITIES	Marks
1.	<p>Field Immersion with Co-operative Schools (2 Weeks)</p> <p>The prospective teacher educators shall be present in the co-operative schools concerned to the Teacher Education Institutions and prepare reflective reports upon the administration, curriculum transaction, mode of evaluation and student-teachers' curricular and co-curricular activities. The report of the same has to be submitted during the Practical Examination.</p>	50
2.	<p>Field-Visit (2 Weeks)</p> <p>The prospective teacher educators shall visit and write reflective reports on any one of the Teacher Education Institutions that is engaged in developing innovative curriculum and pedagogic practice, educational policy planning, educational management and administration, etc.</p>	75
3.	<p>Dissertation Preliminary Work</p> <p>Problem identification, selection/construction of tool/instrument, conduct of pilot study related to the title of dissertation of the prospective teacher-educators and the same should be submitted as a record during the Practical Examination.</p>	75
4.	<p>Communication Skills: Expository Writing</p> <p>The prospective teacher educators shall write the conceptual framework related to the problem/topic chosen for the dissertation and present it in the form of seminars for discussions and suggestions. The record of the same shall be submitted during the Practical Examination.</p>	50
5.	<p>Self-Development : Yoga</p> <p>The prospective teacher educators shall demonstrate and conduct five sessions of yoga to the students of the co-operative schools. The procedures of these activities have to be recorded and submitted during the Practical Examination.</p>	50
	TOTAL	300

M.Ed SECOND YEAR: THEORY COURSES					
Sl. No.	Course Code	COURSES	MARKS		
PERSPECTIVE COURSES			Internal Marks	External Marks	Total Marks
1.	SMPA	Philosophical and Sociological Perspectives in Education	30	70	100
2.	SMPB	Advanced Techniques of Instruction	30	70	100
TOOL COURSE					
3.	SMTC	Advanced Educational Research and Statistics	30	70	100
TEACHER EDUCATION COURSE					
4.	SMTE	Teacher Education in India: Secondary Level	30	70	100
SPECIALISATION: CORE COURSE					
5.	SMSC	Curriculum, Pedagogy and Assessment at Secondary Level	30	70	100
SPECIALISATION: THEMATIC COURSE (Choose any one of the following courses)					
6.	SMSA	Planning and Administration of Secondary Education	30	70	100
7.	SMSB	Trends in Indian Higher Education			
TOTAL			180	420	600

M.Ed SECOND YEAR: PRACTICAL COMPONENTS		
Sl. No.	ACTIVITIES	MARKS
1.	<p>a) Dissertation The dissertation includes: Appropriate title/topic, statement of the problem, scope and limitations, objectives, operational definition of variables, hypotheses, need and importance of the study, review of related studies, method of study, analysis and interpretation of data, results, discussion and conclusion, bibliography and appendices.</p>	100
	<p>b) Viva-voce The prospective teacher educators should submit the data collection materials, master table, analysis output and the completed dissertation during the Viva voce Examination.</p>	50
2.	<p>a) Field based Internship in the Cooperative Schools (1 Week) The prospective teacher educators shall observe the teaching and other co-curricular activities of student - teachers both at Level I & II in the co-operative schools and submit their reflective records during the Practical Examination.</p>	50
	<p>b) Field-based Internship in the Teacher Education Institutions (3 Weeks) Each prospective teacher educator should be attached with their Parent Teacher Education Institution or any one of the Teacher Education Institutions for field immersion for a period of 3 weeks continuously to undertake the following activities. The prospective teacher educators shall be engaged handling 12 classes during the field immersion @ 4 classes per week in their Parent Teacher Education Institution or nearby Teacher Education Institutions affiliated to TNTEU, offering B.Ed programme. Each prospective teacher educator should submit their field attachment appraisal reports duly endorsed by the mentor as well as by the Head of the Institution, where he/she is attached with and the same should be submitted at the time of Practical Examination.</p>	75
3.	<p>Communication Skills: Academic Writing Presentation of one research article related to the dissertation title/topic of the prospective teacher educators in the research colloquium of the respective Teacher Education Institution and the same should be submitted during the Practical Examination.</p>	75
4	<p>Hands on Training The prospective teacher educators shall prepare a master table based on the data collected and the data shall be statistically analyzed using any relevant software. The output of the data should be submitted during the Viva-voce Examination.</p>	50
	TOTAL	400

**SCHEME OF CONTINUOUS AND COMPREHENSIVE EVALUATION FOR
THEORY COURSES (30 MARKS)**

S. No	Components	Marks
1.	Assignments (An average of Two Assignments)	10
2.	Seminar	10
3.	Class Tests (An average of 2 Unit Tests)	10
	TOTAL	30

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

Each candidate admitted into M.Ed programme in any one of the Colleges of Education affiliated to Tamil Nadu Teachers Education University should select the Medium of Instruction either as English or as Tamil depending on the availability of Medium of Instruction in the College 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 opted 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 programme 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 candidates to pursue the M.Ed programme should be indicated in the M.Ed. programme Transfer Certificates by the Colleges of Education.

ATTENDANCE

Each candidate whose admission is approved by Tamil Nadu Teachers Education University should gain 85% (170 days) of attendance, failing which they will not be permitted to appear for the M.Ed degree examination (both written and practical 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 written examination and practical examination in the first attempt 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.

Question Paper Pattern for Theory Courses: M.Ed Degree Examination

Duration	Type of Question	No. of Questions	Marks
3 Hours	Essay Type (Not Exceeding 500 words/5 pages)	7 out of 10	7 × 10 = 70

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/she secures not less than 50% in aggregate (Internal + External) in each course with a minimum of 50% in the external examination. 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 reappear only for those courses in which he/she failed.

RE-TOTALING/REVALUATION/PHOTOCOPY OF ANSWER SCRIPTS

Candidates can apply for either re-totaling/revaluation/photo 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 Examination within next three consecutive academic years.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

All the records related to the practical components should be made available to the examiner at the time of Practical Examination.

For the first year each candidate's practical work records shall be assessed by an examiner duly appointed by the Tamil Nadu Teachers Education University.

During the second year the Viva-voce Examination along with evaluation of practical work records shall be assessed by an examiner duly appointed by the Tamil Nadu Teachers Education University.

PASSING MINIMUM FOR PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

Each candidate who appears for the practical examination in the first attempt shall be declared to have passed the practical examination only if he/she secure not less than 50% in aggregate in practical activities. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the Practical Examination.

REAPPERANCE FOR PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

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

CLASSIFICATION OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

A candidate shall be awarded the M.Ed degree if he/she has passed both theory courses and the practical components. Successful candidates shall be classified as specified hereunder by taking into account of their marks secured in Theory and Practical Examinations.

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

SECOND YEAR SYLLABUS

Course Code: SMPA

PHILOSOPHICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES IN EDUCATION

Course Objectives:

The prospective teacher-educators will be able to:

1. acquire the knowledge of the concepts and meaning of philosophy and education
2. describe the philosophy of Indian schools of thought
3. describe the philosophy of Western schools of thought
4. analyse the educational contributions of Indian and Western thinkers
5. explain the basic concepts of sociology of education
6. explain the relationship between social system and education
7. analyse the role of education in cultural change
8. explain various agencies of education
9. identify the role of education in promoting the national integration and international understandings
10. discuss the diverse trends in education.

Unit I: Fundamentals of Philosophy of Education

Philosophy of Education: Meaning, concept and importance - Philosophy and Education - Scope and functions of Educational Philosophy.

Unit II: Indian Schools of Philosophy

Indian Schools of Philosophy: Sankhya, Yoga, Nyaya, Vedanta, Buddhism, Jainism and Islamic traditions.

Unit III: Western Schools of Philosophy

Western Schools of Philosophy: Idealism, Naturalism, Realism, Pragmatism, Existentialism.

Unit IV: Educational Thinkers

Indian Educational Thinkers: Thiruvalluvar, Swami Vivekananda, Rabindranath Tagore, Mahatma Gandhi, J. Krishnamoorthy - Western Educational Thinkers: Pavlov, Dewey, Rousseau, Comenius, Froebel, Confucius.

Unit V: Sociology and Education

Sociology of Education: Meaning, concept and importance - Sociology and Education - Scope and functions of Educational Sociology.

Unit VI: Social System and Education

Social System: Meaning, concept and characteristics - Education as a Sub-system – Education and Social Change: Social mobility, Social stratification, Social deviants, Constraints on social change in India (caste, ethnicity, class, language, religion, regionalism).

Unit VII: Education in Cultural Context

Culture: Meaning, concept and characteristics - Education and Cultural change - Cultural lag: Meaning, concept, major causes and its effect on education - Education for multi-lingual and multi-cultural Indian society.

Unit VIII: Process of Socialisation

Agencies of Socialization: Family, School, Religion, Community - Education as a social system, social process and social progress - Technologies and Socialisation: Industrialisation, Modernisation and Urbanization.

Unit IX: Education and Democracy

Democracy: Meaning and concept - Education and Democracy - Education for national integration and international understanding - Constitutional Ideals and Education – Social equity and equality of educational opportunities – Education for socially and economically disadvantaged sections of the society: SC/ST/OBC/Women/Disabled and Rural population.

Unit X: Diverse Trends in Education

Women's Education - Human Rights Education - Vocational Education - Workers' Education - Environmental Education - Value Education - Peace Education - Effects of Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization on education.

Suggested Activities

1. Discussion on the relationship between Philosophy and Education.
2. Analysis on the Educational thoughts of any one of the Indian or Western thinkers.
3. Presentation on the constraints of social change in India.
4. Discussion on social equity and equality of educational opportunities.
5. Power Point presentation on educational sociology and their educational implications.

References:

1. Agarwal, J.C. (2002). *Philosophical and sociological perspectives on Education*. Delhi: Shipra Publications.
2. Agarwal, J.C. (2002). *Theory and principles of education*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
3. Davan, M.L. (2005). *Philosophy of education*. Delhi: Isha Books.
4. Gara Latchanna (2013). *Foundations of education*. Hyderabad: Neelkamal Publications.

5. John Brubacher (2007). *Modern philosophy of education*. New Delhi: Surjeet Publications.
6. Mujibul Hasan Siddiqui (2009). *Philosophical and sociological perspectives in education*. New Delhi: Neeraj Publications.
7. Sharma, Y.K. (2002). *The doctrines of the great indian educators*. New Delhi: Kanishka Publishers.
8. Swaroop Saxena, N. R & Dutt, N.K. (2013). *Philosophical and sociological foundation of education*. Meerut: Lall Books.
9. Swaroop Saxena, N. R. (2013). *Foundation of educational thought and practice*. Meerut: Lall Books.
10. www.wikipedia.org
11. www.study.com/directory/
12. www.teindia.nic.in/mhrd

Course Code: SMPB

ADVANCED TECHNIQUES OF INSTRUCTION

The prospective teacher-educators will be able to:

1. understand mobile learning
2. use whiteboard for teaching
3. design instructional games
4. apply peer tutoring
5. explain active learning methods
6. describe teaching- learning process model
7. use student-centred teaching methods
8. understand the psychological perspectives in teaching
9. apply the neuro linguistic programming in education
10. use the technological trends in teaching and learning

Unit I: Mobile Learning

Meaning and Definition of mobile technologies – Use of Smart Phones in learning - Smart Phones in Schools, Colleges and Universities – Smart Phones in Open schools, Colleges and Universities – Mobile phones in distance learning.

Unit II: Interactive Whiteboard Based Learning

Computer, Projector and Whiteboard – How to use it – Interactive Whiteboard for Higher Education- As an Instructional tool- features available when using an Interactive Whiteboard- Interactive teaching- Group Interaction.

Unit III: Instructional Games

Meaning and purpose – Instructional game as a strategy – implementing the strategy – Impact of Instructional games on student learning – Intelligent tutoring system- Implication for teaching and learning.

Unit IV: Peer Tutoring

Peer tutoring – online tutoring- peer learning- definition – peer tutoring in the classroom- Benefits of peer tutoring- Importance of peer tutoring- disadvantages of peer tutoring.

Unit V: Active Learning Methods

Active Learning – Just-in-time teaching - Listening Teams - Structured sharing- Students as the teachers – Team quizzes.

Unit VI: Teaching–Learning Process Models

Basic teaching model – John Carroll’s model – Proctor’s model – Cruickshank’s model – Gage and Berliner’s model - Huit’s model.

Unit VII: Student- Centered Teaching

Student-centred teaching- meaning, characteristics, need – Implementing student-centred teaching methods – Types of student-centred methods: active learning, cooperative learning and inductive teaching- Learner-centred teaching in schools.

Unit VIII: Psychological Perspectives in Teaching

Meaning, nature and importance of Cognitive, Behaviourist and Constructivist strategies of teaching.

Unit IX: Neuro Linguistic Programming in Education

Neurolinguistic programming – meaning – nature- advantages- Application in teaching.

Unit X: Technological Trends in Teaching and Learning

Smart phones, Tablet, i pad - Chat applications - Instagram, Skype, Facebook, Twitter, Whatsapp and blogs – RSS (Rich Site Summary) feed and Podcasts and their educational applications.

Suggested Activities

1. Discussion on mobile learning.
2. A group discussion on peer tutoring.
3. Seminar presentation on the student-centred teaching.
4. A debate on various models of teaching-learning process.
5. Invited talk on neuro-linguistic programming in education.

References:

1. Ahlsen, Elisabeth (2006) *Introduction to neurolinguistics*, Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing.
2. Cotton, K. 1989. Classroom questioning. *School Improvement Research Series*. Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory. <http://www.nwrel.org/scpd/sirs/3/cu5.html>.
3. Eugenia, M.W. et.al (2012) *Evaluating the impact of technology on learning, teaching and designing curriculum: Emerging trends*, New York: Information Science Reference.
4. Steven Morose. (1990) *Basic programming for educations*, New York. Prentice Hall.
5. Sambhu Sankar Deep. (2014) *Schooling the mobile generation*, New Delhi: Shipra Publications.
6. Feden, Preston D and Robert Mark Vogel (2003) *Methods of teaching: applying cognitive science to promote student learning*, Ney York : Mc Graw Hill
7. Kapp, Karl M. (2012). *The gamification of learning and instruction: game based methods*, New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons.
8. Marzano, R., D. Pickering, and J. Pollock. 2001. *Classroom instruction that works: Research-based strategies for increasing student achievement*. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.

9. Silberman, Melvin. L. (1996) *Active learning: 101 strategies to teach any subject*, boston : allyn & bacon (company)
10. <http://www.usciences.edu/teaching/Learner-Centered>
11. <http://ctl.byu.edu/tip/active-learning-techniques>
12. <http://indahtrastuti1.blogspot.in/2013/06/neurolinguistic-programming.html>

Course Code: SMTC
ADVANCED EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Course Objectives:

The prospective teacher-educators will be able to:

1. understand the process of conducting research
2. acquire knowledge about the quantitative research designs
3. understand the different types of qualitative research designs
4. understand the mixed methods of research
5. acquire knowledge about the action research
6. know the process of collecting, analyzing, interpreting quantitative data
7. know the process of collecting, analyzing, interpreting qualitative data
8. recognise the different types of parametric tests
9. comprehend the different types of non-parametric tests
10. comprehend the various components in the research report

Unit I: The Process of Conducting Research

Definition of Research- Steps in the process of Research- Characteristics of Qualitative and Quantitative research- Skills needed to design and conduct Research.

Unit II: Quantitative Research Designs

Survey designs - Correlational designs - Experimental designs.

Unit III: Qualitative Research Designs

Grounded Theory designs - Ethnographic designs - Narrative Research designs.

Unit IV: Mixed Methods Design

Meaning- Purpose- Types of Mixed methods design - Key Characteristics of Mixed Method designs- Steps in conducting a mixed methods study.

Unit V: Action Research Design

Meaning of Action Research – Purpose of Action Research- Types of Action Research Designs- Key Characteristics of Action Research- Steps in conducting Action Research.

Unit VI: Collecting, Analyzing, Interpreting Quantitative Data

Steps in the process of data collection - Information to be collected - Formulating research questions and hypotheses - Operational definition of variables - Choosing types of data - Developing suitable instruments - Administering the data collection - Steps in the process of quantitative data analysis - Preparing data analysis - Analyzing in the data: Descriptive analysis and inferential analysis - Preparing and interpreting the results.

Unit VII: Collecting, Analyzing, Interpreting Qualitative Data

Steps in the process of data collection - Different sampling approaches - Types of qualitative data to be collected: Observation, Interview, Documents, Audio-Visual materials - Procedures to be used to record data - Steps in analyzing, interpreting qualitative data: Organizing data, transcribing data, coding the data, using codes and themes - Representing and reporting findings, summarizing findings.

Unit VIII: Parametric Tests

't' test, 'F' -ratio, ANCOVA, Correlation, Regression and Factor analysis.

UNIT IX: Non-parametric Tests

Chi-square test, Mann-Whitney test, Kruskal-Wallis test, Cochran's Q-test and their statistical applications.

Unit X: Research Report

Writing the research report - Format of the Research Report: Title page, introduction, review of literature, methodology, analysis and interpretation of data, discussion and conclusion, references and appendices.

Suggested Activities:

1. Discussion on the quantitative and the qualitative research designs.
2. Conduct SPSS workshop in your institution.
3. Presentation on style of writing the review of related literature.
4. Discussion on parametric and non-parametric tests.
5. Prepare a model research report.

References

1. Bryman, Alan. (2008). *Social research methods. 4th Edition*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. Cohen, Louis. et.al (2008). *Research methods in education*. London: Routledge.
3. Cresswell, John W. (2012). *Educational research*. New Delhi: Pearsons Education.
4. Cresswell, John W. (2014). *Research design. 4th Edition*, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
5. Henry E. Garrett. (2008). *Statistics in psychology and education*. 1st Indian Print. Delhi: Surjeet Publications.
6. John W. Best and James V. Kahn. (2012). *Research in education*, 10th Edition. New Delhi: PHI Learning Private Limited.

7. Patton, M.Q. (2002). *Qualitative research and evaluation methods*. Thousand Oaks: C.A: Sage.
8. Ranjithkumar. (2005). *Research methodology*. New Delhi: Pearsons Education
9. Thangasamy, Kokila. (2014). *Educational research: A step-by-step Approach*. Maanila: Madurai.
10. www.archive.mu.ac.in
11. www.sfu.ca
12. www.unesco.org

Course Code: SMTE

TEACHER EDUCATION IN INDIA: SECONDARY LEVEL

Course Objectives:

The prospective teacher-educators will be able to:

1. understand the historical background of secondary teacher education in India
2. understand the objectives and structure of secondary teacher education
3. analyse the commissions and committees recommendations on secondary teacher education
4. compare the Indian secondary teacher education programme other countries
5. analyse the functioning of various agencies of secondary teacher education
6. understand the major issues in secondary teacher education
7. analyse the secondary teacher education curriculum and its transaction mode
8. understand the importance of preparing special education teachers
9. understand the status of teachers working at secondary education level
10. understand the need for research on secondary teacher education.

Unit I: Secondary Teacher Education in India

Historical Background of Secondary Teacher Education: Development of secondary teacher education during Pre-independence and Post-independence period - Role of NCTE in Teacher education.

Unit II: Objectives of Secondary Teacher Education

Secondary Teacher Education: Objectives, scope, pre-service and in-service teacher education – Structure of secondary teacher education – Salient features of secondary teacher education: Relevance, flexibility, integration and interdisciplinary.

Unit III: Commissions and Committees on Secondary Teacher Education

Hunter Commission (1882) - Dr.Radhakrishnan Commission (1948-49) – Mudaliar Commission (1952-53) – Kothari Commission (1964-66) – National Commission for Teachers I & II - NPE (1986) – Acharya Ramamurthy Committee (1990) – Revised NPE (1992) - Yashpal Committee (1993) – National Knowledge Commission (2005).

Unit IV: Comparative Teacher Education at Secondary Level

Comparative Teacher Education: Need and importance of comparison – Comparative study of secondary teacher education of UK, USA, China, Japan, Germany, Finland with India.

Unit V: Agencies of Secondary Teacher Education

National Level Agencies: National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE), National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT), Regional Institutes of Education (RIEs), National University for Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA). State Level Agencies: State Institutes of Education, State Councils for Educational Research and Training (SCERTs) - Tamil Nadu Teachers Education University.

Unit VI: Major Issues in Secondary Teacher Education

Admission of Students – Fee Structure – Duration of the Programme – Curriculum and Pedagogy – Organization of School Internship and Co-ordination – Supervision of Internship – Privatization of Teacher Education - Facilities at Teacher Education Institutions – Quantity and Quality of Secondary Teacher Education.

Unit VII: Curriculum Planning at Secondary Level

National Curriculum Framework (2005): Curriculum designing and evaluation - Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Secondary School Certificate Board (SSC), State Board, Indian Certificate of Secondary Education, International Baccalaureate (IB), National Institute of Open Schooling - General principles to curricular approaches: Activity based/play-way, child-centred, theme-based, holistic, joyful, inclusive, story-telling, puppetry, musical and rhythmic exercises, dramatization, role-play, art activities, indoor and outdoor play, field trips and exploration.

Unit VIII: Teacher Education for Students with Special Needs

Education for Persons with Disability - Agencies of Special Education: Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI), National Institute for Mentally Handicapped (NIMH), National Institute for Visually Handicapped (NIVH), National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disability (NIEPMD), National Institute of Speech and Hearing (NISH).

Unit IX: Status and Professional Development of Teachers

Status of Teachers at Secondary Level: Professional, social and economic - Issues: Service conditions, Provision for facilities and equipments, promotions, transfer, in-service training, administrative and professional supervision - Teacher's responsibilities and rights – Opportunities for professional development - Code of Ethics for Teachers.

Unit X: Research and Innovations in Secondary Teacher Education

Research in Secondary Teacher Education: Areas, trends, problems and issues of research in Secondary Teacher Education - Best practices in Secondary Teacher Education: National and International Level.

Suggested Activities:

1. Prepare a Report based on the visit to anyone of the Secondary Teacher Education Institutions and critically evaluate the facilities available.
2. Compare and contrast the Secondary Teacher Education Curriculum and its Transaction Modes in Tamil Nadu with other States of India.
3. Critical evaluation on the role of NCTE in promoting Quality in Secondary Teacher Education Programme.
4. Prepare a Portfolio to evaluate the prospective teachers of Secondary Teacher Education Programme.
5. Suggest any five areas of Secondary Teacher Education to undertake Research Projects.

References:

1. Aggarwal, J.C. (1984). *Landmark in the history of modern indian education*. New Delhi: Vikas Publications.
2. Balsare Maitraya. (2005). *Administration and reorganization in teacher education*. New Delhi: Kanishka Publishers.
3. Day, C. and Sachs, J. (Ed.) (2004). *International handbook on the continuing professional development of Teachers*. Maidenhead: Brinks Open University Press.
4. Lokman Ali. (2010). *Teacher education*. New Delhi: APH Publications
5. Mohammed Miyan. (2004). *Professionalisation of teacher education*. New Delhi: Publications.
6. NCTE (1998). *Competency based and commitment oriented teacher education for quality school education: Pre-service education*. New Delhi: NCTE.
7. Singh, U.K. and Sundershan K.N. (2005), *Teacher education*. New Delhi: Discovery Publishing House.
8. Srivastava, G.N. (2004). *Perspectives in teacher education concept*. New Delhi: APH Publications.
9. <http://mdm.nic.in>
10. <http://india.gov.in/national-scheme-incentives-girls-secondary-education>
11. http://www.teindia.nic.in/Files/Reports/CCR/Secondary_Education_Commission_Report
12. http://www.teindia.nic.in/Files/Reports/CCR/KC/KC_V1.pdf

Course Code: SMSC

CURRICULUM, PEDAGOGY AND ASSESSMENT AT SECONDARY LEVEL

Course Objectives:

The prospective teacher-educators will be able to:

1. differentiate the curriculum and syllabus
2. understand the theoretical perspectives of curriculum
3. understand the models of curriculum theory
4. understand the models of curriculum design
5. understand the implication of educational theories for today's classroom teachers
6. understand the influence of views of educational pioneers on today's school
7. analyse the various pedagogical approaches
8. understand the different types of assessment techniques
9. recognize the different methods of curriculum evaluation
10. understand the future directions for curriculum development.

Unit I: Nature of Curriculum

Curriculum: Concept, meaning and definitions - Difference between curriculum and syllabus. Curriculum approaches: Behavioral, Managerial, System, Academic, Re-conceptualist and Humanistic – Structure of secondary school curriculum in Tamil Nadu.

Unit II: Curriculum Theory

Theoretical Perspectives of Curriculum: Realms of knowledge, Indian and Western Theories of Knowledge, Categories of knowledge – Curriculum Theories: Formal Theory, Event Theory, Volitional Theory and Praxiological Theory.

Unit III: Models of Curriculum Theory

Models of Curriculum Theory: Johnson's Model, McDonald's Model and Wilson's Open Access Curriculum Model.

Unit IV: Models of Curriculum Design

Curriculum Design Models: Tyler's Model, Taba's Model, Wheeler's Model, Freire's Model and Bruner's Model.

Unit V: Philosophical Perspectives and Curriculum Orientation

Philosophical Perspectives: Progressivism, Perennialism, Essentialism, Reconstructionism, Reconceptualism and its educational implications – Curriculum Orientation: Academic Rationalism, Social relevance, Personal Relevance, Cognitive Process and Technological Orientations.

Unit VI: Educational Thinkers and Curriculum Transactions

Views of Educational thinkers on Curriculum, methods of instruction, principles of teaching and learning - Role of teachers with special reference to Rousseau, Froebel, Dewey, Montessori, Swami Vivekananda, Rabindranath Tagore and J. Krishnamurthy.

Unit VII: Curriculum and Pedagogy

Universal design for learning (UDL) - Project-based learning - Assessment as learning - Formative Assessment - Mastery learning - Personal learning environments and the classroom of the future.

Unit VIII: Assessment Techniques

Measurement, Assessment and Evaluation: Concept, meaning and definitions – Assessment for learning and Assessment of learning – Techniques of Assessment: Observation, interview, questionnaire and rating scales - Semester System - CCE – Marks, Grading system, types of Grading and their relative advantages and Computer in Evaluation.

Unit IX: Curriculum Evaluation

Curriculum Evaluation: Meaning, nature and scope – Models of Curriculum Evaluation: Metfessel - Michael Evaluation Model, Provus's Discrepancy Evaluation Model, Stufflebeam's Macro Evaluation Model and Stake's Responsive Evaluation Model.

Unit X: Current Trends in the Curriculum

Current Developments in the subject fields - Current Developments Across the Curriculum - Individualizing the curriculum - Curriculum of the future: Digital delivery, interest-driven - Internet connectivity.

Suggested Activities:

1. Talk by teacher educators on various approaches of curriculum.
2. A debate on various models of curriculum design.
3. Seminar on educational implications of educational philosophies.
4. Invited talk on the views of educational pioneers and their influence on today's classroom.
5. Discussion on emerging trends in curriculum evaluation.

References:

1. Glatthorn, A.A; Boschee, F and Whitehead, B.M. (2009) Curriculum Leadership: Strategies for Development and Implementation, New Delhi: Sage
2. Hewitt, W Thomas. (2006). *Understanding and shaping curriculum*, New Delhi: Sage.
3. Janardan Prasad & Vijay Kumar Kanshik. (2007), *Advanced curriculum construction*, New Delhi: Kanishka Publishers.
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Course Code: SMSA

PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

Course Objectives:

The prospective teacher-educators will be able to:

1. understand the structure of secondary education in India
2. comprehend the development of secondary education in India
3. compare the Indian secondary education system with other countries
4. understand the role and functions of governing agencies of secondary education in India
5. critically evaluate the planning of secondary education in India
6. suggest the areas for research in secondary education
7. discuss the implications of five year plans on secondary education
8. analyze the need for technology integration in planning and administration of secondary education
9. describe the emerging trends in secondary education and
10. understand the need for quality enhancement of secondary education.

Unit I: Introduction to Secondary Education

Secondary Education: Concept, Meaning, Aims and Objectives, Scope and Structure of Secondary Education.

Unit II: Historical Perspectives of Secondary Education

Secondary Education in India: Pre-independence period - Post-independence period: Secondary Education Commission (1952-53), Dr. Malcom Adishesiah Committee (1977-78), Dr. Eswarbai Patel Committee (1977-78), National Policy on Education (1986), Programme of Action (1992), CABE's Report on Universalisation of Secondary Education (2005) - Right to Education Act (2009).

Unit III: Comparative Perspectives of Secondary Education

Secondary Education in the United Kingdom, United States of America, Russia, China, Finland and Japan.

Unit IV: Governance of Secondary Education

Central Agencies: MHRD, CABE, NCERT, CBSE, ICSE, NCVT, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, NUEPA. State Agencies: State Education Departments, SCERTs, State Boards of Education, State Welfare Departments (SC & ST). Local Bodies: Corporations, Municipalities, Panchayats.

Unit V: Planning of Secondary Education

Types of Educational Planning: Centralised, De-centralised and Participatory Planning. Techniques of Educational Planning: Micro, Meso and Macro Planning.

Unit VI: Organizational Development and Leadership in Secondary Education

Organizational Development: Meaning, Concept, Definition, Principles and Functions. Qualities of Headmasters/Principals - Research in Secondary Education: Need and Importance, Areas of Research: Organizational Climate, Leadership Styles, Teaching-learning Process, Resources, Curriculum and Examination.

Unit VII: Financing of Secondary Education

Planning Commission and Five Year Plan- Sources of Funding: Central Government, State Governments, Local Bodies and Private Agencies- International Funding Agencies: World Bank, UNESCO and UNICEF.

Unit VIII: Technology Integration in Planning and Administration of Secondary Education

Secondary Education Management Information System in India (SEMIS), District Information System for Education (DISE), Project Management Information System (PMIS), Geographical Information System (GIS) - School Mapping – Institutional linking and networking.

Unit IX: Quality Enhancement of Secondary Education

Curriculum for Ten Year School-A Framework (1975) – National Curriculum Framework for School Education (2000) – Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) - Infrastructure and Instructional facilities – Supervision and Inspection – Professional Development and Management of Teachers.

Unit X: Alternative Trends in Secondary Education

Public Schools - International Schools - Alternative Schools (National Institute of Open Schooling) - Home Schooling - Special Schools (Visually Impairment, Hearing Impairment, Intellectual Disability, Multiple Disabilities, Autism Spectrum Disorders, Learning Disabilities) - Inclusive Schools.

Suggested Activities

1. Discussion on the recommendations of Secondary Education Commission (1952-53).
2. Seminar presentation on the structure of secondary education system in India, USA and China.
3. Discussion on the role and functions of CABE in secondary education.
4. Presentation of a reflective report on the functioning styles of Head Masters/Principals of secondary schools.
5. Critical evaluation report on the National Curriculum Framework for School Education(2000).

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Course Code: SMSB

TRENDS IN INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION

Course Objectives:

The prospective teacher-educators will be able to:

1. understand the historical background of the Indian Higher Education
2. get familiarised with the various committees and commissions on Higher Education
3. understand the role of various regulatory agencies in Higher Education
4. comprehend the knowledge on Indian Higher Education and Workforce development
5. analyse the need for access and equity in Higher Education
6. understand the quality assurance mechanism in Higher Education
7. analyse the various issues and challenges in Higher Education
8. compare the Indian Education system with other countries
9. know about the importance of research and development in Higher Education
10. envisage the Indian Higher Education: Vision 2030.

Unit I: Higher Education

Historical background of Higher Education in India: Pre-Independence and Post-Independence period - Types and functions of Universities - Development of Open and Distance Education Programme - Recent trends in Higher Education: Mass Higher Education and Privatisation Higher Education - Objectives of 21st Century Higher Education.

Unit II: Commissions and Committees on Higher Education

Hartog Committee (1928) – University Education Commission (1949) – Kothari Commission (1964-66) – National Policy on Education (1986) – Acharya Ramamuthi Review Committee (1992) – Janadhan Reddy Committee (1992) – National Knowledge Commission (2005) – Sachar Committee (2006) – J.S.Verma Committee (2012).

Unit III: Governance in Higher Education

UGC, NCTE, DEC and NAAC – South Asian University (SARRC), AIU, NUEPA, Inter-university Consortium, State Councils for Higher Education, GATS and Higher Education.

Unit IV: Higher Education and Workforce Development

Higher Education and Economic Growth - Higher Education and Labour Market - Changing Nature of Work - Higher Education and Skill Development - Skill shortage - Educational Skill and Work Skill distinction - Addressing Skill shortage: National Skill Development Mission, Community Colleges and Manpower forecasting.

Unit V: Access and Equity in Higher Education

Expanding Access - Promoting Equity - Regional imbalances - Disparities in Enrolment - Implications of Five Year Plans on Higher Education - RUSA.

Unit VI: Quality Assurance in Higher Education

Quality of Higher Education: Meaning and concept – Total Quality Management in Higher Education – Six Sigma in Education – Quality Assurance in Higher Education: IQACs, NAAC and NBA - Suggestions to improve the quality of Higher Education.

Unit VII: Issues and Challenges in Higher Education

Liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalisation of Higher Education – Critical Issues in Indian Higher Education – Challenges of Higher Education System in India Social (Gender disparity and Urban/Rural distinctions), Economical (Employability) and Intellectual (Global ranking).

Unit VIII: Comparative Higher Education

Comparison of Indian Higher Education System with USA, UK, China, Australia, Japan and Finland.

Unit IX: Research in Higher Education

Indian Higher Education Research and Development in the global context: Research Publications and Citations; Global and Domestic Patenting; Research, Innovations and Growth Linkage – India as a Hub for Global Research and Development – Low and Declining Standards in Higher Educational Research – Research Funding Agencies: MHRD, UGC, CSIR, DST, ICSSR, ICHR and ICPR.

Unit X: Higher Education and Vision 2030

The planned expansion of the differentiated University System – Transition to the Learner-centred Paradigm of Education – Intensive use of Technology – Indian Higher Education at Socio-economic context (Demographic and Economic) – NGOs – Kinds of Higher Learning Institutions: Foundational Institutions, Career-focused Institutions, Research-focused Institutions – Higher Education Architecture: Curriculum and Pedagogy, Faculty, Research, Partnership (Industry-academic Linkage and Tie-up between Higher Education Institutions and Skill-based Training providers), Infrastructure (Physical and Digital) – Higher Educational Foundation: Funding and Governance.

Suggested Activities:

1. Organise a student seminar on the Disparity in Enrolment at Higher Education level.
2. Conduct an interview with an employer pertaining to skills required for placement in the organisations.
3. Organise a group discussion on various ways and means for improving the quality of Higher Education.
4. Visit, observe and submit a reflective report on any one of the agencies involved in promoting Research in Higher Education.
5. Poster presentation on Social, Economic and Intellectual Imperatives of Higher Education.

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