

B.Ed. Syllabus

(For Regular Mode)

With effect from the Academic year 2015-16



Faculty of Education

Telangana University, Dichpally, Nizamabad

Semester - I
PAPER-I (EDN-01)

Philosophical Perspectives of Education

Theory
Internal Assessment: 30 Marks
External Assessment: 70
Objectives:

Credits: 4 +1

Total marks: 100

The student teachers will be able to:

1. Examine the epistemological basis of education
2. Understand the theory of knowledge
3. Understand various learner-centric curricular perspectives.
4. Examine the basis of education in a social context
5. Understand the link between school and social progress
6. Understand educative processes
7. Understand the evolution of disciplines and knowledge and school subjects
8. Understand the theory of content and framing curriculum

Content:

Unit-I: Examining the Epistemological Basis of Education:

1. Nature of human nature: need for a broad theory of human nature, discussion of mind and body problem, original nature, social basis of human nature, modifiability of human nature, freedom of will, super natural nature.
2. Critical understanding of the difference between: knowledge and skill, teaching and training, knowledge and information, reason and belief,
3. Theory of knowledge –problems of knowledge, truth, ways of knowing, notions of truth .validation of knowledge –pramanas- from eastern connotation, pratyaksha, Anumana, upamana, sabda. From western connotation-perception, inference, comparison, testimony.
4. Other kinds of knowledge emerged from various subjects- practical knowledge, community knowledge, intuitive or tacit knowledge.

Unit II: Examining Philosophical basis of education in a social context.

1. Philosophical perspectives of learning- activity theory of learning, -Gandhi, Tagore
2. Discovery theory of learning-Dewey
3. Dialogue and theory of learning- Plato/Buber/Freire
4. Context of universalism, nationalism, and secularism with respect to Ambedkar, Jyothi Rao Phule and Jiddu Krishnamurthy.

Unit III: School and social progress

1. Conservative functions of school,
2. Progressive functions of school
3. Natural functions of school
4. School and revolutionary change
5. Indoctrination, Academic freedom, liberty of teacher, freedom of learner and learning
6. India and ancient school- academic freedom and progress of children –humanism and humanistic value training

Unit-IV: Educative process-understanding disciplines and knowledge.

1. Educational aims, debates on the nature of the curriculum, selection of the curriculum-interest, discipline and duty, interest and effort.
2. Reflecting on the nature and role of disciplinary knowledge in the school curriculum.
3. Emergence of various disciplinary areas like language, math, science, social science
4. Disciplinary knowledge and schema of school curriculum
5. Understanding the theory of 'content' selection of content, framing syllabus, to enable the learner to construct knowledge on their own, how dominant people play a role in the process of designing curriculum.
6. The process of acquisition of language across curriculum
7. Reflecting on the paradigm shift from discipline centered to learner centered curriculum.

Unit-V –Professional ethics and humanization of education

1. A special ethic for education, principal dimensions and applications of professional ethics, as per NCTE: Commitment to profession, learner, society, achievement of the excellence of the learner, and human values.
2. Critical understanding of Child rights and positive discipline,
3. Human rights and humanization of curriculum transaction.
4. Educational values-scope, kinds of values subjective vs. objective, hierarchy of values.
5. Indian constitution –citizenship value training to create an egalitarian society.

Engagement:

1. Debates and Discussion on the nature of human nature.
2. Various sources of knowledge, discuss on how to acquire knowledge.
3. Collecting ideal practices from school like Siv Sivani, Bharatiya vidya Bhavan.
4. Interviewing some retired teachers with high values, personal discipline on values, present state of education.
5. Personal Interviews and Reporting about purpose of life and purpose of education: Teachers, Community Leaders, Religious Leaders, Political Leaders, Scientists, Women, Adolescents, Children etc.
6. Reading, Understanding, Reflections on Stories, Prominent Personalities & Religious Texts and Seminar Presentations.
7. Review of Schools of Philosophy & Presentation: Understanding about the relationship between Ideologies and Aims of Education.
8. Field Visits and Report writing: Educational Institutions based on practicing various philosophies like Ramakrishna Math, Rishi Valley School, Sri Aurobindo schools, Missionary schools etc. And Voluntary Organizations, UNICEF, MV Foundation.
9. Exhibitions and Documents about philosophers, institutes, display of photographs, preparing albums etc.
10. Collection from the news-papers, Magazine, Websites about good educational practices.
11. Collection of scholarly articles published and quotations related to education.
12. Preparation of quotation boards to display in the college premises.
13. Workshop – VITAL – Value Integrated Teaching and Learning – Lessons.

References:

1. Annie Besant, "Seven Great Religions" National Book Network; 2nd edition, New Delhi (April 2001).
2. Basics of Education, NCERT, 2014.
3. S. K. BELVALKAR AND R. D. RANADE, History of Indian Philosophy; South Asia Books (1996).
4. Chandradhar Sharma, "A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy", Motilal Banarsidass Publ., (2000).
5. Frank Thilly, "A History of Western Philosophy" Publisher H. Holt and Company (1914).
6. Will Durant, "The Story of Philosophy" Pocket Books, Simon & Schuster, Inc. 1230, Avenue of Americas, New York (1961).
7. Anand, C.L. et.al. (): The Teacher and Education in Emerging Indian Society, NCERT, New Delhi.
8. Brubacher, John S. (1971) : Modern Philosophies of Education, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
9. Gupta, V.K. (1996) : Education in Emerging Indian Society, New Academic Publishing House, Jalandhur.
10. Gore, M.S. (1982) : Education and Modernization in India, Rawat Publication, Jaipur.
11. Mathur, S.S. (1985) : A Sociological Approach to Indian Education, Vinod PustakMandir, Agra.
12. Nath, Prem (1979) : The Basis of Education, S. Chand Co. New Delhi.
13. Ross, J.S. (1972) : Ground Work of Educational and Theory, Oxford Univ. Press, Calcutta.
14. Taneja, V. R. (1985): Educational Thought and Practice, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi.
15. J.C. Aggarwal (2001), Basic Ideas in Education, Shipra Publications, New-Delhi
16. Dash (2014): Foundations of Education, Neelkamal Publications, Hyderabad.
17. National Curriculum Framework, 2005
18. National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education, 2009.

Semester – I
PAPER-II (EDN-02)

Sociological Perspectives of Education

Theory

Internal Assessment: 30 Marks

External Assessment: 70

Credits 4 +1

Total marks: 100

Objectives

The student teachers will be able to:

1. understand the sociological perspectives of education
2. develop understanding about socialization, culture and education
3. Become aware about education as a social process, its role in the process of socialization.
4. Understand the dynamics of Social change.
5. Develop sensitivity towards concept of equality and equity through education.
6. acquaint with contemporary issues in education

Content:

UNIT – 1 Introduction to sociology of education.

12 Hours

1. Introduction to Sociology
2. Sociology of Education: Meaning, definition, nature and scope.
3. Relationship between sociology and education.
4. Sociology as a foundation of education and its implications to education.

UNIT- 2 Social Processes of Education

15 Hours

1. Social Process: The process and forms of social interaction
2. Socialization: Meaning, Process, emergence of self; and Resocialization. .
3. Methods of socialization:-
 - a. selective exposure
 - b. modeling
 - c. identification
 - d. positive reinforcement
 - e. negative reinforcement
 - f. nurturance
4. Social agencies of Education: Home, peer group, school and community.
5. Culture: Meaning, Characteristics of Culture; cultural lag, Cultural conflict, cultural ambivalence, cultural tolerance and its implications to education. Relationship between Culture and Education.

UNIT – 3 Social Change and Education

15 Hours

1. Social Change: Meaning and Factors of Social Change. Role of education and teachers in relation to social change.
2. Modernization: Meaning and Attributes of Modernization and role of education in Modernization
3. Social Stratification and education
4. Democracy and Education

UNIT- 4 Equalization of educational opportunities

15 Hours

1. Equality: Concept of equality, Constitutional provisions for equality
2. Equalization of educational opportunities among SC, ST, Girls and the differently Abled.
3. Equity: Measures taken by Central and State Government in the Equalization of Educational opportunities
4. Gender issues and girl child education: International, National and Regional Interventions; Millenium Development Goals of UNO, KGBV's, Kishore Balika Yojana, Bangaruthalli Padhakam.

UNIT – 5: Contemporary issues in education

20 hours

1. Economics of Education:
 - a. Meaning & scope;
 - b. Education as Human Capital; and
 - c. Education –Human Resource Development
2. National and Emotional integration:
 - a. concept and meaning;
 - b. Role of school in promoting National Integration
3. International understanding:
 - a. concept and meaning;
 - b. Role of teacher and school in International understanding
4. Peace education:
 - a. Concept, meaning and nature;
 - b. Role of school in promoting peace Education
5. Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization in Education

Engagement

1. Group discussion on implications of sociology of education
2. Critical reflections on relationship between society and education
3. Explore mass media as a social agency of education
4. Debate on implications of contemporary education system on society
5. Campus visit to explore spaces of social learning.
6. Working in archives, collecting oral histories, performing one's art for a public audience.
7. Data tables of sociological, historical, cultural events to reflect on their significance as change events.

8. Collecting real life incidents, anecdotes, stories and experiences of children related to gender, class, caste, marginalization, deprivation, unawareness and exploitation. Reflecting over the issues.

References

1. Aggrawal, J.C. (1996) 10th rev. ed. *Theory and Principles of Education*. New Delhi: Vikas Publication.
2. Altikar A.S. (1957). *Education in Ancient India*. Varanasi: Nand Kishore Publication.
3. Anand, C L. (1993). *Teacher and Education in the Emerging Indian Society*. New Delhi: NCERT.
4. Basics of Education, NCERT, 2014.
5. Bipan Chandra (2000). *India after Independence*. New Delhi: Roopa.
6. Blaug, M. (1997). *Economic Theory in Retrospect: A History of Economic Thought from Adam Smith to J. M. Keynes*, 5th Edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
7. Delors, Jacques (1996). *Learning: The Treasure Within*. Paris: UNESCO.
8. Dhavan, M.L. (2005). *Philosophy of Education*. Delhi; Isha Books.
9. Havighurst, R. (1995). *Society and Education*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
10. Thakur, A. S. & Berwal, S. (2007). *Education in Emerging Indian Society*, New Delhi: National Publishing House.

Semester - I
PAPER-III (EDN-03)

Psychology of Childhood and Adolescence

Theory
Internal Assessment: 30 Marks
External Assessment: 70

Credits: 4 +1
Total marks: 100

Objectives;

The student teachers will be able to:

1. Understand about children of different age groups
2. Observe and interact with children from diverse socio-economic and cultural backgrounds
3. Understand how social-political realities construct different childhoods
4. Explore children's lived contexts: family, schools, neighborhoods & community

Content:

Unit 1: Understand the Nature and Development of a learner: Child and Adolescent

1. Learner as a developing individual, Stages of development
2. Psycho-social entity of an individual
3. Developmental characteristics of a child and an adolescent: Physical, Cognitive, Social, Emotional, Moral & Language
4. Understanding of how different socio-political realities construct different childhoods
5. Influence of child's lived contexts of family, schools, neighborhoods & community as development of childhoods & adolescents

Unit 2: Understanding differences in Learners: Childhood & Adolescence

1. Influence of environment on childhood and adolescence in social development.
2. Exploring causes for individual differences in addressing children
3. Understanding differently abled learners in the classroom and adopting inclusive practices
4. Representation of Gender, Class, poverty in Media and assumptions on childhood and adolescents.

Unit 3: Understanding Childhoods

1. Children in difficult circumstances – Multiple childhoods
2. Self-concept, self-esteem, self-image, attitude, aptitude, skills and competencies
3. Learning styles in children
4. Understanding children from Multiple Intelligence Perspective – Howard Gardner
5. Emotional Intelligence – Daniel Goleman

Unit 4: Perspectives on learning

1. Learning as a process and an outcome
2. Types of learning: Factual, Associations, Conceptual, Procedural, Generalizations, Principles, Rules, Attitudes, Values and Skills
3. Pedagogic principles for organizing learning – Behaviouristic (Skinner), Cognitive (Piaget) and Humanistic (Maslow, Carl Rogers)
4. Constructivist approach in learning (Vygotsky)
5. Factors influencing learning – Hereditary, Environment and Pedagogic factors

Unit 5: Learning environment: Issues & Concerns

1. Individual vs. Group learning – study habits, self-learning, learning to learn skills
2. Teacher-centric and learner-centric environment and challenges
3. Collaborative learning and cooperative learning
4. Resources for learning – inquiry & problem-solving approaches in learning
5. Creativity on inclusive learning environment – individual autonomy, flexibility to address diverse needs

Mode of transaction:

Discussions, Seminars, presentations, Projects, field experiences, Cases studies, Explorations, Inquiry.

Engagement:

1. Students should visit children's places to understand the home, social, cultural background and influence on the childhood and adolescence.
2. Study children in difficult circumstances identifying some cases & observing and reporting (Child laborers, street children, orphan children, parent exploited children, emotionally disturbed children, abused children, migrant children, poverty stricken children, child trafficking, drug-abused, socially backward, economically backward, malnourished children)
3. Observe child-rearing practices of children from diverse backgrounds
4. Observe parenting styles, learning styles and report.
5. Observe the dietary habits of children in different circumstances and Gender disparities.
6. Observe children living of difficult circumstances and report any one case and discuss and present in the classroom.
7. Interview Children & collect stories from them, their home/ family stories, parent's stories, study habit related stories.
8. Observe various classrooms and the curriculum transaction and learning styles in children.
9. Observe classroom practices: Teaching styles, disciplinary practices, Teacher language and treatment of children in the classroom and report.
10. Collect the interests and likes of children of different age groups – 12 to 15 years.

11. Collect the daily routine of children and dietary habits in children.
12. Collect the views of children about television programmes, characters, stories – what they like? Why they like? What are their suggestions? What are the popular TV programmes?
13. What are the perception of children on Media, Cinemas, family, Parents, Teachers' characters.

References:

1. Sharma, N. (2003). *Understanding adolescence*. NBT India.
2. Saraswathi, T.S. (1999). Adult-child continuity in India: Is adolescence a myth or an emerging reality? In T.S. Saraswathi (Ed.), *Culture, socialization and human development: Theory, research and applications in India*. New Delhi: Sage.
3. Mishra, A. (2007). Everyday life in a slum in Delhi. In D. K. Behera (Ed.), *Childhoods in South Asia*. New Delhi: Pearson Education India.
4. Nambissan, G.B. (2009). *Exclusion and discrimination in schools: Experiences of dalit children*. Indian Institute of Dalit Studies and UNICEF.
5. Parry, J. (2005). Changing childhoods in Industrial Chattisgarh. In R. Chopra & P. Jeffery (Eds.), *Educational regimes in contemporary India*. Sage.
6. Rampal, A., & Mander, H. (2013). Lessons on food and hunger. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 48(28), 51.
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8. Anandan, K.N. (2006). *Tuition to Intuition- A Constructive Perspective on Second Language Pedagogy*. Calicut: Mind - Voyalil Arcade, Mukkam.
9. Bhatia, H.R. (1977). *Textbook of Educational Psychology*. New Delhi: Macmillan Company of India Pvt. Ltd.
10. Chauhan, S.S. (1988). *Advanced Educational Psychology*, Second Edition. New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd.
11. Dandapani (2002). *Advanced Educational Psychology*, Second Edition. New Delhi: Anmol Publication Pvt. Ltd.
12. Dececco, J.P. (1979). *The Psychology of Learning and Instruction*. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.
13. Hilgard, E.R. and Bower, G.H.(1990):*Theories of Learning*. Prentice Hall India, New Delhi
14. Hurlock, E.B. (1999). *Developmental Psychology*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Ltd, New Delhi
15. Kakkar, S.B. (1989), *Educational Psychology & Guidance*. Ambala Cantt: Indian Publication.
16. Mangal, S.K. (2002). *Advanced Educational Psychology*. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.
17. Mohan, Aruna (2011). *Understanding the Learner & Classroom Management* Hyderabad: Neelkamal Publications Pvt. Ltd.
18. Narayan Rao, S. (1990). *Educational Psychology*. New Delhi: Wiley Easter Limited.
19. Parameshwaran, E.G. and Beena, C. (2002). *An Invitation to Psychology*. Hyderabad: Neelkamal Publications Pvt. Ltd.
20. Sharma, K.N. (1990). *Systems, Theories and Modern Trends in Psychology*. Agra: HPB.

21. Sprinthall, Norman A. and Richard C. Sprinthall (1990). *Educational Psychology - A Developmental Approach*, Fifth Edition. New York: McGraw-Hill International Edition, Psychology Services.

Semester – I
PAPER-IV (EDN-04 a)

Method I / II - Pedagogy of Mathematics

Theory
Internal Assessment: 30 Marks
External Assessment: 70

Credits: 4 +1

Total marks: 100

Objectives:

The student teachers will be able to:

1. Understand the nature of Mathematics
2. Appreciate the Mathematical concepts
3. Understand the values of teaching Mathematics
4. Understand the processes of learning Mathematics
5. Explore various perspectives in understanding objectives of teaching Mathematics
6. Develop logic behind pedagogical shift
7. Empower in content and pedagogy

Content:

1. Nature and Scope of Mathematics

1. Mathematics: Meaning and Definition
2. Nature of Mathematics: Utility, originality, abstractness, truthfulness, logical conclusions, Nature of verification, aesthetics, co-existence of Provision, Inclusive and Deductive reasoning, and correlation, Identifying Mathematical patterns
3. Scope of Mathematics
 - i. Use of Mathematics in daily life
 - ii. Difficulties in using mathematics
 - iii. Unsolved problem in mathematics

2. Mathematics and Society

1. Exploring mathematical language from children's experiences
2. Appreciating dialogue among peer-group
3. Unfolding child's math abilities (Activities, Live Experiences, Tasks)
4. History of Mathematics and contributions of Mathematicians: Pythagoras, Euclid, Aryabhata, Bhaskaracharya-II, Ramanujan, Hypatia, Hertha Marks Ayrtton

3. Aims of Learning Mathematics

1. Aims of Learning Mathematics
2. Knowledge and Understanding through Mathematics
3. Relating Mathematics Education to Natural and Social Environment, Technology and Society, Gender & Mathematics, Mathematics for Inclusion.
4. Imbibing the Values through Mathematics Teaching
5. Development of Problem Solving Skills

4. Learning objectives of Mathematics

1. Meaning of Learning Objectives, Is learning objectives external?
2. Developing Learning Objectives, Features of well-developed learning objectives
3. Anderson and Krathwohl's Taxonomy
4. Writing Learning Objectives: Remembering, Understanding, Applying, Analyzing, Evaluating, Creating
5. Illustrations on Learning Objectives for Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Stages
6. Learning Objectives in the Constructivist Perspective
7. Academic Standards in Mathematics

5. Pedagogical Shift in Mathematics

1. Pedagogical Shift:
 - i. Mathematics as Fixed Body of Knowledge to the Process of Constructing Knowledge
 - ii. Nature of Mathematics
 - iii. Knowledge
 - iv. Learners, learning and teachers
 - v. Assessment
 - vi. Mathematics curriculum and scientific inquiry
 - vii. Scientific method to Mathematics as inquiry
2. Democratizing Mathematics Learning: Critical pedagogy and role of teachers
3. Pedagogical Shift: Planning Teaching-Learning Experiences- Planning teaching-learning: Before shift, Planning teaching-learning: After shift, Planning teaching-learning: Examples
4. Pedagogical Shift: Inclusion- Mathematics curriculum, Diversity in class, Approaches, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Professional development
5. Content-cum-methodology: Meaning, Concept & Nature
6. Steps to Content-cum-methodology
7. Steps to Pedagogical Analysis
8. Content and Teaching Skills

Engagement:

1. Students should review the school textbooks from class VI to X and acquaint with all the topics and activities covered under each topic. Plan for suitable teaching learning material, working models and resources.
2. Seminar presentations on Life and contributions of Mathematicians.
3. Collecting stories and sociopolitical context of discovering Math concepts.
4. Collecting pictures and resources related to different concepts in Mathematics, Mathematicians & creating Collage & Albums
5. Visiting children involved in helping parents during Marketing – understanding Mathematics, Calculations in done by children.

6. Observe & inquire the process of learning by children from different backgrounds & record your observations.

References:

1. Benjamin, S. Bloom, Ed. (1958). Taxonomy of Educational Objectives - Handbook I - Cognitive Domain. New York: Harcourt Brace & World Inc.
2. arjuna Reddy, M. (2013). Ganitasastra Bodhana Padhatulu (Methods Teaching of Mathematics). Guntur: master minds, Sri Nagarjuna Publishers.
3. Mangal, S.K. (1993). Teaching of Mathematics. New Delhi: Arya Book Depot.
4. NCERT (2000). National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education. New Delhi: NCERT.
5. NCERT (2005). National Curriculum Framework. New Delhi: NCERT.
6. NCERT (2012). Pedagogy of Mathematics, New Delhi: NCERT.
7. NCTM (1970). The Teaching of Secondary School Mathematics, XXXIII Yearbook. Washington: NCTM.
8. SCERT (2011). AP State Curriculum Framework. Hyderabad: SCERT,
9. SCERT (2011). Position Papers for Mathematics. Hyderabad: SCERT,
10. Siddu, K.S. (1990). Teaching of Mathematics. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers.

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11.

Semester – I
PAPER-IV (EDN-04 a)
Method I / II - Pedagogy of Biological Sciences

Theory

Credits: 4 +1

Internal Assessment: 30 Marks

External Assessment: 70

Total marks: 100

Objectives:

The student teachers will be able to:

1. Understand the nature of Biological science
2. Appreciate the Biological science concepts
3. Understand the values of teaching Biological science
4. Understand the processes of learning Biological science
5. Explore various perspectives in understanding objectives of teaching Biological science
6. Develop logic behind pedagogical shift
7. Empower in content and pedagogy

Content:

Unit 1: Nature of science

1. What is Science?
2. Nature of Science- Science as a particular way of looking at nature, Science as a rapidly expanding body of knowledge, Science as an interdisciplinary area of learning, Science as a truly international enterprise, Science as always tentative; Tentative nature of scientific theories, Science promotes skepticism; scientists are highly skeptic people, Science demands perseverance from its practitioners, Science as an approach to investigation and Science as a Process of constructing knowledge
3. Scientific Method: Observation, inquiry, hypothesis, experimentation, data collection, generalization (Teacher educator will illustrate each taking examples from specific contents of Biological science, such as Structure and Function, Molecular aspects, interaction between living and non-living, Biodiversity, etc)
4. An Illustration of How Science Works, How children learn Science?

Unit 2: Science and Society

1. Biological science and society
2. Biological science for environment, Biological science for health, Biological science for peace, Biological science for equity – Gender and Science, Science for Inclusion
3. Need and Significance of History of Science in teaching Science – Historical development perspective of science
4. Some Eminent Biologist's contributions & reflection on society – William Harvey, Lamarck, Charles Darwin, S.N. Bose, M.S. Swaminathan, Birbal Sahni, Rosalind Franklin, Elizabeth Blackburn, Gertrude B. Elion

5. Recent Advancement and Research in Biological Science

Unit 3. Aims of Learning Biological Science

1. Aims of Learning Science
2. Knowledge and Understanding through Science
3. Nurturing Process Skills of Science
4. Development of Scientific Attitude and Scientific Temper- Respect for evidence, Open-mindedness, Truthfulness in reporting observations, Critical thinking, Logical thinking, Skepticism, Objectivity, Perseverance – Notion of Popular science, its importance and involvement of science teacher.
5. Nurturing the Natural Curiosity, Creativity and Aesthetic Sense
6. Relating Biological Science Education to Physical Science and Social Environment, Technology and Society and Environment.
7. Imbibing the Values through Science Teaching, Feynman's Perspective of Science values.
8. Development of Problem Solving Skills

Unit 4. Learning objectives of Biological science

1. Meaning of Learning Objectives, Is learning objectives external?
2. Developing Learning Objectives, Features of well-developed learning objectives
3. Anderson and Krathwohl's Taxonomy
4. Writing Learning Objectives, Remembering, Understanding, Applying, Analyzing, Evaluating, Creating
5. Illustrations on Learning Objectives for Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Stages
6. Learning Objectives in the Constructivist Perspective
7. Academic Standards in Biological Science

Unit 5. Pedagogical Shift in Biological Science

1. Pedagogical Shift:
 - a. Mathematics as Fixed Body of Knowledge to the Process of Constructing Knowledge
 - b. Nature of Biological Science
 - c. Knowledge
 - d. Learners, learning and teachers,
 - e. Assessment
 - f. Science curriculum and scientific inquiry
 - g. Scientific method to Science as inquiry
2. Democratizing Science Learning: Critical Pedagogy- Critical pedagogy and role of teachers

3. Pedagogical Shift: Planning Teaching-Learning Experiences- Planning teaching-learning: Before shift, Planning teaching-learning: After shift, Planning teaching-learning: Examples
4. Pedagogical Shift: Inclusion- Science curriculum, Diversity in class, Approaches, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Professional development
5. Content-cum-methodology: Meaning, Concept & Nature
6. Steps to Content-cum-methodology
7. Steps to Pedagogical Analysis
8. Content and Teaching Skills

Engagement:

1. Students should review the school textbooks from class VI to X and acquaint with all the topics and activities covered under each topic. Plan for suitable teaching learning material, working models and resources.
2. New Discoveries & findings (Nobel Laureates, Stem Cells, Cancer cloning, HIV/AIDS, Epidemics, Chicken Guinea, Dengue, Swine Flu, Ebola, Anthrax)
3. Diagnosis & Preventive Measures of Epidemics
4. Medical Service, Government & NGO role
5. Planning and conducting awareness programmes/ Camps / Rallies.
6. Application of New technologies in the field of Biological Sciences – Collecting such examples & sharing.
7. List out the names of medicinal plants and their medicinal value
8. Participating in Eco-clubs in the practicing schools.
9. Hands-on-experience through Visits to botanical gardens and fields
10. Visits to scientific & research institutions – IICT, CCMB, NIN, ICRISAT, NACO AIDS – Write a report. Share with a peer group.
11. Plan for a biodiversity project in practicing school.

References

1. Agarwal, D.D. (2001). *Modern Methods of Teaching Biology*. New Delhi: Sarup & Sons.
2. Ahmad, J. (2011). *Teaching of Biological Sciences*. New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
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16. Vaidya, N. (1989). *The Impact Science Teaching*. New Delhi: Oxford & IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.
17. Vaidya, N. (1996). *Science Teaching for the 21st Century*. New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications.
18. Teaching of Biological science, 2014, Telugu Academy, Hyderabad.

Semester – I
PAPER-IV (EDN-04 a)
Method I / II - Pedagogy of Social Sciences

Theory

Credits: 4 +1

Internal Assessment: 30 Marks

External Assessment: 70

Total marks: 100

Objectives:

The student teachers will be able to:

1. Understand the areas of Social science
2. Appreciate the Social science concepts
3. Understand the values of teaching Social sciences
4. Understand the processes of learning Geography and Economics
5. Explore various perspectives in understanding objectives of teaching Social science
6. Empower in content and pedagogy
7. Analyse various approaches to curriculum designing in Social science
8. Develop ability to explore various learning resources to teach social sciences

Content:

Unit 1: Social sciences as an Integrating Area of Study: Context and Concerns

1. Distinguishing between Natural and Social Sciences: Major Social Sciences disciplines in Schools.
2. What is 'social' about various Social Sciences?
3. Uniqueness of disciplines vis-a-vis interdisciplinary
4. Linking child's natural curiosity with natural phenomena like weather, flora and fauna; spatial and temporal contexts; important social and economic issues and concerns of the present-day Indian society.
5. Contributions of Some Eminent Social Scientists– Christopher Columbus, Max Weber, Karl Marx, Chanakya, Amartya Sen, Mother Teresa

Unit 2. Aims and Objectives of Learning Social Sciences

1. Aims of Learning Social Science
2. Imbibing the Values through Social Science Teaching
3. Meaning of Learning Objectives
4. Developing Learning Objectives, Features of well-developed learning objectives
5. Anderson and Krathwohl's Taxonomy
6. Writing Learning Objectives, Remembering, Understanding, Applying, Analysing, Evaluating, Creating
7. Illustrations on Learning Objectives for Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Stages
8. Learning Objectives in the Constructivist Perspective
9. Academic Standards in Social Sciences

Unit 3. School Curriculum and Resources in Social Sciences

1. Curriculum development Process
2. National Curriculum Framework 2005.
3. National Curriculum Framework 2009.
4. From Subject-centred to Behaviourist to Constructivist Approach, to Curriculum Development.
5. Recommendations of NCF-2005 and APSCF-2011 on Social Sciences Curriculum- National focus Group position paper on Social Sciences and State position paper (2011) on Social Sciences
6. Syllabus – Selection and Organization of Content in School Subject
7. Teacher as Curriculum Developer – Localized curriculum, Place for local knowledge resources for the curriculum.
8. Moving from Textbook to Teaching-learning Materials, Going beyond Textbook.
9. People as Resource: Significance of Oral Data, Types of Primary and Secondary Sources; Data from field, Textual materials, Journals, magazines, Newspapers, Encyclopedia And Dictionaries
10. Dale's Cone of Experience- Using the Cone of Experience – Teaching aids & Digital Resources

Unit 4. Teaching-Learning of Geography - Space, Resources and Development

1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Geography: Current Trends
2. Teaching and Learning Major Themes and Key Concepts in Geography
3. Developing Skills in Geography
4. Teaching Strategies in Geography

Unit 5. Teaching-Learning of Economics – State, Market, and Development

1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Economics: Current Trends
2. Key Concepts in Economics
3. Classification of Economic system
4. Developmental Issues in Economics
5. Teaching- Learning Methods in Economics
6. Teaching-Learning Materials

Engagement:

1. Students should review the school textbooks from class VI to X and acquaint with all the topics and activities covered under each topic. Plan for suitable teaching learning material, working models and resources.
2. Reading the contributions of Social scientists and presenting seminars.
3. How the revised Bloom's Taxonomy different from earlier Taxonomy? Discuss.
4. Visiting Social sciences related Research Institutes & Organizations.
5. Students should prepare Maps related to different concepts in Geography, History & Political Science.

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Semester – I
PAPER-V (EDN-05 a)
Method I / II - Pedagogy of Physical Sciences

Theory

Credits: 4 +1

Internal Assessment: 30 Marks

External Assessment: 70

Total marks: 100

Objectives:

The student teachers will be able to:

1. Understand the nature of Physical science
2. Appreciate the Physical science concepts
3. Understand the values of teaching Physical science
4. Understand the processes of learning Physical science
5. Explore various perspectives in understanding objectives of teaching Physical science
6. Develop logic behind pedagogical shift
7. Empower in content and pedagogy

Content:

Unit 1. Nature of science

1. What is Science?
2. Nature of Science- Science as a particular way of looking at nature, Science as a rapidly expanding body of knowledge Science as an interdisciplinary area of learning, Science as a truly international enterprise, Science as always tentative, Tentative nature of scientific theories, Science promotes skepticism; Scientists are highly skeptic people, Science demands perseverance from its practitioners, Science as an approach to investigation and as a Process of constructing knowledge
3. Scientific Method: Observation, inquiry, hypothesis, experimentation, data collection, generalization (Teacher educator will illustrate each taking examples from specific contents of science / physics and chemistry, such as Solutions, Colloids, Chemical Equilibrium, Electrochemistry, Mechanical and Thermal Properties of Matter, Reflection, Refraction, Wave Optics, etc)
4. An Illustration of How Science Works, How children learn science?

Unit 2. Science and Society

1. Physical science and society-
2. Physical science for environment, Physical science for health, Physical science for peace, Physical science for equity – Gender and Science, Science for Inclusion.
3. Need and Significance of History of science in teaching science – Historical development perspective of Science.

4. Contributions of Some Eminent Scientists– Isaac Newton, John Dalton, J.C. Bose, Albert Einstein, Niels Bohr, C.V. Raman, Louis Victor de Broglie, Bimla Buti, Venkataraman Ramakrishnan, APJ Abdul Kalam, Marie Curie.

Unit 3. Aims of Learning Physical Science

1. Aims of Learning Science
2. Knowledge and Understanding through Science
3. Nurturing Process Skills of Science
4. Development of Scientific Attitude and Scientific Temper- Respect for evidence, Open-mindedness, Truthfulness in reporting observations, Critical thinking, Logical thinking, Skepticism, Objectivity, Perseverance – Notion of Popular Science – Its importance and involvement of science teacher.
5. Nurturing the Natural Curiosity, Creativity and Aesthetic Sense
6. Relating Physical Science Education to Natural and Social Environment, Technology, Society and Environment.
7. Imbibing the Values Through Science Teaching – Feynman's Perspective of Science values
8. Development of Problem Solving Skills

Unit 4. Learning objectives of physical science

1. Meaning of Learning Objectives, Is learning objectives external?
2. Developing Learning Objectives, Features of well-developed learning objectives
3. Anderson and Krathwohl's Taxonomy
4. Writing Learning Objectives, Remembering, Understanding, Applying, Analysing, Evaluating, Creating
5. Illustrations on Learning Objectives for Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Stages
6. Learning Objectives in the Constructivist Perspective
7. Academic Standards in Physical Science

Unit 5. Pedagogical Shift in Physical Science

1. Pedagogical Shift:
 - a. Science as Fixed Body of Knowledge to the Process of Constructing Knowledge
 - b. Nature of Science
 - c. Knowledge
 - d. Learners, learning and teachers,
 - e. Assessment
 - f. Mathematics curriculum and scientific inquiry
 - g. Scientific method to Mathematics as inquiry

2. Democratizing Science Learning: Critical Pedagogy- Critical pedagogy and role of teachers
3. Pedagogical Shift: Planning Teaching-Learning Experiences- Planning teaching-learning: Before shift, Planning teaching-learning: After shift, Planning teaching-learning: Examples
4. Pedagogical Shift: Inclusion- Science curriculum, Diversity in class, Approaches, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Professional development
5. Content-cum-methodology: Meaning, Concept & Nature
6. Steps to Content-cum-methodology
7. Steps to Pedagogical Analysis
8. Content and Teaching Skills

Engagement:

1. Students should review the school textbooks from class VI to X and acquaint with all the topics and activities covered under each topic.
2. Plan for suitable teaching learning material, working models and resources.
3. Reading the contributions of Physicists and presenting seminars.
4. How the revised Bloom's Taxonomy different from earlier Taxonomy? Discuss.
5. Visiting science related Research Institutes & Organizations.

References

1. Amit, Kumar (1999). *Teaching of Physical Sciences*. New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd.
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12. <http://www.scienceworld.wolform.co/physics.html>
13. <http://www.encyclopedia.com>

Semester – I

PAPER-V (EDN-05 a)

Method I / II - Pedagogy of English

Theory

Credit:4 +1

Internal Assessment: 30 Marks

External Assessment: 70

Total marks: 100

Objectives:

1. To enable teacher trainees with the various aspects of the B. Ed Programme with special reference to the nature of the language skills & language items to be developed, practiced, and evaluated.
2. To acquire information on current directions in English language teaching.
3. To identify and be sensitive to the proficiency, interests and needs of learners.
4. To develop an appreciation of the role of English in both academics and life.
5. To develop creativity among learners

Content:

Unit 1: Language around Us:

1. Nature of English Language as a means of communication and thinking.
And its importance in human life
2. Philosophy of Language Learning-Linguistic, Social, Academic demands
3. Language acquisition versus Language learning
4. Factors affecting language learning : Physical, Psychological and social factors
5. Role of Language in Life: Cultural, Social, Emotional and Intellectual Development

Unit 2 .Development of English language in India

1. Development of Language Policy in India: NPE(MIL), Three - Language Formula and NCF2005, NCF 2009.
2. Status of English in India as a Second Language and as a Global language.
3. From Translation to Collaboration in Language learning
4. Language learning theories
5. Multilingualism in ELT

Unit 3. Phonetics of English

1. The different speech organs and their role.
2. The individual Sounds - Vowels and Consonants - their place and manner of articulation - The cardinal vowel scale.
3. The concept of the phoneme and the allophone.
4. Stress - Words Stress and sentence Stress - Strong and weak forms.
5. Intonation - Four basic patterns of intonation in English.

Unit 4. Vocabulary and Grammar in Context

1. Word Formation(Prefix, Suffix, Compounding)
2. Synonyms, Antonyms, Homophones, Homonyms, Phrasal Verbs, Idioms.
3. Prescriptive Grammar, Descriptive Grammar, Pedagogical Grammar
4. Elements of a sentence
5. Classification of phrases and clauses based on structure and functions

6. Auxiliary System (Tenses, Modals, Perfective and Progressive aspects)
7. Syntactic devices (coordination, subordination, complementation, relativisation, passivisation, agreement)
8. Reported Speech
9. Degrees of Comparison
10. Figures of Speech

Unit 5. Understanding Language and Producing Discourses

1. Listening Skills: a) listening process, factors conducive to listening, sub skills of listening, Listening comprehension, Analyzing supra segmental features(as discussed in 3.4 &3.5),
b) Tasks for Developing listening skills
2. Speaking Skills: factors of good speaking abilities, sub skills of speaking, Present language using supra segmental features
b) Tasks for Developing speaking skills
3. Reading Skills: Types of Reading, Sub skills of reading, Practicing Critical Reading
b) Tasks for Developing Reading skills
4. Writing Skills: Types of Writing, Sub skills of writing , Creative Writing
b)Tasks for Developing Writing skills
5. Integration of Skills - Creative expressions in Speaking and Writing

Engagement:

1. Listen to Videos& audios and Developing Skits and presenting Conversations / Dialogues in different situations & Writing diary, letters, notice expressing opinions and ideas.
2. Seminars and debates on position of English language in India
3. Discussion on position papers on language, NCF 2005
4. Listen to phonetics and practice. Record while pronouncing and observe sounds with the guidance of teacher educators.
5. Vocabulary games – practice exercises to develop language proficiency.

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Semester - I

PAPER-VI (EDN-06) EPC 1

Self Development (Communicative English, Life Skills & Yoga)

Practicum

Credit:2

Internal Assessment: 15 Marks

External Assessment: 35

Total marks: 50

Objectives:

The student teachers will be able to:

1. Explore ways of understanding one's self
2. Develop skills required to practice yoga
3. Understand the importance of yoga for peaceful human life
4. Develop ability to communicate
5. Understand intricate issues related to various skills of communication
6. Develop life skills to deal with various situations in life

Content

Unit 1: Yoga and Self development

1. Understanding the importance and benefits of Yoga in human life.
2. Misconceptions about yoga practice.
3. Asana – Classification, Precautions, Benefits of practicing asana
4. Different types of Pranayama & Benefits
5. Different types of Meditation & Benefits
6. Practice of yoga for an integrated personality
7. Therapeutic value of yoga
8. Regular practice of Yoga for happy & healthy integrated personality

Unit 2: Communicative English

1. *Conversation Skills:*
Listening :to practice listening; Listening to Radio; audio lectures; News,
Exercises: discussions, Radio interviews and so on.
2. *Speaking:* Events & situations
Exercises: Speaking topics related to: home; school; college; classroom; market; shopping mall; restaurant and so on. Friends & employee of the company; Describing pictures; mobiles; pollution; politics; quality of education; and so on.
Narrating an event.
Story-telling; debates / elocution on given topics.
One minute speaking instantly on a topic.
Conversation, dialogue, role play; Drama and so on.
3. *Reading:* Newspaper articles; advertisements related to recruitment; admission / entrance notifications; stories, education related articles, fiction, novels and so on.
Books; reading passages; reading dictionary; playing vocabulary games; Scramble; Exploring websites and collecting relevant information; reading mails.

4. *Writing*: Sending e-mails; posting on face book & whatsapp; writing resume online & offline to schools, colleges & other organizations.
Writing about family; selected small themes.

Note: All these activities can be planned by integrating them with life skill activities.

Unit 3: Life Skills

1. Importance of Life Skills for a balanced complete human being
2. Life Skills
 - a. Self Awareness
 - b. Empathy
 - c. Interpersonal Relationship and Friendships
 - d. Conflict Management
 - e. Time management
 - f. Goal setting
 - g. Coping with pressure and standing strong
 - h. Decision making
 - i. Critical thinking
 - j. Creative thinking
3. What is the importance of life skills
4. Benefits of life skills
5. Practice of life skills for a successful life

Mode of transaction:

Lecture cum demonstration, seminar presentations, self practicing and sharing the benefits with the group. Displaying the pictures, viewing videos, practicing and participation in the individual and group activities

Engagement:

1. Each student has to participate actively and conduct activities related all the language skills. It should become their regular practice not only in the allotted slot but also during their routine schedule.
2. They should listen carefully and try to understand and imitate and use all the vocabulary and converse with everybody .likewise speaking reading and writing a regular concerted effort should be made by each and every student to acquire the skills with adequate practice.
3. Each student has to learn yoga asana, pranayama, meditation through practice after experts demonstration and training in a one week workshop. All the students should practice everyday & share their experiences & benefits / insights.
4. Each student has to participate and conduct activities in group covering all the life skills and understand the importance life skill in creating a happy and peaceful life without any conflicts. After each activity, they should reflect on their experiences.
5. Various incidences, classroom, hostel, library, play field, laboratory, etc. should be created & a conversation on the theme should be conducted.
6. Students should speak about their family, friends, hobbies, interests, books they read & stories & life stories, oral histories related to their village / district.

Format for Reporting the Life Skills activities

S.No.	Activity undertaken	Individual/Group	Skills identified	Your role in it	Learning outcomes
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					

Note: Mentors should integrate life skills with communicative skills to enable the student to learn together.

References:

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2. <http://www.joe.org/joe/2004june/rb6.php>
3. www.lifeskillsed.com/
4. Coveys – 7 habits of most successful people
5. Coveys – 8th habit of most successful people
6. UNESCO – Module on life skills
7. WHO – Module on life skills
8. CBSE – Module on life skills
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EDN 06 – Self Development

Time: 1 ½ hours

Practical Examination

Max. Marks: 35

- I. Each student teacher has to record the activities conducted in yoga. Communicative English and life skills and should record the reflection of their learning outcomes and other aspects. They should be in the form of e-portfolio. It will be evaluated by internal and external examiners for 15 marks.
- II.
 - a. The recorded e-Portfolio should be reviewed by the external examiner and 5 marks are awarded.
 - b. Student teachers have to demonstrate the asanas; pranayamas & meditation and other related activities and write the therapeutic value of each one of them and their self-reflections. 10 marks
 - c. Examiner will give any two activities related to communication (Listening, speaking, reading and writing skill. 10 marks.
 - d. Examiner will give Two activities related to Life skills and the same may be demonstrated & should record reflections in a written form. 10 marks.

Semester I, II, III & IV

Paper VII – (EDN – 07 a & b)

Internship – 20 weeks – 120 days in 4 Phases

B.Ed. School Internship program - 20 weeks

<i>Semester</i>	<i>No of weeks</i>	<i>Phase</i>
Semester-I	1-week	Internship phase - I
Semester-II	4-weeks	Internship phase - II
Semester-III	11-weeks	Internship phase - III
Semester-IV	4-weeks	Internship phase - IV

SEMESTER – I Internship Phase – I One week (01)	
Days /Weeks	Projects / Activities /tasks/period plans/field engagement/etc.
1-day	Pre-internship- workshop- sensitization and preparation of students to develop ownership towards school internship. Feeling of my school
5-days	Observing regular teachers all through and noting all minute details and reporting about teacher and teaching-reflections and learning through observation.-a format will also be provided for guidance and self observations other than the format can also be recorded in detail
Semester II - Internship Phase II - Four weeks (04)	
Three days	Visit to different Institutions - Visiting schools under various managements and organizations-State board,CBSE,Navodaya,Army,Model,KGBV,Residential,Corporation-Sc/ST,BC, resource centres, SIET, and their libraries
Two–days	Demonstration of period plans by teacher educators in cooperating schools. Showing some excellent model plans to inspire student teachers. Familiarization with school text books 6-10- respective methods Writing letters to the HM/Principal, class teacher- for permission and showing interest, familiarity and humility to learn about the good things from the school and spend quality time in school.
One day	Orientation to school teachers-at the allotted schools / college on internship and familiarization with new guidelines and students activities.
Two -days	Work shop on preparation for school internship and preparing period plans – preparing teaching –learning material, procuring learning resources and aids for internship and other activities. Setting up teaching learning centre with resources (TLC) prepared at work shop and other material-at least 5 aids in each method and one working model. Two period plans in each method should be corrected by the respective method teachers before the commencement of teaching in school. No student should teach without the approved period plan and related aids.
One day	Approaching school HM with formal letter from the college along with in charge teacher educator- meeting, communicating/negotiating with HM.
Fifteen days	Teaching at allotted schools- 10-period plans in each pedagogy subject
	Student teachers should join at assembly-introduce themselves-to school, children, teachers and all other members in the school. Make their presence felt by everybody with participation. Some devotional song or any other activity to begin their journey to make a difference in the school
Semester –III Internship Phase - III Eleven Weeks –(11)	
Eleven weeks	30-period plans in each pedagogy subject -(5-ict integrated, 5-plans with-innovative methods ,remaining 20 constructivist period plans out of which 2 periods have be based on VITAL (Value Integrated Teaching And Learning) orientation.

	Acquainting with school and making school map -resources mapping and making a map and displaying conspicuously till the end of internship. land, water, energy, , greenery, building, material, waste bins etc.
	Preparing a data base of school children with basic details and preparing analytical report, To know the children's family background to facilitate teaching effectively and conduct other activities.
	Visiting children's homes-motivating parents
	Planning community surveys, concerts, exhibitions, yoga, English language enrichment programs
	Rallies, camps, clubs activities
	Recording all activities with reflection-recording in reflective journal
	Organizing teaching aids ,science, social science ,language exhibitions, conducting games, sports, various clubs activities, conducting competitions
	A wall may be reserved for each club and display activities regularly in the School. Students may video graph and store the images and works to display all the events at school.
	<p>Student teachers are not a burden, they are resource to a school- student teachers will assist a regular teacher in correcting children's work, guiding and conducting activities for children, taking up remedial classes for children who lag behind the schedule for any reason, pooling resources for teaching and learning ,preparing teaching aids, recording innovative practices of school and popularizing. Conducting mock sessions-parliament, assembly, celebrating important days –environment, science, health, national, historic, etc. Preparing a list of important day's list and painting on a wall to get noticed. Maintaining and updating school records. Planning budget. Popularizing children enrolment and retention and helping teachers from facing absenteeism.</p> <p>By the end of internship student teachers will be able to acquaint with all the duties and functions of a regular teacher develop passion for teaching and love for children and a positive attitude to help children to learn and commitment to teaching.</p>
Semester- IV- Internship Phase - IV Four weeks (4)	
Eighteen days	Research based reporting-full time participation in school activities associated with school from morning to evening
	Conducting PTAs, SMCs, Stories, local area surveys, PTA meetings, SMC meetings Reports, planning school activities along with the regular teachers, school budget, participating in all school activities along with the regular teachers. preparing timetables ,planning scholastic and non-scholastic activities and conducting as per schedules, academic auditing procedures.
	Planning all types of surveys, clubs and forums, rallies, campaigns - science clubs, forums, eco-clubs, literary clubs, study clubs, language clubs, sports clubs, PTA associations, SMC meetings, forums, rallies, campaigns, awareness programs, and field based stories and identifying cases, problems for action research. etc. planning remedial programs
19 th to 23 rd day	Finalization of SMCs & PTAs document
	Finalization of community experience-based Report
	Finalization of Action research based report
	Finalization of reflective journal and e-portfolio-assessment, CCE Oral stories, stories related to the place, and so on.
24 th Day	Thanks giving program –acknowledging Principal/HM, Teachers, students in the assembly and followed by Thanks giving letters, Acknowledging supervisors and principals for their cooperation and guidance. Leave the school with a feeling of accomplishment & spiritual feeling of self – contentment. Keeping a record in the school with student teacher's details which will be continued in school from year to year.

Semester – I

PAPER-VII (EDN-07 a)

Observation Record**Practicum****Credits: 1****Internal Assessment: 50 Marks****Total marks: 50**

Every student teacher has to observe 5 lessons of a regular teacher working in school. This is a component of Pre-internship so that the intern would get acquaintance with the nature of teaching duties. The format for recording their observations is given below:

Proforma of Evaluation

Name of the Teacher:

Name of the School:

Subject:

Class:

Medium:

Period:

Date:

S.No.	Aspects	Criteria	Rating
I. Period plan & Preparation	Statement of Academic standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriateness • Attainability • Adequacy • Clarity 	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Marks awarded out of 5
	Selection of topic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequacy • Organization • Relevance • Accuracy • Richness (Depth) 	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Marks awarded out of 10
	Selection of activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriateness • Adequacy • Effectiveness • Originality (Novelty) • Variety 	
	Teaching aids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriateness • Innovation (Originality) 	
	Previous knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevance • Sufficiency 	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Marks awarded out of 5
	Output procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structuring • Accuracy • Brevity 	
	Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitability of the tool • Continuity sequence • Comprehensiveness 	
II. Execution	Subject competence Teacher behavior)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accuracy • Relevance to the need of the situation • Richness (Depth) 	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Marks awarded out of 10
	Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expression • Language • Speech • Voice (Modulation, 	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Marks awarded out of

		Audibility)	15
Questions & Answers		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple • Precise • Relevant • Thought provoking • Distribution 	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Questions (Teacher behavior)			Marks awarded out of
Answers		Effective dealing with pupils answers	10
Class management		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interaction • Cooperativeness • Handling of pupils • Sympathy • Budgeting of time 	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
			Marks awarded out of
			20
Participation of students		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active • Minimum • Passive • Suitable to situation 	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
			Marks awarded out of
			10
Use of aids		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handling • Effectiveness 	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
			Marks awarded out of
			5
Teacher		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appearance • Movements • Manners 	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
			Marks awarded out of
			10

Note: Example for figural conversion of rating: Aspect – Communication , Rating = 4, Maximum marks for the aspect is 15; Marks awarded $4 / 9 \times 15 = 6.6$ If there is no scope for the use of teaching aids in lesson, the marks may be added to methods of teaching i.e., $10 + 5 = 15$.

Signature of the Teacher Educator

Reflect and Narrate your Experiences

1. What did I observe the best in the Teacher?
2. What do I want Teacher to continue?
3. What do I feel needs to be changed in teaching in the classroom?
4. How do children enjoy teaching in a classroom?
5. What did I learn from the classroom teaching?
6. How do I want to teach?
7. Am I capable of teaching now?
8. What to do, if I need to teach effectively?
9. What are the issues which I need to attend to teach effectively?
10. Am I confident to teach? How do I plan to teach effectively?

Semester - II

PAPER – IV (EDN-04 b)

Method I / II - Pedagogy of Mathematics

Theory

Credits: 4 + 1

Internal Assessment: 30 Marks

External Assessment: 70

Total marks: 100

Objectives:

The student teachers will be able to:

1. Analyse various approaches to curriculum designing in Mathematics
2. Develop critical reflections on position papers on Mathematics
3. Develop insights into curriculum frameworks
4. Design relevant approaches and strategies in learning Mathematics
5. Utilize community resources in teaching Mathematics
6. Devise various plans strategically for the academic programme
7. Plan and utilize various resources suitable for teaching –learning Mathematics
8. Develop skills to devise tools for assessment.

Content:

Unit 6. School Curriculum in Mathematics

1. History of Development of Curriculum Framework
2. Curriculum Framework, Curriculum and Syllabus
3. From Subject-centred to Behaviourist to Constructivist Approach, to Curriculum Development.
4. Recommendations of NCF-2005 and APSCF-2011 on Mathematics Curriculum- National focus Group position paper on Mathematics and State position paper (2011) on Mathematics
5. Trends of Mathematics Curriculum / Syllabus
6. Moving from Textbook to Teaching-learning Materials, Going beyond the Textbook
7. Print Resources- Textbooks, Popular Mathematics book, Journals and magazines
8. Dale's Cone of Experience- Using the Cone of Experience
9. Teacher as Curriculum Developer- Localized curriculum, Place for Artisans, Knowledge Systems in Curriculum, Local Innovators and Innovative practices in Mathematics.

Unit 7. Approaches and Strategies for Learning Mathematics

1. Scenario from 1950–1980
2. Post 1980 Scenario

3. Approaches and Strategies for Learning Mathematics-,Difference between approach and strategy, Different approaches and strategies of learning, Selecting appropriate approach and strategy, Essential components of all approaches and strategies
4. Constructivist Approach – State developed Model of Teaching Mathematics Strategies
5. 5 E Learning Model
6. Collaborative Learning Approach (CLA)-, Steps of collaborative approach, Ensuring meaningful learning through CLA, Ways of applying collaborative learning approach, Limitations of collaborative learning approach
7. Problem Solving Approach (PSA)- Steps in problem solving approach, Teacher's role in problem solving approach, Problem solving approach: an example
8. Concept Mapping- Phases of the concept mapping, Uses of concept maps
9. Experiential Learning- Abilities of an experiential learner

Unit 8. Community Resources and Laboratory

1. Learning Resources from Immediate Environment
2. Using Community Resources- Bringing community to the class, Taking class to the community: Field visit
3. Pooling of Learning Resources
4. Improvisation of Apparatus
5. Mathematics Kits
6. Laboratory as a Learning Resource- Approaches to laboratory work, Planning and organising laboratory work, Working in group in the laboratory, Motivating students to maintain the regular record of laboratory work
7. Handling Hurdles in Utilization of Resources – Addressing under utilization of resources.

Unit 9. Planning for Teaching-learning of Mathematics

1. Why Planning Teaching-Learning?
2. Planning - An Example: Annual Plan, Unit Plan, Lesson Plan, Period plan
3. Inquiring for Planning Lesson Design (Transaction of Lesson SCERT model)
4. Identification and Organisation of Concepts for teaching -learning of Mathematics (Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Coordinate Geometry, Statistics and Probability)
5. Elements of a Mathematics Lesson- Learning objectives and key concepts, Pre-existing knowledge, Teaching-learning materials and involving learners in arranging them; Introduction, Presentation/Development, Assessment : Acceptable evidences that show learners understand (i) Determining learning evidences (ii) Planning of the acceptable evidences of learning for assessment; Extended learning/assignment
6. Making Groups-Why group learning? Facilitating formation of groups
7. Planning and Organizing Activities in Mathematics

8. Planning Laboratory Work – State commitments in Organizing Laboratory work – Textbook orientation
9. Planning ICT Applications in teaching learning of Mathematics

Unit 10. Tools and Techniques of Assessment for Learning: Mathematics

1. Test, Examination, Measurement, Assessment and Evaluation
2. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)- Educational assessment and educational evaluation, Performance-based assessment: A flexible way of school based assessment
3. Assessment Framework, (A) Purpose of assessment
(B) Learning Indicators (LI) ,(B).(1) Types of indicators,(B).(2) Illustrations : Learning Indicators (LI), (i) Assessment of activity,(ii) Assessment of presentation, (iii) Assessment of group work, (iv) Assessment of collaborative learning
(C) Tools and Techniques of Assessment, (C).(1) Written test,(C).(2) Project work,(C).(3) Field trips and field diary,(C).(4) Laboratory work, (C).(5) Interview/Oral test(C).(6) Journal writing,(C).(7) Concept mapping,
(D) Recording and Reporting,(D).(1) Measurement of students' achievements,(D).(2) What is grading system?(D).(3) Measurement of process skills,(D).(4) Measurement of attitudes,(D).(5) Portfolio: Its role in evaluating students' performance,
(E) Reflecting Process,(E).(1) Assessment as a reflected process, (E).(2) Assessment as a reflecting process
4. Assessment of Learning of Students With Special Needs

Engagement:

1. Students should be guided to fill in all the formats related to Internship (Observation, e-Portfolio, Microteaching, Reflective teaching, CCE, Reflective journal).
2. Seminar presentations on Position Papers NCF, 2005 & SCF, 2011.
3. Prepare rubrics for various aspects of assessment.
4. Visit your college mathematics laboratory & set up the laboratory with resources as per the new curriculum
5. Prepare a Mathematics Kit to enable the teacher to use in the classroom teaching covering different concepts with local material.
6. Identify lessons suitable for digital lessons & innovative lessons.
7. Prepare different period plans.
8. How do you plan CCE?
9. Take a marks list & convert them into grades.

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1. Benjamin, S. Bloom, Ed. (1958). Taxonomy of Educational Objectives - Handbook I - Cognitive Domain. New York: Harcourt Brace & World Inc.
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Semester – II
PAPER – IV (EDN – 04 b)

Method I / II - Pedagogy of Social Sciences

Theory

Credit:4 + 1

Internal Assessment: 30 Marks

External Assessment: 70

Total marks: 100

Objectives:

The student teachers will be able to:

1. Design suitable approaches and strategies to teach Social Sciences
2. Develop insights into historical perspectives of History and Political science
3. Utilize community resources in teaching
4. Devise various plans strategically for the academic programme
5. Plan and utilize various resources suitable for teaching –learning
6. Develop skills to devise tools for assessment.

Content:

Unit 6. Approaches and Strategies for Learning Social Sciences

1. Scenario from 1950–1980
2. Post 1980 Scenario
3. Constructivist Approach- State developed Strategies for Teaching Social Science.
4. 5 E Learning Model
5. Collaborative Learning Approach (CLA)-, Steps of collaborative approach, Ensuring meaningful learning through CLA, Ways of applying collaborative learning approach, Limitation of collaborative learning approach
6. Problem Solving Approach (PSA)- Steps in problem solving approach, Teacher's role in problem solving approach, Problem solving approach: an example
7. Planning - An Example: Annual Plan, Lesson Plan, Period plan (SCERT format)
8. Concept Mapping- Phases of the concept mapping, Uses of concept maps

Unit 7. Teaching-Learning of History

1. Continuity and Change over Time and Historical Construction
2. Historical Methods
3. Social Formations in History
4. Select Issues of Social Change in Indian History
5. Pedagogical Concerns Regarding Social History

Unit 8. Teaching-Learning of Political Science, Democracy and Development

1. What is Politics?
2. Constitutional vision for a Democratic India; The Working of the Government
3. Society and Political Processes

4. Teaching-Learning Strategies
5. Teaching-Learning Materials

Unit 9. Community Resources and Social Sciences Laboratory

1. Learning Resources from Immediate Environment; Pooling of Resources
2. Using Community Resources- Bringing community to the class, Taking class to the community: Field visit – Tourism as Pedagogic Experience
3. Social Sciences Kits
4. Laboratory as a Learning Resource- Approaches to laboratory work, Planning and organizing laboratory work, Working in group in the laboratory, Motivating students to maintain the regular record of laboratory work, Cartography
5. Handling Hurdles in Utilization of Resources – Overcoming Underutilization of Resources

Unit 10. Tools and Techniques of Assessment for Learning: Social Sciences

1. Test, Examination, Measurement, Assessment and Evaluation
2. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)- Educational assessment and educational evaluation, Performance-based assessment: A flexible way of school based assessment
3. Assessment Framework, (A) Purpose of assessment
(B) Learning Indicators (LI) ,(B).(1) Types of indicators,(B).(2) Illustrations : Learning Indicators (LI), (i) Assessment of activity,(ii) Assessment of presentation, (iii) Assessment of group work, (iv) Assessment of collaborative learning
(C) Tools and Techniques of Assessment, (C).(1) Written test,(C).(2) Project work,(C).(3) Field trips and field diary,(C).(4) Laboratory work, (C).(5) Interview/Oral test(C).(6) Journal writing,(C).(7) Concept mapping,
(D) Recording and Reporting,(D).(1) Measurement of students' achievements,(D).(2) What is grading system?(D).(3) Measurement of process skills,(D).(4) Measurement of attitudes,(D).(5) Portfolio: Its role in evaluating students' performance,
(E) Reflecting Process,(E).(1) Assessment as a reflected process, (E).(2) Assessment as a reflecting process
4. Assessment of Learning of Students With Special Needs

Engagement:

1. Students should be guided to fill in all the formats related to Internship (Observation, e-Portfolio, Microteaching, Reflective teaching, CCE, Reflective journal).
2. Subject specific group discussions, Mock parliament
3. Visit to Telangana State assembly; Zill Parishad and Gram Panchayat.
4. Visit to Historical places; Museums.
5. Prepare a Kit to teach various concepts of Social Sciences with locally available materials.
6. Arrange college laboratory with the material suitable to the new curriculum.
7. Collect Youtube lectures for any five topics of your choice.

8. Collect resources from internet to teach any five lessons
9. Prepare any five working models.
10. Visit any two places of Tourist Importance and write your reflections.
11. Prepare any five improvised teaching aids.

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3. Aggarwal, D.D. (2008). *Modern Methods of Teaching Geography*. New Delhi: Karan Paper Books.
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Semester – II
PAPER – IV (EDN – 04 b)

Method I / II - Pedagogy of Biological Sciences

Theory

Credits: 4 + 1

Internal Assessment: 30 Marks

External Assessment: 70

Total marks: 100

Objectives:

The student teachers will be able to:

1. Analyze various approaches to curriculum designing in Biological science
2. Develop critical reflections on position papers on Biological science
3. Develop insights into curriculum frameworks
4. Design relevant approaches and strategies in learning Biological science
5. Utilize community resources in teaching Biological science
6. Devise various plans strategically for the academic programme
7. Plan and utilize various resources suitable for teaching –learning Biological science
8. Develop skills to devise tools for assessment.

Content:

Unit 6. School Curriculum in Biological Science

1. History of Development of Curriculum Framework
2. Curriculum Framework, Curriculum and Syllabus
3. From Subject-centred to Behaviourist to Constructivist Approach, to Curriculum Development.
4. Recommendations of NCF-2005 and APSCF-2011 on Science Curriculum-National focus Group position paper on Science and State position paper (2011) on Science
5. Trends of Science Curriculum / Syllabus
6. Moving from Textbook to Teaching-learning Materials, Going beyond the Textbook.
7. Print Resources- Textbooks, Popular science books, Journals and magazines
8. Dale's Cone of Experience- Using the Cone of Experience
9. Teacher as Curriculum Developer- Localized curriculum – Place for Artisans Knowledge systems in curriculum, Local Innovators and Innovative practices of Science.

Unit 7. Approaches and Strategies for Learning Biological Science

1. Scenario from 1950–1980
2. Post 1980 Scenario
3. 7.3 Approaches and Strategies for Learning Physical Science-,Difference between approach and strategy, Different approaches and strategies of learning,

Selecting appropriate approach and strategy, Essential components of all approaches and strategies

4. Constructivist Approach- State developed model of Science Teaching Strategies.
5. 5 E Learning Model
6. Collaborative Learning Approach (CLA)-, Steps of collaborative approach, Ensuring meaningful learning through CLA, Ways of applying collaborative learning approach, Limitation of collaborative learning approach
7. Problem Solving Approach (PSA)- Steps in problem solving approach, Teacher's role in problem solving approach, Problem solving approach: an example
8. Concept Mapping- Phases of the concept mapping, Uses of concept maps
9. Experiential Learning- Abilities of an experiential learner

Unit 8. Community Resources and Laboratory

1. Learning Resources from Immediate Environment
2. Using Community Resources- Bringing community to the class, Taking class to the community: Field visit
3. Pooling of Learning Resources
4. Improvisation of Apparatus
5. Science Kits
6. Laboratory as a Learning Resource- Approaches to laboratory work, Planning and organising laboratory work, Working in group in the laboratory, Motivating students to maintain the regular record of laboratory work, Safety in laboratories
7. Handling Hurdles in Utilization of Resources.- Addressing under utilization of resources.

Unit 9. Planning for Teaching-learning of Biological science

1. Why Planning Teaching-Learning?
2. Planning - An Example: Annual Plan, Lesson Plan, Period plan
3. Inquiring for Planning Lesson Design (Transaction of Lesson SCERT model)
4. Identification and Organisation of Concepts for teaching -learning of Biological science (Structure and Function, molecular aspects, interaction between living and non-living, biodiversity, etc)
5. Elements of a Biological Science Lesson- Learning objectives and key concepts, Pre-existing knowledge, Teaching-learning materials and involving learners in arranging them, Introduction, Presentation/Development, Assessment : Acceptable evidences that show learners understand (i) Determining learning evidences (ii) Planning of the acceptable evidences of learning for assessment Extended learning/assignment
6. Making Groups-Why group learning? Facilitating formation of groups
7. Planning and Organising Activities in Biological Science

8. Planning Laboratory Work – State Commitments in organizing experiments – Textbook orientation.
9. Planning ICT Applications

Unit 10. Tools and Techniques of Assessment for Learning: Biological Sciences

1. Test, Examination, Measurement, Assessment and Evaluation
2. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)- Educational assessment and educational evaluation, Performance-based assessment: A flexible way of school based assessment
3. Assessment Framework, (A) Purpose of assessment
(B) Learning Indicators (LI) ,(B).(1) Types of indicators,(B).(2) Illustrations : Learning Indicators (LI), (i) Assessment of activity,(ii) Assessment of presentation, (iii) Assessment of group work, (iv) Assessment of collaborative learning
(C) Tools and Techniques of Assessment, (C).(1) Written test,(C).(2) Project work,(C).(3) Field trips and field diary,(C).(4) Laboratory work, (C).(5) Interview/Oral test(C).(6) Journal writing,(C).(7) Concept mapping,
(D) Recording and Reporting,(D).(1) Measurement of students' achievements,(D).(2) What is grading system?(D).(3) Measurement of process skills,(D).(4) Measurement of attitudes,(D).(5) Portfolio: Its role in evaluating students' performance,
(E) Reflecting Process,(E).(1) Assessment as a reflected process, (E).(2) Assessment as a reflecting process
4. Assessment of Learning of Students With Special Needs

Engagement:

1. Students should be guided to fill in all the formats related to Internship (Observation, e-Portfolio, Microteaching, Reflective teaching, CCE, Reflective journal).
2. Seminar presentations on Position papers – NCF 2005 & SCF 2011.
3. Collect any two innovations in science teaching from the local practices / artisans/ households - to show the local knowledge system.
4. Discussions on historical lessons in science history & write your reflections
5. Discussion on various learning resources from the locally available resources.
6. Prepare any two working models for science concepts of high school science.
7. Collect any five Youtube lectures suitable to the concepts of high school science.
8. Organize your college laboratory with all the learning resources & material to suit the new curriculum
9. Collect any five lectures from internet on topics related to high school science.
10. Prepare rubrics for assessment.

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Semester – II
PAPER – V (EDN – 05 b)

Method I / II - Pedagogy of Physical Sciences

Theory

Credit:4 + 1

Internal Assessment: 30 Marks

External Assessment: 70

Total marks: 100

Objectives:

The student teachers will be able to:

1. Analyse various approaches to curriculum designing in Physical science
2. Develop critical reflections on position papers on Physical science
3. Develop insights into curriculum frameworks
4. Design relevant approaches and strategies in learning Physical science
5. Utilize community resources in teaching Physical science
6. Devise various plans strategically for the academic programme
7. Plan and utilize various resources suitable for teaching –learning Physical science
8. Develop skills to devise tools for assessment.

Content:

Unit 6. School Curriculum in Physical Science

1. History of Development of Curriculum Framework
2. Curriculum Framework, Curriculum and Syllabus
3. From Subject-centred to Behaviourist to Constructivist Approach, to Curriculum Development.
4. Recommendations of NCF-2005 and APSCF-2011 on Science Curriculum-National focus Group position paper on Science and State position paper (2011) on Science
5. Trends of Science Curriculum / Syllabus
6. Moving from Textbook to Teaching-learning Materials, Going beyond the textbook.
7. Print Resources- Textbooks, Popular science book, Journals and magazines
8. Dale's Cone of Experience- Using the Cone of Experience
9. Teacher as Curriculum Developer – Localized curriculum, place for Artisans knowledge systems in curriculum, local Innovators and Innovative Practices of science.

Unit 7. Approaches and Strategies for Learning Physical Science

1. Scenario from 1950–1980
2. Post 1980 Scenario
3. Approaches and Strategies for Learning Physical Science-,Difference between approach and strategy, Different approaches and strategies of learning, Selecting appropriate approach and strategy, Essential components of all approaches and strategies

4. Constructivist Approach – Science teaching strategies – State developed model.
5. 5 E Learning Model
6. Collaborative Learning Approach (CLA)-, Steps of collaborative approach, Ensuring meaningful learning through CLA, Ways of applying collaborative learning approach, Limitation of collaborative learning approach
7. Problem Solving Approach (PSA)- Steps in problem solving approach, Teacher's role in problem solving approach, Problem solving approach: an example
8. Concept Mapping- Phases of the concept mapping, Uses of concept maps
9. Experiential Learning- Abilities of an experiential learner

Unit 8. Community Resources and Laboratory

1. Learning Resources from Immediate Environment (Natural pH indicators, Soaps and detergents, Baking soda, Washing soda, Common salt, Fruits, Fibre, Pulleys, Projectiles, Lenses and Mirrors, Interconversion of one form of energy to other, Propagation of waves in Solid, Liquid and Gas)
2. Using Community Resources- Bringing community to the class, Taking class to the community: Field visit
3. Pooling of Learning Resources
4. Improvisation of Apparatus
5. Some Inexpensive Sources of Chemicals
6. Science Kits
7. Laboratory as a Learning Resource- Approaches to laboratory work, Planning and organising laboratory work, Working in group in the laboratory, Motivating students to maintain the regular record of laboratory work, Safety in laboratories, Chemistry laboratory, Physics laboratory
8. Handling Hurdles in Utilization of Resources – Addressing under utilization of resources.

Unit 9. Planning for Teaching-learning of physical science

1. Why Planning Teaching-Learning?
2. Planning - An Example: Annual Plan, Lesson Plan, Period plan
3. Inquiring for Planning Lesson Design (Transaction of Lesson SCERT model)
4. Identification and Organisation of Concepts for teaching -learning of science / physics and chemistry (Motion, Work and Energy, Matter and their Measurements, Carbon and its Compounds, Periodic Properties of Elements, Atomic Structure, Dual Nature of Matter and Radiation)
5. Elements of a Physical Science Lesson- Learning objectives and key concepts, Pre-existing knowledge, Teaching-learning materials and involving learners in arranging them, Introduction, Presentation/Development, Assessment : Acceptable evidences

that show learners understand (i) Determining learning evidences (ii) Planning of the acceptable evidences of learning for assessment Extended learning/assignment

6. Making Groups-Why group learning? Facilitating formation of groups
7. Planning and Organising Activities in Physical Science
8. Planning Laboratory Work – State commitments in organizing experiments – Textbook orientation.
9. Planning ICT Applications

Unit 10. Tools and Techniques of Assessment for Learning: Physical Science

1. Test, Examination, Measurement, Assessment and Evaluation
2. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)- Educational assessment and educational evaluation, Performance-based assessment: A flexible way of school based assessment
3. Assessment Framework, (A) Purpose of assessment
(B) Learning Indicators (LI) ,(B).(1) Types of indicators,(B).(2) Illustrations : Learning Indicators (LI), (i) Assessment of activity,(ii) Assessment of presentation, (iii) Assessment of group work, (iv) Assessment of collaborative learning
(C) Tools and Techniques of Assessment, (C).(1) Written test,(C).(2) Project work,(C).(3) Field trips and field diary,(C).(4) Laboratory work, (C).(5) Interview/Oral test(C).(6) Journal writing,(C).(7) Concept mapping,
(D) Recording and Reporting,(D).(1) Measurement of students' achievements,(D).(2) What is grading system?(D).(3) Measurement of process skills,(D).(4) Measurement of attitudes,(D).(5) Portfolio: Its role in evaluating students' performance,
(E) Reflecting Process,(E).(1) Assessment as a reflected process, (E).(2) Assessment as a reflecting process
4. Assessment of Learning of Students With Special Needs

Engagement:

1. Students should be guided to fill in all the formats related to Internship (Observation, e-Portfolio, Microteaching, Reflective teaching, CCE, Reflective journal).
2. Seminar presentations on Position papers – NCF 2005 & SCF 2011.
3. Collect any two innovations in science teaching from the local practices / artisans/ households - to show the local knowledge system.
4. Discussions on historical lessons in science history & write your reflections
5. Discussion on various learning resources from the locally available resources.
6. Prepare any two working models for science concepts of high school science.
7. Collect any five Youtube lectures suitable to the concepts of high school science.
8. Organize your college laboratory with all the learning resources & material to suit the new curriculum
9. Collect any five lectures from internet on topics related to high school science.
10. Prepare rubrics for assessment.

References:

1. Amit, Kumar (1999). *Teaching of Physical Sciences*. New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd.
2. Anju, Soni (2000). *Teaching of Science*. Ludhiana: Tandon Publications.
3. Bhaskarachary, D.V.R. and Subba Rao, C.N.V. (2001). *Vignana Sastramulo Druvatharalu*. Hyderabad: Telugu Academy.
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Semester – II
PAPER – V (EDN – 05 b)
Method I / II - Pedagogy of English

Theory

Credit:4 + 1

Internal Assessment: 30 Marks

External Assessment: 70

Total marks: 100

Objectives:

1. To practice learner centered methods and techniques in the classroom.
2. To enable teacher trainees to use technology to enrich language teaching.
3. To facilitate the effective use of learning resources.
4. To encourage continuous professional development.
5. To develop an appreciation of the role of English in both academics and life.
6. To develop creativity among learners

Content:

Unit 6 .Approaches, Methods and Techniques of Teaching English

1. Concept of approach ,methods, techniques
2. A Survey of Methods of Teaching English: Grammar Translation Method, Direct Method, Dr. West's Method and Bilingual Method
3. Structural and Situational Approach in Teaching of English
4. Communicative Approach in Teaching of English
5. Constructivist approach and Collaborative Approach and Eclectic Approaches
6. Remedial, Reflective and Reciprocal approaches in English teaching

Unit 7. Planning the Classroom Transaction

1. Academic standards, Competencies, and Discourses.
2. Annual Plan, Lesson Plan, Period plan in Teaching English,
3. Developing Teaching Learning Material
4. Micro Teaching: concept, phases, Plans for in Microteaching
5. Developing Period Plan for the Lesson (Face sheet, Pre-Reading, Reading, Post-Reading, written Discourse, Grammar, Vocabulary, Study-skills,)
6. Guiding Project Work. and reporting ,
7. Study Skills - Note Making and Note Taking, using SQ3R and Graphic Organizers
8. Reference Skills - Use of Dictionary, Thesaurus and Encyclopedia
9. Use of library as knowledge center
Activities in Teaching of English: Situationalisation, Dramatization, Language Games, Role Play, Soliloquy, Integration of English with other subjects, Integration of English with School Activities, English Language Club, Simulation, Poster Making, Paper Folding, Field Trips, Holding Discussions / Conversations, Documentation.
10. Information Communication Technology in English Language Teaching

Unit 8. Professional Growth of English teacher

1. Concept of Teacher development: And its need
2. Qualities of an English Teacher
3. Concept of Self-development as an English Teacher
4. NCFTE Recommendations for Professional growth and competence
5. Self appraisal of the teacher

Unit 9. Curriculum development

1. Curriculum and Syllabus
2. Curriculum Design - Principles of Curriculum Construction
3. Philosophy and guiding principles for the development of English text books with reference to NCF2005, SCF 2011, NCFTE, RTE, The Position Papers
4. Syllabus designing and Text book development process
5. Reviewing Present English text books

Unit 10. Evaluation

1. The concept of Evaluation and Types of Evaluation: Diagnostic, Formative and Summative
2. Linking Evaluation with the concept of CCE
3. Meaning and significance of CCE in English.
4. Preparation CCE Record, Blue Print of a Question Paper
5. Analysis and Interpretation of Test Scores
6. Identifying learning difficulties and dealing with language Difficulties of the learner

Engagement:

1. Students should be guided to fill in all the formats related to Internship (Observation, e-Portfolio, Microteaching, Reflective teaching, CCE, Reflective journal).
2. Identify and list language (English) related errors common among students.
3. Dealing with Language Learning Difficulties in Language
4. Prepare a list of idioms, proverb in English
5. Write a report on current practices of assessment and evaluation at the secondary level.
6. Prepare a newsletter on the basis of your school experience programme (hand written).
7. Reading passages and analysing them to learn vocabulary and pedagogical grammar

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Semester I, II, III & IV

Paper VII – (EDN – 07 b)

Practicum

Credit:4

Internal Assessment: 30 Marks

External Assessment: 70

Total marks: 150

Evaluation:

A jury of two examiners (one mentor and other teacher) will be appointed by the Principal of the college. The jury will evaluate the work done by the student teachers related to Paper 07 b related activities (Reflective journal; e-Portfolio; Community experience based report; Action research report; PTA & SMCs meeting report and CCE record). Each activity / report / record has to be evaluated for 25 marks.

I. Reflective Journal - Internship 20 weeks (120 days) – 25 marks

All the student teachers should write their reflections day wise after introspecting and viewing thoroughly their insights and realistic feelings that they get out of various experiences they undergo during internship of 20 weeks (120 days).it should reflect every days reflections of students. They may even record the images or any other kind of representation they like may go into their reflections. Students should give the abstract in the following format and the detailed description may be added below:

S.no.	week/month/year	Activities	Reflections	Future promise to act/revise
1	Week/month/2015	Assembly/period plan/rally etc.	A feeling of satisfaction. Am I cheating myself/escaping from work	
2				
3				
4				
5				
-				
-				
-				
20				

Detailed day wise narratives, pictures, stories, events, situations, incidences that made a dent in your personality and material, any other to say and record a document. What transformation it brought in you? What promise you made after the experience, how you experienced contentment after the activity?

II. Electronic Portfolio Assessment – 25 marks

All the students should compile the works done during internship program all through 120 days. What is that I liked the most, to say it is the excellent work I could perform and also some things to share with everybody? These things for instance a student must have

prepared a good teaching aid, drama, observation, assembly activity, a rally, pictures or work done displayed in the school. Students should capture all the images electronically and create a digital e-portfolio to visualize the real field realities to understand the interwoven aesthetics hidden in the works done. It shows the creativity & ingenuity of the students and ingenuity of the student's and their presence. All the excerpts they think good and their peer group feel it is well done such of the works can also be placed in the portfolio. Also student should show other works in a separate folder for the consumption of faculty to adjudicate the best from their point of view.

This kind of compilation leads to self reflection, self analysis, self –judgment and self image and self confidence. It gives space for more transparency and visibility to the self and also to the teacher, parent and community. Some of the best e-portfolios can be placed on the college websites to motivate other teachers and student-teachers. They also improve the skills of documentation, visualization of the work done to the self and others. Students develop skills and learn by sharing with others. This generates thinking self questioning and self motivation and a zeal to work. Colleges' can select the best portfolios to encourage the quality of students work.

Resources for creating effective teaching portfolios:

- a. PDF documents – Electronic version of the documents are prepared on the Adobe acrobat software which is easy to store and share them with others.
- b. Databases – Tracking students' work is possible with FileMaker Pro. With this database, teacher can catalogue work and produce profiles across group of students.
- c. Multimedia authoring software – HyperStudio is one of the early software while many teachers use advanced ones such as MS PowerPoint, Macromedia Director or eZedia's eZediaQTI.
- d. Videos – Generally the videos in digital form have great flexibility and provide interactive elements displaying the elements of the portfolio.
- e. Websites – Sharing the portfolios easily is possible when they are placed on the internet as they have audio and video presentations. These are available on the website – <http://electronicportfolios.com/portfolios/bookmarks.html#vendors>.
- f. Ready-made software packages – My ePortfolio is available Learning Quest while Learner profile can be accessed on Sunburst websites which are of database nature to build the portfolios with fields to attach files of written or video products.

Steps in creating e-Portfolio for Internship and whole course:

The manner in which electronic portfolios are created and used is given below:

- i. *Determining the portfolio requirements:* The essential aspects to consider here are - products, media for use and criteria. These are available on many of the rubrics for evaluating the quality of portfolio.
Student teachers can create a layout creatively & present by utilizing different resources provided below to create their own e-Portfolios for assessment. There is no fixed sequence; the student teacher has freedom to organize, theoretically, chronologically, event-wise, category-wise. This would enable each student to present their portfolios as per their criteria, interest & creativity.
- ii. *Creating the structure:* Different sections of the portfolio are presented on the medium by choosing the PowerPoint or other software.
Students can design the sequence of their e-portfolio as per their work and quality of their work and the aspects they would like to present from the beginning

to the end. Any unique experiences students want to highlight, such as lesson Plans, aids, reflections, children’s responses, teacher appreciation, classroom presentations, learning, and so on can form a part of their e-portfolios.

- iii. *Adding and linking components:* The media and products created need to be added to structure the portfolio.
Since e-portfolio is open & flexible to keep on adding & enhancing till they present for the final adjudication, it not only gives a grade / score but a kind of self-reflection and a great sense of achievement and accomplishment. When they look back it is great to see & share.
- iv. *Monitoring the products and receiving feedback periodically:* Products are reviewed by teachers to find out if criteria are met.
Student teachers can have an opportunity for self monitoring & feedback from friends, peer group, school, supervisors, and mentors at the college / teacher educators to enhance the presentation and assessment.
- v. *Reflecting on the products and make necessary revisions:* Components of the portfolio are modified based on the feedback.
Each and every item presented can be rated on a ten-point scale & rate where the student’s work stands and at the end of the each item that he / she places in the e- portfolio, record your reflections on it.

Student teachers can share their e-portfolios in group & place them at their college’s website for review.

This e-portfolio makes a student teacher to not only reflect on their work transparently, but also helps them to learn many skills of compilation, pooling resources, organization, presentation and also technological skills and various e-resources, software, Open Education Resources and so on.

The steps in the creation and the use of electronic teaching portfolios are schematically represented as shown below:

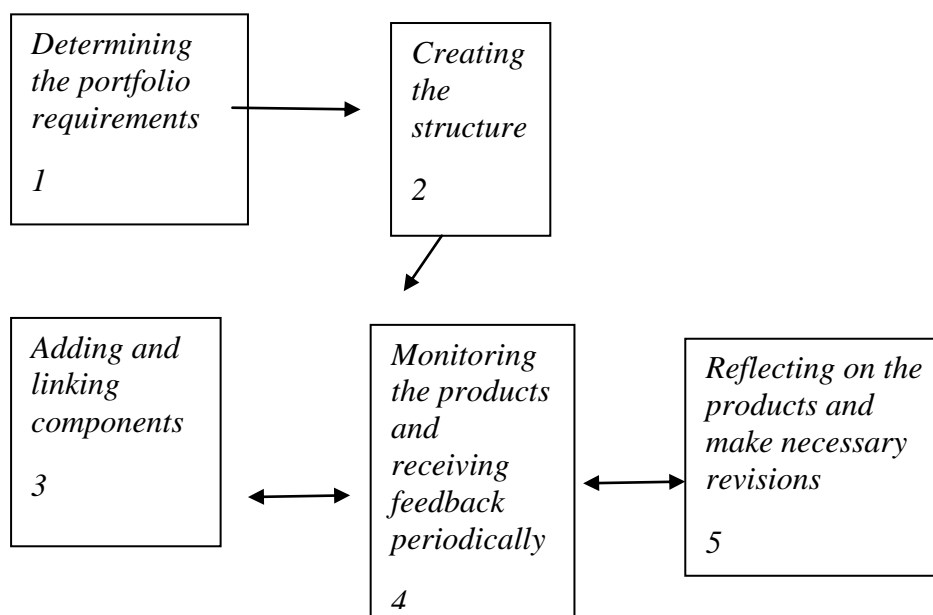


Figure .1: Creation and use of Electronic Teaching Portfolio

III. CCE Record - 25 marks

- Details of CCE
- Details of Formative Assessment
- Details of Assessment
- Weightage Tables (Competency wise, Difficulty level, Types of Questions etc.)
- Question Paper Details
- Question Paper

A. Formative Assessment

Name of the Child	Child Participation	Written Works	Project Works	Slip Test	Total	Grade
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- Scoring Sheet/ Recording Format

B. Summative Assessment

Name of the Child	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	Total	Grade
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C. Final Result

Name of the Child	Formative	Summative	Total	Grade
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- Analysis Tables (Formative, Summative -Competency Wise)
- Statistical Tables
- Learning Gaps
- Strategies/Remedial for Improvement
- Conclusion

CONTINUOUS COMPREHENSIVE EVALUATION

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT:

- Testing tools: Written Exam for 100 marks.
- Questions should be given on Academic Standards.
- Types of Questions: Essay type, Short answer type, Very short answer type and Objective type

Weightage table

Sl. No	Academic Standard	Essay type	Short Answer	Very Short Answer	Objective Type	Weightage percentage	Total Marks
1.	Conceptual Understanding	2q (10m) T: 20m 2 out of 4	2q(5m) T: 10m 2 out of 4	5q(1m) T: 5m	10q(1/2m) T: 5m	40%	40m
2.	Reading the Text , understanding and interpretation	1q.(10m) T: 10m				10%	10m
3.	Information skills	1q(10m) T: 10m	1q(5m) T:5m			15%	15m
4.	Responding on social issues and questioning	1q(10m) T: 10m 1 out of 2				10%	10m
5.	Mapping skills	1q(10m) Drawing and pointing T:10m	5q(1m) Reading T: 5m			15%	15m
6.	Appreciation and Sensitivity	1q(10m) T: 10m 1 out of 2				10%	10m

Total: 100m

Grading:

91 – 100m A+ 90 – 71m A 70 -51m B+ 50 -41m B 0 – 40m C

IV. Community Based Activity / Programme - 25 marks

Objectives: To sensitize the student teachers towards community issues and develop organic relations with community.

Format:

S. No.	Activity / Programmes undertaken	Group / Individual	Learning outcome
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

Write a narrative about each activity / Programme listed above.

1. Planning the activity / programme
2. Organization of the activity / programme
3. Conducting the activity / programme – process / procedure

- Narrate along with your experiences, feelings and reflections.

Note:

- Add photographs and related material wherever necessary
- At least one individual and one group activity should be undertaken by every student.
- There is no restriction to number of activities.

V. Action Research - 25 marks

Each Student teacher should identify one action research area / topic related to classroom problems and re[port as per the format given below:

Format :

- Title page - Topic for the study
- Problem identified for the action research
- Introduction – Definition & Steps in Action Research
- Objectives of the action research
- Causes for the problem
- Formulation of Action hypotheses
- Planning Intervention Strategy & Implementation
- Collection of data
- Analysis of data
- Verifying the action hypotheses
- Results
- Your reflections

VI. PTA & SMCs meeting report (Group activity) – 25 marks

Report separately for SMC & PTA meetings as per the guidelines given below:

- Preparing circular and informing parents / SMC members
- Planning for the meeting
- Recording the Attendance of the members
- Organizing the meeting
- Recording the minutes of the meeting
- Your reflections

S. No.	Role played by each member	Learning outcome	Reflections
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
--			

Prepare minutes of the meeting and circulate to the members.

Semester – II

PAPER- VIII (EDN- 08)
Assessment for Learning

Theory

Credit: 4 + 1

Internal Assessment: 30 Marks

External Assessment: 70

Total marks: 100

Objectives:

The student teachers will be able to:

1. gain a critical understanding of issues in assessment and evaluation (from a constructivist paradigm);
2. become cognizant of key concepts, such as formative and summative assessment, evaluation and measurement, test, examination;
3. get exposure to different kinds and forms of assessment that aid student learning;
4. use of a wide range of assessment tools, and learn to select and construct these appropriately;
5. evolve realistic, comprehensive and dynamic assessment procedures that are able to keep the whole student in view.

Content

Unit 1: Overview of Assessment and Evaluation

1. Perspective on assessment and evaluation of learning in a constructivist paradigm
2. Distinction between 'Assessment of Learning' and 'Assessment for Learning'
3. Purpose of assessment in a 'constructivist' paradigm:
 - i. Engage learners' minds in order to further learning in various dimensions.
 - ii. Promote development in cognitive, social and emotional aspects.
4. Developing distinctions between the terms
 - i. assessment, evaluation, test, examination, measurement
 - ii. formative and summative evaluation
 - iii. continuous and comprehensive assessment
5. Understanding notions of 'Subject-based Learning' in a constructivist Perspective

UNIT 2: Dimensions to consider for Assessment

1. Dimensions and levels of learning
2. Retention/recall of facts and concepts; Application of specific skills
3. Manipulating tools and symbols; Problem-solving; applying learning to diverse situations
4. Meaning-making propensity; Abstraction of ideas from experiences;
5. Seeing links and relationships; Inference; Analysis; Reflection
6. Originality and initiative, Collaborative participation, Creativity, Flexibility
7. Contexts of assessment- Subject-related, Person-related

Unit 3: Teacher Competencies in Evolving Appropriate Assessment Tools

1. Visualizing appropriate assessment tools for specific contexts, Content, and student
2. Formulating tasks and questions that engage the learner and demonstrate the process of thinking; Scope for original responses
3. Evolving suitable criteria for assessment
4. Organizing and planning for student portfolios and developing rubrics for portfolio assessment
5. Using assessment feedback for furthering learning

Unit 4: Examination System: Reforms

1. Place of marks, grades and qualitative descriptions
2. Examination for social selection and placement
3. Introducing flexibility in examination-taking requirements
4. Improving quality and range of questions in exam papers school-based credits

5. Examination management
6. Role of ICT in examination

Unit 5: Data Analysis, Feedback and Reporting

1. Statistical tools, Percentage, graphical representation, frequency distribution, central tendency, variation, normal distribution, percentile rank, correlation and their interpretation
2. Graphical representation of results.
3. Feedback as an essential component of formative assessment
4. Use of assessment for feedback; For taking pedagogic decisions
5. Types of teacher feedback (written comments, oral); Peer feedback
6. Developing and maintaining a comprehensive learner profile
7. Purposes of reporting: To communicate
8. Progress and profile of learner
9. Basis for further pedagogic decisions
10. Reporting a consolidated learner profile.

Mode of transaction:

Discussion, lecture, field experience, debates, seminars, projects

Engagement:

1. Critical review of current evaluation practices and their assumptions about learning and development;
2. Explore alternative modes of certification.
3. Explore the perceptions and your views on the prevailing examination system on student learning and stakeholders
4. Entrance tests and their influence on students and school system.
5. De-linking school-based assessment from examinations: Some possibilities and alternate practices.
6. Critically review the Examination reform efforts in India based on various commissions and committees.
7. Critically read and reflect on the 'National Focus Group Position Paper on Examination Reform'.

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Semester – II

Paper – IX / X (Paper 09 / 10) Microteaching & Reflective Teaching

Microteaching (Method I / II)

Practicum

Credit:2

Internal Assessment: 25 + 25 Marks

Total marks: 50

Each student teacher has to teach 2 skills / sessions. It is a peer group teaching each of 6 minutes duration. Each session focuses on a specific behavior / skill of teaching.

Student teachers have to write micro lesson plans and observe peer micro lessons as per the proforma given below:

1. Lesson Plan Format
2. Microteaching Preparation Form
3. Teaching Evaluation Form – Teacher Educator
4. Microteaching Evaluation Form – Peer observers / Student teachers
5. Microteaching Self – Analysis Form – Practicing Student teacher
6. Learner Satisfaction Form.

Marks / Grades are awarded on the basis of the proformas 3, 4 & 5.

LESSON PLAN FORMAT - Format -1

Teacher: _____ Date:

Course Title: _____

Topic: _____

Instructional objective(s): _____

Focusing activity:

Content	Instructional Procedures
	a. b. c. d. e. f.

Closure:

Evaluation procedure:

Instructional materials:

Notes and comments:

MICROTEACHING PREPARATION FORM Format - 2

Name of the teacher: _____ Date: _____

Course Title: _____

Use this form for preparation of your lesson. Prepare a copy for your instructor.

1. Concept to teach: _____

2. Skill(s) or behavior(s) to demonstrate: _____

3. Specific instructional objective(s): _____

4. Focusing activity:

5. Instructional procedure:

6. Closure:

7. Audiovisual materials and equipment needed:.

8. Notes and comments:

TEACHING EVALUATION FORM Format - 3

Teacher: _____ Date: _____

Subject: _____ Tape No.: _____

Rate the teacher trainee on each skill area. Code: 5 or 4, mastery of skill demonstrated; 3 or 2, some skill refinement needed; or 1 or 0, much skill refinement needed.

Organization of Lesson

- 5 4 3 2 1 0 Lesson preparation
- 5 4 3 2 1 0 Focusing activity
- 5 4 3 2 1 0 Closure
- 5 4 3 2 1 0 Subject-matter knowledge

Lesson Presentation

- | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Audience contact |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Enthusiasm |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Speech quality and delivery |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Audience involvement |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Verbal behaviors |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Nonverbal behaviors |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Use of questions and questioning techniques |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Directions and pacing |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Use of reinforcement |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Use of aids and materials |

Comments:

MICROTEACHING EVALUATION FORM

Format - 4

Name of the teacher: _____ Date:

Subject: _____ Tape No.:

Rate the teacher trainee on each skill area. Code: 5 or 4, mastery of skill demonstrated; 3 or 2, some skill refinement needed; or 1 or 0, much skill refinement needed.

Organization of Lesson

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| 5 4 3 2 1 0 | Lesson preparation |
| 5 4 3 2 1 0 | Focusing activity |
| 5 4 3 2 1 0 | First skill/Behavior |
| 5 4 3 2 1 0 | Second skill/Behavior |
| 5 4 3 2 1 0 | Closure |
| 5 4 3 2 1 0 | Subject-matter knowledge |

Comments:

MICROTEACHING SELF-ANALYSIS FORM Format - 5

Name of the teacher:

Date:

Concept taught:

Roll No.:

Replay the DVD of your microteaching session as needed to collect data for the following items. Analyze the collected data and draw conclusions with respect to the behavior addressed in each item.

1. Teacher talk versus student talk. Set up a small chart as follows:

Teacher talk: _____

Student talk: _____

Silence or confusion: _____

2. As you view your microteaching tape, place a tally on the chart to represent who was talking approximately every 3 seconds. If no one was talking or if many people were talking simultaneously, then place a tally in the silence or confusion category. When you have finished, count the number of tallies in each category as well as the total number of tallies in the categories teacher talk and student talk combined. Use the following formulas to determine the percentage of teacher talk and student talk:

$$\text{Percentage of teacher talk} = \frac{\text{Tallies in teacher talk category}}{\text{Total tallies in teacher talk + student talk categories}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Percentage of student talk} = \frac{\text{Tallies in student talk category}}{\text{Total tallies in teacher talk + student talk categories}} \times 100$$

2. Filler words. Record the filler words or sounds ("okay," "you know," or "uh") and the number of times each was used:

3. Questions. Record the number of questions asked:

Convergent: _____

Divergent: _____

4. Student names. Record the number of times students are addressed by name':

5. Pauses. Record the number of times pauses are used to give students time to think:

6. Reinforcement. Record the number of times reinforcement is used:

Verbal Reinforcement: _____

Nonverbal Reinforcement: _____

7. Sensory channels. Record the number of times students are required to change sensory channels:

ARNER SATISFACTION FORM

Format - 6

Teacher: _____ Date: _____

Subject: _____ Tape No.: _____

1. During the lesson, how satisfied were you as a learner (Rate your satisfaction by placing an X on the following scale)?

Very satisfied

Satisfied

Very unsatisfied

<.....,.....,..... - - - - - . - - - - - . - - - - - >

2. What would have increased your satisfaction?

Semester – II

Paper – IX / X (Paper 09 / 10) Microteaching & Reflective Teaching

Reflective Teaching (Method I / II)

Practicum

Credit:2

Internal Assessment: 25 + 25 Marks

Total marks: 50

The objective of reflective teaching is to equip and empower the student teachers with the skills, competencies required to handle a real classroom. Period plan is prepared with all the required procedures and practiced before their peers and teacher educators. Peer group act as students and also give feedback. Student teachers will develop clear understanding & competencies to transact curriculum in a desirable procedure by practicing in a simulated situation.

Each student teacher has to teach 2 sessions of 20 minutes duration of each session. It is a peer group teaching. Each session focuses on whole teaching behaviours.

The format of lessons for Reflective Teaching is similar to the Period plan used in the school. Formats are given below:

1. Period Plan
2. Teaching Evaluation Form – Teacher Educator
3. Teaching Evaluation Form – Peer observers / Student teachers
4. Teaching Self – Analysis Form – Practicing Student teacher

Marks / Grades are awarded on the basis of proformas 2, 3 & 4 from Microteaching.

Period Plan - Format (For all Subjects) - Format - 1

I. Name of the Lesson :

II.No. of the Period ... Duration/ Time :

III.Teaching Item/ Topic/ Sub Topic :

IV.Expected Learning Out comes/ Competencies : 1. 2. 3.

V. Teaching Learning Strategies

Steps	Teacher Activity	Black Board Work	TLM
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PAPER-XI (EDN-11) EPC 2
ICT Mediation in Teaching Learning

Practicum

Credit:2

Internal Assessment: 15 Marks

External Assessment: 35

Total marks: 50

Objectives:

The student teacher s will be able to:

1. Develop the competencies defined in national policy on ICT
2. Understand the capacities to handle today's and tomorrow's technologies.
3. Utilize ICT tools, software applications and digital resources
4. Integrate ICT into teaching-learning process
5. Participate in activities of teacher networks

Content:

Unit 1: Conceptual Framework for ICT Mediation in teaching learning 12 Hours

1. Objectives of ICT mediation in teaching – learning
2. Underlying principles guiding ICT mediation in teaching – learning
3. Constructivist possibilities for student teachers
4. Policy on ICT mediation in teaching – learning
5. Competencies defined in the National Policy on ICT in School Education – Basic, Intermediate & Advanced
6. Capacities to handle today's and tomorrow's technologies –
 - i. Connecting with the world
 - ii. Connecting with each other
 - iii. Creating with ICT
 - iv. Interacting with ICT
 - v. Possibilities in Education
 - vi. Reaching out and Bridging Divides

Unit 2: Organizing Learning through ICT 36 Hours

1. Accessing the Web; Familiarity with the ICT environment; Working with data; e-mail and web based forums.
2. Internet as a Learning Resource – Documenting different types of websites to show possibilities for personal learning; Web based learning objects, simulations & Tutorials; Participating in forums for identifying learning resources, teaching-learning ideas; Software applications and tools as and for using teaching learning resources; Evaluating internet resources in terms of relevance, ease of use and context.

3. Digital story telling; Combining media to tell a story – scripting; Creating photo essays and video documentation as a source of information and a learning process.
4. Data analysis – Look at data, read, and make meaning; Graphs; Exploring sources of data, Evaluation of Data; Communicating data and data analysis.
5. Framework for creation of learning resources – Concept mapping; Developing a topic for a classroom; learning outcomes; Activity based learning.

Unit 3: ICT for Teaching – Learning

12 Hours

1. Curriculum analysis to determine content (what do I need to teach and what do I need to know); Determine the resources for teaching-learning; Determine appropriate ICT infusion and design a learning plan for a given topic: Identify and add metadata for ICT resources that can be used.
2. Exploring ICT for teaching-learning, curriculum analysis to determine methods of transacting (how do I teach it); Using appropriate hardware (CD / DVD, projectors, Interactive white boards and so on); Classroom organization for ICT infused lessons (teacher led instruction, self-learning and group activities)
3. ICT for evaluation – Evaluation of ICT for Evaluation – purposes and techniques of evaluation, scope of ICT for evaluation.
4. Gaming environments for education – range and scope.
5. Online communities – analyzing interactions; Sharing thoughts and ideas – blogs, forums and mailing lists; Collaborative creations – online documents & wiki as collective.
6. Role of ICT in educational administration and management – role of information management, process and tools; creating databases for educational administration.
7. First generation ICT models – technology driven; Second generation ICT models – Pedagogy driven.

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EDN 11 – ICT Mediation in Teaching Learning

Time: 1 ½ hours

Practical Examination

Max. Marks: 35

I. Each student should place the following from the works done in EPC 2 in an e-portfolio for assessment (Internal assessment enhanced work) for 15 marks:

1. Create an e-mail id and create a group and a blog.
2. Five digital lessons in each methodology – 5 +5.
3. Database of school allotted to the student using MS Access.
4. Preparing timetables of the school
5. Select and download 5 YouTube lectures related to the methodologies.

II. The above work should be enhanced by the students to present before the jury for assessment for 15 marks.

- a. Preparation of one digital lesson - 10 marks.
- b. Internet Resources related tasks – 10 marks.

Note: Jury includes one internal examiner and one external examiner.

Semester - III
PAPER - XIV (EDN- 14)
School Organization and Management

Theory

Credit:4 + 1

Internal Assessment: 30 Marks

External Assessment: 70

Total marks: 100

Objectives

This course will enable the student teachers to:

1. understand the basic concepts of educational management.
2. understand different components of school management.
3. realize the multifaceted role of a teacher/head teacher.
4. understand and appreciate the process of becoming an effective teacher.
5. realize the importance and goals of secondary education in India.
6. imbibe and internalize right attitudes and values with respect to issues related to equity and equality in education.
7. get a holistic view of quality in education and the agencies concerned with quality assurance.
8. develop an understanding of population concepts and the multi-dimensional nature of population education.
9. understand the concept of environmental education and the role of school in the context of sustainable development.

Content:

Unit 1. Introduction to school organization and Management

1. Meaning and Definition, Scope of School Organization and management
2. Inter relationship between school management, administration and organization
3. Aims, objectives and functions of school management
4. Types and principles of school management
5. Schools under different managements
 - i. Central Government schools a) Navodaya Vidyalayas b) Kendriya Vidyalayas c) Railway schools d) Sainik schools e) National Open Schools
 - ii. State Government schools—a) Residential schools-TSSWRS;TSTWRS;TSBCWRS; TSRSS b) Day Scholar schools c) Open schools f) Municipal Schools g) Local Schools – Zilla parishad & Mandal Parishad schools
 - iii. Private – Aided and unaided schools

Unit 2. School as an organization

1. Meaning, definition and functions of a school
2. Role of the headmaster as an academician and administrator
3. Qualities and competencies of teacher and professional ethics & Code of Conduct.

4. Recommendations of various committees on professional development of teachers
5. Action Research: Academic, Administration, Teacher & Classroom

Unit 3. Institutional planning

1. Characteristics of institutional planning
2. Management and Administrative elements of school
3. Management of Material & Human Resources
4. School plant – location, building classroom, furniture, Sanitation and other Essentials
5. School resources – a) Library b) laboratory c) Hostels
6. Mobilization of resources – grants in aid, school budget
7. School time tables – master time table, subject –wise time table, teacher-wise time table; school records and registers (Academic and Administrative)

Unit 4. Universalization of Secondary Education.

1. Constitutional Provisions, policies and programmes of secondary education.
2. Current status and problems of secondary education with special reference to:
 1. Girl child education; Inclusive education; Vocationalisation of education
3. Right to Education Act 2009 – Role of School in its implementation
4. Policies and practices in teacher education
5. Equality in education – gender and marginalized groups.

Unit 5. Quality in Education

1. Quality – meaning and definition
2. Tools and techniques of quality control in education / institutional evaluation
3. Quality assurance in Education S.S.A. & RMSA, RUSA
4. Regulatory Bodies in Quality Assurance in Education / NAAC, NCTE, NBA, RCI, AICTE and Quality Council
5. National knowledge commission and University Education

Engagement:

- 1 Visit different types of schools & write a report on the Status of basic amenities available in schools and curriculum transaction in schools.
- 2 Write a small report on professional ethics & code of conduct observed among present teachers in schools & teacher education institutions.
- 3 Write a critical report on the teacher & student attendance in colleges of Education & provide some suggestions.
- 4 Prepare different time tables & critically observe the same in the school & write a report.
- 5 Collect the recommendations given by various commissions on professional development of teachers and critically view its implications.
- 6 What are the funds provided by various funding agencies? What are their contributions to the development of quality of higher education? Critically write a report.
- 7 Reflect on the research conducted by SSA. And write a report.
- 8 How do you think NAAC is ensuring external & internal quality at higher education?

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Semester – III
PAPER – XV EDN – 15 EPC 3
Drama and Art in Education

Practicum

Credit:2

Internal Assessment: 15 Marks

External Assessment: 35

Total marks: 50

Objectives:

To enable the student teachers to:

1. Develop an awareness and appreciation of various art forms and their cultural and draw linkages between various art forms
2. Appreciate cultural and learning diversity in the classroom and community through sensitization through arts
3. Develop a sense of “how learning happens” and the applicability of the arts in creating learning situations contextually in schools
4. Involve local artist resources in the classroom and bring multiple stakeholders of education together into the classroom
5. Discover their own artistic preferences through exposure to a variety of materials and various means of art communication (verbal and non-verbal)
6. To understand the value of team work and group

Content:

UNIT 1: AESTHETICS and ARTS (THEORY)

1. Meaning and concepts of Arts and aesthetics
2. Knowledge of Indian Arts and Artists – (Classical, folk and contemporary)
3. Knowledge of Indian Craft Traditions
4. Visual Arts ,Performing Art forms and their educational implications
5. Indian festivals and its artistic significance.

UNIT 2: VISUAL ARTS AND CRAFTS

1. Experimentation with different materials of Visual Art, such as rangoli ,pastel, poster, pen and ink, materials, clay, Nirmal paintings of Adilabad, Golkonda style of paintings, Nakashi painting
2. Exploration and experimentation with different methods of Visual Arts, like Painting, block printing, collage, clay modelling, paper cutting and folding.
3. Display of Art works

UNIT 3: PERFORMING ARTS: DANCE, MUSIC, THEATRE AND PUPPETRY

1. Listening/viewing and exploring Regional Art forms of music, dance, theatre and puppetry: Folk songs set tune for 'T' struggle, Bathukamma festivities, cultural sites of Telangana

2. Viewing/listening to live and recorded performances of Classical and Regional Art forms : Oggukatha, Sarada kala, Perini sivathandavam, Mathuri dance
3. Participation and performance in any one of the Regional Arts forms keeping in mind the integrated approach : Bonalu, sammakka saralamma jatara, Edupayala
4. Display of organizing skills for a performance/presentation by the Student teacher : Stage decoration, organizing a cultural event, anchoring /compeering a programme

Mode of Transaction:

Workshops; demonstration- cum- lecture; Role-play; Resource lectures.

1. Working on theme-based projects on various art forms to understand the value of integrating various Arts and Craft forms;
2. Textbook analysis to identify topics to integrate Art forms in classroom transaction.
3. Exploring various sources of art forms and sharing with the peer group
4. Documentation of the processes of any one Art or Craft form with the pedagogical basis (weaving or printing of textiles, making of musical instruments, folk performances in the community, etc.)
5. Designing the art and craft products,
6. Managing resources, including raw materials, its marketing, problems they face, to make them aware of these aspects.
7. Student-teacher should prepare at least ten lesson plans in their respective streams of subjects (Science/Maths /Social Sciences/Languages etc.) while integrating different art forms
8. Organising talent shows in their interest areas of art.: Telangana cuisine
9. Arranging shows on dance ,music concerts, folk art forms, mime and drama
10. Visual displays on art forms and artists, musical instruments.
11. Field visits to National and state level art academies, universities, colleges.
12. Visit places of arts/see performances/exhibitions/art and craft fairs/local craft bazaars.
13. Artists and artisans may be invited for demonstrations and interactions from the community.
14. Student-teachers should be encouraged to maintain their diary on art interactions to enhance their knowledge and awareness in this area.
15. Student-teachers can also be motivated to interpret art works/commercials/events etc. to enhance their aesthetics sensibility.

Internal assessment:

Each student teacher has to complete the following for internal assessment (15 marks):

1. List any five topics suitable to integrate drama and art from the respective pedagogy.
2. Select any one topic of your choice and prepare a role play.
3. Select locally available material suitable to prepare teaching learning material – to depict fine art forms – puppetry, nail art, rangoli, etc.
4. Performing arts: Choose dance, theatre, or puppetry and prepare a lesson.
5. Visual arts: Collect locally available visual arts and crafts and interview any one artist and report.
6. The best tasks done by the student shall be placed on the e-Portfolio.

EDN – 15 Drama and Art in Education

Time: 1 ½ Hours

Practical Examination

Max. marks: 35

1. The internal assessment tasks placed on e-portfolio can be enhanced and presented before the external examiner. – 5 marks
2. Integrate visual arts and prepare a lesson. – 10 marks
3. Using craft forms prepare teaching learning material to a topic of your choice. – 10 marks
4. Integrate performing art forms and prepare a lesson.- 10 marks.

Semester – III
PAPER – XII / XIII (EDN – 12 c / 13 c)
Practical Examination (Final Lesson) – Method I & II
[Method I & II – @50 Marks]

Objectives

This Practical Examination (Final Lesson) will enable the student teachers to:

1. Exhibit their teaching competencies in the classroom
2. Be assessed by the examiners to certify the student teachers' teaching competencies

Course Content

Every student teacher shall prepare a period plan and teaching aids based on the topics listed for the high school. Practical examination schedule shall be prepared by the examination branch in consultation with the Dept. of Education. This schedule contains the subject – wise Internal & External examiners, Unit Coordinators, Chief Coordinators and the list of students scheduled for each sitting in a school.

Unit Coordinators shall supervise in the smooth conduct of the practical examinations as per the schedule. Head Master / Head Mistress of the school shall be appointed as Coordinator.

Evaluation

The student teacher will be permitted to appear for the practical examination (final lesson) only after completing the course practicum & internship. The practical examination of teaching a lesson of each candidate will be conducted by two independent examiners – one internal and one external.

Semester – IV
PAPER – XVI (EDN – 16)

Health and Physical Education

Theory

Credit:2 + 1

Internal Assessment: 15 Marks

External Assessment: 35

Total marks: 50

Objectives:

The student teachers will be able to:

1. Understand the concept of holistic health
2. Understand the importance of yoga and sports for holistic health
3. Develop positive attitude towards healthy nutrition practices
4. Develop clarity on health problems, safety measures, hazards
5. Develop sensitivity, motivation and skills to develop fitness & right health practices.

Content:

Unit 1: Importance of Health, Food and safety.

1. Concept of health, importance, dimensions and determinants of health; Health needs of children and adolescents, including differently-abled children
2. Understanding of the body system—skeleton, muscular, respiratory, circulatory and digestive in relation to health fitness, bones, muscles and joints, their functions, common injuries of bones, common health problems and diseases—its causes, prevention and cure, immunization and first aid
3. Food and nutrition, food habits, timing of food, nutrients and their functions, diversity of Indian food, seasonal foods and festivals, economics of food, preservation of food value during cooking, indigenous and modern ways to preserve food, shift in food practices and its globalization, practices related to food hygiene, malnutrition, including obesity, food and waterborne and deficiency diseases and prevention
4. Safety and security — disasters in and outside schools, ways of prevention, safety from snake and dog bites, animal attacks, prevention and treatment

Unit 2: Physical Wellbeing

1. Physical fitness, strength, endurance and flexibility, its components, sports skills, indigenous and self-defence activities
2. Games and sports — athletics (general physical fitness exercises), games (lead-up games, relays and major games) rhythmic activities, gymnastics and their impact on health
3. *Yogic* practices — importance of *yoga*, *yogasanas*, *kriyas* and *pranayam*
4. Role of institutions (school, family and sports), health services, policies and major health and physical education-related programmes, blood banks, role of media.

Unit 3: Human body, development of integrated well being.

1. Human body; Growth and development of children at different ages, their needs and interests, psycho-social development; Physical, emotional and mental changes during adolescence; Concept of body image; Parent-peer-adolescent relationship; Sexual abuse; Myths and misconceptions regarding growing-up; Management of stress and strain and life skills

2. Dietary requirements of human body with special emphasis on the nutritional needs according to age, sex, occupation, pregnancy and also with reference to sportsmanship; Need for diet planning; Food and water; Safety and laws.
3. Games and Sports—athletics, games, rhythmic activities and gymnastics
4. Development of physical fitness; Postures; Importance of relaxation; Fitness tests; Resources and services for games and sports
5. Health and physical Education and its relationship with other subject areas like Science, Social Science and Languages.

Engagement:

1. One day observation at a hospital and interact with patients and staff. Write a report.
2. Observe one day a hospital and enquire with people their daily routine.
3. Record the most prevalent diseases people suffer from.
4. Visit any two colleges and interview students about their participation in games and sports.
5. Conduct games in the school.
6. Conduct yoga camps & competitions.
7. Plan sports meet and plan activities & prepare a programme sheet.
8. Survey & collect common communicable diseases in you locality & suggest remedy for the same.
9. Interview doctors & find out the details of sexual and sex-related diseases & measures.
10. Plan for regular training in sports.
11. Each student should do regular yoga practice.
12. Regular yoga practice at home & sharing experiences in college.

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WEBSITES

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3. Culture and Adolescent Development, www.ac.wvu.edu
4. Future of Mid-day Meals, www.hinduonnet.com
5. Health Needs of Adolescents in India, www.icrw.org
6. History of Games and Sports in India, www.indianmirror.com
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Semester - IV

PAPER- XVII - EDN - 17

Contemporary Education in India

Theory

Credit:4 + 1

Internal Assessment: 30 Marks

External Assessment: 70

Total marks: 100

Objectives:

The student teachers will be able to:

1. Engage with studies on Indian Society and education
2. Analyze social issues
3. Engage with diverse communities, children and schools
4. Understand diversity, inequality and marginalization in Indian context.
5. Understand policy frameworks & public education in India.

Content:

Unit- 1: An overview of Education in India – Ancient, Medieval and Pre-independent India.

1. Understand the concept & functions of education
2. Discuss critically the major systems of education during ancient period: Residential schools, Gurukula, Vedic schools, Jaina & Buddha educational practices
3. Critical understanding on socio-political context of education during Medieval period: Pataskala's, Madarsas, Maktabas, Monitorial system
4. Understand the politically dominant colonial influence on the system of education – Missionary English education
5. Tracing historical experiments on Indigenous experiences: Jyothibha Rao Phule

Unit-2: Diversity, Inequality, Marginalization in Indian Social Context

1. Critical study of Indian Constitution to understand the Fundamental Rights & Duties of citizens
2. Directive principles of State policy
3. Constitutional values and aims of Education
4. Critical understanding of inequality, discrimination & marginalization in Indian social context as impediments for constitutional promise (freedom, justice, equality & fraternity)
5. Exploration of social evils to achieve Universalization of elementary education

Unit-3 : Status of Education in Indian Society

1. Exploring the educational status, issues and concerns of Dalits, Tribes & Women

2. University Education Commission – Higher Education Perspective
3. Secondary Education Commission – Vocationalization of Education
4. Indian Education Commission (1964 – 66) as a Comprehensive Commission and its major recommendations – Planned Industrialization
5. National Policy on Education, NPE (1986) and Programme of Action, POA (1992) – Major recommendations
6. Review on POA, Janardhan Reddy Committee, Ramamurthy Committee and Yashpal Committee

Unit- 4: Policy Frameworks for Public Education in India & Educational Interventions

1. Nationalists critique on colonial education and experiments
2. Universalization of Elementary Education – Nayee Taleem; Sayaji Rao Gaikwad; UEE & EFA
3. Indian Education System – Different levels, Pre-primary, Primary, Secondary, Higher Secondary and Higher Education
4. Discourses on RTE Act and the status of implementation
5. APPEP, DPEP as interventions for quality education
6. SSA & RMSA – Universal secondary education and Quality concerns & Research

Unit 5: Language Policy, Three Language Formula, Multilingual Debates – contemporary Education – Economic support

1. Liberalization and Globalization in Education
2. Pedagogic and curricular changes in 1990 to 2000's – Shift to child-centric pedagogies
3. Mid Day Meal Programme- Role of Legislation to ensure nutrition & a space for children to live together
4. Public Private Stratification of Education – KG to PG Free Education; KG to PG debates in Telangana; English Medium of Instruction
5. Fee structure & Reimbursement
6. National Policy of Education, 2015: At school level; Higher Education level – Themes and Discussions.

Engagement

1. The student teachers will appraise and trace out the emergence of nationalistic and indigenous educational interventions made by Jyotiba Phule, Gokhale along with regional popular educationists such as Bhagya Reddy Verma, Madapati Hanumantha Rao.
2. Indigenous Educational Practices in Telangana in the Contemporary times
3. Institutional Study visits to Makhtabs, Madrasas & other organizations
4. Conducting Interviews veterans in different fields like Education, Art & Archeology
5. Studies on vocationalization of Education
6. Readings on historical texts like collecting history of Telangana educators
7. Visit to various research libraries

8. Visit to Pranganas, Anganwadis, Village primary Schools, child labourers, Marginalized groups – Educational status & parental occupation
9. National movements
10. Historical documents, policy texts
11. Bridge courses, room to read
12. Innovations from the field
13. Debate / Seminar on framework of Indian constitution
14. Documenting classroom interactions,
15. Prep. Of child profiles, case studies, case stories
16. Reading policy documents like reports of commission, recommendation
17. Review of paper New, articles, Editorials, reflective, critiques on government programmes, policy documents
18. Preparation of a child profile profiles of 1st year learner / School Child / Special Child / Socially backward child
19. S.E.S of neighborhood community

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Semester – IV
PAPER- XVIII – (EDN – 18)
Inclusive Practices

Theory

Credit:2+ 1

Internal Assessment: 15 Marks

External Assessment: 35

Total marks: 50

Objectives:

The student teachers will be able to:

1. Understand the construct of inclusive education & the progression from segregation towards valuing & appreciating diversity in inclusive education
2. Understand the national & key international policies & frameworks facilitating inclusive education
3. Develop skills in adapting instructional strategies for teaching in mainstream classrooms
4. Understand the inclusive practices & its relation to good teaching
5. Understand strategies for collaborative working and stakeholders support in implementing inclusive education.

Content:

Unit 1. Introduction to Inclusive education

1. Marginalization vs. Inclusion: Meaning and definition
2. Changing practices in Education of children with Disabilities: Segregation, Integration and Inclusion
3. Diversity in classrooms: Learning styles, Linguistic & Socio-cultural Multiplicity
4. Principles in Inclusive Education: Access, Equity, Relevance, Participation & Empowerment
5. Barriers to Inclusive Education: Attitudinal, Physical & Instructional.

Unit 2: Policies & Frameworks facilitating Inclusive education

1. International Declarations: Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), World Declaration for Education For All (1990)
2. International Conventions: Convention against Discrimination (1960), Convention on Rights of a Child (1989), United Nations Convention of Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), 2006.

3. International Frameworks: Salamanca Framework (1994), Biwako Millennium Framework for Action (2002)
4. National Commissions & Policies: Kothari Commission (1964), National Education Policy (1968), National Policy on Education (1986), Revised National Policy of Education (1992), National Curriculum Framework (2005), national policy for Persons with Disabilities (2006)
5. National Acts & Programmes: IEDC (1974), RCI Act (1992), PWD Act (1995), National Trust (1999), SSA (2000), RTE (2006), RMSA (2009), IEDSS (2013)

Unit 3: Supports and Collaborations for Inclusive Education

1. Stakeholders of Inclusive education & their responsibilities
2. Advocacy & Leadership for Inclusion in Education
3. Family support & Involvement for Inclusion
4. Community involvement for inclusion
5. Resource mobilization for Inclusive education.

Engagement:

1. Collect a list of inclusive schools from Department of school education and map their area.
2. Visit inclusive schools and observe practices and report
3. Observe classroom transaction in any inclusive classroom
4. Prepare a blueprint to create an inclusive school
5. Critically review the policy documents and write about the recommendations related to inclusion:
 - i. NPE, 1986
 - ii. CRC UNESCO, 1989
 - iii. UN convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities , UNESCO, 2006
 - iv. RTE Act, GOI, 2009
 - v. UNESCO, 2009 – Policy guidelines on inclusion in education.
6. Make a collage on an inclusive school
7. Interview some teachers working at inclusive schools and report the practices.
8. Assess and prepare Five children's profiles.
9. List out barrier free environment related structures.
10. Interact with parents, Teachers from regular school and collect feedback on initiating an inclusive school.

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Semester – IV

PAPER – XIX (EDN – 19)

Environmental Education: Issues and Concerns

Theory

Credit:2 + 1

Internal Assessment: 15 Marks

External Assessment: 35

Total marks: 50

Objectives:

The student teachers will be able to:

1. Understand environmental education and the link between environmental education and climate change
2. Appreciate the role of environmental education in promoting clean and green schools and communities
3. Understand scarcity of natural resources
4. Understand the concept and strategies of sustainable resource use
5. Understand the school level environment protection

Content

Unit 1: Understanding Environment, Weather, Climate, Agriculture & Health

1. Concepts: Temperature, rainfall, wind speed, wind direction, clouds, monsoons in India
2. Cold Wave, Fog, Snow Storms, Hailstorm, Thunderstorm, Dust storm, Heat Wave, Tropical Cyclones and Tidal waves, Floods, Heavy Rain, landslides and Droughts.
3. Conservation agriculture for sustainable land use, Mitigate soil and water loss through runoff with suitable control measures
4. Hot and cold weather, unseasonal and irregular rains causing diseases, infection, loss of life, vulnerable areas, vulnerable groups
5. Health risks, control measures for food and water-borne, and vector-borne diseases effect on infrastructure to face natural disasters.

Unit 2: Environmental issues

1. Global warming, effects on melting ice caps, greenhouse effect,
2. Earth as a greenhouse, role of carbon, fossil fuels, carbon in and out of living things
3. Ozone layer depletion, Climate change causes - human and natural, mitigation and adaptation, effect on animals, plants, insects and humans
4. Energy conservation, reduce, reuse, recycle material, energy and water
5. Planting and biodiversity conservation, climate change and disasters.

Unit 3: Environmental pollution, Ecosystem & Human Impacts on Environment

1. Biotic: flora, fauna and microbes in a given ecosystem, Abiotic: air, water and soil. Vegetation, microclimate and biodiversity
2. Agriculture, Industry, Transportation
3. Water Bodies and Forestry. Mitigation methods
4. Mission Kakatiya - Water Bodies and Haritha Haram - Plantation
5. Food, Consumption, Recreation, Housing and Indoor temperature and Green Buildings

Engagement

	Environmental Issues	Mode of Transaction & Engagement
1	Haritha Haram: Tree-planting and Tree Survival Monitoring	Let the students plant a sapling under Haritha Haram Programme and monitor its growth every week for one year. Students are asked to adopt a tree in and around the school/Residence and maintain a tree diary to note their periodical observations on tree ecology: Birds, Flowers, Fruits, Insects and Seasonal Changes in Leaves. Explain the medicinal values and importance of trees in eco system.
2	Mission Kakatiya: Community-Based Water Body Monitoring:	Take the students to a water body which is being covered for restoration under Mission Kakatiya. Let students test the water quality and estimate the water quantity by taking the length, breadth, depth and calculate the water holding in the area.
3	Schools raising awareness about mosquito breeding sites	Identifying the stagnant water in the school which causes the development of larva which leads to mosquitoes Identify the sources(fresh water or used water) of stagnant water and work on it Schools raise awareness about mosquito breeding sites, eliminating standing water.
4	School gardening programmes supporting nutrition.	Motivate the students to grow different plants in school premises ask them to use only organic manure. Plant those trees which yield fruits and vegetables to feed the school Students
4	Project works to the students	Ask the students to make projects on biodiversity, pollution and deforestation and come out with options through group discussion, role plays and presentations Students in school adopted at least one environmentally-friendly behaviour at home and make a presentation on it.
5	Biodiversity handbook	Student is asked to observe the Biodiversity in the school/Parks/Nearby Water bodies and maintain a record which is to be updated once in a month. Maintain the biodiversity handbook(register) of their Town/City/State/Country
6	Carbon footprint	As carbon footprint is a measure of the impact our activities have on the environment, and in particular climate change. It relates to the amount of greenhouse gases produced in our day-to-day lives through burning fossil fuels for electricity, heating and transportation. Based on this students are asked to develop projects on this topic and implement it in the school campus and observe it in regular intervals and project developed by senior students to be explained to their juniors
7	Climate change handbook:	Create a folder on climate change and human health Students are asked to involve their family members by asking them what the weather was like at their age when they were of your age, and compare it Record the difference between climate and weather Ask the students to analyse the reasons for climate change and solutions to overcome it
8	Global warming:	Students are asked to develop the projects on Global Warming and implement the project in the school.

		<p>To stress the issue update the information once in 3 months like as follows:</p> <p>Gradual increase, observed or projected, in global surface temperature. Consequences of the enhanced greenhouse effect, which is induced by anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.</p> <p>Greenhouse effect: A term describing the role the earth's atmosphere plays in insulating and warming the earth's surface. Without this effect the earth would be a frozen planet with an average temperature on the surface of about -18°C (about 0°F)</p>
9	Field trips	Provide opportunities for Students to interact with their environment through field trips like visiting community parks, nearby water bodies, Sanctuaries, National Parks, and Organic Fields. After-school they are allowed to develop projects on research and action projects, and to practically apply what they have learned.
10	Climate adoption	<p>Have to be take up the project which are focused on climate science, mitigation and adaptation. Adaptation research focuses on understanding how the world will respond to a warmer future, moderating the damage, and exploring opportunities. Specific topics have included crops, pests, birds, corral, and human health.</p> <p>Ask the students to observe the behaviour of the animals , birds and their pets depending on the climate changes and maintain a record of it and which is to updated once in 3months (Season change)</p>
11	Impacts of climate change on health	We need to ask the students to identify the impacts of climate change on human body and how it would affect the water bodies the Extreme weather events such as cyclones, floods and droughts which diminish the water resources, causing increased malnutrition, waterborne diseases such as diarrhea, and vector-borne diseases such as malaria.
12	Activities	Ask the students to make posters and slogans on Impact and effects of climate change on human body, solid waste surveys, and local food production.
14	Community Projects:	Students are asked to observe and listen to community debates, interviews of professionals and politicians in a newspaper and maintain a record of that. Observing laying of water carrying pipes for a new water system.
15	Surrounding Mapping	<p>Mapping the surrounding pollution and the traffic jams</p> <p>Students can develop maps that identify dangerous and safe locations in their community, best routes for safe evacuation, and environmental hazards such as garbage, quicksand and wells. Maps can also show locations of play areas and highlight different types of play.</p>
16	Item rating and card sorting.	<p>Boys and girls can make clear judgments about the quality of their environment by rating the features that are important to them, individually or as a group.</p> <p>Many techniques can be used, from card sorting, using markers or stickers to other conventional rating methodologies</p>
17	Drawings	Asking Students to draw pictures of things is tricky and should be used carefully. Adults usually do not interpret Students' drawings accurately without help. Students themselves should explain their drawings and annotate them.

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Semester – IV

**Paper – XX – Electives – EDN- 20 a
Peace Education**

Theory

Credit:2 + 1

Internal Assessment: 15 Marks

External Assessment: 35

Total marks: 50

Objectives:

The student teachers will be able to:

1. Understand the relevance of Peace Education and its connection to inner harmony.
2. Understand individual & social relationships based on constitutional values.
3. Reflect on attitudes that generate conflicts at personal & social levels.
4. Learn skills & strategies to resolve conflicts.

Content:

Unit 1: Foundations of Peace:

1. Pre-requisites to peace in the society: Compassionate, ethical decision-making, intercultural and cultural harmony
2. Responsible citizenship, respect for secular and democratic ideals based on non-violence
3. Respect for differences - socio-economic, gender and life style in harmony with sustainable development.
4. Approaches to peace education
5. Peace Prize winners: The Dalai Lama, Malala Yousafzai & Satharth Prakash

Unit 2: Understanding conflicts, underlying personal-social Processes and mediation, and transformation of conflict

1. Peace contexts; underlying assumptions, processes and imperatives; Peace is a dynamic reality. It involves acknowledgement and Redressal of the concerns of various groups and reconciliation of the conflicts, if any. The individuals, groups and societies have needs and concerns which are urgent. There is need for and their fulfillment. Negative peace is repression of these, while fulfillment builds peace within individuals as well as, in the society.
2. Peace values vis-à-vis Constitutional values: Importance of the attitudes, beliefs and values of peace viz., compassion, cooperation, love, etc. that foster inner peace and Constitutional values of justice, equality, freedom, respect for differences and ecological resources that ensure peace in society.
3. Nature of conflict – Incompatibility of needs, aspirations, desires and resulting conflicts at different levels in society: intrapersonal, interpersonal, organisational, interstate and global
4. Understanding the role of social conditions and processes that sustain conflict: limited resources, poverty, political, economic, socio-cultural and ecological conditions, environmental resources viz., water, forests, energy, etc.
5. Developing capabilities for mediation and conflict transformation:
 - i. Skills and strategies needed for conflict resolution
 - ii. Listening to the conflicting parties

- iii. Awareness of own identity, cultural underpinning, and communication skills
- iv. Awareness of context of the conflict
- v. Commitment to mediate
- vi. Looking for alternative strategies and creative solutions to overcome/transform conflicts.

Unit 3: Critical pedagogy of peace education

- 1. Challenging the traditional models of learning to constructivist approaches in teaching
- 2. Rethinking authority relations from democratic perspective: promoting dialoguing, and, developing capabilities for decision-making;
- 3. Understanding social justice in local context – its implications for beliefs, attitudes, and values and school/social practices and conflict resolution at all levels
- 4. Awareness of pedagogical skills and strategies for removing tensions, examination fear, stress, corporal punishment, violence and conflicts at school level;
- 5. Compassion, love and caring, mindfulness in all transaction of avoid hurt, humiliation, degrading over academic, personal, social and culture matters. Non-evaluative orientation empathetic founding academic and discipline problems
- 6. Becoming peace teacher—acquisition of relevant knowledge, attitudes, values and skills.

Engagement:

- 1. Visits to organizations connected with peace and intercultural harmony, and aesthetic appreciation to experience peace as reality submission of reports on experiences.
- 2. Approaches to peace education – case studies of local and international.
- 3. Role plays to enact situations involving conflict, corporal punishment, discrimination, and domestic violence in day-to-day life.
- 4. Film clips displaying concerns of peace, good intercultural relationships, environmental presentation and other key ideas and discussions thereon, like – Doha debates, Sadako, etc.
- 5. Preparation of collage from newspapers, etc. to highlight issues and challenges to peace or positive response to them.
- 6. Developing an action plan for peace in school and local community.
- 7. Visiting websites on peace education to become familiar with National and International Initiatives, approaches and strategies of peace, case studies of conflict in the region.
- 8. Guest lectures from Yoga and Peace Organizations.

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Semester – IV
Paper – XX – Electives – EDN- 20 b
Guidance and Counseling

Theory

Credit:2 + 1

Internal Assessment: 15 Marks

External Assessment: 35

Total marks: 50

Objectives:

The Student teachers will be able to:

1. understand the concept of Guidance & counseling and its nature and scope.
2. extend services for Educational, vocational and personal guidance.
3. acquaint with the organizational aspects of guidance services.
4. acquaint with the tools and techniques of guidance services.
5. diagnose the problems of children and to extend guidance and counselling services.
6. acquaint with service agencies of guidance and counselling centres.

Content:

Unit - 1: Introduction to guidance and counseling

1. Guidance – Concept, need and principles
2. Counseling – Concept, need and principles.
3. Counseling approaches – directive and Non-Directive; Group and individual counselling.
4. Characteristics of good counselor and counselling.
5. Role of the Teacher in guidance and counselling.

Unit –2 : Types of guidance in Schools

1. Types of guidance –Educational, Vocational and Personal.
2. Educational guidance – nature, scope, curricular choices, and problems of Students related to Educational guidance.
3. Vocational guidance – nature, scope, approaches to career guidance, Employment trends and vocational guidance, Vocationalization of Secondary Education.
4. Personal guidance – nature, scope, problems of Students which need personal guidance, Role of counseling personal guidance.
5. Factors influencing choice of course and vocation-Interest, Aptitude, Intelligence, personality and family background.

Unit - 3: Organization of guidance Programme and Tools &Techniques of Guidance

1. Principles for organizing guidance programme
2. Guidance services – Orientation, pupil inventory, occupational information, Counselling, placement and follow-up services.
3. Personnel in the guidance programme-Counselor, career and teacher.

4. Organization of School guidance Programme-Pre-requisites, planning and guidance activities.
5. Evaluation of guidance programme.
6. Tools & Techniques of Guidance: Standardized & Non-standardized
7. Non-Standardised Techniques- Questionnaire, Observation, Sociometry Autobiography, rating scales, anecdotal record, case study, cumulative record and interviews.
8. Standardised tools-Aptitude, Achievement, Interest and personality tests
9. Role of standardised and Non-Developing Students profile and providing guidance.

Engagement:

1. Development of Non-Standardised tools.
2. Field visit to various agencies of guidance and counseling centers and study its Organizational structure, functions and achievements.
3. Development of Students profile by using Standardised and Non-Standardised tools and techniques.
4. Workings in the Guidance/Counselling center i.e., take up one case and prepare a report under the guidance of professional in the center.
5. Conducting awareness programmes and submitting a report on Educational Vocational and personal guidance/Counselling services to Secondary/Intermediate/Degree Students.

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Semester - IV

**Paper – XX – Electives – EDN- 20 c
Entrepreneurship Training**

Theory

Credit:2 + 1

Internal Assessment: 15 Marks

External Assessment: 35

Total marks: 50

Objectives:

The student teachers will be able to:

1. Develop the skills to initiate their own enterprise
2. Understand the processes involved in establishing own educational institutions
3. Understand the policy & procedures involved in initiating an enterprise
4. Devise various programmes & strategies to run an enterprise successfully.

Content:

Unit- 1: Entrepreneurship

1. Concept, Nature of Entrepreneurship
2. Significance of Entrepreneurship
3. Essential skills of Entrepreneurship

Unit - 2: Entrepreneurship Training for Teachers

1. The entrepreneurial teacher
2. Teacher education for entrepreneurship education
3. Implications – A new role for teachers

Unit - 3 : Delivering skills of entrepreneurship

1. Teachers as facilitators of learning: Mentorship Programs
2. Continuing Professional Development: Engaging the Local Enterprise, Community, role of the school and local community
3. School level support at the local level school to school networks can be developed to exchange good practices and increase quality and participation in entrepreneurship education.

Engagement:

1. Visit some success schools & interview the heads of the institutions on their planning & execution of the programme.
2. Visit some residential, Social welfare & Tribal welfare schools and interview the heads of the institution about the programme implementation
3. Critically review the Education Acts Code of different States and reflect.
4. If you are given a chance to open your school – Narrate your ideologies.

5. Prepare a proposal to start your own school following State Government Rules.
6. Prepare guidelines for a Successful Mentor.
7. Write your strategies to mobilize community children to your school.
8. Suggest various modes of publicity for the Institutional enrolment.
9. Prepare brochures, pamphlets, websites, newspaper advertisements, wall posters, flexi banners, mouth to mouth canvassing, rallies, mobile canvassing, mobile technology, social media, and social networks.

References:

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2. Dwomo-Fokuo, E. (2003) *Entrepreneurship Theory And Practice*, Kumasi Polytechnic
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Semester – IV
Paper – XX – Electives – EDN- 20 d
Classroom Management and Organization

Theory

Credit: 2 + 1

Internal Assessment: 15 Marks

External Assessment: 35

Total marks: 50

Objectives:

The student teachers will be able to:

1. Understand the importance of classroom organization
2. Understand the importance of classroom Management
3. Develop ability to face the problems in managing the classroom.
4. Know the required physical resources and classroom environment
5. Understand the role of teachers to create a congenial school climate.

Unit- 1: Classroom Organization and Management

1. Classroom organization – Meaning and purpose
2. Classroom arrangement different types of seating, technology integration – OHP, smart board, check board, unit board, and multimedia.
3. Characteristics of School climate – Learner friendly, inclusive, conclusive
4. Classroom management with different types of students – Leader, Follower, passive
5. Classroom behavior management – problems, mistakes, disciplinary practices, corporal punishments, classroom rules, routines and regulations. Child Rights Violation & Legal consequences

Unit- 2: Physical Facilities

1. Physical space in a school – toilets, classroom, building, open space, classroom space, plays area.
2. Infrastructure – furniture suitable to classrooms, library, laboratory, sports and staff and administrative block.
3. Resources and material – labs, sports, teaching, general facilities water, drinking and other utility.
4. Management and maintenance of physical and material resources to optimize access to teaching organize and implement instructions.
5. Sharing resources – school complex.

Unit- 3: Management and Coordination of School Function:

1. Planning - year plan, timetables, school calendar, Day to day schedules, notices, circulars, announcements, staff meeting, exam etc.

2. Monitoring – Allotment of duties and responsibilities of teaching non-teaching staff, Autonomy and Accountability
3. Conducting activities & Documentation – staff meetings, events, programmes, SMC's and Documentation – Minutes, events, bills, programmes, academic and other documents.
4. School community relationships and parent – teacher relationships.
5. Leadership styles of HM & teachers; Approaches to professional development of a teacher; Perspective planning and coordination with authorities for support; Accountability and self assessment of teachers and feedback mechanisms.
6. Conducive school environment – team work, transparency, self – esteem among Headmaster, teachers and students.
7. Strategies to manage: Classroom, behavioural problems, Time - time allocation, instructional time, engaged time and Academic learning time.

Engagement:

1. Observe the classrooms in different types of schools & write a report on the classroom arrangement with different resources.
2. Explore & enlist various physical and academic resources essential for an ideal functioning of a school.
3. Envision a learner friendly classroom & school and write about its climate.
4. Visit any e-classroom & write about it.
5. Observe any one school complex and write about the resources sharing done and write a brief report about it.
6. Interview different teachers and identify different types of students in the classrooms & explore the strategies used by the teachers.
7. Observe few classrooms and record the time management of teachers with respect to total time slot, instruction time, engaged time & academic learning time:

Classroom No.	Instruction time (Minutes)	Engaged time (Minutes)	Academic learning time (Minutes)	Total time (Minutes)	Remarks

References:

1. Alka, Kalra (1977) Efficient School Management and Role of Principals, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
2. Buch, T (et al) (1980) Approaches to School Management, Harper & Row Publishers, London.
3. Campbell, R F., Corbally, J E and Nystrand, R O (1983) Introduction to Educational Administration, (6th ed), Allyn and Bacon, Inc., Boston
4. Blumberg, A & Greenfield, w (1986)
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12. Vashist, Savita (Ed)(1998) Encyclopedia of School Education and Management, New Delhi, Kamal Publishing House.

Semester – IV
Paper – XX – Electives – EDN- 20 e
Disaster Management Education

Theory

Credit: 2 + 1

Internal Assessment: 15 Marks

External Assessment: 35

Total marks: 50

Objectives:

1. To provide an overview of Disaster Management as a multidisciplinary subject area
2. To create awareness on the Disaster Management cycle (Preparedness, Prevention/Investigation, Response, Rehabilitation and Recovery)
3. To develop understanding about disaster response, relief, rehabilitation & reconstruction

Content:

UNIT – 1: Introduction to Disaster Management

1. Concept and definitions of Disaster; Types of Disaster – natural and man-made disasters
2. Consequences of Disaster; Overview of Disaster scenes world over, in India and Telangana Understanding of Disaster cycle of natural disasters; prevention, preparedness, mitigation, search, rescue, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction
3. Role of education in Disaster management
4. India Disaster Report: Government policy

UNIT – 2: Disaster Preparedness

1. Vulnerability profile of India
2. Approaches/Initiatives of Government of India in strengthening, preparedness; revamping civil defense, fire services and home guards; CBDP
3. Role of NGOs
4. Role of Corporate sector
5. Forecasting and Early warning

UNIT – 3: Disaster Response

1. Search and Rescue; evacuation
2. Temporary relief camps; sectoral concerns in health, safe drinking water, sanitation, community kitchen
3. Rehabilitation; physical, social, economic and psychological aspects
4. Reconstruction; role of enforcement of techno-legal regime with illustrations
5. Human resource management/ Capacity development

Engagement

I. Case Studies in Disaster Management

1. Visit the Institutions such as NGRI, NIRD and prepare a list of natural disaster-prone areas in India & Telangana.

2. Conduct a study (interview officials & people) about the consequences of natural disasters and prepare a comprehensive report with a list of pictures/ photographs and clippings showing the damage caused by disasters

II. Educational design in Disaster Management, learning & instructional materials

1. Celebration of landmark days such as IDNDR day to create awareness among school children about the different aspects of disaster management
2. Study the role of any one of the Newspapers of your locality and write a report as to how it is contributing in awareness raising, education & opinion building to save human lives and protect property

References:

1. Sinha D.K (1992): Natural Disaster reduction for nineties: Perspectives, aspects & strategies. International Journal services, (Publications Division), Kolkata
2. Agarwal. A & Narain S (1991): State of India's Environment – A citizen's report: Floods, flood plains & environmental myths. Center for science and environment, New Delhi
3. Sharma V.K (1995): Disaster Management. National center for disaster management, Indian institute of public administration, New Delhi
4. David A. (1993): Natural disasters. UCL Press London & Research Press, New Delhi
5. Blaikie.P. Cannon T. & Wisner B. (1994): At risk: Natural hazards, people's vulnerability and disasters. Routledge, London
6. Carter W. Nick (1992): Disaster management – A disaster manager's handbook. Asian Development bank. Philippines
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9. Ramakrishna A. (Ed.) (2014): Disaster Management Education, Dr. BRAOU, Hyderabad.
10. CBSE textbooks – How to make a plan for community exercise- UNDP; Min. of Home Affairs
11. Parasuraman S. & P.V.Unnikrishnan (2000): India Disaster Report: Towards a Policy initiative. OUP. New Delhi
12. World Disaster Reports
13. Disaster Management Act- 2005
14. www.fema.gov

Semester – IV

Paper – XX – Electives – EDN- 20 f Practical Ethics

Theory

Credit: 2 + 1

Internal Assessment: 15 Marks

External Assessment: 35

Total marks: 50

Objectives:

The student teachers will be able to:

1. Understand the importance of practical ethics to human life
2. Visualize the strength of morality in making humane personality
3. Appreciate the beauty of pro-social behaviour in building human relations
4. Judge business ethics
5. Judge the need for higher education ethics

Content:

Unit 1: Understanding Practical Ethics

1. Meaning and Nature of Ethics
2. Postulations of Ethics
3. Basic presuppositions of Morality
4. Moral ideals & Moral dilemmas
5. Moral behaviour and Higher education Ethics

Unit 2: Pro-social Behaviour – Social & Individual Ethics

1. Understanding the concept of Pro-social behaviour
2. Social behaviour – Truthfulness, non-violence, compassion, non-stealing, chastity, cooperation, collaboration, coordination, continuance & tolerance
3. Personal – cleanliness, continuance, self-study, contentment & devotion to God
4. Future vision – Commitment towards society, environment and parents

Unit 3: Business Ethics

1. Promoting Ethical culture at workplace
2. Ethical leadership and decision making
3. Whistle blowing
4. Corporate governance
5. Social responsibility of business and Ethical training.

Engagement:

1. Prepare some questions on day to day ethics
2. Write a list of Habits or moral decisions
3. Conduct self- analysis when in crisis, value clarification approach – Lewis Ruth.
4. Observe and interview students & teachers and write about their academic honesty & intellectual integrity
5. Explore Pancha mahavratas of Jain Philosophy & practice to yourself in day to day life & write your reflections.
6. Observe and interview some animal rearing persons and explore the compassion, empathy & equality observed in their habits.
7. Reflect on Indian Arishadvargas / Kleshas, Kama, kroda, moha, mada, mastheryas and analyse your behaviour everyday.
8. Analyse the concept of Dharma in Indian society and critically write your views on Varnashrama Dharma's relevance in harmonious life.

References:

1. John Mckenzie, (1992) MA, The Religious Quest of India Hindu Ethics, A Historical, Ethical Press, Essay, Oxford University Press.
2. Peter Singer (1993), Practical Ethics, Cambridge University.

Semester – IV

Paper – XX – Electives – EDN- 20 g Tribal Education

Theory

Credit: 2 + 1

Internal Assessment: 15 Marks

External Assessment: 35

Total marks: 50

Objectives:

The student teachers will be able to:

1. understand the concept of Tribes and their status.
2. acquire a deeper understanding of Tribal Welfare programmes in India & A.P.
3. develop insights into the growth and development of Tribal Education in India & A.P.
4. understand the issues and trends in contemporary Tribal Society.
5. gain practical experience to students in Tribal Education Programmes.
6. explore the research areas in Tribal Education.

Content:

Unit- 1: Introduction Tribal Education

1. Understanding the concept of Tribe
2. International initiatives for the development of Tribes.
3. United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Tribal People.
4. Historical perspectives of Tribal Education in India
5. Educational Challenges of Tribal Children.

Unit – 2: Tribal Education in India with special reference to Andhra Pradesh

1. Constitutional Safeguards and Provisions related to Tribes
2. Development of Tribal Educations in Andhra Pradesh - Higher Education; Secondary Education and Primary Education
3. Tribal Educational Institutions - APTWREI Society (Gurukulum) and ITDA
4. Ethnographic profile of Tribes in Andhra Pradesh
5. Recent Trends & Issues in Tribal Education.

Unit - 3: Tribal Education and Women Empowerment

1. Tribal Women in Andhra Pradesh
2. Educational Status of Tribal Women in Andhra Pradesh
3. Developmental Programmes for Tribal Women
4. Empowerment of Tribal Women – Governmental interventions
5. Role of NGOs/Voluntary Organizations for promoting tribal education
6. Thrust Areas of Research in Tribal Education and Research studies in Andhra Pradesh on Issues related to Tribal Education.

Engagement:

1. Student teachers should teach atleast one tribal adult to become literate.
2. Each student shall organize and participate in literacy or other development awareness programmes in tribal settlements
3. Visit ashram/tribal welfare residential school/tribal welfare department / ITDA and write a report on its functions.
4. Write a report on Bridge School Programmes in Tribal settlement/village/area/neighbor hood
5. Write a report on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Programmes in tribal areas

References:

1. Ananda, G. (2000) Educating Tribals (An Ashram School Approach) Common Wealth Publishers, New Delhi.
2. Adinarayana Reddy.P & Umadevi..P (2005) Tribal Women Education, constraints and strategies, the Associated Publications, Ambala
3. Alka Saxena, (2002) Dynamics of Tribal Education, Rajat Publications, New Delhi
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7. Manmatha Kundu (1990) Cultural Anthropology and Tribal Education, Amar Prakashan, Ashoka vihar, New Delhi.
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9. Nadeem Hasnain (2009) Tribal India, Palaka Prakashan, New Delhi.
10. Parvathamma. C (1984) Scheduled Castes and Tribes. A Socio-Economic survey. Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.
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12. Sujatha, K. (1994) Educational Development Among Tribes, A Study of Sub-plan areas in Andhra Pradesh, South Asian Publishers Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi & NIEPA, New Delhi.
13. Sharma K R (1991) Educational Life Style of Tribal Students, Classical Publishing company, New Delhi.
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19. Vijay Kumar (2000) Tribal Welfare and Development in India.
20. Nishi K Dixit (2006) Racial Identity and Rights of Tribes and Tribals, Vista International Publishing House, Delhi.

21. Behura N.K.& Nilakantha Panigrahi (2006) Tribals and the Indian Constitution, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.
22. Sah D.C. & Yatindra Singh Sisodia (2004) Tribal Issues in India, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.
23. Narwani G.S. (2004), Tribal Law in India Rawat Publications, New Delhi.
24. Deepak Kumar Behera & Georg Pfeffer (2005), Contemporary Society Tribal Studies, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
25. Devendra Thakur & Thakur D.N (2009) Tribal Life in India. Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi.
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29. Ogbu, J.U. (1978): Minorities, education and caste. Academic Press, New York.
30. Reissman, F. (1962): The Culturally deprived child. Harper and Raw Publishers, New Delhi.
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Semester – IV

PAPER – XXI EDN – 21 EPC 4

Reflective Reading

Practicum

Credit: 2

Internal Assessment: 15 Marks

External Assessment: 35

Total marks: 50

Objectives:

The student teachers will be able to:

1. Develop interest in reading texts related to traditions
2. Comprehend the treasure in the tradition related texts.
3. Develop skills to reflect on reading
4. Develop insights into ideological texts and appreciate
5. Develop sensitivity towards ideologies
6. Develop taste for leisure time reading
7. Get inspiration from readings

Content:

Unit- 1: Reflections on Reading

1. Understanding the process of reflective reading: Learning through reflection, valuing reflection, setting the tone for reflection, guiding student reflection, modeling reflection, teaching students how to reflect.
2. Gibbs' (1988) reflective cycle
3. Techniques of reflective reading-SQ3R-survey, question-read, recite and review.
4. Strategies of reflective reading-making connections, understanding inferences.
5. Metacognitive process of Reading and meaning making

Unit- 2: Reflections on different ideological texts.

1. Indicators of Text comprehension: Retelling, Summarizing, Answering, Predicting, Commenting & Discussing.
2. What insights does a student develop by reading?
3. Texts- on feminist, leftist and rightist ideologies
4. Texts related to Indian History
5. Religious texts, classical works of great authors- Shakespeaere, Tagore, Aurobindo, Vivekananda complete works, Jataka stories.

Unit 3: Reflections on popular texts.

1. Novels
2. Fiction
3. Life stories of scientists, philosophers, great personalities- Abdul Kalam , Amartya Sen.
4. Biographies and Autobiographies.
5. Popular science texts, policy documents, Reports, Plan documents

Engagement:

Group tasks, individual tasks.

1. Each student has to read the texts at home and reflect in the class room and also record the same as a document. Teachers should guide them.
2. Texts are suggested and provided to read and reflect by following different techniques (SQ3R), Gibbs, etc.

References:

1. Anderson, R.C. (1984). Role of the reader's schema in comprehension, learning and memory. In R.C. Anderson, J. Osborn, & R.J. Tierney (Eds.), *Learning to read in American schools: Basal readers and content texts*. Psychology Press.
2. Grellet, F. (1981). *Developing reading skills: A practical guide to reading comprehension exercises*. Cambridge University Press.

Assessment:

Internal assessment:

1. Read any two traditional texts of wisdom and write your reflections and share them with the peer group.
2. Select any two texts with different ideology & write your reflection and share with the peer group.
3. Read any two novels / fiction/ biographies, etc. and write your reflection and share with the peer group.

Note: The above three tasks should be documented for internal assessment and to present before the examination.

EDN – 21 Reflective Reading

Time: 1 ½ Hours

Practical Examination

Max. Marks: 35

1. Marks should be awarded by the external examiner to the document prepared during the course work.
2. Read following traditional text and write your reflections. – 10 marks
3. Read the text / article based on an ideology & write your reflections. – 10 marks
4. Read a chapter from a novel / fiction/ biography, etc. and write your reflections – 10 marks.

బి.యిడి. కోర్సు లక్ష్యాలు

రెండు సంవత్సరాల కోర్సు పూర్తయ్యేసరికి ఛాత్రోపాధ్యాయులు కింద అంశాలను అర్థం చేసుకొని నైపుణ్యాలు సాధిస్తారు.

- ◆ భాష, ఆవశ్యకత, భాష - సమాజ సంబంధాలను అర్థంచేసుకొంటారు.
- ◆ తెలుగు భాష పరిస్థితి, స్వాతంత్ర్యం కంటే ముందు, తర్వాత, అధికార భాషగా తెలుగు, వ్యవహార భాష, మాధ్యమంగా తెలుగు భాష మొదలగు విషయాల గురించి అర్థం చేసుకొంటారు.
- ◆ తెలుగు సాహిత్యం గురించి, సాహిత్య అధ్యయనం ఆవశ్యకత గురించి, దాని ప్రయోజనాల గురించి అర్థం చేసుకొంటారు. భాషా బోధనలో సాహిత్యాన్ని వినియోగిస్తారు.
- ◆ పిల్లలు భాషను గ్రహించే విధానం, భారతీయ, పాశ్చాత్య దృక్పథాలను అర్థంచేసుకొంటారు. దీన్ని తరగతి గదుల్లో అన్వయిస్తారు.
- ◆ తెలుగు భాషా బోధనోద్దేశాలను, తరగతి వారీగా సాధించాల్సిన సామర్థ్యాలను అర్థంచేసుకొని, వాటిని సాధించడానికి అవసరమైన వ్యూహాల పట్ల సామర్థ్యాన్ని సాధిస్తారు.
- ◆ భాషోపాధ్యాయుల సన్నద్ధత ఆవశ్యకత గ్రహిస్తారు. వార్షిక, పాఠ్య, పీరియడ్ ప్రణాళికలను రాస్తారు. వీటి ఆధారంగా బోధించే సామర్థ్యాన్ని అలవర్చుకొంటారు.
- ◆ భాషాభివృద్ధికి తోడ్పడే కార్యక్రమాలను తెలుసుకొని అమలుపరుస్తారు.
- ◆ వివిధ వ్యవహారరూపాల వారీగా వ్యూహాలను తెలుసుకొని అమలుపరుస్తారు.
- ◆ మూల్యాంకనానికి సంబంధించిన వివిధ భావనలను అర్థం చేసుకొంటారు. నిరంతర సమగ్రమూల్యాంకనం ఆవశ్యకతను, సంగ్రహణాత్మక, నిర్మాణాత్మక మూల్యాంకనాలను అర్థంచేసుకొని అమలు పర్చగల్గుతారు.
- ◆ సామర్థ్యాల వారీగా కేటాయించిన భారతీయ ప్రకారం ప్రశ్నపత్రాల తయారీ, జవాబు పత్రాలను సూచికల ఆధారంగా దిద్దే సామర్థ్యాన్ని పొందుతారు.
- ◆ భాషోపాధ్యాయుడు తన వృత్తి తన అభివృద్ధిని సంబంధించిన వివిధ కార్యకలాపాలను, పరామర్శ గ్రంథాలను తెలుసుకొని వినియోగించగల్గుతారు.
- ◆ ఆధునిక సాంకేతిక పరిజ్ఞానం ఆవశ్యకతను గుర్తించి, బోధనలో వినియోగించగలుగుతారు.
- ◆ ఆచరణాత్మక కృత్యాలను అమలుపరచడం ద్వారా తమకున్న ఆసోహలను తొలగించుకొంటారు. భాష గురించి, భాషాభ్యసనం గురించి, పిల్లల గురించి, భాషా వాచకాలను గురించి, బోధనాభ్యసన ప్రక్రియల గురించి ఆధునిక దృక్పథాలను అలవర్చుకొంటారు.

I. భాష - ఆవశ్యకత - స్వభావం - సమాజం - ప్రయోజనాలు :

- భాష యొక్క ఆవశ్యకత - భాష స్వభావం - భాషోత్పత్తి - ధ్వనులు ధ్వని ఉత్పత్తి స్థానాలు - మానవ భాష - జంతువులభాష తేడాలు - భాషా ప్రయోజనాలు - భాషా నిర్మాణం - ప్రపంచ భాషల వర్గీకరణ - భాష గుర్తింపు - భాష ఒక మాధ్యమం - విషయం - భాష మరియు లిపి - త్రిభాషా సూత్రం, భాష మరియు సమాజం, సమాజంలోని వివిధ వర్గాలు భాష, భాష - నాగరికత - సంస్కృతి, భాష మరియు అస్తిత్వం, - బహుభాషలు / బహుభాషిత్వం.

II. తెలుగు భాష తీరు తెన్నులు ఇతర భాషల ప్రభావం :

- స్వాతంత్ర్యానికి పూర్వపు తెలుగు భాష, స్వాతంత్ర్యానంతర కాలంలో తెలుగు భాష, నిత్య వ్యవహారంలో తెలుగు భాష - శాసన భాష - గ్రాంథిక భాష - వ్యవహారిక భాష - మాండలికాలు - ప్రామాణిక భాష Vs వ్యవహారిక భాష - తెలుగు భాష - సంస్కృతం, తెలుగు - ఉర్దూ, తెలుగు - ఆంగ్లం తెలుగు - పాఠసీ, కన్నడం ఇతర భాషలు, భాషోద్యమం - తెలుగు భాష ప్రస్తుత పరిస్థితి. యునెస్కో అధ్యయనం, ప్రసార మాధ్యమాల్లో తెలుగు భాష - భాషా పరిరక్షణ చేపట్టాల్సిన చర్యలు - పరిసరాల్లోని భాషలు - పాఠశాలల్లో భాష - పాఠశాలేతర వ్యవహారాల్లో భాష - పాఠ్యాంశంగా భాష - మాతృభాష - మాధ్యమభాష - ప్రాధాన్యతలు - పరిమితులు - బహుభాష విభిన్న సంస్కృతుల తరగతిలో తెలుగు భాష.

III. తెలుగు సాహిత్య అధ్యయనం ఆవశ్యకత ప్రయోజనాలు :

- తెలుగు సాహిత్యం - ప్రాచీన, ఆధునిక ప్రక్రియలు.
- తెలంగాణ సాహిత్యం - బాల సాహిత్యం మొ. వాటి అధ్యయనం ఆవశ్యకత ప్రయోజనాలు, కవులు, రచయితలు, శైలులు.
- ఇరివెంటి కృష్ణమూర్తి ప్రాచీన సాహిత్య అధ్యయనం ఆధారంగా ఈ యూనిట్ వ్రాయాలి.

పిల్లలు - భాష :

- పిల్లలు భాషను ఎలా నేర్చుకొంటారు. పిల్లలకున్న భాషా సామర్థ్యం - పిల్లలు నేర్చుకోవటం గురించి అపోహలు వాస్తవాలు పిల్లలు భాషానియమాలను గ్రహించే తీరు - తాత్విక, మనోవైజ్ఞానిక, సామాజిక దృక్పథాలు, భాష - ఆలోచన, భాషాజ్ఞాన నిర్మాణం, భాష - అభివ్యక్తి, సృజనాత్మకత - ఉపాధ్యాయుల పాత్ర.

IV. తెలుగు భాష బోధనోద్దేశాలు, సాధించాల్సిన సామర్థ్యాలు :

- పాఠశాల విద్యలో తెలుగును ఒక ముఖ్యమైన విషయంగా ఎందుకు నేర్చుకోవాలి.
- ప్రాథమిక స్థాయి బోధనోద్దేశాలు - మాధ్యమిక / ఎలిమెంటరీ స్థాయి బోధనోద్దేశాలు ఉన్నత స్థాయి బోధనోద్దేశాలు.
- భాషా బోధన ద్వారా సాధించాల్సిన సామర్థ్యాలు / విద్యాసామర్థ్యాలు.
- సామర్థ్యాల వారీగా వ్యూహాలు - వినడము అర్థం చేసుకోవడము ప్రతిస్పందించడము - ధారాళంగా చదవడం అర్థం చేసుకోవడం.
- ఆలోచించి ఆత్మవిశ్వాసంతో మాట్లాడడం - స్వీయరచన.
- సృజనాత్మక వ్యక్తీకరణ - పదజాల వినియోగం - ప్రశంస - భాషాంశాలు.

V. భాష - ఆధునిక దృక్పథము నూతన భాషావాచకాలు :

- భాషను నేర్పడము అంటే ఏమిటి? - గతంలో భాషను బోధించిన విధానం వీటి పరిణామాలు. భాషా బోధన ఆధునిక దృక్పథం - ఆలోచింపచేయటము వ్యక్తీకరించడము.
- తప్పులు వెతకటానికి బదులు తప్పులు సరిదిద్దే వ్యూహాలు అమలుపరచడం వివరించడానికై బదులు స్వయం అధ్యయనం చర్యలు.
- నూతన తెలుగు వాచకాలు వాటి తాత్విక నేపథ్య సూత్రాలు.
- పాఠ్య పుస్తకాలలోని ప్రత్యేకత - పాఠ్య పుస్తకాలను ఎలా ఉపయోగించాలి.

ఆచరణాతలస్థుక కృత్యాలు - నివేదికలు (Practicum)

PART - A

- 1) 3 సంవత్సరాల పిల్లలు మాట్లాడే కొన్ని వాక్యాలను సేకరించండి. వాటిని రాయండి. వీటిలో ఇమిడియున్న వ్యాకరణ సూత్రాలు వివరించండి - వీటిని పిల్లలు ఎలా గ్రహించారు విశ్లేషించండి.
- 2) డి.వి. / ఎఫ్.ఎమ్. రేడియో చానెల్స్లోని యాంకర్లు లేదా జాకీలు మాట్లాడే భాషను పరిశీలించండి. వ్యావహారిక భాషకు - వీనికి మధ్య గల సామ్యభేదాలు విశ్లేషించండి. వీటి వలన చోటుచేసుకొనబోయే పరిణామాలను ఊహించండి. భాషోపాధ్యాయులుగా మనము చేపట్టవలసిన చర్యలు తెల్పండి.
- 3) తెలంగాణా రాష్ట్రములోని ప్రముఖ కవులు / రచయితల్లా మిమ్మల్ని ప్రభావితం చేసిన వారెవరు? వారి ఒక రచనను చదివి దానిపై నివేదికను వ్రాయండి.
- 4) 2 1/2 సంవత్సరాల నుండి 3 సంవత్సరాల పిల్లలు మాట్లాడే తీరును పరిశీలించండి. వారు మాట్లాడే పదాలు / వాక్యాలు నమోదుచేయండి. వీటిలో మిమ్మల్ని ఆశ్చర్యానికి గురిచేసిన అంశాలేమున్నాయి. పిల్లలు వాడే పదజాలాన్ని వారు ఎలా గ్రహించి ఉంటారు? దీని ఆధారంగా ఒక నివేదికను తయారుచేయండి.
- 5) 6 నుండి 10వ తరగతి పాఠ్యపుస్తకాలలో పదేని ఒక దానిని ఎంపిక చేసుకొని దీనితో సాధించవలసిన సామర్థ్యాలను చదవండి. వ్రాయండి. ఏదైనా ఒక సామర్థ్యాన్ని పెంపొందించటానికి పాఠాల వారీగా ఇచ్చిన అభ్యాసకృత్యాలు రాయండి. వాని స్వభావాన్ని తెల్పండి. వీటిని తరగతి గదిలో ఉపాధ్యాయులు ఎట్లు నిర్వహిస్తున్నారో పరిశీలించి నివేదిక వ్రాయండి.