B.Ed. Integrated (Science Stream/ Arts Stream)

[Programme Structure and Syllabus]

(Based on the recommendations of NEP 2020)

Name	Designation	Affiliation
Steering Committee		
Mrs. Monika S. Garg, (I.A.S.), Chairperson Steering Committee	Additional Chief Secretary	Dept. of Higher Education U.P., Lucknow
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Prof. Pradeep Kumar Misra	Professor	CCS University Meerut, U.P.
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Syllabus Developed by

S. No.	Name	Designation	Department	College/ University
1	Dr. Pradeep Kumar Misra	Professor	Education	CCS University, Meerut
2	Dr. Amita Bajpai	Professor	Education	Lucknow University, Lucknow
3	Dr. Raj Saran Shai,	Associate Professor	Education	DNPG College, Gorakhpur
4	Dr. Sanjiv Kumar	Assistant Professor	Education	Km Mayawati Government Girls PG College, Gautam Buddha Nagar



Department of Higher Education U.P. Government, Lucknow

National Education Policy-2020 Common Minimum Syllabus for all U.P. State Universities

Semester-wise Titles of the Papers in B.Ed. Integrated (Arts Stream/Science Stream)

Year	Sem.	Course Code	Paper Title	Theory/ Practical	Credits
	I	E030101T	Development of Education in India and Contemporary Issues [TEC-1]	Theory	6
1		E030102T	Pedagogy of Sciences-1/ Pedagogy of Social Sciences-1/ Pedagogy of Languages-1(Choose anyone) [PS/PSS/PI-1]	Theory	3
	II	E030201T	Philosophical and Sociological Foundations of Education [TEC-2]	Theory	6
		E030202P	Engaging with Pedagogies [EWP-1]	Practical	3
	III	E030301T	Psychological Foundations of Education [TEC-3]	Theory	6
2		E030302T	Pedagogy of Sciences-2/ Pedagogy of Social Sciences-2/ Pedagogy of Languages-2(Choose anyone) [PS/PSS/PI-1]	Theory	3
	IV	E030401T	Structure and Management of School Education in India [TEC-4]	Theory	6
		E030402P	Engaging with Pedagogies-2 [EWP-1]	Practical	3
	V	E030501T	Education for Value, Peace, and Global Citizenship [TEC-5]	Theory	5
		E030502T	Education and Entrepreneurship [TEC-6]	Theory	5
		E030503P	Teaching Practice-1 (3 weeks) [TP-1]	Practical	3
3	VI	E030601T	Theory	5	
		E030602T	Learning and Teaching [TEC-8]	Theory	5
		E030603P	Teaching Practice-2 (3 weeks) [TP-2]	Practical	3
	VII	E030701T	ICT and School Education [TEC-9]	Theory	5
		E030702T	Assessment of and for Learning [TEC-10]	Theory	5
		E030703T	Teacher Happiness and Wellbeing [ETC-1]	Theory	5
		E030704R	Field Engagement-1 (5 weeks) [FE-1]	Fieldwork	5
		E030705R	School Experience-1 (6 weeks) [SE-1]	Internship	6
4	VIII	E030801T	Emerging Trends in School Education [TEC-11]	Theory	5
		E030802T	Profession of Teaching and Professional Development of Teachers [TEC-12]	Theory	5
		E030803T	Teacher as Reflective Practitioner and Researcher [ETC-1]	Theory	5
		E030804R	Field Engagement-2 (5 weeks) [FE-2]	Fieldwork	5
		E030805R	School Experience-2 (6 weeks) [SE-2]	Internship	6

B.Ed. Integrated (Science Stream/ Arts Stream)

Nomenclature of the Programme

Following the directives of National Education Policy 2020, this programme is named as **B.Ed. Integrated (Science/Arts Stream)**. But, this programme may also be named as **ITEP** (**Integrated Teacher Education Programme**) in the science stream or arts stream as notified vide NCTE Regulations 2019 or it may also be given the name of **B.Sc.B.Ed./B.A.B.Ed.**

The Conception of the Programme

The policy documents and research across the globe, unanimously, claim that the quality of any education system depends on the quality of its teachers. The other equally important revelation is that the quality of teachers, by and large, is decided by the quality of teacher education. And, the quality of teacher education is mainly ensured by offered teacher education programmes. At present, Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.) of two years duration is the flagship programme of preparing teachers in the country. In B.Ed. programme, the entrants are allowed to take admission after completing graduation in different disciplines. But, the National Policy on Education 2020 reiterates that in place of traditional B.Ed., B.Ed. Integrated of four years duration will be the most preferred teacher education programmes in the future.

The advocacy for the B.Ed. Integrated programme, in which students will be admitted after completion of class XII, is based on the proposition that 'becoming teachers must be a first choice for the students, rather than a last resort.' The conception of B.Ed. Integrated programme is based on the two arguments. First, if one wants to become a teacher, s/he should opt for it after completing schooling, rather than pursuing it after graduation. Second, a teacher must not be trained separately in subject and pedagogy (as is the case with existing B.Ed.), rather s/he should be allowed to learn the subject and practice its pedagogy side by side.

About the Programme

The B.Ed. integrated will be a four years (eight semesters) programme. This programme will be offered in two variants (i) B.Ed. Integrated (Science Stream), (ii) B.Ed. Integrated (Arts Stream). Those opting for the Science stream will be eligible to become teachers of chosen subjects related to physical and biological sciences at the middle and secondary level of schooling. And, those opting Arts stream will be eligible to become teachers of chosen subjects related to social sciences or languages at the middle and secondary level of schooling.

Entry Qualifications

The entry qualification for admission to the B.Ed. Integrated programme will be the successful completion of secondary level of schooling i.e. Class XII. The admission procedure for the programmes will be as per the directives of the State Government/ NCTE.

Structure of the Programme

This programme is designed in such a way that it will seamlessly fit with the scheme of the newly restructured graduate programmes of different disciplines in the State of Uttar Pradesh. This B.Ed. integrated programme discards the ongoing principles of curriculum design that 'once a candidate chosen a stream, s/he has to stick it to it till last' or 'only one exit route at the end, and no escape in between'. Instead, the proposed programme structure offers varied flexibility to the students in terms of course choice and exit routes. The following will detail this unique conception:

- **First Year (2 Semesters):** Students will have to study two subjects from a chosen stream, (e.g., Physics and Chemistry in case of Physical Sciences), courses related to education and pedagogy, an elective course from a different stream (e.g., History), and Co-curricular Courses. Students studying sciences as a major course will be offered Pedagogy of Sciences, social sciences as a major course will be offered Pedagogy of Social Sciences, and languages as a major course will be offered Pedagogy of Languages. In case any student decides to leave after one year, s/he will be awarded a Certificate in Faculty.
- **Second Year (2 Semesters):** Students will have to continue studying two subjects chosen in the first year, courses related to education and pedagogy, another elective course from a different stream e.g., Sociology, and Co-curricular Courses. In case any student decides to leave after two years, s/he will be awarded a Diploma in Faculty.
- Third Year (2 Semesters): Students will opt for one major subject from the stream, (e.g., Chemistry in case of Physical Sciences), one co-curricular course, teacher education courses, and be involved with teaching practice. In case any student decides to leave after three years with this combination, s/he will be awarded a Bachelor in Faculty.
- Fourth Year (2 Semesters): In the fourth year, the students will mainly study and practice teacher education. Besides one elective course, students will study teacher education courses, enhancing teaching competence courses, have field engagements, and school experiences. After successful completion, students will be awarded the degree of B.Ed. integrated/ITEP in selected stream i.e., science stream or arts stream.

Programme Outcomes

This programme specifically aims to prepare teachers:

- Having sound knowledge of a subject and pedagogical competence to teach it to a varied group of learners.
- Possessing teaching skills to teach different subjects joyfully and engagingly.
- Appreciating the multidisciplinary approach of education and practicing it in teachinglearning situations.
- Understanding the importance of professional development activities for teachers and practicing such activities continuingly.

USP's of the Programme

- The programme very well fits into the newly proposed programme structure for different graduate programmes.
- The programme offers exit routes after the first, second, third, and fourth year.
- In the third year of the programme, students can opt for two major subjects leading to B.A./B.Sc. or one subject major with education leading to B.Ed. Integrated Degree.
- The programme provides knowledge of the subject, and the opportunity to learn and practice its pedagogy simultaneously.
- Every teacher education course includes either research-orientation or practicum activities to ensure that what students have learned in theory must also practice in the field.
- The programme lays a significant emphasis on acquiring teaching skills and school experiences.
- The programme is economically viable for educational institutions, and academically enriching for the learners.
- The programme includes contemporary trends and practices in the school education sector and also caters to the needs of the prospective employer.

Programme Structure (Year-wise & Semester-wise)

Yea r	Sem ·	Core Course 1 (CC1)	Core Course 2 (CC2)	Teacher Education Course (TEC)	Subject IV Elective Course (EC) 4/5/6 Credits	Pedagogy of Sciences/ Social Sciences/ Languages (PS/PSS/PL) /Engaging with Pedagogies (EWP)/ Field Engagement (FE) 3/5 Credits	Co- Curricular Course (CCC)/ Enhancing Teaching Competence (ETC)	Industria I Training Teaching Practice (TP)/ School Experien ce (SE)	Credit s	(MinMax. Total Credits) After completion {Minimum Credits} [Max Duration in years]
1	II	CC1-1 (6) CC1-2 (6)	CC2-1 (6) CC2- 2(6)	TEC-1 (6) TEC-2 (6)	EC-1 (4/5/6)	PS-1/ PSS-1/ PL-1 (3) EWP1	CCC-1 (2) CCC-2 (2)		23-29 23-29 (50-52)	(50-52) {46} [4] Certificate in Faculty
2	III	CC1-3 (6) CC1-4 (6)	CC2- 3(6) CC2- 4(6)	TEC-3 (6) TEC-4 (6)	EC-2 (4/5/6)	PS-2/ PSS-2/ PL-2 (3) EWP2	CCC-3 (2) CCC-4 (2)		23-29 (50-52)	(100-104) {92} [7] Diploma in Faculty
3	V	CC1-5 (5) CC1-6 (5) CC1-7 (5) CC1-8 (5)		TEC-5 (5) TEC-6 (5) TEC-7 (5) TEC-8 (5)			CCC-5 (2) CCC-6 (2)	TP-1 (3) TP-2 (3)	25 (50)	(150-154) {138} [10] Bachelor in Faculty
4	VII			TEC-9 (5) TEC-10 (5) TEC-11 (5) TEC-12 (5)	EC-3 (4/5/6)	FE-1 (5) FE-2 (5)	ETC-1 (5) ETC-2 (5)	SE-1 (6) SE-2 (6)	26-32 26-32 (56-58)	(206-212) {194} [12] [B.Ed. Integrated (Science/ Arts/ ITEP (Science Stream)/ Arts Stream]

Note: Course name, content, credits, and assessment scheme of CC1-1-8, CC2-1-4, EC-1-3, and CCC-1-6 will be as per the new proposed syllabus of UG programs of Science/Arts Streams.

Course Details

Teacher Education Course (TEC)		Pedagogy of Sciences/Social Sciences/ Language (PS/PSS/PL)*/ Engaging with Pedagogies (EWP)/		Enhancing Teaching Competence (ETC)		Field Engagement (FE)/ Teaching Practice (TP)/ School Experience (SE)	
Course Name	Credits	Course Name	Credits	Course Name	Credits	Course Name	Credits
TEC-1: Development of Education in India and Contemporary Issues	6	PS-1: Pedagogy of Sciences-1	3	ETC-1: Teacher Happiness and Wellbeing	5	FE-1: Field Engagement (5 weeks)	5
TEC-2: Philosophical and Sociological Foundations of Education	6	PS-2: Pedagogy of Sciences-2	3	ETC-2: Teacher as Reflective Practitioner and Researcher	5	FE-2: Field Engagement (5 weeks)	5
TEC-3: Psychological Foundations of Education	6	PSS-1: Pedagogy of Social Sciences-1	3			TP-1: School Teaching Practice (3 weeks)	3
TEC-4: Structure and Management of School Education in India	6	PSS-1: Pedagogy of Social Sciences-2	3			TP-2: Teaching Practice (3 weeks)	3
TEC-5: Education for Value, Peace, and Global Citizenship	5	PL-1: Pedagogy of Languages-1	3			SE-1: Experience- Phase I (6 weeks)	6
TEC-6: Education and Entrepreneurship	5	PL2: Pedagogy of Languages-2	3			SE-2: School Experience- Phase II (6 weeks)	6
TEC-7: Managing and Creating an Inclusive School	5	EWP-1: Engaging with Pedagogies	3				
TEC-8: Learning and Teaching	5	EWP-2: Engaging with Pedagogies	3				
TEC-9: ICT and School Education	5						
TEC-10: Assessment of and for Learning	5						
TEC-11: Emerging Trends in School Education	5						
TEC-12: Profession of Teaching and Professional Development of Teachers	5						
	64		12		10		28

^{*}Note: From Pedagogy of Sciences/Social Sciences/ Language (PS/PSS/PL), students will opt for either Pedagogy of Sciences or Social Sciences or Languages.

SEMESTER-I

Courses	Number	Code
Core Courses (Subjects)	2	CC1-1, CC2-1
Teacher Education Courses	1	TEC-1
Pedagogy Courses	1 (Choose anyone)	PS-1/PSS-1/PL-1
Co-Curricular Course	1	CCC-1
Elective Course	1 (either in I or II Semester)	EC-1

Note: Course name, content, credits, and assessment scheme of CC1-1, CC2-1, CCC-1, and EC-1 will be as per the new proposed syllabus of UG programs of Science/Arts Streams.

Programme/Class: Certificate	Year: First	Semester: First			
in Faculty					
Subject: Teacher Education Course [TEC-1]					
Course Code: E030101T	ode: E030101T Course Title: Development of Education in India				

The past illuminates the present. Development of education is a narrative of the origin, growth, and development of educational institutions with special reference to aims of education, methods of teaching, curriculum, teacher-taught relations discipline, etc. It helps us to understand how past events shaped the present education system. The problems and challenges which we are facing today are not unique; their roots lie in our previous practices. The study of the development of education provides an opportunity to learn from the past. Hence a systematic study of the development of the education system in India enables us to conduct our personal and professional activities successfully. A critical analysis of educational theories and practices in historical perspectives encourages teachers to solve the contemporary issues/problems of education in the present context.

Course outcomes:

Unit II

After the completion of this course, the students will be able to

- Understand the characteristics, features, strengths, and weaknesses of education in ancient and medieval India.
- Understand the educational initiatives taken during the British period in India.
- Understand the contribution of various major committees and commissions on education in Independent India.
- Develop an understanding of the issues and challenges faced by contemporary education in India.

Credits: 6	Credits: 6		Core Compulsory		
Max. Marks:	100	Min. Passing Marks: 40			
Total No. of l	Lectures-Tutorials-Practical (in hours	per week): 4-1-1	Total Contact Ho	urs: 90	
Theory	Topics			No. of Hours	
Unit I	 Indian Ethos and Education The concept of ethos, the collective consciousness consciousness (Chitta) The Darshan (philosophy) of the Darshan (philosophy) of the Darshan (philosophy) of the Darshan (philosophy) of the Consenses on India 'तत्वमसि', 'सर्वखलुइदंब्रह्म', 'या प्रतिकूलानिपरेषाँनसमाचरेत', 'वसुधै पितृदेवोभवः आचार्यदेवोभवः', 'धमो 'यद्भद्रंतत्रआसुव', 'भद्रंकर्णीभः 'सर्यंशिवंसुंदरम्'. Discourses on the spirit of In the contemporary period. Need and significance of the 	(Chitti) from of Indian ethos an ethos: 'सर्वेभवन्तुः त्पिण्डेतत्ब्रह्माण्डे', 'सर्वे विकुटुम्बकम्', 'तेनत्यक् रिक्षातिरक्षितः', 'सर्वगुँशा, श्रुण्यामदेवाः', 'अ ndian ethos from t	the individual सुखिनः', 'अहम्ब्रह्मास्मि' र्नभूतहितेरताः', 'आत्मनः नेनभूजिथा', 'मातृदेवोभवः न्तिः', 'शत्रुबुद्धिविनाशाय' ानोभद्राक्रतओयन्तुविश्वतः he ancient period to	15 L+5 T	

Education During the Ancient, Medieval, and British Period

Characteristics of education of Vedic and Buddhist era with

15 L+2 T

	special reference to aims, curriculum, methods, teacher – taught	
	relations, discipline, and educational institutions	
	Characteristics of education of Islamic era with special reference	
	to aims, curriculum, methods, teacher – taught relations,	
	educational institutions, and disciplineMajor recommendations of	
	Macaulay's Minute-1835, Wood's Dispatch-1854, Hunter	
	Commission-1882, Sadler Commission 1917, Hartog Committee	
	1929, and Sargent Plan-1944	
	Gokhle's Bill and Wardha Scheme of Education	
	National Education Movement- 1920-22	
	Main Commissions /Committees on Education in Independent India	
	Recommendations on teacher education, primary education,	
	secondary education, higher education, and vocational Education	
	of the following:	
	University Education commission- 1948-49	
Unit III	 Secondary Education commission-1952-53 	15 L+4 T
	Education Commission-1964-66	10 2 1
	National Policy on Education- 1986 & Revised NPE - 1992	
	National Curriculum Framework 2005	
	National Knowledge Commission Report 2007	
	National Education Policy- 2020	
	Contemporary Issues in Education	
	Quality, equity, and accessibility in education with	
	special reference to gender, language, region, and caste	
	Liberalization, privatization, and globalization	
Unit IV	Vocationalisation and multidisciplinary approach in education	15 L+4 T
Cint I v	 Sustainable development goals (SDGs) and education 	13 12 1 1
	Education for socio-economically disadvantaged groups	
	Right to Education Act-2009	
	Education and nationalism	
	Students will be required to	
	Prepare a report on the topic 'education as a dynamic side of	
	philosophy'.	
	 Discuss the relevance of educational experiments of Mahatma 	
Research	Gandhi in the present context.	15 P
Orientation	 Discuss the role of education in the promotion of national 	131
	integration and international understanding.	
	 Conduct a field survey to record the views of the public regarding 	
	the role of education in national development.	
Suggested De		

- Altekar, A.S. (1934). Education in ancient India. Varanasi: The Indian Book shop.
- Ghosh, S.C. (1989. *Educational policy in India since Warren Hastings*. Calcutta: Naya Prakashan.
- Jaffar, S.M. (1936). Education in Muslim India, Lahore.
- Kumar, K. (1991). The political agenda of education. Delhi: Sage.
- Law, N.N. (1916). Promotion of learning in India. London.
- Mukherjee, R.K. (1960). Ancient Indian education. Delhi: Motilal Banarasi Das.
- Nurrullah, S., & Naik, J.P. (1951). A student's history of education in India. Bombay:

Macmillan.

- MHRD (2020). National Educational Policy-2020. New Delhi: MHRD.
- Agnihotri, R. (1994). Adhunik bharteey shiksha samasyayen aur samadhan. Jaipur: Rajasthan Hindi Granth Academy.
- Chauhan, C.P.S. (1990). Higher education in India. New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House.
- Dash, M. (2004). Education in India: Problems and perspectives. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers.
- Ghosh, S.C. (2009). The history of education in Modern India. New Delhi: Blackswan Publication.
- Graves, N. (1990). Teaching for international understanding, peace and human rights. Paris: UNESCO.
- Joshi, K.L. (1977). Problems of higher education in India. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
- Kumar, K. (2005): Political agenda of education: A study of colonialist and national Ideas. New Delhi: Sage Publication.
- Mathur, V.S. (1970). Crucial problems in Indian education. New Delhi: Arya Book Depot.
- Ministry of Education (1978). Report of the education commission 1964-66. New Delhi: Govt. of India.
- Mohanty, J. (1987). Education in India. New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications.
- Mukerji, S.N. (1965). Education in India-today and tomorrow. Baroda: Acharya Book Depot.
- Pathania, A. (2009). Primary education in India: Programmes and schemes. Shimla: J.M.D. Publication.

• Rama Jois, M. (1998). Human rights and Indian values. New Delni: NCTE.
This course can be opted as an elective by the students of the following subjects: Open for all
Suggested Continuous Evaluation Methods:
 The students will be assessed through presentations, discussions, demonstrations, seminars workshops, project work, group work, assignments, and interaction with peers.
Suggested equivalent online courses:
Further Suggestions:

Programme/Class: Certificate	Year: First	Semester: First
in Faculty		
Subject: Teacher Education (Course [PS-1]	
Course Code: E030102T	Course Title:	Pedagogy of Sciences -1
	•	

Science is the study of phenomena and events around us. To study scientific phenomena, one needs to apply systematic observations and experimentation. To this end, this course aims to prepare student-teachers to meet the challenges in learning, understanding, and observation of scientific phenomena. This course is designed to help student-teachers to develop their knowledge of science, use the findings of the research, and apply their learning to the evaluation and development of appropriate curricula. This course thus requires that student-teachers demonstrate their knowledge, judgment, and skills in teaching science. This course involves the students in a wide range of methods and materials designed to portray the teaching of science as a student-centered experience. This course aims to empower student-teachers to question and challenge their assumptions and belief systems. This course also aims to enable student-teachers to develop observation and experimentation skills to confirm their conceptions and to resolve their quest as well. Besides, this course intends to enable student-teachers to develop an interface of 'science-technology-society-environment' to realize the Sustainable Development Goals 2030.

Course outcomes:

After the completion of this course, the students will be able to

- Comprehend the nature of sciences and to appreciate the evolution of science as a discipline.
- Articulate and interpret the important unifying concepts, ideas, and relationships in physics, chemistry, biology, and/or earth science;
- Relate the concepts of science to contemporary, historical, technological, ethical, environmental, and other societal issues.
- Understand the various principles and approaches of curriculum transaction and to facilitate scientific literacy among their learners.
- Transact contents of science effectively by integrating various skills, teaching-learning materials, and approaches.

Credits: 3		Core Compulsory		
Max. Marks:	50	Min. Passing Marks: 20		
Total No. of l	Lectures-Tutorials-Practical (in hours	per week): 3-0-:1	Total Contact Ho	ours: 45
Theory	Topics		<u>. </u>	
Unit I	 Understanding and Significance of Concept: Nature of science, science, trusting science, exhuman endeavor, distinguis other ways of knowing the Understanding: science as a knowledge, evolution of sciliteracy, scientific thinking, sources of knowledge in sciences for social, economic 	distinguishing scivolution, and practs has science from tectors world, a process, science a ience as a disciplinate scientific attitude, iences, and between science as a control of the science as a disciplinate attitude, iences, and between science science science and science science are science as a disciplinate attitude, ience between science science science are science science and science are science at the science at t	tice of science as a chnology and from as a body of ae, scientific temper, tes and society,	10 L

	industrial, agricultural, environmental, and sustainable development	
Unit II	 Generating and Communicating Scientific Knowledge Scientific inquiry: Defining the problem, framing research questions, formulating research hypothesis, designing a scientific investigation, methods for data collection Collection and processing of data: Collecting and recording data, organizing and transforming data into numerical and diagrammatic forms, presenting data in a variety of ways, analyzing and interpreting data, drawing conclusions Communication: Presenting scientific information, acknowledging sources, communicating scientific information using scientific language, using ICT to access, process, and communicate scientific information 	10 L
Unit III	 Knowledge and Curriculum of Sciences Knowledge: The concept of pedagogical content knowledge (PCK), content knowledge (CK), pedagogical knowledge (PK), technological k knowledge (TK), pedagogical content technological knowledge (PCTK), and its implications for teaching. Curriculum: Sciences and school curriculum, sciences as a discipline in the school curriculum, the curriculum of sciences at the upper primary and secondary level Pedagogical planning: considerations about the content (curriculum and concepts) and learners (with specific reference to the socio-cultural and developmental context of the learner including special needs). 	10 L
Unit IV	 Preparing and Planning for Teaching of Science Understanding: Relating the concepts of science to contemporary, historical, technological, ethical, environmental, and other societal issues, articulating and interpreting the unifying concepts, ideas, and relationships in physics, chemistry, biology, and/or earth science Preparing for Teaching: Concept and principles of teaching science, aims and objectives of teaching science at a different level of school education, Bloom's Taxonomy, Modified taxonomy by Anderson-Krathwahl, Science-Technology-Society-Environment (STSE) approach of science teaching Planning and constructing: Unit plans, resource units, audiovisual materials 	10 L
Practicum	 The students will be required to: Prepare a unit plan. Organize a science exhibition at a secondary school. Form a science club and organize events to develop Science-technology-society-environment (STSE) interface. 	5 P

- Chalmers, A. (1999). What is the thing called science? Buckingham, UK: Open University Press.
- Chiappetta, L. E., &Koballa, R. T. (2010). *Science instruction in the middle and secondary schools*. USA: Allyn& Bacon.
- Cobern, W. W. (1998). *Socio-cultural perspectives on science education*. London: Kluwer Academic Publisher.
- Driver, R., Squires, A., Rushworth, P., & Wood-Robinson, V. (2006). *Making sense of secondary science: Research into children's ideas*. London: Routledge Palmer.
- Kuhn, T. S. (1970). The structure of scientific revolutions. Chicago: University of Chicago
- Martin R., Sexton, C. Wagner, K., & Gerlorich, J. (1998). *Science for all children*. USA: Allyn and Bacon.
- NCERT. (2005). Position paper on teaching of science, national curriculum framework. New Delhi: NCERT.
- Sears, J., & Sorensen, P. (Eds.). (2000). *Issues in science teaching*. The Netherlands: RoutledgeFalmer.
- Siddiqi and Siddiqi. (2002). *Teaching of science today and tomorrow*. New Delhi: Doaba House.
- Sundarajan, S. (1995). *Teaching science in middle school: A resource book*. Orient Longman: Hyderabad.
- Turner, T., &Dimatea, W. (1998). *Learning to teach science in secondary school*. USA: Routledge Publication.
- UNESCO. (1966). Source book for science teaching. Paris: UNESCO.
- Vaidya, N. (1999). *Science teaching for the 21st century*. New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publishers.
- Wallace, J., & Louden, W. (Eds.) (2001). *Dilemmas of science teaching: Perspectives on problems of practice*. London: Routledge.
- Wellington, J. (2004). *Teaching and learning secondary science contemporary issues and practical approaches.* London: Routledge.

This course can be opted as an elective by the students of the following subjects: Open for all
Suggested Continuous Evaluation Methods:
 The students will be assessed through presentations, discussions, demonstrations, seminars workshops, project work, group work, assignments, and interaction with peers.
Suggested equivalent online courses:
Further Suggestions:

Programme/Class: Certificate	Year: First	Semester: First			
in Faculty					
Subject: Teacher Education Course [PSS-1]					
Course Code: E030102T	Course Title:	Pedagogy of Social Sciences -1			
D . 4* 1 .					

Social science is the branch of science devoted to the study of societies and the relationships among individuals within those societies. Social sciences are a group of academic disciplines dedicated to examining society. This branch of science studies how people interact with each other, behave, develop as a culture, and influence the world. Researches show that students studying social sciences develop a wide range of transferable skills that are relevant to a wide range of careers. They can analyze complex problems, explore and assess different solutions, and communicate their findings effectively. This course is designed to provide the student-teachers the opportunity to express their knowledge, experience, and assumptions for the betterment of the nation and upliftment of humanity. This course is designed in a manner to develop social competence and a sense of belongingness, to build intelligent democratic citizenship in the student-teachers. So the future teachers need to learn and understand the philosophy and science of social science.

Course outcomes:

After the completion of this course, the students will be able to

- Develop an understanding of the nature of social sciences, as individual and integrated disciplines.
- Comprehend the importance of social science as a promoting factor of national and international peace and understanding.
- Define and differentiate the concept of social sciences.
- Understand and explain the various principles and approaches of curriculum transaction in social sciences.
- Transact contents of social sciences effectively by integrating various skills, teaching-learning materials, and approaches

Credits: 3		Core Compulsory		
Max. Marks: 50		Min. Passing Mark	s: 20	
Total No. of L	ectures-Tutorials-Practical (in hours	per week): 3-0-:1	Total Contact F	Hours: 45
Theory	Topics			No. of Hours
Unit I	 Social Science as an Integrated A Meaning, definition, need, a Branches of social sciences Contribution of social science Major similarities and differ sciences. 	and nature of social ces to the society		10 L

Importance of social science in the development of national and

Important concepts in social sciences: Race, gender, class,

thinking, social attitude, and social temper

international understanding.

culture, technology

	Knowledge and Curriculum of Social Sciences	
Unit II	 Knowledge: The concept of pedagogical Concept knowledge (PCK), Pedagogical Knowledge (PK), Technological Knowledge (TK), Pedagogical Content Technological Knowledge (PCTK), and its implications for teaching Curriculum: Social sciences and School curriculum, Social Science in the School curriculum, Curriculum of Social Science at the upper primary and secondary level Pedagogical Planning: Considerations about the Content (Curriculum and Concept) and learner (with specific reference to the socio-cultural and developmental context of the learner including special needs) 	10 L
Unit III	 Generating and Communicating Knowledge of Social Sciences Scientific Research in Social Sciences: Defining the problem, framing research questions, formulating research hypothesis, designing a scientific investigation, methods of data collection. Collection and Processing of Data in Social Sciences: Collection and recording of data, organizing and transforming data into numerical and diagrammatic forms, presenting data in a variety of ways, analyzing and interpreting of data, drawing conclusions. Communication of Scientific Knowledge of Social Sciences: Presenting information, acknowledging sources, presenting information using specific languages, using ICT to access, process, and communicate pieces of information. 	10 L
Unit IV	 Preparing and Planning for the Teaching of Social Sciences Preparing for teaching: Concepts and principles of teaching social sciences, aims and objectives of teaching social science at different levels of school education, Bloom's Taxonomy, approaches of social sciences teaching. Resources and equipment for social sciences teaching. Lesson Planning in Social Sciences: Need and importance, basic elements, and its preparation. Unit plans, resource units, audiovisual aids 	10 L
	The students will be required to:	
Practicum	 Identify and Interpret news related to positive social changes or initiation. A panel discussion on "Good social environment for good ecological environment." Conduct a community survey on some existing social problems and find out the reasons for the problems. Choose any one subject of your choice from social sciences and prepare a note highlighting the contribution of this subject to national development. 	5 P

- Agarwal, J.C.(1993). *The teaching of social studies-a practical Approach*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
- Batra, P. (Ed.) (2010). *Social science learning in schools: Perspective and challenges*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Bedi, Y. P. (1980). Social and preventive medicine. Delhi: Atmaram Sons.
- Chitambar, J.B. (1987). *Introductory rural sociology*. Bangalore: Wiley Eastern Limited.
- Dhamija, N. (1993). *Multimedia approaches in teaching social studies*. New Delhi: Harman Publishing House.
- Eklavya (1994). Samajik adhyayan shikshan: Ek prayog. Hoshangabad: Eklavya.
- Ganguli, B.N. (1977). Social development. New Delhi:
- George, A., & Madan, A. (2009). *Teaching social science in schools NCERT's New textbook*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Gilby, T. (1953). Between community and society. London: Longmans, Green and co.
- Khan, S. U. (1998). *History teaching: Problems, prospective and prospect*. New Delhi: Heera Publications.
- Kochhar, S.K. (1998). *The teaching of social studies*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
- NCERT. (2006). *Position paper national focus group on teaching of social sciences*. New Delhi, NCERT.
- Venkateswara, R.L. (2005). *Methods of teaching rural sociology*. New Delhi: Discovery Publishing House.

This course can be opted as an elective by the students of the following subjects: Open for all
Suggested Continuous Evaluation Methods:
 The students will be assessed through presentations, discussions, demonstrations, seminars workshops, project work, group work, assignments, and interaction with peers.
Suggested equivalent online courses:
Further Suggestions:

Programme/Class: Certificate		Year: First		Semes	ter: First	
in Faculty Subject: Teac	her Education C	Course [PL-1]				
Course Code:	E020102T	Course Title:	Pedagogy of 1	Langua	ges -1	
personal grow	ows students to	access the un	derstanding, kı	nowledg	ge, and skills to pill enable students t	
Course outco	omes:					
UnderUnderUnder	pletion of this co stand the meaning stand the principl stand the various stand the required	g, characteristic es and methods approaches to t	es, and importants of teaching land ev	nce of languages aluation	in languages.	life.
Credits: 3			Core Com	pulsory		
Max. Marks:	50		Min. Passi	ng Mar	ks: 20	
Total No. of I	_ectures-Tutorials	-Practical (in h	ours per week):	2-0-1	Total Contact H	ours: 45
Theory	Topics					No. of Hours
Unit I	 Nature, o Languag developing systems syntax, s Easter and Languag Function 	Nature, characteristics, role, and forms of languages Language development during various stages of human development-Language as a human capability -a system of systems – ruled governed system (phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, discourse, and semiotics.) Easter and western perspectives of languages Language variation – dialect vs. language – script Functions of language Multilingualism – social and cognitive phenomena				
Unit II	 Relation Languag and com The teac drama The teac The teac 	and specific aims of teaching languages ship of languages with other school subjects e related skills: Listening, reading, writing, speaking,			10 T	
Unit III	 Language 	tional provision e-in-education	ns on languages	ınguage	formula – mother-	10 T

	By U.P. Government Course Committee	12021
	 Linguistic rights The learner in RTE –the medium of instruction –role, and place of English. 	
Unit IV	 Language, Culture, and Society Language development in children —Piaget, Skinner, Chomsky, Vygotsky, Bruner Language and identity, power- (gender, caste) Language inequality and – linguistic imperialism Divide in language education (English vs. Indian vs. Indigenous Languages, Tribal, minority, and minoritized languages, language endangerment 	10 T
Practicum	 The students will be required to: Organize and participate in a debate on the topic 'mother tongue as a medium of instruction in primary schooling'. Prepare a note expressing their view about 'three languages formula suggested by NEP 2020. Conduct a survey among school teachers to learn their views about 'language issues in schooling'. 	5 P
 Chatur Geeta, Kendri Sansths Pandey Sharma Depot, Sharma Srivast NCER 	vedi, S. (2011). <i>Hindi teaching</i> . Meerut: R.Lal Book Depot. vedi, S. (): <i>Bhasha ki shiksha</i> . Varanasi: Hindi Sahitya Kutir. R. (). <i>Teaching of English</i> ya Hindi Sansthsan. (). <i>Bhasha shikshan aur bhasha vigyan</i> . Agra: Kersan, y, R.S. (2009). <i>Hindi teaching</i> . Agra: Vinod Pustak Mandir, Agra a R.A., & Chaturvedi, S. (). <i>Pedagogy of school subject</i> . Meerut: R.Lal Agra a, K., & Sharma, B (2009). <i>Hindi teaching</i> . <i>Agra: Agarwal Publication</i> . a, R.A. (). <i>Teaching</i> English. Meerut: R. Lal Book Depot, ava, H.S. (2006). <i>Curriculum and methods of teaching</i> . Delhi: Shipra Pubava, H.S (1989). <i>Instructional objectives of teaching school subjects</i> . New	Book lication, Delhi:
This course ca	n be opted as an elective by the students of the following subjects: Open fo	or all
• The stu	ntinuous Evaluation Methods: udents will be assessed through presentations, discussions, demonstration tops, project work, group work, assignments, and interaction with peers.	ns, seminars

Suggested equivalent online courses:

Further Suggestions:

SEMESTER-II

Courses	Number	Code
Core Courses (Subjects)	2	CC1-2, CC2-2
Teacher Education Courses	1	TEC-2
Pedagogy Courses	1	EWP-1
Co-Curricular Course	1	CCC-2
Elective Course	1 (either in I or II Semester)	EC-1

Note: Course name, content, credits, and assessment scheme of CC1-2, CC2-2, CCC-2, and EC-1 will be as per the new proposed syllabus of UG programs of Science/Arts Streams.

Programme/Class: Certificate	Year: First	Semester: Second				
in Faculty						
Subject: Teacher Education (Subject: Teacher Education Course [TEC-2]					
Course Code: E030201T Course Title: Philosophical and Sociological Foundations of Education						
D 41 1	•					

Knowledge of Philosophy is indispensable to understand other disciplines since questions such as the concept, nature, and its relation to other disciplines are philosophical. Philosophy provides an understanding of a vision of life. It also helps to understand the world and our place within it. Philosophy aims to train our judgment through systematic analysis and critical thinking. It is a systematic reflection of reason and reality. Hence, Philosophical foundations provide us a good understanding to deal with the issues of education. Teaching exists in a social climate because students come into the classroom with various social values and beliefs. In this situation, the teacher must understand the social problems and social needs of the students. Hence the teacher has to have some understanding of Sociology to deal with social as well as educational problems.

Course outcomes:

Credits: 6

After the completion of this course, the students will be able to

- Develop a relationship between philosophy, sociology, and education.
- Develop an understanding of the implications of philosophy for education.
- Understand the meaning and nature of the sociology of education.
- Discuss the contributions of prominent educational thinkers to education.
- Describe the role and importance of education in the process of socialization and social change.

Core Compulsory

• Evaluate the role of education in promoting national integration and international understanding.

Cledits. 0		Core Compulsory		
Max. Marks1	Iax. Marks100 Min. Passing Marks:40			
Total No. of	Lectures-Tutorials-Practical (in hours	per week): 4-1-1	Total Contact	Hours: 90
Theory	Topics			No. of Hours
Unit I	 Introduction Meaning, nature, importanc Relationship between philos Concept of truth, welfare, an philosophy. Philosophy of education-Co Philosophical aims of education 	sophy and education and beauty according oncept, nature, scope	to Indian	15 L+5 T
 Unit II Unit II Unit II Indian and Western Schools of Philosophy Vedant and Buddhism With special reference to with special reference to aims, curriculum, methods, teacher – taught relations, discipline Idealism, naturalism, and pragmatism with special reference to aims, curriculum, methods, teacher – taught relations, discipline Contribution of Indian and western schools of philosophy to the current education system 		15 L+2 T		

Unit III	 Prominent Indian Educational Thinkers Vivekananda Aurobindo Mahatma Gandhi Rabindranath Tagore 	15 L+4 T
Unit IV	 Education and Socialization Sociology and education, sociology of education Education as an agent of socialization and social change Social stratification and the role of education in social mobility Constitutional Provisions for education and the role of education in fulfillment of the constitutional promise of freedom, equality, justice, and fraternity. Role of education in promoting national integration and international understanding 	15 L+4 T
Research Orientation	 The students will be required to: Organize a debate on the topic 'what can we learn from ancient Indian education system to improve present system of education'. Prepare a detailed note about any prominent education center during the Buddhist period. Survey to assess the awareness of the public regarding 'Right to Education Act -2009' and prepare a report highlighting the main findings. Compare NEP-2020 and NPE 1986 on different parameters and give a presentation. 	15 P

- Bayles, E.E. (1971). *Pragmatism in education*. New York: Harper and Row Publishers.
- Brubacher, J.S. (1939). *Modern philosophies of education*. New York: Mc-Graw Hill.
- Butler, J.D. (1968). *The four philosophies and their practices in education*. New York: Harper and Row Publishers.
- Dewey, J. (1921). *Reconstruction in philosophy*. London: University of London Press.
- Oad, L.K. (1979). Shiksha ki darshnik prishthbhumi. Jaipur: Rajsthan Hindi Granth Academy.
- Pandey, R.S. (1995). Shiksha darshan. Agra: Vinod Pustak Mandir.
- RadhaKrishanan, S. (2002). *Indian philosophy, Vol. I & II*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Dewey, J. (1916). Democracy and education.
- Durkhim, E. (1956). *Education and society*. New York: The Free Press.
- Lal, R.B. (1993.). *Shiksha ke Darshnik aur samaj shastriya siddhant*. Meerut: Rastogi Publication.
- Mathur, S.S. (2008). Shiksha siddhant. Agra: Vinod Pustak Mandir.
- Rao, M.S.A. (1967). Paper in the sociology of education. New Delhi: NCERT.
- Shukla S. & Kumar, K. (1985). *Sociological perspective in education*. Delhi: Chanakya Publication.

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Suggested Continuous Evaluation Methods:
• The students will be assessed through presentations, discussions, demonstrations, seminars, workshops, project work, group work, assignments, and interaction with peers.
Suggested equivalent online courses:
Further Suggestions:

Programme/Cl in Faculty	ass: Certificate	Year: First		Semeste	er: Second	
·	her Education (Course [EWP-1]				
Course Code:	E030202P	Course Title: E	Engaging with	Pedago	gies-1	
Rationale:						
	-		•	-	ing in different si	
					ogies theoretically	
					will offer studiques for instruct	
prospective tea	• •	una design neca			inques for instruct	ionar aso as a
Course outcor						
-		urse, the students			4:	
_	-	school curriculur t and lesson plan		perspec	cuve	
_	-	evant audio-visua		classroo	om teaching	
_	-	nievement tests re			C	
Credits: 3			Core Comp	oulsory		
Max. Marks: 5	50		Min. Passir	ng Marks	s: 20	
Total No. of L	ectures-Tutorials	s-Practical (in hou	urs per week):	0-0-3	Total Contact 1	Hours: 45
	Topics			•		No. of Hours
Practicum	 Analyze educatio appraisa Design a secondar Design a based or Plan, pre material level. 	the topics taugh pare, and identif	chool curriculumerepare a reporters unit plans base lum related to blesson plans eat to you by you y traditional areaching of your	m of at I t based of d on pre his/her d ach, from ar teache and online r subject	east two on its critical escribed liscipline. n both the courses, ers. e audio-visual s at the secondary	45 P
Suggested Rea	O	1 ' 14' 1	A 1	1.6	11. 1.	A.1 1.
		eveloping Minas: for Supervision &			eaching thinking	Alexandria,
		gogy of the oppre		-		
					science of learning	σ San
	sco: Jossey-Bass	_	ryddy ressons r		serence of rearmin	g. Sun
This course car	n be opted as an	elective by the st	udents of the f	following	g subjects: Open f	or all
						• • • • •
00	ntinuous Evalua will be assesse		presentations	, works	hops, discussion	forums, and

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	engaging in dialogue and practices in individual and group settings.
İ	Suggested equivalent online courses:
	Further Suggestions:

SEMESTER-III

Courses	Number	Code
Core Courses (Subjects)	2	CC1-3, CC2-3
Teacher Education Courses	1	TEC-3
Pedagogy Courses	1 (Choose anyone)	PS-2/PSS-2/PL-2
Co-Curricular Course	1	CCC-3
Elective Course	1 (Either in III or IV Semester)	EC-2

Note: Course name, content, credits, and assessment scheme of CC1-3, CC2-3, CCC-3, and EC-2 will be as per the new proposed syllabus of UG programs of Science/Arts Streams.

Programme/Class: Diploma in	Year: Second		Semester: Third				
Faculty							
Subject: Teacher Education (ubject: Teacher Education Course [TEC-3]						
Course Code: E030301T	Course Title:	Psychological F	Foundations of Education				
D . 4* 1 .							

Education aims to bring desirable change in student's behavior. To realize the objectives of education, teachers need to create such a learning condition in the classroom, in which desirable change may occur in student's behavior. Therefore, teachers need to understand theories of human development and various learning behaviors to achieve the objective of education. Educational psychology helps the teacher to understand the social-emotional environment of the classroom. For the proper development of the students, the teacher needs to understand the individual differences of the students regarding their ability, interests, attitudes, and needs at different levels of growth and development. Knowledge of educational psychology enables the teacher to visualize the aims of education effectively and efficiently.

Course outcomes:

After the completion of this course, the students will be able to

- Understand the concept and principles of educational psychology.
- Understand the psychology of learners.
- Describe the various process of human development.
- Analyze the theories of learning and motivation
- Understand the concept and theories, of intelligence, personality, and creativity.

Credits: 6		Core Compulsory				
Max. Marks:	100	Min. Passing Marks: 40				
Total No. of Lectures-Tutorials-Practical (in hours per week): 4-1			Total Contact 1	Hours: 90		
Theory Topics				No. of Hours		
Unit I	 Educational Psychology Meaning, nature, and scope Methods of psychology: Ob relational study, case-study. Relationship between psych Meaning, nature, and scope Significance of knowledge of teachers 	servational, expering ology and education of Educational Psycons.	n chology	15 L+5 T		
Unit II	 Human Development Concept of growth and deve Stages of human development Factors influencing human Dimensions of human development Linguistic, and cognitive development 	ent development opment: Social, em	otional, moral,	15 L+2 T		
Unit III	 Learning and Motivation Learning and theories of lea Factors affecting learning, to Motivation – meaning, the companion 	arning ansfer of learning	techniques for	15 L+4 T		

	enhancing learner's motivation.	
Unit IV	 Individual Differences Intelligence: Concept of intelligence and its measurement Theories of intelligence, intelligence tests Personality: Concept of personality and its determinants Theories of personality Creativity: Concept, meaning, nature, and teaching strategies to foster creativity Difference between intelligence and creativity, identification of creative children. 	15 L+4 T
Research Orientation	 The students will be required to: Administer an Intelligence Test on school students, score, interpret and make conclusions. Administer a Personality Test on school students, score, interpret and make conclusions Administer a Creativity Test on school students, score, interpret and make conclusions Prepare and present a research note of the various stages of human development. 	15 P

- Agarwal, J.C. (1981). Essentials of educational psychology, Delhi: Doaba Books.
- Atkinson, R.L. (1983). Introduction to psychology. New York: HBT.
- Chauhan, S.S. (2001). Advanced educational psychology. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
- De Cecco, J.P. (). The psychology of learning and instruction. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India, Pvt. Ltd.
- Gage, N.L., & Berliner, D.C. (). Educational psychology. Chicago: McNally College Publishing Co.,
- Loran, J.W., & B.L. Walley. (). Introduction to early childhood education. New York: D. VanNor Stand Co.
-). An Introduction to human development. London: Scott, Foreman and Co. Lovel, K. (
- Morse, W.C. & Wingo, G.M.(). Psychology &teaching. Bombay: P.B. Taraporewala Sons & Co. Pvt. Ltd.
- Oven, S. (). Educational psychology: An introduction. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
- Skinner, C.E. (Ed). (1950). Elementary educational psychology. New York: Prentice Hall Inc. 1950.
- Woolfolk, A.(). Educational psychology. Delhi: Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd.,

This course can	be opted as a	n elective by the	he students o	of the follow	ing subjects:	Open for all

Suggested Continuous Evaluation Methods:
• The students will be assessed by classroom presentations, workshops, discussion forums, an
engaging in dialogue and practices in individual and group settings.
Suggested equivalent online courses:

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Further Suggestions:	

Programme/Class: Diploma	Year: Second	Semester: Third
in Faculty		
Subject: Teacher Education	Course [PS-2]	
Course Code: E030302T	Course Title:	Pedagogy of Sciences -2

This course would enable the student teachers to understand science as a scientific discipline through its philosophical and epistemological perspectives. The course provides an insight into the nature of sciences, scientific observation, description of scientific modeling, and principles that explain how knowledge of gets constructed. This understanding would help in developing a critical understanding of the science curriculum at the school level. This course also develops a reflection for transactional processes at the various levels of school education. Thus, this course aims to lead the student teachers from an understanding of science as a discipline to form a holistic understanding of science-education situated in learner's context and social realities. This course is aimed at developing the insights, competencies, and skills among the student teachers who wish to effectively transact the science curriculum and evolve as a reflective practitioner, capable of translating theoretical perspectives into pedagogical practices.

Course outcomes:

Credits: 3

After the completion of this course, the students will be able to

- Comprehend the nature of Sciences and to appreciate the dynamic nature of the same as a discipline.
- Understand the various principles and approaches of curriculum transaction and to facilitate scientific literacy among their learners.
- Transact contents of Science effectively by using appropriate teaching-learning resources and approaches.

Core Compulsory

- Develop skills for effective assessment of their learners.
- Evolve himself/herself as a learner, practitioner, and teacher of Science.

Max. Marks: 5	ax. Marks: 50 Min. Passing Marks:20		:20	
Total No. of L	ectures-Tutorials-Practical (in hours	per week): 2-0-1	Total Contact	Hours: 45
Theory	Topics			No. of Hours
Unit I	 Teacher and Teaching of Science Teacher: Teacher as a huma practitioner, qualities of a science teacher, reflection writing a reflective diary, to science teacher Teaching-learning processes learning environment, helpicollaboratively engage in learning environal strategies: Includeductive approach, experiminvestigatory projects, indivwork, peer learning, observaguided independent study, s 	ine, scientific, and recience teacher, profess on classroom transfechniques for enjoyings: Creating an engaging learners to active arning quiry-based approachmentation, demonstrationally paced progratation-based survey, patience of the programment of the progr	ssional ethics for actions and ag the role of a ing teaching- ly and a, inductive and ation, discussion, mmes, group problem-solving,	10 T

Unit II	 Skills, Resources, and Strategies for Teaching of Sciences Teaching skills: Core Skills for teaching sciences (writing instructional objectives, set induction, explaining, blackboard writing, probing questions, response management, illustrating with examples, stimulus variations, reinforcement, demonstration). Teaching resources: Science textbooks, science magazines, science clubs, science exhibition, science kits, science laboratories, museums, field trips, science fairs, virtual science labs Strategies for teaching: Project method, fieldwork, assignment, demonstration, experiments, problem-solving, concept mapping, experiential learning, collaborative learning, case-based learning, guided discovery, discussion 	10 T
Unit III	 Teaching-learning Spaces and Resources Learning spaces: Making the classroom a joyful place for learning, making arrangements for student-driven learning, employing technologies in the classroom, using laboratories as alternative places of learning Learning resources: Instructional aides in science, technology-supported resources, open education resources (OER) in science, science kits, designing and developing content-based and context-based teaching-learning resources for the teaching of science Learning Labs: Layout and design of the laboratories in science, storage of apparatus, consumable and non-consumable items, maintenance of laboratory records, making arrangements for the conduct of experiments 	10 T
Unit IV	 Assessment in Sciences Designing and developing: Assessment for learning, assessment of learning, formative assessment, summative assessment, assessment of laboratory work, and project work Assessment: Using creative expression-drawing, posters, drama, poetry, learner profiles, and portfolios; participatory activities, peer support as part of formative assessment for continuous assessment of thinking and process skills Summative and Formative Assessment (AFL, AOL, AAL) in Science – Nature, Concept, and Scope. Critical Analysis: Prevailing assessment patterns for science in school education, international assessment systems like PISA, TIMMS. 	10 T
Practicum	 The students will be required to: Planning and discussion of lessons for the school experience programme. Prepare report cards of learners, based on continuous and comprehensive assessment. Develop an e-portfolio based on your learning and experiences related to the teaching of science. 	5 P

- Carin, A., & Sound, R. B. (1996). Discovery teaching in Science. Columbus, Ohio: Charles E. Merrill Books.
- Kuhn, T. S. (1970). The structure of scientific revolutions. Chicago: University of Chicago.
- NCERT. (2001). Guidelines and syllabi for secondary stage. New Delhi; NCERT.
- NCTE. (2009). National curriculum framework for teacher education: Towards preparing professional and humane teacher. New Delhi: NCTE.
- Pollard, A. (2005). Reflective teaching. London: Continuum.
- Sharma, R.C. (2013). *Modern science teaching*. New Delhi: DhanpatRai Publishing Company Ltd.

Lta.
• Turner, T., &Dimatea, W. (1998). <i>Learning to teach science in secondary school</i> . USA: Routledge Publication.
This course can be opted as an elective by the students of the following subjects: Open for all
Suggested Continuous Evaluation Methods:
 The students will be assessed through presentations, discussions, demonstrations, seminars workshops, project work, group work, assignments, and interaction with peers.
Suggested equivalent online courses:
Further Suggestions:

Programme/Class: : Diploma	Year: Second	Semester: Third			
in Faculty					
Subject: Teacher Education Course [PSS-2]					
Course Code: E030401T	Course Title:	Title: Pedagogy of Social Sciences -2			
D - 4' 1					

Successful work of a social science teacher requires professional knowledge and skills, critical thinking, aim for professional competence development, and the following personal teacher qualities: communication skills, creative skills, fast orientation, thoroughness, honesty, diligence, personal responsibility. This course sincerely provides an understanding of the role and responsibilities of a social science teacher and the teaching-learning process too. By providing relevant information and knowledge, skills, strategies, and attitudes, this course is focussing to prepare a teacher to grow up as an active, responsible, and reflective member of the teaching community. This vision is also providing an insight into the assessment and evaluation aspect of social science teaching. Thus, we can conclude that this course is designed to transform the learner into a well-equipped social science teacher.

Course outcomes:

After the completion of this course, the students will be able to

- Explain and analyze the role and responsibilities of teachers of social sciences.
- Transact contents of social sciences effectively by using appropriate teaching-learning resources and approaches.
- Understand a range of assessment and evaluation strategies in social sciences.
- Use inquiry and problem-solving skills for solving personal and societal problems.

Credits: 3		Core Compulsory		
Max. Marks: Min. Passing Marks:		S:		
Total No. of Lectures-Tutorials-Practical (in hours per week): 2-0-1 Total Contact		Total Contact	Hours: 45	
Theory	Topics			No. of Hours
Unit I	 Teacher and Teaching of Social Sciences Teacher: Essential qualities of social sciences teachers, professional ethics of teachers of social sciences, techniques to enjoy the role of teacher of social sciences, challenges faced by teachers of social sciences. Teaching Learning Process: Creating an engaging environment for teaching and learning, helping learners to actively and collaboratively engage in learning. Transactional Strategies: Inquiry-based approach, Inductive and deductive approach, experimentation, demonstration, discussion, investigatory projects, Individually based programmes, group work, peer learning, observation-based survey, problem-solving, guided independent study, seminar presentation, action research. 		10 T	
Unit II	 Skill, Resources, and Strategies for Teaching Skills: Microteach social sciences (class manage objectives, introduction skill questioning, reinforcement seems) 	ning, core skills for to gement skill, writing l, fluency in question	he teaching of instructional ning, probing	10 T

	 examples, stimulus variation skill, increasing pupils participation, recognizing attending behaviour, blackboard writing skill, and lesson closure skill) Teaching Resources: Book resources, non-book resources, social science clubs, social science exhibition, social science library, study circles, field trips, social science fairs, virtual labs. Strategies for teaching-learning: Storytelling method, supervised study method, project method, textbook method, lecture method, assignment, discussion method, demonstration method, dramatization method, team teaching method, problem-solving method, experiential learning, collaborative learning, case-based learning. 	
Unit III	 Teaching Learning Spaces and Resources Learning spaces: Making the classroom a joyful place for learning, making arrangements for student-driven learning, employing technologies in the classroom, using laboratories as alternative places of learning. Learning resources: Instructional aids in social sciences, technology-supported resources, open education resources (OER) in social sciences, Social science kit, designing and developing content-based and context-based teaching-learning resources for the teaching of social science. Learning Labs: Layout and design of the laboratory in social sciences, need and importance of social sciences lab, equipment of social sciences lab, maintenance of laboratory records, consumable and non-consumable items. 	10 T
Unit IV	 Assessment and Evaluation in Social Sciences Meaning and importance of measurement and evaluation in Social Sciences: Objectives of evaluation in social sciences, tools and techniques of evaluation in social sciences, meaning and need of formative and summative evaluation, meaning and significance of comprehensive and continuous evaluation in social sciences. Construction of achievement test in social sciences: blueprint, item analysis and try out, standardization of test-objectivity, reliability, validity, norms, diagnostic test, and remedial teaching, Cumulative grade point average (CGPA), Choice based credit system (CBCS) 	10 T
Practicum	 The students will be required to: Planning and discussion of lessons for the school experience programme. Preparation of blueprint of an achievement test in social sciences. Prepare report cards of learners-based on a continuous and comprehensive evaluation. Develop an e-portfolio based on the learning and experiences related to the teaching of social sciences Write a reflective paper on any theme of social sciences in about 	5 P

3000 words. **Suggested Readings:** Adler, B. W. (1958). *Teaching of social studies in High school*. Boston: Hath and Company. Aggarwal J.C. (1992). Teaching of social studies. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House. Atela, J. (2019). Samajik vigyan ka shiksha sasthra. New Delhi: Luxmi Book Depot Ayaaba, D. (2008). The role of social studies education in national development. Cape Publications. Banks, J.A.(1990) Teaching strategies for the social studies: Inquiring, valuing and decision making. New York: Long man Blege, W. (2001). Social studies: Theory and practice. Accra: Walleyblege Publication George, A., & Madan, A. (2009). Teaching social science in schools. New Delhi: Sage Publications. Kochar, S.K.(1998). Teaching of Social Studies. New Delhi: Sterling publishers. Kohli, A.S.(1966). Teaching of social studies. New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd, Kumar, C., & Sharma, D. (2013). Samajik vigyan shikshan. New Delhi: Twentyfirst Century Publications. Maheshwari, B.K., & Bansal, S. (). Samajik vigyan shikshan. New Delhi: Twentyfirst Century Publications. Mehta, D.D. (2004) Teaching of social studies. Ludhiyana: Tondon Publication, Passi, P.K. (). Becoming better teacher. Ahmedabad: Sahitya Mudranalaya Publishing, Sharma, B.L., & Maheshwari, B.K. (). Samajik vigyan shikshan. Meerut: R. Lal Book Depot. • Sharma, R. A. (). Samajik vigyan shikshan. Merut: R. Lal Book Depot. Sivarajan N.K., Thulasidharan T.V., & Vijayan N.K., (2007). Social science education. Calicut: Calicut University. Srivastva, R.S., & Kaur, A. (). Samajik vigyan shikshan. Merut: R. Lal Book Depot. This course can be opted as an elective by the students of the following subjects: Open for all **Suggested Continuous Evaluation Methods:** The students will be assessed through presentations, discussions, demonstrations, seminars, workshops, project work, group work, assignments, and interaction with peers. Suggested equivalent online courses:

Further Suggestions:

Programme/Class: Diploma	Year: Second	Semester: Third			
in Faculty					
Subject: Teacher Education Course [PL-2]					
Course Code: E030302T	Course Title:	le: Pedagogy of Languages-2			
D 41 1	II.				

Languages as a subject have specific aims for language-related skills and competencies, for producing and understanding texts for communication as well as for aesthetic purposes. Languages are helpful for a variety of purposes: for learning, for personal development, for participation in society, for communication and interaction with others in a variety of social and intercultural settings. Following these arguments, this course will help prospective teachers to learn the ways and techniques of teaching languages to the students.

Course outcomes:

Credits: 3

After the completion of this course, the students will be able to

- Explain and analyze the role and responsibilities of teachers of languages.
- Effectively transact language contents by using appropriate teaching-learning resources and approaches.

Core Compulsory

- Understand a range of assessment and evaluation strategies in languages.
- Appreciate the role and significance of languages in personal and civic life.

		core comparsory		
Max. Marks:	50	Min. Passing Marks:20		
Total No. of	Lectures-Tutorials-Practical (in hours	s per week): 2-0-1	Total Contact 1	Hours: 45
Theory	Topics			No. of Hours
Unit I	 Teacher and Teaching in Languages Teacher: Essential qualities of language teachers, Professional ethics of teachers of languages, Techniques to enjoy the role of a language teacher, Challenges faced by teachers of languages Teaching Learning Process: Creating an engaging environment for teaching and learning, helping learners to actively and collaboratively engage in learning. Transactional Strategies: Inquiry-based approach, Inductive and deductive approach, experimentation, demonstration, discussion, investigatory projects, Individually based programmes, group work, peer learning, observation-based survey, problem-solving, guided independent study, seminar presentation, action research 		10 T	
Unit II	 Skill, Resources, and Strategies for Teaching Skills: Microteach languages (class manageme objectives, introduction skill questioning, reinforcement examples, stimulus variation recognizing attending behavilesson closure skill) Teaching Resources: Book in the Skill is a strategies for the skill in the skill is a skill in the skill in the skill is a skill in the skill in t	ning, core skills for to ent skill, writing instract, fluency in question skill, explaining skill in skill, increasing purviour, blackboard wr	he teaching of ructional ning, probing l, illustrating with pils participation, iting skill, and	

	language clubs, language library, study circles, field trips, book fairs. Strategies for teaching-learning: Storytelling method, supervised study method, project method, textbook method, lecture method, assignment, discussion method, dramatization method, team teaching method, problem solving method, experiential learning, collaborative learning, case-based learning.	
	Teaching Learning Spaces and Resources	
Unit III	 Learning spaces: Making the classroom a joyful place for learning, making arrangements for student-driven learning, employing technologies in the classroom, using laboratories as alternative places of learning. 	
	 Learning resources: Instructional aids in social sciences, technology-supported resources, open education resources (OER) in social sciences, languages learning kit, designing and developing content-based and context-based teaching-learning resources for the teaching of languages. 	10 T
	 Learning Labs: Layout and design of the laboratory in languages, need and importance of languages lab, equipment of languages lab, maintenance of laboratory records, consumable, and non- consumable items. 	
	Assessment and Evaluation in Languages	
Unit IV	 Meaning and importance of measurement and evaluation in languages: Objectives of evaluation in languages, tools, and techniques of evaluation in languages, meaning and need of formative and summative evaluation, meaning and significance of comprehensive and continuous evaluation in languages. 	
	 Construction of achievement test in languages: blueprint, item analysis and try out, standardization of test-objectivity, reliability, validity, norms, diagnostic test, and remedial teaching, Cumulative grade point average (CGPA), Choice based credit system (CBCS) 	
	The students will be required to:	
Practicum	Planning and discussion of lessons for the school experience	
	programme.Preparation of blueprint of an achievement test in languages.	
	 Prepare report cards of learners-based on a continuous and 	. T
	comprehensive evaluation.	5 P
	 Develop an e-portfolio based on the learning and experiences 	
	related to the teaching of languages	
	• Write a reflective paper on the theme of 'language learning in schools' in about 3000 words.	
Suggested Re		

- Chaturvedi, S. (2011). Hindi teaching. Meerut: R.Lal Book Depot.
- Chaturvedi, S. (). Bhasha ki shiksha. Varanasi: Hindi Sahitya Kutir.
- Kendriya Hindi Sansthsan. (). *Bhasha shikshan aur bhasha vigyan*. Agra: Kendriya Hindi Sansthsan,
- Pandey, R.S. (2009). Hindi teaching. Agra: Vinod Pustak Mandir, Agra

- Sharma R.A., & Chaturvedi, S. (). Pedagogy of school subject. Meerut: R.Lal Book Depot, Agra
- Sharma, K., & Sharma, B (2009). Hindi teaching. Agra: Agarwal Publication.
- Sharma, R.A. (). Teaching English. Meerut: R . Lal Book Depot,
- Srivastava, H.S. (2006). Curriculum and methods of teaching. Delhi: Shipra Publication,
- Srivastava, H.S (1989). *Instructional objectives of teaching school subjects*. New Delhi: NCERT,
- Srivastava, H.S (1999). Challenges in education. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House

This course can be opted as an elective by the students of the following subjects: Open for all
Suggested Continuous Evaluation Methods:
 The students will be assessed through presentations, discussions, demonstrations, seminars, workshops, project work, group work, assignments, and interaction with peers.
Suggested equivalent online courses:
Further Suggestions:
Further Suggestions:

SEMESTER-IV

Courses	Number	Code
Core Courses (Subjects)	2	CC1-4, CC2-4
Teacher Education Courses	1	TEC-4
Pedagogy Courses	1	EWP-2
Co-Curricular Course	1	CCC-4
Elective Course	1 (Either in III or IV Semester)	EC-2

Note: Course name, content, credits, and assessment scheme of CC1-4, CC2-4, CCC-4, and EC-2 will be as per the new proposed syllabus of UG programs of Science/Arts Streams.

Programme/Class: Diploma	Year: Second	Semester: Fourth			
in Faculty					
Subject: Teacher Education Course [TEC-4]					
Course Code: E030401T Course Title: Structure and Management of School Education in					
	India				

India is divided into 28 states and 08 Union Territories. The States have their own elected governments while the Union Territories are governed directly by the Government of India, with the President of India appointing an administrator for each Union Territory. As per the Constitution after Independence, school education was originally a state subject but after the amendment of 1976, education comes under the Concurrent List. That is, School education policies and programmes are suggested at the national level through the state governments have a lot of freedom in implementing programmes. So, it felt important with the perspective of future teachers that they should know about the system and structure of school education in India.

Course outcomes:

After the completion of this course, the students will be able to

- Understand the purpose, system, and structure of school education in India.
- Know and understand the Constitutional provisions for school education in India.
- Understand the role of central and state governments in school education in India.
- Appreciate the role of various institutions and agencies in school education.
- Understand the concept of planning and management in school education.

Credits: 6		Core Compulsory		
Max. Marks	100	Min. Passing Marks: 40		
Total No. of	Lectures-Tutorials-Practical (in hours	per week): 4-1-1	Total Contact	Hours: 90
Theory	Topics			No. of Hours
Unit I	 Development of School Education Historical perspectives (And period) of development of s Purpose, functions, and syste Constitutional provisions and school education in India. Recommendations of various regarding school education: Kothari Commission, NEP-1 Action, Ramamurti Review (Committee, Yashpal Commitshiksha Abhiyaan), NCF-20 NEP-2020 	cient, pre and post-Ir chool education in Ir ems of school educat d Centre-state relation s committees and con Secondary Education 1968, NEP-1986, Pro Committee, Janardha ittee, RMSA (Rashtra 1905, Ishwari Bhai Pat	ndia tion in India. onship regarding mmission n Commission., ogramme of an Reddy iya Madhyamik	15 L+5 T
Unit II	 Structure of School Education in 2 Structure of School Education Governance and administrate Legal and Institutional frame Problems and issues of school educational opportunities, w 	on ion of school educat ework of school edu ol education in India	cation : Equalization of	15 L+2 T

Vocationalisation of school education Institutional Planning in School Education			
Unit III III Unit III III III III III III III II		private schools, rural vs. urban schools	
Unit III - Concept, Scope, and nature of institutional planning - Need and importance of institutional planning - Types of institutional planning - Process of institutional planning - Process of institutional planning - Planning and preparation of academic calendar for school - Evaluation of institutional planning - Educational Management - Management of educational institutions at the school level - Types of school management, effective school management, coordination, supervision, and inspection Techniques and skills for effective management in schools Management of schools at National Level: Ministry of Education, CABE, NCERT, CBSE, RIE, NIEPA, NCTE, CIET, NIOS, KVS, NVS - Management at State Level: Ministry of School Education, Directorate of School Education, Board of Education, SCERT, SIET, SIEMAT, SRC Management at District Level: District Education Administration-DEO, Dy. E.O (ZP), DPO (SSA), DIET. Sub-District Level- URC/BRC/BEO, Representatives from CRC, Innovative teachers School Records- Preparation, need, and significance. The students will be required to: - Organize a Seminar on Indigenous system of School Education Visit any two schools, find out innovative teachers, and prepare a research note highlighting their innovative teachers, and prepare a research note highlighting their innovative techniques Survey one Government and one Private School in your vicinity, and prepare a report on how the national and state agencies are working for their betterment Prepare an academic calendar for any school of your choice		Vocationalisation of school education	
 Types of school management, effective school management, coordination, supervision, and inspection. Techniques and skills for effective management in schools. Management of schools at National Level: Ministry of Education, CABE, NCERT, CBSE, RIE, NIEPA, NCTE, CIET, NIOS, KVS, NVS Management at State Level: Ministry of School Education, Directorate of School Education, Board of Education, SCERT, SIET, SIEMAT, SRC. Management at District Level: District Education Administration-DEO, Dy. E.O (ZP), DPO (SSA), DIET. Sub-District Level- URC/BRC/BEO, Representatives from CRC, Innovative teachers. School Records- Preparation, need, and significance. The students will be required to: Organize a Seminar on Indigenous system of School Education. Visit any two schools, find out innovative teachers, and prepare a research note highlighting their innovative techniques. Survey one Government and one Private School in your vicinity, and prepare a report on how the national and state agencies are working for their betterment. Prepare an academic calendar for any school of your choice 	Unit III	 Concept, Scope, and nature of institutional planning Need and importance of institutional planning Types of institutional planning Process of institutional planning Planning and preparation of academic calendar for school Evaluation of institutional planning 	15 L+4 T
 Organize a Seminar on Indigenous system of School Education. Visit any two schools, find out innovative teachers, and prepare a research note highlighting their innovative techniques. Survey one Government and one Private School in your vicinity, and prepare a report on how the national and state agencies are working for their betterment. Prepare an academic calendar for any school of your choice 	Unit IV	 Management of educational institutions at the school level Types of school management, effective school management, coordination, supervision, and inspection. Techniques and skills for effective management in schools. Management of schools at National Level: Ministry of Education, CABE, NCERT, CBSE, RIE, NIEPA, NCTE, CIET, NIOS, KVS, NVS Management at State Level: Ministry of School Education, Directorate of School Education, Board of Education, SCERT, SIET, SIEMAT, SRC. Management at District Level: District Education Administration-DEO, Dy. E.O (ZP), DPO (SSA), DIET. Sub-District Level- URC/BRC/BEO, Representatives from CRC, Innovative teachers. 	15 L+4 T
year.		 Organize a Seminar on Indigenous system of School Education. Visit any two schools, find out innovative teachers, and prepare a research note highlighting their innovative techniques. Survey one Government and one Private School in your vicinity, and prepare a report on how the national and state agencies are working for their betterment. Prepare an academic calendar for any school of your choice including all the important activities conducted by the school in a 	15 P

- Government of India (1986). National policy on education. New Delhi: MHRD.
- Government of India (1987). Programme of action. New Delhi: MHRD.
- Malhotra, P.L.(1986). *School education in India: Present status and future needs*. New Delhi: NCERT.
- Mohanty, J. (1999). *Educational administration, supervision and school management*. New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publication.
- Mudhopadyay, S., & Kumar, A. (2001). *Quality profiles of secondary schools*. New Delhi: NIEPA.
- NCERT. (2005). National curriculum framework -2005. New Delhi: NCERT.
- Singhal, R.P. (1983). Revitalizing school complex in India. New Delhi.

Sugges	ted Continuous Evaluation Methods:
•	The students will be assessed through presentations, discussions, demonstrations, seminars workshops, project work, group work, assignments, and interaction with peers.
Sugges	ted equivalent online courses:
	Suggestions:

Programme/Class: Diploma in	Year: Second		Semester: Fourth	
Faculty				
Subject: Teacher Education Course [EWP-2]				
Course Code: E030402P Course Title: Engaging with Pedagogies-2				

This course will help the students in visualizing and practicing teaching in different situations. This course will support the students in planning and practicing pedagogies theoretically learned and discussed in DSP2 (Discipline-specific pedagogy course-II). This course will offer students various opportunities to discuss various aspects of teacher and teaching, developing teaching skills, practicing different skills and strategies for teaching, identifying useful resources, creating a joyful learning environment, and designing assessments in science.

Course outcomes:

114 2

After the completion of this course, the students will be able to

- Detail of various aspects of teacher and teaching
- Get mastery in different skills and strategies for teaching
- Plan joyful learning spaces and environment for teaching
- Look after and maximize the use of laboratories in teaching
- Design and develop need-based assessments related to their subjects

Credits: 3		Core Compulsory		
Max. Marks: 5	Iax. Marks: 50 Min. Passing Marks:20			
Total No. of L	ectures-Tutorials-Practical (in hours	per week): 0-0-3	Total Contact	Hours:45
	Topics			No. of Hours
Practicum Every student will be required to per Managing and writing a refl Creating engaging teaching- recording the proceedings, and Selecting two transactions practicing them Learning teaching skills a simulated teaching condition Identifying five open educate them for teaching and learning Visiting science laboratories understanding its functions. Designing and developing two subject' and 'learning for sul		ective diary -learning environment discussing it with the strategies of the strategies where	ents for teaching, h peers. heir choice and ile practicing in ER) and adapting	45 P

- Lefrancois, G. (1991). *Psychology for teaching*. Wadsworth Publishing Co.
- Mukunda, K. (2009). What did you ask at school today? A handbook of children's learning. New Delhi: Harper Collins.
- National Research Council (2000). *How people learn: Brain, mind, experience, and school*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. Available at: https://doi.org/10.17226/9853.

Sugge	sted Continuous Evaluation Methods:
•	The students will be assessed by classroom presentations, workshops, discussion forums, and engaging in dialogue and practices in individual and group settings.
Sugge	sted equivalent online courses:
Furthe	r Suggestions:

SEMESTER-V

Courses	Number	Code
Core Courses (Subjects)	2 (Choose one group)	CC1-5, CC1-6/CC2-5, CC2-6
Teacher Education Courses	2	TEC-5, TEC-6
Teaching Practice Course	1	TP-1
Co-Curricular Course	1	CCC-5

Note: Course name, content, credits, and assessment scheme of CC1-5, CC1-6/ CC2-5, CC2-6, and CCC-5 will be as per the new proposed syllabus of UG programs of Science/Arts Streams.

Programme/Class: Bachelor	Year: Third	Semester: Fifth			
in Faculty					
Subject: Teacher Education Course [TEC-5]					
Course Code: E030501T	Course Title:	Education for Value, Peace and Global Citizenship			

India is a land of diversity- social, cultural, religious, racial, linguistic, and geographic. The main hallmark of this nation is a unity that absorbs all the diversities. A common values system helps to create an identity that bonds people together. Values such as harmony, peace, compassion, and humanity have for centuries been a part of the discourse of every religion in the world and their need and importance are universally accepted and felt, more so in the current social and political context.it has been widely felt that our existing education ecosystem needs to be further strengthened to deliver values enshrined in our constitution. The teachers are also expected to emphasize acquiring knowledge, attitude, and skills related to the appreciation of cultural values, the dignity of individuals, inclusion, environmental conservation, and protection of heritage through curricular and co-curricular means. The magnitude of peace education in educational institutions has become a felt need in our society. To enable people to live together in harmony and resolve conflicts in a nonviolent manner, peace education needs to be imparted through education. The world is becoming increasingly interconnected and with that comes the need for a curriculum that prepares learners for today's world. The skills needed for success in this century have changed from previous generations. learners with graduation in teacher education need to have a greater understanding of the world they enter and the concept of global citizenship so that they can be global citizens in the future. This paper in B. Ed curriculum contains various dimensions of value and peace education in the perspective of developing global citizenship in the would-be teachers.

Course outcomes:

After the completion of this course, the students will be able to

- Understand the concept of value and peace as an umbrella concept of all the positives in human life.
- Understand the need and importance of value and peace education in varied contexts.
- Analyze the need for value and peace education to foster national and global understanding.
- Identify and apply the practices for value development and peace in their personal life.
- Nurture respect for all, building a sense of belonging to common humanity, and helping learners to become responsible and active global citizens.

Credits: 5		Core Compulsory		
Max. Marks:	85	Min. Passing Marks:	35	
Total No. of I	Lectures-Tutorials-Practical (in hours	per week): 3-1-1	Total Contac	t Hours:75
Theory	Topics			No. of Hours
Unit I	 Personality development an through unilateral ethics. Development of right attitude higher thinking, contemplat Positive approach to life-in thinking and positive living. The importance of the affect 	de, aptitudes, and inte ion, and patience. words and deeds: thro	rest through	12 L+3 T

	reference to compassion, love, and kindness.	
Unit II	 Value Education Meaning, definition, aims, and need of value education Classification of values: Material, social, moral, and spiritual Inculcation of values through education, positive and negative values, the role of education to overcome negative values. Ethical values, the influence of ethics on family life, the psychology of children and youth Sources of values, development of values, ways of fostering values in children, value crises Value development through various subjects, the role of curricular, co-curricular, and extracurricular activities in value development. Mutual respect for different cultures, religions, and beliefs. 	12 L+3 T
Unit III	 Conceptual Introduction and Preparation for Peace: Peace Education Meaning, definition, aims, and objectives of peace education Importance of Peace education in the present Scenario. Role of different organizations like UNESCO in peace education Philosophical, religious, social, and psychological components of peace education: Study of relevant extracts from the thoughts and writings of Mahatma Gandhi, Nelson Mandela, Mother Teresa, Dalai Lama, Sri Ravindra Nath Tagore. Issues and challenges of peace education NCF 2005 recommendations on peace Education Role of community, school, and family in the development of values for peaceful co-existence. Concept of world peace in Indian perspective: Vasudhaiv kutumbkam, sarv dharm sambhav 	12 L+3 T
Unit IV	 Global citizenship Globalization Citizenship and global citizenship Global citizenship education, mainstream, and critical global citizenship education Specific global citizenship education theme, such as global poverty, inequality, and development, fair trade Global citizenship education in practice 	12 L+3 T
Practicum	 The students will be required to: Research and report useful strategies for value inculcation among school children Plan an excursion to sites or monuments leading to inner introspection Organize a workshop on the theme 'Promoting peace in individual and social life'. Plan and present a project for promoting global citizenship 	15 P

	education.	
Suggested Rea	dings:	
AggarwaPublicat	al, J.C.(2013). <i>Education for values, environment and human rights</i> . Dellion.	ni: Shipra
• Chand, .	J. (2009). Value education. Delhi: Anshah Publishing House.	
 Joshi, D 	. (2007). Value education in the global perspective. New Delhi: Lotus Pre	ess.
Mathuja Centum	, B., Usharani, R., & Arun, R.K.(2009). <i>Peace and value education</i> . New Press.	Delhi:
• Reddy, l House.	D., & Rao, D. B. (2006). Value oriented education. New Delhi: Discovery	y Publishing
This course can	be opted as an elective by the students of the following subjects: Open fo	or all
Suggested Con	tinuous Evaluation Methods:	
	dents will be assessed by classroom presentations, workshops, discussion g in dialogue and practices in individual and group settings.	forums, and
Suggested equiv	valent online courses:	
Further Suggest	ions:	

Programme/Class: Bachelor	Year: Third	Semester: Fifth	
in Faculty			
Subject: Teacher Education Course [TEC-6]			
Course Code: E030502T	Course Title:	Education and Entrepreneurship	
D 4' 1	•		

The curriculum is flexible and dynamic. It continuously evolves itself reflecting the needs and aspirations of learners. In recent times, our society is influenced by knowledge creation and technological changes. Competencies affecting Innovation and creativity have become important in all aspects of life, including teacher's training context. This makes entrepreneurship education even more important for enhancing the quality of life. Entrepreneurship plays an influential role in the economic growth and development of the nation. As the role of the teacher is changing so is the dynamism of teacher education. This outcome-based curriculum course aims to instill and Kindle the spirit of Entrepreneurship amongst learners. The idea of this course is to create "job providers" rather than "job seekers".

Course outcomes:

After the completion of this course, the students will be able to

- Explore the professional opportunities in the field of education.
- Develop an entrepreneurial mindset.
- Opt for self-employment as a viable option for earning dignified means of living.
- Appreciate the dynamic changes happening in the economy.
- Understand the role of Entrepreneurship in the growth and economic development of the

Reflect on what it takes to create, grow, sustain and support innovation in education

Credits: 5		Core Compulsory		
Max. Marks:	x. Marks: 85 Min. Passing Marks: 35			
Total No. of	Lectures-Tutorials-Practical (in hours	s per week): 3-1-1 Total Contact Hours:		t Hours:75
Theory	Topics			No. of Hours
Unit I	 Introduction to Entrepreneurship Meaning, definition, importance, and benefits of entrepreneurship. Classification and types of entrepreneurship. Role of entrepreneurship in personal and national development Agencies in entrepreneurship management and the future of entrepreneurship. Theories of entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship ecosystem in India. Startups in India: Opportunities and growing drivers 		12 L+3 T	
Unit II	 The Entrepreneur Meaning and definition of an entrepreneur, types of entrepreneurs. The skills and traits required to be an entrepreneur such as creative thinking, communication, risk-taking attitude, and resilience Entrepreneurial competencies 		12 L+3 T	

	• Functions of an entrepreneur.					
	 Entrepreneurial ethics and values. 					
	Entrepreneurial process and challenges					
	 Schemes and facilities available to new entrepreneurs. 					
	 Opportunities for entrepreneurship in the education sector 					
	Entrepreneurship Education					
	 Meaning and definition of entrepreneurship education. 					
	Need and importance of entrepreneurship education					
Unit III	Characteristics of entrepreneurship education.	12 L+3 T				
	 Objectives of entrepreneurship education. 					
	 The implications of entrepreneurship education for teachers 					
	 Entrepreneurship education and the role of the teacher. 					
	Educational Entrepreneurship					
	Concept of Entrepreneurship and Edupreneurship					
	 Educational innovations in India and Abroad 					
	Educational innovation: Ideation, design thinking					
Unit IV	 Identification of opportunities and resources for educational entrepreneurship. 	12 L+3 T				
	• Entrepreneurial qualities for educational personnel.					
	Case studies of successful educational entrepreneurs					
	The students will be required to:					
	 Do online research on a successful entrepreneur in education. 					
Research Orientation	• Write a research note on the educator, the innovation, and the					
	feasibility of the plan in your particular setting.					
	 Critically analyze any successful entrepreneur of their choice. 	15 P				
	• Draft an innovative entrepreneurial plan for the education sector.	13 P				
	• Conduct a survey in a nearby area to learn entrepreneurial					
	practices in education.					
	Interview an entrepreneur who has created an innovative center					
	in education.					
G						

- Abhyankar, R. (2014). The government of India's role in promoting innovation through policy initiatives for entrepreneurship development. *Technology Innovation Management Review*, 4(8), 11-17
- Basu, R. (2014). Entrepreneurship education in India: A critical assessment and a proposed framework. *Technology Innovation Management Review*. Available at: http://timereview.ca5
- Couros, G. (2015). The innovator's mindset: Empower learning, unleash talent, and lead a culture of creativity. Dave Burgess Consulting.
- Dana, I.P. (2000). Creating Entrepreneurs in India. *Journal of Economics*, 38 (1), 86-91
- Drucker, P.F.(1986). *Innovation and entrepreneurship*. New York: Harper & Row.
- Gordon, E., & Natarajan, K. (2017). *Entrepreneurship development*. Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House.
- Nirjar, A.(2014). Entrepreneurship development. New Delhi: CBS Publication
- Short Stories of Indian Entrepreneurs: https://yourstory.com/mystory/top-10-youngentrepreneurs-inindia-2018-tilldate-cdulu28uft
- Veerabhadrappa, H. (2011). *Management and entrepreneurship*. New Delhi: New Age International (P) Limited., Publishers

Cuasa	ated Continuous Evaluation Methods.
	sted Continuous Evaluation Methods:
•	The students will be assessed by classroom presentations, workshops, discussion forums, and engaging in dialogue and practices in individual and group settings.
Sugge	sted equivalent online courses:
Furthe	r Suggestions:

Programme/Cl	ass: Bachelor	Year: Third		Semester: Fifth	ı
	ner Education C	Course [TP-1]		<u> </u>	
Course Code:	E030503P	Course Title:	Teaching Prac	tice-1	
helps the train have learned in	ees to gain conf	fidence in teacheaching in prac	thing, improve the ctice. The first p	heir teaching sk	gram. Teaching practice kills, and test what they ag practice will help the
DesignExecuteReflectObserve	oletion of this con and develop less the prepared plupon their teach	son plans for cl an in real class iing performan	ce and make ame	ends or improvement	
Credits: 3			Core Comp	•	
Max. Marks: 5				ng Marks: 20	
Total No. of Le	ectures-Tutorials Topics	-Practical (in h	nours per week):	0-0-3:	
Practicum	Every student w Preparin Practicin Designir Observir feedback Maintair experien	g 30 lesson plang these plans dang evaluation stage ten teaching a teacher	to perform the fo ans for the teachi during real classr trategies to meas g sessions of pe r's diary to ref	ng of selected co coom situations sure the learning eers and providi	ourses s outcomes ing written 3 Weeks
develop • Raghav Blacksv	an, K.F., & Kott coment to improve can, N. (2016). T wan Private Lim	e student learni The reflective te ited	ing. Sage Publica eacher. Case stud	ations dies of action res	search. Chennai: Orient
This course car	1 be opted as an	elective by the	students of the f	following subjec	exts: Open for all
Plannin	ntinuous Evalua ag lessons for tea ivalent online co	ching and prac	eticing them in re	eal classroom sit	uations.
Further Sugges	stions:				

SEMESTER-VI

Courses	Number	Code
Core Courses (Subjects)	2 (Choose one group)	CC1-7, CC1-8/ CC2-7, CC2-8
Teacher Education Courses	2	TEC-7, TEC-8
Teaching Practice Courses	1	TP-2
Co-Curricular Course	1	CCC-6

Note: Course name, content, credits, and assessment scheme of CC1-7, CC1-8/ CC2-7, CC2-8, and CCC-6 will be as per the new proposed syllabus of UG programs of Science/Arts Streams.

Programme/Class: Bachelor	Year: Third	Semester: Sixth	
in Faculty			
Subject: Teacher Education Course [TEC-7]			
Course Code: E030601T	Course Title:	Managing and Creating an Inclusive School	

Right to Education ensured all children including children with disabilities would have access to a free and appropriate education. However, preparing and managing an inclusive school is not an easy task. Inclusion is not about having children with special needs in the regular classroom. Inclusion has a broad meaning, which is not only about teaching children with disabilities in regular classrooms but also providing equal opportunities to them to fully participate in all educational activities. To ensure the success of inclusive education, the school must provide several aspects that can be categorized into two different characteristics namely physical characteristics and physiological characteristics. Elements included in physical characteristics are infrastructures, facilities, teachers, staff, curriculum, and assessment system. Physiological characteristics include creating and maintaining positive interaction between school and communities, generating positive attitudes of teachers, staff, and students toward children with disabilities and inclusion. This course will help the student to understand, respect, and value the concept of disabilities and inclusive education. This course will motivate students to create, promote, and sustain inclusive schools.

Course outcomes:

Credits: 5

After the completion of this course, the students will be able to

- Understand the concept, characteristics, and different types of disabilities
- Understand the concept of exceptionality and inclusive education
- Acquaint themselves with the legal and policy perspectives of inclusive education
- Develop a positive attitude towards children with special needs
- Use teaching strategies in the education of children with special needs
- Incorporate innovative practices in the education of children with diversities

Max. Marks:		Min. Passing Marks:		
Total No. of l	Lectures-Tutorials-Practical (in hours	rs per week): 3-1-1 Total Contact		et Hours:75
Theory	Topics		1	No. of Lectures
Unit I	 Concept of Special Needs and Lease of Special Construct, difference to Social Construct, difference to Characteristics, causes, and impairment (hearing impairment) impairment, cognitive disabilities (hearing impairment) intellectual disabilities), phy locomotor) Meaning, kinds of various to dysgraphia, dyscalculia, dysintervention strategies for lease of the social Needs and Lease of Special Needs	and differences- concept, between disability and is types of various disability ment, visual impairment bilities (autism spectrum vsical disabilities (cerebicarning disabilities (dysterming disabilities)	mpairment ities: Sensory t, speech n disorder and ral palsy and lexia,	

Core Compulsory

	Inclusive Education and Inclusion regarding Children with Special Needs	
Unit II	 Philosophy of inclusion with special reference to children with disabilities, transition from segregation to inclusion, Concept, meaning, and need of inclusive education, principles of inclusive education, models of inclusion Concept of an inclusive school, infrastructure, and accessibility, awareness and positive attitude towards disability, the process of inclusion: concerns and issues across disabilities Modification of curriculum including assessment, universal design for teaching-learning process, barriers to inclusive education 	12 L+3 T
Unit III	 International declarations and conventions: Salamanca statement and Framework of Action 1994, educational provisions in the UN convention on the rights of persons with disabilities (UNCRPD) 2006 Constitutional Provisions: Education of students with disabilities in NPE 1968, 1986, POA(1992), PWD Act (1995), RCI Act (1992), RTE Act (2009), Education in the National Policy on Disability, 2006, RPWD Act 2016, NEP 2020 Role of organizations for the education of children with disabilities: Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI), National Institute of Different Disability Rehabilitation Centres (CRCs), District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs), Non-Voluntary Govt. Organizations (NGOs) 	12 L+3 T
Unit IV	 Schools awareness and readiness for addressing learning difficulties, role of teachers (both regular and special), assistive and adaptive technologies in inclusive setup, use of ICT, equipment, and other technologies for different disabilities Pedagogical Strategies to respond to individual needs of learners in classroom: Peer tutoring, cooperative learning strategy, social learning, buddy system, reflective teaching, multisensory teaching Support Services and Partnership in Teaching: Supportive services required for meeting special needs in school, developing a positive relationship between school and home, the collaboration between teacher and special educator, parents, outsourced experts, and students. 	12 L+3 T
Research Orientation	 The students will be required to: Visit an inclusive or special school to observe and understand the transactional processes, school ethos, and student-teacher relationships. They have to submit and present a report based on their observations. Prepare individualized learning materials to meet the needs of a 	15 P

- child with any of the disabilities along with a manual describing how to use them, effectively.
- Carry out a case study of a child having a particular disability, and discuss it in the class.
- Take any topic of their interest from the school curriculum, and chalk out the process of teaching it along with teaching aids in an inclusive classroom.

- Adrian, A., & John, E. (1998). Educating children with special needs. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall
- Alur, M., & Buch, M. (2010). *The Journey for inclusive Education in the Indian subcontinent*. New York: Routledge.
- Jha, M. M. (2002). School without walls: Inclusive education for all. Oxford: Heinemann
- Mangal, S.K. (Ed). (2011). *Educating exceptional children*. New Delhi. PHI Learning Private Limited.
- Suzanne, E. W. (2000). *Inclusive education: A casebook and reading for prospective and practice teachers*. New York: Routledge.

practice teachers. New York: Routledge.
This course can be opted as an elective by the students of the following subjects: Open for all
Suggested Continuous Evaluation Methods:
• The students will be assessed by classroom presentations, workshops, discussion forums, and engaging in dialogue and practices in individual and group settings.
Suggested equivalent online courses:
Further Suggestions:

Programme/Class: Bachelor	Year: Third	Semester: Sixth
in Faculty		
Subject: Teacher Education	Course TEC-8]
Course Code: E030602T	Course Title:	Learning and Teaching
Rationale:	•	

This course draws upon theoretical frames from psychology and offers an opportunity for prospective teachers to reflect on and critique notions of learning and teaching that they have formed from their own experience, and to move beyond them.

Course outcomes:

After the completion of this course, the students will be able to

- Understand the psychological and sociocultural dimensions of individual differences.
- Know and understand the individual differences based on a range of cognitive abilities.
- Explain the concept of learning and factors influencing learning
- Understand the theories of learning and their educational implications.
- Evaluate teaching as a professional activity
- Develop an understanding of the modalities of teaching and instruction.
- Critically analyze teaching as a profession and the role of teacher.

Credits: 5		Core Compulsory		
Max. Marks: 85		Min. Passing Marks: 35		
Total No. of	Lectures-Tutorials-Practical (in hours	s per week): 3-1-1	Total Contact	Hours:75
Unit	_			No. of Hours
Unit I	 Individual Differences among the Learners Concept of intra and inter-individual differences and their implications for teaching. Differences among learners regarding psychological attributes-cognitive abilities, interest, aptitude creativity, personality, and values Understanding differences based on a range of cognitive abilities – learning difficulties, slow learner, intellectual deficiency, and intellectual giftedness from the teacher's perspective Differences in learners based on socio-cultural factors Differences in learners based on predominant learning styles and sociocultural contexts, the impact of home language of learner, the language of instruction, and their implications for teaching. 		12 L+3 T	
Unit II	Unit II Teaching as a Professional Activity Concept of Teaching: Meaning, definition, components, and types. Maxims of teaching Teaching strategies Teaching methods Teaching techniques Teaching skills Levels of teaching Phases of teaching		12 L+3 T	

	 Basic teaching model (Glaser) Teaching and communication Teaching and related behaviours: Conditioning, training, instruction, indoctrination 	
Unit III	 Modalities of Teaching and Instruction Teacher controlled instruction: Concept and associated skills, lecture, demonstration, team teaching, activity-based Learner Controlled Instruction: Concept and associated skills, self-learning, programmed instruction, personalized system of instruction, computer-assisted instruction, project work Group Controlled Instruction: Concept and associated skills, group interactive sessions, brain Storming, cooperative learning, group projects 	12 L+3 T
Unit IV	 Teaching as a Profession Understanding teaching as a profession Importance of the teaching profession, Personal and professional qualities of an effective teacher Reflective thinking of teacher about the profession Comparing the teaching profession with other professions 	12 L+3 T
Research Orientation	 Recall their experiences as a learner and identify and analyze socio-cultural factors that affected their learning. Observe diverse learners and list their learning styles Write on some experience of their school life where they achieved something as a group or a team Recall a teacher from your school/college days who has influenced them a lot and write a report on his/her professional and personal qualities. Recall an effective teacher and an ineffective teacher from their school/college days and compare them based on their communication styles. Recall a pleasant and an unpleasant experience from their school days when a teacher asked you a question/s and describe the following (i) In what way the teacher asked the question/s? (ii) How s/he has responded to the answer/s? (iii) What do you learn as a teacher from those experiences? 	15 P

- Collins, A., & Halverson, R. (2009). Rethinking education in the age of technology: The digital revolution and schooling in America. New York: Teachers College Press.
- Dececco, J.P. (). Educational technology. New York: HRW
- Holt, J. (1967). How children learn. London: Penguin.
- Hurlock, E.B. (). Child development, New York; McGraw-Hill, Book Company, Inc,
- Lefrancois, G. (1991). Psychology for teaching. Wadsworth Publishing Co.
- Mangal, S K. (). Shiksha manovigyan. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.
- Mangal, S. K. (). Essentials of educational psychology. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.
- Mangal, S. K.,& Mangal, U. (). Essentials of educational technology. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.

• Mathur S.S. (). Shiksha manovigyan. New Delhi: Agarwal Publication,
• Pandey, K. P. (). Modern concepts of teaching behavior. Varanasi: Vishwavidyalaya
Prakashan,
• Phillips, D.C. (1995). The good, the bad, and the ugly: The many faces of constructivism.
Educational Researcher, 5–12.
• Piaget J. (1997). Development and learning. In M. Gauvin & M. Cole. (Eds.) <i>Readings on the development of children</i> . New York: W. H. Freeman.
• Pitler, H., Hubbell, E.& Kahn, M. (2012). Using technology with classroom instruction that works. ASCD Publications.
• Sampath, K. (). Educational technology, New Delhi.
• Santrock, J. W (). Educational psychology: Classroom update preparing for PRAXIS and practice. New York: TATA McGraw-Hill
• Santrock, J. W. (). Adolescence. NewYork: TATA McGraw-Hill
• Sharma, N. (2003). Understanding adolescence. NBT India.
• Sharma, R. A. (). <i>Technology of teaching</i> . Meerut: International
• Shepard, L.A. (2000). The role of assessment in a learning culture. <i>Educational Researcher</i> , 4–14.
• Skinner, C. E. (). Educational psychology. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India Pvt Ltd.
• Vygotsky, L. S. (1997). Interaction between Learning and Development in Gauvin, M. and
M. Cole. (eds.) Readings on the Development of Children. New York: W. H. Freeman.
• Wood, D. (1988). How children think and learn. Oxford: Blackwell.
This course can be opted as an elective by the students of the following subjects: Open for all
Suggested Continuous Evaluation Methods:
 The students will be assessed by classroom presentations, workshops, discussion forums, and engaging in dialogue and practices in individual and group settings.
Suggested equivalent online courses:
Further Suggestions:

Programme/Class: Bachelor	Year: Third		Semester:	: Sixth	
in Faculty	Course [TD 2]				
Subject: Teacher Education	Course [1P-2]				
Course Code: E030603P	Course Title: '	Teaching Pract	ice-2		
Rationale: The second phase of teaching offline teaching and reflect or Course outcomes: After the completion of this c	ourse, the student esson plans for on plan in virtual teaching performance	es will be able to line teaching ching situations e and make ame	m profes	sionally and mea	
Credits: 3		Core Comp	ulsory		
Max. Marks: 50		Min. Passin	g Marks:	20	
Total No. of Lectures-Tutoria	ls-Practical (in ho	ours per week): ()-0-3		
Topics					Duration
Preparion Practicum Practicum Practicum Observer written	ing ten online te feedback ining a teacher's	plans for teaching plan in virtual clustrategies eaching sessions	ng in onli assroom: to meas	ine mode situations ure the learning s and providing	3 Weeks
Suggested Readings:					

- Hook, P., & Vass, A. (2000). Creating winning classrooms. London: David Fulton.
- Liverside, T., Cochrane, M., Kerfoot, B., & Thomas.J. (2009). Teaching science. Developing as a reflective secondary teacher. Sage India
- NCERT. (2005). National Curriculum Framework. New Delhi: NCERT. http://www.ncert.nic.in/rightside/links/pdf/framework/english/nf2005.pdf.
- Sotto, E. (2007). When teaching becomes learning. A theory and practice of teaching. **Continuum Press**
- Sri Aurobindo Society. (n.d.). Handbooks. zero investment innovations for education initiatives. https://www.ziiei.com/wpcontent/themes/ziiei/images/Final_TIA_Book_23aug19.pdf
- Sykes, M. (1988). The story of naitalim: Fifty years of education at Sevagram. Wardha: Nai Talim Samiti.

This course can be opted as an elective by the students of the following subjects: Open for all

Suggested Continuous Evaluation Methods:	
Planning lessons for teaching and practicing them in real classroom situations.	
Suggested equivalent online courses:	
Further Suggestions:	

SEMESTER-VII

Courses	Number	Code	
Teacher Education Courses	2	TEC-9, TEC- 10	
Field Engagement Course	1	FE-1	
School Experience Course	1	SE-1	
Enhancing Teaching Competence Course	1	ETC-1	
Elective Courses	1 (Either in VII or VIII Semester)	EC-3	

Note: Course name, content, credits, and assessment scheme of EC-3 will be as per the new proposed syllabus of UG programs of Science/Arts Streams.

Programme/Class: B.Ed	Year: Fourth	Semester: Seventh		
Integrated				
Subject: Teacher Education Course [TEC-9]				
Course Code: E030701T	Course Title: ICT	and School Education		

Nowadays, we are living in a digital era. So, our classrooms have also started an influence on information and communication technologies. This course is meant to introduce technologies that can be helpful in teaching and learning. ICT is an acronym for Information and communication technology. ICT is a broad subject and the concepts are evolving. ICT is any product that will store, retrieve, manipulate, transmit, or receive information electronically in a digital form (e.g., personal computers, digital television, email, or robots).

Course outcomes:

After the completion of this course, the students will be able to

- Develop an understanding of ICT and apply their knowledge and skills to solve real-life problems.
- Nurture their problem-solving, critical thinking, and communication skills, as well as their learning, to learn abilities and their creativity.
- Appraise and appreciate the impact and use of ICT in education
- Develop positive values and attitudes regarding the appropriate use of ICT in the teachinglearning process

Credits: 5		Core Compulsory		
Max. Marks: 85		Min. Passing Marks: 35		
Total No. of	Lectures-Tutorials-Practical (in hours	per week): 3-1-1	Total Contact	Hours:75
Theory	Topics			No. of Hours
Unit I	 Introduction to Computers: Hardware and Software Computer: characteristics, types of computers, generations of computer, software, and hardware, input and output devices Computer network: Lan, wan, advantages of networking Computer security (hacking, computer virus, spyware and spam, anti-virus, firewall) Operating system: types of the operating system, characteristics of Linux, Windows 2000, Window XP, and window vista operating systems 		12 L+3 T	
 Information Communication Technologies for Education Evolution and history of ICT ICT for society, economy, and education ICT and millennials ICT for access, equity, and quality in education ICT for education: Realities, myths, concerns ICT and school education: Policies and initiatives in India ICT and school education: Global trends 		12 L+3 T		

	ICT for Teaching-Learning	
Unit III	 Principles for effectively using ICT in school education: suitability of ICT based on the child's developmental stage, school subjects, and socio-cultural contexts ICT for curriculum transaction and evaluation: ICT for face-to-face, blended, flipped, and online learning; Selection and design of OERs and other ICTs for classroom use. E-learning: the concept of e-learning, advantages, and growth of e-learning, e-learning versus traditional learning 	12 L+3 T
Unit IV	 E-Content and Resources Electronic content (e-content): designing and development of e-content, re-usability of e-content E-content tools: graphics, audio and video-creating, and editing, authoring tools Open educational resources: meaning and importance of OER, various OER initiatives, creative commons licensing Web 2.0 tools and technologies (wiki, blog, podcasts, social network, and social bookmark) 	12 L+3 T
Practicum:	 The students will be required to: Write a research note on the influences of web 2.0 in life in Msword. Prepare a PowerPoint presentation on any one topic. Choose a topic of your choice and prepare an ICT-enabled lesson plan for transaction in different educational settings. Create a teacher account in any virtual classroom and use it for your learners. Develop a multimedia e-content and release it under creative commons licenses. Prepare and execute a plan for the e-assessment of learners by using appropriate software (preferably freeware). 	15 P

- Bansal, C., & Misra, P. K. (2018). Implications of Korean Experiences of ICT in Education in Indian Context: A Viewpoint. *i-manager's Journal of Educational Technology*, *14*(4), 61-70.
- Beardsley, S., Enriquez, L., Bonini, S., Sandoval, S., & Brun, N. (2010). Fostering the
 Economic and Social Benefits of ICT. Global Information Technology Report, World
 Economic Forum 2010. Available at:
 https://cncpanama.org/phocadownload/Global%20Information%20Technology%20Report%2
 - https://cncpanama.org/phocadownload/Global%20Information%20Technology%20Report%202009-2010.pdf
- Kumar, K.L. (2004). *Educational technology*, New Delhi: New Age International (P) Limited.
- Mangal, S.K., & Mangal, U. (2009). *Essentials of educational technology*. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.
- MHRD (2012). National policy on information and communication technology (ICT) in school education. New Delhi: MHRD, Government of India.
- Mrunalini, T., & Ramakrishna, A. (2016). *Information & communication technology (ICT) in education*. Hyderabad: Neelkamal Publications Pvt. Ltd.
- OECD (2015), Students, Computers and Learning: Making the Connection, PISA, OECD

Publishing. http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264239555-en Sharma, R.A. (2006). Fundamentals of educational technology. Meerut: Surva Publications. education World Bank. (2019).**ICT** and policies. Available https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/edutech/brief/ict-education-policies Williams, M.D. (2000). Integrating technology into teaching and learning: Concepts and applications an Asia-Pacific perspective. New York: Prentice-Hall. This course can be opted as an elective by the students of the following subjects: Open for all Suggested Continuous Evaluation Methods: The students will be assessed by classroom presentations, workshops, discussion forums, and engaging in dialogue and practices in individual and group settings. Suggested equivalent online courses:

Further Suggestions:

Programme/Class: B.Ed	Year: Fourth	Semester: Seventh		
Integrated				
Subject: Teacher Education Course [TEC-10]				
Course Code: E030702T	Course Title: Assessme	ent of and for Learning		

Assessment, a vital component of the education system, is used in schools in two ways. First, assessment is used as a measure of learner performance. This type of assessment is popularly known as 'Assessment of Learning'. The concepts of 'Minimum Learning Level' or 'Achieving Minimum Proficiency Levels' are based on the Assessment of Learning. Second, assessment is also used as a measure to promote learning. This type of assessment is popularly known as 'Assessment for Learning'. And it is vital for the teachers must have a thorough and balanced understanding of both these assessment types. This course details a variety of assessment approaches and practices for measuring student learning, and the use of assessment technologies in learning. This course also provides an examination of the use of different assessment practices and strategies to improve student learning. In a nutshell, this course places special emphasis on using assessment practices, standardized tests to measure and promote learning. Additionally, this course will help students to become familiar with measures to assess learners with diverse learning needs and learners from different socio-cultural backgrounds.

Course outcomes:

Credits: 5

After the completion of this course, the students will be able to

- Review and analyze the existing policies and practices of assessment of learners.
- Become familiar with the measures and practices used in assessing learners.
- Develop skills and knowledge of using assessment to measure the learning of the students.
- Develop effective methodologies to assess student work and using the outcomes to promote learning in the classroom.
- Identify the weaknesses of existing practices of assessment of student learning, and propose alternative ways.

Core Compulsory

		= -		
Max. Marks: 85		Min. Passing Marks:35		
Total No. of	Lectures-Tutorials-Practical (in hours pe	er week): 3-1-1	Total Contact	Hours:75
Theory	Topics			No. of Hours
Unit I	 Assessment associated termino measurement, test, examinatio evaluation, continuous and con and grading. Purpose of assessment: Assess and instructional process, asse pedagogic decisions, assessment learning Different paradigms of assessments constructivist paradigm, socio- 	 Concepts, Purpose, and Paradigms of Assessment in Education Assessment associated terminology: assessment, evaluation, measurement, test, examination, formative and summative evaluation, continuous and comprehensive assessment mandated, and grading. Purpose of assessment: Assessment as part of a developmental and instructional process, assessment as a basis for taking pedagogic decisions, assessment of learning, assessment for learning Different paradigms of assessment: behaviorist paradigm, 		12 L+3 T
Unit II	Existing Practices and Concerns inAssessment of Learning: Paper		O	12 L+3 T

	examinations, quizzes and assignments, standardized testing,	
	descriptive-items type examination, objective type examinations, technology-supported assessment	
	A critical review of assessment practices: Role of traditional examinations in promoting rote learning; the impact of	
	examinations in promoting rote learning, the impact of examination-driven teaching on school environment; limitations	
	of content-confined testing; critique of prevailing quiz culture	
	and popular tests such as talent search and Olympiad;	
	commercialization of testing, challenges in assessment	
	 Impact of the prevailing assessment practices: Impact of 	
	assessment on students' learning and motivation; detrimental	
	effects of labeling students as slow or bright or declaring them	
	failures; perspective behind no-detention policy in elementary	
	grades under RTE; Marks as an indicator of learning	
	Assessment of Student Learning Outcomes	
	Dimensions and levels of learning assessment: Assessing	
	conceptual development, recall of facts and concepts, application	
	of specific skills, problem-solving; application of learning to	
	diverse and new situations.	
	Designing and developing assessment: Formulating tasks and	
Unit III	questions that engage the learner and demonstrate the process of	12 L+3 T
	thinking; Designing question papers, projects, assignments,	_
	portfolios, rubrics, learners' diaries, and group activities for	
	assessment	
	 Assessment Feedback: Quantitative feedback (scores, grades, 	
	report cards), qualitative feedback (written, oral); developing and	
	maintaining a comprehensive learner profile	
	Assessment for Learning	
	 Types of assessment: Formative assessment, summative 	
	assessment, performance assessment, affective assessment,	
	authentic Assessment	
Unit IV	 Classroom assessment techniques: Think-pair-share, concept 	12 L+3 T
	mapping, jigsaw, student-generated test questions	
	 Feedback for learning: Feedback as an essential component of 	
	assessment; types of feedback, feedback by self, by peers, by	
	teacher	
	The students will be required to:	
	 Prepare a pre-course personal statement and a post-course 	
	personal statement of what assessment means to them.	
Research	Develop an achievement test related to their major courses and	
Orientation	administer theme on a small group of school students	15 P
	 Prepare an e-portfolio showing their learning activities and 	
	achievement and put up this for peer evaluation	
	Organize a workshop to learn and practice the techniques of	
	assessment for learning	
Suggested Re	adinac.	

- Broadfoot, P. (1979). Assessment, schools and society. London, USA: Methuen & Co.
- Andrade, H. L. (2013). Classroom assessment in the context of learning theory and research. In J. H. McMillan (Ed.), *Sage handbook of research on classroom assessment*. California,

USA: Sage.
NCERT. (2007). National focus group paper on examination reforms. New Delhi: NCERT.
NCERT. (2008). Source books on assessment for grades I-V for Hindi, English, Mathematics and EVS. New Delhi: NCERT.
Popham, J. W. (2011). Classroom assessment: What teachers need to know? Boston, MA: Allyn & Bacon.
This course can be opted as an elective by the students of the following subjects: Open for all
Suggested Continuous Evaluation Methods:
The students will be assessed by classroom presentations, workshops, discussion forums, and engaging in dialogue and practices in individual and group settings.
Suggested equivalent online courses:

Further Suggestions:

Programme/Class: B.Ed	Year: Fourth	Semester: Seventh		
Integrated				
Subject: Teacher Education Course [ETC-1]				
Course Code: E030703T	Course Title:	Teacher Happiness and Wellbeing		

According to the World Happiness Report 2017, India is among the world's least happy nations and ranked 122 among 155 countries in the global ranking, and further slipped to 133 among 155 countries in the World Happiness Report of 2018. This compels us to re-think the purpose of education more than merely improving the student's scholastic performance. In today's fast-paced world, students struggle hard to achieve the best of everything but the element of happiness remains missing. The schools in India need to implement a curriculum which not only promotes development in cognition, language, literacy, numeracy, and the arts but also addresses the wellbeing and happiness of the students. Education must emphasize the biological, psychological, sociological, economic, and spiritual wellbeing of the learners for getting better academic performance and success in their life. for this, the role of the teacher is very important to create a positive classroom environment and fostering happiness among learners. According to the aims of education in NCF, 2005, education must be a process of self-discovery and learning more about one's inner self. Thus, the introduction of the Happiness Curriculum in schools is to educate children to ensure harmony with their inner being and discover self in the process of learning. Happiness Curriculum is an endeavor to guide the attention of students towards exploring, experiencing, and expressing happiness is not just the momentary but deeper and sustainable forms as well. This will enable the learner to comprehend happiness within the self, relationships, and society.

Course outcomes:

After the completion of this course, the students will be able to

- Understand the concept of happiness and its interrelationship with education.
- Understand the role of happiness in education.
- Understand the demand for happiness in education and its reality (issues and problems)
- Accustom with the underpinnings of happiness in various schools of philosophy.
- Understand the importance of education for happiness and implement it in teaching.
- Develop an understanding of the concept, dimensions, and principles of wellbeing
- Understand the relationship between education and wellbeing

Credits: 5		Core Compulsory		
Max. Marks: 85		Min. Passing Marks: 35		
Total No. of	Lectures-Tutorials-Practical (in hours	per week): 3-1-1	Total Contact	Hours:75
Theory	Topics		,	No. of Hours
Unit I	 Introduction to Happiness Happiness: Concept, meaning, and nature of happiness, domains of happiness, and its factors. Theories, measures, and positive correlates and traits associated with happiness. The demand for education for happiness in the 21st century, issues and problems (primary, secondary, and higher level of 			12 L+3 T

	 education). The notion of the good life and ways to accelerate happiness in our life. Role of teacher in implementing happiness in the classroom teaching. 	
Unit II	 Education for Happiness Education: Concept, meaning, and nature of education, aspects of education, and functions of education. Education for happiness: concept, meaning, salient features, and role of happiness in education Relationship between happiness and education Eastern thoughts on happiness: Upanishad, Bhagavad Gita, Buddha, Sad-Darshan, Charvaka, Aurobindo, Vivekanand, J. Krishnamurti, and Osho. Western thoughts on happiness: Socrates, Aristotle, Kant, Russell, Bentham and Mill, Seligman (PERMA's Model) 	12 L+3 T
Unit III	 Understanding Wellbeing Well-being: Meaning, concept, characteristics, and educational implications Different dimensions of well-being: biological, psychological, sociological, economic, and spiritual. Mental health issues, mental and emotional wellbeing Spirituality and well-being: Meaning, concept, nature, spirituality, and modernity, Principles for a spiritual lifestyle, positive thinking, stress management, happiness. Role of teacher in fostering wellbeing, happiness, wisdom, and positive thinking among learners. 	
Unit IV	 Practicing Happiness and Wellbeing Spirituality and yogic practices (practices in Hinduism, Buddhism, and Sufism), stress busting techniques, approaches for measuring wellbeing and happiness. Promoting emotional intelligence, emotion management, social cohesion, and participation model. Practical wisdom: Wisdom in today's scenario, need of wisdom for teachers. Managing thoughts: Understanding our response to stress and adversity, thinking traps Challenging our beliefs, iceberg beliefs, SMART goal setting, building empathy with listening. 	12 L+3 T
Research Orientation	 The students will be required to: Prepare a research note comparing the notion of the good life with their life. Develop a project report on the collective happiness Prepare a report on Indian and western concept of happiness Prepare a report on health issues near your area. Prepare a report on some works done by spiritual leaders 	15 P

• Prepare an evidence-based plan to increase the health and wellness of students.

Suggested Readings:

- Aurbindo, S. (1959). *The hour of God*. Pondicherry: Sri Aurbindo Ashram.
- Aurbindo, S. (1993). Sri Aurobindo's teaching and method of practice. WI: Lotus Press.
- Aurbindo, S. (2011). *Yoga ke aadhar*. Pondicherry: Sri Aurbindo Ashram.
- Aurobindo, S. (1977). *Sri Aurobindo and the mother on happiness and peace*. Pondicherry: Sri Aurobindo Society.
- Chodron, P. (2003). *Comfortable with uncertainty*. Colorado: Shambhala Publications Inc.
- Chodron, P. (2013). *How to meditate: A practical guide to making friends with your mind.* Sound True Inc.
- Clifford R.J. (1998). *The wisdom literature*. Nashville: Abingdon Press.
- Diener, E., Ng, W., Harter, J., Arora, R. (2010). Wealth and happiness across the world: Material prosperity predicts life evaluation, whereas psychosocial prosperity predicts positive feeling. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 99(1), 52-61.
- Dowling, E.M., & Scarlett M.G. (2006). *Encyclopedia of religious and spiritual development*. California: Sage Publications Inc.
- Friedman H. S., & Eriedman H
- Hana, T.N. (1999). The heart of Buddha's teaching. RHUK.
- Hanh, T.N. (2003). *The present moment, a retreat on the practice of mindfulness.* Sounds True.
- Haribhadra. (1986). Sad-darsana samuccaya (A compendium of six philosophies). Delhi: Eastern Book Linkers
- Kant (2012). Critique of judgement. New York: Dover Publications, Inc.
- Kapoor, S. (2002). *Encyclopedia of Upanisads and its philosophy* (Vol. 4). New Delhi: Cosmo Publications
- Khan, H.I. (1999). The heart of Sufism. Colorado: Shambhala Publications Inc.
- Krishnamurti (1927). The kingdom of happiness.
- Lama, D., & Cutler, H.C. (1999). *The art of happiness: A handbook for living*. Hachette: Hodder and Stoughton.
- Marques J., & Dhiman S. (2014). *Leading spiritually, ten effective approaches to workplace spirituality*. UK: Palgrave Macmillan.
- McCord, M. (2013). *Conscious messages spiritual, wisdom and inspirations for awakening.* Spirituality University Press.
- Nelson, J.M. (2009). *Psychology, religion, and spirituality*. New York: Springer Science+ Business Media LLC.
- Oishi, S., Graham, J., Kesebir, S., & Eamp; Galinha, I. C. (2013). Concepts of happiness across time and cultures. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 39(5), 559-577.
- Osho (2008). Joy: The happiness that comes from within. New York: St. Martin's Press.
- Radhakrishnan, S. (2003). The spirit of religion. New Delhi: Hindi Pocket Books.
- Radhakrishnan, S. (2009). *Indian philosophy*. Oxford University Press.
- Wike, V.S. (1994). Kant on happiness in ethics. Albany: State University of New York Press

This course can be opted as an elective by the students of the following subjects: Open for all

 Suggested Continuous Evaluation Methods: The students will be assessed by classroom presentations, workshops, discussion forums, an engaging in dialogue and practices in individual and group settings.
Suggested equivalent online courses:
Further Suggestions:

Programme/Class: B.Ed	Year: Fourth	Semester: Seventh		
Integrated				
Subject: Teacher Education Course [FE-1]				
Course Code: E030704R	Course Title:	Field Engagement-1		
D-421				

Rationale:

Filed engagement will be requiring observation, participation, and directed teaching for students. Field engagement will help students in analyzing, constructing/creating, and evaluating the information presented within the textbook, external readings/resources, field experiences, and class discussion. This will also be an opportunity for students to utilize technology in the preparation and delivery of lessons, communication, and assessment. Through this engagement, students will also understand the need for a variety of instructional strategies and demonstrate the ability to model and deliver effective teaching and learning appropriately. In all, field engagement will help the students to be a reflective teacher by going through a variety of assignments.

Course outcomes:

Credits: 5

After going through field engagement I, students will be able to:

- Understand the application of theories of teaching to practice
- Engage with school and classroom processes and develop an understanding of related good practices

Core Compulsory

- Develop an understanding of the role of a teacher
- Develop comfort with being part of a school and classroom
- Understand parents' contribution towards school and learning
- Develop a systemic level understanding of different kinds of schools
- Analyze the content of the textbooks for subject opted for specialization
- Identify resources useful in the teaching-learning (material and online resources)

Max. Marks: 85		Min. Passing Marks: 35	
Total Duration	n: 5 Weeks		
	Topics		Duration
Practicum	probably one from rural set school activities, achievement personnel, noted alumni, or and contribution to social lie. Observation of classroom to subjects and preparing a not teaching-learning environmy classroom interaction pedagastrategies. Observation of co-curricular social) conducted by five diesection of schooling their teaching. Having guided interaction of the school of the schoo	eaching by teachers of different te on their teaching depicting tent, teaching-learning process, gogical strategies, and evaluation or activities (cultural, literary, sports, different schools in a month.	5 Weeks

teacher.

- Finding Open Educational Resources repositories containing teaching-learning resources related to their discipline of learning and teaching.
- Viewing and discussing films depicting various educational scenarios

- Azim Premji Foundation Good School Series https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZxiYcBpML0w&t=0s&list=PLVI4qkjTdM70xrhlVDx3P ZuOwM0FUWzj3&index=7
- Kumar, K. (1988). What is worth teaching? New Delhi: Orient Longman.
- TESS-India videos https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCL9j8y4mGFyIQLvH-PvkghA

This course can be opted as an elective by the students of the following subjects: Open for all
Suggested Continuous Evaluation Methods:
 The field engagement will be assessed by observation, reflections, discussions, and writte reports.
Suggested equivalent online courses:
Further Suggestions:

Programme/Class: B.Ed	Year: Fourth	Semester: Seventh		
Integrated				
Subject: Teacher Education Course [SE-1]				
Course Code: E030705R	Course Title:	School Experience-1		
Dotionals:				

To provide field experience to pupil teachers for the development of essential teaching competencies and skills.

Course outcomes:

After going through school experience, the students will be able to

- Develop reflections from observation of school activities.
- Understand the social behaviour and norms of the community.
- Explore academic interests through the real world.
- Realize the inclusive educational needs of the community.

Credits: 5	Core Compulsory
Max. Marks: 100	Min. Passing Marks: 40

Total Duration: 6 Weeks

Practicum	Topics	Duration
Task I	 School Engagement Students will observe the face-to-face classroom activities as well as e-teaching-learning activities of school teachers/ pupil teachers in terms of classroom organization, instructional orientation, instructional approaches, instructional methods, instructional techniques, type of teaching material used, student-teacher interaction, use of ICT, assessment techniques, etc. Students will have a critical observation of the syllabus of one teaching subject in the light of NEP 2020/ NCF. Students will learn to keep School Records e.g. Attendance Register, Fee register, Assessment reports including their online modes of creation and maintenance. Students will have a critical overview of school climate (academic and social) will be made with a focus on Inclusive Education provisions. Students will observe supportive Services such as services by special teachers, speech therapists, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, and counselors, etc. Students will plan and organize Co-curricular activities. Students will participate in campus environmental activities for maintaining an eco-friendly and sustainable school campus. 	3 Weeks
Task II	 Community Engagement through School Pupil Teachers will be engaged in community work with students through NCC/ Scout & Guide. Activities and awareness campaigns will be organized in the community with school students on Environment Protection/ 	2 Weeks

	 Water & Energy Conservation/ Gender issues/ Happiness and wellbeing or any other relevant topic. Celebration of a festival/ local festival with a group of students will be done in the community to get acquainted with the local culture. 	
Task III	 Analysis of a textbook of their teaching subject. Preparation of a report on local culture. Identify the educational needs and interests of the community and prepare a report on it. Prepare a report of school climate (academic and social) with a focus on Inclusive Education provisions. 	1 Week
Position http://w State/Bo	dings: C. (2005). National Curriculum Framework 2005. Delhi: NCERT Papers of National Focus Groups related to the pedagogy of subject www.ncert.nic.in/rightside/links/focus_group.html oard curriculum, syllabus, and textbooks to be opted as an elective by the students of the following subjects: Open for	
00	ntinuous Evaluation Methods: nool experience will be assessed by observation, reflections, discussions	, and written
Suggested equi	valent online courses:	
Further Sugges	tions:	

SEMESTER-VIII

Courses	Number	Code
Teacher Education Courses	2	TEC-11, TEC- 12
Field Engagement Course	1	FE-2
School Experience Course	1	SE-2
Enhancing Teaching Competence Course	1	ETC-2
Elective Courses	1 (Either in VII or VIII Semester)	EC-3

Note: Course name, content, credits, and assessment scheme of EC-3 will be as per the new proposed syllabus of UG programs of Science/Arts Streams.

Programme/Class: B.Ed	Year: Fourth	Semester: Eighth		
Integrated				
Subject: Teacher Education Course [TEC-11]				
Course Code: E030801T	Course Title: Emerging Trends in School Education			

School education continues to evolve and develop, its curriculum and programs, to prepare students with 21st-century skills. With the advent of new technologies such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, the Internet of things, augmented reality, virtual reality, etc. the rate of change has become very fast. Today organizations and employers are looking for personnel having varied skillsets and mindsets. Some of the most important skills to sustain and make progress in today's society are critical thinking, creative thinking, complex solving, emotional intelligence, people management, service orientation, cognitive flexibility, etc. Therefore, schools cannot continue to just teach but prepare students for a world characterized as VUCA (Volatile, Uncertain, Complex, Ambiguous). The school students have to have the mindset to learn, unlearn, and relearn. Taking cognizance of such needs, the school education of today is shaping in various ways. This course will help the learners to understand the emerging trends in school education aiming to prepare students to be able to adapt to change, be resilient, and to work effectively in a variety of environments.

Course outcomes:

After the completion of this course, the students will be able to

- Identify and discuss emerging trends in school education.
 - Engage critically with relevant concepts, principles, theories, and best practices in school education from around the world
- Apply new ideas and approaches in reflective practice in their teaching and learning context
- Transform the quality of school education to improve the learning outcomes of students.

Credits: 5		Core Compulsory		
Max. Marks: 85		Min. Passing Marks:35		
Total No. o	f Lectures-Tutorials-Practical (in hours]	per week): 3-1-1:	Total Contact	Hours:75
Unit	Topics			No. of Hours
I	 Learning Philosophies Learning styles: aural, kinaes Strategies for learning: Perso learning, experiential learning Project-Based Learning, Soci Purpose of learning: learning social gains, learning for self 	onalized learning, cog, active learning, li ial-Emotional Learn for economic gains	ollaborative ifelong learning, ning s, learning for	12 L+3 T
II	Life Skills Education • Education and life skills: The to know, learning to do, lear Life skills-generic, problems • 4 C's of life skills: critical this communicating, collaborating • Self-managing skills: Types	ning to live together specific, area-specificher inking, creative thing	r, learning to be; ic king,	12 L+3 T

	self-esteem, techniques used for self-awareness: Johari Window,	
	SWOT analysis, coping with emotions and stress	
III	 Digital Education Digital technologies: Defining and identifying locally available digital technologies, concepts, principles, and theories behind using digital technologies in education, the significance of digital technologies for students, teachers, and schools Digital technologies and teaching: Role of teachers in using and recommending technologies, planning, prepare and teach by using digital technologies to promote learning, Assessing the effect of using digital technologies on students' learning by using appropriate formative assessment methods. Digital education initiatives in the schooling sector: DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing), SWAYAM, Swayam Prabha TV Channels, National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER), National Digital Library (NDL) 	12 L+3 T
IV	 Reimagining Schools Classrooms: Student-centred classrooms, flipped classrooms, Flexi classrooms Learning environment: Personalized learning environments, blended learning, game-based learning, inclusive learning Social connect: Connecting guardians and schools, connecting social organizations and schools, education for social causes, education for sustainable development 	12 L+3 T
Research Orientation	 The students will be required to: Survey to assess the learning styles of their peers. Organize a workshop on the theme 'Promoting Life Skills Education in Schools', prepare a report, and share it on social media platforms. Practice enrolling students in any virtual classroom of their choice and teaching them for a week in virtual mode Visit at least two social organizations of their choice, and looking for the possibilities to contribute to their social activities. 	15 P
Suggested De	*	

- Delors, J. (1997). Learning: The treasure within. Paris: UNESCO.
- MHRD. (2020). Digital education report. New Delhi: MHRD.
- Nair, V. R. (2010). *Life skills, personality and leadership*. Tamil Nadu: Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development.
- UNESCO. (2005). Quality education and life skills: Darkar goals. Paris: UNESCO.

This course can be opted as an elective by the students of the following subjects: Open for all

Suggested Continuous Evaluation Methods:

• The students will be assessed by classroom presentations, workshops, discussion forums, and engaging in dialogue and practices in individual and group settings.

Suggested equivalent	online courses:		

Further Suggestions:	

Programme/Class: B.Ed	Year: Fourth	Semester: Eighth
Integrated		
Subject: Teacher Education	Course [TEC-12]	
Course Code: E030802T	Course Title: Profess	ion of Teaching and Professional
	Development of Teach	chers
Detionale		

No matter how good pre-service training for teachers is, it cannot be expected to prepare teachers for all the challenges they will face throughout their careers. Education systems, therefore, seek to provide teachers with opportunities for in-service professional development to maintain a high standard of teaching and to retain a high-quality teacher workforce (OECD, 2009). Therefore, teachers need to be continually engaged in professional development activities of different nature. These activities may be institution-driven or self-initiated. This course aims to help the student to realize the importance of effective teacher professional development in the everyday life of the teacher. This course offers opportunities for the student to learn about different professional development activities for a teacher, understand how these will be helpful to evolving as a better teacher, and practice them to gain first-hand experience.

Course outcomes:

After the completion of this course, the students will be able to

- Understand the concept of teacher professional development
- Assess the need for the professional development of teachers from the perspectives of language, gender, socioeconomic, and learning diversity in schools and classrooms
- Learn prevailing schemes and policies for continuing professional development of school teachers
- Identify current issues influencing the teacher professional development in the schooling sector
- Practice different activities for their professional development

Credits: 5	Core Compulsory
Max. Marks: 85	Min. Passing Marks: 35

Total No. of Lectures-Tutorials-Practical (in hours per week): 3-1-1 **Total Contact Hours:75**

Theory	Topics	No. of Hours
Unit I	 Profession of Teaching Teaching as a profession: characteristics of teaching as a profession, legal and ethical requirements of the teaching profession, important legislation and policies related to the teaching profession, agencies for teacher education Teachers: Role, responsibilities, and expectations from School teachers, teacher as a professional, status of school teachers, and the teaching profession in India and other countries Teaching competencies: Characteristics of effective teaching, creating engaging learning environments, teaching in various settings, accommodating students with special needs and student from various cultural and educational backgrounds. 	12 L+3 T
Unit II	 Professional Development of Teachers Conception: Foundations of teacher professional development, 	12 L+3 T

 meaning, origins, and significance of professional development of teachers Terminologies and Ideologies: pre-service education, in-service education, professional development, continuing professional development, continuing lifelong professional learning Origins: Origins and historical Journey of professional development of teachers in India 	
 Policies and Provisions for Professional Development of Teachers Policies: Teachers professional development in policy documents, professional development expectations from teachers Provisions: Existing schemes for the professional development of school teachers, financial support, and leave rules Providers: Organizers of professional development activities for teachers, modes of training, online professional development activities 	12 L+3 T
 Practicing Professional Development Activities Institution supported activities: Seminar, workshop, conferences, short-term training programs, resource lectures Self and peer-supported activities: Induction, peer group mentoring, self-learning, social media networking, reading, researching, and publishing Challenges and Concerns: Lack of opportunities, neglect of teachers working in self-financed institutions and rural areas, lack of specific provisions of professional development activities, not linking professional development with academic or financial gains, lack of training providers 	12 L+3 T
 The students will be required to: Debate the structure, organization, management, and governance of the Indian school system and current issues related to the teaching profession. Work in small groups and prepare a note on the constitutional, ethical, and socio-cultural foundations of teaching in schools. Organize a seminar on the theme 'professional development of school teachers in India', write a research paper on the theme, and present it before the audience for further discussion. Search and Join an online teacher professional development course 	15 P
	 of teachers Terminologies and Ideologies: pre-service education, in-service education, professional development, continuing professional development, continuing lifelong professional learning Origins: Origins and historical Journey of professional development of teachers in India Policies and Provisions for Professional Development of Teachers Policies: Teachers professional development in policy documents, professional development expectations from teachers Provisions: Existing schemes for the professional development of school teachers, financial support, and leave rules Providers: Organizers of professional development activities for teachers, modes of training, online professional development activities Institution supported activities: Seminar, workshop, conferences, short-term training programs, resource lectures Self and peer-supported activities: Induction, peer group mentoring, self-learning, social media networking, reading, researching, and publishing Challenges and Concerns: Lack of opportunities, neglect of teachers working in self-financed institutions and rural areas, lack of specific provisions of professional development activities, not linking professional development with academic or financial gains, lack of training providers The students will be required to: Debate the structure, organization, management, and governance of the Indian school system and current issues related to the teaching profession. Work in small groups and prepare a note on the constitutional, ethical, and socio-cultural foundations of teaching in schools. Organize a seminar on the theme 'professional development of school teachers in India', write a research paper on the theme, and present it before the audience for further discussion. Search and Join an online teacher prof

- Bolitho, R., & Padwad, A. (Eds.) (2011). *Continuing professional development lessons from India*. New Delhi: British Council.
- Donaldson, G. (2011). *Teaching Scotland's future: Report of a review of teacher education in Scotland*. Edinburgh: Scottish Government.
- OECD. (2009). Creating effective teaching and learning environments: First results from TALIS. Paris: OECD. Available at: https://www.oecd.org/berlin/43541636.pdf
- OECD. (2010). PISA 2009 results: What makes a school successful? OECD Publishing. Available at www.oecd.org/pisa/pisaproducts/48852721.pdf

Cuggosto	d Continuous Evaluation Methods:
• Th	ne students will be assessed by classroom presentations, workshops, discussion forums, and agaging in dialogue and practices in individual and group settings
Suggested	d equivalent online courses:
Further S	uggestions:

Programme/Class: B.Ed	Year: Fourth	Semester: Eighth
Integrated		
Subject: Teacher Education	Course [ETC-2]	
Course Code: E030803T	Course Title:	Teacher as Reflective Practitioner and Action
	Researcher	

Reflective practice is an approach that enables professionals to understand how they use their knowledge in practical situations and how they combine action and learning more effectively. Reflective practices can be helpful for teachers in two ways. First, these practices help them to solve problems through a balanced inquiry about practical situations. Second, reflection about different activities and situations leads them to visualize, plan, and conduct need-based action researches. The framework for this course is built around the purpose of developing teachers as reflective practitioners and action researchers. This course aims to introduce the approaches and methods of reflective practice to the students by raising their awareness about their cognitive resources and instructional practices. The course will help teachers develop new knowledge directly related to their classrooms, expands their pedagogical repertoire, and putting them in charge of their craft. This course will also provide students with the knowledge and skills needed to use action research as a basis to make curricular and instructional decisions both school-wide and at the classroom level. We expect students to keep using reflection and conducting action research while engaging in diverse instructional situations during the scope of teacher candidacy and beyond into their professions.

Course outcomes:

Credits: 5

After completion of this course, the students will be able to

- Identify the knowledge that is embedded in their professional activities and experiences
- Conduct a self-audit of their teaching-learning practices
- Solicit feedback from students and colleagues on their actions
- Improve their teaching-learning practices through the reflection process
- Visualize, plan, and conduct need-based action researches.
- Develop an action research project to address a school or classroom problem.
- Analyze, invigorate, and maximize the teaching-learning process as a reflective practitioner and action researcher.

Core Compulsory

Max. Marks:		Min. Passing Marks:		
Total No. of Lectures-Tutorials-Practical (in hours per week): 3-1-1 Total Conta		Total Contact 1	Hours:75	
Theory	Topics			No. of Lectures
Unit I	 Act of Reflection Concept: One's self, one's particles and dispositions, one's philosophy of teaching, One development of every learned. Principles: Reacting, record and reassessing. Areas: One's teaching, teach teaching-learning environments. 	s reasons for teaching some some some some some some some some	ng, one's ntability and sing, reworking, rategies, one's	12 L+3 T

	Practice of Reflection	
Unit II	 Concept: Reflective cycle-teaching, self-assessing the effect of teaching, considering new ways of teaching, trying these ideas in practice, repeating the process Research that supports reflective practice: Kolb's learning cycle, Gibbs' reflective cycle, Schön 'reflection-in-action' and 'reflection-on-action' Benefits of reflective practice: Creating confident teachers, making teachers responsible for themselves and their students, encouraging and bringing innovation, encouraging engagement 	12 L+3 T
	Methods for Reflection	
Unit III	 Questions: Framing and using questions to reflect on their practices and their intentions for their practices Observations and Feedback: Self, peers, and students supported observations and feedback to reflect on their practices and ways to improve Reporting: 4 R's (Recollections, reaction, relevance, responsibility), maintaining a reflective journal or log on a work placement. 	12 L+3 T
	Planning and Conducting Action Research	
Unit IV	 Overview: The nature of action research, finding a starting point for action research, action research paradigm, types of action research (individual, collaborative, school-wide, district-wide) Planning: Reflection and identifying the problem, identifying research questions, review of related literature, developing an action plan Process: Identifying data collection tools, collecting data, 	12 L+3 T
	analyzing data, reporting results, taking informed action	
Research Orientation	 Frame reflection questions to reflect on the course content, their practice, and their intentions for their practice Record videos of their classroom presentations, lectures, and activities Watch and reflect on these recorded videos individually and in peer-group settings Maintain a reflective journal to record their reflection on experiences and activities as a learner and a teacher Develop an action research project to address a school or classroom problem 	15 P
Suggested De	. 19	l

- Angelo T.A., & Cross, K.P. (1993). Classroom assessment techniques: A Handbook for college teachers. San Franciso: Jossey-Bass.
- Banks, J.A., & Banks, C.A. (Eds.)(2004). *Handbook of research on multicultural education*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- EfratEfron, S., &Ravid, R. (2013). *Action research in education: A practical guide*. New York, NY: The Guilford Press.
- Herr, K. & Anderson, G. L. (2005). The action research dissertation: A guide for students

and faculty. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
 McNiff, J. (2002). You and your action research project. New York: Taylor & Francis.
 Pine, G. J. (2009). Teacher action research: Building knowledge democracies. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
 Stringer, E.T. (2014). Action research. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

 This course can be opted as an elective by the students of the following subjects: Open for all
 Suggested Continuous Evaluation Methods:
 The students will be assessed by classroom presentations, workshops, discussion forums, and engaging in dialogue and practices in individual and group settings

 Suggested equivalent online courses:

Further Suggestions:

Programme/Class: B.Ed	Year: Fourth	Semester: Eighth
Integrated		
Subject: Teacher Education	Course [FE-2	
Course Code: E030804R	Course Title:	Field Engagement-2
D-4'1	•	

Rationale:

Besides the intense and regular engagement of students in teaching activities, it is imperative to give them opportunities to explore other vital dimensions of the work of a teacher. The students need to be equipped to not only teach effectively in a classroom setting but also to identify learners who need remedial interventions to attain learning outcomes. Further, they also need to have the expertise to cater to the socio-emotional needs of their group of learners and fulfilling societal expectations as well. They also need to critically analyze the syllabus across different boards to cultivate a deep understanding of the learning outcomes of different subjects. Field engagement II will help them to understand and work upon all these issues holistically and comprehensively.

Course outcomes:

Credits: 5

After going through field engagement I, students will be able to:

• Understand the challenges student face in schools and developing abilities for first-level counseling

Core Compulsory

- Identifying areas for academic support and designing remedial programmes
- Developing an understanding of classroom management dynamics
- Developing capacities for leadership
- Critically comparing the syllabi of different School Boards
- Developing them as a facilitator for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Max. Marks: 8	Max. Marks: 85 Min. Passing Marks:35			
Total Duration	n: 5 Weeks			
	Topics			Duration
Practicum	 Having interaction with sturpsychological, physiological students in schools Developing a case study on and discuss issues such as pullying, body shaming, so related stress. Visiting the psychology department of discussing various psychology report. Having an interaction with understanding the prevalent among learners. Planning and implementing adolescents. Designing an enrichment propertion of the prevalent among learners and implementing it in any conducting a critical analysis. 	al, and social challeng a selected student group beer pressure, substant cial media pressures, a partment of any Univer- ogical problems, and p a child psychologist/c t psychological issues a group counseling so rogram for secondary secondary school of y	p to highlight ce abuse, and examination ersity/ College, oreparing a ounselor for and challenges ession for school students our choice.	5 Weeks

- subjects across different Boards
- Preparing an achievement test by mentioning its blueprint with justification, difficulty level, and evaluation scheme (e.g. criteria to give marks, rubrics, etc.).
- Preparing a diagnostic test to assess the reading skills of learners, administering it on a group of students, analyzing the performance of students, and providing remedial measures.

- NCERT. (2005). National curriculum framework 2005. Delhi: NCERT
- NCERT. (2005). Position papers of national focus groups related to pedagogy of subject. Available at http://www.ncert.nic.in/rightside/links/focus group.html
- Osterman, K.F., & Kottkamp R.B. (2004). *Reflective practice for educators: Professional development to improve student learning*, California, US: Corwin Press.
- Tarrant, P. (2013). *Reflective practice and professional development*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- WHO (2017). *Mental health status of adolescents in South East Asia. Evidence for action*. New Delhi: World Health Organization. Regional Office for South-East Asia. Available at https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/254982

https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/254982
This course can be opted as an elective by the students of the following subjects: Open for all
Suggested Continuous Evaluation Methods:
 The field engagement will be assessed by observation, reflections, discussions, and written reports.
reports.
Suggested equivalent online courses:
Further Suggestions:

Programme/Class: B.Ed	Year: Fourth	Semester: Eighth
Integrated		
Subject: Teacher Education	Course [SE-2]	
Course Code: E030805R	Course Title:	School Experience-2
Dationala	-	

To produce quality graduates with diverse skills and professional education tailored to the preference and desired level of competence.

Course outcomes:

After going through school experience, the students will be able to

- Assimilate new teaching skills under controlled conditions.
- Gain confidence in teaching.
- Develop a sense of shared responsibility in teaching and evaluation of students
- Help the students to satisfy the needs and difficulties relating to the special content.
- Improve the quality of teaching and develop a feeling of cooperation in the teaching-learning process.

Credits: 6	Core Compulsory
Max. Marks: 100	Min. Passing Marks:40

Total Duration: 6 Weeks

Practicum	Topics	Duration
Pre-internship period	 Comprehend the meaning, definition, assumptions, teaching skills, observation schedule, Steps of the micro-teaching technique. Label the various phases of micro-teaching techniques. Prepare a micro lesson plan for core teaching skills. (Skills as per B.K Passi) Teach the lesson i.e. present the skill or concept. Read the feedback given by the supervisor and view recordings. Get competent in the skills and components of teaching through lectures, discussions, illustration, and demonstration of the skill by the experts. Identify your strongest micro-teaching skill. Simulated Training	3 Weeks
	 Comprehend the meaning and definition, characteristics of simulated training, types of simulation, steps, and procedure of simulated teaching, Taxonomy of Teacher- Behaviour. Assign the Roles: The pupil teachers should be assigned the roles of teachers. Do it on a rotation basis. Decide the skill to be practiced: Plan, prepare and practice the decided skill. Prepare the Work Schedule: Decide who will teach first and who will observe and how everyone would be teaching /observing one by one. Determine the technique of observation: Decide on the type of 	

	 observation technique to be adopted, including which type of data is to be collected and how these data are to be intercepted. Organization of first practice session: Practice and Record it for judging the teaching, followed by feedback and suggestions for further improvement 	
Internship period	 Planning Classroom Instruction: Understand the format of lesson planning-Origin, meaning, definition, needs, and approaches, teaching unit, elements of teaching units, various types of lesson plans. Sort a list of action verbs in a little more detail for the cognitive domain, affective domain, and psychomotor domain. Make 20 + 20 lesson plans (of your teaching subjects) following Bloom's taxonomy and get it checked by your supervisor. Use the above lesson plans, while "Practice Teaching" sessions. (Two plans daily for two weeks). 	3 Weeks
	 Other Activities Discuss "Action Research" with your teacher and make a school-wide action research project. Prepare a report on your "Practice teaching Experience". Read and share the "Action Research" Project done by your fellow pupil-teachers. Give them constructive feedback 	
• Positio	adings: T. (2005). National Curriculum Framework 2005. Delhi: NCERT on Papers of National Focus Groups related to pedagogy of subject www.ncert.nic.in/rightside/links/focus_group.html Board curriculum, syllabus, and textbooks	available a
This course ca	n be opted as an elective by the students of the following subjects: Open for	or all
	ntinuous Evaluation Methods: hool experience will be assessed by observation, reflections, discussions.	s, and written
Suggested equ	ivalent online courses:	
Further Sugge	stions:	