



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



SYLLABUS – SEMESTER -I
B.Ed Degree Programme
(Semester Pattern Under CBCS)

(With effect from the Academic Year 2021 – 2022)



SEMESTER – I

Course Code: BD1EP

Credits: 5

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

COURSE OBJECTIVES

CO1: Enable students to acquire knowledge about various methods of psychology

CO2: Gain knowledge about the concept of learning and its related theories

CO3: Understand motivation and its influence on human behavior

CO4: Comprehend in-depth concepts of intelligence and creativity

CO5: Explain the concepts and theories of personality

Unit-I: EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY AND HUMAN GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Psychology: Meaning and definitions-Educational psychology: Meaning, scope and significance - Dimensions of human growth and development: Physical, cognitive, emotional, social, moral and language – Phases of developmental and development tasks - Infancy, childhood and adolescence.

Unit - II: ATTENTION, PERCEPTION AND MEMORY

Attention: Meaning, nature and determinants of attention – Sensation and perception – Laws of perception - Errors in perception: Illusion and hallucination - Memory: Meaning, types of memory and Strategies for improving memory.

Unit - III: MOTIVATION AND LEARNING

Motivation: Meaning and definitions-Maslow's theory of motivation and its educational implications – Level of aspiration – Learning: Theories of learning and its educational implications –Cognitive Theory:Jean Piaget, - Behaviourist Theory- Pavlov's Classical, Conditioning, Skinner's Operant Conditioning and Thorndike Connectionism – Constructivist Theory: John Dewey – Humanistic Theory – Carl Rogers.



Unit - IV: INTELLIGENCE AND CREATIVITY

Intelligence: Meaning, definitions and types - Theories of Intelligence: Two factor, Thurston's Group factor, Thorndike's Multi-factor, Guilford's Structure of Intellect, and Gardner's Multiple Intelligence - Intelligence Quotient (IQ) - Assessment of Intelligence – Creativity: Concept, factors and process - Strategies for fostering creativity.

Unit - V: PERSONALITY

Personality: Meaning, definitions, and determinants of personality - Theories of Personality: Type, trait, and psychoanalytic - Assessment of personality: Projective and non-projective techniques

PSYCHOLOGY PRACTICAL

The student teachers should perform **any five Psychological Experiments** and **any five Psychological Tests** from the list of psychology given in Semester –III. The activities regarding this shall be carried out during the first semester and the completed practical record should be submitted at the time of practical examinations.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

1. Observe and inquire the process of learning by children from different backgrounds and record your observations.
2. Prepare an album of any 10 psychologists and their contributions to learning.
3. Visit any two Special Educational Institutions and write a report on the methods of teaching.
4. Visit anyone of the Mental Health Institutes to prepare a detailed report about its services.
5. Visit anyone of the Vocational Educational Centers and prepare a report on the Job-oriented courses offered to the delinquents.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Bert Laura, E. (2014). Child development. New Delhi: PHI Learning.
2. Chauhan, S.S. (2002). Advanced educational psychology. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.



3. Hurlock, Elizabeth, B. (2015). Child development. New Delhi: McGraw Hill Education
4. Mangal, S.K. (2002). Advanced educational psychology. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
5. Matthews. G.,Deary, L. J.,& Whiteman, M.C. (2009). (2nd ed.). Personality: Theory and research. New York: Guilford Publications.

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS:

1. AnithaWoolfolk. (2004). Educational psychology. Singapore: Pearson Education.
2. Cloninger, S.C. (2008) (5thed.). Theories of personality: Understanding persons. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
3. Schunk, D.H. (2007) (5thed.). Learning theories: An educational perspective. New York: Prentice Hall of India.
4. Skinner, C.E. (2003) (4thed.). Educational psychology. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
5. Sprint Hall Norman, A, & Sprint Hall, Richard, C. (1990) (5thed.). Educational psychology: A developmental approaches. New Delhi: McGraw Hill.

E-RESOURCES

1. <http://www.psychology.org>
2. <http://www.ibe.unesco.org>
3. <http://www.gsi.berkeley.edu>
4. <http://www.simplypsychology.org>
5. <http://www.freepsychotherapybooks.org>

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of this course, the student-teachers will be able to :

CO1: acquire knowledge about various methods of psychology

CO2: gain knowledge about the concept of learning and its related theories

CO3: get to know about motivation and its influence on human behaviour

CO4: acquire knowledge about concepts of intelligence and creativity

CO5: familiarize with the concepts and theories of personality



OUTCOME MAPPING

COURSE OUTCOMES	PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES																								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
CO1									*																
CO2																									
CO3				*					*																
CO4				*			*								*										
CO5																									*



SEMESTER – I

Course Code: BDICE

Credits: 5

CONTEMPORARY INDIA AND EDUCATION

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- CO1:** Understanding of the nature of social diversity and the educational demands of the diverse communities.
- CO2:** Develop understanding of the issue in contemporary India like industrialization, urbanization, globalization, modernization, economic liberalization and digitalization etc.
- CO3:** Develop an understanding of the educational policies and programs during the pre-independent and post-independent periods.
- CO4:** Examine the issues of language policy in education.
- CO5:** To develop an understanding of the educational policies and programs during the pre-independent and post-independent periods.

Unit- I: EDUCATION IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA, CONSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

Education – meaning, definitions, nature, functions and aims; nature of education as a discipline - types of education; formal, informal and non-formal; levels of education - Pre-primary, primary, secondary, senior secondary, higher, professional, distance and optional education; Aims and purposes of education drawn from constitutional provision; Education as a means of social justice in the Indian Constitution; Constitutional values and education (Preamble, Fundamental rights and duties); the Right to Free and Compulsory Education 2010 (RTE) and inclusion; Education in the concurrent list and its implications.

Unit- II: UNDERSTANDING THE SOCIAL DIVERSITY

Social diversity: Meaning and definition - Education for understanding the social diversity in India – Levels of social diversity: Individual, regional, linguistic, religious, castes and tribes - Role of education in creating positive attitude towards diversity - inter disciplinary nature of education philosophy, psychology, sociology, anthropology, politics, history;



Unit- III: EDUCATIONAL DEMANDS OF INDIVIDUALS AND DIVERSE COMMUNITIES

Universalization of primary education – programmes to achieve universalization of education: SSA, RMSA, RUSA, integrated education and Inclusive education; Challenges in achieving universalization of education; Education for collective living and peaceful living; Four pillars of education as viewed by Delor’s Commission Report.

Unit- IV: LANGUAGE POLICY IN EDUCATION

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

Unit-V: IMPLICATIONS OF EQUALITY OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Equality of Educational Opportunity; equality in constitutional provisions; Inequality in schooling, Causes for inequality, discrimination, and marginalization in education – Types of inequity: caste, gender, class, regions – Elimination of social inequalities through education – education for marginalized groups: Dalits, tribals and women.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

1. Prepare a report based on the interaction/interview with legal expert(s) for the effective implementation of constitutional provisions to eliminate inequality, discrimination and marginalization in education.
2. Report presentation based on the brainstorming session on the effective use of education for elimination of social inequities.
3. Report presentation based on the group discussion/ student seminar on the efforts taken by the Government of India and Tamil Nadu to achieve universalization of education.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Aggarwal, J.C. (2013) Landmarks in the History of Modern Indian Education, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
2. Arya, P. P. (2006) Higher Education and Global Challenges: System and Opportunities. New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications.
3. Chaube, S.P. (2014) History of Indian Education. Agra: ShriVinodPustakMandir.



4. Chauhan, C.P.S. (2013) Modern Indian Education: Policies, Progress and Problems. New Delhi: Kanishka Publishers and Distributors.
5. Dash, M. (2004) Education in India: Problems and Perspectives. Atlantic Publishers, New Delhi
6. Ghosh, S.C. (2007). History of education in India. The University of Michigan: Rawat Publications.

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

1. Kumar, K. (2014). Politics of education in colonial India. New Delhi: Routledge.
2. Naik, J.P., Andrew, Vereker., & Nurullah, S. (2000). A student's history of education in India (1800-1973). UK: Macmillan.
3. Sedwal, M. & Kamat, S. (2008). Education and social equity: With a special focus on scheduled castes and tribes in elementary education. New Delhi: NUEPA.

E-RESOURCES

1. http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/rte.pdf
2. http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/1918/8/08_chapter3.pdf
3. http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/4244/1/11/11_chapter%202.pdf

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of this course, the student-teachers will be able to :

CO1: identify aims of education and types of education.

CO2: explain the nature of social diversity in India and the role of education in creating positive attitude towards diversity

CO3: interpret the issues in contemporary India like industrialization, Universalization of education and integrated education and inclusive education.

CO4: Infer about the Language policies during Pre-independent and Post-independent India.

CO5: summarize about equality in constitutional provisions and elimination of social inequalities through education.



OUTCOME MAPPING

COURSE OUTCOME S	PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
C01																						*		
C02	*							*							*									
C03													*	*							*			
C04																								
C05			*																					



SEMESTER – I

Course Code: BD1TL

Credits: 5

TEACHING AND LEARNING

COURSE OBJECTIVES

CO1: Enable students understand to the nature of learning and teaching

CO2: Comprehend the behavioral, cognitive and humanistic theories of learning and teaching

CO3: Critically evaluate the theory of constructivism.

CO4: Explore the possibility of teaching in diverse class room

CO5: Examine the importance of teaching profession.

Unit - I: NATURE OF LEARNING AND TEACHING

Learning: meaning and definitions - Basic principles of learning-Rote learning vs. meaning full learning-Techniques of active learning and their implications-Self-learning-Teaching: meaning and definitions- Characteristics of good teaching.

Unit- II: TEACHING IN DIVERSE CLASSROOMS AND LEARNING IN AND OUT OF SCHOOL

Meaning and definitions of diverse classroom-Teaching in a diverse classroom-Preparations of teachers of diverse classroom-Diversity in the classroom. Purpose of learning in and out of school- Importance of observation learning - advantages of learning outside the classroom-modern strategies of learning.

Unit- III: THEORY OF CONSTRUCTIVISM AND LEARNER CENTERED TEACHING

Constructivism: Meaning and definitions- The nature of constructivist learners, and the nature of learning process. Pedagogical approaches to constructivism-Characteristics of learner - centered teaching and learning-Advantages of learner-centered teaching vs teacher - centered learning.

Unit - IV: MODELS OF TEACHING

Model of teaching: Meaning, definitions, and function-Models: Philosophical teaching models: Insight model (Plato) Impression model (John Locke) and Rule model (Kant)-



Psychological models: Basic teaching model (Robert Glasser), Interaction model (Flander) and Computer based model (Daniel Davis) – Modern teaching models;: Information processing models -, Personal models, social interaction models and Behavior modification models.

Unit - V: TEACHING AS A PROFESSION

Teaching: Concept, nature and characteristics: Content knowledge, Pedagogical Knowledge, Technological knowledge, professional attitude, reflective practice- Continuing professional development of teachers: Concept, process and strategies-Teacher's professional ethics and accountability: Meaning, importance and dimensions- Recommendations of NPE 1968, NPE 1986,92, RTE Act 2009 and NPE 2020.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

1. Students' seminar on techniques of active learning
2. Debate on the behavioral theories of learning.
3. Present a report on the group discussion of constructivism.
4. Discussion on approaches to learning in and out of school.
5. Students' seminar on "Teaching as the noblest profession".

TEXT BOOKS

1. Bandura, A., & Walters, R. H. (1963). Social learning and personality development. New York: Holt, Rinehart, & Winston.
2. Bruner, J. S. (1971). The process of education revisited. *Phi Delta Kappan*, 53, 18-21.
3. Gopper, G. L. (1987). A lesson based on a behavioral approach to instructional design. In C. M. Reigeluth (Ed.), *Instructional theories in action* (pp. 45-112).

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

1. Thangasamy, Kokila, (2016). *Teach Gently*, Chennai : Pavai Pathippagam,
2. Thorndike, E. L. (1905). *The elements of psychology*. New York: A. G. Seiler.
3. Vygotsky's (2004). Philosophy: Constructivism and its criticisms examined Liu & Matthews, *International Education Journal*, 2005, 6(3), 386-399.



E- RESOURCES

1. <http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/conservatism.html>
2. <https://www.oecd.org/edu/cei/50300814.pdf>
3. <http://www.psychologydiscussion.net/learning/learning-meaning-nature-types-and-theories-of-learning/652>.

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of this course, the student-teachers will be able to :

CO1: generalize the Principles of Language across the Curriculum

CO2: practice Language proficiency skills.

CO3: distinguish the models of curriculum integration.

CO4: summarize the theories of language learning.

CO5: interpret the language related issues.

OUTCOME MAPPING

COURSE OUTCOMES	PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
CO1		*										*						*						
CO2																								
CO3																	*				*			
CO4	*														*	*								
CO5																				*				



SEMESTER – I

Course Code: BD1LC

Credits: 5

LANGUAGE ACROSS THE CURRICULUM

COURSE OBJECTIVES

CO1: Understand the concept and principles of language across the curriculum

CO2: Develop the skill of enhancing language proficiency

CO3: Acquire knowledge of integrated curriculum and language education

CO4: Understand the theories of language learning

CO5: Analyse the language related issues

UNIT – I: CONCEPTUALIZATION AND PRINCIPLES OF LANGUAGE ACROSS THE CURRICULUM

Language Across the Curriculum, meaning, concept goals, aims, needs and importance of Plurilingualism. - Modes of human activities involving language -Language Objectives: relationship between language and thinking – development of conceptual literacy – Basic tenets of language across the curriculum. - principles of language across the curriculum – integration across the curriculum: personal and pedagogical integration.

UNIT - II: ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL LANGUAGE

Language: meaning, concept, definitions, aims, objectives functions and importance – proficiency of home language and school language - Strategies for Enhancing Language proficiency: drama, essay, story telling, group discussion, peer tutoring - nature of expository texts Vs. narrative texts - transactional Vs. reflexive texts. reading comprehension skills, language skills and literacy skills - linguistic education: academic language and social language, CALP skills, BICS skills, conceptual literacy.

UNIT-III: INTEGRATED CURRICULUM AND LANGUAGE EDUCATION

Integrated Curriculum types, meaning, key features, objectives types of integration – levels of curriculum integration – Models of curriculum integration: Multidisciplinary inter-



disciplinary trans disciplinary and spiral curricula – Coyle’s 4C’s of curriculum. – Content and language integrated learning approach in the classroom - National Curriculum Framework (NCF-2005) - Recognition of mother tongue.

UNIT - IV: THEORIES OF LANGUAGE LEARNING

Plato’s problem theory of language – Cartesian theory of language production – Locke’s theory of tabula rasa – Skinner’s imitation theory of language acquisition – Chomsky’s universal grammar theory – Schumann’s cultural theory – Krashen’s monitor theory – Piaget’s views on language learning – Vygotsky’s cultural tools for language learning.

UNIT - V: LANGUAGE RELATED ISSUES

Bilingualism - Multilingualism - Challenges of teaching language in multicultural classroom. Linguistic interdependence and the educational development of bilingual and multi-lingual children - Nature of reading comprehension in the content areas - Developing writing skills in specific content areas. - Strategies for developing oral language for promoting learning across the subject areas - Reading in the content areas – social sciences, science and mathematics.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

1. Write an assignment on the basic tenets of language across the curriculum
2. Make the students to participate in the discussion on home language Vs. school language.
3. Have a group discussion on NCF’2005.
4. Present a seminar on different theories language learning
5. Enact a drama on the significance of language

TEXT BOOKS

1. Earl Stevick.W.(1982). Teaching and Learning Languages. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
2. Krashen,S.D. (1981). The study of second language acquisition and second language learning. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
3. Richards,J.C.(2006). Communicative language teaching today. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.



4. Widdowson, H. (1978). Aspects of language teaching. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
5. Wallace, M.J. (1998). Study skills in English. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

1. Agnihotri, R.K. (1995), Multilingualism as a classroom resource. Heinemann Educational Books.

E- RESOURCES

1. Forum for across the curriculum teaching <http://www.factworld.info/>
2. Language for understanding across the curriculum www.det.act.gov.au
3. Language for understanding across the curriculum www.det.act.gov.au>LUACHandbook
4. Curriculum guide – Language arts language across the curriculum – www.moe.gov.jm>sites>default>files.

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of this course, the student-teachers will be able to :

CO1: Generalize the principles of language across the curriculum

CO2: Practice language proficiency skills.

CO3: apprehend the models of curriculum integration.

CO4: Summarize the theories of language learning.

CO5: Interpret the language related issues.



OUTCOME MAPPING

COURSE OUTCOMES	PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
CO1									*															
CO2										*														
CO3						*							*											
CO4																			*					
CO5						*	*	*					*											



பருவம் - 1

பாடக்குறியீடு: BD1TA

அலகீடு:5

தமிழ் கற்பிக்கும் முறைகள் - பகுதி-1

பாடத்தின் நோக்கங்கள்

CO1: தமிழ்மொழிகற்பித்தலின் நோக்கங்கள் மற்றும் முக்கியத்துவத்தை அறிதல்.

CO2: கற்பித்தல் திறன்களைப் புரிந்துகொண்டு திறன்பெறுதல்

CO3: கற்பித்தல் அணுகுமுறைகளைப் பயன்படுத்தல்.

CO4: கற்பித்தல் முறைகளைத் தொகுத்தறிதல்

CO5: கற்பித்தல் ஊடகங்களைக் கையாளும் திறன்பெறுதல்.

அலகு- 1: தமிழ் கற்பித்தலின் நோக்கங்களும் குறிக்கோள்களும்

தமிழ் கற்பித்தலின் அடிப்படை, விழுமம் (ஒழுக்கநெறி, சமுதாயமேன்மை, இறையுணர்வு) குறிக்கோள்களும் நோக்கங்களும்: கற்பித்தலுக்கான நோக்கங்கள் மற்றும் நடத்தைக்கான நோக்கங்கள் - தமிழ் கற்பித்தலின் தேவை, முக்கியத்துவம் - கற்பித்தலுக்கான புள்ளியின் வகைமைநெறி: அறிவுக்களம், உணர்வு களம் - உளியுக்களம் களம் - திருத்தப்பட்டபுள்ளியின் வகைமைநெறி 2001(ஆண்டர்சன் & கிரித்வால்)- களங்களுக்கு இடையேயான தொடர்பு, பாடங்களுக்கு இடையேயான தொடர்பு.

அலகு-2: கற்பித்தல் திறன்கள்

நுண்ணிலைக் கற்பித்தல்: பொருள், வரையறை - படிநிலைகள் - சுழற்சி - தொடங்குதல் திறன், விளக்குதல் திறன், வினாக்கேட்டல் திறன், பல்வகைத்தூண்டல் திறன், வலுவூட்டிகளைப் பயன்படுத்தும் திறன், கரும்பலகையைப் பயன்படுத்தும் திறன், முடிக்கும் திறன், உற்றுநோக்கல், இணைப்புப்பாடம், நுண்ணிலைக் கற்பித்தலுக்கும் வகுப்பறைக் கற்பித்தலுக்கும் இடையேயான வேறுபாடு- பாடநிகழ்வு.

அலகு-3: கற்பித்தல் அணுகுமுறைகள்

பாடம் கற்பிப்புத் திட்டத்தின் அணுகுமுறைகள், இன்றியமையாமை- பாடம் கற்பித்தலின் படிநிலைகள் - கற்பித்தலை ஒழுங்கமைத்தல்: நினைவகநிலை (ஹெர்பார்டியன் மாதிரி), புரிதல் நிலை (மோரிசன் கற்பித்தல் மாதிரி), பிரதிபலிப்புநிலை (பிக்கி & ஹண்ட் கற்பித்தல் மாதிரி) பாடம் கற்பித்தலுக்கான நோக்கங்களை வரையறுத்தல் - பாடம் கற்பிப்புத் திட்டம் தயாரித்தல் - அலகுத்திட்டம் - அலகுத்திட்டம் தயாரித்தல்.

அலகு- 4: கற்பித்தல் முறைகள்

ஆசிரியர் **மையக்** **கற்பித்தல்:விரிவுரைமுறை—**
பகுத்தறிமுறை,தொகுத்தறிமுறை,விதிவருமுறைமற்றும் **விதிவிலக்கமுறை—**
செயல்விளக்கமுறை - **மாணவர் மையக் கற்பித்தல்:கருத்தரங்கம் - பட்டிமன்றம் - குழு**
விவாதம் - குழு கற்பித்தல் முறை - இடைவினையாற்றுகற்றல்,கெல்லர் திட்டம் -
செயல்வழிக்கற்றல் - படைப்பாற்றல் கல்வி— மனவரைபடம் - கூடுதல் படைப்பாற்றல்
கல்வி.

அலகு-5: கற்பித்தல் ஊடகம்

கற்பித்தல் ஊடகவகைப்பாடு—வகுப்பறைக் கற்பித்தலில் ஊடகத்தின் பயன்பாடு- அண்மைக்
காலகற்பித்தல் **போக்குகள்:மின்-கற்றல் - விண்ணரங்கம் - தகவல்**
தொடர்புசெயற்கைக்கோள் - மொழிபயிற்றாய்வுக்கூடம் ,செயற்கைநுண்ணறிவு(Artificial
Intelligence),மெய்நிகர் தோற்றம் (Augmented reality) - இணைத்துக் கற்றல் (Blended
Learning) - இணைய நூலகம் - இணைப்புநிஜமாக்கம் (Virtual reality).

பரிந்துரைக்கப்பட்டசெயல்பாடுகள்

1. தமிழ்மொழிகற்பத்திலின் **நோக்கங்கள்** மற்றும் **குறிக்கோள்கள்**
குறித்துகலந்துரையாடல்.
2. ஒவ்வொருகற்பித்தல் **திறனிலும்** **மேம்பட்டபயிற்சியினைபெற்றிடபயிலரங்கங்கள்**
ஏற்பாடுசெய்தல்.
3. பல்வேறுகற்பித்தல் **அணுகுமுறைகளுக்கேற்பபாடம்** **கற்பிப்புத்திட்டம்**
தயாரித்துஅறிக்கைசமர்ப்பித்தல்.
4. பல்வேறுகற்பித்தல் **முறைகள் குறித்துஆசிரியர்/வல்லுநர் கருத்துரைநிகழ்த்துதல்.**
5. பல்வேறுகற்பித்தல் **ஊடகங்களைதிறம்படபயன்படுத்தமொழிஆய்வகங்களில்**
பயிற்சிபெறல்.

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வெளியீடு
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Chennai.
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சாரதாபதிப்பகம்
5. Principles of preparing textbooks in mother tongue, NCERT Publication (1970)
6. விஜயா.கு(2018),தமிழ் கற்பித்தல்,சென்னை: வனிதாபதிப்பகம்.

மின் வளங்கள்

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2. https://www.srmist.edu.in/tamilperayam/tamilperayam/diploma-dtt/Lessons/I_Year/dipl01/dip01000main.htm
3. https://www.srmist.edu.in/tamilperayam/tamilperayam/diploma-dtt/Lessons/I_Year/dipl02/dip02000main.htm
4. <https://noolaham.net/project/01/57/57.pdf>
5. http://162.241.27.72/siteAdmin/dde-admin/uploads/1/__UG_B.Ed._Education_1.3.1%20-%20teaching%20of%20tamil_3752.pdf
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பாடவிளைவுகள்



பாடம் முடிவுறும் தருவாயில்,மாணவர்கள் பெறும் அடைவுகள்

1. தமிழ் மொழிகற்பித்தலின் நோக்கங்களையும் குறிக்கோள்களையும் கண்டறிதல்
2. கற்பித்தல் திறன்களில் மேம்பட்டபயிற்சியினைப் பெறுதல்
3. கற்பித்தல் அணுகுமுறைகளைக் கொண்டுபாடகற்பிப்புத் திட்டம் தயாரிக்கும் திறன் பெறுதல்.
4. பல்வேறுகற்பித்தல் முறைகளைப் பற்றிதெளிந்தஅறிவினைப் பெறுதல்.
5. கற்பித்தல் ஊடகங்களைத் திறம்படகையாளும் திறன் பெறுதல்.

அடைவுரைபடம் (OUTCOME MAPPING)

COURSE OUTCOMES பாடவிளைவு	PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES நிகழ்வின் சிறப்புவிளைவுகள்																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
CO1										*						*								
CO2						*				*			*		*		*							
CO3												*									*		*	
CO4		*					*											*			*		*	
CO5					*												*							*



SEMESTER – I

Course Code: BD1EN

Credits: 5

PEDAGOGY OF ENGLISH- I

COURSE OBJECTIVES

CO1: Understand the Aims and Objectives of teaching of English.

CO2: Comprehend the Micro-teaching and its skills.

CO3: Understand the different approaches of lesson planning and about lesson plan writing.

CO4: Define various methods in teaching of English.

CO5: Comprehend various instructional media in classroom teaching of English.

UNIT-I: AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF TEACHING

Meaning, Nature, Scope, Need and Significance, Values, Aims and Objectives: Instructional objectives and Behavioural Objectives – Need and Importance of Instructional Objectives. Bloom’s Taxonomy of Instructional Objectives: Cognitive, Affective and Psychomotor Domains, Revised Bloom’s Taxonomy 2001 (Anderson & Krathwohl) Interrelation among the domains – Correlation between subjects.

UNIT-II: TEACHING SKILLS

Micro-Teaching : Concept, Definition, Steps, Cycle - Micro-teaching Vs Macro-Teaching - Skill of Set Induction - Skill of Explaining , Skill of Questioning , Probing skills, Skill of Stimulus Variation, Skill of Reinforcement, Skill of non-verbal clues, Skill of Closure - Link lesson – Model episode.

UNIT – III: APPROACHES OF TEACHING ENGLISH

Approaches of Lesson Planning - Steps - Organizing Teaching: Memory Level (Herbartian Model), Understanding Level (Morrison teaching Model), Reflective Level (Bigge and Hunt Teaching Model) – Unit Plan – Lesson Plan Writing.



UNIT - IV: METHODS OF TEACHING

Teacher-centred Instruction: Lecture method, Demonstration and Team teaching – Learner-centred Instruction: Self-learning, Forms of Self-Learning: Programmed Instruction, Computer Assisted Instruction, Keller Plan, Project Method, Activity Based Learning (ABL), Active Learning Method (ALM)-Mind Map and Advanced Active Learning Method (AALM).

UNIT- V: INSTRUCTIONAL MEDIA

Classification of Instructional Media in English – Use of Mass media in classroom Instruction. New Emerging Media: Tele-Conferencing, Communication Satellites, Computer Networking, Word Processors, Blended Learning, Flipped Classroom, Artificial Intelligence and Augmented Reality.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

1. Teacher talk / Invited talk on Bloom's Taxonomy of Instructional Objectives.
2. Students' seminar on Blended learning, Flipped classroom and Artificial Intelligence.
3. Teacher talk / Invited talk on Micro teaching Steps, Cycle, principles and on different skills like, skill of stimulus variation, skill of reinforcement and skill of questioning.
4. Teacher talk on Herbartian Model and Morrison Teaching Model.
5. Students' Seminar on Lesson Plan Writing.

TEXT BOOKS

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2. Bright J A and McGregor G P (1970). Teaching English as a Second Language. Essex: E L B S and Longman.
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4. Crystal, David (1987). The Cambridge University Encyclopaedia of Language. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.



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3. SubhanZein (2017), The Pedagogy of Teaching English to young Learners- Implication for teacher education, *Indonesian Journal of English Language Teaching*, 12(1), 61-77, 0216-1281.

E – RESOURCES

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2. https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/docs/ebooks/B-Ed/I/TEACHING_OF_ENGLISH.PDF
3. <https://ncert.nic.in/pdf/focus-group/english.pdf>
4. http://www.wbnsou.ac.in/online_services/SLM/BED/A5-Part-5.pdf

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of this course, the student-teacher will be able to:

- CO1. analyze the aims and objectives of teaching of English.
- CO2. practice micro teaching skills in the class.
- CO3. write model lesson plans for teaching a prose and a poetry.
- CO4.handle various methods of teaching English.
- CO5.analyse the different use of Mass Media in classroom instruction.



OUTCOME MAPPING

COURSE OUTCOMES	PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
C01										*						*								
C02						*				*			*		*		*							
C03												*									*		*	
C04		*					*											*			*		*	
C05					*												*							*



SEMESTER – I

Course Code: BD1UR

Credits: 5

PEDAGOGY OF URDU-I

COURSE CODE :

CREDITS :

کورس کے مقاصد

CO1: اردو کی تعلیم کے اغراض و مقاصد کو سمجھیں

CO2: مائیکرو ٹیچنگ اور اس کی مہارتوں کو سمجھیں

CO3: سبق کی منصوبہ بندی کے مختلف طریقوں اور سبق کی منصوبہ بندی کے بارے میں سمجھیں

CO4: اردو کی تعلیم کے مختلف طریقوں کی وضاحت کریں

CO5: اردو کی کلاس روم میں مختلف تدریسی میڈیا کو سمجھیں

UNIT-I: تعلیم کے مقاصد

مطلب، فطرت، دائرہ کار، ضرورت اور اہمیت، اقدار، مقاصد، تدریسی مقاصد اور رویے کی مقاصد، تدریسی مقاصد کی ضرورت اور

اہمیت، تدریسی مقاصد کی درجہ بندی

UNIT - II: تدریسی ہنر

مائیکرو ٹیچنگ: تصور، تعریف، مراحل، وضاحت کرنے کی مہارت، سوال کرنے کی مہارت، محرک تغیر کی مہارت، کمک کی مہارت، غیر

زبانی مہارت، سبق سے متعلق مہارت، نمونہ اور پریکٹس

UNIT - III: اردو پڑھانے کے نقطہ نظر

سبق کی منصوبہ بندی کے طریقے، تدریس کا اہتمام، میموری لیول، پونٹ پلان، سبق منصوبہ لکھنا

UNIT-IV: تدریس کے طریقے

اساتذہ کو دی جانے والی ہدایت: لیکچر کا طریقہ، مظاہرہ اور ٹیم کی تدریس، سیکھنے والے پر مبنی ہدایات، خود سیکھنا، پروگرام شدہ ہدایات، کمپیوٹر

کے ذریعے سکھانا، پروجیکٹ کا طریقہ، سرگرمی پر مبنی تعلیم، فعال سیکھنے کا طریقہ، نقشے، جدید طریقہ تعلیم

UNIT- V: تدریسی میڈیا

اردو میں تدریسی میڈیا کی درجہ بندی، کمرہ جمات میں انسٹرکشن میں ماس میڈیا کا استعمال، نیا ابھرتا ہوا میڈیا، ٹیلی کانفرنس، مواصلات کی

ترسیل، کمپیوٹریٹ ورکنگ، لفظی عمل، مخلوط تعلیم، پلٹا ہوا کلاس روم، مصنوعی ذہانت اور بڑھا ہوا حقیقت

تجویز کردہ سرگرمیاں:

(1) ماہر تعلیم کے تعلیمی مقاصد کی درجہ بندی راساتذہ کی گفتگو، (دعو گفتگو)

- (۲) مخلوط تعلیم، پلٹا ہوا کمرہ جماعت اور مصنوعی ذہانت پر طلباء کا سمینار
(۳) مائیکرو تدریسی مراحل، اصولوں اور مختلف مہارتوں جیسے محرک تغیر کی مہارت، تقویت کی مہارت اور سوال کرنے کی مہارت پر اساتذہ کی گفتگو (مدعو گفتگو)
(۴) ہر برٹین ماڈل اور مورسین ٹچنگ ماڈل پر اساتذہ کی گفتگو
(۵) سبق منصوبہ بندی لکھنے پر طلباء کا سمینار

متن کی کتابیں (TEXT BOOKS)

اردو ریڈر (URDU READER) نثر اور نظم کی کتابیں
سرسری مطالعہ (برائے نویں اور دسویں جماعت)

: COURSE OUTCOMES

کورس کی تکمیل کے بعد طلباء اور اساتذہ کا کام

CO1: اردو کی تعلیم کے مقاصد کا تجزیہ کریں

CO2: کمرہ جماعت میں مائیکرو تدریسی مہارتوں کی مشق کریں

CO3: نثر اور نظم کی تعلیم کے لئے ماڈل سبق کے منصوبے لکھیں

CO4: اردو پڑھانے کے مختلف طریقوں کو اجاگر کریں

CO5: کلاس روم میں ماس میڈیا کے مختلف استعمال کا تجزیہ کریں



SEMESTER – I

Course Code: BD1MA

Credits: 5

PEDAGOGY OF MATHEMATICS -1

COURSE OBJECTIVES

CO1: Explain the Aims and Objectives of teaching Mathematics.

CO2: Analyse the Micro teaching skills in teaching Mathematics.

CO3: Construct a model Lesson Plan for teaching Mathematics.

CO4: Recognise the various methods of teaching Mathematics.

CO5: Develop ICT knowledge in Mathematics.

Unit-I: AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF TEACHING MATHEMATICS

Meaning, Nature, Scope, Need and Significance, Values, Aims and Objectives: Instructional objectives and Behavioral Objectives – Need and Importance of Instructional Objectives. Bloom's Taxonomy of Instructional Objectives: Cognitive, Affective and Psychomotor Domains, Revised Bloom's Taxonomy 2001 (Anderson & Krathwohl) Interrelation among the domains – Correlation between subjects.

Unit-II: TEACHING SKILLS

Micro-Teaching: Concept, Definition, Steps, Cycle, Micro-teaching Vs Macro-Teaching - Micro Teaching Skills: Skill of Set Induction, Skill of Explaining, Skill of Blackboard Usage, Skill of Questioning, Probing skills, Skill of Stimulus Variation, Skill of Reinforcement, Skill of non-verbal clues, Skill of Closure - Link lesson – Model episode.

Unit – III: APPROACHES OF TEACHING

Approaches of Lesson Planning - Steps - Organizing Teaching: Memory Level (Herbartian Model), Understanding Level (Morrison teaching Model), Reflective Level (Bigge and Hunt Teaching Model)– Unit Plan – Lesson Plan Writing.



Unit-IV: METHODS OF TEACHING

Teacher Centered Instruction: Lecture method, Demonstration and Team Teaching – Learner Centered Instruction: Self-Learning – Forms of Self-Learning: Programmed Instruction, Computer Assisted Instruction, Keller Plan, Project Method, Activity Based Learning (ABL), Active Learning Method (ALM)-Mind Map, Advanced Active Learning Method (AALM).

Unit-V: INSTRUCTIONAL MEDIA

Classification of Instructional Media – Use of Mass media in classroom Instruction. New Emerging Media: Tele-Conferencing, Communication Satellites, Computer Networking, Word Processors, Blended Learning, Flipped Classroom, Artificial Intelligence, Augmented Reality.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

1. Students' seminar on the need, significance, and values of teaching Mathematics.
2. Prepare any two Micro teaching skills and practise them in front of the peer in the class.
3. Prepare a model lesson plan for Mathematics.
4. Teacher talk/Expert talk on different methods of teaching Mathematics.
5. Write an essay on the role of ICT in teaching Mathematics.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Agarwal, S.M. (2001). A course in teaching of modern mathematics. New Delhi: DhanapatRai Publishing.
2. Beckmann, C. E., Thompson, D. R. and Rubenstein, R. N. (2010). Teaching and Learning High school Mathematics. New Jersey: John Wiley and Sons Inc.
3. James, Anice. (2010). Teaching of mathematics. Hyderabad: Neelkamal Publications.
4. Mangal, S.K. (2002). Essentials of teaching learning and information technology. Tandon Publisher.
5. Sidhu, Kulbir Singh. (2010). Teaching of mathematics. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers.



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- 1 DPEP-SSA. (2009). Teaching of Mathematics at upper primary level (Vol I and II). New Delhi: Distance Education Programme-SarvaShikshaAbhiyan
- 2 NCERT (2005). National Curriculum Framework-2005. New Delhi: NCERT
- 3 NCERT (2012). Pedagogy of Mathematics, Textbook for Two Year B.Ed Course, New Delhi: NCERT.
- 4 Sharma, R. A. (2001). Technological foundations of education, R. Lal Book Depot.
- 5 Sharma, Sita Ram & A.L. Vohra. (1993). Encyclopedia of educational technology. Anmol.

E – RESOURCES

1. http://assets.cengage.com/pdf/prs_clark-developing-critical-thinking.pdf
2. <http://edtechreview.in/trends-insights/insights/771-great-ways-to-teachskills-like-critical-thinking-and-problem-solving>
3. http://shodhganga.inflinnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/418/8/08_chapter3.pdf
4. <http://study.com/academy/lesson/critical-thinking-math-problemsexamples-and-activities.html>
5. http://tc2.ca/uploads/PDFs/TIpsForTeachers/CT_elementary_math.pdf
6. <http://tcthankseducation.blogspot.in/2010/04/micro-teaching-and-teaching skills.html>
7. <http://www.mathematics.com>

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of this course, the student-teachers will be able to:

CO1: understand the aims, objectives, need and significance of teaching Mathematics.

CO2: develop appropriate Micro Teaching Skills in Macro teaching.

CO3: prepare a Lesson Plan to teach Mathematics.

CO4: analyze various Teacher Centered Methods and Learner Centered Methods of teaching Mathematics.

CO5: utilize ICT skills for teaching Mathematics.



OUTCOME MAPPING

COURSE OUTCOMES	PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES																									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
CO1										*						*										
CO2						*				*			*		*		*									
CO3												*										*		*		
CO4		*					*												*			*		*		
CO5					*													*							*	



SEMESTER – I

Course Code: BD1PS

Credits: 5

PEDAGOGY OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE – I

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- CO1. Understand the aims and objectives of teaching Physical Science.
- CO2. Comprehend the various teaching skills.
- CO3. Learn instructional objectives for a Lesson
- CO4. Identify different methods in teaching Physical Science
- CO5. List the various resources in teaching Physical Science

UNIT-I: AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF TEACHING PHYSICAL SCIENCE

Physical Science: Meaning, Nature, Scope, Need and Significance of teaching Physical Science - Values, Aims and Objectives of teaching Physical Science in Schools - Instructional objectives and Behavioural Objectives of Physical Science - Need and Importance of Instructional Objectives. Bloom's Taxonomy of Instructional Objectives: Cognitive, Affective and Psychomotor Domains, Revised Bloom's Taxonomy 2001 (Anderson & Krathwohl).

UNIT-II: TEACHING SKILLS

Micro-Teaching : Concept, Definition, Steps, Cycle - Skill of Set Induction - Skill of Explaining, Skill of Questioning, Skill of Explaining, Skill of Stimulus Variation, Skill of Reinforcement, Skill of Closure - Link lesson – Model episode.

UNIT – III: APPROACHES OF TEACHING

Approaches of Lesson Planning - Steps - Organizing Teaching: Memory Level (Herbartian Model), Understanding Level (Morrison teaching Model), Reflective Level (Bigge and Hunt Teaching Model)– Unit Plan – Lesson Plan Writing.

UNIT-IV: METHODS OF TEACHING

Teacher Centered Instruction: Lecture method, Demonstration and Team Teaching – Learner Centered Instruction: Self-Learning – Forms of Self-Learning: Programmed Instruction, Investigatory approach, Collaborative learning, experimental learning, Computer Assisted



Instruction, Keller Plan, Project Method, Activity Based Learning (ABL), Active Learning Method (ALM) - Advanced Active Learning Method (AALM)-Concept Map.

UNIT- V: INSTRUCTIONAL MEDIA

Classification of Instructional Media in Physical Science – Use of Mass media in classroom Instruction. New Emerging Media: Tele-Conferencing, Communication Satellites, Computer Networking, Word Processors, Blended Learning, Flipped Classroom, Artificial Intelligence and Augmented Reality.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

1. Students' seminar on Blended learning, Flipped classroom and Artificial Intelligence.
2. Students' Seminar on Lesson Plan Writing.
3. Teacher talk / Invited talk on Bloom's Taxonomy of Instructional Objectives.
4. Teacher talk / Invited talk on Micro teaching Steps, Cycle, principles and on different skills like, skill of stimulus variation, skill of reinforcement and skill of questioning.
5. Teacher talk on Herbartian Model and Morrison Teaching Model.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Bawa,M.S.&Nagpal,B.M.(2010).*Developingteachingcompetencies*.NewDelhi: Viva Book House.
2. Bhatia,K.K.(2001)*Foundationsofteachinglearningprocess*.Ludhiana:TandonPublications
3. Bloom,S.Benjamin, (1984). *Taxonomyofeducationalobjectives:Book1Cognitivedomain*. NewYork: Longmans,Green.
4. Gupta,S.K.(1985). *Teachingofphysicalscienceinsecondaryschools*.New Delhi: SterlingPublications.
5. Joyce & Weil ,(2004). *Modelsofteaching*.NewDelhi: PrenticeHallofIndia.

SUPPLEMENTRY READINGS

1. VenkatRao N &Ramuluch A (2016). Pedagogy of Physical Science, Hyderabad: Neelkamal Publisher
2. Panneerselvam A &Rajendiran K (2009). Teaching of physical science, Chennai: Shantha Publishers



3. Pramod Kumar N K. Ramaiah N K & Sreedharachayulu K (2016). Pedagogy of Physical Sciences, Hyderabad: Neelkamal Publishers.
4. Arul Jothi D. L. Balaji & Vijay Kumar (2019). Teaching of physical Science – I New Delhi: Centrum Press Publishers
5. Kulshrestha S P Gaya Singh (2019). Pedagogy of School Subject Physical Science, Meerut: R.LALL Book Publishers
6. Amal Kanti Sarkar (2020). Pedagogy of Science Teaching Physical Science, Kolkata: Rita Publications
7. Josh S R (1985). Teaching of Science, New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation
8. Pedagogy of Science PART-I, National Council of Educational Research and Training
9. Amit Kumar (2002). Teaching of Physical Sciences, Bangaluru: Anmol Publications Pvt Ltd
10. Radha Mohan (2012). Teaching of Physical Science, Hydrabsd: Neelkamal Publisher

E - RESOURCES

1. <http://teaching.uncc.edu/learning-resources/articles-books/best-practice/instructional-methods/150-teaching-methods>
2. http://en.wikipedia.org/science_education
3. <http://iat.com/learning-physical-science>

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of this course, the student-teachers will be able to:

- CO1. examine the need and significance of teaching Physical Science.
- CO2. formulate the instructional objectives of a lesson.
- CO3. practise the microteaching skills in Physical Science.
- CO4. interprets various methods of teaching Physical Science.
- CO5. analyse and use the resources for teaching Physical Science.



OUTCOME MAPPING

COURSE OUTCOMES	PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES																								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
CO1										*						*									
CO2						*				*			*		*		*								
CO3												*										*		*	
CO4		*					*												*			*		*	
CO5					*													*							*



SEMESTER – I

Course Code: BD1BS

Credits: 5

PEDAGOGY OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE -I

COURSE OBJECTIVES

CO1: Acquire knowledge on the Aims and Objectives of teaching Biological Science.

CO2: Understand the steps in planning a lesson.

CO3: Comprehend the teaching skills in Biological Science.

CO4: Identify the various methods of teaching Biological Science.

CO5: Develop interest on the resources for teaching biological science.

UNIT- I: AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF TEACHING BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Biological Science: Meaning -Aims and objectives of teaching Biological Science in schools – Need and significance of teaching Biological Science- Nature – Scope -Values of Teaching Biological Science. Bloom’s Taxonomy of Instructional Objectives: Cognitive, Affective and Psychomotor Domains, Revised Bloom’s Taxonomy 2001 (Anderson & Krathwohl) Interrelation among the domains – Correlation between subjects.

UNIT-II: TEACHING SKILLS

Micro-Teaching: Concept, Definition, Steps and Cycle - Micro-teaching Vs Macro-Teaching - Skill of Set Induction - Skill of Explaining, Skill of Questioning, Probing skills, Skill of Stimulus Variation, Skill of Reinforcement, Skill of non-verbal clues, Skill of Closure, Skill of Black Board Usage - Link lesson – Model episode.

UNIT – III: APPROACHES OF TEACHING

Approaches of Teaching Biological Science: The Concentric Approach, Topical Approach, Chronological Approach, Unit Approach, Correlated Approach and Integrated Approach - Lesson Planning: Need for Lesson Planning, Steps in Lesson Planning, - Organizing Teaching: Memory Level (Herbartian Model), Understanding Level (Morrison teaching Model), Reflective Level (Bigge and Hunt Teaching Model)– Unit Plan – Lesson Plan Writing.



UNIT-IV: METHODS OF TEACHING

Teacher-centred methods: Lecture method – Demonstration method – Team Teaching. Learner –centred methods: Laboratory method - Peer tutoring/ teaching by students – Project method – Individual activities – Experiential method – Teacher guided learning – Problem-solving method – Small group/whole class interactive learning – Students’ Seminar – Group discussion. Recent Trends: Constructivist learning – Problem-based learning – Brain-based learning – Collaborative learning.

UNIT-V: INSTRUCTIONAL MEDIA

Print Resources: Newspapers – Journals and magazines – Science Encyclopaedias. Audio Resources: Radio talk – Audio Tapes – DVDs/CDs. Visual resources: Pictures – Flash cards – charts – Posters – Photographs – Models. ICT Resources: Radio – Television- Internet, Multimedia, Interactive whiteboard, Online Teaching Resources. Community resources: Zoological gardens, Botanical gardens, Eco-park- Aquarium – Science Exhibition / Fair – Fieldtrip – New Emerging Media: Tele-Conferencing, Communication Satellites, Computer Networking, Word Processors, Blended Learning, Flipped Classroom, Artificial Intelligence and Augmented Reality - Qualities of a good Biology Textbook – Qualities of a Biology teacher.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

1. Students’ seminar on Blended learning, Flipped classroom and Artificial Intelligence.
2. Students’ Seminar on Lesson Plan Writing.
3. Teacher talk / Invited talk on Bloom’s Taxonomy of Instructional Objectives.
4. Teacher talk / Invited talk on Micro teaching Steps, Cycle, principles and on different skills like, skill of stimulus variation, skill of reinforcement and skill of questioning.
5. Teacher talk on Herbartian Model and Morrison Teaching Model.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Nunn, Gordon (1951), Handbook for Science Teachers in Secondary Modern Schools, London: John Murray.
2. Thurber, Walter (1964), Teaching of Science in Toda's Secondary Schools, New Delhi: Prentice Hall.



3. Vaidya, N. (1971), The impact of Science Teaching, New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publication Co.
4. Voss, Burton F.A. and Bren, S.B., Biology as Inquiry: A Book of Teaching Methods.
5. Waston, N.S. (1967), Teaching Science Creativity in Secondary School, London U.B. Saunders Company.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Bremmer, Jean (1967), Teaching Biology, London: MacMillan.
2. Heller, R. (1967), New Trends in Biology Teaching, Paris : UNESCO
3. Miller, David, F. (1963), Methods and Materials for Teaching the Biological Sciences, New York, McGraw Hill.
4. NCERT (1969), Improving Instructions in Biology, New Delhi.
5. Novak, J.D. (1970), The Improvement of Biology Teaching Modern Science Teaching, Delhi: DhanpatRai& Sons.

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of this course, the student-teachers will be able to:

- CO1: examine the Aims and Objectives of pedagogy of economics.
- CO2: discuss the ways of planning for instruction.
- CO3: analyse the importance of teaching skills.
- CO4: construct a lesson plan for teaching economics.
- CO5: use the resources for teaching economics.



OUTCOME MAPPING

COURSE OUTCOMES	PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES																								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
CO1										*						*									
CO2						*				*			*		*		*								
CO3												*										*		*	
CO4		*					*												*			*		*	
CO5					*												*								*



SEMESTER – I

Course Code: BD1CS

Credits: 5

PEDAGOGY OF COMPUTER SCIENCE -1

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- CO1: Understand the aims and objectives of Teaching Computer Science
- CO2: Gain mastery of teaching skills in their teaching.
- CO3: Learn various models and levels of teaching Computer Science.
- CO4: Comprehend the various methods of teaching Computer Science
- CO5: Gain knowledge on usage of instructional media in teaching Computer Science.

UNIT-I: AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF TEACHING COMPUTER SCIENCE

Meaning, Nature, Scope, Need and Significance, Values, Aims and Objectives: Instructional objectives and Behavioural Objectives – Need and Importance of Instructional Objectives. Bloom's Taxonomy of Instructional Objectives: Cognitive, Affective and Psychomotor Domains, Revised Bloom's Taxonomy 2001 (Anderson & Krathwohl) Interrelation among the domains – Correlation between subjects.

UNIT-II: TEACHING SKILLS

Micro-Teaching : Concept, Definition, Steps, Cycle , Micro-teaching Vs Macro-Teaching - Skill of Set Induction - Skill of Explaining , Skill of Questioning , Probing skills, Skill of Stimulus Variation, Skill of Reinforcement, Skill of non-verbal clues, Skill of Closure - Link lesson – Model episode

UNIT – III: APPROACHES OF TEACHING

Approaches of Lesson Planning - Steps - Organizing Teaching: Memory Level (Herbartian Model), Understanding Level (Morrison teaching Model), Reflective Level (Bigge and Hunt Teaching Model)– Unit Plan – Lesson Plan Writing.

UNIT-IV: METHODS OF TEACHING

Teacher Centered Instruction: Lecture method, Demonstration and Team Teaching – Learner Centered Instruction: Self-Learning – Forms of Self-Learning: Programmed Instruction, Computer Assisted Instruction , Keller Plan, Project Method, Activity Based



Learning (ABL), Active Learning Method (ALM)-Mind Map, Advanced Active Learning Method (AALM).

UNIT-V: INSTRUCTIONAL MEDIA

Classification of Instructional Media – Use of Mass media in classroom Instruction. New Emerging Media: Tele-Conferencing, Communication Satellites, Computer Networking, Word Processors, Blended Learning, Flipped Classroom, Artificial Intelligence, Augmented Reality.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

1. Write general and specific instructional objectives for one of the lessons in Computer Science.
2. Prepare an episode and link lesson for anyone of the topics in Computer Science using anyone of the skills in micro teaching.
3. Write a lesson plan for anyone of the lessons in Computer Science.
4. Develop a programmed learning instruction material for one of the topics in Computer Science.
5. Write an essay on Classification of Instructional Media

TEXT BOOKS

1. Arulsamy, S. (2010). Computers in Education. Hyderabad: Neelkamal Publications.
2. Chauhan, S.S. (1985). Innovation in Teaching and Learning of Process. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
3. Dennis, P. Curtin., et al. (1999). Information Technology – The Breaking Wave. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Publishing.
4. GoelHemant Kumar. (2010). Teaching of Computer Science. Meerut: R.LALL Book Depot.
5. HasnainQureshi. (2004). Modern Teaching of Computer Science. New Delhi: Anmol Publications.
6. Hemant Kumar Goyal. (2004). Teaching of Computer Science. Meerut: R.Lall Book Depot.
7. Passi, B.K. (1976). Becoming Better Teacher, Micro Teaching Approach. Ahemedabad: SahityaMudranalaya.



SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

1. Rajaraman, V. Fundamentals of Computers. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
2. Rajasekar, S. (2004). Computer Education and Educational Computing. New Delhi: Neelkamal Publications.
3. Rajasekar, S. Computer Education and Educational Computing. Hyderabad: Neelkamal Publications.
4. Ram Babu, A. (2015). Essentials of Micro Teaching. Hyderabad: Neelkamal Publications.
5. Singh, Y.K. (2005). Teaching of Computer Science. New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation.

E-RESOURCES

1. <https://www.theedadvocate.org/how-to-implement-critical-pedagogy-into-your-classroom/>
2. <https://mypedagogyofenglish1975.blogspot.com/2020/07/chapter-08-pedagogical-analysis.html?m=1>
3. https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-642-60968-8_12
4. <https://www.simplypsychology.org/case-study.html>
5. <https://learn-u.com/lesson/resource-based-learning/>

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of this course, the student-teachers will be able to:

- CO1: explain the aims and objectives of teaching Computer Science.
- CO2: select and use appropriate teaching skills in their teaching.
- CO3: write lesson plans and unit plans on their own.
- CO4: develop programmed instruction for the lessons in Computer Science.
- CO5: explain the various instructional media to be used in teaching Computer Science.



OUTCOME MAPPING

COURSE OUTCOMES	PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES																								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
CO1										*						*									
CO2						*				*			*		*		*								
CO3												*										*		*	
CO4		*					*												*			*		*	
CO5					*													*							*



SEMESTER – I

Course Code: BD1HI

Credits: 5

PEDAGOGY OF HISTORY – I

COURSE OBJECTIVES

CO1: Understand the Aims and Objectives of Teaching History.

CO2: Gain mastery of the Teaching skills.

CO3: Know various approaches in Teaching History.

CO4. Apply various methods in Teaching History.

CO5. Use various instructional media in Teaching History.

UNIT-I: AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF TEACHING HISTORY

Meaning, Nature, Scope, Need and Significance, Values, Aims and Objectives - Instructional Objectives and Behavioural Objectives – Need and Importance of Instructional Objectives. Bloom’s Taxonomy of Instructional Objectives: Cognitive, Affective and Psychomotor Domains, Revised Bloom’s Taxonomy 2001 (Anderson & Krathwohl) Interrelation among the domains – Correlation between subjects.

UNIT-II: TEACHING SKILLS

Micro-Teaching: Concept, Definition, Steps and Cycle - Micro-teaching Vs Macro-Teaching - Skill of Set Induction - Skill of Explaining, Skill of Questioning, Probing skills, Skill of Stimulus Variation, Skill of Reinforcement, Skill of non-verbal clues, Skill of Closure, Map-reading Skill, Skill of Black Board Usage - Link lesson – Model episode.

UNIT – III: APPROACHES OF TEACHING

Approaches of Teaching History: The Concentric Approach, Topical Approach, Chronological Approach, Unit Approach, Correlated Approach and Integrated Approach - Lesson Planning: Need for Lesson Planning, Steps in Lesson Planning, - Organizing Teaching: Memory Level (Herbartian Model), Understanding Level (Morrison teaching Model), Reflective Level (Bigge and Hunt Teaching Model)– Unit Plan – Lesson Plan Writing.



UNIT-IV: METHODS OF TEACHING

Lecture Method, Problem Solving Method, Biographical Method, Story-telling Method, Discussion Method, Socialised Recitation Method, Source Method, Unit Method, Team Teaching, Supervised Study, Programmed Instruction, Computer Assisted Instruction, Keller Plan, Project Method, Activity Based Learning (ABL), Active Learning Method (ALM)-Mind Map, Advanced Active Learning Method (AALM).

UNIT-V: INSTRUCTIONAL MEDIA

Meaning- Need and Importance of Instructional Aids – Psychological Bases of Hardware and Software Technologies: Edgar Dale’s Cone of Experiences, Multi-sensory Instruction – Hardware Instructional Aids: Motion Pictures, Computers, Projectors and Tab – Software Instructional Aids: Geotag, Charts, Maps, Globes, Cartoons, Posters, Newspapers - Use of Mass Media in classroom Instruction - New Emerging Media: Tele-Conferencing, Communication Satellites, Computer Networking, Word Processors, Blended Learning, Flipped Classroom, Artificial Intelligence and Augmented Reality.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

1. Students’ seminar on Blended learning, Flipped classroom and Artificial Intelligence.
2. Students’ Seminar on Lesson Plan Writing.
3. Teacher talk / Invited talk on Bloom’s Taxonomy of Instructional Objectives.
4. Teacher talk / Invited talk on Micro teaching Steps, Cycle, principles and on different skills like, skill of stimulus variation, skill of reinforcement and skill of questioning.
5. Teacher talk on Herbartian Model and Morrison Teaching Model.

TEXT BOOK

1. Arora K.L. (2005) Teaching of History, Ludhiana: Prakash Brothers.
2. Burton, W.H. (1972). Principles of history teaching, London: Methuen.
3. Chaudhary, K. P. (1975). The effective teaching of history in India. New Delhi: NCERT.
4. DhanijaNeelam (1993). Multimedia approaches in teaching social studies. New Delhi: Harman Publishing House.
5. Gunning, Dennis. (1978). The teaching of history. London: Goom Helm.



SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

1. Kochhar.S.K.(2005) Teaching of History, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt.
2. Lewis, E.M. (1960). Teaching history in secondary schools. Delhi: Sterling Publishers.
3. Mangal. S.K and Uma Mangal. (2008) Teaching of Social Studies, New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt.
4. Mangal. S.K UmaMangal. (2009) Essentials of Educational Technology, New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt.

E-RESOURCES

1. <http://www.anselm.edu/internet/ces/index.html>
2. <http://www.decwise.com/>
3. <http://www.mindtools.com>
4. <http://nrcl.d.org/edu>.

COURSE OUTCOME

After completing this course, the students will be able to:

CO1: describe the need and importance of Teaching History.

CO2: demonstrate the various Teaching skills.

CO3. prepare a Lesson Plan.

CO4. handle various Methods of Teaching History.

CO5. utilize various instructional media in Teaching History.



OUTCOME MAPPING

COURSE OUTCOMES	PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES																								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
CO1										*						*									
CO2						*				*			*		*		*								
CO3												*										*		*	
CO4		*					*												*			*		*	
CO5					*												*								*



SEMESTER – I

Course Code: BD1GE

Credits: 5

PEDAGOGY OF GEOGRAPHY -1

COURSE OBJECTIVES

CO1. Understand the aims and objectives of teaching Geography.

CO2. Formulate instructional objectives for a lesson.

CO3. Gain mastery of the teaching skills.

CO4. Apply various methods in teaching Geography.

CO5. Use various resources in teaching Geography.

UNIT-I AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF TEACHING GEOGRAPHY

Meaning, Nature, Scope, Need and Significance, Values, Aims and Objectives - Instructional Objectives and Behavioural Objectives – Need and Importance of Instructional Objectives. Bloom's Taxonomy of Instructional Objectives: Cognitive, Affective and Psychomotor Domains, Revised Bloom's Taxonomy 2001 (Anderson & Krathwohl) Interrelation among the domains – Correlation between subjects.

UNIT- II PLANNING FOR INSTRUCTION

Micro-Teaching: Concept, Definition, Steps and Cycle - Micro-teaching Vs Macro-Teaching - Skill of Set Induction - Skill of Explaining, Skill of Questioning, Probing skills, Skill of Stimulus Variation, Skill of Reinforcement, Skill of non-verbal clues, Skill of Closure, Map-reading Skill, Skill of Black Board Usage - Link lesson – Model episode.

UNIT- III PRACTICING THE TEACHING SKILLS IN GEOGRAPHY

Approaches of Teaching Geography: The Concentric Approach, Topical Approach, Chronological Approach, Unit Approach, Correlated Approach and Integrated Approach - Lesson Planning: Need for Lesson Planning, Steps in Lesson Planning, - Organizing Teaching: Memory Level (Herbartian Model), Understanding Level (Morrison teaching Model), Reflective Level (Bigge and Hunt Teaching Model)– Unit Plan – Lesson Plan Writing.



UNIT-IV: METHODS OF TEACHING

Lecture Method, Problem Solving Method, Biographical Method, Discussion Method, Socialised Recitation Method, Source Method, Unit Method, Team Teaching, Supervised Study, Programmed Instruction, Computer Assisted Instruction, Keller Plan, Project Method, Activity Based Learning (ABL), Active Learning Method (ALM)-Mind Map, Advanced Active Learning Method (AALM).

UNIT-V: INSTRUCTIONAL MEDIA

Meaning- Need and Importance of Instructional Aids – Psychological Bases of Hardware and Software Technologies: Edgar Dale’s Cone of Experiences, Multi-sensory Instruction – Hardware Instructional Aids: Motion Pictures, Computers, Projectors and Tab – Software Instructional Aids: Geotag, Charts, Maps, Globes, Cartoons, Posters, Newspapers - Use of Mass Media in classroom Instruction - New Emerging Media: Tele-Conferencing, Communication Satellites, Computer Networking, Word Processors, Blended Learning, Flipped Classroom, Artificial Intelligence and Augmented Reality.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITY

1. Students’ seminar on Blended learning, Flipped classroom and Artificial Intelligence.
2. Students’ Seminar on Lesson Plan Writing.
3. Teacher talk / Invited talk on Bloom’s Taxonomy of Instructional Objectives.
4. Teacher talk / Invited talk on Micro teaching Steps, Cycle, principles and on different skills like, skill of stimulus variation, skill of reinforcement and skill of questioning.
5. Teacher talk on Herbartian Model and Morrison Teaching Model.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Arche, R, L & Lewis, W.J. (1924). The teaching of geography. London: A &C Black.
2. Aurora, M.L. (1979). Teaching of geography. Ludhiana: Prakash Brother.
3. Basha, Salim S.A. (2004). Methods of teaching geography. New Delhi: Discovery
4. Bloom, S. Benjamin. (1984). Taxonomy of educational objectives: Book1: Cognitive domain. Boston: Addison Wesley Publication.
5. Bruce R. Joyce & Marsha Weil. (1972). Models of teaching. Scotts Valley: ETR Association. Publishing House.

**SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS**

1. Rao, M.S. (2004). Teaching of geography. New Delhi: Anmol Publications.
2. Siddiqui, M. H. (2004). Teaching of geography. New Delhi: APH Publication.

E-RESOURCES

1. www.geography-site.co.uk
2. www.geographyeducation.org
3. www.tcthankseducation.blogspot.in

COURSE OUTCOME

After completing this course, the students will be able to:

CO1: describe the need and importance of Teaching Geography.

CO2: demonstrate the various Teaching skills.

CO3. prepare a Lesson Plan.

CO4. handle various Methods of Teaching Geography.

CO5. utilize various instructional media in Teaching Geography

OUTCOME MAPPING

COURSE OUTCOMES	PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
CO1										*						*								
CO2						*				*			*		*		*							
CO3												*										*		*
CO4		*					*											*			*		*	
CO5					*												*							*



SEMESTER – I

Course Code: BD1EC

Credits: 5

PEDAGOGY OF ECONOMICS -I

COURSE OBJECTIVES

CO1: Understand the aims and objectives of teaching Economics.

CO2: Formulate instructional objectives for a lesson.

CO3: Gain mastery of the teaching skills.

CO4: Apply various methods in teaching Economics.

CO5: Use various resources in teaching Economics.

UNIT- I AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF TEACHING ECONOMICS

Economics: Meaning -Aims and objectives of teaching Economics in schools – Need and significance of teaching Economics - Nature – Scope -Values of Teaching Economics. Bloom’s Taxonomy of Instructional Objectives: Cognitive, Affective and Psychomotor Domains, Revised Bloom’s Taxonomy 2001 (Anderson & Krathwohl) Interrelation among the domains – Correlation between subjects.

UNIT-II: TEACHING SKILLS

Micro-Teaching: Concept, Definition, Steps and Cycle - Micro-teaching Vs Macro-Teaching - Skill of Set Induction - Skill of Explaining, Skill of Questioning, Probing skills, Skill of Stimulus Variation, Skill of Reinforcement, Skill of non-verbal clues, Skill of Closure, Map-reading Skill, Skill of Black Board Usage - Link lesson – Model episode.

UNIT – III: APPROACHES OF TEACHING

Approaches of Teaching Economics: The Concentric Approach, Topical Approach, Chronological Approach, Unit Approach, Correlated Approach and Integrated Approach - Lesson Planning: Need for Lesson Planning, Steps in Lesson Planning, - Organizing Teaching: Memory Level (Herbartian Model), Understanding Level (Morrison teaching Model), Reflective Level (Bigge and Hunt Teaching Model)– Unit Plan – Lesson Plan Writing.



UNIT-IV: METHODS OF TEACHING

Lecture Method, Problem Solving Method, Biographical Method, Story-telling Method, Discussion Method, Socialised Recitation Method, Source Method, Unit Method, Team Teaching, Supervised Study, Programmed Instruction, Computer Assisted Instruction, Keller Plan, Project Method, Activity Based Learning (ABL), Active Learning Method (ALM)-Mind Map, Advanced Active Learning Method (AALM).

UNIT-V: INSTRUCTIONAL MEDIA

Meaning- Need and Importance of Instructional Aids – Psychological Bases of Hardware and Software Technologies: Edgar Dale’s Cone of Experiences, Multi-sensory Instruction – Hardware Instructional Aids: Motion Pictures, Computers, Projectors and Tab – Software Instructional Aids: Charts, Maps, Cartoons, Posters, Newspapers - Use of Mass Media in classroom Instruction - New Emerging Media: Tele-Conferencing, Communication Satellites, Computer Networking, Word Processors, Blended Learning, Flipped Classroom, Artificial Intelligence and Augmented Reality. Economics club - Economics Resource Centre - Qualities of a good economics textbook - Qualities of an Economics teacher.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

1. Students’ seminar on Blended learning, Flipped classroom and Artificial Intelligence.
2. Students’ Seminar on Lesson Plan Writing.
3. Teacher talk / Invited talk on Bloom’s Taxonomy of Instructional Objectives.
4. Teacher talk / Invited talk on Micro teaching Steps, Cycle, principles and on different skills like, skill of stimulus variation, skill of reinforcement and skill of questioning.
5. Teacher talk on Herbartian Model and Morrison Teaching Model.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Agarwal, J.C. (2005). *Teaching of economics*. Agra: VinodPustakMandir.
2. Bloom. Benjamin.S. (1984). *Taxonomy of educational objectives: Book 1: Cognitive*
3. Bruce R. Joyce & Marsha Weil. (1972). *Model of Teaching*. ETR Association. *doman*. Boston: Addison Wesley Publication.Publications.Publishing House.
4. Sharma, R.N. (2008). *Principles and techniques of education*. Delhi: Surgeet
5. SiddiqueMujibulHasan. (2004). *Teaching of economics*. New Delhi: Ashish

**SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS**

1. Sharma, R.A. (2008). *Technological foundation of education*. Meerut: Lall Books Depot.
2. Yadav.A. (2003). *Teaching of economics*. New Delhi: Anmol Publications.

E- RESOURCES

1. http://www.ncert.nic.in/departments/nie/dess/publication/print_material/teaching_economics_in_india.pdf
2. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economics>
3. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education>

COURSE OUTCOMES

After Completion of this course, student-teachers will be able to:

CO1: examine the Aims and Objectives of pedagogy of economics.

CO2: discuss the ways of planning for instruction.

CO3: analyse the importance of teaching skills.

CO4: construct a lesson plan for teaching economics.

CO5: use the resources for teaching economics.

OUTCOME MAPPING

COURSE OUTCOMES	PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
CO1										*						*								
CO2						*				*		*		*		*		*						
CO3												*										*		*
CO4		*					*											*			*		*	
CO5					*												*							*



SEMESTER – I

Course Code: BD1CA

Credits: 5

PEDAGOGY OF COMMERCE AND ACCOUNTANCY - 1

COURSE OBJECTIVES

CO1. Understand the Aims and Objectives of teaching Commerce and Accountancy.

CO2. Comprehend instructional objectives for a lesson.

CO3. Gain mastery of the teaching skills.

CO4. Identify various methods in teaching Commerce and Accountancy.

CO5. List various resources in teaching Commerce and Accountancy.

UNIT- I AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF TEACHING COMMERCE AND ACCOUNTANCY

Commerce: Meaning, Nature and Scope – Aims and objectives of teaching Commerce in schools: Instructional objectives and Behavioural Objectives – Need and Importance of Instructional Objectives. Bloom’s Taxonomy of Instructional Objectives: Cognitive, Affective and Psychomotor Domains, Revised Bloom’s Taxonomy 2001 (Anderson & Krathwohl) Interrelation among the domains – Correlation between subjects– Values of Teaching Commerce.

UNIT-II: TEACHING SKILLS

Micro-Teaching: Concept, Definition, Steps, Cycle - Micro-teaching Vs Macro-Teaching - Skill of Set Induction - Skill of Explaining, Skill of Questioning, Probing skills, Skill of Stimulus Variation, Skill of Reinforcement, Skill of non-verbal clues, Skill of Closure - Link lesson – Model episode.

UNIT – III: APPROACHES OF TEACHING COMMERCE AND ACCOUNTANCY

Approaches of Lesson Planning - Steps - Organizing Teaching: Memory Level (Herbartian Model), Understanding Level (Morrison teaching Model), Reflective Level (Bigge and Hunt Teaching Model) – Unit Plan – Lesson Plan Writing.



UNIT - IV: METHODS OF TEACHING

Teacher-centred Instruction: Lecture method, Demonstration and Team teaching – Learner-centred Instruction: Self-learning, Forms of Self-Learning: Programmed Instruction, Computer Assisted Instruction, Keller Plan, Project Method, Activity Based Learning (ABL), Active Learning Method (ALM)-Mind Map and Advanced Active Learning Method (AALM).

UNIT- V: INSTRUCTIONAL MEDIA

Classification of Instructional Media in Commerce and Accountancy – Use of Mass media in classroom Instruction. New Emerging Media: Tele-Conferencing, Communication Satellites, Computer Networking, Word Processors, Blended Learning, Flipped Classroom, Artificial Intelligence and Augmented Reality - Community Resources: Fieldtrips - Commerce Exhibition/Fair - Commerce Resource Centre - Commerce Club - Qualities of a good commerce textbooks - Qualities of a good Commerce teacher.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

1. Preparation and presentation of a report on different resources for teaching
2. Prepare a Model Lesson plan in Social Science for Level-I, and in Commerce and Accountancy for Level-II.
3. Teacher talk / Expert talk on different resources for teaching Commerce and Accountancy.
4. Teacher talk / Invited lecture on different methods of teaching Commerce and
5. Teacher talk / Invited lecture on the place of Commerce in school curriculum.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Anderson, W. L & Krathwohl. (2008). A taxonomy for learning, teaching, and assessing: A revision of Bloom's taxonomy of educational objectives. Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
2. Bloom, Benjamin, S. (1984). Taxonomy of educational objectives: Book 1: Cognitive domain. Boston: Addison Wesley Publication.
3. Gronlund, N.E. (1970). Stating behavioural objectives for classroom instruction. London: MacMillan.



SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

1. Sharma, R.N. (2008). *Principles and techniques of education*. Delhi: Surgeet Publications.
2. Sharma, R.A. (2008). *Technological foundation of education*. Meerut: Lall Books Depot.

E- RESOURCES

1. http://www.ncert.nic.in/departments/nie/dess/publication/prin_material/Teaching_Economics_in_India.pdf
2. <https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/docs/ebooks/B-Ed/I/TEACHING%20OF%20COMMERCE.pdf>
3. <https://www.learningclassesonline.com/2020/10/pedagogy-of-commerce.html>
4. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education>.

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of this course, the student-teachers will be able to:

CO1. analyze the aims and objectives of teaching of Commerce.

CO2. practice micro teaching skills in the class.

CO3. write model lesson plans for teaching Commerce and Social Science.

CO4.handle various methods of teaching Commerce and Social Science

CO5.analyse the different use of Mass Media in classroom instruction.



OUTCOME MAPPING

COURSE OUTCOMES	PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES																								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
CO1										*						*									
CO2						*				*			*		*		*								
CO3												*										*		*	
CO4		*					*											*				*		*	
CO5					*												*								*



SEMESTER – I

Course Code: BD1HS

Credits: 5

PEDAGOGY OF HOME SCIENCE-I

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- CO1: Acquire knowledge about the nature, aims, objectives and scope of Home Science.
- CO2: Understand the various mini teaching skills in the teaching of Home Science.
- CO3: Learn appropriate teaching techniques.
- CO4: Comprehend skills in using proper and suitable methods of teaching Home Science
- CO5: Be aware of the various techniques of evaluation in Home Science.

UNIT-I: AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF TEACHING HOME SCIENCE

Home Science: meaning, nature, definition, philosophy, goal and scope - Need and significance of teaching Home Science – Values of teaching Home Science – Status of Home Science in India today – The rationale for learning Home Science - Aims and objectives of teaching Home Science in schools with reference to Blooms Taxonomy – Cognitive, affective and psychomotor domains. Blooms revised taxonomy – Lorin Anderson and David Krathwohl (2000) – (Anderson & Krathwohl) Interrelation among the domains – Correlation between subjects.

UNIT II – TEACHING SKILLS IN HOME SCIENCE

Micro-Teaching: Concept, Definition, Steps and Cycle - Micro-teaching Vs Macro-Teaching - Skill of Set Induction - Skill of Explaining, Skill of Questioning, Probing skills, Skill of Stimulus Variation, Skill of Reinforcement, Skill of non-verbal clues, Skill of Closure, Map-reading Skill, Skill of Black Board Usage - Link lesson – Model episode.

UNIT – III: APPROACHES OF TEACHING HOME SCIENCE

Approaches of Lesson Planning - Steps - Organizing Teaching: Memory Level (Herbartian Model), Understanding Level (Morrison teaching Model), Reflective Level (Bigge and Hunt Teaching Model) – Unit Plan – Lesson Plan Writing.



UNIT-IV: METHODS OF TEACHING HOME SCIENCE

Teacher centered methods: Lecture Method, demonstration method, Team teaching method -
Learner centered methods: Project Method, Experiential Learning, Problem Solving Method,
Seminar and Group Discussion- Modern Methods: Constructivist Learning, Collaborative
learning, - Supervised Study, Programmed Instruction, Computer Assisted Instruction, Keller
Plan, Project Method, Activity Based Learning (ABL), Active Learning Method (ALM)-
Mind Map, Advanced Active Learning Method (AALM).

UNIT-V: INSTRUCTIONAL MEDIA

Meaning- Need and Importance of Instructional Aids – Psychological Bases of Hardware and
Software Technologies: Edgar Dale’s Cone of Experiences, Multi-sensory Instruction –
Hardware Instructional Aids: Motion Pictures, Computers, Projectors and Tab – Software
Instructional Aids: Geotag, Charts, Maps, Globes, Cartoons, Posters, Newspapers - Use of
Mass Media in classroom Instruction - New Emerging Media: Tele-Conferencing,
Communication Satellites, Computer Networking, Word Processors, Blended Learning,
Flipped Classroom, Artificial Intelligence and Augmented Reality.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

1. Student’s presentation on Blooms taxonomy by using power point.
2. Prepare two Micro- lessons and practice two skills in front of peers in the class.
3. Prepare a model lesson plan in Home Science.
4. Write an essay on different Teacher centered methods.
5. Students’ Seminar on New Emerging Media.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Aderson, L.W., &Krathwohl, D.R., et al. (eds.) (2001), Taxonomy for Learning,
Teaching, and Assessing: A Revision of Bloom’s Taxonomy of Educational
Objectives, Boston:Allyn& Bacon.
2. Aggarwal, J.C. (1996), Principles, methods and techniques of teaching, New Delhi:
Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.,
3. Arvinda Chandra., Anupama Shah., &Umajoshi, (1995). Fundamentals of Teaching
Home Science. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt Ltd.
4. Bloom, Benjamin.S.(1984). Taxonomy of Educational objectives. Book I: Cognitive
domain.Boston: Addison Wesley Publication



5. PremalathaMullick, (2004). A textbook of Home Science. Ludhiana: Kalyani Publishers.

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

1. Jha, J. K. (2001). Encyclopaedia of Teaching of Home Science. (Vol.I&II), New Delhi: Anmol Publications Private Limited.
2. Lakshmi, K. (2006). Technology of Teaching of Home Science. New Delhi: Sonali Publishers.
3. Nivedita, D. (2004). Teaching of Home Science. New Deli: Dominant Publishers and Distributors.
4. Shalool, Sharma. (2002). Modern methods of teaching of Home Science. New Delhi: Sarup& Sons.
5. Subhashini.T., (2016). Pedagogy of Home Science. Chennai: Polymath Press.

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of this course, the student-teacher will be able to:

CO1. explain the aims and objectives of teaching Home Science.

CO2. demonstrate different types of micro teaching skills in Home Science.

CO3. write a Lesson Plan on Home Science.

CO4. describe the various learner centered methods of instruction.

CO5. utilize different e-resources for Teaching Home Resource.

OUTCOME MAPPING

COURSE OUTCOMES	PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
CO1										*						*								
CO2						*				*			*		*		*							
CO3												*										*		*
CO4		*					*											*			*		*	
CO5					*												*							*



SEMESTER – I

Course Code: BD1SS

Credits: 5

PEDAGOGY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE -1

COURSE OBJECTIVES

CO1: Understand the Aims and Objectives of Teaching Social Science.

CO2: Gain mastery of the Teaching skills.

CO3: Know various approaches in Teaching Social Science.

CO4. Apply various methods in Teaching Social Science.

CO5. Use various instructional media in Teaching Social Science.

Unit-I: AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF TEACHING SOCIAL SCIENCE

Meaning, Nature, Scope, Need and Significance, Values, Aims and Objectives - Instructional Objectives and Behavioural Objectives – Need and Importance of Instructional Objectives. Bloom’s Taxonomy of Instructional Objectives: Cognitive, Affective and Psychomotor Domains, Revised Bloom’s Taxonomy 2001 (Anderson & Krathwohl) Interrelation among the domains – Correlation between subjects.

UNIT-II: TEACHING SKILLS

Micro-Teaching: Concept, Definition, Steps and Cycle - The History of Micro-Teaching – Dwight William Allan and Kevin Ryan – B.K. Passi - Micro-teaching Vs Macro-Teaching - Skill of Set Induction - Skill of Explaining, Skill of Questioning, Probing skills, Skill of Stimulus Variation, Skill of Reinforcement, Skill of non-verbal clues, Skill of Closure, Map-reading Skill, Skill of Black Board Usage - Link lesson – Model episode.

UNIT – III: APPROACHES OF TEACHING

Approaches of Teaching Social Science: The Concentric Approach, Topical Approach, Chronological Approach, Unit Approach, Correlated Approach and Integrated Approach - Lesson Planning: Need for Lesson Planning, Steps in Lesson Planning, - Organizing Teaching: Memory Level (Herbartian Model), Understanding Level (Morrison teaching Model), Reflective Level (Bigge and Hunt Teaching Model)– Unit Plan – Lesson Plan Writing.



UNIT-IV: METHODS OF TEACHING

Lecture Method, Problem Solving Method, Biographical Method, Story-telling Method, Discussion Method, Socialised Recitation Method, Source Method, Unit Method, Team Teaching, Supervised Study, Programmed Instruction, Computer Assisted Instruction, Keller Plan, Project Method, Activity Based Learning (ABL), Active Learning Method (ALM)-Mind Map, Advanced Active Learning Method (AALM).

UNIT-V: INSTRUCTIONAL MEDIA

Meaning- Need and Importance of Instructional Aids – Psychological Bases of Hardware and Software Technologies: Edgar Dale’s Cone of Experiences, Multi-sensory Instruction – Hardware Instructional Aids: Motion Pictures, Computers, Projectors and Tab – Software Instructional Aids: Geotag, Charts, Maps, Globes, Cartoons, Posters, Newspapers - Use of Mass Media in classroom Instruction - New Emerging Media: Tele-Conferencing, Communication Satellites, Computer Networking, Word Processors, Blended Learning, Flipped Classroom, Artificial Intelligence and Augmented Reality.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

1. Students’ seminar on Blended learning, Flipped classroom and Artificial Intelligence.
2. Students’ Seminar on Lesson Plan Writing.
3. Teacher talk / Invited talk on Bloom’s Taxonomy of Instructional Objectives.
4. Teacher talk / Invited talk on Micro teaching Steps, Cycle, principles and on different skills like, skill of stimulus variation, skill of reinforcement and skill of questioning.
5. Teacher talk on Herbartian Model and Morrison Teaching Model.

TEXT BOOK

1. Batra, P. (Ed 2010). Social Science Learning in Schools: Perspective and Challenges, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
2. Bining, A.C & Bining D.H (1952). Teaching of Social Studies in Secondary Schools, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing, Bombay.
3. Edwin, Fenton (1967) The New Social Studies in secondary Schools- An Inductive Approach, Holt Binchart and Winston, New York.
4. Mechlinger, M.D. (1981) UNESCO Handbook of Teaching Social Studies, Croom Helm, London



- S.K. Kochhar.(1988) Teaching of Social Studies, Sterling Publishers New Delhi.

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

- Mangal. S.K and Uma Mangal. (2008) Teaching of Social Studies, New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt.
- Mangal. S.K and Uma Mangal. (2009) Essentials of Educational Technology, New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt.

E - RESOURCES

- www.pbs.org/teachers
- www.theteachers.net/
- www.4teachers.org
- www.funlessonplans.com/

COURSE OUTCOME

After completion of this course, the student- teachers will be able to:

- CO1: explain the aims and objectives of teaching social science.
 CO2: demonstrate the micro teaching skills.
 CO3: realize the macro teaching skills
 CO4: identify the different methods in teaching social Science.
 CO5: generalize the various ICT resources in teaching social science.

OUTCOME MAPPING

COURSE OUTCOMES	PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
CO1										*						*								
CO2						*				*			*		*		*							
CO3												*									*		*	
CO4		*					*											*			*		*	
CO5					*												*							*