

Directorate of Distance Education

Magadh University, Bodh Gaya

पाठ्यक्रम SYLLABUS

Faculty of Education

Two Year B.Ed. (ODL)

Year Wise Distribution of the Course

Session: 2015-17(w.e.f.)

Course - 1 : CKY; KOLFKK ∨K§ C<UK (Childhood and Growing Up)

Full Marks : 100 Theory : 80 Practicum : 20

UNIT-I CKY; KOLFKT (Childhood)

- एतिहासिक और वर्तमान समकालीन परिपेक्ष्य, बाल्यावस्था पर सैद्धांतिक परिपेक्ष्य।
- परिवार, स्कूल, पड़ोस समुदाय में बाल्यावस्था अध्ययन ।
- विभिन्न सामाजिक, आर्थिक और सांस्कृति के अन्तर्गत बाल्यावस्था के सिद्धांत, ग्रामीण और शहरी पिरपेक्ष्य में विकास, बालिका के रूप में विकास, सुविधाहीन समुदाय में बालक—बालिकाओं का विकास ।
- लिंग विकास लिंग भूमिकाओं का अर्थ, लिंग भूमिकाओं पर प्रभाव, रूढ़ीवादी, खेल के मैदान में लिंग भूमिकाऐं ।
- बिहार पर विशेष ध्यान देने के साथ बचपन की धारणाओं की मान्यताऐं, विविध संदर्भों से बाल्यावस्था के बारे
 में पढ़न एवं बच्चों के साथ मनोहन, विभिन्न श्रोतों द्वारा वास्तविकताओं के साथ बच्चों को व्यस्त रखना (जीवनी, कहानी, कथा) ।
- बाल्य अवस्था एवं कार्य पर विचार, बाल अधिकार एवं संबंधित वहस ।

UNIT-II cky focikl , oa fel'kkj kolfkk (Child Development & Adolescence)

- पूर्व बाल्यवस्था के मानसिक, शारीरिक, सामाजिक एवं भावनात्मक पहलू के विकास का अर्थ, सिद्धान्त एवं विशेषताएं।
- विभिन्न संस्कृतियों के आगे बढ़ना ।
- विभिन्न संस्कृतियों में किशोरावस्था ।
- अपने अनुभव में शहरीकरण और आर्थिक परिवर्तन के प्रभाव ।
- किशोरों के रूप में बढ़ना और उनका सामाजिक, सास्कृतिक संदभों, लिंग का मीडिया तथा गरीबों की मीडिया के रूप में उनका प्रभाव ।
- बाल्यवस्था एवं किशोरावस्था भारतीय किशोरों की समस्याऐं एवं शिक्षक, परिवार और समुदाय की भूमिका ।

UNIT-III foodkl ds if jis (*) (Perspectives in Development)

- विकास के परिपेक्ष्य विकास के परिपेक्ष्य की अवधारणा एवं परिचय, मानवीय मनोविज्ञान और विकास के सिद्धांत ।
- विकास के अध्ययन में स्थायी विषय बहुआयामी और बहुवचन के रूप में विकास।
- जीवन काल का परस्पर विकास, निरंतर/असंततः विकास के रूप, विकास पे सामाजिक/सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ में प्रभाव ।
- बच्चों के बारे में विभिन्न संदर्भ से डाटा एकत्रित करना, साक्षात्कार, बच्चों के बारे में चिंतनशील पत्रिकाएं, वास्तविक रिकोर्ड और अध्ययन (पियाजे के संदर्भ में नैदानिक तरीके)।

UNIT-IV | kekftd] HkkoukRed rFkk Hkk"kkbl fodkl (Social, Emotional & Language Development)

- सामाजिक विकास सामाजिक विकास में परिवार, शिक्षकों तथा स्कूल की भूमिका।
- सामाजिक विकास में प्रतियोगिता, अनुशासन, इनाम तथा सजा की भूमिका।
- भावनाओं का विकास, भावनाओं के कार्य
- भाषा तथा भाषण का विकास :-
 - भाषा विकास के चरण
 - भाषा विकास के कारक
 - भाषा के उपयोग : पारी लेना, अंतःक्रिया, बातचीत. सुनना
 - भाषा में सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक भिन्नताओं, उच्चारण, संचार में मतभेद ।
 - भाषाई भिन्नता : एक बहुसांस्कृतिक कक्षा के लिए ।
 - द्विभाषी तथा बहुभाषी बच्चें ।
 - शिक्षकों का बहुभाषी होना ।
 - कक्षा : कक्षा में शैक्षणिक उपकरण के रूप में कहानी एवं कथन का प्रयोग ।

UNIT-V ikdfrd volfkk en cpps (Children in Their Natural Settings)

- बच्चों के माता-पिता और शिक्षकों के द्वारा अवलोकन ।
- शहरीकरण एवं आर्थिक परिवर्तन का उनके निर्माण एवं अनुभव पर प्रभाव
- बालकों की प्राकृतिक अवस्था : (खेलकूद, सामुदायिक व्यवस्था)
- गतिविधियों को आधार बनाकर बच्चों के साथ सम्बंध स्थापित करना ।
- लिंग, जाति, सामाजिक स्तर, शहरीकरण और आर्थिक बदलावों का बच्चों के अनुभवों पर असर।
- सामाजीकरण की अवधारणा ।
- Bronfen Brunner के पारिस्थितिक सिद्धांत ।
- बच्चों में व्यक्तिगत अन्तर, सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक और आर्थिक संदर्भ में सामाजिकरण की प्रतिक्रिया, रचनात्मकता
- सहकर्मी के साथ संबंध, दोस्ती और लिंग, प्रतिस्पर्द्धा और सहयोग, प्रतिस्पर्द्धा और संधर्ष, बालकाल में आक्रमण और बदमाशी ।

Course – 2: | edkyhu Hkkj r ∨kj f'k{kk (Contemporary India and Education)

Full Marks : 100 Theory : 80 Practicum : 20

UNIT-I fofo/krk vlekurk vk§ gkf'k; sij dsykx

- विविधता असमानता और हाशिये पर के लोग और शिक्षा
- माध्यमिक शिक्षा का सर्वभौमिकरण
- संविधान का अध्ययन और शिक्षा
- शिक्षा में गुणवत्ता
- विभिन्न आयोगों और नीतियों का अध्ययन

UNIT-II ek/; fed f'k{kk dk l oHkkfedj.k

- संवैधानिक प्रावधान
- नीतियों और संवैधानिक दायित्वों को साकार करने के लिए कार्यक्रम
- शिक्षा का अधिकार और माध्यिमक शिक्षा के सर्वभौमिकरण में इसका इस्तेमाल
- प्राथमिक शिक्षा के सर्वभौमिकरण का प्रभाव माध्यमिक शिक्षा पर पहुँच, नामांकन, भागीदारी और उपलब्धि ।
- माध्यिमक शिक्षा का सर्वभौमिकरण : मुद्दे और चुनौतियाँ ।
- प्राथिमक शिक्षा के सर्वभौमिकरण से सबक ।
- लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए रणनीति ।

UNIT-III | $fo/kku dk \lor/; ; u \lor k$ f' k{kk

- संविधान का अध्ययन (विशेष रूप से मौलिक अधिकारों के लिए) प्रस्तावना, नागरिकों के कर्त्तव्य और राज्य के नीति निर्देशक तत्व।
- शिक्षा के उद्देश्यों से संबंधित संवैधानिक मूल्य
- शिक्षा के सर्वभौमिकरण में असमानता, भेदभाव दरिकनार करने से संबंधित अवधारणाएँ ।
- औपनिवेशिक शिक्षा की राष्ट्रवादी आलोचना और विकल्प के साथ प्रयोग ।
- स्वतंत्रता, न्याय, समानता और भाई–चारे का संवैधानिक वादे को पूरा करना ।
- बहुभाषी शिक्षा, स्कूली शिक्षा के माध्यम तथा त्रिभाषा सुत्र के विकास पर अनुसंधान।
- संवैधानिक प्रावधान और स्कूली भाषा की नीतियों पर औपनिवेशिक वहस।

UNIT-IV f'k{kk es xq koùkk

- शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता क्या है?
- गुणवत्ता के संकेतक, शिक्षा का माहौल, छात्रों के परिणाम।
- पिरणाम सुधार प्रदर्शन के लिए स्थापित मानक : उपलिख्ध में सुधार करने के लिए समर्थन, प्रदर्शन के निरीक्षण के लिए लचीली रणनीति ।
- शिक्षा में गुणवत्ता के लिए स्कूल प्रबंधन और संगठन की दूरदर्शिता : स्कूल की इमारत, कक्षा प्रदर्शन और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों की भूमिका

UNIT-V fofHké vk; kxku vky uhfr; ku dk v/; ; u

- वर्धा आयोग 1937 (वेसिक शिक्षा)
- कोठारी आयोग (1966) की सिफारिशें और उनका क्रियान्वयन, मुदालियर आयोग 1951–53
- राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (1986) और इसकी समीक्षा
- उदारीकरण और भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था का वैश्वीकरण
- मिड-डे-मील कार्यक्रम की समीक्षा एवं पोषण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विधायी कारवाई की भूमिका
- विभिन्न नीतियों के कार्यान्वयन और स्कूली शिक्षा को आकार देना—एन.सी.एफ. (NCF) 2005, बी.सी.एफ. (BCF)
 2008, एन.सी.एफ.टी.ई. (NCFTE) 2010,
- आर.एम.एस.ए. (RMSA) और सर्व शिक्षा अभियानः दाखिला और हाशिये पर के बच्चों को बनाएँ रखने की दिशा में ।
- सर्वभौमिकरण और समावेशी शिक्षा में शिक्षकों की भूमिका ।
- कॉमन स्कूल प्रणाली की रिपोर्ट (शिक्षक पर अध्याय)

Full Marks: 100
Theory: 80
Practicum: 20

UNIT-I vf/kxe dùkkl, oa vf/kxe cfØ; k dk ckýk

- अधिगम का अर्थ, परिभाषा, प्रकृति, विशेषता, प्रक्रिया, उद्देश्य, महत्व, प्रकार, ज्ञान का अधिगम, कौशल अधिगम एवं आदत का अधिगम
- अधिगम एक प्रक्रिया तथा परिणाम के रूप में
- मनोविज्ञान, दर्शनशास्त्र, समाजशास्त्र, भाषा तथा स्व अनुभव द्वारा अधिगम एवं विकास
- सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक व संज्ञानात्मक अधिगम प्रक्रियाएँ ।
- अधिगमकर्त्ता, स्वायत्त्ता, आत्म—सम्मान तथा स्वतंत्रता का अनुभव

UNIT-II fo | ky; es o fo | ky; ds ckgj | pukRed vf/kxeA

- अधिगम के प्रकारः तथ्यात्मक साहचर्य, वैचारिक सामन्यीकरण सिद्धान्त नियम और कौशल
- अधिगम के समसामायिक सिद्धान्त (पियाजे, वाईगस्कि 1979, अलवागर 1973)
- शिक्षण की अवस्थाएँ में जिज्ञासा, रूचि की सिक्रिय सहभागिता और अधिगम के सभी स्तरों पर जाँच।
- अधिगम ज्ञान की एक संरचना के रूप में और विद्यालय में तथा विद्यालय के बाहर अधिगम।
- अधिगम नवीन ज्ञान की रचना (NCERT-2005)
- शिक्षक एवं अधिगमकर्त्ता अधिगम में संबंध तथा स्वयं से सीखना।

UNIT-III vf/kxe vký vfHkçj .kk

- अधिगमः अर्थ, अधिगम कर्त्ता, शिक्षक, प्रक्रिया, और कार्य से संबंध, अधिगम को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक, अधिगमकर्त्ता, शिक्षा, शिक्षण, अनुदेश स्वतंत्रता और स्वायत्त्ता की अवधारणा ।
- अधिगम सिद्धान्त प्रयत्न एवं भूल, अनुसंधित अनुक्रिया सिद्धांत, अर्न्तदृष्टि और उनके शैक्षिक निहितार्थ, स्थानांतरण का अर्थ, सिद्धान्त, वास्तविक जीवन की परिस्थिति में कक्षा अधिगम का स्थानांतरण, अधिगम के शैक्षिक सिद्धान्त : व्यवहारवादी, संज्ञानात्मक और मानववादी ।
- अभिप्रेरणाः विचार व परिभाषा, प्रकार, सिद्धान्त प्रकृति, श्रोत, आवश्यकता, प्रेरकों का वर्गीकरण एवं शिक्षार्थियों के अभिप्रेरणा को बढ़ाने की विधियाँ ।

UNIT-IV VOCKYK f'k{k.k

- शिक्षण एक नियोजित क्रिया ।
- शिक्षण नियोजन की मूलभूत मान्यताएँ
- शिक्षण की मान्यताएँ, शिक्षण योजना बनाने पर प्रभाव।
- शिक्षण की अवस्थाएँ।
- शिक्षण कौशल एवं प्रतिबद्धता।
- शिक्षण की सामान्य व विषय संबंधित विषय योजनाएं।
- शिक्षण अधिगम प्रक्रिया में समाजीकरण।

UNIT-V f'k{kd dh o`fÙk i gpku

- विविध कक्षाओं में शिक्षण विश्लेषण।
- शिक्षण उपागम (लेण्डसन बिलिंग्स उपागम, 1995, प्लेटो 2009)
- अनौपचारिक शिक्षण क्रियाएँ।
- शिक्षण व्यवसाय ।
- शिक्षक के मृत्य व विश्वास

- संस्थागत वातावरण में शिक्षक के उत्तरदायित्व ।
- शिक्षक का व्यावसायिक विकासः आवश्यकता व अवसर ।

Course – 4: Language across the Curriculum

Full Marks: 50

Theory: 40

Practicum: 10

UNIT-I Hkk"kk ∨k\$ | k{k} rk (*Language and Literary*)

- छात्रों की पृष्ठभूमि कक्षा में अन्तक्रिया को प्रभावित करती है।
- मौखिक भाषा का प्रयोग विषय के क्षेत्रों के अधिगम में सहायक है।
- मौखिक भाषा कक्षा में अधिगम के यंत्र के रूप में
- शिक्षण कला का निर्धारण औरर छात्र अधिगम की प्रकृति

UNIT-II HKK"KK dh fo/kork VKJ cq#kk"kkokn (Language Diversity & Multilingualism)

- धर की भाषा और विद्यालय की भाषा। विद्यालय की मानक भाषा की शक्ति और गतिशीलता की तुलना की भाषा या बोली से।
- कक्षा में प्रश्न की प्रकृति, प्रश्न के प्रकार, शिक्षक का नियंत्रण
- भाषा के संबंध में संविधानिक प्रावधान
- भाषा की विधवता भारत के संदर्भ में
- बहुभाषावाद साधन और कार्य विधि के रूप में
- बहुभाषा कक्षा केस स्टडी (Case study)

UNIT-III i kB; Øe en Hkk"kk (Language across the Curriculum)

- भाषा की भूमिका कक्षा में और कक्षा के बाहर
- शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भाषा की भूमिका एवं पाठ्यक्रम में भाषा की भूमिका
- भाषा का अधिगम एवं भाषा के द्वारा अधिगम

UNIT-IV | {kk ea Hkk"kk (Classroom Language)

- भाषा शिक्षण का उद्देश्य
- भाषा शिक्षण का अधिगम एवं प्रक्रिया तथा इस का विश्लेषण
- कक्षा की भाषा का संगठन
- शिक्षक की भूमिका
- भाषा की त्रुटि

UNIT-V Hkk"kk dk\$ ky dk fodkl (Developing Language Skills)

- सूनने और बोलने का कौशल, संवाद, कहानी, कविता पाठ्य और नाटक
- पढना तथ्यों की व्याख्या, तकनीक और बोध
- पाठ्यपुस्तक के अतिरिक्त अध्ययन, भाषा अधिगम के लिए विविध पाठ्य सामग्री को पढ़ना
- भाषा और समाज का सम्बन्ध बहुभाषावाद की प्रकृति
- सरकार की भाषा नीति एवं शिक्षा नीति का आलोचनात्मक अध्ययन
- लेखन कौशल का विकास
- पढने और लिखने का पारस्परिक संबंध

Course – 5: Understanding Disciplines and Subjects

Full Marks: 50
Theory: 40
Practicum: 10

Course Content:

UNIT I: Understanding Discipline and Subjects

- Understanding discipline and school subjects' of the school curriculum.
- Changing in most disciplinary areas (Social science and natural language Humanities science).
- Mathematics through socio-cultural perspective.
- Emerging of subjects in particular social, political and intellectual concepts.
- History of the teaching subject areas in schools (Montuschi, 2003, Porter and Ross, 2003).

UNIT II: Disciplinary Knowledge

- Redefining school subjects for social justice.
- Role of disciplinary knowledge in the overall scheme of school curriculum.(John Dwey)
- Paradigm shifts in nature of disciplines.
- The School subjects concerning with social justice.
- The methods of study & validation it Knowledge.

UNIT III: Theory of Contents Selection

- Theory of contents, selection of context formed in the syllabus for constructing knowledge among the learners.
- Recent development of science, Maths, and philosophy.
- Teaching of language History and Civics as better vehicles of colonial indoctrination.
- Teaching of Maths and Science as vehicles of national development.

• Inclusion & Exclusion of subject area from there school curriculum.

UNIT IV: Experience of Children and Communities

- Experience of children and their communities their natural curiosities methods of the study of the subjects.
- School subjects with Practical Knowledge, community knowledge, intuitive knowledge and tacit knowledge (Deng, 2013).
- Work related subjects: Horticulture or hospitality, need to be creatively developed.
- Design of the curriculum & textbook as need of the children.

UNIT V: Gender Identity Roles & Interdisciplinary Knowledge

- Develop a growing sense of interdisciplinary approach of knowledge.
- Issues of gender identity roles and performativity for the development positive notions of body self.
- Gender roles in popular culture & implication at school.
- Work related subjects like horticulture or hospitality etc.

Course – 6: fy∞] fo | ky; ∨k§ | ekt (Gender, School and Society)

Full Marks: 50
Theory: 40
Practicum: 10

UNIT-I ?kj vký lekt em fyzx dh HkmfedkA

- परिवार, जाति, धर्म, संस्कृति, कानून और राज्य के माध्यम से समाज में लिंग भूमिकाएँ ।
- लडिकयों के लिए शिक्षा के अवसर
- लिंग पहचान के निर्माण में घर और समाज का प्रभाव

UNIT-II fyx, oa Ldiy

- लिंग असामानताओं को चुनौती देने में स्कूलों, साथियों, शिक्षकों पाठ्यक्रम और पाठ्य पुस्तकों आदि की भूमिका
- स्कूलों और कक्षाओं, रस्में ओर स्कूली दिनचर्या में लिंग की भूमिका एवं जिम्मेदारी कक्षा में लड़कें और लडिकयों के अंतःक्रिया की अनुशासात्मक प्रक्रिया ।
- पाठ्य पुस्ताकों और पाठ्यक्रम में लैगिंग भूमिकाओं, संबंध और विचारों का प्रतिनिधित्व ।
- स्त्रियों के प्रति सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण : घर तथा बाहर ।

UNIT-III fyx, oa ekU; rk, a

- मीडिया द्वारा, ली गई आलोचनात्मक पठन के उपरांत प्रचलित मान्यताओं का प्रचार । लोकप्रिय संस्कृतियों में लिांग भूमिकाओं को मजबूती प्रदान कर स्कूल में इनका कार्यान्वयन ।
- व्यक्तिगत एंव आत्म समूह में लैंगिक भूमिकाओं का विकास, महिलाओं के संवेदात्मक मुद्दों हेतु Audio-visual की व्यवस्था ।
- लैगिंक असमान्यताओं को चुनौती देने का अध्यापन । परिवार जाति, धर्म, संस्कृति मीडिया तथा लोकप्रिय संस्कृति, कानून तथा राज्य की भूमिकाएं।

UNIT-IV iks "; rFkk fL=Ro ds egs A

- लिंग विशिष्ट भूमिकाओं के उदभव
- पार सांस्कृतिक परिप्रेक्ष्य ।
- पौरूष्य तथा स्त्रित्व का समाजिक निर्माण ।

UNIT-V Ldny en fyx vlekurk

- अन्य सामाजिक संरचनाओं के साथ बातचीत में अधिपत्य तथा पहचान ।
- स्कूलों में लिांग प्रस्तुति : पाठ्यक्रम, पाठ्यपुरतक, कक्षा प्रक्रिया तथा छात्र शिक्षक अंतःक्रिया ।
- कक्षा में लैंगिंक समानता की दिशा में कार्य ।

COURSE 7a: PEDAGOGY OF SCHOOL SUBJECT

PSS1: TEACHING OF SANSKRIT

Full Marks: 50 Theory : 40

Practicum: 10

Course Content:

UNIT-I: Nature and Importance of Sanskrit language

Nature of Sanskrit Language, Sanskrit Language and Literature, Sanskrit Language and Indian Languages, Sanskrit as historical language (Dev-vani) Socio-cultural Importance of Sanskrit language, Sanskrit as a Modern language, Aims and objectives of teaching Sanskrit at different levels, Qualities of a Sanskrit Teacher.

UNIT-II: Different methods of Teaching Sanskrit

Importance of Teaching Sanskrit in India, Problems related to teaching Sanskrit at school level. Inductive and deductive approach, whole languageapproach, construction approach, Multilingual approach to language teaching (Demey, Bruner, Piaget, Vygotsky, Chomsky, Krashen), Indian thoughts on language teaching (Panini, Kamta Prasad, Kishor Das Vajpai etc.) Grammar translation method, Direct method, Structural-situationalmethod, Audio-lingual method, Natural Method, Communicative approach, Preparations of Ideal Lesson Plan, Use of Audio-visual aids in Sanskrit language.

UNIT-III: Different approaches of Sanskrit Language

Pronunciation, sounds, linguistic diversity and its impact on Sanskrit, the organisation of sounds; structure of sentences, the concept of universal grammar, Nature and structure of meaning, Basic concept in phonology, morphology, syntax and semantic, Discourse.

UNIT-IV: Acquisition of Language skill

Skill of listening and speaking, Tasks, Materials and resource for developing the listening and speaking skill: Story telling, dialogues situation conversation role play, simulations, speech, games and contexts, language laboratories, pictures, authentic materials and multi-media resources, skill of reading skill, Types of reading: Reading aloud and silent reading, Extensive and Intensive reading, Study skill including using thesauruses, dictionary encyclopedia etc. writing process of writing, formal and Informal writing.

UNIT-V: Assessment in Sanskrit Language

Concept of evaluation, Continuous and comprehensive evaluation, Assessment of progress and development of language, Techniques of evaluation, Interpretation of scores and feedback to students-teacher and parents.

PSS2: TEACHING OF SCIENCE-I

(FOR PHYSICAL SCIENCE GROUP)

Course Content:

UNIT I:

History, Philosophy and nature of science, its role and importance in daily life, Objectives of teaching science.

Planning the instruction: Behavioral objectives, types of objectives, writing instructional objectives in behavioural terms, identification of teaching points, organizing the content, designing learning experiences. Role and functions of instructional materials and teaching aids: Components of instructional materials, multimedia, computer, chart, models, improvised apparatus preparation of unit and lesson plan.

UNIT II:

Planning the teaching by using the following methods: Lecture method, discussion method, demonstration method, activity based teaching, inductive and deductive approaches, Heuristic method, inquiry approach, problem solving method, projected method programmed instruction, learning teaching.

Evaluation: Oral observation and written, objectives and essay type questions, type, fill-in-blank type, true-false, matching type, making of test items, achievement test, diagnostic test and their constructivist approach.

UNIT III:

- Newton's laws, qualitative concept of relativity, Universal law of gravitation, its discovery, Kepler's law, solar system, stars, constellation, galaxy, universe, formation of earth and its structure.
- Heat as energy, temperature, transfer of heat, thermal expansion and change of state. Reflection and refraction of light on plane and curved surface. Refractive Index, Prism, pure spectrum, optical instruments, microscope, telescope, defects of vision, mirage, total internal reflection, wavelength of various colours.
- Rate of chemical reactions and chemical Equilibrium:

• Elementary idea of rate of reactions, slow and fast reaction, reversible and irreversible reactions, Chemical equilibrium – dynamic nature only acids and bases. pH Scale, Heat changes during chemical reactions.

UNIT IV:

- Motion, Force, Work and Energy:
- Displacement, motion and its types: speed, velocity and acceleration, angular velocity and acceleration.
- Force: Magnitude and direction, Addition and subtraction, resultant balanced and unbalanced force, Momentum.
- Work: work done by force, dependence of work on relative orientation of force and displacements, energy, (Kinetic and Potential) work energy equivalence, power conversion of K.E. into P.E. and vice-versa, law of conservation of energy and momentum, Gravitation: Newton's law of gravitation, acceleration due to gravity, factors affecting 'g' motion of planets around Sun.

UNIT V:

- Wave and Oscillation, Heat and Light.
- Simple pendulum, restoring force, SHM. Displacement, amplitude, frequency, time period, expression for time period, wave motion, propagation of wave through a medium, Longitudinal and transverse waves, wave length, relation between speed, frequency and wavelength, transfer of energy and momentum in wave propagation, periodic motion, sound waves and their nature.
- Heat as form of energy: work and heat, temperature, specific heat, thermal expansion, coefficient of linear expansion, Light, image formation by spherical mirrors and lenses, telescope, microscope, defects of vision and their correction, perception of color, color blindness, composition of white light, wavelength and color of light.
- In unit III, IV and V activity based learning be highlighted as per NCF-2005.

PSS3: TEACHING OF SCIENCE-II (FOR BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE GROUP)

Course Content:

UNIT I:

History, Philosophy and nature of science, its role and importance in daily life, Objectives of teaching science.

Planning the instruction: Behavioral objectives, types of objectives, writing instructional objectives in behavioural terms, identification of teaching points, organizing the content, designing learning experiences. Role and functions of instructional materials and teaching aids: Components of instructional materials, multimedia, computer, chart, models, improvised apparatus preparation of unit and lesson plan. Constructivist approach NCF-2005.

UNIT II:

Planning the teaching by using the following methods: Lecture method, discussion method, demonstration method, activity based teaching, inductive and deductive approaches, Heuristic method, inquiry approach, problem solving method, programmed instruction, learning teaching. In the light of NCF-2005 constructivist approach is also followed.

Evaluation: Oral observation and written, objectives and essay type questions, types of objective test items: short answer type, multiple choice types, fill-in-blank type, true-false, matching type, making of test items, achievement test, diagnostic test and their construction approach are adopted.

UNIT III:

Nutrition: Balance diet and nutrition deficiency diseases.

Structure and function of different animal tissues.

Communicable and non-communicable diseases, their symptoms, prevention and control.

Cell structure prokaryotic and Eukaryotic, functions of various cell organelles, cell division (Mitosis, Meiosis), Apical meristems, tissue system, permanent tissue (complex, secretory), epidermis.

UNIT IV:

Cell structure, Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic, Brief account of functions of various cell organelles, cell division: Mitosis elementary ide of Meiosis, Structure and function of meristems (Apical meristems), permanent tissue (Complex, secretory) Epidermis.

UNIT V:

Feeding mechanism, nutrients, balance diet and nutrition deficiency diseases. Communicable and non-communicable diseases, structure and functions of epithelial, connective, muscular and nervous tissues. In the light of NCF-2005 Unit III, IV and V are highlighted on activity based learning.

PSS-4: TEACHING ENGLISH

Course Content:

UNIT I:

- Language: Nature, concept, types (verbal & non-verbal), functions
- Concept of language learning and acquisition
- Multilingualism as a resource
- The objectives of teaching English as a second language at the secondary level.
- The position and role of English in India.
- Problems in effective teaching of English as a second language in Indian schools and their possible solutions
- Psychological, linguistic and pedagogical principles of teaching English as a second language.

UNIT II: Study of Grammar Section

Determiners

Infinitives and Participles

- Tenses

- Prepositions

Question Forms including Question Tags

Direct and Indirect speech

Connectors

Punctuation

Auxiliaries an Modals

Phrasal verbs

Subject- verb concord

Adverbs

Active and Passive Voice

- Clauses

Conditionals

UNIT III:

- Reading Its meaning and importance
- Methods of Teaching Reading
- Loud and Silent Reading
- Intensive and Extensive Reading
- Skimming and Scanning
- Reading defects and their cure
- Reading Comprehension
- Acquaintance with different literary genres: Poetry, Drama, Novel, Essay and Story.
- Different literary and poetic devices:
 - o Rhyme
 - o Rhythm
 - o Simile
 - Metaphor
 - o Alliteration
 - o Pun
 - o Repetition

UNIT IV:

- Grammar translation method
- Direct method
- Structural situational approach
- Bilingual approach
- Communicative language teaching
- Eclectic approach
- The skill of questioning

UNIT IV:

- Teaching of Prose detailed and non-detailed
- Teaching of Poetry
- Teaching of Grammar
- Lesson planning in all the above four areas
- Unit planning

PSS5: TEACHING URDU

Course Content:

UNIT I

- Concept of language (verbal & non-verbal) concept of language learning and acquisition functions of language, communication, transmission of culture and medium of instruction.
- Objectives of teaching Urdu at Secondary levels.

- Origin and development of Urdu language.
- The qualities of a good language teacher.

UNIT II

- Writing: Elementry knowledge of Urdu scripts- Khat-e-Naskh, Khat-e-Nastaliq and Khat-e-Shikast.
- Teaching of alphabates, borrowed from Arabic, parsian and Hindi, their shapes and nomenclatures.
- Punctuation
- Qualities of good hand writing
- Letter writing (Formal and Informal)
- Essay writing

UNIT III

- Reading: Its importance, concept and meaning.
- Types of reading Silent and loud reading, extensive and intensive reading.
- Reading comprehension
- Reading defects and their cure.

UNIT IV

Methods of teaching:

- Translation method
- Direct method
- Play way method
- Bilingual method
- Structural approach Communicative approach

UNIT V

- Teaching of prose
- Teaching Poetry
- Teaching of Grammar
- Teaching of Composition
- Lesson planning in all the above areas
- Skill of questioning
- Teaching aids in Urdu

PSS 6: TEACHING OF HINDI

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¼√½ èofu % हिन्दी की ध्वनियाँ, मुख विवर में स्थान और प्रयत्न के आधर पर उनका वर्गीकरण।

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वर्णमाला का स्वरूप। देवनागरी लिपि और उसका मानक स्वरूप। स्वर और व्यंजन। मात्राओं का प्रयोग। "र" के प्रकार और प्रयोग। संयुक्त स्वर और व्यंजन,? उनकी संधि, प्रकार और प्रयोग।

¼√k½ mPpkj.k &

हिन्दी भाषा में उच्चारण की समस्याएं। अशुद्ध उच्चारण के कारणों की पहचान तथा निदानात्मक शिक्षण । कक्षा शिक्षण में उच्चारण ठीक कराने के प्रयत्न तथा अन्य भाषिक क्रियाएं।

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- (अ) शब्द और शब्द रचना शब्द और उसके प्रकार —
- (क) अर्थ की दृष्टि से (एकार्थी, अनेकार्थी, पर्यायवाची, विलोम)
- (ख) प्रयोग की दृष्टि से (सामान्य, तकनीकी)
- (ग) इतिहास की दृष्टि से (तत्सम, तद्भव, देशज और विदेशी)

'kCn jpuk

उपसर्ग, प्रत्यय, संधि और समास की अवधरणाएं तथा शब्द रचना में उनकी भूमिका उनके प्रकार और प्रयोग तथा हिन्दी शब्द रचना में रूपांतरण का महत्व।

'kCn 'kfDr; k; &

अभिधा, लक्षणा और व्यंजना का भाषा शिक्षण में महत्व तथा साहित्य की सौन्दर्यपरक व्याख्या में इनकी भूमिका।

(अ) शब्दार्थ शिक्षण में शब्द की प्रकृति के अनुरूप विध्यों का प्रयोग यथा— उपसर्ग, प्रत्यय, संिं, समास, व्युत्पत्ति तथा वाक्य प्रयोग आदि के द्वारा शब्दार्थ शिक्षण की विधि

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¼√½ okD; jpuk rFkk ys[ku

- 1. हिन्दी वाक्यों का रचना विधन । वाक्यों के प्रकार । हिन्दी में अर्थ विज्ञान और अर्थ बोध तथा अर्थ परिवर्तन । मुहावरे तथा लोकोतियों का भाषा में स्थान और महत्व ।
- 2. पत्र लेखन, निबंध लेखन, तार तथा संवाद लेखन आदि की कुशलता के

fodkl dh i fof/k &

₩\ कक्षा शिक्षण के समय वाक्यों के सार्थक रूप से बोलने की भाषिक भंगिमाओं से परिचित कराने के अभ्यास की विधि, लिखित रूप में भी भाशिक भंगिमाओं को स्पष्ट रूप से अभिव्यक्त कर सकने के अभ्यास की विधि । मुखर और मौन वाचक के उद्देश्य । पठन के प्रकार, साधरण पठन । अर्थ ग्रहण के साथ पठन । विचारात्मक एवं सर्जनात्मक पठन ।

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हिन्दी भाषा शिक्षण में मातृभाषा का महत्व । भाषा शिक्षण के सिद्धांत और भाषिक कौशल । भाषा शिक्षण में इन कौशलों का अन्योन्याश्रय संबंध । मातृभाषा के रूप में हिन्दी शिक्षण के उद्देश्य तथा द्वितीय भाषा के रूप में इसके उद्देश्यों में अंतर ।

भारतीय भाषाओं में हिन्दी भाषा का स्थान तथा संपर्क भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी की भूमिका औरर महत्व । हिन्दी भाषा की बोलियां और उनका क्षेत्रा ।

ipe bakbl &

- 1. पाठ योजना और उसकी उपयोगिता
- 2. कविता, कहानी, निबंध नाटक शिक्षण के उद्देश्य और भाषा शिक्षण में इनका महत्व और भूमिका ।
 - 1 कविता 2 कहानी
 - 3 निबंध 4 नाटक

आदि की पाठ योजनाओं के सोपान तथा उनके उद्देश्य । प्रश्नोत्तर विद्यि तथा कक्षा में की जाने वाली विभिन्न क्रियाओं का रूप ।

(नवीं कक्षा की निर्धरित पाठ्य पुस्तक के पाठों को आधार बनाकर प्रत्येक विद्या के दो दो पाठो का प्रशिक्षणाथियों के सहयोग से उदाहरण स्वरूप विकास करना अनिवार्य)

PSS7: TEACHING SOCIAL SCIENCE-I

(HISTORY & CIVICS)

Course Content:

UNIT -I: Nature, Scope and Curriculum of History/Civics

- Meaning, Nature, Scope and importance of History/Civics as a subject.
- Aims, objectives and values of teaching History/Civics.
- Relation of History/Civics with other school subjects: Geography, Economics science and language.
- Meaning of curriculum and syllabus and advantages of curriculum.
- Principles of curriculum framing and Articulation of History/Civics.
- Syllabus at the Primary, middle and secondary level.
- Construction of material chronological, topical and concentric.
- Characteristics of good textbook and evaluation of textbook.

UNIT -II: Methods and skills of teaching History/Civics.

- Methods of teaching History/Civics, relative merits and limitation of different methods.
- Principles and maxims of teaching History/Civics.
- Skills of teaching History/Civics Introduction, Explanation, Blackboard writing, Questioning, Reinforcement, stimulus variation.
- Micro-teaching Characteristics, Process micro-teaching cycle advantages and limitations of micro teaching.
- Qualities of History teacher.
- Professional development of history teacher.
- Principles of organizing co-curriculum activities.
- Organizing semester, debates quiz exhibition to wall magazine, field trip and their report.

UNIT-III: Instructional Planning and Instructional Aids/Equipment in History& Civics

- Various approach of lesson plan.
- Advantages of lesson plan, steps of lesson plan.
- Classification of Lesson plan.
- Unit plan and its formate.
- Need and Importance of Audio visual aids.
- Characteristics and essential qualities of audio-visual aids.
- Classification of audio-visual aids.

UNIT-IV: Role of History in promoting National and International integration and Evaluating Learning

- History and national integration: Our national heritage, unity in diversity, the role of history in promoting national integration.
- Education for Citizenship.
- History and international understanding: Our human heritage, the role of history as promote internationalism.
- Importance and purpose of evaluation, selecting appropriate evaluation procedure; oral and written tests.
- Preparation of test items: objective type and essay type.
- Setting question paper: Blue print, scoring key, question analysis.
- Devising achievement test in history and civics.

UNIT-V: *Mankind Through ages*

- (a) Archaeology and Pre-history, Paleolithic and Neolithic ages:
 - Bronze Age civilizations: Harappa, Mesopotamia, Egypt and Chinese.
 - Iron Age Societies: Indian Chinese, Iranian, Greek, Roman.

(b) Social formations in the Medieval Period:

- Europe: Feudalism, role of church.

- Arab civilization.
- Indian: Social and economic life, development of culture and science.
- (c) Beginning of Modern age and industrial revolution:
 - Renaissance, Reformation, Discoveries and Exploration.
 - Rise of Nation states and the English revolution.
 - Industrial revolution, American, French and Russian revolution.

PSS8: TEACHING OF SOCIAL SCIENCE-II (GEOGRAPHY & ECONOMICS)

Course Content:

UNIT-I: Nature, Scope and Curriculum of Social Science

- Nature, Scope and importance of Geography and Economics as a subject.
- Aims and Objectives of teaching Geography and Economics at secondary level.
- Social science and social studies: core subjects of social science History, Civics, Geography, Economics, Inter relationship between them.
- Curriculum and their principles.

UNIT-II: Methods of Teaching Geography/Economics and their Instructional planning

- Lecture, Discussion, Excursion, Project, Problem-solving, Story method Inductive and deductive, Brain-storming, lecture cum demonstration, Heuristics method, Tutorial, Question-Answer.
- Principles and maxims of social studies teaching.
- Preparation of lesson plan and unit plan and their characteristics, importance; steps and formate.
- Audio-visual aids in teaching of Geography, need, Importance and preparation.
- Text book of Geography and Economics.
- Teacher of Social Studies.

UNIT-III: General Geography of India & World

Geography of India:

- Location and situation size, shape, relief, and physiographic division of India.
- Climate and Monsoon.
- Social, Natural, Vegetation and forest.
- Minerals
- Industry
- Transport

World Geography:

- The atmosphere-factors determining weather and climate.
- The Lithosphere- The changing factors at earth, external and thermal process.
- The Hydrosphere- Relief of the ocean floor

- The Biosphere Inter relationship between Man and Atmosphere, Lithosphere and Hydrosphere.
- Resources and their classification: renewables, & Nonrenewable, Potential and developed resources, distribution and utilization of resources-land, soil, forest, fisheries, power resources and their conservation.
- Population: Distribution, growth and density of population.
- Occupation: Primary occupation-food gathering, animal husbandry and mining, secondary occupation –industries, tertiary occupation, trade, transport, communication and services.
- Man's Intervention: need and efforts to improve the quality of environment. Major nature regions of the world.

UNIT-IV: *Introductory Economics*

- Types of economics capitalistic, socialistic and mixed economy, developed and developing economy.
- Consumption: Meaning, definition, utility-kinds of utility.
- Consumer, procedure, demand and supply-meaning, definition, law of demand, price mechanism.
- Indian Economy: Main sectors and regions, sectors according to ownership private and public, sectors according to the types of activity- rural and Urban.

UNIT-V: Evaluation

- Objectives of evaluation in social science.
- Essay type, short answer type and objective type questions in social sciences, their advantages and limitations, framing different types of questions.
- Construction of achievement test items.
- Continuous evaluation using feedback for improvement of teaching and learning.

PSS 9: TEACHING OF MATHEMATICS

Course Content

UNIT 1: Foundations of Mathematics Education

Nature of Mathematics

Meaning and dimensions of mathematics- the historical, scientific, language, artistic, Recreational, activity and tool; the nature of mathematical propositions, mathematical proof, structure and logic, axiomatic method, history of mathematics with special emphasis On Indian mathematics.

Learning of Mathematics

Perspectives on the psychology of learning and teaching of Mathematics- constructivism and enactivism, constructivism and a Vygotskyan perspective, Zone of Proximal Development, Cognitive guided instruction, Cognitive apprenticeship, critical and realistic mathematics education, The van Hiele levels of geometric thinking, constructivism and spatial learning, cognitive modeling in spatial learning; implications for teaching.

Curriculum Reforms in School Mathematics

Rationale, objectives, principles, designs and materials produced in the recent curricular reforms at the National and State levels and their critical appraisal Need for Standards for school mathematics, Analysis of the aims and general objectives of teaching mathematics vis-à-vis the objectives of secondary education.

UNIT 2: Strategies for Teaching of Different Kinds of Mathematical Knowledge Teaching of Mathematical Concepts

Meaning and aspects of a concept, concept formation and concept assimilation, Moves in teaching a concept – defining, stating necessary and/or sufficient condition, giving example with/without a reason, Comparing and contrasting, giving counter example; non-example with/ without a reason; Use of Concept Attainment and Advance Organizer Models, planning and implementation of strategies in teaching a concept.

Teaching of Mathematical Generalizations

Learning by Exposition: Moves in teaching for understanding of generalizations: Introduction moves – focus, objective, motivation; Assertion, Interpretation moves instantiation, paraphrasing, review of prerequisites, translation, analogy, analysis; Justification, Application – planning of strategies for teaching generalizations.

Learning by discovery: Nature and purpose of learning by discovery, Inductive-, deductive – guided discovery strategies, Maxims for planning and conducting discovery strategies; planning of strategies involving either induction or deduction or both for constructing knowledge.

Learning mathematics in groups-issues in practice, Characteristics of students of high ability and unsuccessful, Group work and cooperative or collaborative strategies, Provision in heterogeneous classrooms.

UNIT 3: Teaching of Process in Mathematics

Teaching for Understanding Proof

Developing an intuition about the nature of proof – to make the transition from concrete thinking to more formal reasoning and abstract thinking as they progress from class to class, kinds of proof – direct proof, mathematical induction, proof by contradiction, proof by cases, the contra positive, and disproof by counter example.

Teaching Problem Solving in Mathematics

Definition of a problem, problem-solving and teaching problem-solving; importance of teaching problem solving, posing a problem, generating problem, modeling and model for problem-solving in algebra and geometry, Situation model for solving word problem, discovering or exploring various options for solving the problem i.e. developing heuristics, carrying out the plan and generating and extending a good problem.

UNIT 4: Assessment of and for Mathematics Learning

Stating measurable objectives of teaching concepts, generalizations, problem solving and proof; construction of appropriate test items for assessing product and developmental(thinking skills) outcomes,

Diagnosing basic causes for difficulties in learning concepts, generalizations, problem solving and proof; planning remedial teaching strategies based on the perceived causes, implementing and evaluating the strategies. Construction of unit tests: Design and blue print; item construction; marking scheme; questionwise analysis. Construction of a mathematics question paper including general instruction with nature of options and overall coverage, and marking scheme.

Learning mathematics in groups-issues in practice, Characteristics of students of high ability and unsuccessful, Group work and cooperative or collaborative strategies, Provision in heterogeneous classrooms.

UNIT 5: Learning Resources in Mathematics

Meaning, types, functions, preparation and utilization of learning resources in Mathematics: Textbook, Models, Calculators and Computers, Graphic calculators, Logo in learning algebraic language and spatial reasoning, Cabri geometry as a mediating and as a cognitive tool, Geometer's sketchpad, The Mathematics Laboratory – planning and organizing lab activities, Mathematics Outside the Classroom.

Course EPC - 1: XFkki clk i Bu , Oi for u (Reading and Reflecting on Texts)

Full Marks: 50
Theory: 40
Practicum: 10

UNIT-I i < us ds eglio

- विविध ग्रंथों का विभिन्न प्रकार से पठन एवं चिंतन ।
- सीखने की सामूहिक प्रक्रिया ।
- व्यक्तिगत / रचनात्मक / समीक्षात्मक सभी की सामूहिक प्रतिक्रया
- अपनी सोच की प्रक्रिया जागरूक करने हेतु मेटा संज्ञानात्मक जागरूकता, विकसित करना क्योंिक विविध ग्रंथों से उनका सामना होता है।
- पाठकों और लेखकों के रूप में उनकी क्षमताओं को बढ़ानें हेतु पठने और लिखने की प्रक्रिया में भाग लेना ।
- विविध श्रोत से कथा पाठ, वर्णनात्मक ग्रंथों को पढ़ना या आत्मकथात्मक व्याख्यान सिंहत फील्ड नोटर्स,
 नृवंशविश्रान आदि ।

UNIT-II fofHké xÆkkødk i Bu

- भाषा की भूमिका तथा सभी विषयों के संपर्क में पठन तथा लेखन का अध्यापन ।
- संवादात्मक व्यक्तिगत तथा छोटे समूहों में पठन । पठन के अनुभवों के माध्यम से पाठ रखने की क्षमता का बढ़ाना ।
- बहस एवं व्याख्याओं का गठन एवं मूल्यांकन, विचारशील तर्क बनाने और उनके लिए औचित्य की पेशकश ।
- विविध ग्रंथों का पठनः अनुभवजन्य, वैचारिक और ऐतिहासिक कार्य, नीति, दस्तावेज, स्कूलों के बारे में अध्ययन, अध्यापन और शिक्षार्थियों के बारे में अलग—अलग लोगों के अनुभव ।
- पढने के कौशल के विभिन्न प्रकारों का परिचयन ।
- वर्णात्मक ग्रंथ जैसे : भविष्यवाणी करना, प्रश्नोत्तर तथा सारांश ।

UNIT-III ys ku

- विभिन्न पाठ संरचनाओं का विश्लेषण ।
- पठन से लेखन की सामग्री ।
- लेखन तथा पाठन आलोचनात्मक कौशल के विकास को प्रभावित करता है।
- उद्देश्य और दर्शकों के जवाब की भावना के साथ लेखन, अन्य विचारों के संदर्भ में लेखन।

UNIT-IV i Bu , oa ys[ku

- पढ़ने के तरीके : पूर्व-पठन एंव पश्य-पठन गतिविधियाँ
- अच्छा पाठक बनने के लिए बच्चों की मदद करना ।
- लेखन क्या है? तथा लेखन एवं पठन के बीच संबंध ।
- लेखन ज्ञान को मजबूत करने का उपकरण, सौदर्य की दृष्टि से क्या ग्रथों से संबंधित जवाबदेही ।
- लेखन का मूल्यांकन ।
- ग्रंथों के प्रकार
- क्या और वर्णनात्मक पाठकों का साहित्य के प्रति प्रतिक्रिया । ग्रंथों की व्याख्या एवं योजना।
- एक पाठ के साथ मनोहन

unit-v ikB; itrdka dk v/; kiu , oale>

- भाषा की पाठ्यपुस्तकें के विकास के लिए दर्शन एवं मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त।
- भाषाओं के शिक्षण के तरीके, दृष्टिकोण एवं सामग्री ।
- सहभागी एवं अंतःक्रियात्मक तरीके।
- शिक्षण एवं सहायक के रूप में।
- विषयों, इकाई की संरचना, अभ्यास की प्रकृति एवं उसके प्रभाव
- शिक्षा का स्तर और सीखने के संकेत ।
- भाषा पाठयक्रम के प्रभावी लेन-देन के लिए संसाधनों को सीखना ।

COURSE EPC 2: Drama and Art in Education (1/2)

Full Marks: 50 Practicum: 40 Assignment: 10

Course Content:

Creative Drama: Focus Areas

- ❖ In drama exploration, the overall context presented to students is to understand life and to learn from life. The mode is experiential. The exercises are structured by the teacher, but the experience and its outcome is generated by participants in the process. The experience and reflection on that, is the learning. However for this to happen it is mandatory that the exercises are planned and structured by the teacher and not offered as "open improvisations".
- ❖ Encourage recognition of differences among people: caste, class, gender, religion, age, community, occupation, lifestyle, etc. and how these influence actions, decisions, and relationships of people.

Learn to place oneself in a wider arena of these cross cutting currents. The self to be placed in the context of the other. "How should I look at the other? What does that reveal about me?" Go beyond the immediate and look at other groups and settings, e.g. rural, the disadvantaged and other cultural communities.

- ❖ Ways of seeing situations, social structures and communities. To sharpen observation and to learn to continuously ask probing questions while investigating situations. Develop the capacity to look at same situation from different perspectives. Learning to recognize contradictions within situations with the aim of grasping a better understanding of the situation rather than wanting to look for solutions.
- ❖ Finding connections between the particular and the universal. How larger processes and contexts play out in the specific context of daily life situations and vice versa. For instance, the case of a marginalized Dalit woman seeking medical help is connected with the larger worlds of state responsibility and public health policy, prevailing gender relations, the judiciary, etc.
- Change as a principle of life. Identifying it within drama work; the repercussions of change, who does it affect, why and how?
- ❖ Learning to continuously reflect on and analyse classroom exploration and their connection with events and situations in world outside. Evaluating one's own and group's progress in class.

Fine Arts: Focus Areas

- ❖ Art, Art appreciation and Art education: visit to places like crafts museums, bal-bhavan, art galleries. Organise art, craft and music exercises with small groups followed by discussions and presentation. Any local exhibition or art event can be used as precursor for the session. The session should involve using some art for a while followed by a reflection on the experience and then connect it to their own school days and art.
- ❖ Visual Art: Opportunities to experiment and create pieces of art using different medium. Focus on colours, textures, composition and thematic content. Using a range of medium: paper and water colors, paper and crayon, color pencils, acrylic, oil paint and canvass, student-teachers would learn about lines, forms, compositions, colors, space divisions etc. Specific tasks would include free drawing, developing narratives in visuals, composition of an imagined situation, telling a story through comic strips, creating a collage using images, bits cut out from old magazines, news-paper etc.
- ❖ Music: Orientation to different forms of music with either a film screening or lecture demonstration by an artist to show a wide range of musical forms and a brief history of one or two forms; connecting to music in nature and within our own selves; voice training: opening the voice, music and rhythm exercises: singing, creating music with different objects, practicing basic notes and tones; experimenting with one new forms: folk of any one region; collating music/songs from a community/within the family for special occasions or themes. (e.g. lullabies from different language

cultures, harvest songs, songs during the freedom struggle etc.; create musical pieces with others; design and run sessions on music with children.

- ❖ Cinema and Electronic Media: Provide exposure to alternative cinema, develop appreciation for cinema as an art and understand the impact of the electronic media, it's impact on our psyche and aesthetics; orientation with an expert on films providing a background followed by screening of known films; projects/discussion on television and our mindscape: storylines, the corruption of aesthetics, intervention in familial spaces, increasing legitimization of violence; age appropriate viewing and selection of films.
- ❖ Literary Arts: linkage between language, literature and performing arts; appreciation of poetry as performance art, play reading and reading literature as an art, selection of poetic pieces and developing performances around it; exposure to readings in different language traditions: Hindi, English other regional languages and dialectics drawing upon local traditions.
- ❖ Architecture and spatial Design: develop a deeper understanding of architectural heritage, appreciation of spatial designs and the aesthetics therein: colonial, Mughal, Sultanate period, Post-Independence etc. Through heritage walks; political dynamics of space and its changing trends; cultural social connections with architecture and town/city planning; connection to natural resources and access to these viz a viz architecture and design; spaces for children in a city.
- ❖ Designing a Project for School Children: Participants to identify a specific age group of children and a relevant theme and design an art based project for them which should span over a period of time example − a heritage walk to a nearby monument and a public event about it − including art exhibition , plays, songs and other similar expressions; principles of inclusion, diversity, child-centered approaches would be a given and the participants would be encouraged to use all that they have learnt in an interactive manner; feedback from students, teachers and community would be used for evaluation of this aspect.

COURSE EPC 3: Critical Understanding of ICT (1/2)

Full Marks : 50 Theory : 40 Practicum : 10

Course Content:

UNIT-I: Computer & Its Uses

- What is Computer?
- History & Technological Development.
- Uses of Computer in Modern Society i.e. Education, Weather Forecasting, Banking, Research, Defence, Business, Census etc.
- Limitation and Disadvantage.
- Impact of Computer on Education, Planning and Administration.
- Globalization of community through Computer (Internet).

UNIT-II: Characteristics & Hardware

- Characteristics of Computer.
- Classification of computer (According to Technology & Capacity wise).
- Personal Computer.
- Input Unit, Output Unit, Processing Unit.
- Memory of Computer.

UNIT-III: *Operating System*

- Types of Operating System (Dos, Unix, Windows)
- Dos Internal Commands, External Commands.
- Introduction of UNIX.
- Brief Introduction of Windows.
- Utility & Application of Software.

UNIT-IV: Introduction to Computers Software

- Basic & Its simple Programming.
- DBMS & Database Software (DBASE, MS. Access)
- C++ & Its simple Programmes.
- MS.-Word & Word Star

UNIT-V: Spread Sheets

- Introduction to Apache Open office(version 3.2)
- MS-Excel

(These all software has following details File creating, Editing, Printing, Graphs and File conversion into other language data files)

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