Course 201- Cognition, Learning and Socio-Cultural Context

Rationale and Aim
The course is aimed towards helping student-teachers understand various theories about how children learn and how learning and cognition are understood by various theorists. This would lead student-teachers to construct an understanding of learning for their own selves which they would be able to use in the classroom. This, it is hoped, would help the teacher become more of a supporter and facilitator rather than an instructor. Another pertinent aim is to enable the students develop an understanding of the research methods employed to understand children in their multiple contexts. It is envisaged that the students would use some of these methods not only to hone their skills in the same but also in learning about reflection and analysis on the data gathered through these means. This implies strengthening linkages between theory and practice through various field-based assignments.

Specific Objectives
- To understand the process of thinking and learning in children through different theories and critical perspectives; principals of behaviorism, cognitive development, information processing, constructivist, socio-constructivist and cross cultural positions
- To reflect on their relevance in the teaching - learning process
- To understand that the essence of child- centered pedagogy is to be in tandem with the physical, socio-cultural, emotional and cognitive worlds of children within the Indian context

- To allow for opportunities such that the student – teacher is able to visualize the linkage with theory in the real life interaction with children, through activities such as play, art, storytelling, etc. as implications along with the units of physical motor development, cognition and language development respectively
Unit 1: Learning and Cognition 28 Hrs. 25 Marks
- Learning: Concept of learning; processes of children’s learning, basic ideas of Behaviorism and its critique
- Constructivism: Introduction to the concept; Piaget’s theory: what is learning, structures and processes of cognitive development, cognitive conflict, characteristics of thought in different stages, children thinking; implications for teaching-learning.
- Vygotsky’s theory- Introduction, the general genetic law, concept of ZPD(Zone of Proximal Development), tools and symbols in development, implications for teaching
- Basic Cognitive Processes:
  - Sensation: Senses, Meaning of Sensation, Transduction process
  - Attention: Nature, Focused and Sustained Attention
  - Perception: Nature, Gestalt Approach or theory
  - Thinking: Nature and Type (Convergent and Divergent)
- Concept Formation: Nature and importance of concept, Type, Factor influencing concept formation
- Individual and socio-cultural differences in cognition: Understanding learning difficulties, terms of exclusion and inclusion and impact

Unit 2: Nature of Learner 26 Hrs. 25 Marks
- Intelligence: Meaning, nature and theories of intelligence (Two factor theory, Thurston’s group factor theory and Guilford: Theory involving a model of intellect)
- Creativity: Concept, relationship with intelligence, techniques for fostering creativity
- Aptitude: Concept and assessment
- Memory: Concept, type and process (encoding, decoding and retrieval) Change in declarative memory; schema change or conceptual change; how these develop in a continuous memory
- Forgetting: Nature, cause and minimization of forgetting
Unit 3: Play 08 Hrs. 05 Marks

- Meaning of Play, characteristics, types of Play
- Play and its functions: linkages with the physical, social, emotional, cognitive, language and motor development of children; cross-cultural and socio-economic differences in children’s play
- Games and group dynamics, rules of games and how children learn to negotiate differences and resolve conflict

Unit 4: Language and Communication 18 Hrs. 15 Marks

- How do children communicate?
- Perspectives in language development (with references to how children acquire language at early age): Skinner; social learning theory of Bandura and Walters; Nativist- Chomskian perspective
- Comparison of these theoretical approaches to arrive at a critique of behaviorism
- The uses of language: Turn taking, interactions, conversations, listening.
- Socio-cultural variations in language: accents, differences in communication, linguistic variation, implications for a multicultural classroom
- Bilingual or multilingual children: implication of teachers – multilingual classroom; story telling as a pedagogic tool

> **Internal Practicum marks will be awarded on the basis of Suggested activities given below:** 20 Hrs. 30 Marks

Suggested activities

**Task 1:** The student-teachers ask four children in the age group 4-7 years to draw on different themes they choose. The children are then encouraged to talk about their drawing. The students try and understand what the drawing communicates by talking to the child and looking for aspects of symbolic thought as expressed in the drawing. Also, the student-teacher arrives at the patterns that emerge across the various drawings that children have made. Student-teachers could also organize other such simple activities for children. They conduct these activities with children and maintain records of children’s responses.
Task 2: The student-teacher does observation of children at play and maintains records - 2 hours across 4 observations; observations can be carried out in playgrounds in the neighborhood or schools. The students could identify different games that children play; Individual and group behaviour in play; friendships and social relationships. The analysis could include the following aspects: motor skills, language used during play, group structure and interactions, arriving at rules and following them, gender behaviour, patterns of negotiation and resolving conflict, folk songs and games, popular culture. This assignment is to be followed by post-assignment discussions during contact hours to arrive at linkages between play and social, emotional, cognitive, language and motor development of children.

Task 3: Student-teachers identify a movie or a carton that is popular among school age children. They construct an interview schedule (to interview children) and observation checklist to look at the finer nuances of the movie or cartoon (what attracts children to the same) and critically analyze the varying aspects. Other methods of looking at TV viewing habits, child’s ability to distinguish fantasy from reality could also be explored by the student-teachers.

Task 4: Student-teachers identify a video game that is popular among school age children. They construct an interview schedule and observation checklist to ‘Understand aggression in a video game that is popular among children and also critically look at aspects of the game itself.’

Mode of Transaction
- Classroom discussions for developing conceptual understanding.
- Close reading of text material/papers
- Individual and group presentations of issues and concerns raised in assignments
- Theoretical and practical activities/exercises/investigations; analysis interpretation of collated observations, systematic data

Essential Readings

Readings for Discussion

Advanced Readings

References
Course 202- School Culture, Leadership and Change

Maximum Marks: 100
Theory (External): 70, Practicum (Internal): 30
Student Contact Hours: 100

Rationale and Aim
The purpose of education is to provide happy and meaningful learning environment for all children. Between the ‘idea of education’ and the implementation of an educational programme is a long journey that witnesses a range of dynamics amongst several important players. These include teachers, parents, school heads, and district and block level education functionaries, academics, educators, community, government planners and policy makers, and children. How are schools organized? What roles do government functionaries perform to help schools provide quality education? What kind of leadership enables effective school education? How are educational standards defined? What are the processes of change facilitation in education? This course brings together pieces of the puzzle that constitute effective school education. Through workshops, discussions, readings, field-based project work and project presentations, students will develop an understanding of the range of factors that enables them for better school organization and management.

Specific Objectives
The overall objective of this course is to enable student-teachers to develop a holistic understanding of the range of issues and dynamics that constitute school education. The specific objectives are:

- To familiarize student-teachers with the structures and processes of the Indian education system
- To help student-teachers to develop a critical understanding of the notion of school organization and management in the context of the structures and processes of the education system
- To enable student-teachers to develop a comprehensive understanding of context-specific notions of school effectiveness
- To enable student-teachers to develop an understanding of school leadership and change management
- To help student-teachers make overt connections between field-based project work, educational leadership and change facilitation
Unit 1: Structures and Processes of the Indian Education System
14 Hrs. 12 Marks
- Types of schools within different administration bodies
- Roles and responsibilities of education functionaries
- Relationships between support organizations and the school
- Understanding and interpreting educational policies that impact schools

Unit 2: School Effectiveness and School Standards
16 Hrs. 14 Marks
- What is school effectiveness and how is it measured?
- Understanding and developing standards in education
- Classroom management and the teacher
- Central Advisory Board for Education (CABE), School Education Quality Index (SEQI), U-DISE and ISO standards for schools

Unit 3: School Leadership and Management
17 Hrs. 15 Marks
- What are school culture, organization, leadership and management?
- Administrative leadership
- Team leadership
- Pedagogical leadership
- Leadership for change
- Change management
- Right to Information (RTI) Act 2005

Unit 4: Change facilitation in Education
14 Hrs. 12 Marks
- Research in education and its implementation
- Equity in education
- Incentives and schemes for girl children
- Issues in educational and school reform
- Preparing for and facilitating change in education

Unit 5: Projects and Programmes in School Education
19 Hrs. 17 Marks
- District Primary Education Programme (DPEP 1996)
• Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
• RTE-2009 and Rule 134-A
• Rashtriya Madhyamic Shiksha Aayog (RMSA 2012)
• National Skill Qualifications Framework (NSQF2012)
• Class Readiness Programme (CRP 2014)
• Skill Catch-up Programme (2017)

➢ *Internal Practicum marks will be awarded on the basis of activities conducted on the topics from the above Units.*  

20 Hrs. 30 Marks

**Mode of Transaction**

- Close reading of specific texts
- Observation and documentation of school organizational processes
- Field visits: centers of innovation, different school types

**Essential Readings**


**Readings for Discussion**

1. NCERT, Educational Statistics of India, New Delhi (issues of the last decade)
Course 203 -
Understanding the Self, Diversity, Gender and Inclusive Education

Maximum Mark: 100
Theory (External): 70, Practicum (Internal): 30
Student Contact Hours: 100

Rationale and Aim
This course addresses the complex relationship that exists between self, diversity, inequity, and education. It aims to sensitize students to the diversity of life experiences and learning needs of different kinds of children. Children with special needs, those from marginalized communities as well as girls traditionally excluded from education. Inclusive education, as understood today, must give a place to all children, while specifically addressing the above. This becomes even more significant in the light of the Right to Education Act 2009. While critically looking at our education through this lens, this course also tries to explore certain possibilities by addressing the nature of inclusive education as well as the sensibilities and skills that it demands from the teacher.

Specific Objectives
- To understand one’s own self
- To sensitize students to gender
- To understand the present approach on education of children with special needs
- Instead of blaming an individual for his/her failure, the need is to understand how barriers to learning arise from various discriminatory practices, curriculum, teaching approaches, school organization, and various other social and cultural factors
- To focus on the structures (implicit and explicit) in our schools that serve as a hindrance to the inclusion of all students
- To explore and understand the possibility of change through inclusive education
- To develop a comprehensive and critical understanding on disability, marginalization and inclusive education

Unit 1: Developing Sensitivity towards Self 18 Hrs. 16Marks
- Concept of self, self recognition, self control, self esteem and self description
- Ways of understanding one’s own childhood and adult-child gaps in society
- Defining consciously one’s own values towards self and society and develop a capacity to understand and appreciate divergent points of view. Widening their realm of consciousness.
• To understand and challenge the unconscious, conditions and attitude that are stereotyped and prejudiced (gender, caste, class, race, religion, disability etc.) and critically examine the sources of stereotyped messages (eg. media)

Unit 2: Gender, School and Society
• Social construction of masculinity and femininity
• Patriarchies in interaction with other social structures and identities
• Reproducing gender in school: Curriculum, text-books, classroom processes and student-teacher interactions
• Sensitizing about gender equality

Unit 3: Children with Special Needs
• Historical and contemporary perspectives to disability and inclusion
• Range of learning difficulties
• Disability identification, assessment and interaction
• Approaches and skills for teaching children with learning difficulties

Unit 4: Diversity and Inclusive Education
• Forms of inclusion and exclusion in Indian education (marginalized sections of society, gender, children with special needs)
• Meaning of Inclusive Education
• Addressing Inequality and Diversity in Indian Classroom: pedagogical and curriculum concerns
• Understanding and exploring the nature of assessment for inclusive education

Unit 5: Peace, Progress and Harmony
• Inter relationship between peace, progress and harmony
• Establishing peace, progress and harmony within oneself: exercises and ways of concentration and meditation
• Understanding group dynamics and communication
• Creating group harmony: exploring methods of creating a collective aspiration for progress and conflict resolution
• Exploring the bases of social disharmony: becoming the agents and catalysts of change and exploring methods of facilitating change.
Internal Practicum marks will be awarded on the basis of activities conducted on the topics from the above Units. 20 Hrs. 30 Marks

Mode of Transaction
- The Practicum and the Theory courses of the programme to develop a solid platform for this paper.
- In consonance with other courses, this course helps in understanding how structures in school create barriers for inclusionary practices.
- The practicum courses of the programme, with the present course should help students in exploring spaces for inclusion in schools.
- Dialogue and discussions has to be the key for the transaction of this course

Essential Readings
Course 204 - Pedagogy of Hindi Language

अधिकतम अंक : 100
रैखिक (बाह्य) : 70, प्रयोगात्मक (आंतरिक) : 30
अध्यापन घंटे : 100

डी.ए०.ए.डी। कोर्स का मुख्य उद्देश्य छात्राध्यापकों का सर्वाधिक विकास करने के साथ-साथ उनके निर्धारित समाज तथा विद्यालयों के प्रति अपने दायित्व का सही निर्बन्ध करने की योग्यता का विकास करना है। इसके साथ ही उनके चारित्रिक गुणों का विकास करते हुए उन्हें समाज व पर्यावरण के प्रति जागरूक करना है ताकि वे जीवन में आने वाली समस्याओं का अपने विवेक से सही निर्णय लेने में सक्षम हो सकें। इस कोर्स के माध्यम से उनमें सूचन कोशल का विकास करते हुए दूसरों के विचारों का समझ कर सही अर्थ ग्रहण करने की क्षमता तथा अपने विचारों की सार्थक अभिव्यक्ति करने की क्षमता का विकास करना है।

उद्देश्यः

• मातृभाषा के शुद्ध उच्चारण तथा शुद्ध वैचित्री विचारों से परिचित कराना।
• मातृभाषा शिक्षण के स्तर को समुच्चा करने के लिए भाषात्मक एवं साहित्यिक ज्ञान से परिचित कराने हेतु क्षमता बनाना।
• विचारों को सुनकर या पढ़कर अर्थ ग्रहण करने की योग्यता विकसित कराना।
• विचारों को मौखिक एवं लिखित रूप में प्रभावशाली दंग से व्यक्त करने की योग्यता विकसित कराना।
• सौंदर्य बोध, चिन्तन एवं सार्थक योग्यता विकसित कराना।
• साहित्यिक विचारों से परिचित कराना।
• शिक्षण अभिगम सामग्री तैयार करना सिखाना।
• भाषा सौंदर्य के लिए आलंकार का ज्ञान कराना।
• शब्द भण्डार में वृद्धि करना।
• आदर्श प्रशन-पत्र तैयार करना सिखाना।
• सूक्ष्म शिक्षण की योग्यता विकसित कराना।
• मूल्यांकन की विचारों से परिचित कराना।

इकोई-1 प्राथमिक/उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर हिंदी शिक्षण

गद्य शिक्षण - अर्थ, महत्व, विभिन्न विधाएँ तथा विभिन्न संपादक जैसे - प्रस्तावना, उद्देश्य कथन, प्रस्तुतीकरण, आवृत्ति, मूल्यांकन एवं गृह कार्य

विधियाँ: कथन विधि, चित्र प्रदर्शन विधि, वाचन विधि, अधूरी कहानी पूर्ण विधि, अनुकरण विधि, आगमन-निगमन विधि, क्रियात्मक विधि एवं गहन अध्ययन विधि आदि।

पद्य शिक्षण - अर्थ, महत्व, विभिन्न विधाएँ तथा विभिन्न संपादक जैसे - प्रस्तावना, उद्देश्य कथन, प्रस्तुतीकरण-आदर्श एवं अनुकरण वाचन, व्याख्या, आवृत्ति, मूल्यांकन एवं गृह कार्य।

विधियाँ - गीत एवं नाट्य विधि, शब्दार्थ कथन विधि, प्रस्तुतीर विधि, व्याख्या व भिन्नता विधि आदि।
इकाई-2 विषयक कौशल

18 घंटे, 15 अंक

विभिन्न विषयों के माध्यम से कक्षा-कक्षा में मौखिक एवं लिखित अभिव्यक्ति का अवसर देना
जैसे - कविता पाठ, कहानी सुनाना, साक्षात्कार देना व लेना, वार्तालाप, बाद-विवाद,
स्वागत-भाषण, आशुभाषण, अल्पक्षीय भाषण, धन्यवाद झापन आदि।

वर्णन-दृश्य, घटना, चित्र तथा वस्तु आदि को देखकर अपने शब्दों में व्यक्त करना।

इकाई-3 व्यक्तित्व शिक्षण-अर्थ, परिस्थिति एवं महत्व

14 घंटे, 13 अंक

विषयों - निगमन, आयामन, विश्लेषण, सहयोग, पाठ्यपुस्तक, खेल विधि आदि के माध्यम से कक्षा 6 से 8
की पाठ्यपुस्तक पर आधारित व्यक्तित्व शिक्षण।

वार्ता कालना- वार्ता के अंग, प्रकार, शंखनाय-विश्लेषण, सुपररत्र, समास व उसके भेद, पदबंध व
पदपरिचय।

शब्द शंकित- अभिव्यक्ति, लक्षण, व्यंजना।
अंकार - अर्थ, प्रकार एवं महत्व।
शब्द कोश- अर्थ, महत्व एवं प्रयोग की समझ।

इकाई-4 प्रश्न पत्र निर्माण एवं शिक्षण अधिग्रह सामग्री का निर्माण

16 घंटे, 14 अंक

- आदर्श प्रश्न पत्र के गुण, प्रकार, आवश्यकता।
- सपाट प्रश्न जैसे- उद्देश्य की पूर्ति, विषय वस्तु की व्याख्या, अंक योजना, आवश्यक निर्देश
उत्तर तालिका का निर्माण, ज्ञान/व्याख्या के प्रश्नों का निर्माण, प्रश्न-पत्र विश्लेषण
- दृश्य-श्रव्य शिक्षण - अधिग्रह सामग्री का निर्माण, प्रयोग एवं महत्व।
- मूल्यांकन के प्रकार और महत्व, मूल्यांकन के तरीके, निरीक्षण, रिकॉर्ड तथा प्रोफाइल
बनाना।

इकाई-5 हिंदी पाठ्यपुस्तक का विशाल अनुशीलन एवं पाठ्योजना। कक्षा (6 से 8), पाठ्यपुस्तक
आधारित पाठ्योजना निर्माण एवं सूची शिक्षण।

18 घंटे, 15 अंक

> अंतरिक्ष प्रायोगिक मूल्यांकन के अंक उपयुक्त इकाईयों पर आधारित क्रियाकलापों के अनुसार निर्धारित
हैं।

20 घंटे, 30 अंक

पठन हेतु संदर्भित पुस्तकें :

- उदयवीर सवेश्न, विनोद पुस्तक मंदिर, आगरा-हिंदी शिक्षण
- शारदा प्रकाशन, नई दिल्ली-हिंदी व्यक्तित्व
- पांडे राम शुक्ल, विनोद पुस्तक मंदिर, आगरा-हिंदी शिक्षण
- उमा मंगल, आगरा पुस्तक भण्डार - हिंदी शिक्षण
- केशव प्रसाद, धनपत सरों एंड संस, दिल्ली - हिंदी भाषा शिक्षण
- भोला नाथ तिवारी, लिपि प्रकाशन नई दिल्ली - हिंदी भाषा शिक्षण
- क्षेत्रीय के., विनोद पुस्तक मंदिर, आगरा-मैत्री भाषा शिक्षण
- रविकान्त चौड़ा व अन्य एन.सी.ई.आर.डी. नई दिल्ली- मातृभाषा हिंदी
- डॉ. हरदय बाहुली किसान भाषा हिंदी
- डॉ. नवनारायण कोशिक, हरियाणा साहित्य अकादमी पंचकुट्टा - हिंदी शिक्षण
- शब्द कोश हिंदी, संदर्भ कोश, साहित्य कोश, विश्व कोश, कथा कोश, सूचक कोश
تطبيق کا مفہوم
اردو کے اساتذہ طاقتور میں جو کچھ ہے تاکہ اس کے لئے ان کی دوسری جن حیات میں آتے ہیں۔ ان کا جو ہو خاص صرف ہے کہ وہ ان کے اسرار اور انتظام کے اصول کی اہمیت کی سمتی راہ چلانے کے لئے انہوں نے اس کا جدید تعلق لیا ہے۔

مقصد
نقصاب  کا جوہار اور شرع
اردو کے اساتذہ کے لئے ہے۔ اس کا جوہار ہے کہ وہ اس کے لئے ان کی دوسری جن حیات میں آتے ہیں۔ ان کا جو ہو خاص صرف ہے کہ وہ ان کے اسرار اور انتظام کے اصول کی اہمیت کی سمتی راہ چلانے کے لئے انہوں نے اس کا جدید تعلق لیا ہے۔

تدرسی نظر
اردو کے اساتذہ کے لئے ہے۔ اس کا جوہار ہے کہ وہ اس کے لئے ان کی دوسری جن حیات میں آتے ہیں۔ ان کا جو ہو خاص صرف ہے کہ وہ ان کے اسرار اور انتظام کے اصول کی اہمیت کی سمتی راہ چلانے کے لئے انہوں نے اس کا جدید تعلق لیا ہے۔

Course -205
Pedagogy of Urdu Language

Maximum Marks: 100

Theory (Internal): 70, Practicum (Internal): 30

Students Contact Hours: 100

مقصد  یعنی  کا جواز  اور  زاد و کثیر لسانی علاقوں اور مشترکہ تہذیبوں کے ز ا بطے میں ا  نے کی و جہ سے و جود  میں ا  ئی ہوئی ز  ب ا ں  ہے ۔ا س کا صوتیاتی نظام ہندی ، فاز سی ا و ز  عربی سے مشترکہ طوز  میل کھاب ا  ہے،توحرو ف ہج ی کی بناو ب  فاز سی سے میل کھاتی ہے ۔ا س کے قوا عد صرف و نحو ہندی سےملتے ہیں توب ذ  کیر و  ب ا ن ی ث  ا و ز  و ا حد جمع کے ا صول عربی ا و ز  فاز سی سے میل ز کھتے ہیں ۔                                                    ا ں  ہی و جوہاب  کی بنا پر ا ز د و  ز  ب ا ں  کی تدز یس کے د و ز ا ں  ا ں  خصوصیاب  کو پیش نظر ز کھنا بہت ضرو ز ی ہے ۔

شخصیت  کا ا ہم جز  ز  ب ا ں  ہے ۔شخصیت سا ز  ی میں ز  ب ا ں  و   ا د ب  کا بہت ا ہم ز و ل ہے ۔ کسی بھی ز  ب ا ں  و  ا د ب  کے مطالعے سے ا خ لاقی قوتوں ا و ز  تعمیری مہاز توں کی تربیت ہوتی ہے ۔ د  ہنی ا و ز  فکری قوتیں نشو نما ب ا تی ہیں ۔کسی شخص کی پوشیدر صلاحیتیں ز  ب ا ں  کے د  ز یعے ہی پرو ا ں  چڑھتی ہیں ۔ز  ب ا ں  ما فی ا لضمیرکی ا د ا ئیگی کا بہترین د  ز یعہ ہوتی ہے ۔ز  ب ا ں  ہی کسی قوم کے تہذیب و  تمدں کا ا  ئینہ د ا ز  ہوتی ہے ۔کسی بھی قوم کے حال کو ماضی سے جوز  نے کا کام ز  ب ا ں  ہی کرتی ہے  ا و ز  مستقبل کے منصوبوں کی تعمیر بھی ز  ب ا ں  ہی کے د  ز یعے ممکن ہے ۔ گوب ا  ز  ب ا ں  ہی کی بنیاد  پرعلم کی عظیم ا لشاں  عماز ب  تعمیر کی جا سکتی ہے  ۔
نظم کی تعریف، اہمیت، مقصد و یہاں آمد کے اقسام۔

نظم کی تدزیس کے اجزاء

تمہید، سبق کا تعازف، مصنف کا تعازف، نظم کی غرص معلم کی مثلاں بلند خوا نی، طلباء کی تقلیدی بلند خوا نی۔

توضیح و تشریح، تلفظ کی مشق، تفہیم نظم کا عملی کام، تعیین قدس و گھر کا کام۔

یونٹ 2 – سالیاں سیاہیں

زمینی اثرات شیال کے موافقہ

تضمین سے افقی چند کلی کی، اندازہ کرنا، بچی پی، رکاں کے جوہر کے کمازت کرنا۔

میں ہاں، عادات کل میں چند نگا ہونے کے کامل کا کالمہ کرنا۔

تعریف یہی کے موافقہ کو باپ کے کوئلے میں کوئلے کا کوئلے کو مکمل کرنا۔

یونٹ 3 – اعداد کے عمر مین

قواعد ادواکی ترتیب کے افراد، مدیراد اور قانونی۔

خود کے پانی، تعلیم کے اقسام ترخیص کے تعمیر۔

الفاظ کے اقسام، اسمی واردات اور شکلی۔

سا ب قے اور لمحات کی مدد سے کلام بنایا بنا۔

اس تقرا، اسخرا جی، توضیح و تشریح، تعاون اور فرمیہ کرنا۔

جملے کی تعریف، ا جزاء اور اقسام۔

جملے کی تلخیص و تشریح، جملے کی تبدیلی۔

ز موز و ایف کا استعمال اور معرفت کے ترخیص۔

ثب ، تلمیح، حسن تعلیل، علم ا لبیاں و صنائع و باعثات۔

فاسائ و پال بن، خیز لفظیاں، علم ایاں و سیاحی۔

یونٹ 4 – اعداد کا سیکیوری، اساس کے درجہ تقریب

چار اعداد کا سیکیوری، اساس کے درجہ تقریب

قیمتی میں ایک اور، اس کے تعلق کی مقدار

کسی کا کثرت، اس کے میخیاں کا اعمال

یونٹ 5 – سوال والی کی اقدامات

جاپ نام (Answer key)
عملی تحقیق کا مفہوم، اس کی ضرورت اور اس کا طریقہ کاہن۔

تعین قدے کی تعریف، اس کے قسام، نامی اور تحریری امنتحاں کی۔

اردو کی کتابوں (در جہاں 6، 7، 8) کے مشکل اور نئے اُلفاظ کی فہرشث کربا۔

ذیزکی مہاز توں پر مشتمل 50 سوالات کے اعتبار میں کرتا ہے کم 10 سوالات پہ 5 کم 10 سوالات پر کرتا ہے۔

اندازی کریں۔

اردو قواعد

احترام کئے

اندیزہ کئے

اردو زبان کے مہا کے کے مشکل اور رنگیلا

سیر الصعب

کتب: (1974)

شیاہ اور تلفظ

(1993)

ینلد

فن تعلیم و تربیت

محمد افضل کتب:

محمد افضل

محمد افضل

پڑھانے کا فن

أمیر علی

غضنفر علی
Course 206- Pedagogy of English Language

Maximum Marks: 100
Theory (External): 70, Practicum (Internal): 30
Student Contact Hours: 100

Rationale and Aim

This course focuses on the teaching of English to learners at the elementary level. The aim is to expose the student-teachers to contemporary practices in English Language Teaching (ELT). The course also offers the space to critique existing classroom methodology for ELT. The theoretical perspective of this course is based on a constructivist approach to language learning. This course will enable the student-teachers to create a supportive environment which encourages their learners to experiment with language learning. The course focuses on developing an understanding of English language learning.

Specific Objectives

- To equip student-teachers with a theoretical perspective on English as a Second Language (ESL)
- To enable student-teachers to grasp general principles in English language teaching and learning
- To understand young learners and their learning context
- To grasp the principles and practice of unit and lesson planning for effective teaching of English
- To develop classroom management skills; procedures and techniques for teaching English language
- To examine and develop resources and materials for use with young learners for English language teaching and testing.
- To examine issues in English language assessment and their impact on classroom teaching.
- To understand the strategies used in a differentiated classroom with multiple levels
- To be familiar with multiple assessment strategies for the English language teacher
Unit 1: Issues of Teaching of English at the Elementary Stage  
14 Hrs. 12 Marks

- Issues of learning English in a multi-lingual/multi-cultural society: the multi-lingual nature of India. English as the language of prestige and power
- Teaching English as a first language, second language and foreign language
- The politics of teaching of English in India
- Perspectives on the appropriate age for beginning the teaching of English
- Understanding the importance of a language rich classroom

Unit 2: Approaches to the Teaching of English  
18 Hrs. 16 Marks

- Behaviouristic and Structural Approaches; Grammar-translation method, Audio-lingual method
- Cognitive and Constructivist Approach; nature and role of learners, different kinds of learners
- Communicative language teaching; Direct method of teaching English, Bilingual method of teaching English

Unit 3: Teaching Strategies  
22 Hrs. 20 Marks

- Role of text books
- Beyond the textbooks: including children's literature in the classroom (Rhymes, poems, stories, songs etc)
- Listening and Speaking Skills: seeing talk as valuable, reducing teacher-talk time in the classroom, using pair-work and group-work meaningfully to encourage speaking and participation – children as researchers, some activities for the classroom: poems, songs, story-telling, role-play, situational conversations etc.
- Vocabulary development: using pictures, flow-charts, word walls, homonyms, homophones, homographs
- Reading: beginning reading - the alphabet method, phonetic method, reading with meaning, reading aloud by teacher, using the word-wall; stages of Reading - pre-reading, while-reading and post-reading activities, intensive and extensive reading, word-attack skills; types of reading - Independent reading, guided reading and shared reading – making reading buddies
- Writing: writing as a process - brain storming, drafting, conferencing /sharing, revising, editing, publishing ; controlled, guided, and free writing; writing –
letters, daily diary/journals, logs (responding to something read or observed), using pictures.

- Verbal and visual inputs
- Teaching grammar to strengthen language acquisition: teaching grammar as knowledge about language, making grammar meaningful and fun.

**Unit 4: Learner Assessment**

14 Hrs. 12 Marks

- Assessing, speaking and listening - using interviews, story-telling, re-telling
- Assessing reading comprehension - using miscue analysis, meta-linguistic awareness
- Teacher's diary – anecdotal records, assessing writing - informal feedback from teacher, measuring progress
- Continuous and comprehensive assessment
- Attitude towards errors and mistakes in second language learning
- Review of current assessment procedures - cursive writing, dictation, cloze, questions and answers, utilisation of feedback.
- Using assessment rubrics

**Unit 5: Planning and Material Development**

12 Hrs. 10 Marks

- Unit planning for a learner-centered classroom
- Preparation and presentation of lesson plan (Upper Primary Level), micro-teaching
- Preparation of low-cost teaching aids - flash cards, charts, cut-outs, placards
- Using the classroom as a resource.
- Creating differentiated resources and tasks for different learning levels

⇒ *Internal Practicum marks will be awarded on the basis of activities conducted on the topics from the above Units.*

20 Hrs. 30 Marks

**Mode of Transaction**

- Use of Essential Readings as an introduction to units.
- The remaining readings can be given for self reading to students and also used for assignments.
- Advanced readings are optional and intended for teacher educators.
• Field units to focus on developing and trying out various resources, techniques, activities and games for learning English
• Text analysis of school text books for English – state-produced and CBSE class VI to VIII
• Analysing and reviewing teaching-learning material

Essential Readings

1. School textbooks prescribed by Government of Haryana classes I-VIII
2. School textbooks prescribed by CBSE classes I-VIII
   NCERT: New Delhi 
8. Tomlinson, Carol Ann (2001) How to Differentiate Instruction in a Mixed Ability classroom ASCD: USA

Advanced Readings

Course 207- Proficiency & Pedagogy of Mathematics Education

Maximum Marks: 100
Theory (External): 70, Practicum (Internal): 30
Student Contact Hours: 100

Rationale and Aim
At the elementary level children learn how to use mathematical knowledge in a systematic way when they deal with the world around them. At the same time they come across symbolic aspects of mathematical knowledge and learn how to relate to concepts and procedures in mathematics. For further development of mathematical knowledge it is necessary that children become aware of key aspects of mathematics such as abstraction and generalization, mathematical ways of arguing, necessity for use of symbols. They need to learn mathematical ways of problem solving, relating to space, making sense of the information. This course attempts to provide deeper insight, develop skills, and enhance sensitivity towards mathematical rigor by looking at fundamental domains of mathematics: Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Data Handling.

Specific Objectives
- To develop insight into ways of reasoning mathematically
- To create awareness about and develop appreciation for algebraic thinking
- To develop understanding of geometrical concepts
- To develop facility in estimation of quantities (weights and sizes of small and large objects encountered in daily life; quantities encountered in mathematical computations)
- To develop facility in data handling, reading of graphs and schematic diagrams (including road maps and railway maps); designing one's own schematic diagrams
- To familiarise student-teachers with statistical ways of dealing with information and some mathematical concepts that help in the process.
- To familiarize student-teachers with the use of the computer for doing mathematics; e.g., software for doing geometry, like GeoGebra; or the use of spreadsheets to do exploratory work
- To enhance the capabilities of the prospective teachers to reflect on processes relating to communicating formal mathematics to children
- To develop an interest in keeping in touch with what is being discussed and transacted in the area of mathematics education elsewhere in the world or country, through exposure to good journals in the subject, and to good websites and blogs
• To develop an interest in reading expository books in mathematics, particularly authors who give a sense of the historical side and the aesthetic side and the "play" side of mathematics

**Unit-1 Mathematical Reasoning**  
**18 Hrs. 16 Marks**

• Process of generalisation: Pattern, recognition and inductive reasoning process that enable formation of hypothesis
• Structure of Mathematics: Axioms and postulates, Definition, Theorems
• Validation process of Mathematical statements: proof, Counter-Example, Conjecture
• Problem solving in Mathematics-a process
• Creative thinking in Mathematics

**Unit-2 Proficiency in Content of upper primary level**  
**24 Hrs. 20 Marks**

• Number: Number system, BODMAS, LCM, HCF, Square & square root, Cube & cube root, Unitary Method, Percentage, Ratio and Proportion, Interest (Simple Interest and Compound Interest), Discount
• Data Handling: Presentation of collected data, Elementary Statistical Technique
• Space and Shapes: Geometric thinking levels-Van Hieles, Lines and Angles, Triangles, Quadrilaterals and three dimensional shapes-Geometric Vocabulary, Euler Formula, Congruency and Similarity
• Measurement: Perimeter, Area, Volume, Temperature
• Practice questions : Practice questions should activity based and from the text book of class VI^{th} to VIII^{th}

**Unit-3 Proficiency in Algebra Thinking**  
**20 Hrs. 18 Marks**

• Number pattern that helps in appreciating the use of unknowns in expressing the generalisation resulting from the pattern
• Functional Relations
• When and Why we use variables
• Forming and solving simple linear equations, Factors
• Mathematical investigation/puzzles that rely on algebraic thinking
• Practice questions : Practice questions should activity based and from the text book of class VI^{th} to VIII^{th}
• Lesson Plan: Preparation of Lesson Plan on the topics of unit-2 and unit-3 based on text book VI^{th} to VIII^{th}
Unit-4  Issues about Assessment in Mathematics  18 Hrs. 16 Marks

- Purpose of assessment
- Planning of assessment
- Assessment tools
- Open-ended questions and problems
- Assessment for conceptual understanding
- Assessment for evaluation of skills such as communication and reasoning

➢ **Internal Practicum marks will be awarded on the basis of activities conducted on the topics from the above Units.**  20 Hrs. 30 Marks

Mode of Transaction
- Use of examples and non-examples while explaining mathematical ideas
- Critical analysis of text-books from the view point of thinking
- Emphasis on understanding mathematical vocabulary and its role in development of mathematical understanding

Essential Readings
1. Eves Howard (1983) *Great Moments in Mathematics (Volume 1)*, The Mathematics Association of America Chapter 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 11, 12; pp2 to 42, 70 to 95, 110 to 134.
7. Pedoe, Dan (1973) *The Gentle Art of Mathematics* Dover Publications New York Ch 1; pp11 to 37
   New Jersey.
   Based Methods*. Allyn and Bacon: Washington D.C. Ch8 and Ch 15
    USA. Chapter 1, 2, 9, 10; pp 8 to 39, and 186 to 269.
12. Shirali, S A. *A Primer in Number Sequences*, University's press. Chapter 1 to 4;
    pp. 1-53
13. Shirali, S A. *Adventures in Iteration (Volume 1)*, Chapter 1 to 8; pp. 1-45
    Chapters 3, 4 and 5. pp 9 to 42.
    Angus and Robertson: Australia Chapter 2.
    & Unwin; (First South Asian Edition). Chapter 12 and 14.

**Advanced Readings**

   Council of Teachers of Mathematics.
Course 208- Proficiency and Pedagogy of Social Science Education

Maximum Marks: 100
Theory (External): 70, Practicum (Internal): 30
Student Contact Hours: 100

Rationale and Aim
The contents of social Science/social studies as a school subject are based on a certain understanding about their nature and purposes. Instead of treating these as natural and given, this course introduces student-teachers to different perspectives about these subjects. It would also examine the ways in which different visions and understanding of the subjects get reflected in different curriculum, syllabus and textbooks. It asks and suggests how social sciences can develop capacities to critically understand society and social reality around us with reference to time, space and power, structures, institutions, processes and relationships. Engaging with the nature of diverse disciplinary would form the basis to understand that its purposes are historical and social in character. Analysis of textbooks and curriculum may help students understand how various perspectives about society, children and social science shape these documents and pedagogic devices and how they may be alternatively conceived and transacted in classroom. Reading how children conceptualize and understand the subject matter of different social science components and the ways in which different textbooks and teaching methods allow or obstruct development of abilities for individual/collective reflection would provide a meaningful avenue for student teachers to develop their own understanding of social sciences and appropriate pedagogies.

Specific Objectives
- To develop knowledge and skills to critically understand and analyse the society in which we live by drawing upon the disciplines of history, geography, political science, economics and sociology
- Build skills to gather, interpret and analyse data
- To critically analyse social science school curriculum, syllabus and textbooks
- To know and use different pedagogies to transact the curriculum in a manner that enhances curiosity of children to enquire about social phenomenon and develops their capacities to reflect on the existing society, its institutions and practices in a critical, independent and thoughtful manner
- To develop capacities to uphold human and constitutional values of freedom, equality, justice and respect for difference and diversity and challenge the social forces that threaten these values
Unit 1: Nature of Social Sciences  

Social sciences and social studies: scope and nature; role of social studies in developing children’s understanding of their social context and social realities; different perspectives on nature and scope of history, role of historian, perspectives, sources and evidence in history; elitist/status-quoist and activist/social transformation perspectives on civics; different approaches to geography; different approaches to organize social sciences: discipline centered, issue-centered, integrated social studies and interdisciplinary social science.

Unit 2: Important Concepts of Social Sciences  

Understanding change and continuity, cause and effect, time perspective and chronology, socio-spatial interaction with reference to their area and state (Haryana) through the following (i) Society: social structure, social stratification, community and groups, (ii) Civilization: history, culture, (iii) State: authority, nation, nation-state and citizen, (iv) Region: resources space and people (v) Geography: as spatial science (vi) Market: in changing scenario, problems and possibilities.

Evolving unit plans, Development of lesson plans based on concepts of class VI-VIII (Emphasising on Joyful learning, art integration and play way methods)

Unit 3: Children’s Understanding, Teaching-Learning Materials and Classroom Processes  

Cognitive development of and concept formation among the children in middle/upper primary classes with reference to their age and socio-cultural context; significance of these factors for curriculum and pedagogy; case studies of children’s understanding of concepts; children’s construction of social science knowledge and classroom interaction; different types of teaching-learning materials for social sciences including community and local sources; analysis of different textbooks of social sciences to understand the perspective about the subject that informs them and how do they position children (look at use of case studies, pictures, story/narration, dialogue and discussion, experiments, comparison, development of concepts); Observation of classrooms to understand and critically evaluate the transaction of the social science curriculum.
Unit 4: Pedagogy and Assessment 23Hrs. 20 Marks

Teaching methods: heuristics/discovery method, project method, use of narration, comparisons, observations, dialogue and discussion in social science; concept of data, its sources and evidence in different social science disciplines; difference between fact and opinion, identifying bias and prejudices; use of personal/experiential knowledge for critical thinking; dominant method of evaluation in social sciences based on information recall; alternative ways to evaluate learning: basis of evaluation, objectives of evaluation, Assessment: what, how and why, feedback and remedial measures, types of questions, use of open book examination etc.

- Internal Practicum marks will be awarded on the basis of Field-based given below: 20 Hrs. 30 Marks

Field-based Projects (any two)

1. Critique a historical film/serial or novel from the view point of authenticity. Use variety of other sources like for movies, books, newspaper article, exhibitions, and museums to appraise on authenticity. Understand the complex nature of facts, their construction and their differences from opinion.

2. Map any locality based on the distance and directional relationship from your educational institution. Mark out institutions, historical monuments (local and national), banks, local market, and other points of interest. Also speak with residents and other people who inhabit the same space to explore the oral history, and the distinctiveness of the particular location. Try to see the linkages between various institutions that exist in this locality.

3. Explore and collect some books, movies, cartoons, magazines and journals of 1950s and the present times. Study them carefully to grasp the issues of a common person. Show the changes that can be witnessed in the concerns and in the lives of a common person. Can the reasons for these changes be traced to the economics, polity, history and socio-cultural circumstances of our nation? Present your understanding in the form of a report/ poem/ collage/ narratives/ drama, or any other medium you wish to use.
4. Through field visits, understand a slum in terms of its economics, subsistence, politics and historical memories. Develop connections between these factors to understand the nature of their present concerns and problems.

5. Trace two final consumer products from their raw form. Study the processes that are involved in changing it to the final, finished product. Study how various factors of geography, economics, politics and history have influenced them. Also see the intermeshed relationship that exists between them.

6. Around any particular social science theme, event, date or a phenomenon, weave an oral history project. Through interviews and conversations, understand and give space to the voice of people, and their interpretation and understanding of your subject. Analyze their reliability by comparing these versions from other sources. Use this project to understand the plural versions of history that are available. Also study how certain versions become dominant while cornering other ones.

7. Study the transport needs of a community by analyzing different kinds of vehicles people own. Examine their relation with the gender and the socio-economic standards. Historically, trace the changes that can be seen in the transport needs of the community. Study the changes that are reflected through the historical tracing. Also assess the economic and environmental aspects of various forms of transport.

8. Explore how cartoons, stamps, currency, newspapers, magazines, documentaries, plays, maps, globes, historical film/serial/novel and so on can be used in the teaching of social science.

**Essential Readings**


10. Textbooks for classes VI, VII and VIII, approved by Deptt. Of Elementary Education, Haryana
18. Articles on Social Science Education in Sandarbh (available as a separate collection from Eklavya, Bhopal)

Advanced Readings


Rationale and Aim
The aim of this course is to encourage students to engage with the nature of science and relate it with inquiry in this area. This will involve challenging students’ misconceptions related to concepts in science and help them advance towards a better understanding. They will need a space to freely express their ideas about various aspects of the nature of science and reflect on classroom practices based on this understanding. The students should be able to critically reflect on issues of gender and inclusive space in science education. This course builds on the science helps student-teachers to reflect on the nature of the discipline of science and its implications for classroom transaction.

Specific objectives
- To encourage students to revisit their own conceptual understanding of science
- To engage students with various aspects of the nature of science
- To help students understand children’s ideas in relation to cognitive development and children’s understanding of scientific concepts
- To help students select and use appropriate teaching-learning and assessment strategies
- To enable students to view science as an inclusive and a democratic enterprise

Unit 1: Understanding science and children’s ideas in science
18 Hrs. 16 Marks

*Nature of science*
- What is Science and why do we teach it?
- Is inquiry in different domains of knowledge different?
- Science as information or inquiry.
- What do scientists look like?
- *Children's ideas related to science concepts*
- Probing, documenting and analyzing children’s ideas related to science concepts
- Indian Scientist as role model for students, Short biography and work of Indian Scientists: Maharishi Charak, Kanad, C.V. Raman, H.J. Bhabha, H.G.Khurana, Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam.
Unit 2: Revisiting School Science Concepts

25 Hrs. 22 Marks

- The World of the Living: Diversity; basic unit of life; life processes; reproduction; heredity and evolution
- Matter: Its nature and types; basic units of matter, atomic structure
- Natural Phenomena: Force and motion, gravitation, magnetism, electricity, heat, light and Sound
- Natural Resources: Air, water, soil and their conservation, various types of pollutions, soil erosion; sources of energy
- Preparation of lesson plans on the above contents for classes VI to VIII

Unit 3: Classroom transaction and assessment

25 Hrs. 22 Marks

- Different ways of conducting inquiry: setting up simple experiments and investigations in different contexts
- Science museums, field trips, exhibition, science kit and improvised science instruments
- Creating Interest in Science: Activity Based Learning, Project Based Learning, Joy Activities, Science Games & Puzzles and Catch-up programmes
- Science Promotion Programme and development of scientific attitude
- Developing different assessment strategies including appropriate questions for paper pencil tests
- Preparing Unit plans based on concept maps
- Assessing teaching-learning materials such as books, films, multimedia packages for their relevance and age appropriateness

Unit 4: Science for all

12 Hrs. 10 Marks

- Inclusive Science Education.
- Science and society in interface.
- Issues such as availability of water, indigenous knowledge, loss of habitat and endangered species, energy conservation and climate change can be taken up for literature survey, discussions, campaigning through posters, public hearing, talks by concerned people like farmers and also experts in the field.

➤ Internal Practicum marks will be awarded on the basis of activities conducted on the topics from the above Units.

20 Hrs. 30 Marks
Essential Readings

Readings for Discussion

Advanced Readings

**Textbooks and Reports**
ढी.अभिव्यक्तियों के मूँग पर्याप्त समय प्राप्त होता है। तत्कालीन दृष्टि में, अधिशिक्षकों द्वारा प्रस्तुत भाषा व्याख्या तथा प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए प्रभावी है।

हमें यह स्पष्ट है कि इम्का में मानने वाले महत्वपूर्ण दृष्टिकोण के अन्तर्गत हैं। इम्का वेतन न्यूज दिनिक नागरिकों के लिए स्वयं में आत्मविश्वास और स्वतंत्रता का साधन है।

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• वर्तमान सिद्धांत :- अतिक्रमण, महाएवं उन्होंने सिद्धिः दियांगिरे; नन्न-नाग्नत, पाठ डिकेम, ध्वसवती, टुकड़न्ती, भूमिका देख ता काम आरत।
  दिव्यांग : - विचार लिया, विचार लिया, पूर्व लिया, अमृती वर्तमाण धृती बनन ती लिया, विशिष्टाभाव लिया, मे है अथिजोय लिया, पढ़ा लिया आगे।

पुस्तक 2 : मंहान वैमल 14 प्रेटे, 12 अंब

• विचार लिया गयी वर्तमान समय में प्रदर्शित है अथिजोय देख रहा था; वर्तमान बाधा, बाधा सुरूहुई, दिततललिंग देखा था तैरा, वाजुलय, महाकाली डागत, भूष डागत देख यथार्थता।
• दिम-रत्न, धरत, विद्या देख सम्भव आरत है ते रेख दे अपने महामत दिन विश्राम बनना।

पुस्तक 3 : अथिजोय टीकाओं (strategies) 17 प्रेटे, 15 अंब

• नाना-व्याख्या र भारत पुण्यवाक देख रहा तिसरा वर्तमान नून हिम यज माहित ( गीत, मेलीज, वारिन्दा दे वर्तमान आरत।
• मुळा के वीरत से दुमलत : पूर्वार्थी जमा 'ि घं बल्ल विचारिंग है रेपर तरुण में व्याख्या सत्यपुर, विज्ञान देख महे महत्त्व घं बाहर द रिवाम, वर्तमान तम हिम विचारिंग देश वारिन्दा, तैराट गीत, महार, गीत आरत विशिष्टाभाव वारिन्दीयां।
• महत्त्व वेषद दिन देखे इत्यादी असे, चाप, महत्त्व पिछु, महेन्द्री महादी दे अंगां द चिन्तु, विशिष्टाभाव आरत द नालेजा वर्तमानपुर।
• महत्त्व के विचार से दुमलत :- अंतर्गत दिचतल हिया , यही दिचतल हिया, भइ दे महाका, हुई भापल दे महे पाठ, सम्भव पाठ हिया, बाहर हिया, महें-लेख हिया, प्रयाग लेख हिया, विचार लेख हिया, देशिन जाटखी लेख हिया आरत।

पुस्तक 4 : नाना-व्याख्या दे महागिर माहिती 16 प्रेटे, 14 अंब

• वर्तमान नून वेषदिङ्गिन महागिर माहिती।
• नाना-व्याख्या ही विचारिंग दे वेषदिङ्ग।
• दिचतल सीख बाधा पाठ धुमलिंग (के दे अंग) दे विचारिंग दे पाठ-देशिन।
• महागिर माहिती र दिचतल दिने; दलैम वार, स्वर्त, धर्मिगं आरत।
• वर्तमान नून दे महाजय दे भूष दिचत धुमलिंग।
• विचारिंग उत्तर के महाजय दे महत्त्व तल विचारिंग यंगल दी सिद्धांता माहिती घटस्थिती।

पुस्तक 5 : माहिती दे माहिती त्रुथ 14 प्रेटे, 12 अंब

• माहिती ही विचारिंग।
• पंजाबी मानिंद कुंभं की मंगेत्र नाववानी।
• चैत्र वर्ष मानिंद की नाववानी, लेख, मंचउड उन घुड़े दे वजल।
• भूतपूर्व-के मांदवन के मंगेत्र नाववानी।
• बुधु कोहर रोहट, बाबा दरीस, आठ वरिण, बाटी दी सिख, अभिमृत्यु भीम, मरीज वडाल सिख, क्र. दे.पी.से. अधदृश वणत।

पुजेगाउँ श्रीकृष्ण

⇒ अनंतिश्य पुजेगाउँ भूलंबत के हंसल खुकेवट पुलिंद्रे अपाणित शिविर-वलयं के अखनत इलापुर गठ।

पुजेगाउँ श्रीकृष्ण हितीयां

• नवविस बुधु अनंत की मेंधिष पुवाटम रिया।
• वजल-वुम रिया टी.मेलमेल.मेल.उन महतं वजली रविफा मिखिन भूमक की प्रमाल।
• वजल-वुम रिया इन्सकाले इंग बाजुदिल्रैंग वजल/बुधुबुम रिया।
• भठ-पुमलं के नवविस पुमलं/वालियां रा मुख्य अखिनें।
• भिलाल के मन खेल हलव पुर्जुर इस्ली वजल परचार नरें।
• उमा द्वार दे दिवाल नसी मेंध दोलत वे भरुव्म भठ रिया।
• बहिर भठ रिया, जीत रिया, बाहुं विवाद रिया, रठव भठवठ रिया।
• पंजाबी रिये सीविः नामाण दे हे भठ भठ-पुमलं रा भूलंबत बड़े दिवालें।
• भूपीतके दे दिवाल गाउँद रियीं रा पुजेगा।

पुजुल लकी महादिष पुमलं

क्र. मधुकर मिश्र, तुलुधसी मिचे, बघलैमेतर रिचुरे, पंजाबी पुरुलिष्टमिटी, भिमाल।
क्र. उद्धीकर मिले, पंजाबी सघर तुँ दे सघर-चल बेल, पंजाबी पुरुलिष्टमिटी, भिमाल।
समारूह मिले साम दे अभजीत देंदे, भज नमा की रिशिल रिया, लिदुं चंद्र भंसली, भलेरप।
क्र. टी. अश्र. समाह, भवली साहू दे पंजाबी रिये पहुँचौं, बघलैमेतर रिचुरे, पंजाबी पुरुलिष्टमिटी, भिमाल।

*विन्यास मिले बेलें, क्र. भिमालिप रिया, पंजाबी मानिंद की हुंउडी दे दिवाम, लुंट चंद्र साथ, लुंथिक्षा, 2015
क्र. भी. मिच्र, तुलुधसी किशी दे नामाण दे दिवाम, एकांत पुरुलिष्टमिटी, वेलिवार, 1960
क्र. नेतिन्दर मिश्र बेले, पंजाबी में वजवीईं रा अधिकेत से बकरीवल, पंजाबी पुरुलिष्टमिटी, भिमाल।

पुजेगाउँ श्रीकृष्ण, पंजाबी बमा दे दिवाम, पंजाबी पुरुलिष्टमिटी, वेलिवार, 1959
दंताल मिश्र टेली, पंजाबी रिशिला दे उकल, लिदुं चंद्र उकल, भलेरप।
क्र. दिरक देल ठेबर, पंजाबी रिशिला दे मानिंद-अभजीत, टेली पुरुलिष्टमिटी, भिमाल।
क्र. मधुकर मिले गीत, पंजाबी बमा किशी दे रिशिला वल, पुरुलिष्टमिटी वडाल, मुगली, 2006
tी.अश्र. दिनेश, अप्रिलिं पंजाबी मानिंद, पुरुलिष्टमिटी वडाल, मुगली।

20 ढेरे, 30 ढेरे
उमाया अरविन्द मेहरेली
पुस्तकालीन संस्थान, धनावध भवन, मोड़की, भारत।
पुस्तकालीन संस्थान, धनावध भवन, मोड़की, भारत।
बजारी, हिंदी विश्वविद्यालय, भवन, पुरातन, भारत।
द्वारा भारत, हिंदी विश्वविद्यालय, धनावध, भारत।
Rationale and Aim
In the new curriculum framework (2005) work experience has been termed as work education and thus makes it an integral component of education. As such it would provide both knowledge and skills through well-structured and graded programmes, which would help them on their entry into the world of work. Work education is a distinct curricular area for providing children with opportunities for participation of social and economic activities inside and outside the classroom, which would enable them to understand scientific principles and procedures involved in different types of work. The productive manual work situations were to be drawn from the area of health and hygiene, food, shelter, clothing, recreation and community service. The competencies to be developed in this field should include knowledge, understanding, practical skills and values through need based life activities. Pre-vocational courses should get a prominent place at this stage.

Work education aims at restoring dignity and respect to all types of manual work, promoting self-reliance in meeting one's daily needs and those of one's family and community, increasing productivity through the development of proper work skills and values, and promoting commitment to the welfare of the society through suitable programme of social work or community service. The aim of the Fine Arts component of the practicum is to understand interconnections between art, crafts, drama, culture, aesthetics, health and livelihoods. The aim is also to appreciate and engage with a diverse range of art processes, products and performances – folk and classical through exposure and exchange. It is believed that giving opportunities to school teachers to engage with aesthetics through art forms is likely to cultivate and hone their aesthetic sense and their ability to recognise beauty and harmony as essential aspects of a life of quality.

Specific Objectives
To help the pupils to develop essential knowledge and understanding in terms of:
- Identifying needs of the self, family and community in respect of food, health and hygiene, clothing, shelter, recreation and social service
- Acquainting themselves with productive activities in the community
- knowing the sources of raw materials and understand the use of tools and equipments in the production of goods and services; understanding the
utility of productive work and services to the community

- Respect for manual work and regard for manual workers
- Proper work ethics such as regularity, punctuality, honesty, dedication, discipline, etc.
- Develop an understanding of art-Integrated education and the need to appreciate it in different forms; the scope and purpose of art integrated education
- Understand the range of traditional art forms and working with hands
- Create and present pieces of art: using visual arts and crafts
- Deepen understanding, appreciation and skills in one chosen medium through self work and evaluate self as an artist and art educator
- Bring the arts into the centre of exploration, e.g. in visual arts: semiotics of the image/film/play/music; how is an image to be made meaning of; how can an image act as a starting point for an exploration

**Unit: 1**

**25 Hrs. 25 Marks**

**Work Education: Focus areas**

(External 12, Internal 13)

**Essential Activities:**

- First aid activities like counting of pulse, taking of temperature and bandaging of wounds after cleaning them
- Gardening & Plantation, acquaintance with common pests and plant diseases and use of simple chemical and plant protection equipment
- Use of Bus and Railway Time Table and Other Information Sources
- Helping school authorities in organizing exhibitions, picnics, tours and excursions, school functions and knowledge of presenting report
- Participation in Adult-Literacy Programmes
- Road Safety and Traffic Rules, how to help traffic police in smooth regulation of traffic
- Culinary Skills, how to help in preparation, presentation and distribution of food items/ mid-day meal / snacks in composite schools
- Handling tools to repair minor faults regarding plumbing, electricity and carpentry
- Cleanliness and beautification of classrooms, institute, campus and surroundings
Some Examples of Essential Activities:

- **First Aid**
  First aid is the immediate and temporary care given to the victim of an accident or sudden illness. The main purpose of first aid is to preserve life, assist recovery and prevent aggravation of the condition until the availability of a doctor, or during transport to casualty home or hospital.

**Specific Activities**
- Preparation and use of First Aid Kit.
- Dressing of wounds and bandaging.
- Management of simple injuries and emergencies:
  1) Bleeding
  2) Shock
  3) Drowning
  4) Burns
  5) Snakebites
  6) Fractures
  7) Poisoning

- **Gardening and plantation, acquaintance with common pests and diseases of plants and use of simple chemical and plant protection equipment**

Importance of gardening and plantation, problems of pests and diseases in agriculture and their control measures should be taken into consideration. General idea about biological and integrated control measures, Common insecticides, fungicides, weedicides. Common plant protection equipment, their construction details, simple repairs and maintenance. Precautions while using PP chemicals. Common pests of important field crops, vegetable and fruit crops. Common diseases of important field crops, vegetable and fruit crops.

**Specific Activities:**
- Collection and preservation of insects, their larvae, pupae, eggs.
- Collection and preservation of diseases affected plant parts.
- Identification and description of pests and diseases of crops.
- Identification of plant protection chemicals.
- Estimation of crops damage due to pests and diseases.
- Cleaning, maintenance and simple repairs of PP equipment.
- Operation of PP equipment.
• Preparation of working solutions of PP chemicals.
• Observation of plant after application of PP chemicals.
• Comparison between the treated and untreated plants.
• Seed treatment with fungicides.

➢ **Use of Bus and Railway Time Table and Other Information Sources.**

**Specific Activities:**
• Appreciating the importance of bus, railway and other time-tables
• Collecting bus time-table from bus stand and railway time-table from railway station
• Studying various parts of time-tables
• Learning procedures of consulting bus and railway time-table and practicing of reservation procedure
• Planning bus and railway journey for different purposes and different destinations and routes

➢ **Helping School Authorities in Organizing exhibitions, picnics, tours and excursions, school functions etc., and then presenting report**

**Specific Activities:**
1. Helping school authorities in the organization of picnics, tours, excursions and school functions:
   Planning the programme:
   • Forming groups for different functions, i.e. arrangement of conveyance, food, games and entertainment, collection of funds and maintenance of accounts; making arrangements/preparation of each activity; organizing/performing activities on the day of the picnic, tour/excursion, function; evaluation of the success of the programme/effectiveness of the activity undertaken.
   • Collecting/making exhibits and keeping them safely; collecting suitable tables, boards, etc. for display; maintaining cleanliness and decorating the exhibition hall or ground; displaying the exhibits on proper spots according to plan; doing reception duty on the day of the exhibition; explaining exhibits to the visitors; Putting back the furniture, etc. in its proper place.

➢ **Participation in Adult-Literacy Programmes**

**Specific Activities:**
• Survey to the neighbourhood and identification of adult illiterates.
• Making door-to-door visits and persuading them to join literacy classes
• Grouping the illiterates according to their age, occupation and interests
• Grouping students on the basis of their known capabilities and interests
• Selecting literacy materials with the guidance and help of the teacher
• Making spatial and physical arrangements for conducting the programme
• Making adequate preparation for teaching, including the selection of teaching aids
• Teaching adults in groups, Getting together in class and reviewing the progress of work and problems, if any
• Correcting the teaching methods and procedures in the light of experience
• Evaluating the progress of adult literacy and maintaining records

➢ Road Safety and Traffic rules

Specific Activities:

• To understand the policies, concepts and procedures for transport planning, traffic management and road safety
• To understand Transport Planning, Legal issues - powers and duties
• Environmental issues on traffic growth, parking management & parking policies
• Organising road safety functions and initiatives for reducing road casualties

➢ Culinary Skills, help in preparation and distribution of mid-day-meal/snacks in composite school

Specific Activities:

• The objectives of Mid-Day Meal as issued by the government:
• Improving the nutritional status of children in classes’ I-V in Government, Local Body and Government aided schools
• Encouraging children, belonging to the weaker sections, to attend school more regularly and help them to learn and concentrate on classroom activities
• Providing nutritional support to the less privileged and mal nutrition children at primary stage in slums areas during summer vacation
Handling tools to repair minor faults regarding plumbing, electricity and carpentry

Specific Activities:
- Encourage pupil teachers to get aware about the basic knowledge and working of simple tools and precautions related to them
- Proper handling of simple tools can avoid major casualties and also save time and energy
- To built the confidence in presence of Teacher Educator and peers to solve the problems with the help of activities
- Avoiding the wastage of water and conserving very important resource by initiating and practicing various plumbing needs

Cleanliness and beautification of classroom, institute, campus and surroundings

Specific Activities:
- To share the knowledge with the community about consequences of unhealthy environment and benefits of cleanliness
- To raise the collective awareness of the community to maintain clean public places
- To inspire the community to be role model for other communities
- To make them understand the Steps in teaching personal cleanliness/hygiene to a kindergarten children like: proper hand washing, sanitation, taking bath regularly, wearing clean clothes, cutting nails etc.

Elective Activities

(Out of the list of Elective Activities suggested above, each pupil teacher is to select two activities/projects from different areas of human needs such as food, health and hygiene, clothing, shelter, recreation and community service)

Work practice at this stage is to take the form of projects with sequential activities in respect of vocations in the production or service sectors. Such projects/prevocational courses are intended to lead to intensive skill formation and proficiency in work which would be conducive to increased productivity and capacity on the part of pupils to engage in work which enables them to earn while they learn.
• Operating, repair and maintenance of equipments for domestic electrical
gadgets and plant protection
• Making of jam, jelly, tomato ketchup, pickles, shakes & mock-tails and its
preservation
• Projects relating to non-conventional sources of energy-sun, wind, tides,
biogas, compost etc.
• Bee-keeping, bottling of honey, mushroom cultivation etc.
• Preparation of stationery items such as files, file boards, registers, writing
pads, stamping ink, etc.
• Photography Typewriting and Stenography
• Hand embroidery , Puppet, Muppet and Doll making
• Computer operation & maintenance (surfing, accessing internet, e-mail)
• NCC, NSS, Scouting and Guiding
• Preparation of colours for rangoli (traditional floor art) etc.

Unit: 2

Art Education: 25 Hrs. 25 Marks
(External 12, Internal 13)

Art Integrated Education and its creative use in teaching:
Art Integrated education for Primary Teachers is a need-based practice, which
involves a systematic approach to understand the learner’s needs, to establish goals
and objectives and to design strategies selecting Art Integrated Learning to meet
those needs.

Specific Activities:
• Integration of dramatics / role-play while teaching any subject
• Integration of music while teaching any subject
• Integration of visual arts while teaching any subject
• Integration of dance / actions & gestures while teaching any subject

1. 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.

Designing a Project for School Children:
The project should involve on the experience and then prepare a power point
presentation having art/photographs of the visiting area to present in the classroom. Participants to identify 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.

2. **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 colours, paper and crayon, colour pencils, acrylic, oil paint and canvass, student-teachers would learn about lines, forms, compositions, colours, 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. Prepare clay models, sculptures, paintings; graphics, sketch etc. 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 vis a vis architecture and design; spaces for children in a city and demonstrate about the art work in the class room.

3. **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. Competitive sessions may be organised for solo or groups. Music: vocal or Instrumental session may be organised in the class room or during the morning assembly.

4. **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. (Practicing movie-making, by using mobile camera, laptop/desktop during educational tour, classroom activities etc.)

5. **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. Extemporary speech, quiz competitions, essay writing competitions, recitation of poems with action and gestures in the classroom

**Essential Readings**
1. Training Package on Art Education for primary Classes Vol.1 & 2 (http://www.ncert.nic.in/departments/nie/deaa.)
7. Poetry/songs by Kabir, Tagore, Nirala etc; Passages from Tulsi Das etc; Plays: Andha Yug- Dharam Vir Bharati, Tughlaq: Girish Karnad.
10. Sugandha, Home Science Books of Govt. of Haryana for classes VI- VIII
Course SIP II- School Internship Programme

Maximum Marks: 400
(Internal: 200 + External: 200)
Duration: 16 weeks

Rationale and Aim:

Teacher education programme leading to Diploma in Elementary Education (D.El.Ed.) aims at preparing teachers for elementary stage of education, that is, classes’ I-VIII. Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education enacted vide Central RTE Act., 2009, highlighted the need and importance of having well qualified and professionally trained teachers to facilitate realisation of the proposed goals. D.El.Ed. is a teacher preparation programme at elementary level, span over two years of teacher training, potential enough to realise the goals, if properly conceived and designed on sound professional imperatives.

NCTE Regulations, 2014 mandate Internship for every student-teacher opting his career in teaching profession. School Internship is widely regarded as the single most important component of any teacher education programme that provides for student-teachers a platform to integrate the theory learnt with real classroom situation. Being a full time work in a school, it seeks to equip student-teachers with meaningful and gainful intensive school experiences in planning, teaching and the totality of its activities such as preparing instructional support materials, maintenance of school register and records and performing all those duties that a regular teacher is expected to do. Field experiences intend to expand competencies and skills essential for a teacher to serve as a facilitator of learning. During internship student-teachers interact with teachers, students, administrators and the community including parents and try to understand issues and problems which help their development as a facilitator teacher. They are also exposed to multicultural context of society, which has a strong influence on school environment and its functioning, besides practice teaching in real classroom situations, as also ample opportunities to participate and organize various programmes which in turn help develop traits like positive attitude, interest, abilities and appreciation essential for being a teacher.

Two year D.El.Ed programme is expected to provide adequate opportunities for student-teachers to engage with various stakeholders like children, parents,
community, school and school management on a partnership model. Teaching Practice and Internship not only provide first hand experiences to student-teachers in classroom teaching and whole school life in general, but also to link theoretical knowledge with its practical accomplishment.

Student-teachers are expected to critically reflect and discuss various practices and engage in activities like maintenance of records and registers, preparation of lessons and unit plans, classroom management, school-community-parent interface, and self-development vis-a-vis professionalization of teaching practice, presented in Portfolios and Reflective Journals, as record their experiences, observations and outcomes of all the activities undertaken, spread over two years in different phases: the first year to focus on introducing student-teachers to different types of schools, their environment, understanding children, developing and reflecting on teaching learning materials; and the second year on student-teachers participation as regular teachers, experimenting innovative methodologies, reflecting on their own teaching, and self-assessing their functioning various activities of school.

**Specific objectives:**

The School Internship Programme aims to introduce the student-teachers with real school environment. In order to meet the specific requirement of course a School Exposure Programme of 16 week duration is introduces during 2\textsuperscript{nd} year of D.El.Ed. Course with following objectives:-

- Develop an understanding for applying different methods of teaching for effective learning.
- Develop skills to conduct different activities and programmes other than teaching, such as literary, cultural, educational, excursion and sports etc.
- Develop abilities to communicate effectively with students, peer groups, teachers, community members, school management and Block/District Administration etc.
- Identify skills and develop creativity among students through organising relevant activities to nurture it.
- Organize joyful activities to encourage students to construct their own knowledge.
- Organize inclusive classroom practices in various ways.
- Develop an understanding and skills to evaluate the children’s performance.
- Develop plan and conduct classroom-based Action Research.
- Critically reflect on school experience programme and maintain record thereof.

**Process of School Internship Programme (blend of practice teaching and community work):**

Every student-teacher shall have to undergo an internship of 16 weeks in identified schools in two phases at primary and upper primary level. During this period student-teacher shall be attached to a school to undertake all tasks and duties as are assigned to a regular teacher in all school-related activities such as: teaching in the school, taking requisite number of lessons in the methods opted under supervision of mentor teacher and respective teacher educator(s) from TEI, to gain in fine holistic experience of school and the teacher’s role. This Internship Programme is divided in to 02 phases, as mentioned below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year (SIP-II) 2nd Year</th>
<th>Duration And Phases</th>
<th>schedule</th>
<th>Level of Practice</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 weeks (Phase I)</td>
<td>At start of 2nd Year</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>In Govt. schools</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 weeks (phase II A)</td>
<td>Before the Board exam of 2nd Year</td>
<td>Upper Primary</td>
<td>In Govt. schools</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 weeks (Phase II B)</td>
<td>After Phase II A (primary + Upper Primary)</td>
<td>Elementary</td>
<td>In community adjourning to practice school</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phase – I: Primary Classes**

The 1st phase of School Internship Programme consists of 7 weeks duration in which the pupil-teachers have to perform duties as regular teacher in primary classes for specific period per day. Apart from it he/she is supposed to carry out other activities such as peer observation, students evaluation etc. The schedule of activities during Phase – I is given below
The 2nd phase of School Internship Programme consists of 9 weeks duration in which the pupil-teachers have to perform duties as regular teacher in upper primary classes for specific period per day for 07 weeks and have to do community survey for 02 weeks. Apart from it he is supposed carry out other activities such as peer observation, student’s evaluation, carry out action research etc. The schedule of activities during Phase – II A is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Period / Lessons Plans</th>
<th>Peer Observation</th>
<th>Practicing Regular Teacher’s Lesson Observation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Subject - 1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Subject - 2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Subject - 3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The major activities to be conducted during both the phases can be broadly classified into three categories, as below:

**1. Teaching**

- Student teachers are expected to prepare lesson plans in four subjects and deliver at least 60 lessons (15 in each subject) in Primary classes
- Student teachers are expected to prepare lesson plans in three subjects (optional subjects in curriculum) and deliver at least 51 lessons (at least 17 in each subject) in Upper Primary classes
- Every student teacher is expected to take 3 hours per day in primary and 3 periods per day in upper primary classes
- Integrate student assessment activities with teaching learning process
- Develop learning resources
- Observe peer teaching: 4 lessons in each subject
- Observe teachers’ lessons: 4 lessons in each subject
• Conduct 2 Unit tests in each method: diagnostic test, followed by remedial instruction

• Conduct action research, case study, portfolio preparation and preparing cumulative / anecdotal record of student etc.

2. Action Research
The students-teachers are expected to conduct an Action Research based on actual problem identified by him/her during class room teaching during Phase-I or Phase-II of internship. The following steps may be taken up for undertaking action research:

• Identify a problem
• Prepare a proposal
• Prepare appropriate tools
• Implement the plan
• Do Data collection and encoding for analysis
• Analyse of data, interpret and write report

3. Community Survey
Community related activities – Visit homes of a few children; interact with members of community to understand their needs; Communicate with community members about school practices/processes; participate in community activities, Plan & utilize community resources for school. (Group Activity)

Evaluation of Student-Teachers
Weightage to be assigned for documents submitted by student teachers.

Weightage to different activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Minimum Number</th>
<th>Percentage of Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teaching Competency</td>
<td>111 (Minimum)</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record of Lesson Plan</td>
<td>111 (Minimum)</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer Observation record (during internship)</td>
<td>One for Primary another for Upper Primary</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observation record of the Teachers’ lessons</td>
<td>One for Primary another for Upper Primary</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Profile (Case Study)</td>
<td>One Report</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action Research</td>
<td>One Report</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report of Community Survey</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment Records</td>
<td>6 (one for each subject)</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching Learning Materials</td>
<td>1 Portfolio</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflective Journal</td>
<td>One for Primary another for Upper Primary</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presentation</td>
<td></td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Weightage for evaluators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment Pattern</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External***</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TEI Faculty*</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mentor**</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* **TEI Faculty** – The Teacher Educator from Teacher Education Institute where student-teacher is enrolled.

**Mentor** – The teacher from School where student-teachers is doing School Exposure Programme.

*** **External** – External Evaluation team is to be appointed by examining body.

**Composition Team for External Evaluation**

- The external evaluation team will consists of five external examiners from TEI, excluding concerned TEI where student-teacher is enrolled, to be appointed by HBSE.

**Process of Internal Evaluation**

**TEI Faculty—100 Marks**

**It includes**

- action research,
- community survey
- Reflective Journal
- Case study
- Lesson plans
Mentor:
Primary school mentor – 40 Marks

- Teaching competency of primary classes
- Lesson plan
- Teaching learning material
- Peer observation record
- Teacher observation record
- intern

Upper Primary school mentor – 60 Marks

- Teaching competency of upper primary classes
- Lesson plan
- Teaching learning material
- Peer observation record
- Teacher observation record

**Process of external evaluation:**  
**External Examiners (200 Marks)**

External evaluation will be carried out as per following scheme:

1. Primary (SIP – II A)
   - Hindi/Urdu
   - English
   - Mathematics
   - EVS (Science/Social science)
     (Each having 20 Marks)

2. Upper Primary (SIP – II B)
   - Hindi/Urdu
   - Optional - I
   - Optional - II
     (Each having 40 Marks)