

**FACULTY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
MASTER OF EDUCATION (M.Ed.)
(SEMESTER PATTERN)
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FACULTY OF EDUCATION
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MASTER OF EDUCATION (M.Ed.)
(SEMESTER PATTERN)
(2015–16)
REGULATIONS AND SYLLABUS

Introduction

The TwoYear Master of Education (M.Ed.) is a professional programme, designed on the basis of the New Regulation 2014 of NCTE (Recognition norms and procedures). The main aim of this programme is to prepare competent teacher educators with the skills needed to become effective educational administrators, with national and global vision.

This programme creates opportunities for students to develop knowledge and understanding of education in depth and to extend their research avenues leading to the different levels of education with futuristic perspectives.

Objectives of the Programme

Objectives of the programme will be to:

- Create interest in understanding the status of pre-service and in-service teacher education.
- Develop familiarity with the content, organization of curricular framework, infrastructure and resources required of a pre-service education programme.
- Examine the present pre-service and in-service teacher education programmes with a view to meet the real needs of current school system.
- Motivate the various activities and processes of a education institution, in order to play the multiple roles and challenges as a teacher educator.
- Develop competencies in organizing various components of evaluation of pre-service and in-service teacher education programme.
- Identify and design teacher professional programmes on the basis of the trends in teacher education.
- Examine the various agencies, their contribution in regulating and enhancing the quality of teacher education.
- Develop understanding of the needed educational research in various dimensions of education.
- Develop professional skills, attitudes, values and interests needed to become the best teacher educator.

III. Duration and Weightage of the programme

Total number of credits : 100 credits including research dissertation

Minimum duration to

Complete the programme : 2 years (with four semesters) under CBCS
(Choice Based Credit System)

Maximum period to

Complete the programme : 4 years

IV. Eligibility

Candidates seeking admission to the M.Ed. programme should have obtained at least 50% marks or an equivalent grade in the following programme;

1. B.Ed.
2. B.A., Ed. / B.Sc.,Ed.
3. B.El.Ed.
4. D.El.Ed.

Reservation and relaxation for SC/ST/OBC/PWD and other applicable categories shall be as per the rules of the Tamil Nadu State Government.

V. Sanctioned Strength

Fifty.

VI. Medium of Instruction

The medium of instruction is English.

VII. Research Proposal

Every candidate shall be required to submit a research proposal in the First Semester.

VIII. Institutional Visit

Field based experience for 20 hours related to supervisor and evaluation of practice teaching in B.ed.programme will be done by every candidate during the third semester.

IX. Dissertation and Viva-Voce

S.No.	Thesis	Internal	External	Total
1	Thesis	50	100	150
2	Viva-Voce	25	25	50
				200

The thesis shall be submitted not later than the 30th May of the fourth semester.

The Viva-Voce examination shall be conducted within three months after the submission of the thesis at the Department of Education by the Board of Examiners appointed by the University. The Board shall consist of the Chairman, the internal examiner (guide) and the external examiner.

The thesis shall be valued by the guide and external examiner and in the case of discrepancy of 10% or more marks between the two valuations; it shall be valued by a third examiner.

A candidate shall be declared to have passed if he/she obtains not less than 45% in the thesis in the external examination and not less than 50% in the aggregate of the Thesis and Viva-voce, internal and external examinations.

X. Attendance

Each student should earn 80% attendance in every semester failing which he or she will not be permitted to sit for the End-Semester Examination.

However it shall be open to the authorities to grant exemption to a candidate who has failed to obtain the prescribed 80% attendance for valid reasons on payment of a condonation fee and such exemptions should not under any circumstance be granted for attendance below 70%.

XI. Marks and Grading

A student cannot repeat the internal assessment tests. However, if for any compulsive reason the student could not attend the test, the prerogative of arranging a special test lies with the teacher in consultation with the Head of the Department.

A minimum of 50% aggregate marks in each course is prescribed for a pass.

If a candidate has not secured a minimum of 50% marks in a course shall be deemed to have failed in that course.

The student can repeat the End Semester Examination when it is offered in the subsequent Odd/ Even Semesters still the regulations are in force.

The term grading system indicates a 10-point scale of evaluation of the performance of students in terms of marks, grade points, letter grade and class.

A ten point rating scale is used for the evaluation of the performance of the students to provide letter grade for each course and overall grade for the Master's Programme.

Percentage	Grade Points	Letter Grade
90 +	10.0	S
85 – 89	9.0	D + + +
80 – 84	8.5	D + +
75 – 79	8.0	D +
70 – 74	7.5	A + + +
65 – 69	7.0	A + +
60 – 64	6.5	A +
55 – 59	6.0	B
50 – 54	5.5	C
49 or Less		RA

Course – Wise Letter Grades

The percentage of marks obtained by a candidate in a course will be indicated in a letter grade.

A student is considered to have completed the course successfully and earned the credits if he / she secure an overall letter grade other than F. A letter grade F in any course implies a failure in that course. A course successfully completed cannot be repeated for the purpose of improving the Grade Point.

The F Grade once awarded stays in the grade card of the student and will not be deleted even when he/she completes the course successfully later. The grade acquired later by the student will be indicated in the grade sheet of the Odd/Even semester in which the candidate has appeared for clearance of the arrears.

If a student secures F grade in the Field experience/Dissertation, he/she shall resubmit it if it involves only rewriting, incorporating the clarification of the evaluators or he/she can re-register and carry out the same in the subsequent semesters for evaluation.

XII. Question Paper Pattern

Very Short answer (Answer ALL questions)	10 x 2	20
Short answer (Answer FIVE out of Seven)	5 x 5	25
Essay type (Internal choice)	2 x 15	30
Total		75 marks

XIII. Scheme of Examinations

CODE	TITLE OF COURSES	EXAMINATIONS			CREDITS
		CIA	Marks	Total	
FIRST SEMESTER					
MEDC101	Philosophical Perspectives of Education	25	75	100	4
MEDC102	Sociological Perspectives of Education	25	75	100	4
MEDC103	Advanced Educational Psychology	25	75	100	4
MEDC104	Methods of Research in Education	25	75	100	4
MEDE105	Basis of Primary Education	50	-	50	2
MEDE106	Basis of Elementary Education	50	-	50	2
MEDP107	Preparation of Research Proposal	50	-	50	2
MEDP108	Yoga for Health Education	75	-	75	3
SECOND SEMESTER					
MEDC201	Statistics in Educational Research	25	75	100	4
MEDC202	Education for Exceptional Children	25	75	100	4
MEDC203	Technology of Teaching and Learning	25	75	100	4
MEDC204	Teacher Education for 21 st Century	25	75	100	4
MEDE205	Foundations of distance education	25	75	100	4
MEDE206	Basis for Secondary and Higher Secondary Education	50	-	50	2
MEDE207	Historical Perspectives of Indian Education	50	-	50	2
MEDP208	Training in Educational Software	75	-	75	3
THIRD SEMESTER					
MEDC301	Measurement and Evaluation in Education	25	75	100	4

CODE	TITLE OF COURSES	EXAMINATIONS			CREDITS
		CIA	Marks	Total	
MEDC302	Education as a Field of Study	25	75	100	4
MEDC303	Curriculum: Principles and Foundations	25	75	100	4
MEDC304	Economics in Education	25	75	100	4
MEDE305	Educational Management and Administration	25	75	100	4
MEDE306	Information and Communication Technology in Education	50	-	50	2
MEDP307	Institutional Visit	50	-	50	2
MEDP308	Expository and Academic Writing	50	-	50	2
FOURTH SEMESTER					
MEDC401	Value Education and Human Rights Education	25	75	100	4
MEDC402	Disaster Management Education	25	75	100	4
MEDC403	Gender Disparity in Education	25	75	100	4
MEDE404	Professional Career Skill Development	50	-	50	2
MEDD405	Dissertation	200	-	200	8
Total		1225	1275	2500	100

SYLLABUS

FIRST SEMESTER

MEDC101 : PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES OF EDUCATION

Internal Assessment Marks : 25

External assessment Marks : 75

OBJECTIVES

The student teachers

- acquire knowledge of the concept and principles of philosophy
- develop understanding of the concepts and its implications in education
- apply the knowledge of philosophy in the analysis of present day educational system.
- develop interest in reading philosophical issues.

Unit-I: Philosophy and Education

Meaning and Definition – Interplay of the two fields – Aims – Curriculum – Methods – Teacher and Discipline – Different Branches of Philosophy and their Educational implications – Metaphysics – Epistemology Different Theories of Knowledge – Axiology – Logic, Ethics and aesthetics.

Unit-II: Indian Philosophy

Fundamentals of Indian Philosophy and their bearing on Education – Jainism – Buddhism – Four noble truths and Eight fold path – Sankhya Theory of three gunas, Vedanta.

Unit-III : Educational Thoughts in India

Tagore, Vivekananda, Mahatma Gandhi, Aurobindo and J.Krishnamurthi.

Fundamentals of the major schools of Western Philosophy and their bearing on education – Idealism Pragmatism, Naturalism, Realism and Existentialism – Concepts, Aims, Curriculum Teacher and Methods.

Unit–IV : Socio – Political Philosophy

Socialism, Communism, Democracy – Fundamental Principles and their educational implications with regard to aims, methods organization and administration.

Unit–V: Educational Values

Meaning of Educational Values – Aesthetic, Intellectual Social, Moral and Spiritual Values – their inter – relationship and implications in Education – Five universal Values – Truth, Righteous conduct, peace, love and non – violence.

PRACTICUM

- 1) As a teacher how will you make use of Axiology in education.
- 2) How will you practice pragmatism in education.
- 3) How will you inculcate moral and spiritual values among students.

REFERENCES

- 1) Bhatia.K.K.Philosophical and Sociological Bases of Education,Tandon Publications, Ludhiana (2002).
- 2) Brubacker John.S. Modern Philosophies of Education, Mc.Graw Hill.
- 3) Brown Francis.J. Educational Sociology, Prentice Hall inc, Newyork.
- 4) Kilpatrik.W.H.Philosophies of Education, Macmillan, London
- 5) Mohanty.J. Indian Education in the Emerging Society, Sterling Publishers New Delhi (1994).
- 6) Seetharamu,A.S. Philosophies of Education, New Delhi, Ashish, Publishers.
- 7) SwaroopSaxena, Principles of Education, R.Lall Book Depot, Meerut(2002).
- 8) VatsalaNarain,Prakasam,C.P, Population Policy Perspectives in Developing countries, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay (1983).

MEDC102 : SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES OF EDUCATION

Internal Assessment Marks : 25

External assessment Marks : 75

OBJECTIVES

The student teachers

- acquire knowledge of the concept and principles of sociology
- develop understanding of the concepts and its implications in education
- apply the knowledge of sociology in the analysis of present day educational system.
- develop interest in reading sociological issues.

Unit–I : Social Structure

Primary structures – Society, Group, Institutions, Community.Ancillary Structure – Professional Organization.

Unit–II : Social Change

Meaning – Types of social change – Relationship between social change and economic change – Factors that determine social change– factors resisting social change.Role of teacher in social change – Education for national integration and international understanding.

Unit–III: Socialization

Meaning of socialization – Family and Socialization – School and Socialization – Community and socialization Technological changes – industrialization – urbanization – urban trends – globalization.

Unit–IV: Social Mobility

Definition – concepts – horizontal and vertical mobility – its importance in developing the potentialities of people – role of education in promoting social mobility – socio – metric techniques – stars – isolates.

Unit–V: Sociology, Population and Education

Culture – meaning, nature, conservation, development and transmission – concept of population – Impact of population growth on social, economic and environmental resources – population policies, Teachers role in population education.

PRACTICUM

- 1) As a teacher how will you develop national Integration among the student.
- 2) Write a report on how globalization affects education.
- 3) a) Make use of sociometric techniques.
b) Find out stars and isolates in your class.

REFERENCE

- 1) N.Jayaraman (1990), Sociology of Education in India, (RAWAT Publications, Jaipur).
- 2) Alex Inkeles (1971), What is Sociology? (Prentice – Hall of India Private, New Delhi – 1).
- 3) Emory S.Bogardus (1950) Sociology. (The Macmillan company, New York).
- 4) M.S.Geore (1970), Field Studies in the Sociology of Education, (NCERT, NIE Campus, New Delhi).
- 5) SuchurraDeshprabhu (2000), Sociological Research approaches, Techniques and applications, (Kanishka publishers Distributors, New Delhi).
- 6) A.C.BanerjeeSita Ram Sharma (1999), Sociological and Philosophical issues in Education, (Book Enclave Jaipur).
- 7) William, J.Geode (1980), Principles of Sociology (TMH Editor).

MEDC103 : ADVANCED EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Internal Assessment Marks : 25

External assessment Marks : 75

OBJECTIVES

The student teacher

- acquires knowledge of the various psychological terms, concepts, principles and theories.
- understands the various aspects of educational psychology, human development and human learning.
- applies the principles of psychology to the problems of education.
- develops skill to assess the different personality traits.
- develops interest to know more psychological concepts.
- develops favourable attitude to know the findings in the field of educational psychology.
- develops skill in performing experiments and collection of data.

Unit-I: Educational Psychology

Educational psychology – Meaning – Nature – Scope – Methods – Experimental – Normative Survey method – Differential method – Clinical method – Psycho analytic method and schools of psychology – Schools of psychology – Structuralism – Associationism – Behaviourism – Gestalt school – Hormic school – their impact in educational theory and practice.

Unit-II: Human Development

Concept of human development – Determinants of personality development of an individual – characteristics and principles of human development – Stages of development – Adolescence – Significance of the study of adolescence – Needs and problems of adolescents – Physical, mental, social and emotional development in the adolescent stage – Memory and forgetting – Memory – Steps of memory – Types of memory – conditions favouring retention – Barlett's theory of remembering – Forgetting – Causes, Ebbinghaus theory of forgetting.

Unit-III: Motivation Learning Theories

Motivation – Meaning – Application to learning – Theories of learning – Behaviorist theories I.Pavlov's classical conditioning – B.F.Skinner's operant conditioning – Guthrie's contiguity theory – Clark's Hull's drive reduction theory – Cognitivist / Constructive theories – Lewins topological theory – Bruner's discovery learning – Information processing – Meta cognition – Constructivism and active learning – Gagne's hierarchy of learning – Social learning, (Albert Bandura) and social constructivism (L.Vygotsky) – Theories of teaching – Behaviouristic, Cognitive and Humanistic.

Unit-IV: Human Abilities and its Assessment

Individual difference –Importance concept of multiple intelligence – Gardener's theory concept of emotional intelligence – Its impacts on learning – Creativity –

Meaning of creativity – Current views – Nature – Creative process – Identification – Tests of creativity – Provisions for the education of talented students.

- a. Aptitude tests – Differential Aptitude test (DAT) – Fianegan aptitude classification test (FACT) – Assessment – uses.
- b. Interest inventories – Thurstone’s interest schedule – Strong’s vocational interest blank – Kuder’s preference record – Assessment – uses.
- c. Attitude Scales – Likert’s attitude scale Thurstone’s attitude seak – Assessment – uses.

Personality – Theories of personality – Sigmund Freud, G.W. Allport, Jung, Carl Roger and Eysneck theories – Assessment of personality – Subjective, Objective and Projective techniques – RorschahInkblot test – Thematic apperception test.

Unit–V: Group Relationship, Mental Health and Guidance and Counselling

Dynamics of social development – Factors affecting social development of a child – Role of school in the social development of the child – Group dynamics – Meaning – Characteristics, conformity – Compliance – Obedience – Group behaviour – Types of groups – Measures to improve human relationships.

Adjustment mechanism – Frustration – Conflict and anxiety – Stress, meaning, Management – Mental health and mental hygiene – Concept – Need and importance characteristics of mentally healthy person – Programmes to improve mental health – Role of the teacher – Guidance and counseling – Definition – Concept– Need of guidance – Individual and social needs – Principles and kinds.

PRACTICUM

1. Intelligence
2. Concept formation
3. Motivation test
4. Memory
5. Creativity
6. Personality
7. Adjustment

REFERENCE BOOKS

- 1) Chauhan.S.S.,A text of programmed Instruction, Sterling publishers Ltd., New Delhi, 1982.
- 2) Crow.L.D and Crow.A, Educational Psychology, Eurasia Pub. House, New Delhi, 1973.
- 3) Eillis, Educational Psychology, Affiliated East, West Press, New Delhi, 1965.
- 4) Guilford.J.P, Personality, Mc Graw Hill, New York, 1978.
- 5) Hilgard.F.R., Theory of Learning, Appleton Century, New York, 1958.
- 6) Hurlock.E., Development Psychology, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi, 1974.
- 7) Skinner.C.F., Educational Psychology, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 1958.
- 8) Woodworth, Contemporary Schools of Psychology, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 1984.
- 9) YogendraK.Sharma, Educational Psychology, Kanishka publishers, New Delhi, 2004.

- 10) Kuppusamy.B, Advanced Educational Psychology, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 1984.
- 11) UdayShankar, Advanced Educational Psychology, Oxomian Press, New Delhi, 1984.
- 12) Aggarwal.J.C, Psychology and learning and development, Shipra publications, New Delhi, 2005.
- 13) Tara Chand, Modern Child Psychology, Anmol Publications, New Delhi, 1997.
- 14) Aggarwal.J.C., Essential of Educational Technology, Vikas publishing House Pvt. Ltd. 2007.
- 15) Chauhan.S.S, Advanced Educational Psychology, Vikas publishing House, Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, 1978.
- 16) Dandapani.S, A Textbook of Advanced Educational Psychology, Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, 2000.

MEDC104 : METHODS OF RESEARCH IN EDUCATION

Internal Assessment Marks : 25

External assessment Marks : 75

OBJECTIVES

The student teacher

- acquires knowledge of the different aspects of educational research
- understands the following
- Need, nature, scope of educational research – various, methods and techniques of educational research
- develops the skills of
 - preparing proposals for research
 - using different tools and techniques of research
 - stating hypotheses and conclusion
 - writing a research report
- develops a favourable attitude towards the study of Educational Research.

Unit-I : Introduction to Education Research

Definition – need, importance and scope of educational research. Areas and field where educational research could be used – Nature of problems to be solved.

The difference between educational research and research in Science.Characteristics common to both – Special characteristics and steps involved in Educational research.

Unit-II : Methods in Education Research

Survey studies, descriptive studies, co – relational studies, developmental studies, comparative studies, Experimental Method: Different experimental designs. Single group, parallel or equated group, rotation group designs – Limitations and advantages of each, design.Case study method.

Historical method: Meaning, significance, steps, primary and secondary sources of data – Location of sources – Authenticity and accuracy of data – Analysis of data – generalisation.

Unit-III : Review of Related Studies and Problem Identification

Review of the literature – purpose and rescvureec; kinds of literature – procedure for survey – practical steps to be followed to collect Literature – Internet – web.

Selection of problem – criteria to evaluate problem (originality and significance of feasibility) – statement of problem – Statement of objective in different forms,

Hypothesis: definition – Examples – characteristic of a good hypothesis – types of hypothesis – forms of hypothesis – importance of hypothesis.

Unit-IV : Data, Tools and Techniques in Education Research

Kinds of data: source and nature of data – characteristics of data – steps to be followed to secure valid data – collecting devices. Concept of analysis: purpose – steps to be followed – editing, classification, tabulation – Interpretation.

Meaning – kinds – characteristics of Research tools – Preparation and administration of tools. Questionnaire – Schedule – checklist – Rating Scale – inventory – opinionnaire – Attitude scale – tests.

Techniques, of observation and interview – characteristics – classification – steps to be followed.

Unit-V : Sample and Research proposal

Concept of Research population – sample need and importance, sampling unit, sample – size, sampling error.

Different kinds of sampling techniques: probability and non – probability sampling techniques.

Research Proposal: Meaning – Model of a research proposal – Title – Statement of problem – Need and importance of problem – Statement of objectives – Methods of study – Budgeting – Finance, and Time. Research Report writing – Need – Format – Importance.

PRACTICUM

- 1) Preparation of a sampling design given the objectives and research questions/hypotheses of a research study
- 2) Preparation of a review article
- 3) Use of computers in literature review /review of a dissertation
- 4) Review of research report

REFERENCE BOOKS

- 1) Best John,W., *Research in Education*, Prentice Hall of India, 1986.
- 2) Choucharan, W.G., *Sampling Techniques*, Aria Publishing House, 1964.
- 3) Edwards, A.L., *Experimental Designs in Psychological Research*, Henry Hort Co., New York, 1960.
- 4) Gage, N.L., *Handbook for Research on Teaching*, Vol.I, Rand Micholly, New York.
- 5) Good, V., *Methodology of Educational Research*, Appleton Century Crafts, Inc. New York, 1972.
- 6) Sukkia, S.P., *Elements of Educational*, Research Allied Publishers, Bombay, 1963.

- 7) Traverse Robert, M.W., *Introduction of Educational Research*, Allied Publishers, Bombay, 1978.
- 8) Travers, E.D., *Handbook for Research on Teaching*, Vol.11.
- 9) Whitney, F.D. and Lev Joseph, *Elements of Research*, Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1961.
- 10) SidhyKulbir Singh, *Methodology of Research in Education*, Sterling publishers, New Delhi, 1995.
- 11) Kirk, *Reliability and Validity in Qualitative Research Effectiveness*, 1982.
- 12) Harris, *Evaluating and Assessing Learning*, Shankat, 1963.
- 13) Weiersma, W., *Research Methods in Education – An Introduction*, UBSPD, 1950.

MEDE 105 : BASIS OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

Internal Assessment Marks : 50

OBJECTIVES

The student teacher

- acquires knowledge of
 - (a) child development and its principles
 - (b) the child's aspiration, attitude, aptitude, abilities, interests and personality
- understands
 - (a) the theoretical concept pertaining to primary education
 - (b) the procedure for the development of activity centered curriculum for primary education
- applies the modern techniques of teacher preparation
- develops skills to plan specific programme and organize primary education suitable to Indian condition
- develops interest to know the needs and problems of primary school children
- develops positive attitude to tackle the problem of primary education in India
- appreciates the contribution of educationists to primary education in India.

Unit-I : Perspectives and Context of Primary Education

Aspects of child development – physical – social – intellectual – psychological – emotional – concept formation – language development – developmental theory of Jean Piaget – cognitive stages – school education.

Unit-II : Development of Primary Education

Historical perspective of primary education movement in India – contribution of Mahatma Gandhi– Tagore.

Primary education in other countries – contribution of Comenius – Rousseau – Froebel – Montessori.

Unit-III : Curriculum for Primary Education

Objectives – need and importance – different types of curriculum–nursery – kindergarten –Balwadis – Balamandirs –anganwadis –montessori – Pre – basic

Support of work force – teachers, parents – community – functioning of ECCE centers – need for co – operation methods – PTA meeting – home visit – interview – exhibition – festivals – mothers Day.

Unit-IV :Strategies, Approaches and Resources

Principles involved in planning and execution – story telling – play activities – language work – number work – creative work – puppetry – musical and rhythmic exercises – indoor and out – door games – field trips – celebration of festivals – encouragement of parental involvement.

Unit-V :Training, Research and Evaluation in ECCE

Staff – special qualities for teaching primary school children – teacher qualifications – teacher – pupil ratio – building – equipmentsite – special designs – nature of training programme – pre-service and in – service training programme – supervision and guidance.

PRACTICUM

- 1) Collect five interesting stories and five nursery rhymes.
- 2) Visit a school in and prepare a school profile.
- 3) Observe and list down the characteristics of children in various aspects.
- 4) Prepare a chart focusing on recent policies of the government.
- 5) Enlist the rights of child in a chart.

REFERENCES

- 1) Aggarwal, J.C. (2001). History and Philosophy of Primary Education. Doaba House: New Delhi.
- 2) Aggarwal, J.C. (2001). Materials and Methods. Doaba House: New Delhi.
- 3) Donohue, Colleta, (2004). Development and Designing Programs for Children. CTF Publications: Virginia.
- 4) Edigar, Marlow, ((2011). Relevance in Elementary Education. Discovery Publishing House, New Delhi.
- 5) Gulati, Madan, (2011) Primary Education in 21st Century. Signature Books International: New Delhi.
- 6) Hemant Kumar Khandai et al ((2012) Primary Education. APH Publishing House: New Delhi.
- 7) Joe, Frost L (2003) Early Childhood Education. Tata Mc Graw Hill: New Jersey.
- 8) Saxena, R.R (1995) School Effectiveness and Learner Achievement in Primary Stage. NCERT: New Delhi.
- 9) S.KochharS.K(2005) Pivotal Issues in Indian Education. Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
- 10) Tripathi, O.P.M(2012) Community Participation in Elementary Education. Sonali Publications, New Delhi.
- 11) William M. Crncekshenk Education of Exceptional Children(2010). Prentice Hall: New Delhi.

MEDE 106 : BASIS OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Internal Assessment Marks : 50

OBJECTIVES

The student teacher

- acquires knowledge of
 - (a) child development and its principles
 - (b) the child's aspiration, attitude, aptitude, abilities, interests and personality
- understands
 - (a) the theoretical concept pertaining to elementary education
 - (b) the procedure for the development of activity centered curriculum for elementary education
- applies the modern techniques of teacher preparation
- develops skills to plan specific programme and organize primary education suitable to Indian condition
- develops interest to know the needs and problems of elementary school children
- develops positive attitude to tackle the problem of elementary education in India
- appreciates the contribution of educationists to elementary education in India

Unit-I : UEE Objectives and Challenges

UEE – universal enrolment – differently abled children – types – access – issues – challenges of – special needs of gifted children – socially withdrawn – physically handicapped – mentally retarded – their needs and satisfaction.

Factors influencing daily schedule – habit formation – personal hygiene – eating habits – table habits – sleeping habits – social adjustment – discipline.

Unit-II : Strategies, Programs and Rights

Needs of children – primary, secondary, health and nutritional needs.

Psychological – emotional – motivational and special needs.

District Primary Education (DPE) – Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) – NPE (1986) – Goals and strategies – Rights of children in India – RTE.

Unit-III : Curriculum and Evaluation in Elementary Education

Determinants of curriculum – role of love and affection – study of aspiration – attitudes – abilities – interests – and personality of primary school children.

Planning of primary education curriculum – types – long term planning – short term planning – programme for the whole year – programme for children of different age groups.

Evaluation of pupil achievement – reporting pupil progress – Registers – records – reports – anecdotal – health – cumulative – case study.

Unit-IV :Key Problems of Elementary Education

Low enrolment – high drop out rate – teacher absence – high – pupil – teacher ratio – poor community support – lack of educational facilities – shelter less schools – out – of school children – social inclusion – prejudice of girl’s education – sanitation – narrow objectives – dull curriculum – poor administration – lack of well trained teachers – lack of ancillary services – lack of functional research – changing policies – disparities – wastage and stagnation – new directions.

Unit-V :Best Practices in Elementary Education

Mid – day – meal scheme – increased enrollment – quality initiatives SSA – mobilizing and educating communities – community participation – innovations in school enrolment drive – ABL method –child – centric education – peer learning – contribution of para teachers towards UEE.

Best results – Increase in enrolment – relevant curriculum – accurate assessment of learning outcomes – participatory management of education system – engaging local communities – using ICT –training of teachers and administrators of ICT – strengthening TTEEI – community participation and monitoring – PTA – inspection system – new TLM – appointment of qualified staff.

PRACTICUM

- 1) Collect five interesting stories and five nursery rhymes.
- 2) Visit a school in and prepare a school profile.
- 3) Observe and list down the characteristics of children in various aspects.
- 4) Prepare a chart focusing on recent policies of the government.
- 5) Enlist the best practices of government for promoting UEE.

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MEDP 107 : PREPARATION OF RESEARCH PROPOSAL

Internal Assessment Marks: 50

OBJECTIVES

The student teachers

- understand the meaning of Research
- perceive the need of preparing a research proposal
- select the problem and write the research proposal for the problem
- describe the important components of research proposal
- learn the methodology to write the research proposal

FORMAT FOR THE RESEARCH PROPOSAL

The format for the research proposal should consist of the following:

1. The Introduction to the Research Proposal

The Introduction must consist of a general description of the background of the research, associated questions and the problems involved in it.

2. Objectives of the Research Proposal

The necessary context should be set for the research objectives to ensure that its importance, significance and essential nature is clearly demonstrated in the proposal.

3. The Problem Statement

The problems involved in the research must be clearly defined as it will help to present the rationale of the entire study.

4. Literature Review

This part of the proposal will contain an analysis of other associated research work or studies pertinent to the proposed research area and it will help toward the formation of the research methodology.

5. Research Methodology

This will require an understanding of alternative research methods known and the approach to be adopted in this particular study.

6. The expected Research/Project Outcome or Contribution of the same

This would involve a discussion on the expected research findings based on existing literature and information in the area.

7. The expected Work Schedule/Timeline

The schedule or timeline for the proposed completion of the research should be listed to enable an understanding of the allocation of resources to be made.

8. References

Any referencing system used must be consistent and contain names of authors, books and journals. The volume, issue and page numbers with the publication year must also be listed

REFERENCES

- 1) John W.Best and James V.Kahn(10 th Edition),Research in Education, Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
- 2) Van Dalen, D.B., (1973).Understanding Educational Research, New Jersey, Prentice HallInc., England Cliffs.

MEDP 108 :YOGA FOR HEALTH EDUCATION

Internal Assessment Marks : 75

Unit-I : Yoga and Personality

Introduction of Yoga – Definitions – Concepts – Aims and objectives of Yoga – Principles of Yoga – Definition of Personality – Yoga Psychology – The mind and personality – Interpersonal skills and conflict resolutions – Powers of mind – Positive thinking – Yogic view of personality and its development – Three gunas, pancha Koshas and Chakras system – Role of Yoga in Personality development – Ashtanga Yoga and life style principles.

Unit-II : Stress Management

Stress – Definition – Nature – Types – Signs and symptoms – Causes of stress – Role of Yoga in Stress management – Life style principles (Achar, Vichar, Aakar, Vikar) – Pranayama – Yoga Nidra and AndharMouna – Relaxation and bio – feedback methods – Meditation.

Unit-III :Self Management

Yoga and self management – Values and spirituality – Values in our life – Value education – Sustaining value based life – Concept of self – Role of Yama, Niyama for self development and human excellence.

PART-II : PRACTICAL**Unit-IV**

Basic practices – Sthoola and Sookshamavyamas (Pavanamuktha asana kriya series – Part I, II, III) – Surya namaskar – Asanas (Standing, sitting, prone and supine) – Pranayamas – Bandhas – Mudras – Kriyas – Meditation – Techniques – Methods – Do's and Don't's – Benefits.

REFERENCES

- 1) Yoga, Asana, Pranayama, Mudras, Bandha: Yoga publications Trust, Munger, Bihar, India.
- 2) Yoga, Asana, Pranayama, Mudras, Bandha: Vivekananda Kendra Yoga Prakashana, Bengaluru.
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- 5) Four chapters of Freedom: SwamySatyanandaSaraswathi, Yoga Publications Trust, Munger, Bihar, India.
- 6) George Feuerstein: The Yoga Tradition, History, Literature, Philosophy and Practices.
- 7) Swami Sivananda: Practice of Yoga, The Divine Life Society, Shivananda Nagar, P.O. U.P., India.
- 8) Dr.Krishna Raman: A matter of Health (Integration of Yoga and Western medicine for prevention and cure), Chennai East West Books (Madras) Pvt., Ltd., 1998.

- 9) Dr.Nagendra HR: The Art and Science of Pranayama, Vivekananda Kendra Yoga Prakashana, Bengaluru.
- 10) Prana, Pranayama, PranaVidhya: Bihar School of Yoga, Munger, Bihar,India.
- 11) Dr.Shirley Telles: Glimpses of Human Body, Vivekananda Kendra Yoga Prakashana, Bengaluru.

SECOND SEMESTER

MEDC 201 : STATISTICS IN EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

Internal Assessment Marks: 25

External Assessment Marks: 75

OBJECTIVES

The student teacher

- acquires the knowledge of the following:
 - the different aspects of educational statistics various statistical terms, concepts, principles and processes.
 - understands the Need, nature, scope of educational statistics – various methods and techniques of educational statistics
 - the statistical terms, concepts, principles and processes
- develops the skills of
 - inculcating the values of different statistical measures with speed and accuracy
 - graphical representation
 - solving problems in educational research using the appropriate statistics, and stating hypotheses and conclusion writing a research report
 - develops a favourable attitude towards the study of Educational Statistics.

Unit-I : Descriptive Analysis

Measures of central tendency and variability – Combined mean – Standard deviation – effects of addition and multiplication of raw data on mean and standard deviation – Shepherd's correction for standard deviation.

Unit-II : Graphs and Distribution of Sample

Graphical representation of data – Line diagram – Bar diagram – Pie diagram – Histogram – Frequency polygon – Cumulative frequency curve – Cumulative percentage frequency curve or Ogive.

Normal distribution – Properties – Skewness and Kurtosis – Application of Properties to solve some educational problems.

Standard scores – T Scores and Stanines – Need and Application.

Unit-III : Correlational Analysis

Correlation – meaning and definition – Rank difference method – Pearson product moment method.

Biserial and point bi–serial, phi co-efficient – partial and multiple correlation – Linear regression – Uses of correlational analysis and its significance.

Unit-IV : Differential Analysis

Population and Samples – Standard error of Mean, Percentage, Standard deviation and coefficient of correlation – Analysis of variance – one way classification – F – ratio – Analysis of Co – Variance – Significance of difference between means test – confidence intervals, degrees of freedom – Type I and Type II.

Unit-V : Non-Parametric Statistics and Computer for Data analysis

Chi square – Null hypothesis – Different kinds of the probability – Normal probability, equal probability and Independence.

Use of Computer for Data analysis – Different types of software for statistical analysis, preparing research report – Excel.

REFERENCE BOOKS

- 1) Best John, W., *Research in Education*, Prentice Hall of India, 1986.
- 2) Edwards. A.L., *Experimental Designs in Psychological Research*, Henry Hort Co., New York, 1960.
- 3) Garret Henry, E., *Statistics in Psychology and Education*, Eiffer&Simens (O) Ltd., Bombay, 1981.
- 4) Good, V., *Methodology of Educational Research*, Appleton Century Crafts, Inc. New York, 1972.
- 5) Guilford, J.P., *Fundamental Statistics in Psychology and Education*, McGraw Hill, New York, 1958.
- 6) Lindquest, E.F., *Statistical Analysis in Educational Research*, Houghton Mifflin Co, Boston.
- 7) Naidu, C.S., *Research in Education – Report of the First Conference of Training Colleges in India*, Indian Institute of Education, Bombay.
- 8) Rough Pauline, V., *Scientific Social Survey and Research*, Asia pub. House Bombay, 1960.
- 9) Sheadelore, G.W., *Statistical Methods*, Town State College, 1957.
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- 11) Millman, *Handbook of Teacher Evaluation*, Saga Publications.
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MEDC 202: EDUCATION FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

Internal Assessment Marks : 25

External Assessment Marks : 75

OBJECTIVES

The student teacher

- acquires knowledge of the concept and nature of exceptional children.
- understands the characteristics of children with different disabilities.
- understands the educational programmes and policies for the disabled.
- appreciates the practices performed by the disabled children.
- develops interest to assist the disabled in different ways.

Unit-I : Exceptional Children

Meaning – Definition and broad classification of exceptional children – characteristics – Academic needs of exceptional learners – Need for special education to exceptional learner objectives of special education – impairment, handicap, disability – awareness and attitudinal changes towards the disabled – Recent trends in the field of special education.

Unit-II : Visual Impairment

Definition – Identification and diagnosis – Characteristics – Causes and social problems of visually impaired – educational provision and treatment.

Hearing impairment

Definition – Identification Characteristics – Causes and prevention – Types of hearing loss communication approaches – Sign language and educational programmes.

Speech Impairment

Definition – Classification – Casual factors stuttering–Identification Treatment – Educational Provisions.

Unit-III : Mental Retardation

Definition – Characteristics – Classification according to rate of educability – Classification on the basis of degree of retardation – Home and educational environment – Treatment and Educational Provisions – Vocational and social /skills.

Delinquent Children

Definitions – Forms of delinquent behaviour – causes – Treatment of Juvenile delinquent – Social Treatment – Treatment by parents, Teacher – Psychologists – Prevention – Steps taken by Government Agencies

Unit-IV**(i) Learning – Disabled and Backward**

Learning – disabled – Identification – perceptual Intellectual and social Characteristics – Causes and problems Educational Provisions – Approach to teach learning disabled.

Backward Children – Causes – Characteristics – Identification – Treatment – Role of the teacher – Guidance to Parents.

(ii) Gifted and Creative – Children

Definition – Causes of – Giftedness – Identification – Characteristics – Problems – Teaching strategies – Parents, Teachers Role – Educational Provisions.

Nature of Creativity – Characteristics of creative children – levels of creativity – Creativity tests – Educational Provisions – Development of creativity.

Unit-V :Special and Integrated Education – Policies and Legislation

Concept – Learning aspects of Special Education –Orientation Training – Integrated education – National Policy on Education, PWD Act, RCI Act – National Trust Act – Services and Programmes for the disabled.

PRACTICALS

- 1) Identify the disabled children in the Society.
- 2) Write a report about the problems faced by the disabled children
- 3) Visit to the special education institution and collect the information about their requirements.
- 4) Make a visit to the rehabilitation centers and organize programmes.
- 5) Conduct awareness programmes in the community.

REFERENCES

- 1) Orlansky,W.D., (1992) Exceptional Children: An inventory survey of special education, New York: Macmillan Publishing Company.
- 2) Abraham,W.A Guide for the study of Exceptional Children, Boston, Sergeant, 1956.
- 3) Dash,B.N, “Education of Exceptional Children” Ajanta Prakasan, New Delhi – 6.
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- 5) Mangal.S.K “Educational Children: An Introduction to Special Education” PHI Learning(p), Ltd., Ajanta Prakasan, New Delhi – 110033.
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MEDC 203: TECHNOLOGY OF TEACHING AND LEARNING

Internal Assessment Marks : 25

External Assessment Marks : 75

OBJECTIVES

The student teacher

- acquires knowledge of the meaning and the principles of teaching and learning.
- understands the strategies and the concept of cloud computing in teaching and learning
- applies the scientific knowledge to identify the use of educational e – resources and to compare the websites for any given topics.
- develops skills in designing text materials for multimedia presentation

- develops interest towards making use of computers in teaching and learning
- develops favourable attitude towards the use of cloud computing in teaching.
- develops appreciations on the innovations of ICT in teaching and learning.

Unit-I: Basics of Teaching and Learning

Concept of Teaching: Principles of teaching – Strategies– teaching competency – teacher effectiveness. Learning: Learning theories – kinds – principles of learning – learning styles. Recent researches in teaching and learning.

Unit-II: Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Information and Communication Technology: Definition, meaning, importance and scope – ICT in Education – Applications of ICT in teaching and learning process.

Unit-III: Computers in Teaching and Learning

Computer for instruction: Computer aided instruction (CAI): Assumptions on CAI – Origin of CAI – CAI programmes – Benefits of CAI, limitations of CAI – The role of teacher in CAI. Preparation of text material for multimedia/ power point presentation. Web based instruction – identification of websites, criteria for evaluating and comparing websites.

Unit-IV: Educational E – Resources

Educational e – resources: Meaning, Need and importance. Classification of e – resources: Offline resources: CD ROM based e – resources, Offline e – books, Offline e – dictionaries, MS Office applications (power point presentation), E – resources on mobile devices. Online resources: E – journals, e – libraries, e – forums, search engines and Meta search engines.

Unit-V: Cloud Computing in Teaching and Learning

Cloud Computing: Roots and rudiments in cloud computing. Need and importance of cloud computing in ICT mediated teaching and learning. Facilities provided by cloud computing in teaching and learning. Cloud Computing pedagogy – advantages.

REFERENCES

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- 6) Dobson, Theresa M. " Technologies of Text: Reflections on Teaching, Learning, and Writing with/in Digital Environments." *Journal of the Canadian Association of Curriculum Studies*, v.3 no.1, Spring 2005.
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- Pan Commonwealth Forum on Open Learning Conference.* 30 October – 3 November, 2006.
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 - 20) Yelland, Nicole et al (Editors). 2008. *Rethinking Education with ICT.* Sense Publishers.

MEDC 204 : TEACHER EDUCATION FOR 21ST CENTURY

Internal Assessment Marks : 25

External Assessment Marks : 75

OBJECTIVES

- To enable the students make a study of the changing concepts of teacher education during various periods of education development in the country.
- To create in students awareness of various problems of teacher education to acquaint the students with the teacher education programme at all levels.
- To develop necessary skills for planning and organization of functions for effective school management.
- To provide the students some practical experience with a view to make them aware of some of the essential technical knowledge of their job.

Unit-I : Teacher and Education in the Emerging Society

The teacher in ancient India and in the emerging Indian society. The characteristics and demands of teaching profession, qualities of good teacher,

teachers as professional ethics, problems in teacher education suggestions to remedy the problems.

Unit-II : Training Institution

Various levels of training – Preprimary – Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary training, Technical teacher’s training special teacher training – such as physical education, music, art, the teaching physically challenged training institution , such as National Institute of Education, (NIE), Institute of Advanced Study in Education (IASE), Department, Ideal physical facilities for good teacher training institute and college of education.

Unit-III : Teacher and Technology

Educational Technology in formal – non – formal – unformal education – Distance Education and open learning system – emerging trends in educational technology – radio – tele conferencing – CCTV – CAI – Internet – Online Education – INSAT – Problems of new Technologies – Uses of Educational Technology in Education.

Unit-IV: Research in Teacher Education

Areas of research in teacher education institutional context – curriculum context and practicing school context – studies in innovative teacher training practices such as learning materials and teaching aids techniques of behavior modification.

Unit-V: Resources Centre’s in Teacher Education

Role and functions of NCTE, NCERT, NAAC, NUPEA, UGC, DEC, ICSSR, MHRD, SCERT, DTER, RCT, CIET, IGNOU, State ET cells, AVRC, NIST etc., their activity for the improvement of teaching learning.

PRACTICUM

- 1) Write down the characteristic and demands of the teaching profession.
- 2) Prepare a report on the functioning of the teacher training institutions.
- 3) Prepare a report as a role of UGC, NAAC and NCTE for the improvement of teaching and learning.

REFERENCES

- 1) Ruhela.S.P. Essentials of Educational Technology Indian Publications, New Delhi 1999.
- 2) Rao.U.K. Teacher Education APH Publication New Delhi – 2001.
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MEDE 205 : FOUNDATIONS OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

Internal Assessment Marks : 25

External Assessment Marks : 75

OBJECTIVES

The student teacher

- acquires the concept of distance education
- understands the term distance education from other related terms
- explains the scope of distance education
- describes the need for distance education in a country like India
- explains the rationale for distance education
- identifies and lists the characteristic features of distance education;
- compares the features of distance education with that of conventional education
- explains the role of media in distance education
- identifies the various media and technology available for distance education
- knows the relative merits and demerits of different media
- understands that media affect distance learning and teaching.

COURSE CONTENT**Unit-I**

Defining Distance Education – – Non-formal Education – De-schooling – Correspondence education – Open Education – Lifelong Education – Concept Principles and Characteristics – Implications for Implementation.

Scope of Distance Education.

Unit-II

Rationale for Distance Education – Access to Education – Quality of Education – Characteristic Features of Distance Education – Separation of Teacher and Learner – Organized Efforts of an Educational Institution – uses of Technical media – Two – way Communication – Separation from Learning Groups – Industrialized Form of Education – Learner Centered Education – Policy Perspectives: India.

Unit-III

Growth of Distance Education – Historical Overview – International Scenario of Distance Education – Distance Education in India: Distance Education through Institutes of Correspondence Education at University Level – DE through Open Universities – Present Status, The Future of DE in India: A Perspective.

Unit-IV

Organization of distance education system – Organizational Structure of Distance Education – Organisaitonal Structure of IGNOU – Organisaitonal Structure of State Open Universities – Organisaitonal Structure of the Directorates/Institutes of correspondence Courses/Distance Education.

Models of Distance Education Institutions – Comparison of Single Mode and Dual Mode institutions – Consortium Model of Distance Education Institutions.

Unit-V

Media and technology in distance education – Role of Media in Distance Education – Strengths and Limitations of Print Medium – Strengths of Non – print

Media, Media vs. Technology – Taxonomies of Media – Generations of Distance Education – Audio – based Media – Video – based Media Computer – based Media – Merits and Demerits of Various Media – Multiple Media Approach – Media Selection – Need – Bases/Criteria.

PRACTICUM

- 1) Prepare a report on the scope of Distance Education.
- 2) Future of Distance Education in India.
- 3) Use of Media and Technology in Distance Education.

REFERENCES

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MEDE 206 : BASIS FOR SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION

Internal Assessment Marks : 50

OBJECTIVES

The student teacher

- acquires the knowledge of basic principles of secondary and higher secondary education the aspiration, attitude, aptitude, abilities, interests and personality of secondary and higher secondary school students
- understands theoretical concepts pertaining to secondary and higher secondary education interrelationship between secondary and higher secondary education
- applies the modern techniques of teacher preparation
- develops skills to plan specific programmes and organize secondary and higher secondary education suitable to Indian condition

Unit-I : History of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education

Pre – independence and post independence period – crucial link – quality determinant – recommendations of various commissions and committees –

vocational education and training – new policy for education – common school system – neighborhood school – role of CBSE – Navodaya Vidyalaya and Equitable education – current status.

Unit-II :Objectives of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education

Aims and Objectives of secondary and higher secondary education – school tradition in our country – functioning of secondary and higher secondary schools in our country – quality of teaching and learning in higher secondary education – computer usage in classroom transactions – ICT policy – mobile classrooms – smart classrooms – internet and its application.

Unit-III :Curriculum and Evaluation

10+2+ pattern of education – need and importance – curriculum construction – planning–designing – principles – controversies – reforms – three language formula – innovative trends in teaching – teaching models – team teaching – programmed instruction – special educational needs – of exceptional children – guidance and counseling – classroom climate – evaluation procedure.

Unit-IV :Administration of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education

Decentralization and centralization – Agencies of secondary education – secondary education boards – councils – staff – personnel administration – teacher morale – job satisfaction – school budget – sources of income – management innovations in secondary and higher secondary school – community relationships.

Unit-V :Pivotal Issues in Higher Secondary Education

Changing policies – political compulsions – controversies – duration of study – selection of streams – pattern of study – location of institutions – efficiency of teachers – monotony in instruction –poor community participation – diverse evaluation patterns – frequent change in curriculum framework – academic pressure – competitive academic environment –state and central diversified curriculum and evaluation procedures

PRACTICUM

- Prepare a chart depicting the growth and development in secondary education in India.
- Enlist the policies of various education commissions on secondary education in India.
- Write a report on the curriculum framework in higher secondary level in India.
- Conduct a seminar on the pivotal issues in Indian education system.
- Visit a higher secondary school and prepare a profile in detail.

REFERENCES

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MEDE 207 : HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES OF INDIAN EDUCATION

Internal Assessment Marks : 50

OBJECTIVES

To enable the student to

- acquire knowledge of the goals for the development of Education as set out in Indian Education.
- develop an understanding of the concepts and its implication in Indian Education.
- develop an understanding of the History and Indian Education Problems.
- apply the knowledge of Education in the analysis of recent trends in Indian Educational System.
- Comprehend the goals for the development of Education as set out in Indian Constitution.
- Comprehend the contemporary social, emotional, economic and political environment with reference to the Educational System.

Unit-I: Meaning and Definition

Aims and Objectives of Education – Methods of Educational System – Education as an investment – Education and Employment – History of Education – significance for Indian Education – Importance of Indian Education – Human resource – Need – Mobilization – Utilization of Indian Education – Modernisation of Indian Education.

Unit-II: Problems an Indian Education

Language Problem – Primary education – Compulsory education – equalization of educational opportunities – constitutional provisions on education – Wastage and Stagnation, DPEP in India – Secondary education before and after Independence – Work experience – Co-education – Higher Secondary Education – Objectives of the Plus two course General and vocational streams – needs – Proposal of NPE 1986 – SSA.

Unit-III: Higher Education

Basics requirements for entering the University in India – Different types of Universities and their functions – Autonomous colleges Functions of UGC – Student unrest, Employment opportunities – Moral instructions of commissions – Indian Education Commissions – Dr.Radhakrishnan Commissions and Kothari Commissions – Reports related to higher education.

Unit-IV: Education in Indian Constitution

Directive Principles Article – 45, Universal compulsory Primary education – Responsibilities of the state and central governments regarding education, Amendments related to education and agencies of education – Home – Community and mass media – Continuing education and the concepts of Open University system.

Unit-V: Recent trends in Education

Democracy of education in India – Secularisms – Concept – Meaning Definition – Salient features of Secularisms – Secularisms Privatizations – Impact of Privatizations of education in India – under the Constitutional frame work of India – Impact of secularism and Globalization – concept – objectives – Types – Women Education – History of women education – Importance – role – Women achievements various field of Education commission on women education (1964 – 66) – Education and Human Resource Development (HRD).

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MEDP 208 : TRAINING IN EDUCATIONAL SOFTWARE

Internal Assessment Marks : 75

OBJECTIVES

The Student teacher

- acquires knowledge of Educational software
- understands the applications of Educational software
- applies the scientific knowledge to identify unique applications of Educational software
- develops skills in making use of educational software in teaching
- develops interest towards making use of educational software in teaching and learning
- develops favourable attitude towards the challenges in handling the educational software in teaching and learning
- develops appreciation on the innovations in educational software.

Unit-I:Power Point Software in Teaching And Learning

Power point presentation: Basics of power point presentation software: Designing the content – Slide preparation – Inserting pictures – slide transitions and animations – introducing audio effects and text narration – Suitability of power point presentation – Setting up a presentation.

Hands on Training

- a) Multimedia presentation on a topic relevant to the Optional Subject.
- b) Using of available CAI/CML package on topics relevant to optional subject.

Unit-II:Microsoft Word in Education

Introduction – Concept of word processing– Entering Text – Selecting and Inserting text – Making paragraph, Getting help – moving and copying – searching and replacing – formatting character and paragraph – using a Document – Data entry, editing, saving and retrieval of data – formatting a text – handling multiple documents, Manipulation of tables – columns and rows tables and foot notes – table of contents and index – sorting, formatting sections and documents.

Hands on Training

- a) Construction of a Question paper.
- b) Creating learning materials – handouts.

Unit-III:Educational Applications of Microsoft Excel

Basics of MS Excel: Spreadsheet, Manipulation of cells, Columns and Rows. Calculations – Drawing Graphs.

Hands on Training

- (i) Data processing, storing and retrieving simple financial transactions of the school such as school budget and accounting.
- b) Tabulation of Bio data of staff and students of the school in which the student teacher is attached for practice teaching.
- c) Students progress record – Tabulation of results of an academic test.

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THIRD SEMESTER

MEDC 301 : MEASUREMENT AND EVALUATION IN EDUCATION

Internal Assessment Marks : 25

External Assessment Marks : 75

OBJECTIVES

The student teacher

- acquires knowledge of different tools of measurement and evaluation and characteristics of measuring tools.
- understands the concept of measurement and evaluation
- develops the ability to administer and use measuring tools and interpret results.
- develops ability to construct various types of measurement.
- develops ability to use the results for evaluation purposes in respect of objectives, curriculum, teaching strategies and measuring tools.

Unit-I : Concept of Measurement and Evaluation

Measurement and evaluation – concept, meaning, nature and need.
Measurement scales – ordinal – interval – ratio.

Unit-II : Basics of Measuring Instrument

Characteristics of a good measuring instrument – objectivity – validity – reliability – Practicability. Reliability and its estimation – Validity and its types – Norms.

Unit-III : Intelligence Tests

Construction and standardization of a Psychological Tests. Intelligence – its nature – Theories – Spearman, Thorndike, Thurstone and Guilford. Types of intelligence test – their functions and uses.

Unit-IV : Achievement and Diagnostic Tests

Achievement and Diagnostic Tests – Construction and functions – Difference between them. Measurement of Aptitude – DAT – Spearman's Aptitude Test. Measurement of Interest – SVIB – Thurstone's interest Schedule – Kuder's – preference record.

Unit–V : Assessment of Personality

Personality – Definition – Theories – Freud, Adler, Jung, Allport and Roger, Eusehck, Eric Fromn, Assessment – Projective test. Research Needs in evaluation – problems and issues – priority areas.

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- 12) Nail, V.H., *Introduction to Educational Measurement*, Hoaghton Mifflin Co. (Second Edition), Boston, 1965.
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- 14) Payne and McMorris, *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, Oxford and IBH Publishing Co., Bombay, 1967.
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MEDC 302 : EDUCATION AS A FIELD OF STUDY

Internal Assessment Marks : 25

External Assessment Marks : 75

OBJECTIVES

The student teacher

- acquires the knowledge of terms, concepts and principles of education as a field of study.
- understands the nature of education as a discipline /an area of study.
- understands the basic concepts/issues of education with reference to NCF (2005).

- appreciates the theories of education drawn from various disciplines cognate to education such as philosophy, psychology, sociology, Management, Economics etc.
- analyses school education and teacher education and also the vision of great educators.

Unit-I :Perspectives of Education as a Discipline

Education as a socially contrived system influenced by social, cultural, political, economic and technological factors; concepts, principles, theories, assumptions in Education. Sustainable education such as schooling, curriculum, syllabus, text books, assessment, teaching – learning process. Pedagogy and practices; Critical analysis of education as a discipline /area of study; School education: Aims of Indian Education in the present context.

Unit-II:Education as Interdisciplinary Knowledge

Nature of education: relationships with disciplines/subjects such as philosophy, psychology, sociology, management, economics, anthropology etc, knowledge across disciplinary boundaries to provide a broad framework for Construction of knowledge; Contribution of science and technology to education and challenges ahead; Axiological issues in education: role of peace and other values. Dynamic relationship of education with the political process; Issues in planning, management and monitoring of school and teacher education and its principles.

Unit-III:Socio – Cultural Context of Education

Understanding Indian society – with reference to multilingual and multicultural and other diversity, appropriate approaches context of diversity; Process of socialization and acculturation of the child. The role of school, parents, peer group and the community; Equality in educational opportunity – Contribution of School – teaching – learning in social upliftment – Education of socio – economically deprived groups based on gender, local (rural/urban), income differential and different disabilities as reflected in society.

Unit-IV:School Context

Multiple schools contexts – rural/urban, tribal etc.; Role of personnel's in school management: teachers, headmasters and administrators; Nurturing learner's friendly school environment; School as site of curricular engagement; Teachers' autonomy and professional ethics.

Unit-V:Support Systems of Education

Principles and guidelines in organizing the support systems; Department of public instruction, Ministry and other government agencies, Academic Institutes: Role, involvements, issues related to control and autonomy; participation of different stakeholders in school education – role of media, use of technology, NGOs, Civil groups, Teacher organizations, family and local community; Support to curricular engagement in schools; Monitoring and evaluation of schools.

PRACTICUM

- 1) Visit a rural school and prepare a report on rural school activities.

- 2) Consolidate the support system available for school education.
- 3) List down the professional ethics of a headmaster of a school.
- 4) Prepare a list of schemes and strategies to achieve equalization of educational opportunities.

REFERENCES

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MEDC 303 : CURRICULUM : PRINCIPLES AND FOUNDATIONS

Internal Assessment Marks : 25

External Assessment Marks : 75

OBJECTIVES

The student teacher

- acquires knowledge of the various terms, concepts and principles of curriculum principles and foundation.
- understands the various types and approaches in curriculum.
- applies the principles to analyze the models of curriculum development.
- develops skill to evaluate the different types of curriculum and the integration of ICT in education.

- develops interest in curriculum development, transaction and evaluation.
- develops favourable attitude towards various tools and techniques in the field of curriculum.
- appreciates the contribution of curriculum in the classroom situation.

Unit-I : Nature, Principles, Foundations and Determinants of Curriculum

Curriculum – Meaning – Definition – Scope – Curriculum as a plan, as experience, a subject matter or content – Nature and scope – Components of Curriculum: Objectives, content, transaction mode and evaluation – Open and hidden curriculum – Principles of curriculum construction – Theories of curriculum development – Determinants of Curriculum. Foundations of curriculum development – Philosophical, Sociological and Psychological.

Unit-II : Curriculum Designs and Models of Curriculum Development

Subject, centred – Learner centred – problem centred designs – Curriculum – Frameworks of School Education and Teacher Education.

Tyler Model – Hilda Taba Model – Saylor and Alexander Model – Goodlad Model – Hunkin's Model – Miller and Seller Model – Open Classroom Model – Weinstein and Fantini Model and Roger's Model.

Unit-III : Curriculum Process and Implementation

Phases of Curriculum Development process – Need assessment – Formulation of aims, goals and objectives – Selection of content – Selection of learning experience – Vertical and horizontal organization of content and learning experiences – Evaluation.

Overcoming Resistance to Change (ORC) Model – Leadership Obstacle Course (LOG) Model – Linkage Model – Organizational Development (OD) Model – Rand Change Agent (RCA) Model.

Unit-IV : Curriculum Transaction and Integration of ICT

Teaching – Learning process – Instructional system – Steps – Role of teacher in instructional system – Activity Based Learning (ABL) and Active Learning Methodology (ALM) — merits and precautions – Constructivism – Group controlled instruction: Group Interactive sessions, Co-operative learning methods, Group investigation and Group projects – Effective Teaching and Learning.

ICT in transaction of curriculum: Role and importance – Various modes of ICT: PLM, CAL, CAI – strength and limitations – ICT use in teaching – learning of social science – Role of Communication in transaction.

Unit-V : Tools, Techniques and Evaluation of Curriculum

Concept of Formative evaluation, scope and importance – Validity and significance of course content – Consistency with social reality – collection of evidences during designing of curriculum and try out ' – Summative Evaluation: Students, Parents and other stakeholders – Stufflebeam's Context, Input, Process, Product (CIPP) Model and Robert Stake's Congruence – Contingency Model.

Observation: classroom interaction with teacher and in peer group, group work – Oral – pretest and diagnostic evaluation – Interview: consulting users of

curriculum– Opinionative – Maintaining diary by the learners and teachers – Project work – Peer evaluation – Maintaining portfolio of the work and their presentation.

PRACTICUM

- 1) How will you make use of ABL and ALM in your teaching?
- 2) Tools and techniques for evaluation of curriculum.
- 3) How will you make use of ICT in curriculum transaction?

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MEDC 304 : ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION

Internal Assessment Marks : 25

External Assessment Marks : 75

OBJECTIVES

The student teacher

- acquires the knowledge of the concept of economics of education, economic value of education, human resources development, cost of Education and general approaches of planning.
- understands the principle, policies and techniques pertaining to economics of education.
- applies the principle of Economics in various dimension of Education.
- critically examines various issues in economic analysis of educational investment.
- develops the skill of using economic instruments in taking educational decision

Unit-I: Economics of Education

Economics and Education – Concept and scope of Economics – Concept and scope of Education – Economic aspect of Education – Dependence of economic development of Education – Economics of Education – Concept and scope – Different form Economics and Education – Education as an industry – Comparison of Education and industry with input – output frame work criticisms.

Unit-II : Education and Economic Growth

Education and Economic growth – Definition of growth – Determinants of economic growth – Income and education of the labour force – ' Literacy and economic development of a country – Social and political indicators of economic development – Analysis of the contribution of education to economic growth – Schultz's analysis – Denison's approach – Individual and social demand for education.

Unit-III: Man Power Planning

The concept of Manpower – Manpower planning and Economic development – Estimation of manpower requirements – Historical approach, Cross section comparison method – Surveys of Businessman – utility of each method – Suggestions – Problems of manpower estimation – technology changes, Migratory flow – Theoretical considerations – Labour supply forecast and educational planning – Education and labour market – skill development – shortage and surpluses.

Unit-IV: Cost – Benefit Analysis

Cost – benefit analysis – procedure – Cost of education – Different taxonomies – Unit-cost, Direct and Indirect – Private and Social cost – Benefits and Education – individual and social – benefits, Direct and Indirect benefits.

Unit-V: Educational Planning

Educational planning – Meaning – Objectives – Characteristics of good planning – Institutional Planning Education policy considerations – Centralized and decentralized planning – advantages of planning at the Central and State levels – Different approaches to planning – The Social demand Approach – The manpower approach – Rate of return – Limitation of each – Macro models – Systems approach to educational planning, simulation techniques in educational planning – Limitations.

PRACTICUM

- 1) Identify and list down the indicators of Economic Growth through Education.
- 2) Consolidate the list of costs of Education of a student at the higher secondary stage.
- 3) Prepare the list of benefits of Education.
- 4) Identify the parameters of measuring impacts of Educational inputs.

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- 1) Baljit Singh Ed., *Education as Investment*, Manimekalai Press, Chennai, 1974.
- 2) Blaug Mark, *An Introduction to the Economics of Education*, Penguin, London, 1976.

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MEDE 305 : EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Internal Assessment Marks : 25

External Assessment Marks : 75

OBJECTIVES

The student teacher

- acquires knowledge of the concepts, meaning, need and importance of educational management and administration.
- understands the structure, principles, and various functions of educational management and administration.
- applies the principles and policies of educational management and administration.
- develops professional skills as educational administrators, principals and managers, etc.
- develops managerial skills required to solve the issues and problems in education.
- develops the required qualities for educational administration.

Unit-I : Educational Management

Educational Management – Concepts – meanings – definitions – educational management – Difference between educational management and administration, features of a good educational management. Need of Educational management TQM in Education – Importance and Development of TQM; organizational structure – need to improve.

Unit-II : Levels of Educational Management

Management at different levels – elementary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education – Trends and principles involved in educational management – priorities, issues and solutions.

Unit-III : Functions of Educational Management

Principles of Educational management – objectives – Theories of Educational management – factors involved in various aspects of Educational management – allocation of resources, utilization of resources, generation of new resources.

Unit-IV : Scope of Educational Administration

Concepts – definitions of Educational Administration – aspects of educational administration – importance of educational administration – features of good educational administration – leadership – planning – organizing – communication – decision making – types, principles, and factors involved – TQM.

Unit-V : Educational Administration – Structure and Systems

Principles of Educational Administration and supervision a) formal system b) informal system and c) informal system, difference between inspection and supervision, need and importance, types.

Involving students in educational administration – need and issues.

Structure of Educational Administration at local, district, regional and national levels.

PRACTICUM

- 1) Draw a structural schemata of Educational Administration
- 2) Identify the special characteristics required of a leader in Education.
- 3) Prepare the list of skills required to become the Educational Administrator.
- 4) Prepare a list of resources required to organize an educational training programme.

REFERENCES

- 1) HemalathaTelesra, Satya Paul Ruhela, NL. Nagda , “*Educational Management, Innovative Global Patterns*”, Regency Publications, New Delhi, 1997.
- 2) PremLatha Sharma, “*World Educational Reform*”, Swarup and Sons, New Delhi, 2004.
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- 5) Careteller S. Williams, “*Administering the School Personnel Programme*”, The Macmillan Company, New York.
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MEDE 306 : INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)IN EDUCATION

Internal Assessment Marks : 50

OBJECTIVES

The Student teacher

- acquires knowledge of the meaning, nature, importance and scope of Information and Communication Technology
- understands the need for ICT mediated education, ICT in instructional design, the scope and challenges of e – governance in educational planning

and administration, the concept of cloud computing in teaching and learning and also the concept of virtual classroom.

- applies the scientific knowledge to identify the challenges in integrating ICT in school education, the use of educational e – resources and to compare the websites for any given topics.
- develops skills in designing a model for e – learning and text materials for multimedia presentation
- develops interest towards making use of ICT gadgets in teaching and learning
- develops favourable attitude towards the challenges in integrating ICT in education
- develops appreciations on the innovations of ICT in teaching and learning

Unit-I: ICT Mediated Education

ICT mediated Education: Concept, Importance, Meaning & Nature – Paradigm shift in Education due to ICT – Challenges in integrating Information & Communication Technology in school education.

Unit-II: Instructional Design and ICT

Instructional Design and ICT: Concept, meaning and scope. Instructional design: Types – approaches to instructional design – Cybernetic Psychology – System analysis. Impact of ICT on instructional design.

Unit-III: ICT Enhanced Student – Centered Learning Environment

E-Learning: Concept, nature, definition and meaning, modes of e – learning, characteristics of e – learning, e – learning tools, benefits of e – learning, preparation of e – learning material. Web Based Learning Legal & Ethical issues – copyright, Hacking Netiquettes, Students’ awareness on cyber – crimes and safety measures.

Unit-IV : ICT in Evaluation

Computerized Test Construction and Administration: Concept, meaning and importance. Nature of Test: Purpose, objectives, preparation and administration of the test.

Unit-V: ICT For Educational Planning and Administration

Concept of e-governance, scope and challenges of e-governance in education Use of ICT in manpower planning & human resource development. Concepts of knowledge economy and knowledge management – role of ICT knowledge management. Concept of total quality management (TQM), application of ICT in TQM.

REFERENCES

- 1) Gaskell, Jim&Miller, Jeff. "Constructivist Approaches to Developing Diverse Communities of Learners Online: Examples from the MET program." *Fourth Pan Commonwealth Forum on Open Learning Conference*. 30 October – 3 November, 2006.
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MEDP 307 : INSTITUTIONAL VISIT

Internal Assessment Marks : 50

OBJECTIVES

The student teacher

- acquires knowledge of the concept of institution visit
- understands the various steps of field based experience
- applies the model techniques for the observation of the students

FIELD WORK

- 1) Observingthe B.Ed. trainees teaching in High school and Higher secondary school for a period of two weeks.
- 2) M.Ed. students have to visit 10 schools for preparing school records.
- 3) understanding the functioning of DIET, BRC, CRC, DEO's office, CEO's office, Schools etc.
- 4) Record submission is compulsory for achieving the credit of the course.

MEDP 308 : EXPOSITORY AND ACADEMIC WRITING

Internal Assessment Marks : 50

OBJECTIVES

The student teacher

- understands the principles of academic writing.
- understands the basic units in written texts (phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs);
- connectsthe text units correctly and effectively: Punctuation, lexis and spelling conventions.
- Comprehends: reports, essays, research papers and dissertations.

- classroom practice: problem solving in writing.
- The writing process: drafting, revising and proofreading.

Unit-I :Writing Process

Improving fluency in the writing process steps planning, drafting, revising, editing, and preparing final papers.

Unit-II :Elements of Writing

Developing competency in the varied elements of writing: thesis, stance, content . – Organization, sentences, diction, and technical matters:

Unit-III :Sources

Establishing reliability of sources, including Internet sources. Synthesize and critique material from a variety of sources scholarly and professional publications; incorporate sources; document sources properly

Unit-IV :Reading

Writing on real – world situations: Readings from a various disciplines and cover topics including economics, ethnicity and gender discrimination, and conflict resolution.

PRACTICUM

- 1) This course is structured as a writing workshop, where students write drafts of their essays, receiving feedback from the instructor as well as from their peers at every step. This ENHANCES writing as a process, and secondary assignments range from research proposals to draft outlines and even research notes.
- 2) This is the nature of a writing course; student writing is evaluated on the basis of these categories, as well as the progress through the revision process.

FOURTH SEMESTER

MEDC 401 : VALUE EDUCATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION

Internal Assessment Marks : 25

External Assessment Marks : 75

OBJECTIVES

The student teacher

- understands the meaning, scope and significance of value education.
- selects value based axioms, principles, laws, events and stories etc. suitable to school students and use them for inculcating values to the school students.
- uses suitable evaluation tools and techniques for the assessment of value development.
- integrates desirable values in their day to day work.
- appreciates basic values underlying major religion of the world.
- acquires knowledge of the basic Concepts in Human Rights Education.
- understands the Concepts of Human Rights Education.
- applies the principles of Human Rights Education in day to day life.

Unit-I : Concept and Foundations of Values

Values – Meaning, Nature and their importance. Relation between needs and values, Hierarchy of values, Place of values in character development and education.

Foundations of values – Philosophical – Sociological and Psychological. Concept of values with reference to Idealism, Naturalism, Pragmatism and Existentialism. Values profounded by Swami Vivekananda, Sir Aurobindo, J. Krishnamurthi and Rabindranath Tagore.

Unit-II : Theories and Models of Value Education

Theories of Value development– .Cognitive theory, Social learning theory – Psycho analytical theory. Characteristics of Values, Classification of Values, Aims of Value Oriented education – Approach in value oriented education.

Models of Teaching for Value education. Rationale building model Consolidation model – Value classification model – Value analysis model – Cognitive moral development model – Social action model – Jurisprudential model – Role playing model.

Unit-III : Role of Education in the Development of Values

Role of education in development of values – The role of values in child development ~ Social development – cultural integrity – World harmony – Unity – Non – violence and Peace.

Unity of Religions – Values common to major religious of the world ~ Hinduism – Christianity – Islam – Jainism – Buddhism.

Unit-IV : Concept and Fundamental of Human Rights

Human Rights – its meaning – definition and historical background – recent development.

Universal Declaration of human Rights 1948 – International covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966 – International covenant on Civil and political Rights, 1966 – Indian constitutional provisional preamble – fundamental Rights – Duties – Directive principles of state policy.

Education for citizenship – duties and responsibilities of a citizen in Democracy – Right for Education – Right to work – Right to Vote – Role of teacher.

Unit-V : Human Rights Education and its need in Teacher Education

Human rights Education and its need in teacher education – UNESCO 1974 recommendation concerning education for international Co – operation and peace education for human rights and fundamental freedom – National policy on education on Human Rights Education.

Human Rights Education at primary and secondary levels, need and importance – curriculum transaction and related activities.

PRACTICUM

- 1) Prepare a report on values profounded by Swami Vivekananda and J.Krishnamurthy.
- 2) Explain the theories of value development.
- 3) Prepare a report on universal declaration of human right in 1948.

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- 8) Mukherjee, RK. *Social Structure of Values*, S.Ghand, New Delhi, 1969.
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- 10) Paul H. Hirst, *Moral Educational in a Secular Society*, Hodder and Stroughton National Children's Home, 1976.
- 11) Ruhela, S.P., *Human Values and Education*, Sterling Publishers Private Limited, New Delhi, 1986.
- 12) Smt Indira Gandhi India's Cultural Tradition, (Prime Minister speaks 60) National Integration, Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity, Ministry of I & B, Govt, of India, New Delhi, 1980.

MEDC 402 : DISASTER MANAGEMENT EDUCATION

Internal Assessment Marks : 25

External Assessment Marks : 75

OBJECTIVES

The student teacher

- acquires knowledge of the principles and concepts in Disaster Management Education.
- understands the types, system and functions of Disaster Management Education.
- applies the principles and polices in the organization of Disaster Management Education.
- develops skills in preparing Disaster Management programmes, learning materials and using teaching techniques.
- develops interest in knowing the programmes of Disaster Management.
- develops desirable positive attitude towards Disaster Management.

COURSE CONTENT

Unit-I : Fundamentals of Disaster Management

Disaster – Disaster Management – Disaster Management Education – Meaning, Concepts and Definitions – Environmental Hazards and Disasters.

Types of Environmental Hazards and Disasters – Natural hazards and disasters – Volcanic Eruption – Earth Quake – Cyclones – Floods – Droughts, Tsunami – Causes Effects and Environmental Impacts.

Unit-II : Types of Disaster and approaches in Risk Reduction

Man – made Disasters – Soil erosion –Chemical Hazards – Nuclear Explosion, Sedimentation and Environmental Problems – Biological Hazard – Population Explosion . Factors, Causes and Conservation Measures.

Approaches to Disaster Risk Reduction – Preparedness – Predictability and Warning – Mitigation – Rehabilitation.

Unit-III : Logistics Disaster Management

Inter – relationship between Disasters and Development – Factors affecting Vulnerabilities – Impact of Development Projects – Dams, Embankments, Changes in Land Use.

Disaster Risk Management in India – Hazard and Vulnerability Profile of India.

Unit – IV : Safety and Rehabilitation measures

Components of Disaster Relief – Water, Food, Sanitation, Shelter, Health and Waste Management.

Disaster Management – An integrated Approach for Disaster Preparedness, Mitigation and Awareness.

Mitigation Institutions – Meteorological Observatory – Seismological Observatory – Industrial Safety Inspectorate.

Unit-V : Agencies of Disaster Management

Role and Responsibilities – Youth and Community Leaders – NGOs – SHGs – Panchayat raj Institutions – Urban and Local Bodies – Centre and State Governments in Disaster Risk Reduction.

Disaster Management Act, Policies and Programmes in India.

PRACTICAL WORK

- 1) A detailed report on any one of the disaster based on Web resources.
- 2) A report based on functioning of disaster management mechanism in your local area.
- 3) A report on disaster management act, policy and programmes in India.

REFERENCE BOOK

- 1) Alexander David, 2000, Introduction in Confronting Catastrophe', Oxford University Press.
- 2) Document on World Summit on Sustainable Development, 2002.
- 3) Disaster Management Act 2005, Government of India, New Delhi.
- 4) Government of India, National Disaster Management Policy 2009.
- 5) Gupta Anil K. Sreeja S. Nair, 2011, Environmental Knowledge for Disaster Risk Management, NIDM, New Delhi.

- 6) Kapur, Anu et.al, 2005: Disasters in India Studies of Grim Reality, Rawat Publishers, Jaipur.
- 7) KapurAnu 2010: Vulnerable India: A Geographical Study of Disasters, IAS and Sage Publishers, New Delhi.

MEDC 403 : GENDER DISPARITY IN EDUCATION

Internal Assessment Marks : 25

External Assessment Marks : 75

OBJECTIVES

The student teacher

- understands the basic concepts relating to gender, gender bias, gender roles and gender disparity.
- develops understanding of gender perspective of body and discourse on power relationship.
- develops insight on cultural construction of masculinity and femininity.
- analyses the historical development of gender studies from women's studies.
- develops positive attitude towards solving problems of gender disparity.

Unit-I:Introduction

Importance of understanding – Sex and Gender; Types of Gender; Gender Roles and Gender Division of Labour; Gender Stereotyping and Gender Discrimination; Objectification; Male Gaze and Objectivity.

Unit-II:Gender Perspectives of Body

Biological, Phenomenological and Socio – Cultural Perspectives of body; Body – Articulation of Power Relations – Challenges Cultural Meaning of Female Body and Women's Lived Experiences; Gender and Sexual Culture – Richard Freiherr von Krafft – Ebing, Henry Havelock Ellis and Sigmund Freud.

Unit-III:Social Construction of Femininity

Bio – Social Perspective of Gender; Gender as Attributional Fact; Essentialism in the Construction of Femininity; Challenging Cultural Notions of Femininity (Butler, Douglas, Foucault and Haraway); Images of Women in Sports, Arts, Entertainment and Fashion Industry; Media and Feminine Identities.

Unit-IV:Social Construction of Masculinity

Definition and Understanding of Masculinities; Sociology of Masculinity; Social Organization of Masculinity and Privileged Position of Masculinity; Politics of Masculinity and Power; Media and Masculine Identities.

Unit-V:Women's Studies and Gender Studies

Nature and Scope of Women's Studies; From Women's Studies to Gender Studies: A Paradigm Shift; Women's Studies vs. Gender Studies.

CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES

Workshop: gender sensitisation through gender related concepts.

- Textual analysis of documentary/short films: cultural construction of gender
- Video clip presentation: Masculine and Feminine identities, male gaze and objectivity.

- Debates: Challenging traditional/ideal attributes of male and female psyche.
- Class room Activity : Analysis of gender gap in Indian polity.
- Case study Analysis: women leaders in Panchayatiraj .

PRACTICUM

- 1) Collect the reports of commissions trying to remove the gender disparity.
- 2) Prepare the data – base to demonstrate the existing gender status.
- 3) Identify the impacts of gender – disparity in Education.
- 4) Identify programmes and schemes in existence removing gender – disparity.

REFERENCES

- 1) Ambedkar, S. N. and Nagendra, Shilaja (2005) Women Empowerment and Panchayati Raj. Jaipur: ABD Publishers.
- 2) Brush, Lisa D. (2007) Gender and Governance. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
- 3) Jha, Ashok Kumar (2004) Women in Panchayat Raj Institutions. New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd.
- 4) Jha, Deepika (2010) Women in World Politics. New Delhi: Pearl Books.
- 5) Nandal, Roshini (1996) Women Development and Panchayati Raj. Rohtak: Spellbound Publications Pvt. Ltd.
- 6) Saxena, Alka (2011) Role of Women in Reservation Politics. New Delhi: Altar Publishing House.
- 7) Saxena, Alka (2011) Situational Analysis of Women in Politics. New Delhi: Altar Publishing House.
- 8) Saxena, Alka (2011) Women and Political Leadership. New Delhi: Altar Publishing House.

MEDE 404 :PROFESSIONAL CAREER SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Internal Assessment Marks :50

OBJECTIVES

The student teacher

- acquires knowledge of the professional career development
- understands the importance of career planning with a successful transition into a professional setting.
- identifies resources and information that can be utilized in career decision making and goal setting on career options.
- understands and enhances interpersonal and communication skills.
- identifies the importance of various skills involved in developing interpersonal relationships.
- understands the skills tested to participate effectively in Group Discussions.

Unit-I:Professional Career Development

Introduction to Career Development ;Career planning – Importance of Career planning in professional development – Steps in the career planning, Self – Assessment, Identifying Professional Talents, Career Exploration; Resume – Developing Professional Resume, Enhancing Professional Resume, resume critique, Preparing Career and Internship Cover Letters, and LIT.

Unit-II: Personal and Professional Skills

Personal skills: Time management – using time effectively, analysing time spent to improve productivity, setting SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, time – based) objectives, prioritising work tasks, stress management; problem solving skill; decision making skill.

Professional skills: Counselling and mentoring to support staff with their own learning and development requirements; writing skills; coaching skills; leadership skills; multi – tasking skill; occupational competencies; maintaining requirements for professional bodies – learning new skills and knowledge, current trends in job roles; leading and chairing meetings; delivering effective presentations.

Unit-III: Communication and Team Work

Professional Communications; Interpersonal Communication skills; fundamentals of Communications; Body language in communication; importance of active listening; Skills involved in interpersonal relationship; handling emotions of self and others; importance of team work skill; team building skills; effective group discussion; presentations in small groups and larger audiences; Preparation for internship interviews.

Unit-IV: Internet and Soft Skills

Networking Search Strategies, Interviewing, Informational Interviewing, Job Shadowing, Developing Professional Career Portfolio, Influencing Networking Partners.

SUGGESTED PROJECTS

- 1) Interview Skills Assessment
- 2) Interview Preparation Personal Qualities
- 3) Mock Interview
- 4) Personality Type
- 5) Resume Preparation Techniques
- 6) Preparation of Sample Resumes
- 7) Preparation of Cover Letter
- 8) Professional Correspondence
- 9) Internet Career and Job Research
- 10) Professional Career Portfolio (Mandatory)
- 11) Network Partner Database Creation.

REFERENCES

- 1) Allen, M., and Adair, J. (2003), The Concise Time Management and Personal Development
- 2) Beebe, T. and Mottet, X. (2014) Business and professional communication: Principles and skills for leadership. New York, NY: Pearson.
- 3) Feller, Honaker, and Zagzebski (2002). Theoretical voices directing the career development journey: Holland.
- 4) G. Ravindran, S.P. Benjamin Elango and L. Arockiam(2007), “ Success Through Soft Skills”.

- 5) Gold J, Thorpe R and Mumford A (2010), Leadership and Management Development, CIPD.
- 6) Megginson D and Whitaker V (2007), Continuing Professional Development, CIPD.
- 7) Owen J (2009), How to Lead, 2nd Edition – Prentice Hall.
- 8) Pedler M, Burgoyne J and Boydell T (2006), A Manager's Guide to Self Development McGraw – Hill Professional.
- 9) Trilling, B., Fadel, C. (2009). The Future of Work and Careers in 21st Century Skills, John Wiley.

WEBSITES

- 1) www.businesslink.gov.uk Interactive tools for creating a personal development plan through assessment of management and leadership skills
- 2) www.cipd.co.uk Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development
- 3) www.managementhelp.org Articles on leadership development
- 4) planning and self – assessments for personal and professional development
- 5) www.management – standards.org.uk Chartered Management Institute
- 6) www.mindtools.com Time – management tools and activity logs

MEDD 405 :DISSERTATION

Marks: 200

Thesis	Internal	External	Total
Thesis	50	100	150
Viva – Voce	25	25	50

★★★