KNOWLEDGE AND CURRICULUM
(100 Hours)

SUBJECT CODE:

OBJECTIVES

The student teachers will be able to:

1. explain the epistemological and sociological bases of education
2. explain the nature and principles of child-centered curriculum
3. describe the relationship of nationalism, universal ism and secularism with education
4. understand the principles of democratic curriculum
5. discuss the educational thoughts of great educational thinkers on child-centered education
6. discuss the nature, principles and resources of curriculum
7. comprehend curriculum process and practice
8. explain the need for hidden curriculum

Unit I: Epistemological Bases of Education

Epistemology: Type of knowledge - Meaning of knowledge, skill, teaching, training, information, reason and belief- Distinction between knowledge and skill – Distinction between teaching and training - Distinction between knowledge and information - Distinction between reason and belief

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:
   i) Talk by teacher on the Epistemological bases of education
   ii) Group discussion on the distinction of the epistemological bases of education.)

Unit II: Social Bases of Education


IV YEAR
(Suggested instructional approaches/methods):
   i) Seminar on the influence of society, culture and modernity on education
   ii) Group discussion on social justice and dignity with special reference to Ambedkar.

Unit III: Child-Centered Education

   Meaning and characteristics of child-centered education - Educational Thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore, John Dewey, Plato, Martin Buber, Paulo Freire with special reference to the three concepts: activity, discovery and dialogue relating to child-centered education.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods):
   i) Group discussion on nature and principles of child-centered education.
   ii) Student Seminar on educational thoughts of Gandhi, Tagore, Dewey, Plato, Buber and Freire.

Unit IV: Nationalism, Universalism, Secularism and Education

   Meaning and definitions and concepts of nationalism, universalism and secularism – Relationship of nationalism, universalism and secularism with education with special reference to Tagore and Krishnamoorthy.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods):
   i) Teacher talk or Expert’s talk on nationalism, universalism, secularism and education.
   ii) Seminar on the ideas of Tagore and Krishnamoorthy about universalism and secularism.

Unit V: Education and Democracy


(Suggested instructional approaches/methods):
   i) Teacher talk on Dewey’s concept of democracy and education.
   ii) Student seminar on training for democratic citizenship.)
Unit VI: Meaning and Nature of Curriculum

Meaning, definition and concept of curriculum - structure of curriculum - Dynamics of curriculum - Changing concepts of curriculum.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:
  i) Teacher talk the meaning and nature of curriculum.
  ii) Group discussion on the changing concepts of curriculum.)

Unit VII: Principles of Curriculum Development

Need for curriculum development - Principles and stages of curriculum development – Types of curriculum : Subject centered curriculum, student-centered curriculum, society-centered curriculum and life-centered curriculum-models of curriculum development : Tyler’s model and Hilda Tabal’s model.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:
  i) Teacher talk on the principles of curriculum development.
  ii) Panel discussion on different types of curriculum.)

Unit VIII: Resources of Curriculum

Curriculum based on a thorough knowledge of the students and their communities; their values, their language, and their educational goals – Time table, syllabus, textbooks and co-curricular activities – a critical analysis of various samples of textbooks, children’s literature and teachers’ handbook.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:
  i) Teacher talk on resources of curriculum.
  ii) Presentation based on the critical analysis of various samples of children’s literature.)

Unit IX: Curriculum Implementation

Curriculum as an enacted process – curriculum as process and practices - Personnel participated in development of curriculum - Role of the state in the development of curriculum – curriculum from the top to down and curriculum for down to top – Meritocracy and its impact on curriculum –
Valuing of rituals in schools and its celebrations – recreation of norms in society – relationship between power, ideology and the curriculum.

*(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:)*

i) Teacher talk on curriculum as an enacted process and practice.

ii) Debate on the impact of Meritocracy on curriculum – factors influencing curriculum implementation.

**Unit X: Curriculum change and Innovation**


*(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:)*

i) Group discussion on hidden curriculum practices for developing resilience in children.

ii) Teacher talk on Role of research and revision on need based curriculum.

**Tasks and Assignments**

1. Prepare a report after critically evaluating the views of at least any three educational thinkers on child-centered education.

2. Prepare a society centered and life centered curriculum for the emerging Indian society.

**REFERENCES**


9. www.ncde.go.ug


OBJECTIVES

On completion of this course, the students will be able to:

9. Describe the meaning and role of assessment in learning.
10. Know the principles of assessment practices.
11. Understand the assessment practices in various approaches of teaching
12. Differentiate different types of assessment
13. Identify tools and techniques for classroom assessment
14. Develop necessary skills for preparation of achievement test and diagnostic tests
15. Point out key issues in classroom assessment
16. Understand how assessment can be possible in inclusive settings
17. Master various statistical techniques for reporting quantitative data

Unit I  BASICS OF ASSESSMENT


(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:

iii) Identify the formative and summative assessments in a course.
iv) Organize a debate on the purpose of assessment.
v) Conduct a brainstorming session on principles of assessment.)

Unit II  Assessment for Learning in Classroom

Student evaluation in transmission-reception (behaviourist) model of education- drawbacks - Changing assessment practices- assessment in constructivist approach Continuous and Comprehensive evaluation- projects, IV YEAR
seminars, assignments, portfolios; Grading - Types of assessment- practice based, evidence based, performance based, examination based - Practices of assessment- dialogue, feedback through marking, peer and self- assessment, formative use of summative tests.

*(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:)*

i) Discuss the criteria for student evaluation  
ii) Conduct seminar on changing assessment practices  
iii) Prepare power point presentation on types of assessment  
iv) Group discussion on practices of assessment.)

**Unit –III TOOLS & TECHNIQUES FOR CLASSROOM ASSESSMENT**

Tools & techniques for classroom assessment- observation, Self reporting, anecdotal records, check lists, rating scale, types of tests - Rubrics-meaning, importance - Assessment Tools for affective domain- Attitude scales, motivation scales- interest inventory - Types of test items-principles for constructing test items

*(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:)*

i) Conduct a workshop on tools & techniques for classroom assessment.  
ii) Discussion on rubrics of assessment  
iii) Workshop on types of test items.)

**Unit IV ISSUES IN CLASSROOM ASSESSMENT**

Major issues-commercialization of assessment, poor test quality, domain dependency, measurement issues, system issues - Reforms in assessment-open book and on line - Examination reform reports.

*(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:)*

i) Debate major issues on commercialization of assessment  
ii) Seminar on reforms in assessment.)

**Unit V ASSESSMENT IN INCLUSIVE PRACTICES**

Differentiated assessment- culturally responsive assessment - Use of tests for learner appraisal- Achievement test, Diagnostic test construction scoring key- marking scheme - question wise analysis - Quality of a good test -
Ensuring fairness in assessment - Assessment for enhancing confidence in learning - Relationship of assessment with self-confidence, self-esteem, motivation.

(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:

i) Prepare an achievement test and present in the classroom.
ii) Discussion on quality of a good test.
iii) Debate on fairness in assessment.)

Unit VI ASSESSMENT FOR INCLUSIVE SCHOOL

Assessing the disabled and performance outcomes of diverse learners - Assessment and feedback - Process of feedback.

(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:

i) Visit an Inclusive school and prepare a report on mechanisms available for assessment.
ii) Discussion on role of feedback on learning.)

Unit VII PHILOSOPHICAL AND EDUCATIONAL UNDERPINNINGS OF ASSESSMENT

No Competitive exams and non-detention policies - RTE act and its relationship with curriculum, pedagogy and teachers - Psycho-social and political dimensions of assessment.

(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:

i) Discuss the merits and demerits of Competitive exams
ii) Organize the debate on non-detention policy whether it promotes learning society or not
iii) Organize a talk on RTE act 2009 by an expert.)

Unit VIII PARTICIPATORY ASSESSMENT

Processes of Participatory assessment - Community monitoring of assessment - Teachers autonomy in assessment.
(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:

i) Brainstorming session on ways and measures for participatory assessment.
ii) How can community monitor assessment – Discuss.
iii) Do teachers have autonomy in assessment – Debate.)

Unit IX PREVALENT PRACTICES OF ASSESSMENT

Drawbacks of present assessment system - Assessment for better learning - Assessment for confident building - Assessment for creative learners.

(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:

i) Buzz session on demerits of present assessment system.
ii) Workshop on devising mechanisms of assessment for confident learning and creative learning.)

Unit X: REPORTING QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF DATA

Reflective journal- Student portfolio - Statistical techniques for interpreting and reporting quantitative data - Measures of central tendency - Measures of dispersion – Correlation - Graphs & Diagrams

(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:

i) Work out examples for central tendency, dispersion and correlation.
ii) Present different Graphs and Diagrams used for various data.)

Tasks and Assignments

1. Find out measures of central tendency and measure of dispersion for the students’ scores.

Or

Find out the correlation of the scores secured by the pupil in a subject.
REFERENCES

CREATING AN INCLUSIVE SCHOOL
(100 Hours)

OBJECTIVES:
The student-teachers will be able to:
1. develop an understanding of the concept of disability
2. develop an understanding of the concept of learning disabilities
3. critically evaluate the models of disability
4. identify the need and importance of inclusive education
5. discuss the contributions of national and international agencies to inclusive education.

UNIT I  Understanding the disability

(Suggested instructional approaches and methods:
   i. Students read the autobiography/biography of disabled persons.
   ii. Invited talk by a/some disabled person(s) to share his/her/their personal experiences and expectations from the community.)

UNIT II Understanding the learning disabilities

Suggested instructional approaches and methods:
   i. Invited talk by expert(s)/talk by teacher(s) on the different kinds of learning disabilities.
   ii. Student seminar on the importance and means of identifying the learning disabilities of students.)
Unit III Models of disability

Salient features of different models of disability: Individual model, social model, medical model, Nagi model, Quebec disability production process model, human rights model, professional model, transactional model, charity model, functional model rehabilitation model.

(Suggested instructional approaches and methods:
  i. Student seminar on the merits and demerits of different models of disability.
  ii. Invited talk by expert(s)/talk by teacher(s) on the issues in implementing the models of disability.)

Unit IV Inclusive education

Meaning of inclusive education - UNESCO’s definition of inclusive education - Inclusive education and education for all - Barriers to inclusive education - Overcoming barriers in inclusive education - Promoting inclusive education - Mixed-ability grouping and teaching - Differences between inclusive, integrated and special education - Teacher development initiatives for inclusive schooling.

(Suggested instructional approaches and methods:
  i. Teacher(s) talk on the issues related to inclusive classroom.
  ii. Presentation of report based on the observation of an inclusive classroom setting.)

Unit V Policies and programmes of inclusive education

Global policies and programmes on inclusive education - Inclusive education policies and programmes in India.

(Suggested instructional approaches and methods:
  i) Student seminar/Teacher talk on the UNESCO’s initiatives for inclusive education.
  ii) Presentation of report based on group discussion with respect to the Government of India and State Governments’ initiatives for inclusive education.)
**Tasks and Assignments**

1. Prepare a report on the contributions of National Resource Centre for Inclusion-India.
2. Write a detailed report on the best practices of inclusive education/models of inclusive education in India other countries.

**References:**


**Web Resources:**

http://www.pbs.org/parents/education/learning-disabilities/inclusive-education/

http://www.copower.org/leadership/models-of-disability


IV YEAR
OPTIONAL COURSE: (Any One)
1. YOGA, HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION
(70 Hours)

OBJECTIVES:
At the end of the course, the student-teacher will be able to

1. understand the concepts of Yoga and Asanas
2. comprehend the methods of importing health education.
3. list out the communicable diseases and lifestyle disorders
4. explain the Physical Education concepts and its scope
5. practice the various physical exercises
6. acquire skills to organise and conduct sports in schools.

UNIT - I: YOGA AND ASANAS


(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

i. Teacher talk on the concept of Yoga
ii. Demonstration by teacher on different postures of Yoga.)

UNIT - II: HEALTH EDUCATION


(Suggested instructional approaches/methods:

i. Group discussion on health services in schools

IV YEAR
ii. Seminar on methods of imparting health education in school.)

UNIT - III: COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND LIFE STYLE DISORDER

Communicable diseases: Meaning - Types: Malaria, Typhoid, Tuberculosis, Cholera, Diarrhoea and AIDS - Causes, symptoms and treatment - Life style disorder - Diabetes, Hyper Tension, Heart Attack, Obesity and Ulcer - Causes, Symptoms and treatment.

*(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:)*

i. Panel discussion on different types of communicable diseases
ii. Talk by expert / doctor on preventive measures of communicable diseases.)

UNIT - IV: PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL EXERCISE

Concept and Meaning, Definition - Aims and Objectives of Physical Education - Scope, Need and Importance of Physical Education - Physical Fitness: Meaning, Definition, and Health related components of Physical fitness: Muscular Strength, Muscular Endurance, Flexibility, Cardio respiratory endurance and Body composition, benefits of Physical fitness.

Meaning - Need and Importance of Physical Exercise - Effects of exercise on the various systems – Muscular, Circulatory, Digestive, Nervous and Respiratory systems.

*(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:)*

i. Group discussion on the need and importance of Physical education
ii. Demonstration by Physical director on different type of physical exercise and practice by the student.)

UNIT - V: ORGANISING COMPETITIONS


*(Suggested instructional approaches/ methods:)*

i. Seminar on Intramural and Extramural Competitions

IV YEAR
ii. Prepare a report by visiting a school and interacting with the Physical director about the use of Physical exercise.

TASKS AND ASSIGNMENTS

1. Prepare a report after critically evaluating the views of at least any three Physical directors on importance of Yoga for health life.

2. Plan a state level sports and cultural meet and prepare a programme schedule.

SUGGESTED READINGS:


OPTIONAL COURSE: (Any One)

2. VALUES AND PEACE EDUCATION
(70 Hours)

OBJECTIVES:
The student teachers will be able to:

1. understand the concept of values education.
2. explain the role of values.
3. understand the concepts and importance of Peace education.
4. discuss the ways of fostering culture of peace through education.
5. identify and apply the practices for value inculcation and clarification.

UNIT I: Values Education

Values: meaning and definitions-Values of development: periods of development- Kohlberg’s stages of moral development - Aims of Value education -Types of values - Need and importance of Value education- Sources of Values-Socio-cultural traditions, religion and constitution - Values education in school curriculum

(Suggested instructional approaches /methods

i. Teacher talk on Kohlberg’s stages of moral development
ii. Talk by experts on values education in school curriculum.)

UNIT II: Fostering values


(Suggested instructional approaches /methods

i. Group discussion on fostering values in children
ii. Teacher talk on Raths’ process of valuing.)

IV YEAR
UNIT III: Peace Education

Peace education: meaning and definition, concepts, aims and objectives of Peace Education - at different level of Education – Importance of Peace Education in the present scenario - Peace education as conflict resolution training-democracy education- human rights education.  

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods)  
i. Seminar on aims and objectives of peace education  
ii. Seminar on Human rights Education.)

UNIT IV: Promoting Culture of Peace

Meaning of culture of peace and non-violence- conflict prevention and resolution -Fostering culture of peace through education - promoting inner peace, understanding, tolerance, solidarity -Education for non-violence-UNESCO culture of peace programmes- International peace and security.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods)  
i. Seminar on Education for non-violence and international peace and security  
ii. Seminar on methods of fostering values

UNIT V: Approaches and strategies

Approaches to values development– Values inculcation, analysis and clarification -Strategies: Curricular and co-curricular activities – Field trips, Curricular club activities- whole school approach- pedagogy of values-Role plays – Stories – Anecdotes – Group singing – Group activities- questioning, reflective process.

(Suggested instructional approaches/methods)  
i. Discussion on different approaches to value development  
ii. Teacher talk on Pedagogy of values and Whole school approach)

Tasks & Assignments

1. Prepare a school curriculum for development of values education
2. Prepare a school curriculum for promoting peace education

IV YEAR
REFERENCES


6. www.ncert.nic.in


EPC: 4 UNDERSTANDING THE SELF

(60 Hours)

SUBJECT CODE:

The aim of this course is to develop understanding of student-teachers about themselves as a person and as a teacher through conscious ongoing reflections.

OBJECTIVES:

To enable the student-teachers:

1. to develop sensibilities, dispositions and skills that will help them in facilitating their personal growth and students.
2. to develop social-relational sensitivity and effective communication skill such as listening and observing.
3. to develop a holistic and integrated understanding of the human self and personalities.

How to Prepare a Student-teacher for understanding the self

The teachers in the College of Education should:

1. provide opportunities to listen to case studies / biographies / stories of different children who raised in different circumstances and how this affected their sense of self and identity formation.
2. screening movies / documents where the protagonists (the main character in play, film, movie and book) undergoes trials and finally discovers her / his potential despite odds.
3. discuss the issues of contemporary adolescents / youths to enable the student-teachers to understand themselves, with students and classroom situations.
4. provide opportunities to student-teachers to express themselves through different modes that they are comfortable with them.
5. arrange sessions for resource persons / experts and the family to reflect back whether all modes of expression have been used by the student-teachers to express themselves.
6. give exercises to the student-teachers for ‘developing reflective journals’ and providing regular feedback on those reflective thoughts and experiences.
7. provide opportunities to student-teachers for story making to reflect their self.
8. encourage student-teachers to disclose their self, through art, dance and theatre exercises.
9. conduct nature walk / field visit / adventure to enable the student-teachers to realise the importance of team work.
10. conduct small group interactions on a task with people to enable the student-teachers to understand the social structure and role of individuals and to participate and / or lead in the activities of the family, college and community.

Tasks and Assignments

1. Every student-teacher should write one’s autobiography, and biography of a child who has grown up in different socio-economic and cultural backgrounds.

2. Every student-teacher should write a report on their experiences gained through art, dance and theatre exercises undertaken by them.
PEDAGOGY OF A SCHOOL SUBJECT – PART II
(CONTENT MASTERY)
(100 Hours)

SUBJECT CODE:

The major objective of the course is to make the student-teachers to attain mastery in their own chosen school subject. The course comprises two levels: Level I and Level II.

Level –I is pertaining to standard VI to VIII and is compulsory for all the student-teachers. At level-I, the student-teachers should get mastery in their own chosen and related school subject.

The students of Economics, Commerce, Psychology, Philosophy, Sociology, Political Science, Logic, and Indian Culture should study the subject-Social Sciences; students of Computer Science should study the subject-Mathematics; and students of Home Science should study the subject-Sciences at Level- I.

Level II is pertaining to standard IX and X for undergraduate students and standard XI and XII for post graduate students. They should achieve mastery in their chosen subjects.

Note:

The content for Level-I (std. VI to VIII) and Level- II (IX to X or XI to XII) are as per the syllabus prescribed by the Government of Tamil Nadu.
INTERNERSHIP (4 WEEKS)

(144 Hours)

SUBJECT CODE:

1. Lesson plan writing and Achievement Test construction ........................................ 2 weeks
2. Teaching skills Practice (Mini Teaching) ................................................................. 1 Week
3. Visit to Innovative schools ....................................................................................... 1 Week

4 weeks
SCHOOL INTERNESHIP (16 WEEKS) & PRACTICALS

(576 Hours)

1. Observation of Regular class Teacher in Regular classroom 1 week
2. Intensive teaching practice (Teaching 30 lessons, lesson plan preparation, preparation of teaching-learning materials, conducting test & measurement, knowing the self / psychological tests, conduct of school assembly, organization of PTA meeting, conducting case study) 15 weeks

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<th>Activity No.</th>
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<td>Lesson Plan Record Level I (30 lesson Plans)</td>
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<td>6.</td>
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<td>8.</td>
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<td>Students Portfolios / CCE Record</td>
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<td>Reflective Journal - Diary</td>
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ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
(100 Hours)

SUBJECT CODE:

Unit I:

Multi disciplinary nature of environmental studies - Definition, scope and importance, need for public awareness.

Natural Resources:

Renewable and non-renewable resources:

a) Forest resources: Use and over-exploitation, deforestation, Timber extraction, mining, dams and their effects on forest and tribal people.
b) Water resources: Use and over-utilization of surface and ground water, floods, drought, conflicts over water, dams-benefits and problems.
c) Mineral resources: Use and exploitation, environmental effects of extracting and using mineral resources.
d) Food resources: World food problems, changes caused by agriculture and overgrazing, effects of modern agriculture, fertilizer-pesticide problems, water logging, salinity.
e) Energy resources: Growing energy needs, renewable and non renewable energy sources, use of alternate energy sources.
f) Land resources: Land as a resource, land degradation, man induced landslides, soil erosion and desertification.

Unit II

- Ecosystems
  a. Concept of an ecosystem.
  b. Structure and function of an ecosystem.
  c. Producers, consumers and decomposers.
  d. Energy flow in the ecosystem.
  e. Ecological succession.
  f. Food chains, food webs and ecological pyramids.
- Introduction, types, characteristic features, structure and function of the following ecosystem
  a. Forest ecosystem
  b. Grassland ecosystem
  c. Desert ecosystem
  d. Aquatic ecosystems (ponds, streams, lakes, rivers, oceans, estuaries)
Unit III

Biodiversity and its conservation

- Bio geographical classification of India
- Value of biodiversity: consumptive use, productive use, social, ethical, aesthetic and option values
- Biodiversity at global, National and local levels.
- India as a mega-diversity nation
- Hot-sports of biodiversity.
- Threats to biodiversity: habitat loss, poaching of wildlife, man-wildlife conflicts.
- Endangered and endemic species of India
- Conservation of biodiversity: In-situ and Ex-situ conservation of biodiversity.

Unit IV

Environmental Pollution

Definition

- Cause, effects and control measures of :-
  a. Air pollution
  b. Water pollution
  c. Soil pollution
  d. Marine pollution
  e. Noise pollution
  f. Thermal pollution
  g. Nuclear hazards
- Solid waste Management: Causes, effects and control measures of urban and industrial wastes.
- Role of an individual in prevention of pollution.
- Disaster management: floods, earthquake, cyclone and landslides.

Unit V

Social Issues and the Environment

- From Unsustainable to Sustainable development
- Urban problems related to energy
- Water conservation, rain water harvesting, watershed management
- Resettlement and rehabilitation of people; its problems and concerns.
- Environmental ethics: Issues and possible solutions.
- Climate change, global warming, acid rain, ozone layer depletion.
- Wasteland reclamation.
- Consumerism and waste products.
- Environment Protection Act.
- Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act.
• Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act
• Wildlife Protection Act
• Forest Conservation Act
• Issues involved in enforcement of environmental legislation.
• Public awareness.

Human Population and the Environment

• Population growth, variation among nations.
• Population explosion – Family Welfare Programme.
• Environment and human health.
• Human Rights.
• Women and Child Welfare.

REFERENCES