



# COMPREHENSIVE APPROACHS TO SOCIAL SCIENCE TEACHER TRAINING: INSTITUTIONAL ROLES AND PEDAGOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

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## **Introduction:**

Teaching is the most powerful tool to spread knowledge and wisdom. In the present era, education has become the backbone of society. Teachers guide students not only in academics but also in values and life skills. Modern teaching focuses on creativity, critical thinking, and problem-solving. The world today is fast-changing with technology and innovation. Effective teaching helps students adapt to these rapid changes. Digital classrooms and online learning have made teaching more advanced. Teachers now prepare students for global opportunities and challenges. Good teaching builds confidence and communication skills in learners. It also develops social responsibility and moral values. Inclusive teaching ensures that every student gets equal opportunity. In the present era, teaching shapes responsible and skilled citizens. It plays a key role in nation-building and sustainable development. Without effective teaching, progress in science, technology, and society is not possible. Therefore, teaching in the present era is not only important but essential for the growth of individuals and the nation.

## **Remedies for Training Courses**

### **(Special emphasis on Social Science Teacher Training)**

1. **Strengthening Subject Knowledge:** Organize bridge courses and workshops to fill knowledge gaps in History, Geography, Civics, Sociology and Economics.
2. **Improving Communication Skills:** Provide spoken English practice, group discussions, role play and presentations to enhance language and expression.
3. **Practical Teaching Practice:** Increase micro-teaching sessions, simulated teaching, and peer teaching with constructive feedback for worthwhile or fruitful.
4. **Use of ICT & Digital Tools-**Train trainees in PowerPoint, smart boards, digital maps, online resources, and e-content preparation for Techno World.

5. Innovative Pedagogy Encourage use of role play, project work, debates, storytelling, case studies and field visits and immersion in Social Science.
6. Continuous Evaluation & Feedback: -Conduct regular assessments, peer reviews, and reflection journals to monitor academic improvement.
7. Mentorship by Senior Teachers: - Attach trainees to experienced mentors for observation, guidance, instructions and classroom exposure.
8. Classroom Management Training: \_ Provide practice in handling diverse learners, time management and discipline strategies.
9. Action Research & Reflective Practice Encourage small-scale research projects to solve real classroom problems in daily life.
10. Exposure to Real-Life Learning: - Organize community awareness surveys, museum visits, historical site trips, and civic body observations to connect theory with practice.
11. Value & Citizenship Training Integrate moral education, democratic values, leadership qualities and social responsibility in training activities.
12. Remedial Sessions for Weak Areas Special coaching for map work, Globe, timeline preparation, public speaking, and teaching aid development. In short: Remedies for training courses include strengthening subject knowledge, improving communication, ICT training, practical exposure, continuous feedback, and mentorship so that trainees become confident and effective teachers.

### **Role of B.Ed. Colleges in Improve the Teaching Skills and Academic Responsibilities of Social-Science Teachers**

1. B.Ed. colleges play a vital role in shaping the future of education.
2. They are the training grounds where young graduates learn the art of teaching.
3. The main responsibility of these colleges is to prepare competent and responsible Social-Science teachers.
4. They strengthen subject knowledge through systematic courses and practical exposure.
5. Micro-teaching and school internships give trainees real classroom experience
6. These colleges encourage innovative methods like activity-based, project-based, and ICT-integrated teaching.
7. They also train future Social-Science teachers to use digital tools and smart classrooms effectively.
8. B.Ed. colleges promote reflective practices and action research to improve academic quality.
9. They develop professional ethics, discipline, and responsibility among Social-Science teacher trainees.
10. Regular seminars, assignments, and feedback ensure continuous improvement in teaching skills.
11. Colleges also connect trainees with the community through fieldwork and social awareness programs.
12. Faculty members act as mentors, guiding trainees in academics and professional growth.
13. By encouraging leadership, creativity, and collaboration, they prepare Social-Science teachers for modern challenges.
14. Thus, B.Ed. colleges not only improve teaching methods but also make teachers accountable for academic progress.

15. In short, they are the backbone of teacher education and play a crucial role in nation building.

### **Academic Work Assignment for Social Science Teachers to Improve Quality**

1. Lesson Planning – Assign preparation of detailed lesson plans with clear objectives, activities, and learning outcomes of Social-Science.
2. Innovative Teaching Methods – Encourage Social-Science teachers to use role-play, debates, storytelling, and case studies to make Social Science interactive.
3. Use of ICT – Assign tasks to Social-Science teacher's like preparing PowerPoint presentations, using maps, charts, videos, and digital tools for better understanding.
4. Project Work & Assignments – Ask Social-Science teachers to design student projects (e.g., surveys, field visits, model-making, community studies).
5. Classroom Research – Teachers can be given action research topics like “improving map skills” or “enhancing critical thinking in history lessons.”
6. Evaluation & Feedback – Assign preparation of formative and summative assessments, rubrics, and constructive feedback for Social-Science students.
7. Resource Preparation – Assign Social-Science teachers to develop teaching aids such as timelines, historical charts, political maps, and economic graphs.
8. Interdisciplinary Work – Encourage collaboration with English, Economics, and Science teachers for integrated lessons.
9. Professional Development – Assign reading of latest journals, attending workshops, and presenting learnings in staff meetings.
10. Community-Based Activities – Social-Science Teachers can organize awareness programs, exhibitions, or field trips to museums, courts, or panchayats.
11. Mentoring Students – Assign responsibility to Social-Science teacher's for guiding students in debates, quiz competitions, essay writing, and social awareness clubs.
12. Documentation & Reporting – Social-Science Teachers can maintain records of best practices, student progress, and innovations for IQAC/NAAC purposes.
13. Curriculum Enrichment – Involve Social-Science teachers in developing local case studies, using current affairs, and linking them to syllabus topics.
14. Peer Observation – Assign Social-Science teachers to observe each other's classes and share constructive suggestions.
15. Extension Activities – Encourage Social-Science teachers to organize talks on social issues (e.g., environment, democracy, gender equality).

**Conclusion:**

The teaching of Social Science has become a necessity in the present educational system as it offers students global exposure and access to updated knowledge resources. It enables learners to connect with international issues and diverse cultures while enhancing their communication, presentation, and analytical skills. Currently, many CBSE and ICSE schools successfully teach Social Science and higher education institutions also rely heavily on English as the medium of instruction. However, state board schools and rural areas still face challenges due to limited English exposure, which often leads to gaps in academic achievement and career opportunities. To overcome this, teachers require continuous training in both the English language and modern pedagogy, along with the effective use of ICT tools and digital resources. A balanced use of English alongside local languages is also important to ensure clarity and inclusiveness.

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