



KRISHNA UNIVERSITY
MACHILIPATNAM-521001

EDUCATION SYLLABUS FOR M.PHIL./PH.D. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

PAPER-II EDUCATION SYLLABUS

UNIT-I

Philosophical Foundation of Education

Relationship of Education and Philosophy

Western Schools of Philosophy:

Idealism, Realism, Naturalism, Pragmatism, Existentialism, Marxism with special reference to the concepts of Knowledge, reality and values, their educational implications for aims, contents and methods of education.

Indian schools of Philosophy(Sankhya, Vedanta, Buddhism, Jainism, Islamic traditions) with special reference to the concept of knowledge, reality and values and their educational implications.

Contributions of Vivekananda, Tagore, Gandhi and Aurobindo to educational thinking

National Values as enshrined in the Indian Constitution and their educational implications

Modern concept of Philosophy: Analysis-Logical analysis and logical empiricism and positive relativism

Unit-II

Sociological Foundations of Education

Relationship of Sociology and Education

Meaning and nature of Educational sociology and sociology of education

Education as a social sub system-specific characteristics

Education and the home

Education and the community with special reference to Indian society

Education and modernization

Education and Politics

Education and religion

Education and culture

Education and democracy

Socialization of the child

Meaning and nature of social change

Education as related to social stratification and social mobility

Education as related to social equity and equality of educational opportunities
Constraints on social change in India (caste, ethnicity, class, language, religion, regionalism)
Education of the socially and economically disadvantaged sections of the society with special reference to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, women and rural population

Unit-III

Psychological Foundations of Education

Relationship of Education and Psychology

Process of Growth and Development

-physical, social, emotional and intellectual

-development of concept formation, logical reasoning, problem solving and creative thinking:
language development

-individual differences-determinants; role of heredity and environment; implications of individual differences for organizing educational programmes

Intelligence-its theories and measurement

Learning and Motivation

Theories of learning-Thorndike's connectionism; Pavlov's classical and Skinner's operant conditioning; Learning by insight; Hull's reinforcement theory and Tolman's theory of learning; Lewin's Field theory

-Gagne's hierarchy of learning

-Factors influencing learning

-Learning and motivation

-Transfer of learning and its theories

Psychology and education of exceptional children-creative, gifted, backward, learning disabled and mentally retarded

Personality-type and trait theories-measurement of personality

Mental health and hygiene-process of adjustment, conflicts and defence mechanism, mental hygiene and mental health, sex education

Guidance

Unit-IV

Methodology of Educational Research

Nature and scope of Educational Research

Meaning and Nature

Need and purpose

Scientific Inquiry and Theory development- some emerging trends in Research

Fundamental-Applied and Action Research

Formulation of Research problem

Criteria and sources for identifying the problem

Delimiting and Operationalizing Variables

Developing assumptions and hypothesis in various types of research

Collection of Data

Concept of Population and sample

Various methods of sampling

Characteristics of a good sample

Tools and techniques

Characteristics of a good research tool

Types of Research tools and techniques and their uses

Questionnaire-Interviews-Observations

Test and scales, projective and sociometric techniques

Major Approaches to Research- Descriptive Research, Ex-post facto Research, Laboratory Experiment, Field Experiment, Field Studies, Historical Research

Analysis of Data

Descriptive and Inferential Statistics, The null hypothesis, test of significance, types of error, one-tailed and two-tailed tests

The t-test

The F-test(one-way and ANOVA)

Non-parametric tests(Chi-square test)

Biserial, Point-biserial, tetrachoric and phi-coefficient of correlation

Partial and multiple correlations
