

ANDHRA PRADESH

RECRUITMENT OF ASSISTANT PROFESSORS IN THE UNIVERSITY SYLLABUS FOR THE SCREENING TEST

EDUCATION

SUBJECT CODE - 15

1. 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. Logical empiricism and Positive relativism – (Morris L. Prigge).

2. Sociological Foundations of Education Relationship of Sociology and Education

- Meaning and nature of Educational Sociology and Sociology of Education. Education – as a social subsystem – 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.

3. 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 organising educational programs.

Intelligence – Its theories and measurement.

Learning and Motivation

- Theories of learning – Thorndike is 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 disables 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.

4. 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.
- Delineating 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.
- Tests 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.