

PRT SYLLABUS EDUCATION

Part I: Philosophical Foundation of Education

a) Fundamentals of Philosophy

Philosophy and Education – Different branches of philosophy: Metaphysics, Epistemology and Axiology and their implications to Education. Jainism, Buddhism, Bhagawatgita, Islam, Vedanta, Christianity, Idealism, Naturalism, Realism, Pragmatism and Existentialism.

b) Contributions to Educational Thought by great Thinkers

Indian Thinkers: Mahatma Gandhi, Sri Aurobindo, Tagore,

Western Thinkers: Rousseau, Karl Marx.

Part II: Sociological Foundation of Education

a) Sociology of Education: Concept, Nature and Scope . Social functions of education. Social organizations, social groups, social stratification, institutions, attitudes and values.

b) Culture - meaning and nature of culture, Role of education in cultural context, education and cultural change.

c) Education and society - Education as a social system. as a socialization process and a process of social progress and change.

d) Equality of educational opportunity and excellence in education, equality vs equity in education, Education and democracy: constitutional provision of education, nationalism and education, Education for National integration and international understanding.

Part III: Psychological Foundation of Education

a) Nature and scope of Educational Psychology

b) Individual differences: Meaning, characteristics, determinants, causes, individual differences and classroom management.

c) Physical and mental development: concept and principles, theories of Piaget and Bruner and implications for education.

d) Learning: nature, theories of learning, laws of learning and transfer of learning.

e) Intelligence: nature, theories and measurements and structure of human abilities; creativity.

f) Personality: structure of personality, personality traits, personality adjustment, and measurement.

g) Adjustment and mental health: causes, prevention and treatment of maladjustment.

PAPER II

Part I: Research Methodology

- a) Historical, philosophical, Developmental, Descriptive, Causal, Comparative, Co- relational, Case-study, Experimental and Action research.
- b) Formulation of the problems for research: Sources, specification of forming research questions, analysis procedures and evaluation.
- c) Review of Literature, emerging trends for the review, rationale for the selection of problem.
- d) Specifying objectives and hypotheses of the study.

Part II: Hypothesis, Sampling Techniques and Research Design

- a) Choosing appropriate design and stating the procedure: appropriate methods, instruments, tools and techniques.
- b) Sampling - types and techniques of sampling.
- c) Tools - tests, attitude scales, questionnaires, opinionnaires, interview, and observation, inventory, differential scale.
- d) Techniques: observation, interview, focused group discussion, ethnography, document study, case study.
- e) Hypothesis and testing of Hypothesis: Sources of Hypothesis, Types of Hypotheses, characteristics of a good hypothesis, Hypothesis testing and theory, errors in testing of hypothesis.

Part III: Statistical Methods

- a) Nature of educational data: quantitative and qualitative, scales of measurement, organization and representation of data.
- b) Descriptive statistics: Measures of central tendency, variability, normal probability curve, measures of relationships, percentile ranks, standard scores, t-score, z-score.
- c) Inferential statistics: Concepts underlying applications, Tests of significance: t-test, Chi-square test, ANOVA, linear and Multiple Regression