

EDUCATION: Paper-II

1. PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION

Meaning of philosophy, scope of Philosophical inquiry, meaning of education with reference to individual growth and development, origin and purpose of human existence as the common denominator between Philosophy and Education, need for philosophy of education.

2. SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

Development and scope, difference with Educational Sociology, sociological approach, researches in the area of Sociology of Education.

3. LEARNING

Concept, Levels of learning, Gagne's types of learning. Theories of Learning- Thorndike's Connectionism, Pavlov's Classical Conditioning, Skinner's Operant Conditioning, Learning by Insight, Hull's Needs Reduction Theory, Tolman's Sign-Gestalt Theory, Kurt-Lewin's Field Theory and their Educational implications. Factor influencing Learning.

4. PERSONALITY

Concept, development, structure and dynamics of personality. Theories of Personality: Allport, Eysenck; Psychoanalytic approach of Freud, Erickson; Behavioural approach – Miller and Dollard and Bandura and

Walter; Humanistic approach – Roger, Maslow; Indian Theories: Vedic, Rabindra Nath Tagore, Mahatma Gandhi, and Sri Aurobindo.

5. METHODS OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

Experimental; Normative Survey; Historical; Case Study; Developmental; Fundamental, Applied, Evaluative and Action Research; Qualitative Research: Phenomenological, Ethnomethodical and Naturalistic Enquiry.

6. DATA ANALYSIS

Measures of central tendency, measures of variability, correlations, properties and uses of normal distribution, standard uses, difference between Means, Hypothesis testing, ANOVA.

7. COMPARATIVE EDUCATION

Scope and major concepts of Comparative Education, Methods in Comparative Education, Role of UNO in improving educational opportunities among the member countries, various organs of the UNO and their

educational activities, Primary Education: U.S.A, U.K., Japan and India, Secondary Education: U.S.A., U.K. Japan and India, Erosion of Moral values and Ethics.

8. DEVELOPING A RESEARCH PROPOSAL

Problem and its sources; Selection and definition of problem; Objectives – Primary, secondary and concomitant; Hypothesis: Nature, definition, types, sources; Characteristics of a good hypothesis; Directional and non-directional hypothesis.