

# SYLLABUS IN EDUCATION

## PHILOSOPHICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF EDUCATION:

- **Concept and Scope of Education:** Education as a science, social process and human resource development.
- **Aims of Education:**
- Individual and social aims of education: Aims and objectives of education at different levels starting from primary to higher education.
- **Schools of Philosophy:** Idealism, Naturalism, Pragmatism and their contributions to present day education.
- **Thoughts of great Educators:** Rousseau, Dewey, Tagore, Gandhi, Sri Aurobindo.

## EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY:

- **Educational Psychology:** Its meaning, nature and scope. Applications of Educational Psychology in Teaching and learning
- **Methods of Educational Psychology:** Observation, Survey, Case study and Experimental method.
- **Adolescence:** Psychological characteristics and problems of adolescence, Role of teacher in solving their problems.
- **Personality:** Definition, meaning and nature, type and trait, theories of personality, assessment of personality.
- **Learning:** Meaning and nature, factors affecting learning, learning and maturation, learning and motivation.
- **Theories of Learning** – Trial and Error, Conditioning theory, Insightful learning. Transfer of learning, and their educational implications.
- **Individual Difference**-Its meaning, causes and classroom implications.
- **Intelligence**- Its definition and Types, Theories of intelligence, Measurement of intelligence.
- **Creativity**- Its meaning, Creative process; Fostering creativity.

## DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN INDIA:

- **Education in Ancient and Medieval India:**
- **Vedic education:** Salient features- Aims, curriculum, methods of teaching, student-teacher relationship and discipline.
- **Buddhist education:** Salient features- Aims, curriculum, methods of teaching, student-teacher relationship and discipline.
- **Education during British period:** Macaulay's Minutes, Wood's Despatch, Report of Hunter Commission, Movement for compulsory education, Gokhale's Bill, University Education Commission, 1902.

- **Education during post-independence period:** Major recommendations of - University Education Commission, Secondary Education Commission, Kothari Commission, 1964-66, National Policy on Education 1986 and its revised formulations of 1992, National Education Policy 2020.

### **ISSUES AND TRENDS IN CONTEMPORARY INDIAN EDUCATION:**

- Role of NCERT, NCTE, SCERT, NIEPA, CBSE, UGC, AIU, AICTE, ICSSR, CSIR, ICA
- **Movement for Universalization of Education:** National Literacy Mission, Total Literacy Campaign, Education for All, Sarva Shikshya Abhiyan.
- **Major Issues in Indian Education:** Population education, Value education, Work Experience and SUPW, Environmental education, Education of women, Education of minority communities - with reference to aims and objectives, methods and problems of the above.

### **EDUCATIONAL EVALUATION:**

- Nature of educational measurement, Measurement and evaluation in education, Relationship between measurement and evaluation, Functions of measurement and evaluation in education, Types of evaluation procedure – placement, formative, diagnostic and summative, Norm-referenced and criterion-referenced evaluation.
- Taxonomy of educational objectives, Methods of stating instructional objectives with reference to cognitive domains.
- Construction of objective -based and objective-types of test items Essay type, short answer type and objective type of test. Characteristics of good test: Validity, Reliability and Objectivity.
- Concept of continuous and comprehensive evaluation,
- Tools and techniques of evaluation: Rating scale, Checklist, C.R.C, Anecdotal record.

### **EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY**

- Software and Hardware.
- Programmed learning, Micro-teaching and Team teaching, Computer-Assisted Instruction, Simulated teaching and Distance Teaching.
- ICT in education.
- Research in education: Fundamental, Applied and Action Research; Quantitative & qualitative research; Methods of educational research: Descriptive, Historical, Experimental and Philosophical.