

# ANDHRA PRADESH

## RECRUITMENT OF ASSISTANT PROFESSORS IN THE UNIVERSITY

### SYLLABUS FOR THE SCREENING TEST

#### Paper – II

Paper II will cover 180 Objective Type Questions (Multiple Choice, Matching type, True/False, Assertion – Reasoning type) carrying 180 marks of 3 hours duration. Each question carries 1 mark. There will be negative marks for wrong answers. Each wrong answer will be penalized @ 1/3rd of the marks prescribed for the question.

### Education

#### 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.