



Rani Channamma University, Belagavi.
School of Education
Department of Studies and Research in Education
Ph.D. Entrance Examination Syllabus (Revised)
(With Effect from the year 2024-2025 onwards)

Unit-I: Education and Philosophy

- **Education:** As process and product, as growth and development, as self-actualization and self-realization and as initiation: Educative Process – Teaching, Instruction, Training and Indoctrination (Meaning and Differentiation)
- **Philosophy of Education-** Meaning of Philosophy and Education and their relationship
- **Efforts Aims of Education individual and social;** as identifies in National Policies/Commissions.
- **Towards educational reconstruction-** contributions of Mahatma Gandhi (Basic Education) Rabindranath Tagore (Education of Harmony and Artistic Self Expression) Swami Vivekananda (Man Making Education), Aurobindo Ghosh (Integral Education)
- **Meaning Need and importance of value education:** different approaches to value education. Concept of freedom and discipline.

Unit-II: Western and Indian Schools of Philosophy and Branches of Knowledge

- **Western Schools of Philosophy:** Idealism, Realism, Naturalism, Pragmatism and Existentialism with reference to the concept of knowledge, reality and values and their educational implications
- Indian Schools of Philosophy; Shad Darshanas, Sankhya-Yoga, Mimamsa-Vedanta, Buddhism, Jainism, Islam and Christianity, with reference to their values and their educational implications.
- **Branches of Knowledge: Metaphysics, Epistemology and Axiology**
 - **Metaphysics-**Meaning, Need and importance and implication on education.
 - **Epistemology-**Meaning, Scope, Epistemology and Education. Epistemological Analysis of Sources of Knowledge- ways of knowing-Indian and Western.
 - **Axiology –** Meaning, importance and implication on education.

Unit-III: Meaning, Nature and Scope of Sociology of Education

- **Sociology:** Meaning and nature of sociology and Education and their interrelationship
- Significance of process of socialization in detail specially with reference to Indian Society.
- **Society**-The Origin of Sociology-Functions of society, Types of society, Education and society.
- **The family**-The changing Functions of the family. The continuing functions of family.
- **Functions of Religion:** Education and Religion.

Unit-IV: Social Change, Social Mobility, Social Stratification and Education and Culture.

- **Meaning of social change:** factors influence social change. Factors of Social Change. Education and Social Change.
- **Social Mobility**- Factors in social Mobility – Types of Social Mobility.
- **Social Stratification** Meaning, Nature, Importance and concept of Social Stratification. Types of Stratification – Class and Caste. Factors of Social Stratification.
- **Culture:** Meaning, nature and characteristics of culture, cultural change and cultural lag, Education and culture.
- Enculturation, Acculturation and Multicultural Education. Traditionalization and Modernization.

Unit-V: Educational psychology, the process of learning and factors influencing on learning

- **Educational psychology**- Meaning, Nature, Importance and Methods of educational psychology-observation, experimentation, case study.
- **Process of growth and development:** factors influencing on development physical intellectual, cognitive, emotional, social and moral development during childhood (6-12 years)
- **Adolescence**– Importance Special characteristics, needs, problems and development task.
- **Learning:** Meaning, Types and Nature. Relationships with maturation and development. Principal salient features and classroom implications of the leaning theories information processing theory of teaching.
- **Motivation:** meaning intrinsic and extrinsic motivation, memory and forgetting transfer of learning.

Unit-VI: Advanced Educational Psychology

- **Perception:** Stages of perception: The stages of perception include stimulation, organization, Interpretation, memory and recall.
- **Group Dynamics:** Meaning. Educational Significance, Group: Meaning, Definitions, Characteristics, functions, types of groups. Sociometry, Sociometric, Sociogram, application of Sociometry in the classroom.
- **Individual differences-** Meaning nature and intelligence, aptitude, interests, attitudes, creativity, children and special needs.
- **Personality** concept and management, well balanced, will integrated personality, mental health and hygiene.
- **Adjustment:** Meaning, Definitions, Process, Barriers to adjustment, Defense Mechanisms. Maladjustment.

Unit-VII: Education, Development and perspectives and Issues

- **Constitution of India:** provision of education
- **Evolution of National system of Education:** overview of the Secondary Education Commission (1952-53), Indian Education Commission (1964-66), NPE (1986) Education for all-Right to Education Act and its implementation, role of SSA, RMSA and RUSA
- **Problems of Indian Education-**Equalization of educational opportunities, multicultural multilingual, gender, equality, poverty, diversity, Education of the disadvantaged.
- **Issues in Teacher Education:** Concerns of teacher education.
- **Teacher effectiveness:** Principles of Teacher Effectiveness: Professional Ethics.

Unit-VIII: Educational Technology and Teaching –Learning and Communication Skills

- **Educational Technology:** Scope and Objectives of educational technology;
- **Multimedia Laboratory:** Need, Functions, Criteria of Setting up of Multimedia Laboratory. Role of Multimedia in teaching-Learning and its applications.
- **Open Education Resources:** Role of E-Journals, E-books, E-training and E-Networking in Teaching Profession.
- **Methods of teaching in Institutions of Higher learning:** Teacher Centered vs Learner centered methods: Off-line vs On-line methods. (SWAYAM, SWAYAMPBHA and MOOCS etc.)
Pedagogy and Andragogy in Teaching: Meaning, Concept and Importance.
- **Communication and Instruction in Education:** Meaning, Types, Components and Barriers to Communication: Classroom communication, Mass-media approach.

Unit-IX: Educational Guidance and Counselling and Curriculum

- **Guidance:** Need for Guidance and Types of Guidance.
- **Types of Guidance:** Services and Approaches and Techniques in Guidance.
- **Counselling: Meaning** and Concept. Qualities of a Counsellor and Process of Counselling.
- **Curriculum:** Meaning and Concept. Foundations of Curriculum.
- **Curriculum Organizational Patterns.** Instructional Materials.

Unit-X: Educational Administration, Management and Leadership and Inclusive Education

- **Educational Administration:** Meaning, Need, Importance and Principles
- **Differences:** Educational Administration and Management;
- **Leadership:** Characteristics and Styles of Leadership. Quality assurance in Education: Total Quality Management and NAAC- Objectives, Functions and Initiatives.
- **Inclusive Education:** Difference between special education, integrated education and inclusive education.
- **Diversity in the Classroom:** Diversity, Disability, Giftedness: Meaning, Concept and Nature.

Unit-XI: Methodology in Educational research and statistics

- **Educational Research-** Meaning, nature, scope, fundamental, applied and action research.
- **Types of Educational Research-** Classification based on purpose, Method and Paradigms.
- **Identifying the Related Literature-** Sources and Types. Organizing the related literature.
- Research problem and formulation of hypotheses, criteria and sources, assumptions, postulates and hypotheses-meaning, nature and types of hypotheses role of hypotheses in theory building.
- **Sampling:** Concept and sample various methods of probability and non-probability sampling and sampling error.

Unit-X11: Major approaches to research in Education

- Descriptive research: Meaning and Importance.
- Ex-post facto research: Meaning and Importance.
- Experimental research: (Laboratory and field)- Need and Significance;
Case study: Meaning, Nature and Need.
- Ethnographic studies: Meaning and Importance.
- Historical research- Need and significance of Historical Research. Sources and collection of data.

Unit-XIII: Statistics in Educational Research and Report Writing

- **Data Analysis:** Qualitative and quantitative data analysis.
- **Statistics:** Descriptive and Inferential statistics. Hypotheses: Null hypotheses, Test of hypothesis.
- **Test:** one tailed and two-tailed test, 't' test 'F' test, (one way and ANOVA), Non-parametric tests (Chi-square test) biserial,
- **Correlation:** point-biserial. Tetrachoric and phi-coefficient of correlation, partial and multiple correlations.
- **Report Writing:** Characteristics of Good Report Writing. Types of Research Reports. Report Format.