MJP ROHILKHAND UNIVERSITY, BAREILLY

CURRICULUM FOR M.A. EDUCATION

(PREVIOUS AND FINAL)

EFFECTIVE FROM SESSION 2005-2006

M.A. PREVIOUS YEAR PAPERS : I TO IV

PAPER - I

M.M. 100

PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS OF EDUCATION

Course contents:

- Relationship between Education and Philosophy.
- Basic features and educational implications of the following Indian schools of Philosophy:
 - (i) Sankhya
 - (ii) Vedanta and
 - (iii) Nyaya
- Basic features and educational implications of the following western schools of philosophy:
 - (i) Naturalism
 - (ii) Idealism
 - (iii) Pragmatism and
 - (iv) Realism
- Educational Philosophical thoughts of the following modern period Indian thinkers:
 - (i) Viveka Nand
 - (ii) Tagore
 - (iii) Gandhi
 - (iv) Aurbindo and
 - (v) J. Krishna Moorti.
- Human value, its meaning, types, significance and their development through education.
- Education, its relationship with such basic features of our constitution as Freedom, Equality, Democracy and Responsibility.

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PAPER II: M.M. 100

PSYCHOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF EDUCATION

- ECTIVE FROM SESSION 2005-2001 stream of service Basic features and educational implications of the following schools 1. of Psychology: 293949 943Y 2UON399 AM
 - Behaviourism 001 ACM.
 - Gestalt and an amortagues
 - iii. Psycho-analysis
 - Learning: Concept, Factors influencing it, Basic features and 2. educational implications of the following learning theories:

(i) Sankfrya

- Thorndike's Trial and Error.
- ii. Pavlov's classical conditioning,
- iii. Skinner's operant conditoning
- iv. Kohler's Insight and
- v. Kurt Lewin's Field theory
- Creativity, its meaning, nature, measurement and nurturance among learners.
- Personality, its meaning, main characteristics of : 4.
 - Type theory and
 - ii. Trait theory, measurement of personality factors (characteristics), defence mechanisms: Concept, types and their management
- Execptional child, his behavioral symptoms in the context of his: 5.
- i. Intellectual impairment
- Audio-visual impairment ii.
- iii. Learning disabilities
- Emotional disturbance iv.
- Giftedness

M.A. PREVIOUS

PAPER- III: M.M. 100

SOCIOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF EDUCATION

Course contents:

- Educational sociology, its meaning, difference between educational sociology and sociology of education, social organization: its concept and characteristics, factors influencing a social organization and their educational implications.
- Social interactions and their educational implications, group dynamics, its implications during teaching-learning process, concept of social stratification, its educational implications.
- Culture, its meaning, nature and significance, role of education in cultural changes.
- Social change, its meaning, role of education in effecting social changes in the context of existing superstitions, taboos, customs and in elevating the social status of our weaker sections of the society.
- Concept ot :
 - (i). Urbanization
 - (ii). Modernization and Sanskritisation, their educational implications.
- 6. Role of education in national integration and international understanding.
- 7. Education as a process of socialization and social progress.

M.A. PREVIOUS

reindependence Era-Macaulay's Minutes, Wood Despatch, Hunter Commission, Indian Universities Commission, Sargent Re; VI RAPAR

M.M.100

METHODOLOGY OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

Problems in Indian Education- Universalisation at an indian

- 1. Educational research;
 - (i). Its meaning, nature
- (ii). Need and objectives
 - (iii). Its role in evaluating existing pedagogical theories and in

96 M.A. Previous & Final New Syllabus of Education developing new pedagogical theories

(iv). Characteristics of fundamental, applied and action research.

- 2. Formulation of an educational research problem:
 - (i). Sources contributing to select a research problem
 - (ii). Charateristics of a good research problem
 - (iii). Rationale for the choice of a research problem
 - (iv). Research variable, concept and significance
- Hypothesis, its meaning, significance, types and characteristic of a good hypothesis.
- Research Methods: Descriptive, ex-post-facts, historical, philosophical, experimental.
- Sample and sampling: Concepts, techniques and their relative merits and demerits.
- Central tendencies, dispersion methods, correlation normal probability curve.
- Test of significance: t-test and chi- square, types of errors, one tailed and two tailed to and one-way analysis of variance.
- Writing a research report and criteria for evaluation of a research report.

M.A. (FINAL)

PAPER-1: M.M. 100

HISTORY AND CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS OF INDIANEDUCATION

Course contents:

Landmarks in History of Education in India.

- Preindependence Era-Macaulay's Minutes, Wood Despatch, Hunter Commission, Indian Universities Commission, Sargent Report.
- Post Independence Era-Secondary Education Commission, University Education Commission, Kothari Commission, New Education Policy 1986., Ram Murti Commitee Report 1990.
- Problems in Indian Education- Universalisation of elementary education, Student's participation, Education of special groups value crisis, Educated unemployment, University antonomy.
- 4. Emerging Trends: Continuing Education, Adult Education,

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Vocationalisation of Education. Examination reforms, Distance Education, Population Education, Teacher Education.

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PAPER - II:

M.M. 100

COMPARATIVE EDUCATION

Course content :

- 1. Comparative education, its meaning, scope and significance.
 - Fact helpful in comparing the educational system of differene countries: geographical, economic, cultural, philosophical, sociological.
 - U.N.E.S.C.O., its role in quantitative and qualititative education of different countries.
 - Comparative study U.S.A., U.K. and India with special reference to primary and secondary, higher and teacher education.
 - Role of education in ascertaining causes and remedies for such problems of India as unemployment, population explosion, terrorism, casteism and communalism, illiteracy.

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PAPER - III :

M.M.100

PRINCIPLES OF GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING

Course contents:

- Meaning and functions of Guidance, Guidance in relation to individual growth.
- Basic Principles of Guidance.
- Development of Guidance for understanding the individual.
 - 4. Procedures in Guidance: General methods of investigating the individual and studying the whole child. Methods and Techniques for collection and assessment of information: Case-History, Cumulative Record, Personality inventories and tests- interlligence tests, achievement tests, Aptitude test, and interest inventories. Collecting and recording information of educational and vocational opportunities

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for counselling, placement, follow-up and Research Activities.

- Organization of Guidance Service. Duties of classroom Teacher Home room, sponsor and counsellor. Initiating Guidance programmes & Guidance methods. Groups Guidance and case work.
- Need for Vocational Guidance in Indian School's, Need and importance
 of occupational information; about employment, market trends and
 opportunities. Methods of securing fact about jobs and their use.
- Educational and Vocational Counselling: Counselling and its purpose, levels of Counselling and Types of Counselling; relationship with Counselling Interviews and Guidance.

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PAPER - IV: and India with spe: VI - AZAU yout

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EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

Course contents:

- Concept of Educational Technology, meaning, nature, scope and significance of Educational Technology, components of Educational Technology, difference between software and hardware.
- Communication and Instruction: theory, concept, nature, process, components, types, classroom communication, mass media approach Educational Technology, formulation of instructional objectives, task analysis, designing of such instructional strategies as lecture, team teaching, discussion, seminar and tutorials.
- Teaching levels, strategies and models: memory, understanding and reflective levels of teaching, teaching strategies: meaning, nature, functions and types, models of teaching: meaning, nature, functions and types, modification of teaching behavior: micro teaching, Flander's Interaction Analysis, simulation.
- 4. Programmed instructions: its meaning, origin and types-linear and branching, development of the programmed instruction material, teaching machines, computer assisted instruction.
- Educational Technology in formal, non-formal and informal education:
 Emerging trends in Educational Technology, use of videotape, radio-

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M.A. Previous & Final New Syllabus of Education vision, tele-conferencing, CCTV, CAI and INSAT in Educational Technology.

M.A. (FINAL)

Paper - V:

M.M.:100

DISSERTATION OR ANY ONE OPTIONAL PAPERS

OPTIONAL PAPERS

PAPER V (a): SPECIAL EDUCATION

M.M. 100

Course content:

- Special education, its meaning, scope, concepts of special need, role 1. of home and school environment in satisfying special needs of the learners.
- Special needs of learners characterized by physical and intellectual 2. impairments.
- Identifying of children with special needs for indentifying of children 3. with needs, identification process, identification of behaviors, tests and tools used for identification.
- Curriculum adjustments and adjustments to special needs arising out of :- Visual impairment, Hearing impairment, Orthopedic impairment, Mental retardation, Learning disability.
- Special aids and equipments :- Aids for sensory impaired children, noltsoinu5. mar education toys and other aids.

PAPER V (b): EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION & SUPERVISION M.M. 100

- ledt bag at Educational Administration: Meaning, Scope and Objectives.
 - Principles of Educational Administration :- Centralised, decentralised administration, Concept of democratic administration of education.
 - Development of Modern Concept of Educational Administration Taylorism. Administration as a process, special trends in educational administration such as (a) Decision making (b) Organisational compliance.
 - Leadership in Educational Administration-Theories of Leadership. 4. Styles of Leadership

M.A. Previous & Final New Syllabus of Education 100 5.

- Educational Supervision-Meaning, Nature and Functions.
 - Planning & organising supervisory programme.
 - Traditional Vs Modern Supervision.
- Educational Administration in U.K., U.S.A. & India. 6.

PAPER V- (c): MEASUREMENT AND TESTING

MM 100

Course contents:

- General nature of testing. 1.
- Preparation of the test material planning the test and writing the items.
- Reliability, Validity and norms.
- Standardization of the test.
- Psychological test of intelligence, Aptitude and personality. 5
 - Response set.
 - Guessing Methods of correction.
 - Test Prediction and dependability.
 - Rating scale. 9.
 - Current principles and logic of testing. 10.

PAPER V (d): DISTANCE EDUCATION

MM 100

Course contents :

- Distance Education: its meaning, its need, its characteristic features, 1. distance teaching-learning systems in India.
- Intervention strategies at a distance : information and communication technologies and their application in distance education, designing and preparing self-instructional material, electronic media (T.V) for education.
- 3. Learning at a distance : student-support-services and their management, its technical and vocational programmes.
- 4. Quality Enhancement and Evaluation of Distance Education Programme: quality assurance, its meaning and need, mechanisms for maintenance of standards, programme for enrichment of distance education, evaluation programmes.

PAPER VI

VIVA VOCE EXMINATION

M.M. 100

(FOR ALL STUDENTS)