

SUBJECT: 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 of education.

Education- as a social sub-system-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 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.