

Aligarh Muslim University

Scheme of Exam for Direct Recruitment of Post Graduate Teacher in AMU Schools

The written test is of 120 marks (120 objective type multiple choice question) carrying 01 mark for each question. The duration of written test will be 120 minutes without any time limit for each part individually.

Section Name – Nature of Questions

Part I – Proficiency in Languages

(12 marks)

- A. General English (06 questions)
- B. General Hindi (06 questions)

Part II – General awareness, Reasoning & Proficiency in computers

(18 marks)

- a) General Awareness & Current Affairs and Aligarh Movement (10 questions)
- b) Reasoning Ability (4 questions)
- c) Computer Literacy (4 questions)

Part III – Perspectives on Education and leadership (25 questions)

(25 marks)

- (a) Understanding the learner (5 questions)
- (b) Understanding teaching learning (5 questions)
- (c) Creating Conducive learning (5 questions)
- (d) School Organization and leadership (5 questions)
- (e) Perspectives in Education (05 questions)

Part IV – subject – specific Syllabus

(65 marks)

Professional Competency Test:

The Professional Competency Test is 70 marks (Demo Teaching 70 marks)

Note: The weightage of Written Test & Demo Teaching in drawing the Final Merit list will be 30:70 respectively.

Scheme & Syllabus of Exam for Direct Recruitment of PGTs:

Part I – Proficiency in Language

(12 marks)

- (a) General English (06 questions)
Reading comprehension, word power, Grammar & usage)
- (b) General Hindi (6 questions)
पठन कौशल शब्द सामर्थ्य, व्याकरण एवं प्रयुक्ति

Part II – General Awareness, Reasoning & Proficiency in Computers

(18 marks)

- (a) General Awareness & Current Affairs and Aligarh Movement (18 questions)
(b) Reasoning Ability (5 questions)
(c) Computer literacy (5 questions)

Part III – Perspectives on Education and Leadership

(25 marks)

(a) Understanding the Learner (10 questions)

- Concept of growth, maturation and development, principles and debates of development, development tasks and challenges.
- Domains of Development: Physical, Cognitive, Socio-emotional, Moral etc., deviations in development and its implications.
-
- Understanding Adolescence: Needs, challenges and implications for designing institutional support.
- Role of Primary and Secondary Socialization agencies. Ensuring Home School continuity.

(b) Understanding Teaching Learning (15 questions)

- Theoretical perspectives on learning – Behaviorism, Cognitivism and Constructivism with special reference to their implications for:
 - i. The role of teacher
 - ii. The role of learner
 - iii. Nature of teacher-student relationship
 - iv. Choice of teaching methods
 - v. Classroom environment
 - vi. Understanding of discipline, power etc.
- Factors affecting learning and their implications for:
 - i. Designing classroom instructions,
 - ii. Planning student activities and,
 - iii. Creating learning spaces in school.
- Planning and Organization of Teaching – Learning
 - i. Concept of Syllabus and Curriculum, Over and Hidden Curriculum, Principles of curriculum organizations.

- ii. Competency based Education, Experiential learning, etc.
 - iii. Instructional Plans :- Year Plan , unit Plan , Lesson Plan
 - iv. Instructional material and resources.
 - v. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for teaching – learning
 - vi. Evaluation: Purpose, types and limitations. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation, Characteristics of a good tool.
 - vii. Assessment of learning, for learning and as learning: Meaning, purpose and consideration in planning each.
- Enhancing Teaching learning processes: Classroom Observation and Feedback, Reflections and Dialogues as a means of constructivist teaching.

(c) Creating Conducive Learning Environment (04 questions)

- The concepts of Diversity, disability and Inclusion, implications of disability as social construct, types of disabilities – their identification and interventions.
- Concept of School Mental Health, addressing the curative, preventive and promotive dimensions of mental health for all students and staff. Provisioning for guidance and counselling.

(d) School Organization and Leadership (4 questions)

- Leader as reflective practitioner, team builder, initiator, coach and mentor.
- Perspectives on School Leadership: instructional, distributed and transformative
- Vision building, goal setting and creating a School Development plan
- Using School Processes and forums, for strengthening teaching learning – Annual Calendar, time – tabling, parent teacher forums, school assembly, teacher development forums, using achievement data for improving teaching – learning, School Self-Assessment and improvement
- Creating partnerships with community, industry and other neighbouring schools and Higher Education Institutes- forming learning communities

(e) Perspectives in Education (2 questions)

- NEP – 2020: Curriculum and Pedagogy in Schools: Holistic & Integrated Learning: Equitable and inclusive Education: Learning for All: Competency based learning and Education.
- Guiding Principles for Child Rights, Protecting and provisioning for rights of children to safe and secure school environment, Right of Children to free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009,
- Historically studying the National Policies in education with special reference to school education;
- School Curriculum Principles: Perspective, Learning and Knowledge, Curricular Areas, School Stage, Pedagogy and Assessment

Part IV- Subject – specific Syllabus

(65 marks)

Note: The weightage of Written Test & Demo Teaching in drawing the Final Merit list will be 30:70 respectively.

Syllabus for the post of PGT - Economics

Subject specific syllabus includes the concepts of NCERT/CBSE syllabus and Text Books (Classes XI&XII), however, the questions will be testing the depth of understanding and application of these concepts at the level of Post-Graduation.

Introduction

Meaning, scope, functions and importance of statistics in Economics

Collection, Organisation and Presentation data

- Collection of data- sources of data- primary and secondary, how basic data is collected with concepts of Sampling methods of collecting data; some important sources of secondary data: Census of India and National Sample Survey Organisation.
- Organisation of Data: Meaning and types of variables; Frequency Distribution.
- Presentation of Data: Tabular Presentation and Diagrammatic Presentation of Data: (1) Geometric forms (bar diagrams and pie diagrams), (ii) Frequency diagrams (histogram, polygon and Ogive) and (iii) Arithmetic line graphs (time series graph).

Statistical Tools and Interpretation

Measures of Central Tendency- Arithmetic mean, median and mode

Correlation meaning and properties, scatter diagram: Measures of correlation - Karl Pearson's method (two variables ungrouped data) Spearman's rank correlation.

Introduction to Index Numbers - meaning types wholesale price index, consumer price index and index of industrial production, uses of index numbers, Inflation and index numbers.

Introduction to Microeconomics

- Meaning of microeconomics and macroeconomics: positive and normative economics.
- What is an economy? Central problems of an economy: what, how and for whom to produce concepts of production possibility frontier and opportunity cost.

Consumer's Equilibrium and Demand

- Consumer's equilibrium - meaning of utility, marginal utility, law of diminishing marginal utility, conditions of consumer's equilibrium using marginal utility analysis.
- Indifference curve analysis of consumer's equilibrium-the consumer's budget (budget set and budget line), preferences of the consumer (indifference curve, indifference map) and conditions of consumer's equilibrium.
- Demand, market demand, determinants of demand, demand schedule, demand curve and its slope, movement along and shifts in the demand curve, price elasticity of demand-factors affecting price elasticity of demand; measurement of price elasticity of demand percentage-change method and total expenditure method.

Producer Behaviour and Supply

- Meaning of Production Function-Short-Run and Long-Run.
- Total Product, Average Product and Marginal Product.
- Returns to a Factor.
- Cost: Short run costs- total cost, total fixed cost, total variable cost, Average cost, Average fixed cost, average variable cost and marginal cost-meaning and their relationships.
- Revenue-total, average and marginal revenue-meaning and their relationship.
- Producer's equilibrium-meaning and its conditions in terms of marginal revenue marginal cost. Supply, market supply, determinants of supply, supply schedule, supply curve and its slope, movements along and shifts in supply curve, price elasticity of supply: measurement of price elasticity of supply-percentage-change method.

Forms of Market and Price Determination under Perfect Competition with simple applications.

- Perfect competition - Features; Determination of market equilibrium and effects of shifts in demand and supply.
- Simple Applications of Demand and Supply: Price ceiling price floor.

National Income and Related Aggregates

- Basic concepts in macroeconomics: consumption goods, capital goods, final goods, intermediate goods; stocks and flows; gross investment and depreciation.
- Circular flow of income (two sector model): Methods of calculating National Income -Value Added or Product method, Expenditure method, Income method.
- Aggregates related to National Income Gross National Product (GNP), Net National Product (NNP), Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Net Domestic Product (NDP)-at market price, at factor cost; Real and Nominal GDP.
- GDP and Welfare.

Money and Banking

Money-meaning and functions, supply of money - Currency held by the public and net demand deposits held by commercial banks.

Money creation by the commercial banking system.

Central bank and its functions (example of the Reserve Bank of India): Bank of issue, Govt. Bank, Banker's Bank, Control of Credit through Bank Rate, CRR, SLR, Repo Rate and Reverse Repo, Open Market Operations, Margin requirement.

Determination of Income and Employment

- Aggregate demand and its components.
- Propensity to consume and propensity to save (average and marginal).
- Short-run equilibrium output; investment multiplier and its mechanism.
- Meaning of full employment and involuntary unemployment.
- Problems of excess demand and deficient demand; measures to correct them - changes in government spending, taxes and money supply.

Government Budget and the Economy

- Government budget-meaning, objectives and components.
- Classification of receipts-revenue receipts and capital receipts;
- Classification of expenditure-revenue expenditure and capital expenditure.
- Balanced, Surplus and Deficit Budget- measures of government deficit.

Balance of Payments

- Balance of payments account - meaning and components.
- Balance of payments - Surplus and Deficit
- Foreign exchange rate-meaning of fixed and flexible rates and managed floating.
- Determination of exchange rate in a free market, Merits and demerits of flexible and fixed exchange rate. Managed Floating exchange rate system.

Development Experience (1947-90) and Economic Reforms since 1991:

- A brief introduction of the state of Indian economy on the eve of independence. Indian economic system and common goals of Five Year Plans.
- Main features, problems and policies of agriculture (institutional aspects and new agricultural strategy), industry (IPR 1956; SSI - role & importance) and foreign trade.
- Economic Reforms since 1991:
- Features and appraisals of liberalisation, globalisation and privatisation (LPG policy); Concepts of demonetization and GST.

Current challenges facing Indian Economy

- Human Capital Formation: How people become resource: Role of human capital in economic development; Growth of Education Sector in India.
- Rural development: Key issues - credit and marketing - role of cooperatives; agricultural diversification; alternative farming-organic farming.
- Employment: Growth and changes in work force participation rate in formal and informal sectors; problems and policies.
- Sustainable Economic Development: Meaning, Effects of Economic Development on Resources and Environment, including global warming.

Development Experience of India

- A comparison with neighbours India and Pakistan.
- India and Pakistan.
- India and China.
- Issues: economic growth, population, sectoral development and other Human Development Indications.