

2 0 1 9**(CBCS)****(5th Semester)****EDUCATION****EIGHTH (B) PAPER****(Educational Guidance and Counselling)****Full Marks : 75****Time : 3 hours****(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)****(Marks : 25)***The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions***SECTION—A****(Marks : 10)****Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :****1×10=10****1. Guidance is to be given**

- (a) only before starting on a course ()
- (b) only when an individual needs it ()
- (c) throughout the life of an individual ()
- (d) only at the end of the courses ()

2. Guidance is a slow process because

- (a) the clients are all abnormal ()
- (b) it requires a considerable time to make decision and solve problems ()
- (c) the counsellor needs more time to make more money ()
- (d) families of the clients have to interfere with decision making of the client ()

3. The chief aim and purpose of educational guidance is to help the student
- (a) in the selection of subjects ()
 - (b) in developing good study habits ()
 - (c) to build good social relationships ()
 - (d) All of the above ()
4. Vocational guidance help people to cope with problems relating to
- (a) occupational choices ()
 - (b) selection of subjects ()
 - (c) selection of life patterns ()
 - (d) personal problems ()
5. Personal guidance is the help given to individual to solve his
- (a) health problems ()
 - (b) emotional problems ()
 - (c) psychological problems ()
 - (d) All of the above ()
6. Job analysis is the scientific study of
- (a) a society ()
 - (b) education ()
 - (c) an individual ()
 - (d) a job ()
7. The chief exponent of the directive technique of counselling is
- (a) E. G. Williamson ()
 - (b) Carl R. Rogers ()
 - (c) Bordin ()
 - (d) R. W. White ()
8. Any test which is used to measure an individual's abilities after training is
- (a) aptitude test ()
 - (b) achievement test ()
 - (c) personality test ()
 - (d) attitude test ()
9. A case study is the comprehensive study of
- (a) a society ()
 - (b) a religion ()
 - (c) an individual ()
 - (d) a government ()

10. Counselling means

- (a) assisting the individual in solving problems related to occupational choice ()
- (b) the process of studying and collecting information regarding to responsibilities of a specific job ()
- (c) expression of opinion regarding some situations ()
- (d) relationship between two individuals in which one gives a certain kind of assistance to the other ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write on the following :

3×5=15

1. Concept of guidance

OR

Philosophical basis of guidance

2. Functions of educational guidance

OR

Meaning of personal guidance

3. Maintenance and dissemination of occupational information

OR

Needs of job analysis

4. Case study as a technique for collecting data

OR

Meaning of personality test

5. Importance of counselling

OR

Communication skills in counselling

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

- 1. What do you mean by guidance? Discuss the sociological and psychological bases of guidance.** 4+3+3=10

OR

Write the principles of guidance. 10

- 2. Discuss the meaning and purpose of educational guidance.** 3+7=10

OR

Explain the meaning and needs of vocational guidance. 3+7=10

- 3. Write the meaning of job satisfaction and discuss the factors affecting job satisfaction.** 3+7=10

OR

What do you mean by occupational information? Discuss the needs of occupational informational services. 3+7=10

- 4. What is achievement test? State the importance and limitations of achievement tests in guidance.** 3+7=10

OR

Discuss the uses of cumulative record card. 10

- 5. What do you mean by counselling? Explain the different techniques of counselling.** 3+7=10

OR

Explain the different skills for effective communication in counselling. 10

2019

(CBCS)

(6th Semester)

EDUCATION

NINTH PAPER

(Curriculum Development)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. The term 'curriculum' is derived from

(a) Greek word

(b) Latin word

(c) English word

(d) Roman word

2. Co-curricular activity is

(a) related to classroom

(b) related to curriculum

(c) related to all-round development

(d) according to needs of the pupil

3. Objectives that belong to a particular area or topic of curriculum can be called

(a) short-term objectives ()

(b) long-term objectives ()

(c) specific objectives ()

(d) general objectives ()

4. Principle of utility in curriculum construction has been given by

(a) Naturalism ()

(b) Pragmatism ()

(c) Realism ()

(d) Idealism ()

5. "Education does not mean learning eternal truth or fixed subject matter." Which philosophy believes in this idea?

(a) Idealism ()

(b) Realism ()

(c) Pragmatism ()

(d) Existentialism ()

6. Who advocated 'Realism'?

(a) Aristotle ()

(b) John Dewey ()

(c) Rousseau ()

(d) Socrates ()

7. The main purpose of curriculum evaluation is

(a) to recruit new teachers ()

(b) to prepare new textbooks ()

(c) to change the examination system ()

(d) to review the existing curriculum ()

Criteria of evaluation of a textbook

OR

4. Summative evaluation

Existentialism as philosophical foundation of curriculum

OR

3. Idealism as philosophical foundation of curriculum

Selection of objectives in curriculum construction

OR

2. Selection of content in curriculum construction

Undifferentiated curriculum

OR

1. Differentiated curriculum

Answer/Write briefly on the following :

(Marks : 15)

SECTION—B

10. Who is the ultimate curriculum change agent?
- (a) The teacher () ()
 (b) The student () ()
 (c) The headmaster () ()
 (d) The administrator () ()
- (a) minor change () ()
 (b) medium change () ()
 (c) major change () ()
 (d) None of the above () ()
9. Introduction of a new approach to the existing subject comes under
- (a) formative evaluation () ()
 (b) diagnostic evaluation () ()
 (c) summative evaluation () ()
 (d) placement evaluation () ()
8. Examination conducted at the end of a semester is an example of

5. Concept of curriculum change

OR

Give a critical comment on the paper 'Curriculum Development' that you have studied.

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

- 1. What is curriculum? Explain the various types of curriculum.** 3+7=10

OR

Discuss the need and importance of co-curricular activities in curriculum.

5+5=10

- 2. Discuss situational analysis as a process of curriculum construction.** 10

OR

Discuss the principles of curriculum construction. 10

- 3. Explain psychological foundations of curriculum construction.** 10

OR

Explain sociological foundations of curriculum construction. 10

- 4. What is the meaning of curriculum evaluation? Discuss its needs.** 4+6=10

OR

What is curriculum evaluation? Explain formative type of evaluation. 4+6=10

- 5. What are the needs of curriculum change?** 10

OR

Discuss the factors affecting curriculum change. 10

2019

(CBCS)

(6th Semester)

EDUCATION**TENTH PAPER****(Educational Planning and Management)**

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions***SECTION—A**

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. The basis of all programmes of quantitative and qualitative improvement in education is

- (a) educational planning ()
- (b) educational management ()
- (c) educational finance ()
- (d) managerial behavior ()

2. Institutional planning is an effort to make use of available resources to the

- (a) minimum ()
- (b) adequate ()
- (c) sufficient ()
- (d) optimum ()

3. How many principles of management has Henri Fayol listed?
- (a) 13 ()
 - (b) 14 ()
 - (c) 15 ()
 - (d) 16 ()
4. Which one of the following is the characteristic of a decentralized management?
- (a) Rigidity in decision making ()
 - (b) Dictates policies and procedures ()
 - (c) Directs and controls all activities ()
 - (d) Division of responsibilities ()
5. Financial management is concerned with
- (a) profit and loss of the organization ()
 - (b) procurement and utilization of fund ()
 - (c) investment in banks ()
 - (d) exchange of money with other countries ()
6. Which one of the following is not a source of income in educational organization?
- (a) Land grants and endowments ()
 - (b) Government funds ()
 - (c) Loan from the bank ()
 - (d) Fees from the students ()
7. The factor which does not affect the managerial behavior is
- (a) technical factor ()
 - (b) social factor ()
 - (c) political factor ()
 - (d) personal factor ()

8. A leader who gives orders only after consulting the group is called
- (a) laissez-faire leader ()
 - (b) autocratic leader ()
 - (c) democratic leader ()
 - (d) dictatorial leader ()
9. Supervision is a/an
- (a) faultfinding service ()
 - (b) guiding service ()
 - (c) punishment service ()
 - (d) authoritarian service ()
10. The primary functions of educational supervision is
- (a) providing leadership and improving teaching learning ()
 - (b) providing more money and improving inspection ()
 - (c) providing follow-up actions and improving the workload ()
 - (d) All of the above ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Answer/Write on the following briefly :

3×5=15

1. Concept of educational planning

OR

Importance of educational planning

2. Bureaucratic type of management

OR

Technocratic type of management

3. Describe any three sources of income of educational organization.

OR

Factors affecting financial allocation

4. Concept of managerial behavior

OR

Role of a Manager

5. Supervisory procedures in education

OR

Importance of educational supervision

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. What is educational planning? Highlight the important characteristics of educational planning. 2+8=10

OR

What is an institutional planning? Discuss the various steps involved in institutional planning. 3+7=10

2. Elaborate the various principles of management. 10

OR

What do you mean by decentralization of management? Discuss the merits and demerits of decentralization of management. 2+(4+4)=10

3. What is financial management? Discuss the problems involved in financing educational institutions. 2+8=10

OR

Describe any three problems in financing of the institutions in which you have studied. 10

4. Discuss the various factors affecting managerial behavior. 10

OR

Discuss the different styles of leadership in management. 10

5. What do you mean by supervision? Discuss the principles of democratic supervision. 3+7=10

OR

Discuss the various types of educational supervision. 10

2019

(CBCS)

(6th Semester)

EDUCATION**ELEVENTH PAPER****(Development of Educational Thought)**

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions***SECTION—A**

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. In Athens, physical education was imparted in

- (a) pedagogues ()
- (b) palaestras ()
- (c) schools ()
- (d) barracks ()

2. Great philosophers like Plato, Aristotle and Socrates were the products of which system of education in the ancient times?

- (a) Spartan system of education ()
- (b) Athenian system of education ()
- (c) Roman system of education ()
- (d) None of the above ()

3. The objective of education in monastic system of education was
- physical education ()
 - intellectual development ()
 - spiritual life ()
 - social development ()
4. The main object of scholastic system of education was to acquire knowledge through
- self-realization ()
 - nature and nurture ()
 - logic and debate ()
 - play-way method ()
5. The Wardha Scheme of education reflects the ideas of
- Tagore ()
 - Gandhi ()
 - Rousseau ()
 - Dewey ()
6. Shantiniketan means
- abode of peace ()
 - abode of nature ()
 - abode of love ()
 - abode of joy ()
7. The philosophy advocated by Dewey is called
- idealism ()
 - pragmatism ()
 - naturalism ()
 - realism ()
8. *Emile* was a treatise written by
- Maria Montessori ()
 - John Dewey ()
 - John Locke ()
 - Jean-Jacques Rousseau ()

9. The father of distance education in India is

- (a) Tagore ()
- (b) Gandhi ()
- (c) Dr. G. R. Reddy ()
- (d) Dr. V. K. Bosh ()

10. Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) was established in the year

- (a) 1982 ()
- (b) 1998 ()
- (c) 1985 ()
- (d) 1992 ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

1. Three differences between Spartan and Athenian system of education

OR

Greek influence on Roman education

2. Education for Chivalry

OR

Role of the church in medieval education in Europe

3. Gandhi's aims of education

OR

Tagore's Viswa Bharati

4. Dewey's laboratory school

OR

Rousseau's negative education

5. Characteristics of open learning system

OR

Advantages of globalization

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Discuss the Athenian system of education in ancient times. 10

OR

Explain the basic features of the Roman system of education prior to 275 BC. 10

2. Discuss the monastic and scholastic education in medieval Europe. 5+5=10

OR

What were the universities established in medieval Europe? Describe the main features of medieval university education in Europe. 3+7=10

3. Discuss Gandhi's contribution to Indian education. 10

OR

Discuss the contributions of Tagore to educational thought and practices. 10

4. Explain the aims and methods of education propounded by Rousseau. 5+5=10

OR

Discuss Dewey's aims of education and its influence on the educational system. 5+5=10

5. Explain the concept of distance education and its advantages. 4+6=10

OR

Discuss the challenges and opportunities of globalization of higher education in India. 10
