

2019

(CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

EDUCATION**SECOND PAPER****(Philosophical and Sociological Foundations of Education)**

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 word 'philosophy' is derived from

- (a) Latin ()
- (b) Greek ()
- (c) German ()
- (d) Hebrew ()

2. The school of philosophy which raised the slogan, 'Back to the Nature' is
- (a) Naturalism ()
 - (b) Realism ()
 - (c) Pragmatism ()
 - (d) Idealism ()
3. The term 'sociology' was coined by
- (a) George Payne ()
 - (b) Auguste Comte ()
 - (c) Ottoway ()
 - (d) Brown ()
4. Social change refers to the change that takes place in a/an
- (a) individual ()
 - (b) group ()
 - (c) institution ()
 - (d) society ()
5. Which Article of the Indian Constitution protects the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes from social injustice and all forms of exploitation?
- (a) Article 46 ()
 - (b) Article 35 ()
 - (c) Article 45 ()
 - (d) Article 26 ()
6. One of the characteristics of a primary group is
- (a) large size ()
 - (b) temporary membership ()
 - (c) impersonal relations ()
 - (d) physical proximity ()
7. Which school of philosophy advocates that education should be vocational in character?
- (a) Pragmatism ()
 - (b) Realism ()
 - (c) Idealism ()
 - (d) Naturalism ()

8. Cultural change is

- (a) restricted to primitive societies ()
- (b) restricted to developed societies ()
- (c) restricted to developing societies ()
- (d) a universal phenomenon ()

9. According to pragmatism, the child learns more from

- (a) his own experiences and activities ()
- (b) self-reflection and meditation ()
- (c) instruction by the teacher ()
- (d) self-realization only ()

10. External discipline is also known as

- (a) permanent discipline ()
- (b) temporary discipline ()
- (c) internal discipline ()
- (d) real discipline ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write briefly on the following :

1. Meaning of philosophy

OR

Role of philosophy in determining the role of a teacher

2. Principles of idealism

OR

Naturalism and curriculum

3. Nature of educational sociology

OR

Scope of educational sociology

4. Mass media as a means of social change

OR

Meaning of social groups

3×5=15

5. Discipline in education

OR

Importance of girls' literacy

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. What is the scope of educational philosophy? Explain the relationship between philosophy and education. 4+6=10

OR

Discuss the role of philosophy in determining the curriculum and methods of teaching. 5+5=10

2. What is pragmatism? Describe the contributions of pragmatism to present-day education. 3+7=10

OR

What is realism? Draw out its educational implications. 3+7=10

3. Define sociology. Explain the relationship between sociology and education. 3+7=10

OR

Elucidate the need for sociological approach to education. 10

4. Explain the role of education in cultural change. 10

OR

What are secondary groups? Explain their educational implications. 3+7=10

5. Who are the backward classes? Discuss the measures taken to solve the problems of education of the backward classes in India. 3+7=10

OR

Explain the concept of freedom. Discuss the importance of discipline in social life. 3+7=10

2019

(CBCS)

(3rd Semester)

EDUCATION

THIRD PAPER

(Development of Education in India)

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 ultimate aim of education in ancient India was

- (a) Vedic knowledge ()
 (b) salvation ()
 (c) Mukti ()
 (d) Chitta-vritti-nirodha ()

2. The final ordination in Buddhist education was called

- (a) Pabbajja ()
 (b) Bismillah ()
 (c) Upasampada ()
 (d) Mantras ()

3. In the Muslim period, education began with a ritual known as
- (a) Soma yajna ()
 (b) Mantras ()
 (c) Pabbajja ()
 (d) Bismillah ()
4. The medium of instruction for higher education in the Madrasahs was
- (a) Sanskrit ()
 (b) Arabic and Persian ()
 (c) Pali and Prakrit ()
 (d) Urdu ()
5. According to Macaulay's Minute, 1835, the word 'Literature' means
- (a) French literature ()
 (b) Indian literature ()
 (c) Persian literature ()
 (d) English literature ()
6. The Orientalist-Anglicist Controversy was put to an end during the time of
- (a) Lord Curzon ()
 (b) Sir William Hunter ()
 (c) Lord William Bentinck ()
 (d) Lord Auckland ()
7. The University Education Commission, 1948-49 was chaired by
- (a) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan ()
 (b) Dr. Zakir Hussain ()
 (c) Sir James F. Duff ()
 (d) Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar ()
8. Work experience as an integral part of secondary education is one of the major recommendations of the
- (a) Secondary Education Commission, 1952-53 ()
 (b) University Education Commission, 1948-49 ()
 (c) Kothari Education Commission, 1964-66 ()
 (d) National Policy on Education, 1986 ()

9. According to NPE '86, the school curriculum will be based on a/an

- (a) State curriculum framework ()
- (b) regional curriculum framework ()
- (c) national curriculum framework ()
- (d) international curriculum framework ()

10. The first primary school in Mizoram was set up at Aizawl in

- (a) 1888 ()
- (b) 1820 ()
- (c) 1898 ()
- (d) 1899 ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write on the following :

3×5=15

1. Gurukul as a centre of learning during the Vedic period

OR

Education of women in Buddhist system of education

2. The patronage in education during medieval period

OR

Types of educational institutions in Islamic education

3. Three main recommendations of the Hunter Commission, 1882

OR

Downward filtration theory

4. Recommendations of the Education Commission, 1964–66 in regards to uniform pattern of education 10+2+3

OR

Aims of the University Education Commission, 1948–49

5. Aims of the National Policy on Education, 1986

OR

Methods of training young people in the Zawlbuk

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Describe the main features of Brahmanic educational system. 10

OR

Discuss the aims and curriculum under the Buddhist system of education. 5+5=10

2. Discuss the salient features of Islamic education in medieval India. 10

OR

Write the merits and demerits of Islamic education in India. 5+5=10

3. Discuss the background, context and consequences of the Charter Act of 1813. 10

OR

Discuss the recommendations of Wood's Despatch, 1854. 10

4. Examine the major recommendations of the University Education Commission, 1948-49. 10

OR

Discuss the major recommendations of the Kothari Education Commission, 1964-66. 10

5. Explain the main features of the National Policy on Education, 1986 (NPE, 1986). 10

OR

Discuss the development of elementary education in Mizoram. 10

2019

(CBCS)

(4th Semester)

EDUCATION

FOURTH PAPER

(Issues and Trends in Contemporary Indian Education)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*Answer **all** questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

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

1×10=10

1. SSA is a partnership between

- (a) the Central, State and local bodies ()
- (b) the Central and State bodies ()
- (c) the Central and local bodies ()
- (d) the State and local bodies ()

2. Which Commission stated, "Elementary education should prepare children to become responsible and useful citizen"?

- (a) Mudaliar () (b) Kothari ()
- (c) University () (d) Knowledge ()

3. The State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) in Mizoram was established on
- (a) 20th January, 1980 ()
 (b) 20th February, 1980 ()
 (c) 12th April, 1982 ()
 (d) 16th June, 1982 ()
4. What type of organizations is the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA)?
- (a) Private () (b) Autonomous ()
 (c) Public () (d) Government ()
5. Which of the following is to maintain the standard of technical education in India?
- (a) NCERT () (b) NCTE ()
 (c) NAEP () (d) AICTE ()
6. Institutions of higher learning recognized by their high caliber which are granted the status of university are called
- (a) conventional universities ()
 (b) deemed universities ()
 (c) institutions of national importance ()
 (d) private universities ()
7. The National Literacy Mission (NLM) was launched in
- (a) May, 1968 () (b) May, 1978 ()
 (c) May, 1988 () (d) May, 1998 ()
8. Gram Shikshan Mohim is a movement in India for imparting
- (a) sex education ()
 (b) adult education ()
 (c) mass education ()
 (d) girls' education ()
9. Work experience is
- (a) not a part of education ()
 (b) an integral part of education ()
 (c) a physical course of education ()
 (d) relevant for adult education only ()

10. Which of the following acts as guideposts for individuals in their choice and fulfilment of social roles?

- (a) Viewpoints () (b) Religions ()
(c) Opinions () (d) Values ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

1. District Institute of Educational Training

OR

Role of NCERT in elementary education

2. SCERT for improving the quality of elementary education

OR

CBSE for improving secondary education in India

3. Three recommendations of NKC on HE

OR

Functions of NCTE

4. Concept of NLM

OR

Non-formal education

5. Concept of work experience

OR

Importance of value-oriented education in schools

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. What is universalization of elementary education? Explain the steps taken for universalization of elementary education in India. 4+6=10

OR

Discuss the role of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in universalization of elementary education. 10

2. Describe the main problems of secondary education and suggest the measures for their solutions. 10

OR

Examine the specific functions of NCERT for Secondary Education. 10

3. What are the various types of university existing in India? Discuss the role of the University Grants Commission (UGC) in improving higher education in India. 2+8=10

OR

Discuss the role of the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE). 10

4. Discuss in detail the National Adult Education Programme (NAEP), 1978. 10

OR

Explain the use of mass media in non-formal and continuing education in India. 10

5. What is population education? Describe its significance in the present situation. 3+7=10

OR

Explain the concept of sex education. Highlight the importance of introducing sex education in the school curriculum. 3+7=10

2019

(CBCS)

(5th Semester)

EDUCATION**FIFTH PAPER****(Research Methodology in Education)**

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. Basic research is also called

- (a) fundamental research ()
 (b) applied research ()
 (c) qualitative research ()
 (d) quantitative research ()

2. Action research is concerned with the solution of

- (a) family problems ()
 (b) library problems ()
 (c) population problems ()
 (d) classroom problems ()

3. A variable that can take an infinite and uncountable set of values is
 (a) dependent variable () (b) continuous variable ()
 (c) independent variable () (d) discrete variable ()
4. The hypothesis that states that there is no significant difference between groups is called
 (a) directional hypothesis ()
 (b) non-directional hypothesis ()
 (c) empirical hypothesis ()
 (d) null hypothesis ()
5. A well-defined collection of individuals or objects known to have similar characteristics is
 (a) population ()
 (b) sample ()
 (c) Both of the above ()
 (d) None of the above ()
6. A method of sampling technique in which each sample has an equal probability of being chosen is
 (a) non-probability sampling ()
 (b) snowball sampling ()
 (c) probability sampling ()
 (d) purposive sampling ()
7. A technique for collecting data where a researcher examines people in a natural setting is
 (a) questionnaire () (b) observation ()
 (c) aptitude test () (d) psychological test ()
8. Which tool includes inventories in collection of data?
 (a) Interview schedule ()
 (b) Questionnaire ()
 (c) Psychological tests ()
 (d) Observation schedule ()

9. The preliminary section of a research report includes

- (a) acknowledgement ()
- (b) bibliography ()
- (c) findings and conclusion ()
- (d) footnotes ()

10. The appendix in a research report belongs to

- (a) the preliminary section ()
- (b) the main body ()
- (c) the reference section ()
- (d) preface ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

1. Need of educational research

OR

Applied research

2. Importance of hypothesis

OR

Concept of literature review

3. Concept of sample in research

OR

Principles of sampling

4. Observation as a tool for data collection

OR

Advantages of interview as tool for data collection

5. Concept of research project

OR

Importance of conducting a project

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. What is the need of educational research? Explain different types of educational research. 3+7=10

OR

Discuss various steps involved in educational research. 10

2. What do you understand by hypothesis? Discuss different types of hypothesis. 10

OR

What is meant by variable? Explain different types of variables. 3+7=10

3. What is population and sample in educational research? Mention the advantages of sampling. (3+3)+4=10

OR

Explain the procedure followed in any two types of sampling designs with suitable examples. 5+5=10

4. Explain questionnaire as a tool for data collection. Mention its advantages and disadvantages. 6+2+2=10

OR

Explain interview as a tool for data collection. Mention its advantages and disadvantages. 6+2+2=10

5. What is a research project? Throw light on the importance of conducting a research project. 3+7=10

OR

Give an account of the basic structure of a research report. 10

2019

(CBCS)

(5th Semester)

EDUCATION**SEVENTH PAPER****(Educational Evaluation)**

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. "A qualitative, wider, more comprehensive and continuous process of assessing students' progress" best describes

(a) measurement ()

(b) evaluation ()

(c) validity ()

(d) reliability ()

2. The process of assigning numerals to events, objects, etc. according to certain rules is

- (a) evaluation () (b) placement ()
(c) measurement () (d) standardization ()

3. Educational achievement is measured on

- (a) nominal scale () (b) ordinal scale ()
(c) interval scale () (d) ratio scale ()

4. When a test appears to measure an attribute, it is said to possess

- (a) logical validity () (b) face validity ()
(c) predictive validity () (d) concurrent validity ()

5. Which one of the following is prepared and administered for testing classroom achievement of students?

- (a) Teacher-made test () (b) Standardized test ()
(c) Personality test () (d) Interest inventory ()

6. When a test requires a rather long written response up to several paragraphs, it is called

- (a) essay-type test () (b) objective-type test ()
(c) short-answer test () (d) interpretative test ()

7. While preparing a standardized test, the test items should be arranged in

- (a) haphazard order ()
(b) flexible order ()
(c) descending order of difficulty ()
(d) ascending order of difficulty ()

8. Try-out in standardization involves two important functions such as
- (a) determining validity and reliability of the test ()
 - (b) preparing instruction and scoring key ()
 - (c) writing direction for administration and scoring ()
 - (d) determining the objectives of testing and selecting appropriate item types ()
9. Grading is a system to
- (a) evaluate an integral part of teaching-learning process ()
 - (b) replace the traditional marking system ()
 - (c) collect different kinds of questions ()
 - (d) cover broad areas of subject matter ()
10. Question bank is
- (a) a planned library of questions ()
 - (b) a set of questions ()
 - (c) questions for oral examination ()
 - (d) questions for written examination ()

SECTION—B
(Marks : 15)

Write briefly on the following : 3×5=15

1. Concept of measurement

OR

Summative evaluation

2. Concept of reliability

OR

Objectivity of a test

3. General principles of constructing essay-type items

OR

General principles of constructing objective-type items

4. Preparing the test in the process of standardization

OR

Evaluating the test in the process of standardization

5. Concept of CCE

OR

Importance of question bank

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. What do you understand by evaluation? Discuss the needs and importance of evaluation in education. 4+6=10

OR

Discuss the various functions of evaluation in education. 10

2. Explain the types of scale in measurement. 10

OR

Discuss the characteristics of a good measuring instrument. 10

3. What are teacher-made tests? How do they differ from standardized tests? 4+6=10

OR

Distinguish between essay-type and objective-type of tests. 10

4. Discuss in detail standardization of a test. 10

OR

Explain the various steps involved in standardization of a test. 10

5. What do you understand by CCE? Discuss its advantages and limitations. 4+3+3=10

OR

Define grading. Discuss the objectives and purpose of grading system. 4+3+3=10
