**Question Bank**

**Education II Semester**

**Paper II Philosophical and Sociological Foundations of Education**

**UNIT – 1 Introduction to Educational Philosophy**

**MCQ**

1. The literal meaning of philosophy is

(a) Love of Wisdom

(b) Love of Knowledge

(c) Love of truth

(d) Love of God

2. The word philosophy comes from the word philo-sophia which is

(a) Latinword

(b) Greek word

(c) Celtic word

(d) Roman Word

3. The nature of philosophy can be explained as

(a) Critical

(b) Synthetic

(c) Comprehensive

(d) All of the above

4. Education is the dynamic side of

(a) Psychology

(b) Sociology

(c) Philosophy

(d) Literature

5. There is interaction between Philosophy and education, either without the other is

(a) Incomplete and unserviceable.

(b) Complete and whole

(c) Functional and efficient

(d) Purposeful

6. Philosophy asks and answers various questions pertaining to the whole field of

(a) Physical science

(b) Education

(c) Environment

(d) Sociology

7. All Great philosophers of the world have also been

(a) Great leaders

(b) Great speaker

(c) Great educators

(d) Great healer

8. The scope of educational philosophy is directly concerned with the

(a) Educational evaluation

(b) Primary education

(c) Concept of education

(d) Problems of education

9. The scope of philosophy of education is formed by

(a) The belief of the society

(b) The educational values.

(c) The political principles

(d) Opinioned of the people

10. Aims of education are relative to

(a) Aim of religion

(b) Aim of teacher

(c) Aim of life

(d) Aim of government

11. What is teaching through deductive method?

(a) From specific to general

(b) From general to specific

(c) From macro to micro

(d) From easy to difficult

12. Which of the following statements is correct?

(a) Education is an art

(b) Education is a science

(c) It is neither an art nor science

(d) It is an art and a science

13. The ultimate human values are the nature of

(a) Spiritual

(b) Intellectual

(c) Physical

(d) None of the above

14. The intimacy between philosophy and religion can be seen in the field of

(a) Values

(b) Goals of Life

(c) Aims of knowledge

(d) All of the above

15. The nature of philosophy can be explained as

(a) Physical science

(b) Life science

(c) Universal science

(d) None of the above

16 . Philosophical thinking is characterized by

(a) Philosophical result

(b) Philosophical effect

(c) Philosophical conclusion

(d) All of the above

17. Which of the following does not pertain to intellectual development aim of education?

(a) Spiritual development

(b) Cultivation of intelligence

(c) Training and formation of mind

(d) Development of cognitive power

18. Knowledge arising out of similar cognition or perception is known as

(a) Inference

(b) Testimony

(c) Perception

(d) Comparison

19. The materialistic define value as

(a) Mental

(b) Spiritual

(c) Material

(d) Intellectual

20. Which is not the nature of philosophy?

(a) Science of knowledge

(b) Totality of man’s creative ideas

(c) Planned attempt on search of truth

(d) Collective ensemble of various viewpoints

21. On what is based the need for teaching philosophy of education

(a) Individual difference

(b) Different teaching method

(c) Diverse education system

(d) Different philosophies express different aspects of Education

22. The aim of education for harmonious development of the child means

(a) Development of all the qualities of the mind to the maximum possible extent.

(b) Development of a sound mind in a sound body.

(c) Development of physical, mental and moral potentialities of the child.

(d) Development of the adjustment capacities of the child

23. What is development of human potentialities in education?

(a) Individual aim

(b) Social aim

(c) Individual as well as social aim

(d) Specific aim.

24. The philosophical methods include

(a) Induction

(b) Dialectical

(c) Deduction`

(d) All of the above

25. The most important trait of philosophy is

(a) Analysis

(b) Criticism

(c) Synthesis

(d) Scrutiny

26. Philosophers are “Those who are lovers of the vision of truth”. This was said by

(a) Plato

(b) Aristotle

(c) Socrates

(d) Emmanuel Kant

27. Which is the first school for the child’s education?

(a) Family

(b) Society

(c) Friend

(d) School

28. Philosophy is concerned with

(a) Knowledge

(b) Truth

(c) Values

(d) All of the above

29. Philosophy and education are

(a) Different in all aspect

(b) Like two side of the same coin

(c) Deals in different goals

(d) Separate field of knowledge

30. Philosophy enquires into the nature of

(a) Physical Sciences

(b) Human soul

(c) Material world

(d) Environment

31. Philosophy is the interpretation of

(a) Life, its value and meaning

(b) Subconscious mind

(c) Financial viability

(b) Affairs of state

32. The art of education will never attain complete clearness in itself without

(a) History of human

(b) Philosophy***.***

(c) Literature

(d) Psychology

33. The scope of philosophy of education is formed by the

(a) Social aims

(b) Individual aims

(c) Educational values.

(d) Justice and equality

34. Philosophy of education is the criticism of the

(a) General theory of education

(b) Synthesis of educational values

(c) Critical evaluation of educational theories

(d) All of the above

35. According to Spencer, only a true philosopher may give practical shape to

(a) Education.

(b) Business

(c) Management

(d) Environment

36. Philosophy emphasizes that instructional techniques must recognize

(a) Parents demand

(b) The capacities of children.

(c) Available resources

(d) Teachers significance

37. Method of teaching is to fulfill the aims of education and life. This is determined by

(a) Humanities

(b) Literature

(d) Social sciences

(d) Philosophy

38. Philosophy sets the goal of life and who provides the means for its achievements?

(a) Management

(b) Education

(c) Theology

(d) Cosmology

39. Philosophical activity is concerned with

(a) Thinking

(b) Criticizing

(c) Synthesizing

(d) All of the above

40. Philosophy is concerned with everything as

(a) A universal science.

(b) Independent studies

(c) Separate knowledge

(d) None of the above

**Key Answers for MCQ Unit 1**

1. (a) Love of Wisdom 2. (b) Greek word

3. (d) All of the above 4. (c) Philosophy

5. (a) Incomplete and unserviceable 6. (b) Education

7. (c) Great educators 8. (d) Problems of education

9. (b) The educational values 10. (c) Aim of life

11. (b) From general to specific 12. (d) It is art and science

13. (a) Spiritual 14. (d) All of the above

15. (c) Universal science 16. (d) All of the above

17. (a) Spiritual development 18. (d) Comparison

19. (c) Material 20. (b) Totality of man’s creative ideas

21. (d) different philosophies express different aspects of Education

22. (c) Development of physical, mental and moral potentialities of the child

23. (a) Individual aim 24. (d) All of the above

25. (b) Criticism 26. (c) Socrates

27. (a) Family 28. (d) All of the above

29. (b) Like two side of the same coin 30. (b) Human soul

31. (a) Life, its value and meaning 32. (b) Philosophy***.***

33. (c) Educational values. 34. (d) All of the above

35. (a) Education 36. (b) The capacities of children

37. (d) Philosophy 38. (b) Education

39. (d) All of the above 40. (a) A universal science

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Education is the active aspect of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ belief.

2. Philosophy points out the way to be followed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Philosophia is made up of the words \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Education gives tangible Form to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Education is practicable only to a true \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Philosophy of education is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the study of problems of education.

7. Attaining \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of eternal form of object is philosophy.

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the product of meditation of two disciplines- philosophy and pedagogy.

9. Aims of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are helpful in analyzing results of process of education.

10. Education is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ side of philosophy.

11. Philosophy always tries to interpret truth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and beauty.

12. Education is the best means for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of philosophy.

13. There are three points of education – pupils, teacher and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. Education is the creation of a sound \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a sound body.

15. Philosophy is the logical analysis of the nature of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16. Philosophy is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and not objective discipline.

17. The scope of the philosophy of education is formed by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_values.

18. All Great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the world have also been great educators.

19. Philosophy and education are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to each other.

20. Philosophy of education is a field of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ philosophy.

**Key Answers for Fill in the blanks Unit I**

1. Philosophical 2. Education 3.Phileo, Sophia

4. Philosophy 5. Philosopher 6. Application of philosophy

7. Knowledge 8.Philosophy of education 9. Education

10.Dynamic 11. Goodness 12. Propagation

13. Subject matter 14. Mind 15. Reality

16. Subjective 17. Educational 18. Philosophers

19. Complement 20. Applied

**UNIT –II - Some Major Schools of Philosophy and their contribution to present day education**

**MCQ**

1. Idealism stresses the central role of the ideal or

(a) Spiritual

(b) Physical world

(c) Material

(d) Experience

2. Idealism recognizes ideas, feelings and ideals more important than

(a) Education

(b) Human soul

(c) Material objects

(d) Spiritual essence

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 3. According to which school of philosophy of education, exaltation of individual’s persona­lity is a function of education?  (a) Realism  (b) Pragmatism  (c) Naturalism  (d) Idealism  4. The idealist give much importance on  (a) Self realization  (b) Self expression  (c) Self concept  (d) Self perception  5. Who emphasized realization of ‘Truth, Beauty and Goodness’ as the aims of education?  (a) Pragmatists  (b) Idealists  (c) Realists  (d) Naturalists.  6. The Idealist curriculum is developed on the basis of  (a) Study of Mathematics  (b) Natural and physical sciences  (c) Business and management  (d) Ethics and study of humanities.  7. The Idealist claimed that reality exist in the  (a) Natural world  (b) In the Spirit of man  (c) Self disciplined  (d) Empirically tested truth  8. Educational principles of idealism emphasizes on  (a) Scientific knowledge  (b) Physical world  (c) Thinking and reasoning  (d) Unrestrained freedom  9. The theory that holds reason as the source of knowledge is  (a) Idealism  (b) Realism  (c) Naturalism  (d) None of the above  10. Who raised the slogan “Back to Nature”?  (a) Realism  (b) Naturalism  (c) Idealism  (d) Pragmatism  11. Who among the following was the supporter of Naturalism in education  (a) Rousseau  (b) Froebel  (c) Armstrong  (d) Locke  12.Play way method of teaching has been emphasized in the education of  (a) Naturalists.  (b) Realists,  (c) Pragmatists.  (d) Existentialists.  13. Naturalism is also known as  (a) Materialism    (b) Existentialism    (c) Pragmatism  (d) Metaphysics  14**. Which philosophy favours the statement “Man is the measure of all things”?**  **(a) Realism**  **(b) Pragmatism**  **(c) Idealism**  **(d) Naturalism**    **15.** According to which philosophy of education, childhood is something desirable for its own sake and children should be children?  (a) Realism  (b) Idealism  (c) Naturalism  (d) Pragmatism  16. The fundamental aim of education according to Naturalism is  (a) Self realization  (b) Self expression  (c) Self consciousness  (d) Self perception  17. Naturalist consider reality in nature only and everything is governed by  (a) The physical Sciences  (b) The supernatural  (c) The laws of nature  (d) Human personality  18. Naturalist curriculum advocates freedom and self-expression and therefore  (a) Humanities subjects are vital  (b) Literature forms the core  (c) Always based on physical education  (d) No rigid curriculum is needed  19. The methods of teaching laid down by Naturalism in education is  (a) Rigid and uniform techniques  (b) Traditional and stereotyped techniques  (c) Bookish and teacher centred  (d) Child Centred and play-way techniques  20. Which of the following is the contribution of Rousseau to education?  (a) Education for nationalism  (b) Education for Democracy  (c) Education for freedom  (d) Education for sentimental  21. Who believe that “Objects have a reality independent of mental phenomena”?  (a) Realist  (b) Idealist  (c) Existentialist  (d) Pragmatist.  22 Which of the following education system support scientific progress?  (a) Idealism  (b) Naturalism  (c) Realism  (d) Pragmatism  23. The realists hold that values are  (a) Temporary and subjective  (b) Permanent and objective  (c) Dynamic and changing  (d) Constant and sable  24. The basis of education according to Realist is to cultivate  (a) Scientific outlook.  (b) Natural outlook  (c) Spiritual outlook  (d) All of the above  25. What is the goal of education according to the Realist?  (a) Realization of moral values  (b) Perfect adaptation to the environment  (c) Satisfaction of human wants  (d) Understand the present practical life.  26. Important thing to keep in mind for Realist teacher is  (a) The inborn nature of the child  (b) The value and significant of what is taught  (c) Organization of content to be taught  (d) The methods and strategy of teaching  27. Which school of philosophy strongly advocates that education should be vocational in character?  (a) Pragmatism  (b) Marxism  (c) Naturalism  (d) Realism  28. Which school raised the slogan “Things as they are and as they are likely to be encountered in life rather than words”?  (a) Idealism  (b) Naturalism  (c) Realism  (d) Pragmatism  29. Realist aims of education are  (a) Fixed and rigid  (b) Mostly based on spiritual development  (c) Specific to each individual and his perspectives  (d) Physical needs and requirements  30. Realists are of the opinion that education should be made to  (a) Conform to the social and individual needs  (b) Conventional to spiritual enlightenment  (c) Meet physical wants of man  (d) None of the above.  31. What is not associated with pragmatism?  (a) Purposive education  (b) Freedom based -education  (c) Education for self-realization  (d) Experience-based education  32. Who emphasized that education should be a social process?  (a) Dewey  (b) Rousseau  (c) Plato  (d) Vivekananda  33. Which school of philosophy of education advocated project method of teaching?   |  | | --- | |  | |  |   (a) Idealism  (b) Naturalism  (c) Realism  (d) Pragmatism  34. Who among the following propounded pragmatism in education  (a) Russell  (b) Dewey  (c) Rousseau  (d) Kant  35. In whose methodology of teaching, “experimentation” is the key-note?  (a) Idealism  (b) Realism  (c) Pragmatism  (d) Existentialism  36. The term “Progressive education” is related to  (a) Idealism  (b) Realism  (c) Pragmatism  (d) Existentialism  37. Which of the following are the aims of education of Pragmatism?  (a) No fixed aims or scheme of values  (b) Self – realization and spiritual development  (c) Realization of moral values  (d) Natural progress of inborn quality  38. The method of teaching stressed by pragmatist is  (a) Theoretical learning  (b) Activity in learning  (c) Reflection  (d) Bookish knowledge  39. Which of the following is not the contribution of pragmatism?  (a) Cooperative projects and activities.  (b) Learning by doing.  (c) The project method  (d) Faith in spiritual values  40. The curriculum in Pragmatism philosophy of education is based on  (a) The learner’s instincts and abilities  (b) Learner’s own experience  (c) Learner’s interest and inclination  (d) All of the above  **Key Answers for MCQ Unit 2**  1. (a) Spiritual 2. (c) Material objects 3 (d) Idealism  4. (a)Self realization 5 (b) Idealists 6 (d) Ethics and study of humanities  7. (b) In the spirit of man 8. (c) Thinking and reasoning 9. (a) Idealism  10. (b) Naturalism 11. (a) Rousseau 12. (a) Naturalists.  13. (a) Materialism 14. **(d) Naturalism  15.** (c) Naturalism  **16.** (b) Self expression 17.(c) The laws of nature 18. (d) No rigid curriculum is needed  19. (d) Child Centred and play-way techniques 20. (c) Education for freedom  21. (a) Realist 22. (c) Realism 23. (b) Permanent and objective  24 (a) Scientific outlook. 25. (d) Understand the present practical life  26. (b) The value and significant of what is taught 27 (d) Realism  28(c) Realism 29. (c) Specific to each individual and his perspectives  30. (a) Conform to the social and individual needs 31. (c) Education for self-realization  32. (a) Dewey 33. (d) Pragmatism 34. (b) Dewey  35. (c) Pragmatism 36. (c) Pragmatism  37. (a) No fixed aims or scheme of values 38. (b) Activity in learning  39. (d) Faith in spiritual values 40. (d) All of the above    **Fill in the blanks:**  1. According to Idealism, the essential nature of man is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  2. The father of Idealism of education was **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  3. According to Idealism the chief aim of education is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  4. Idealism believes that the spiritual world is more vital than the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  5.Idealism holds that Ideas are more important than\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  6. Naturalism is mainly concerned with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ self.  7. Three forms of Naturalism are physical, mechanical and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  8. Self\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, not self-realization is an important aims of Naturalism.  9. Naturalism stated that, beyond nature there is no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  10. Naturalism is also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  11. Realism is the theory which holds that the existence of objects is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  12. Realist believes that the \_\_\_world, which man perceived by his senses is real  13. Realism support the study of science and therefore advocated the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Method of teaching.  14. The ideals of Realist education was to prepare the child for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ life  15. Curriculum for the realist is a means of forming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ habits  16. The word Pragmatism comes from the Greek word \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  17. The significant contribution, on the methods of instruction of pragmatic philosophy is  The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  18. The term pragmatism was first coined by Pierce, but linked to education by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  19. Pragmatism is a movement against traditional \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  20. For Pragmatism the universe is in constant flux and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
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**Key Answers for Fill in the blanks Unit II**

1. spiritual 2.Plato 3. Self- realization

4. Natural world 5. Objects 6. Natural

7. Biological 8. Expression 9. Reality

10. Materialism 11. Real 12. External

13. Scientific 14. Real 15. Desirable

16. Pragma 17.Project method 18. Dewey

19. Philosophies 20. Change

**Unit III – Introduction to Educational Sociology**

**MCQ**

1. A Frenchman  is considered to be the father of Sociology.

(a) Emile Durkhein

(b) Kingsley Davis

(c) Auguste Comte

(d) George Payne

2. Sociology is the study of

(a) Human being

(b) Customs

(c) Values

(d) Society

3. Sociology is the Science of

(a) Associations

(b) Society

(c) Customs

(d) Co-operations

4. The Word ‘Socius’ means

(a) Associate or Companion

(b) Member of Society

(c) Member of an Association

(d) None of the above

5. ‘’Education Sociology is the interaction of the Individual and his Cultural Environment”. This was stated by

(a) Brown

(b) Carter

(c) Ottaway

(d) George Payne

6. Who is regarded as the Father of Educational Sociology.

(a) George Payne

(b) Brown

(c) Emily Durkhein

(d) Ottaway

7. The term ‘Sociology’ was coined by

(a) George Payne

(b) Anguste Comte

(c) Ottaway

(d) Brown

8. Sociology emerged as an Independent Social Science in the

(a) 17th Century

(b) 16th Century

(c) 18th Century

(d) 19th Century

9. Indian Society can be divided into various levels of people. Which of the following is not one of these?

(a) Upper class

(b) Hindus

(c) Middle class

(d) Lower class

10. One important example of a primary group is

(a) political party

(b) family

(c) church

(d) YMA

11. The literacy percentage of Mizoram in the last census (2011) was

(a) 91.33

(b) 95.51

(c) 99.11

(d) 98.76

12. Application of principles of sociology to education in known as

(a) Educational Sociology

(b) Sociology of Education

(c) Social foundation of Education

(d) Social Science of Education

13. The act of adopting oneself, and one’s behaviour, to the conditions and requirement of the community in which one lives is called social-

(a) adaptation

(b) adjustment

(c) behaviour

(d) dynamic

14. The term Sociology is coined in the year

(a) 1798

(b) 1829

(c) 1839

(d) 1818

15. Educational Sociology deals with which aspect of education

(a) Social

(b) Political

(c) Economic

(d) Psychological

16. Society has been defined as a “web of social relationships” by

(a) Cooley

(b) Durkhein

(c) Mac Iver

(d) Bronson

17. Which aim of education is most useful for the community?

(a) Cultural

(b) Technological

(c) Livelihood

(d) Socialization

18. The individual and society are considered as

(a) supplementary

(b) interdependent

(c) complimentary

(d) contradictory

19. “Education and society are two mutually supporting systems, interconnected, that one cannot thrive in the absence of the other.” What is the reason?

(a) Education sustains society, preserves culture,ushers in new one and inculcates values

(b) Education helps to do away with social divisions and produces leaders for governance

(c) Education makes people employable

(d) Education modernizes and makes society civilized

20. Education provided to the child by the schools is

(a) formal

(b) informal

(c) traditional

(d) highly standardized

21. A society is a network of

(a) social attitudes

(b) socio-political relationships

(c) religions-cultural attitudes

(d) inter-personal relationships

22. Educators must have a good understanding of the social forces because

(a) education is a social process

(b) educators are social beings

(c) education is influenced by social forces

(d) education is one of the activities carried on in the social setting amidst social forces

23. Human nature develops in man as a

(a) member of a religion

(b) citizen of a state

(c) member of an organization

(d) member of a society

24. It is implied in the ‘social nature’ of the education that it

(a) ensures desirable socialization of the child

(b) ensures the development of child’s potentialities

(c) educates the child for citizenship

(d) enables the individual to find a job himself

25. High degree of inter-dependence between education and the rest of the society is very much emphasized, not because of

(a) increasing number of students, requiring increasing financial support

(b) dramatic changes in the role of the government in educational matters

(c) man’s social nature

(d) social nature of education

26. The study of human society involves the study of

(a) man

(b) mind

(c) environment

(d) heredity

27. All human beings have to interact with other human beings in order to

(a) survive

(b) gossip

(c) quarrel

(d) compete

28. Society preserves our

(a) civilization

(b) culture and transmits it to succeeding generation

(c) philosophical ideas

(d) interrelation

29. The schools help the people to

(a) assimilate culture

(b) ignore culture

(c) protest against culture

(d) enjoy culture

30. Individual and society are considered as

(a) interdependent

(b) contradicting

(c) complementary

(d) supplementary

31. Human nature develop in man as a

(a) member of a religion

(b) citizen of a state

(c) member if an organization

(d) member of a society

32. Man’s behaviour in society is determined mainly by two forces, namely

(a) formal and informal

(b) natural and unnatural

(c) physical and social

(d) psychological and philosophical

33. Function of educational structure is

(a) replacement of population

(b) socialization of new population

(c) maintenance of a sense of purpose

(d) system maintenance

34. The most important characteristic of a society is

(a) inter-communication

(b) mutual influence

(c) interpersonal relationship

(d) individual approach

35. The fundamental unit of human society is known as

(a) social group

(b) tribal group

(c) individual

(d) family

36. Characteristics of society is

(a) mutual awareness

(b) specific aims

(c) definite geographical area

(d) interrelation

37. A society is a network of

(a) inter-personal relationship

(b) social attitude

(c) socio-political relationship

(d) religions-cultural attitudes

38. Both nature and necessity compel man to live in

(a) forest

(b) society

(c) church

(d) college

39. The educational institution is a

(a) community

(b) family

(c) social institution

(d) organization

40. Educational Sociology tries to search for suitable solution for problems related to education and

(a) politics

(b) economics

(c) society

(d) religion

**MCQ Answer Key for Unit 3**

1. (c) Auguste Comte

2. (d) Society

3. (b) Society

4. (a) associate or companion

5. (c) Ottaway

6. (a) George Payne

7. (b) Auguste Comte

8. (d) 19th Century

9. (b) Hindus

10.(b) family

11.(a) 91.33

12. (a) educational sociology

13. (a) adaptation

14. (c) 1839

15. (a) Social

16. (c) Mac Iver

17. (d) Socialization

18. (b) interdependent

19. (a) Education sustains society preserves cultures, ushers in new one and inculcates values

20. (a) formal

21. (d) inter- personal relationships

22. (c) education is influenced by social forces

23. (d) member of society

24. (a) ensures desirable socialization of the child.

25. (c) man’s social nature

26. (a) man

27. (a) survive

28. (b) culture and transmits it to succeeding generation

29. (a) assimilate culture

30. (a) interdependent

31. (d) member of society

32. (a) formal and informal

33. (b) socialization of new population

34. (c) interpersonal relationship

35. (d) family

36. (d) interrelations

37. (a) inter-personal relationships

38. (b) society

39.(a) community

40. (c) society

**Fill in the Blanks:**

1. Sociology is the science of society and education is an implicit aspect of any \_\_\_\_\_\_ system.

2. The prime concern of sociology is socialized individuals while education is the process of \_\_\_\_\_\_ individuals.

3. Educational sociology studies the effect of the cultural environment on the individual ad also the ways by which the \_\_\_\_\_\_ environment can be changed.

4. Educational sociology may be defined as the study of education from the \_\_\_\_\_\_ standpoint.

5. The scope of educational sociology is very \_\_\_\_\_\_ and wide.

6. Sociological approach in education stresses upon the inclusion in the curriculum of those subjects the study of which builds the capacity to meet social \_\_\_\_\_\_ and solve social problems.

7. The child’s first school is his \_\_\_\_\_\_.

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is regarded as the father of educational sociology.

9. Sociology throws light on the \_\_\_\_\_\_ nature of man.

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_ of individuals is an important feature of social groups.

11. Human interaction is essentially \_\_\_\_\_\_ interaction.

12. The process of learning how to interact in society is called \_\_\_\_\_\_.

13. Education and sociology are mutually interrelated and \_\_\_\_\_\_ disciplines.

14. Education is a process whereby the social heritage of a group is passed on from one \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the next.

15. Psychologists have proved that the proper development of the child is possible only with a \_\_\_\_\_\_ family environment.

16. According to Aristotle, the nature if man is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

17. The continued existence of a society depends on the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of its heritage to the young.

18. Education is the \_\_\_\_\_\_ for achieving the goals of sociology.

19. Educational sociology is that branch of sociology which is not merely theoretical but a \_\_\_\_\_\_ science.

20. Wherever democracy has been unsuccessful it has been because of the lack of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Fill in the blanks Answer Key for Unit 3**

1. Social

2. socializing

3. cultural

4. sociological

5. comprehensive

6. needs

7. family

8. George Payne

9. social

10. interaction

11. communicative

12. socialization

13. interdependent

14. generation

15. good

16. social

17. transmission

18. means

19. practical

20. education

**UNIT IV- Education and Change**

**MCQ:**

1. Characteristic of Secondary Group is

(a) Physical proximity

(b) Permanency

(c) Largeness in size

(b) Compulsory membership

2. Language, custom, values, traditions are examples of

(a) Material Culture

(b) Non-material Culture

(c) Intellectual Culture

(d) Industrial Culture

3. Primary groups are also called

(a) Face-to-Face groups

(b) Derivative groups

(c) Self-help groups

(d) None of the above

4. ‘Special interest groups’ are also known as

(a) Primary groups

(b) Secondary groups

(c) Social groups

(d) Cultural groups

5. Social change refers to the change that takes place in an/a

(a) individual

(b) group

(c) institution

(d) society

6. One of the characteristics of a primary group is

(a) large size

(b) temporary membership

(c) impersonal relation

(d) physical proximity

7. Family is an important

(a) specialized group

(b) primary group

(c) special interest group

(d) secondary group

8. In secondary groups, we find

(a) face-to-face contact

(b) intimate relations

(c) secondary relations

(d) physical proximity

9. Buildings, roads, machinery and bridges are examples of

(a) industrial culture

(b) non-cultural culture

(c) material culture

(d) intellectual culture

10. Cultural change is

(a) restricted to primitive societies

(b) restricted to developed societies

(c) restricted to developing societies

(d) a universal phenomenon

11. Social change is change in

(a) society

(b) community

(c) individual

(d) education

12. In today’s world, mass media is looked upon as

(a) an asset

(b) an investment

(c) a liability

(d) none of the above

13. Culture is the unique possession of

(a) all living things

(b) man

(c) animals

(d) all of the above

14. Peer group is Important

(a) specialized group

(b) primary group

(c) secondary group

(d) derivative group

15. Culture is

(a) static

(b) dynamic

(c) only internal

(d) only external

16. What is the most effective factor of social change in a democratic country?

(a) religion

(b) family

(c) education

(d) community

17. Who has given the classification of social group as primary and secondary group?

(a) Durkheim

(b) Mac Iver

(c) Gillin

(d) Cooley

18. A primary group can best be defined as a group

(a) that is characterized by shared interests and interchangeability of roles

(b) in which two or more people interact in predictable ways

(c) that is characterized by face-to-face interaction and close emotional ties

(d) in which two or more people work together to achieve a goal

19. Cooley’s ‘’face-to-face’’ group refers to

(a) an in group

(b) a primary group

(c) a formal group

(d) an out group

20. A group in which one has a ‘’we feeling’’ is called a

(a) nationality group

(b) primary group

(c) inherited group

(d) secondary group

21. Which of the following characteristics is essential in a primary group?

(a) its members must be of the same age

(b) it should have large membership

(c) its members must have high rate of interaction with another

(d) its members must be limited to one sex

22. Culture is

(a) the characteristics and products of the learned behaviours of a group of people

(b) the sum total of feelings of the people of a group

(c) the totality of the interrelationship of the people of a group

(d) the totality of mutual understandings of the people of a group

23. Any collection of human beings who are brought into social relationship with another called a/an

(a) family

(b) office

(c) institution

(d) group

24. In secondary groups, members are bound by

(a) close and intimate ties

(b) formal rules

(c) informal rules only   
(d) all of the above

25. An example of primary groups is

(a) an association of workers

(b) Red Cross society

(c) a political party

(d) family

26. One of the chief characteristics of secondary group is

(a) physical proximity

(b) permanency

(c) largeness in size

(d) compulsory membership

27. Which of the following is not a secondary group

(a) a city

(b) labour union

(c) political party

(d) students in a classroom

28. Which is these is a correct statement?

(a) Modernization is the outcome of social change

(b) Social change is the outcome of modernization

(c) Social change and modernization mean the same thing

(d) None of the above

29. What type of education is imparted by the family?

(a) Formal

(b) Informal

(c) Deliberate

(d) Regular

30. Which of the following statements is not true about members of a social group?

(a) They are involved in closed interaction

(b) They are a casual collection of people

(c) They are aware of shared memberships

(d) They have district relations with one another

31. Which of the following characteristics is essential in a primary group?

(a) Its members must be of the age

(b) It should have large membership

(c) Its membership usually must be limited to one sex

(d) Its members must have limited self interest

32. When there is a difference in the pace of progress of material and non-material cultural. This difference is called

(a) social lag

(b) technological lag

(c) cultural lag

(d) material lag

33. The realization of the aspirations of the people of India involves

(a) economic growth   
(b) innovations in agriculture

(c) industrialization

(d) change in the knowledge, skills interest and valves of the people as a whole through education

34. Changes in society which manifest ideas, valves and literature may be called

(a) non-material changes

(b) ornamental changes

(c) cosmopolitan changes

(d) material changes

35. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of ‘Culture’?

(a) Culture is social inheritance

(b) Culture is accumulative

(c) Culture is in constant flex

(d) Culture is Biological inheritance

36. Who said ‘’Education follows Social change’’

(a) Durkhein

(b) Johnson

(c) Ottaway

(d) Dewey

37. Which of the following is an agent of positive social change?

(a) Power

(b) Education

(c) Money

(d) Calamity

38. Which of the following is not a factor for social change in India?

(a) Caste

(b) Regionalism

(c) Language

(d) Census

39. What is more crucial for bringing about a desired social change in India?

(a) development of social resources

(b) development of natural resources

(c) development of human resources

(d) development of physical resources

40. Culture is\_\_\_\_\_\_

(a) an individual phenomenon

(b) inherited biologically

(c) continuous and cumalative

(d) static

**MCQ Answer Key for Unit 4**

1. (c) largeness in size

2. (b) non material culture

3. (a) face to face groups

4. (b) secondary groups

5. (d) society

6. (d) physical proximity

7. (b) primary group

8. (c) secondary relations

9. (c) material culture

10. (d) a universal phenomenon

11. (a) society

12. (b) an investment

13. (b) man

14. (b) primary group

15. (b) dynamic

16. (c) education

17. (d) Cooley

18. (c) that is characterized by face-to-face interaction and close emotional ties

19. (b) a primary group

20. (b) primary group

21. (c) its members must have high rate of interaction with one another.

22. (a) its characteristics and products of the learned behaviour of a group of people.

23. (d) group

24. (b) formal rules

25. (d) family

26. (c) largeness in size

27. (d) students in a classroom

28. (a) modernization is the outcome of social change

29. (b) informal

30. (b) they are a casual collection of people

31. (d) its members must have limited self-interest

32. (c) cultural lag

33. (d) change in the knowledge, skills, interest and values of the people as a whole through education

34. (a) non-material changes

35. (d) culture is biological inheritance

36. (c) Ottaway

37. (b) education

38. (d) Census

39. (a) development of social resources

40. (c) continuous and cumalative

**Fill in the Blanks:**

1. Man is a \_\_\_\_\_\_ being and hence society cannot remain static.

2. Social change is a \_\_\_\_\_\_ process.

3. Social change can occur in a planned or \_\_\_\_\_\_ manner.

4. Man by nature is a lover of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. National development depends upon change in knowledge, skills and \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the people.

6. Education and mass-media help in \_\_\_\_\_\_ the pace of change.

7. Culture is the complex whole, which consist of everything we think, do or \_\_\_\_\_\_ as members of society.

8. Culture is not an \_\_\_\_\_\_ tendency.

9. Culture does not exist in isolation, it is a product of \_\_\_\_\_\_ and develops through social interaction.

10. Man-made objects, physical substance which has been changed and need by man is called \_\_\_\_\_\_ culture.

11. Language, beliefs, attitudes, values, habits, customs are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_ culture.

12. The difference between changes in material and non-material culture is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_.

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a means to bridge the cultural lag.

14. Without social \_\_\_\_\_\_ there can be no group life.

15. Park and Burgess are of the opinion that there are two main conditions of interaction – contact and \_\_\_\_\_\_.

16. A social group exists when two or more persons are in direct or \_\_\_\_\_\_ contact and communication.

17. A social group has \_\_\_\_\_\_ interest or goal.

18. An American social psychologist \_\_\_\_\_\_ has introduced the term ‘primary group’ in his book ‘Social Organization’.

19. The primary group is the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of all social organizations.

20. Mac Iver and Page refer to secondary group as \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Fill in the Blanks Answer Key for Unit 4**

1. dynamic

2. continuous

3. unplanned

4. change

5. attitudes

6. accelerating

7. have

8. inborn

9. society

10. material

11. non-material

12. cultural lag

13. education

14. interaction

15. communication

16. indirect

17. common

18. C.H. Cooley

19. nucleus

20. great associations

**Unit V – Current Social Problems relating to Education in India**

**MCQ**

1.‘’No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the state or receiving aid out of state funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them’’. In which Article of the Indian Constitution do we find this provision?

(a) Article 46

(b) Article 45

(c) Article 29

(d) Article 17

2. External discipline is also known as

(a) Permanent discipline

(b) Temporary discipline

(c) Internal discipline

(d) Real discipline

3. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for equality before the law?

(a)Article 17

(b) Article 14

(c) Article 29

(d) Article 46

4. The most sensitive index of social development is

(a) overall literacy rate

(b) male literacy rate

(c) female literacy rate

(d) all of the above

5.” Education of a boy means education of a man. Education of a girl means education of the whole family”. Who said this?

(a) Rabindranath Tagore

(b)Mahatma Gandhi

(c) Swami Vivekananda

(d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

6. A major factor responsible for the low level of education and number of dropouts among girls is

(a) Literacy of the parents

(b) illiteracy of the parents

(c) high level of literacy among parents

(d) none of the above

7. In a tradition bound society like India, there is a strong preference in the schools for

(a) male teachers

(b) female teachers

(c) old teachers

(d) teachers from urban areas only

8. Equality of Education opportunity considers discrimination when

(a) Any person or Group of persons is/are deprived of access to Education of any type at any level

(b) Any person or Group of persons is/are deprived of access to Education of any type at Primary level only

(c) Any person or Group of persons is/are deprived of access to Education of any type at Secondary level

(d) Any person or Group of persons is/are deprived of access to Education of any type higher Education level only

9. During the Pre-Independence period in Indian history, the British educational policy was

(a) to look into mass education of the Indian people

(b) to equalise educational opportunities amongst the Indian people

(c) to neglect mass education of the Indian people

(d) none of the above

10. ‘’Democracy only provides that all men should have equal opportunities for their unequal talents’’ This was pointed out by

(a) Gandhi

(b) Tagore

(c) Pestalozzi

(d) Radhakrishnan

11. The literacy percentage of Girls in Mizoram according 2011 census is

(a) 88.25

(b) 89.27

(c) 90.60

(d) 91.30

12. Who are the Backward Classes in India.

(a) The Scheduled Castes only   
(b) The Scheduled Tribes

(c) The Physically Challenged

(d) The Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled tribes and Backward Classes

13. Whose watchboard was ‘Freedom First, Freedom second and Freedom last.

(a) Pestalozzi   
(b) Montessori   
(c) Dewey

(d) Rousseau

14. This type of discipline is founded on fear and imposed from above by the use of authority. What discipline is it?

(a) Positive Discipline

(a) Negative Discipline

(3) Strict Discipline

(4) None of the above

15. In India women are given

(a) An esteemed status

(b) High status

(c) Low status

(d)None of the above

16. The society in India is

(a) female oriented   
(b) patriarchal System in character

(c) matriarchal in character   
(d) none of the above

17. Due to the low status accorded to girls by the society. They often have

(a) high self esteem

(b) good self esteem   
(c) low self esteem   
(d) high self Confidence

18. In Rural areas in India the Co-educational system of school often

(a) motivates girls to attend School   
(b) deters girls from attending School   
(c) challenges girls to attend School

(d) none of the above

19. This type of discipline is the result of gradual building up habits of self-control and cooperation. It is carried out by individuals because they realize its necessity and valve. This discipline is called.

(a) positive discipline

(b) negative discipline   
(c) good discipline

(d) None of the above

20. In education discipline is

(a) not much needed

(b) very necessary   
(c) not Required at all

(d) Rarely needed

21. When laws can exist without liberty, liberty cannot exist

(a) Without laws   
(b) Without policy   
(c) Without Government

(d) Without all the above

22. Article 15- ‘’The state shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth is any of them’’ This particular Article is specifically significant in \_\_

(a) Equalization of Educational opportunities

(b) Advancement of the SCs, STs and OBCs in India

(c) Equalization of Educational opportunities and advancement of the SCs, STs, and OBCs, in India

(d) None of the above

23. Article 17 of the Indian Constitution deals with what topic?

(a) Deals with Abolition of Untouchability and its practice in any form is forbidden

(b) Deals with Hindu Marriage Act

(c) Deals with Reservation of seats for the Backward Classes

(d) None of the above

24. This particular Article obligated the state to promote the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of STs. Which Article is it?

(a) Article 19

(b) Article 25

(c) Article 47   
(d) Article 46

25. The SCs, STs, and OBs in India

(a) are a single homogeneous community

(b) do not represent a single homogeneous community   
(c) form two major groups

(d) none of the above

26. Level of literacy of the SCs, STs and OBCs in India is

(a) good

(b) very good

(c) excellent

(d) poor

27. ‘’One of the important social objectives of education is to equalize opportunity, enabling the backward or underprivileged classes and individuals to use education as a lever for the improvement of their condition’’. Which Education Commission stated this?

(a) Kothari Education Commission (1964-66)

(b) Mudaliar Commission (1952-53)

(c) Radha Krishnan Commission (1948-49)

(d) National policy on Education, 1986

28. Equalization of educational opportunities is needed in India to –

(Identify the point that does not match with the above statement)

(a) to ensure the success of democracy

(b) to maximize the educational gap between the privileged and the underprivileged

(c) to develop human resources   
(d) to meet manpower needs

29. Who has the right to decide who will be included in the list of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribes

(a) Supreme tribes

(b) Parliament   
(c) President   
(d) Governor of the State

30. Indian Government’s legislation concerning educational opportunities for the weaker sections of the society is an evidence which brings into focus the

(a) social nature of education   
(b) political nature of education   
(c) cultural nature of education   
(d) economic nature of education

31. Which is the following Article of Indian Constitution lays down that education of children age 6-14 years in a Fundamental Right

(a) Article 21 (A)

(b) Article 45

(c) Article 51 (A)

(d) Article 42

32. Equality of educational opportunities is possible by

(a) opening more educational institutions

(b) privatizing the educational system in the country

(c) extending portals of all without any discrimination

(d) public funding of education

33. In India, education is the responsibility of

(a) Central government

(b) State government

(c) Central government and State government

(d) None of the above

34. The National Policy on Education (1986) recognized that the empowerment of women is the most important pre-condition for participation of girls and women in the educational process.

What programme did it launch in 1988?

(a) Mahila Samkhya Programme

(b) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

(c) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya

(d) National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level

35. Which Constitution ammendment has recommended the establishment of a Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

(a) 41st Constitutional Ammendment

(b) 65th Constitutional Ammendment

(c) 76th Constitutional Ammendment

(d) 82nd Constitutional Ammendment

36. Who appoints the chairman of the National Commission fo Scheduled Castes?

(a) President

(b) Prime Minister

(c) Lok Sabha Speaker

(d) None of the above

37. Which article of Indian Constitution gives the power to the government to make special provisions for the development of SC/ST/OBC against Article 15?

(a) Article 19

(b) Article 29

(c) Article 25

(d) None of the above

38. Which one of the following is a Human Right as well as a Fundamental Right under the Constitution of India?

(a) Right to Information

(b) Right to Education

(c) Right to Work

(d) Right to Housing

39. Which of the following scheme provide education to girls and their welfare?

(a) UJJAWALA

(b) One Stop Centre Scheme

(c) SWADHAR Scheme

(d) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

40. One of the major causes of high maternal mortality rate in India is

(a) Anemia among women

(b) Illiteracy

(c) Carelessness of doctors

(d) Adolescent pregnancies

**MCQ Answer Key for Unit 5**

1. (c) Article 29

2. (b) temporary discipline

3. (b) Article 14

4. (c) female literacy rate

5. (b) Mahatma Gandhi

6. (b) illiteracy of the parents

7. (b) female teachers

8. (a) any person or group of persons is/are deprived of access to education of any type at any level.

9. (c) to neglect mass education of the Indian people

10. (d) Radha Krishnan

11. (b) 89.27%

12. (d) The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes

13. (b) Montessori

14. (b) negative discipline

15. (c) low status

16.(b) Patriarchal in character

17. (c) low self-esteem

18. (b) deters girls from attending schools

19. (a) positive discipline

20. (b) very necessary

21. (a) without laws

22. (c) equalization of educational opportunities and advancement of the SCs, STs and OBCs in India

23. (a) deals with Abolition of Untouchability

24. (d) Article 46

25. (b) do not represent a single homogeneous community

26. (d) poor

27. (a) Kothari Education Commission (1964-66)

28. (b) to maximize the educational gap between the privileged and the underprivileged

29. (c) President

30. (b) political nature of education

31. (a) Article 21(A)

32. (c) extending portals of all educational institutions to all without discrimination.

33. (c) Central government and State government

34. (a) Mahila Samkhya Programme.

35. (b) 65th Constitutional Amendment

36. (a) President

37. (b) Article 29

38. (b) Right to Education

39. (d) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

40. (b) illiteracy

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. No country can make progress until \_\_\_\_\_\_ are educated.

2. In India, the literacy rate of females in rural areas is much \_\_\_\_\_\_ than that of females in urban areas.

3. The dropout rates of girls is \_\_\_\_\_\_ than that of boys at primary and upper primary stage.

4. The basic obstacles to girl education in India have their roots in our \_\_\_\_\_\_ structure and reflect the discriminating attitude of our society to girl child.

5. The literacy rates of SC’s and ST’s are \_\_\_\_\_\_ than the literacy rate of other communities in India.

6. The \_\_\_\_\_\_, 1986 stressed on the removal of disparities and attainment of equalization of educational opportunities for SC’s, ST’s and other backward sections especially, girls.

7. Article 29 and \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitutions of India guarantee the right of minorities to conserve the language, script and culture and to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice whether based on religion or language.

8. Since the Indian Society especially in rural areas is conservative, efforts are made to recruit more \_\_\_\_\_\_ teachers so that enrolment and retention of girls will increase.

9. In terms of India’s planned development all \_\_\_\_\_\_ have laid emphasis on providing equal opportunities to both boys and girls or advocated the need for adopting special meansures to improve girls’ education.

10. Indian society is \_\_\_\_\_\_ in character.

11. At the time of India’s Independence the education system was characterised by \_\_\_\_\_\_ and imbalance which were reflected in gender, caste, social and regional disparities.

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Act is important in the Indian context because it prohibits child marriage of girls.

13.Rousseau, the great educator and father of romantic naturalism advocated that the child should not be subjected to any \_\_\_\_\_\_.

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a means of raising the social status of an individual in various ways.

15. For females in both rural and urban India, it was the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the parents towards the need for education of their girl children, which had in the majority of cases denied them their educaton.

16. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan(SSA), is the Government of India’s flagship programme for achievement of universalisation of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_ schooling hours do not suit girls in rural areas, as they are needed for domestic work in their homes, farms or fields during these hours.

18. Modern society views education as an important societal \_\_\_\_\_\_ and a means of achieving the goal of egalitarianism.

19. There are regional \_\_\_\_\_\_ in educational opportunities in different states, different districts and different blocks in India.

20. Mental faculties of the child unfold themselves when children are given the \_\_\_\_\_ to move, speak, think and imagine in their own way.

**Fill in the blanks Answer Key for Unit 5**

1. women

2. lower

3. higher

4. social

5. lower

6. National Policy on Education (NPE)

7. Article 30

8. female

9. Five Year Plans

10. patriarchal

11. inequalities

12. Sharda

13. restraint

14. education

15. attitude

16. elementary education

17. fixed

18. resource

19. imbalances

20. freedom