

2012

(2nd Semester)

EDUCATION

SECOND PAPER

(Philosophical and Sociological Foundations
of Education)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

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

1. What is philosophy? Discuss its relationship
with education. 3+7

OR

2. Define philosophy. Discuss how philosophy
determines the curriculum and method of
teaching. 2+4+4

3. What is idealism? Describe the aims of
education suggested by this school of
philosophy. 3+7

OR

4. What is pragmatism? Discuss the contri-
bution of this school of philosophy to the
present-day system of education. 3+7

5. Define sociology. Discuss the relationship
between sociology and education. 3+7

OR

6. What do you understand by educational
sociology? Describe the need for sociological
approach in education. 3+7

7. Define social change. Enumerate the
importance of education as an instrument of
social change. 3+7

OR

8. Describe the role played by mass media in
bringing about desirable change in society. 10

9. Discuss the problems faced in our country
with regard to equality of educational
opportunity. 10

OR

10. Describe the importance of girls, education
for social development.

2012

(2nd Semester)

EDUCATION

SECOND PAPER

(Philosophical and Sociological Foundations
of Education)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct response from the choices given in each
of the following : $1 \times 10 = 10$

1. The literal meaning of philosophy is

- (a) a popular belief ()
- (b) love of wisdom ()
- (c) love of books ()
- (d) a particular method ()

2. "The art of education will never attain complete
clearness in itself without philosophy." This was
stated by

- (a) J. G. Fichte ()
- (b) Sir John Adams ()
- (c) John Locke ()
- (d) Aristotle ()

3. Which school of philosophy raised the slogan, 'Back
to Nature'?

- (a) Realism ()
- (b) Naturalism ()
- (c) Pragmatism ()
- (d) Idealism ()

4. Which school of philosophy advocates the 'project
method'?

- (a) Idealism ()
- (b) Realism ()
- (c) Naturalism ()
- (d) Pragmatism ()

5. Sociology is the study of

- (a) educational institutions ()
- (b) human beings ()
- (c) society ()
- (d) customs ()

6. The term 'sociology' was coined by

- (a) Auguste Comte ()
- (b) John Dewey ()
- (c) Plato ()
- (d) Aristotle ()

(3)

7. One of the characteristics of a secondary group is

(a) physical proximity ()

(b) permanency ()

(c) large in size ()

(d) compulsory membership ()

8. One important example of a primary group is

(a) political party ()

(b) family ()

(c) church ()

(d) YMA ()

9. Which Article of the Indian Constitution protects the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from social injustice and all forms of exploitation?

(a) Article 26 ()

(b) Article 30 ()

(c) Article 46 ()

(d) Article 45 ()

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

(a) 93.04 ()

(b) 95.51 ()

(c) 99.11 ()

(d) 98.76 ()

(4)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

1. Meaning of educational philosophy

2. Aims of education according to pragmatism

Pragmatism is a philosophical movement that originated in the United States in the late 19th century. It is a form of empiricism that emphasizes the practical consequences of actions as the basis for determining their truth or value. In education, pragmatism focuses on the individual's experience and the social context in which learning takes place. The aims of education according to pragmatism are to develop the individual's ability to solve problems and to adapt to changing circumstances. This is achieved through a process of continuous learning and reflection. The individual is seen as an active participant in the learning process, rather than a passive recipient of knowledge. The social context is also important, as it shapes the individual's experiences and influences their learning. Pragmatism emphasizes the importance of the individual's social relationships and the role of the community in education. The aim is to create a society where individuals are able to work together to solve problems and improve their lives. This is achieved through a process of continuous learning and reflection. The individual is seen as an active participant in the learning process, rather than a passive recipient of knowledge. The social context is also important, as it shapes the individual's experiences and influences their learning. Pragmatism emphasizes the importance of the individual's social relationships and the role of the community in education. The aim is to create a society where individuals are able to work together to solve problems and improve their lives.

3. Concept of educational sociology

Educational sociology is a branch of sociology that studies the relationship between education and society. It examines how social structures and processes influence education and how education influences social structures and processes. Educational sociology is concerned with the socialization of the individual, the role of the school in society, and the relationship between education and social change. It is a multidisciplinary field that draws on theories and methods from sociology, anthropology, and psychology. Educational sociology is concerned with the socialization of the individual, the role of the school in society, and the relationship between education and social change. It is a multidisciplinary field that draws on theories and methods from sociology, anthropology, and psychology. Educational sociology is concerned with the socialization of the individual, the role of the school in society, and the relationship between education and social change. It is a multidisciplinary field that draws on theories and methods from sociology, anthropology, and psychology.

(7)

4. Print media as a means of social change

(8)

5. Groups classified as 'Backward Classes'
