

2014

(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 the scope of philosophy? Explain the relationship that exists 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 do you mean by idealism as a philosophy of education? What are the aims of education according to idealism? 4+6=10

Or

What should be the curriculum and methods of teaching according to the pragmatic school of philosophy? 5+5=10

3. Define sociology. Describe the scope of educational sociology. 4+6=10

Or

What do you understand by educational sociology? Why do we need sociological approach in education? 3+7=10

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

Or

What are primary groups? Draw out the educational importance of primary groups. 4+6=10

5. What are the factors responsible for low literacy among women in India? What steps could be taken to improve the situation? 6+4=10

(3)

Or

What do you mean by equalization of educational opportunity? Discuss the schemes and measures adopted for equalization of educational opportunity in India. 4+6=10

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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 : 1×10=10

1. Family is an important

- (a) specialised group ()
- (b) primary group ()
- (c) special interest group ()
- (d) secondary group ()

2. Which school of philosophy strongly advocates that education should be vocational in character?

(a) Realism ()

(b) Idealism ()

(c) Pragmatism ()

(d) Naturalism ()

3. What is the dynamic side of philosophy?

(a) Psychology ()

(b) Sociology ()

(c) Logic ()

(d) Education ()

4. Who is called the father of educational sociology?

(a) Brown ()

(b) Auguste Comte ()

(c) George Payne ()

(d) Carter ()

5. Play-way method of teaching has been emphasised in the scheme of education by

- (a) naturalism ()
- (b) pragmatism ()
- (c) idealism ()
- (d) realism ()

6. In secondary groups, we find

- (a) face-to-face contact ()
- (b) intimate relations ()
- (c) secondary relations ()
- (d) physical proximity ()

7. "He who has a taste for every sorts of knowledge and who is curious to learn and is never satisfied may be justly termed a philosopher." Who said this?

- (a) Socrates ()
- (b) Aristotle ()
- (c) Comenius ()
- (d) Plato ()

8. "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 one 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 ()

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

- (a) industrial culture ()
- (b) non-material culture ()
- (c) material culture ()
- (d) intellectual culture ()

10. External discipline is also known as

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

(5)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

1. Meaning of educational philosophy

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2. Concept of social change

Write briefly on the following:
I. Meaning of educational philosophy

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(7)

3. Methods of teaching and naturalism

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4. Discipline in education

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5. Nature of educational sociology

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