

II/EDN (ii)

2015

(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. Define Philosophy. Explain the relationship
between Philosophy and Education. 4+6=10

Or

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

G15—3800/220a

(Turn Over)

2. What is naturalism? Explain the contribution of naturalism to the present-day education. 4+6=10

Or

What are the aims of education and methods of teaching according to the realist school of philosophy? 5+5=10

3. Define Sociology. What are the nature and scope of educational sociology? 3+7=10

Or

What is Educational Sociology? Discuss the relationship between Sociology and Education. 4+6=10

4. Elucidate the role of education as an instrument of social change. 10

Or

What is secondary group? Explain the educational implications of secondary groups. 4+6=10

5. What do you mean by Backward Classes? Explain the schemes and measures recommended to improve their educational status. 4+6=10

Or

Explain the concepts 'freedom' and 'discipline'. Discuss how these two concepts are related to each other. 4+6=10

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SECOND PAPER

**(Philosophical and Sociological
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(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. The word 'Philosophy' is derived from two Greek words 'Philos' and 'Sophia' meaning

- (a) love of books ()
- (b) love of facts ()
- (c) love of knowledge ()
- (d) love of wisdom ()

2. If philosophy is the contemplative side, which of the following is the active side?

(a) Psychology ()

(b) Education ()

(c) Sociology ()

(d) History ()

3. Which of the following schools of philosophy advocates the 'project method'?

(a) Idealism ()

(b) Naturalism ()

(c) Pragmatism ()

(d) Realism ()

4. Who amongst the following has propounded naturalism in education?

(a) Rousseau ()

(b) Plato ()

(c) Gandhi ()

(d) Tagore ()

5. Sociology is the study of

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

6. Who is called the father of sociology?

- (a) George Payne ()
- (b) Auguste Comte ()
- (c) Emile Durkheim ()
- (d) Karl Mannheim ()

7. One of the chief characteristics of a primary group is

- (a) large in size ()
- (b) small in size ()
- (c) impersonal relationship ()
- (d) temporary membership ()

8. Culture change is

- (a) a characteristic of developing countries ()
- (b) restricted to third world countries ()
- (c) a universal phenomena ()
- (d) restricted to primitive societies ()

9. "The state to direct its policy towards securing for men and women equally and the right to an adequate means of livelihood" is found in Indian constitutional provisions through

- (a) Article 39 (a) ()
- (b) Article 15 (i) ()
- (c) Article 39 A ()
- (d) Article 51 (A) (c) ()

10. "Democracy only provides that all men should have equal opportunities for the development of their unequal talents." This was pointed out by

- (a) Gandhi ()
- (b) Tagore ()
- (c) Pestalozzi ()
- (d) Radhakrishnan ()

(5)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

1. Meaning and scope of educational philosophy

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2. Pragmatism and methods of teaching

Write briefly on the following : (any two of the three) 3x2=12

1. Meaning and scope of educational philosophy

2. State as an instrument of education

9. "The state is first and foremost a security for man and woman equality in the right to an adequate means of livelihood" - Gandhiji. Discuss the provisions through which

(a) Article 33 (a)

(b) Article 15 (a)

(c) Article 23 A

(d) Article 51 (A) (a)

10. "Democracy only prospers if all people have equal opportunities for advancement of their physical, mental and moral faculties." - Tagore. Discuss.

(a) Gandhi

(b) Tagore

(c) Pundit

(d) Radhakrishnan

3. Meaning of educational sociology

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4. Characteristics of primary group

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5. Equalization of educational opportunities

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