

ACADEMIC COLLEGE OF
EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE & EDUCATION
(REGD. UNDER GOVT. OF NCT, NEW DELHI)

PAPER-1

CHILD PSYCHOLOGY & CHILD CARE & HEALTH

TIME: 3 Hrs.

M.MARKS 100

1. Assessment

(20X1=20)

2. Tick The Correct Answers.

(40X1=40)

1. The Word "Pedagogy" Means?
 - A. To Guide The Child
 - B. To Lead The Child
 - C. To Educate The Child
 - D. To Understand The Child
2. Pedagogy Is The Study Of
 - A. Education
 - B. Guiding Students
 - C. Learning Process
 - D. Teaching Methods
3. Term PSRN In Development Implies-
 - A. Problem Solving, Reasoning And Numeracy
 - B. Problem Solving Relationship And Numeracy
 - C. Perceptual Skill, Reasoning And Numeracy
 - D. Perceptual Skill, Relationship And Numbers

4. What should be the role of teacher in meeting the individual differences?
- A. Try to know the abilities, interest and aptitude of individuals
 - B. Try to adjust the curriculum as per the needs of individuals
 - C. Both (a) (b)
 - D. None of these
5. If a child has mental age of 5 years and chronological age of 5 years than what will be the IQ of child?
- A. 125
 - B. 80
 - C. 120
 - D. 100
6. Which of the following statement is not true?
- A. Growth is a biological process
 - B. Development is a quantitative process
 - C. Education is a goal- oriented process
 - D. Learning is a process of behavioral changes
7. Which of the following is not the tool for formative?
- Assessment in scholastic domain
- A. Conversation skill
 - B. Multiple choice question
 - C. Projects
 - D. Oral questions
8. Special education is related to –

- A. Educational for talented students
- B. Educational Programme for disabled
- C. Training Programme for teachers
- D. Training programme for retarded

9. According to John Dewey, schools must prepare students for

- A. research
- B. future life
- C. present life
- D. Entrepreneurship

10. As people grow older, the.....of learning declines.

- A. Power
- B. speed
- C. Quality
- D. Quantity

11. Which from the following should be used to increase correct responses and appropriate behavior?

- A. Ignorance
- B. Strictness
- C. Reward
- D. Praise

12. Which is different from the other three with respect to fine motor movement?

- A. Dot joining
- B. Dictation
- C. Handwriting
- D. Separation of fruits and vegetables

13. According to Emile, the noblest work in education is to make a/an

- A. Thinker
- B. Entrepreneur
- C. Good citizen
- D. Reasoning man

14. Which one of the following is not taken into consideration while preparing the blue-print for a test?

- A. topic
- B. Instructional objectives
- C. Form of questions
- D. Teaching time

15. Psychology is a

- A. Science of soul
- B. Science of mind

C. Science of consciousness

D. Science of behavior

16. The more often a particular ability is used theit becomes.

A. Weaker

B. Stronger

C. Less important

D. More important

17. Which is not a factor of motivation?

A. Prize

B. Incentive

C. Praise

D. Practice

18. What is the stage from 2 to 6 years called?

A. Pre- childhood

B. Infancy

C. Later childhood

D. Pre- adolescence

19. Which one does not indicate child's emotion?

A. Pleasure

B. Sorrow

C. Curiosity

D. Tolerance

20. Which one is not an element of intellectual development?

A. Creativity

B. Tolerance

C. Thinking

D. Imagination

21. Which class of learners is not included under “exceptional category”?

A. Slow

B. Retarded

C. Normal

D. Gifted

22. Which one of the following is not an element of mastery learning?

A. use of alternate text-book

B. Alternate methods of teaching

C. Child- Centered learning activity

D. Group teaching

23. The conclusion of a deductive argument is

A. Certain

- B. Probable
- C. Experience
- D. Observation

24. Which of the following is a dimensional teaching aid?

- A. Black board
- B. Display board
- C. Still picture
- D. Model

25. The most recent response is most likely to

- A. Forget
- B. Reoccur
- C. Compromised
- D. Not occur again

26. Rousseau advocated an educational method which consisted of removing the child from

- A. School
- B. Burden
- C. Society
- D. Past memory

27. The Waldorf education approach emphasizes a balanced development of

- A. Head and hearts
- B. Heart and hands
- C. Head and hands
- D. Head, heart and hands

28. A priori knowledge is knowledge that is known independently of

- A. Analysis
- B. Evidence
- C. Experience
- D. Information

29. A posteriori knowledge is knowledge that is known by

- A. Analysis
- B. Evidence
- C. Experience
- D. Information

30. According to John Locke, a child's mind does not contain any

- A. Memory
- B. Imagination
- C. Observation

D. Innate ideas

31. We calculate average marks of a student in a way as we calculate

A. Variance

B. Arithmetic mean

C. Geometric mean

D. Standard deviation

32. The concept of pragmatism in educational philosophy says that education should be about

A. Virtue

B. Obedience

C. Life and growth

D. Shaping good citizens

33. The idea of practical leaning means education should apply to the

A. Society

B. Practice

C. Real world

D. Abstract knowledge

34. An aspect of pragmatism is experiential learning, which says, education should come through

A. Practice

- B. Experience
- C. Knowledge
- D. Observations

35. The concept of Pragmatism in education means school curricula should focus on what is

- A. In need
- B. In demand
- C. Important
- D. Everlasting

36. According to John Dewey, children should experience in school to make them better citizens.

- A. Practical implementation
- B. Democracy
- C. Discipline
- D. Rules

37. Progressivism believes that education comes from the experience of the

- A. Child
- B. Teacher
- C. Society
- D. Principal

38. The idea of teaching the whole child in the “philosophy of pragmatism in education “means teaching students to be good

- A. Citizens
- B. Thinkers
- C. Learners
- D. Scientists

39. Progressivism believes that children learn in a/an

- A. Isolation
- B. Community
- C. Competition
- D. Closed environment

40. The curriculum of educational institutes should be based on

- A. Theory
- B. Practice
- C. Theory and practice
- D. Theory, practice and research

3. ATTEMPT ANY 2 QUESTIONS

(20X2=40)

1. What are the characteristics (properties) of new born child (infant).
2. What is the importance of games in child life? Describe in brief. What are the teaching methods based on play? Describe.

3. What is the relation between mental health and education? Describe the impact of home and school on mental health of child.

4. What are the elements which are essential in food? Write an essay on protein.

PAPER-3

SCHOOL ORGANIZATION
ACADEMIC COLLEGE OF
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PAPER-2

PSYCHOLOGY & GUIDANCE

TIME: 3 Hrs.

M.MARKS 100

1. Assessment

(20X1=20)

2. Tick The Correct Answers.

(40X1=40)

1. The division of sociology into social statics and social dynamics was done by

- A. F. Angel
- B. Auguste Comte
- C. Karl Marx
- D. Saint Simon

2. Which among the following is the youngest social science?

- A. Sociology
- B. Political science advertisements

C. Economics

D. Statistics

3. As pointed by Lowie who among the following, held property on feudal basis?

A. Zulu of South Africa

B. Hopi of North America

C. Dahomey of Uganda

D. Gonds of central India

4. with the emergence of the agricultural society

A. Belief in totemism grew

B. Belief in magic grew

C. Belief in animism grew

D. Temples becomes a place of gods

5. Which among the following is not an important factor for India's rapidly growing population?

A. Low death rate

B. Immigration

C. High birth rate

D. Emigration

6. Which one of the following is true of an association but not of an institution?

- A. It represents human aspect
- B. It is abstract
- C. It is mode and nothing else
- D. It does not represent human aspect

7. Pick up one of the following which is not an essential element of community?

- A. Community sentiments
- B. Locality
- C. Individual interests
- D. Common way of life

8. Which one of the following is ascribed status?

- A. Priest
- B. Soldier
- C. Husband
- D. Son

9. The structure of social action was written by:

- A. Weber
- B. Merton
- C. Parsons
- D. Radcliffe brown

10. Parsons take as the building block of the social system.

- A. Integration
- B. Action
- C. Need- disposition
- D. Value- orientation

11. Parsons 'social system' is an

- A. Analytical conceptual framework
- B. Empirical referent
- C. Integral need
- D. Inadequate system

12. Who has written the book, 'social system'?

- A. Merton
- B. Participant observation
- C. Quantitative data analysis
- D. None of the above

13. Studying sociology helps people analyze data because they learn:

- A. Interview techniques
- B. To apply statistics
- C. To generate theories
- D. All of the above

14. Which one is known to be the youngest of the social sciences?

- A. Economics
- B. Sociology
- C. Anthropology
- D. Psychology

15. Belief system is concerned with:

- A. Only religion
- B. Only politics
- C. Only culture
- D. All aspects of social life

16. Conflict in the norms happens when:

A. The members of a group clash with each other for the exact interpretation of a norm

B. The individuals of the different groups of different norms interact with each other

C. The norms are different for different groups

D. There is class struggle in the society only

17. Society helps to:

A. Regularize social tensions

B. Increase social tensions

C. Ignore social tensions

D. Undermine social tensions

18. If cultural conflicts arise:-

A. The cases of deviance may also increase

B. The cases of deviance may also decrease

C. It has no effect on deviance

D. The individual's tendency to conformity with norms increases

19. White collar crime is committed by those whom the rest of society views as-

A. Delinquents

B. Respectable people

C. Murderers

D. Drunkards

20. Manifest functions of an institution are those which are:

A. unstable

B. Unorganized

C. Unplanned

D. Unanticipated

21. Social institutions are the very heart of a culture and culture of a community is undoubtedly its pride was said by:

- A. Maclver
- B. Ginsberg
- C. K. Young
- D. K. Davis

22. Which among the following factors were as an agent of socialization process?

- A. Family
- B. School
- C. Peer group
- D. Religious institutions

23. To such socialization , which among the following factors is a must?

- A. Process of imitation
- B. Process of suggestion
- C. Process of identification
- D. Language comprehension

24. Which is the root cause of the social relationships and helps the social structure to move?

- A. Custom
- B. Normative pattern

C. Economic system

D. Action

25. The actions expected of the occupant of a position are called-

A. Role perceptions

B. Role enactments

C. Role adaptations

D. Role expectations

24. According to Weber, charismatic authority is-

A. The most influential

B. The most temporary

C. The most permanent

D. The most virtuous

25. Ethnocentrism is a characteristic of:

A. Large group

B. Secondary group

C. Out group

D. In group

26. It is an endogamous group based on the principle of purity and pollution. This group is called:

A. Tribe

- B. Band
- C. Caste
- D. Estate

27. Belief system in a society:

- A. Never creates conflicts
- B. Always creates conflicts
- C. Only encourages conflicts
- D. Partly creates as well as partly settles conflicts

28. Belief system of the individual:

- A. Must be the same as that of the society
- B. Must be opposite of the society
- C. Can be different from that of the society
- D. None of the above is true

29. Private property leads to

- A. The destruction of humane values
- B. Materialism
- C. Inequality
- D. It is not without its virtue

30. Economy is invariably non- monetized economy.

- A. Postindustrial

- B. Industrial
- C. Tribal
- D. Agricultural

31. Who of the following was a social deviant?

- A. Socrates
- B. Christ
- C. Galileo
- D. All of the above

32. Mark the correct statement out of the following-

- A. Deviation is absolute
- B. Deviation is relative
- C. Deviation is less absolute and more relative
- D. Deviation is relative and not absolute

33. For Marx, a class is defined by the position of a person in the process of

- A. Consumption
- B. Production
- C. Distribution
- D. Technological development

34. Which among the following is conventional part of individual's self whose responses fall under the expectations of others?

- A. I
- B. Me
- C. Us
- D. we

35. 'Untouchability in rural Gujarat 'is written by

- A. A.M. SHAH
- B. I.P DESAI
- C. K.M. KAPADIA
- D. G.S. GHURYE

36. Durkheim classified society into

- A. Mechanical and organic
- B. Gemeinschaft and gesellschaft
- C. Literate and non – literate
- D. Open and closed

37. The mean of 9 items is 16. One more value is added, the mean is now 17. The value of the 10th item is

- A. 24
- B. 27

C. 26

D. 25

38. Assimilation is essentially-

A. Political process

B. Historical process

C. Social process

D. Psychological process

39. Society is a system of:

A. Usages and procedures

B. Rigid rules

C. Unbreakable customs

D. Few grouping and divisions

40. The prestige of social position may change in

A. Status

B. In time

C. Never

D. Society

3. ATTEMPT ANY 2 QUESTIONS

(20X2=40)

1. Discuss the need and importance of women education. What are the problems in the development of women education? Discuss

2. What do you understand by family disintegration? Throw light on its main causes. Describe the remedies to prevent family disintegration.
3. Define poverty. What are the causes of poverty in India? Explain in detail.
4. Explain the need and importance of family planning. Give suggestions for the success of family planning.

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M.MARKS 100

1. Assessment

(20X1=20)

2. Tick The Correct Answers.

(40X1=40)

1. Authoritative administration is based on

- A. Mutual sharing
- B. Non interference
- C. Dictatorship
- D. All of The above

2. Boss is right is the feature of

- A. Authoritarian administration
- B. Instructional administration
- C. Democratic administration
- D. Laissez faire administration

3. Respect of opinion is the feature of
 - A. Democratic administration
 - B. Instructional administration
 - C. Authoritarian administration
 - D. None of the above
4. Literal meaning of supervision is
 - A. Superior knowledge and service
 - B. Superior efforts and services
 - C. Superior knowledge and power
 - D. None of the above
5. To bring harmony among all the elements of programme is
 - A. Coordinating
 - B. Planning
 - C. Commanding
 - D. Organizing
6. To assess achievement at the end of instruction is?
 - A. Summative assessment
 - B. Formative assessment
 - C. Diagnostic assessment
 - D. Placement assessment

7. Permanent difficulties in learning are investigated in?

- A. Diagnostic assessment
- B. Placement assessment
- C. Summative assessment
- D. Formative assessment

8. Procedures used to determine person abilities are?

- A. Typical performance test
- B. Norm performance test
- C. Criterion performance test
- D. Maximum performance test

9. A supervisor is one who

- A. Inspects classrooms
- B. Gives directions
- C. Criticizes the teaching method
- D. Provides friendly help

10. Indication of democratic attitude is

- A. Cooperation
- B. Equal rights
- C. Participation
- D. All of the above

11. Which is not the characteristic of authoritative administration

- A. Sharing
- B. Rudeness
- C. Suppression the subordinates
- D. Strict discipline

12. The power is concentrated in the hands of one or few people in

- A. Centralization
- B. Control
- C. Command
- D. Decentralization

13. What is central to administration

- A. Decision making
- B. Organization
- C. Communication
- D. Coordination

14. Budgeting is an estimation of

- A. Income and expenditure
- B. Income and investment
- C. Investment
- D. All of the above

15. Evaluation that monitors learning progress is?
- A. Formative evaluation
 - B. Placement evaluation
 - C. Diagnostic evaluation
 - D. Summative evaluation
16. Facility value of less than 0.20 means?
- A. Item is difficult
 - B. Item is too easy
 - C. Item is easy
 - D. Item is acceptable
17. In which question marking will be more reliable?
- A. Multiple choice question
 - B. Completion
 - C. Short answer
 - D. None of the above
18. The quality of test that measures “ what it claims to measure “ is?
- A. Differentiability
 - B. Objectivity
 - C. Reliability
 - D. Validity

19. High and low achievers are sorted out by?

- A. Discrimination power
- B. Ease or difficulty
- C. Objectivity
- D. Reliability

20. Supervision should be primarily

- A. Constructive and creative
- B. Prevtive and critical
- C. Preventive and corrective
- D. Construction and critical

21. The history of administration goes back to

- A. 4000bc
- B. 800bc
- C. 5000bc
- D. None

22. Democratic administration is based on

- A. Mutual sharing
- B. Dictatorship
- C. Non interference
- D. None of the above

23. To make arrangements is the part of

- A. Organizing
- B. Planning
- C. Commanding
- D. Coordinating

24. Execution of plans and decisions is the part of

- A. Commanding
- B. Planning
- C. Organizing
- D. Coordinating

25. Bm stands for

- A. Budget manual
- B. Budget money
- C. Budget monitoring
- D. Budget materials

26. Facility index of an item determines?

- A. Discrimination power
- B. Objectivity
- C. Reliability

D. Ease or difficulty

27. Who is the father of operational management theory

A. Henry fayol

B. Fredrick tylor

C. Terry and franklin

D. Elton meo

28. DEVELOPING ALTERNATIVES IS A STEP OF

A. PLANNING

B. ORGANIZATION

C. DIRECTION

D. CONTROL

29. Directing must be consistent with

A. Job descriptions

B. Procedures

C. Organizational policies

D. None of the above

30. The power delegated throughout an organization is

A. Decetralization

B. Control

C. Command

D. None

31. Micro planning is done in

A. Middle and lower management

B. Top management

C. Middle management

D. Lower management

32. The process of making judgment is called

A. Evaluation

B. Budgeting

C. Demonstration

D. Documentation

33. The authorized person of staff performance is

A. Head teacher

B. Teacher

C. Student

D. Clerk

34. The summative evaluation is?

A. Cerifying judgment

B. Diagnostic

C. Continous

D. None

35. Projective techniques are used to measure?

A. Personality

B. Aptitude

C. Intelligence

D. None

36. Test meant for prediction on a certain criterion is called?

A. Intelligence

B. Knowledge

C. Aptitude test

D. None of the above

37. Which question has increasing objectivity of marking?

A. Multiple type questions

B. Unstructured essay

C. Structured essay

D. Short answer

38. The summative evaluation is used?

A. At the middle of the program

B. At the start of the program

C. At the end of the program

D. None

39. " Table of specification " helps in?

A. Test construction

B. Test administration

C. Test scoring

D. Test development

40. Identifying relationship between two things is demonstrated by?

A. Matching items

B. True / false items

C. Completion items

D. M.C.Q items

3. ATTEMPT ANY 2 QUESTIONS

(20X2=40)

1. Discuss the various theories of educational administration.

2. Describe the need and importance of laboratory in school?

3. Describe the need and importance of school records.

4. What are the necessary qualities for successful school headmaster

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PAPER-4
PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION

TIME: 3 Hrs.

M.MARKS 100

1. Assessment

(20X1=20)

2. Tick The Correct Answers.

(40X1=40)

1. 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. To some extent it is art and to some extent it is science.

2. What is the compulsory element of learning?

- A. Ability to read
- B. Bright mind
- C. Tendency to know
- D. None of these

3. Which one of the following sentences is correct about the nature of teaching?

- A. It is diagnostic
- B. It is remedial
- C. It is diagnostic as well as remedial
- D. All the above statements are correct

4. What is teaching through deductive method?

- A. From general to specific
- B. From specific to general
- C. From macro to micro
- D. From easy to difficult

5. What is the main center of informal education?

- A. Society
- B. Family
- C. Radio and television
- D. All of the above

6. Which is the first school for a child's education?

- A. Society
- B. Friends
- C. Family

D. School

7. Which one of the following education systems supports scientific progress?

- A. Realistic education
- B. Idealistic education
- C. Naturalistic education
- D. None of these

8. Who was the supporter of naturalism in education?

- A. Froebel
- B. Armstrong
- C. John Locke
- D. Rousseau

9. Which system of education was propounded by Mahatma Gandhi?

- A. Teaching by activities
- B. Teaching through music
- C. Teaching through listening, meditation etc.
- D. All of these.

10. What do you mean by curriculum?

- A. A child learns through curriculum
- B. Sum total of the annual study

C. Sum total activities of a school

D. Indicates the course to be taught by the teachers to the students throughout the year.

11. Who raised the slogan “ Back to nature”?

A. Realism

B. Pragmatism

C. Naturalism

D. Existentialism

12. Who said, “reverse the usual practice and you will almost always do right”

A. Mahatma Gandhi

B. Rousseau

C. Dewey

D. Plato

13. “Human institutions are one mass of folly and contradiction. “whose statement is this?

A. Bernard shaw

B. Rousseau

C. Dewey

D. Ravinder Nath Tagore.

14. Which school held the view, “god makes all things good; man meddles with and they become evil?”

- A. Marxism
- B. Existentialism
- C. Naturalism
- D. Pragmatism

15. Which is not the nature of philosophy?

- A. It is a science of knowledge
- B. It is a collective ensemble of various viewpoints
- C. It is a planned attempt on search for the truth
- D. It is the totality of man’s creative ideas

16. Which branch of philosophy deals with knowledge, its structure, method and validity?

- A. Logic
- B. Aesthetics
- C. Epistemology
- D. Metaphysics

17. Which school raised the slogan “Things as they are and as they likely to be encountered in life rather than words?”

- A. Pragmatist
- B. Realists

C. Idealists

D. Existentialists

18. Which is not an aspect of mind according to the realists 'theory of knowing'?

A. Awareness

B. Consciousness

C. Behaviour

D. Processing of awareness

19. Who believes that "objects have a reality independent of mental phenomena"?

A. Idealists

B. Realists

C. Naturalists

D. Existentialists

20. Marxist educational philosophy is closer to

A. Idealism

B. Realism

C. Naturalism

D. Pragmatism

21. According to which educational philosophy, socially useful labour must form the central pivot of the entire school?

- A. Idealism
- B. Marxism
- C. Existentialism
- D. Naturalism

22. Whose is the ultimate concern-“what is existence”?

- A. Idealists only
- B. Realists only
- C. Existentialists and idealists both
- D. Existentialists only

23. Who was the nineteenth century founder of existentialism?

- A. Hegel
- B. Soren Kierkegaard
- C. Rousseau
- D. D.J.O ‘Connor.

24. Who was twentieth century existentialist?

- A. Soren Kierkegaard
- B. D.J.O Connor
- C. Jean Paul Sartre
- D. Hegel

25. What is development of human potentialities in education?

- A. Individual aim
- B. Social aim
- C. Individual as well as social aim
- D. Specific aim

26. Which among the following is not emphasized by the individual aims of education?

- A. Individual freedom
- B. Self-expression
- C. Development of inner potentialities
- D. Development of values of tolerance and non- violence.

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

- A. Cultivation of intelligence
- B. Spiritual development
- C. Development of cognitive powers
- D. Training and “formation” of mind.

28. Preparing the child for future life as an aim of education is preparing child for

- A. Some suitable vocation
- B. Some particular course of study
- C. Facing all kinds of emergencies and situations of future life.

D. A happy married life

29. What is development of social sense and cooperation among the individuals through education?

A. Individual aim

B. Social aim

C. National aim

D. Constitutional aim

30. Which school maintained. "Natural impulses of the child are of great importance and are good in themselves?"

A. Biological naturalism

B. Mechanical naturalism

C. Naturalism of physical science

D. Romantic naturalism.

31. WHICH BRANCH OF PHILOSOPHY EXAMINES ISSUES PERTAINING TO THE NATURE OF "REALITY"?

A. Ontology

B. Metaphysics

C. Axiology

D. Epistemology

32. Why are curriculum activities used in teaching?

A. Make teaching easy

- B. To make teaching interesting, Easy to understand and effective
- C. To make teaching attractive
- D. To assist the teacher

33. Which statement about truth is not correct according to the philosophy of pragmatism?

- A. It is made by man
- B. It is ever changing
- C. It is eternal
- D. It is what emerges to be true in actual practice

34. In whose methodology of teaching “experimentation” is the key-note of?

- A. Idealism
- B. Existentialism
- C. Realism
- D. Pragmatism

35. The term “progressive education” related to

- A. Realism
- B. Pragmatism
- C. Idealism
- D. Existentialism

36. Who said, “no fixed aims of education and no values in advance”?

- A. Progressive educators
- B. Idealists
- C. Realists
- D. Marxists

37. Which school of philosophy of education stresses the direct study of men and things through tours and travels?

- A. Social realism
- B. Idealism
- C. Existentialism
- D. Marxism

38. Which school believes that all knowledge comes through the senses?

- A. Idealism
- B. Sense realism
- C. Pragmatism
- D. Existentialism

39. According to which philosophy of education, childhood is something desirable for its own sake and children should be children?

- A. Idealism
- B. Pragmatism

C. Naturalism

D. Realism

40. Who emphasized that education should be a social process?

A. Vivekananda

B. Rousseau

C. Dewey

D. Pestalozzi

3. ATTEMPT ANY 2 QUESTIONS

(20X2=40)

1. Discuss the functions of education in human life.

2. Explain the meaning of religion and define. What are the aims of religions education? Explain.

3. What is the present position of pre-primary education in India? Throw light on its main problems and their solutions.

4. Explain the meaning and importance of discipline and discuss the types of discipline.

