2026

(FYUGP)

(7th Semester)

EDUCATION

(MINOR)

Paper Code : EDN M–7

(Philosophy of Education)

Full Marks : 75
Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

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

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 25)

SECTION—I

(*Marks* : 15)

Choose the correct option : 1×15=15

1. Who said that, "Philosophy and education are two sides of the same coin"?
(a) Dewey
(b) Ross
(c) Adams
(d) Socrates

2. The branch of Philosophy that deals with the issues of reality is known as
(a) metaphysics
(b) epistemology
(c) axiology
(d) logic

3. Which of the following is the most famous educational book written by Pestalozzi?
(a) *Emile*
(b) *How Gertrude Teaches Her Children*
(c) *The School and Society*
(d) *The Social Contract*

4. According to Rousseau, who is the best teacher for a child during early development?
(a) Nature
(b) A strict schoolmaster
(c) The church
(d) State politicians

5. Dualistic realism is related to which of the following branches of Astika Philosophy?
(a) Sankhya
(b) Nyaya
(c) Vedanta
(d) Buddhism

6. The first Buddhist Council was held at
(a) Kashmir
(b) Rajagriha
(c) Pataliputra
(d) Vaishali

7. Who was the founder of Jainism?
(a) Rishabha
(b) Mahavira
(c) Arishtanemi
(d) Parshvanatha

8. Which Indian school of thought considers all knowledge as relative?
(a) Buddhism
(b) Vedanta
(c) Jainism
(d) Islamic

9. How many 'pillars of faith' are accepted by those who follow Islam?
(a) 5
(b) 11
(c) 7
(d) 3

10. Which of the following schools of philosophy regards education as a means for social growth and economic production?
(a) Idealism
(b) Realism
(c) Naturalism
(d) Marxism

11. Which school of philosophy would favour the statement, "Since both pain and pleasure are the wealth of man, they are his good teachers"?
(a) Existentialism
(b) Realism
(c) Marxism
(d) Logical positivism

12. Democracy improves the quality of all the following, *except*
(a) livelihood and occupations
(b) decision–making
(c) desires and expectations
(d) teaching and learning

13. "Where there is no law, there is no freedom." Who said this?
(a) Rousseau
(b) J. S. Mill
(c) Locke
(d) Montesquieu

14. Equality ensures
(a) class domination
(b) equal opportunity and justice
(c) State control
(d) liberty for elite

15. Right to Education as a Fundamental Right is ensured under

(a) Article 45

(b) Article 21

(c) Article 29

(d) Article 21A

SECTION—II

(*Marks* : 10)

Write short answers on any *five* of the following : 2×5=10

1. Write the meaning of Philosophy of Education.

2. What is knowledge construction?

3. What is Realism?

4. Mention any two principles of Vedanta Philosophy.

5. What is the role of teacher according to Pestalozzi?

6. What is meant by freedom in education?

7. Define values.

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

1. *(a)* Define philosophy of education. Discuss its nature and scope in the field of education. 2+(4+4)=10

Or

(b) Discuss the relationship between Philosophy and Education. Explain the functions and implications of philosophy of education. 4+6=10

2. *(a)* Elaborate on the fundamental principles of Sankhya philosophies and examine their educational implications. 5+5=10

Or

(b) Illustrate the educational implications of Existentialism. 10

3. *(a)* Discuss Rousseau's educational philosophy and examine its significance for modern education. 5+5=10

Or

(b) Illustrate the philosophical contributions of Sri. Aurobindo to contemporary education. 10

4. *(a)* Elaborate the relationship between Democracy and Citizenship. Explain the role of education in promoting democratic citizenship. 6+4=10

Or

(b) Explain the national values enshrined in the Constitution of India. Discuss the role of education in developing national values. 5+5=10

5. *(a)* Explain the Marxist Philosophy of education with special reference to its aims, curriculum, teaching methods and role of the teacher. 10

Or

(b) Discuss the fundamental principles of Buddhism and examine their educational implications.

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