



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj  
University, Kanpur

**Answer Script Details**  
**Barcode** 10896414

**Roll No.** 25117004485  
**Total Mark** 50/75.00

**Exam** BACHELOR OF EDUCATION B.ED\_ODD-EXAM-DEC-24  
**Subject** BED101 - PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES OF EDUC,

**Question wise Mark Summary**

**Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark**

1A 3/5

1B 3/5

1C 3/5

1D 4/5

1E 3/5

1F 3/5

1G 4/5

1H 3/5

1I 3/5

2 0/15

3 10/15

4 0/15

5 0/15

6 11/15

7 0/15

8 0/15

9 0/15

# Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-I

Date of Exam: 11-02-25 Shift: 1st Room No: 176-1  
 Paper Code: BED101 Subject: Philosophical Perspectives of Education  
 Name of Candidate: VIDHI BHADOURIA

Roll No: 25117004485

Signature of Candidate: *VIDHI*  
 Signature of Investigator: *[Signature]*  
 CSE Facsimile: *[Signature]*

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
(b)										
(c)										
(d)										
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Total										
Total Marks in Figure								Max. Marks		
Total Marks in Words										



Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

PART-III

Course: BED  
 Session: 2024-25 Year/Semester: I<sup>st</sup>  
 Subject: Philosophical Perspectives of Education  
 Paper Code: BED101  
 Exam Date: 11-02-25  
 Name of Candidate: VIDHI BHADOURIA  
 Father's Name: SARVESH SINGH BHADOURIA

कॉलेज का कोड College Code: KN18  
 परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड Exam Centre Code: KN18

A	A	0	0	0
B	B	●	1	1
C	C	2	2	2
D	D	3	3	3
E	E	4	4	4
F	F	5	5	5
G	G	6	6	6
H	H	7	7	7
I	I	8	8	8
J	J	9	9	9
K	K	●	4	4
L	L	9	9	9
M	M	6	6	6
N	N	7	7	7
O	O	8	8	8
P	P	9	9	9
Q	Q	0	0	0
R	R	1	1	1
S	S	2	2	2
T	T	3	3	3
U	U	4	4	4
V	V	5	5	5
W	W	6	6	6
X	X	7	7	7
Y	Y	8	8	8
Z	Z	9	9	9

परीक्षा का प्रकार Type of Exam: Regular  Ex-Student   
 Answer Booklet No: 10896414  
 Paper Code: BED101

PART-IV

Enrollment Number: CSJMA24000169778  
 Candidate's Roll Number: 25117004485

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1	1	●	●	1	1	1	1	1	1
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3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	●	●	4	4
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8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	●	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

Paper Code: BED101

A	0	0	0	●	0	0	N
B	1	1	●	1	●	1	P
C	2	2	2	2	2	2	R
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E	4	4	4	4	4	4	
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H	7	7	7	7	7	7	
I	8	8	8	8	8	8	
J	9	9	9	9	9	9	

Signature of Candidate: *VIDHI*  
 Signature of Investigator: *[Signature]*  
 CS Facsimile: *[Signature]*  
 CSE Facsimile: *[Signature]*

नोट: 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्टित किया जाता है कि उत्तरण करने से पूर्व नाम पर अंकित सभी निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।  
 2. अंकन में त्रुटि करने वाली परीक्षार्थी को सजा के मुकाबले नहीं दिया जाएगा। 3. परीक्षा को सफलतापूर्वक पूरा करने से परीक्षा केंद्र परीक्षा के तहत नहीं होगा।

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in  Boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.
5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

### IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS):

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tempering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/ electronic watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

### अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु:

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्देशित स्थान को छोड़कर अनुक्रमांक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिन्ह न बनावें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेड़ करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न लाएं, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल कायरी, कोपी, पुस्तक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही संबन्धी लेख साइबरनेटिक कैल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में कपड़े न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में क्लिपकाई। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

### परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनों तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमांक के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र कोड सावधानी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम है या कटे हुए हैं, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देखें, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर कक्ष निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कौपी या अतिरिक्त ग्राफ नहीं दिया जायेगा।

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-32) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Subject Name and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over paper should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in  Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

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Note - If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns



## Section - A

### ANSWER No- 1(A)

"Education is social and dynamic process"

Firstly, we discuss here "Education is social process". There are three aspects of human in the process of education - teacher, learner and teaching-learning materials and activities.

It is the another things that the teacher works here directly before the learner or works behind the curtain.

This process is for the human development. By it the innate faculty of learner is developed, its skills are developed.

Secondly, another term is "Education is dynamic process".

The forms of education are from religions, economic, philosophy, psychological, political. As it changes the forms of education also changes.

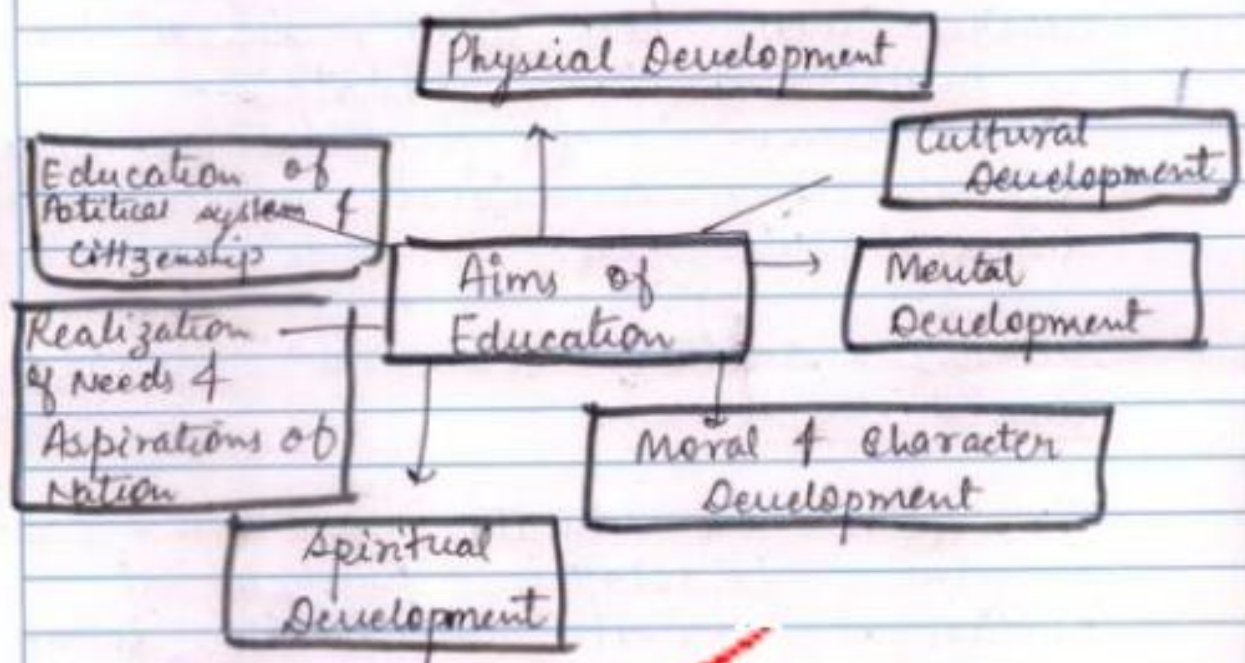
So it is clear that education is dynamic process.



It is also a life long process and goes throughout the life. It is also the process of development.

## ANSWER - 1 (B)

Education is the process of human development. There are various aims of the education. Here, we discuss only the main and chief aims of education.



1. Physical Development! It is universal and perennial aim of education. It means strengthening of



muscles, organs of body, so that the sound body helps in sound mind.

2. Mental Development:- Different societies have different view points but the mental development refers to the knowledge of language, memory, imagination, intellect.

3. Cultural Development: It is another aim of education. It refers to the development of special of specific lifestyles, eating habits, manners etc.

4. Moral & Character Development: It is one of the chief aim of education. It refers to the development of morality & good code of conduct in the person of the state.

5. Spiritual Development:- It is one of the sole aim of education. Materialistic objects only give pleasure for short time. The main aim is the pondered about their spiritual development.

6. Realization of needs & Aspirations of Nation

Education helps in realization of needs of the learner to adjust in society also helps in aspirations of nation by eradication of family planning, poverty of nation.



7. Education Related to Political System and Citizenship.


Education helps the learner to be civilized and citizen of nation should be best.

Some other aims of Education

- a) Adjustment of life
- b) Preparation for life (Completeness)
- c) Aesthetic Training
- d) Leisure time.

These are the various types of aim of education by which we can realize our needs & progress of our nation.

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## ANSWER no-1 (C)

Philosophy is the most sublime context of human. Philosophy is first introduced in India. Then after in Greece.

The etymological meaning of philosophy is love for wisdom. The word philosophy derived from two words 'philes' & 'sophia'. 'philes' means 'love' and 'sophia' means 'wisdom'.

Acc: to Indian context :-

Drashyate Anen eti Darshanam

(Philosophy is the knowledge of reality of the universe)

Acc: to Western context :-

Philosophy is the knowledge of eternal natural things.

- Plato ✓

Philosophy is criticism of sciences of cognition  
- Kant

Philosophy is the science of knowledge  
- Comte



## Characteristics of Philosophy

- 1) It is speculative, logic not empirical.
  - 2) It is liberal discipline not rigid
  - 3) It is subjective not objective
  - 4) It analyzes the reality of nature logically.
  - 5) It also analyse the form of knowledge methods, resources logically
  - 6) It is directive doctrine discipline not posture.
- 





## ANSWER - No - 1(D)

Idealism means "words or thoughts".

Idealism is the western school of philosophy that describes the reality of universe, creator of universe, form of human life, the ultimate aim of human life is self-realization and emancipation.

### Main Characteristics of Idealism:-

- 1) Idealism considers the ultimate aim of human life is self realization or emancipation which can be achieved by mental life.

Metaphysics:- It considers only the two-world of ideas and words of matters. The moral order and moral conduct order in the world is the ideology of Plato (Moralistic Idealism).

Epistemology:- Idealism consider three types of knowledge

- Sense generated knowledge
- Experience generated knowledge
- Thought generated knowledge.

Axiology:- Two aspects of man, spiritual & world, they describes the means of attainment



goal is 'truth beauty & goodness'

- 2) Appetite & Hunger are the barrier in the attainment of Knowledge they only leads towards immortality.
- 3) Restrain, peace, justice are the attributes of the human life.
- 4) Many philosophers came forward Plato, (He gives specified curriculum) methods of teachings (Heuristic method, dialogue method, question-answer method, dialectic methods)
5. Idealism accepts the existence of god as they are eternal, infinite or incorporeal.





## ANSWER - 1 (E)

Educational Thought of Ravindra Nath Tagore.

I do not prevent child. Do n't say don't do or don't do that. I do not prevent from climbing trees and do whatever they like.

- Tagore

His ideology is Vishvabodh Darshan.

→ He established Vishve Bharti University which is both Indian and western culture.

### Concept of Education

Acc. to Tagore learner can have learn in natural itself in allow their natural development in nature.

### Aims of Education

- 1) Physical Development
- 2) Moral & Character Development
- 3) Man's development in natural activity
- 4) Spiritual Development



Curriculum :- He criticize the english language from education

He consider the vocational education and aesthetic education in curriculum (music singing, mathematics, sciences, polity, economy)

### Methods of Teaching.

Jagore criticize the rote learning rather the emphasize one

- 1) Oral Method
- 2) Activity Method
- 3) Self-experience
- 4) Experimental Method

### Teacher :-

Teacher should be the to have code of conduct. No biased Teacher.

→ Embodiment of all values of conduct.

### Student :-

All the students have opportunities of gain knowledge acc to the ability, capabilities.



Discipline - He was against repressonistic discipline.

→ Self discipline.

School:-

School should in established in the lap of nature.

School environment free from the fear.

## ANSWER No-1(F)

Jaddu Krishnamurti was one of the modern thinker.

He laid emphasis on that the environment of the school is free from any examination. All the children are free here to whatever they like to do.

He was one of the greatest philosopher of his time. According to him that the education provides or help the learner all over development of personality, moral ethics, education for all.

According to Krishnamurti the Place of Teacher.

→ The place of teacher is of high standard



- He has all the knowledge of polity, and the subjects to which they taught.
- He had full of all good conduct and morality.
- He should provide opportunities to all the children to which they are susceptible.

### Discipline :-

- He was against the impressionistic discipline and amputation discipline.
- Learner can be controlled by "natural self" ✓
- Self discipline.
- There is discipline for both the teacher and students.
- There is co-ordination of love, sympathy & cooperation between the teacher & the students.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



## ANSWER - 1 (4)

### Negative Education of Rousseau —

Acc to Rousseau, the negative education is not idealness, far from it. It inculcates truth and protects from errors. It protects from the vice not provides virtues.

The education should be from the from the affects of the artificial. Child should development naturally in nature allow also give opportunity for their natural development.

It does gives the protection of sense organs also the training of sense of organs and allows to experiential them after that it leads to understand and to goodness of recognizing and identifying it.

Here the teacher works as only facilitator not give instruction to the learner learner learn by itself. learn by doing and by doing self-experiences. It also not considers that what the forms or creator of god it only allows to the knowledge through senses and training of senses.



## ANSWER - No - 1 (H)

### Indian Philosophy

### Western Philosophy

→ Many schools of philosophy comes under it.  
Uedas, Upanishads,  
Ajivak Charvak,  
Jainisms, Buddhism,  
Neo-Vedanta,  
Sarvangya yogo darshan  
Vishwa bodh Darshan

→ Here also.  
Materialism, Idealism,  
Realism, Pragmatism,  
Humanism,  
Internationalism comes under it.

→ They considers the reality of universe, form of human life and means of their attainment.

They consider only materialistic life. pleasure of life.

### Acc to Metaphysics

→ It deals with spiritual aspects.

→ It deals with worldly & practical aspect.

→ Consider Brahma, as eternal & infinite.

It only considers it as speculation.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



### Acc to Epistemology

→ It tells that where knowledge stores  
- vital body parallel to spinal cord.

It does not give any regard of this.

→ It tells that where vital body of soul goes from birth to birth.

It has no clue about it they consider it useless.

### Acc to Axiology & Ethics

→ Truth, Ahimsa, non-stealing, non-hoarding are the attributes of the human life.

→ They give not that type of any consideration. Acc to them there is only worldly life and aim of human life is only the pleasure of life.





## ANSWER- 1 (I)

→ Mahatma Gandhi ji was believed by idealist, naturalist and pragmatism

→ Acc to M.S. Patel. The ideology of Mahatma Gandhi is setting of education is idealistic, methods life naturalism and also that of pragmatism.

But it is not so his ideology is "Sarvodaya Darshan".

He consider Geeta as true and eternal and world as untrue and temporary.

### Educational Philosophy

#### Concept of Education ✓

By education I mean an all around drawing out of the best in child & man - mind, spirit and body.

- MK Gandhi.



## Aims of Education :-

Physical Development  
Mental Development  
Moral & character development  
Spiritual Development  
Training of activities.

## Curriculum:-

All types of knowledge subjects (economy, polity, sociology, Hindi, literature, mathematics)

## Methods of Teachings

Self Activity  
Lecture method  
Analysis & Synthesis method

## Teacher:

- He should have code of conduct.
- Non-biased

## Discipline

Self discipline

## School:

School environment free from fees and exams.

There should be co-ordination b/w teacher and student.



## SECTION-B (3)

Education & Philosophy are two sides of a same coin. - This statement is given by -

- Ross

There is interconnected the education and philosophy.

(A) Philosophy depends on education by following ways.

1). Because of Philosophy education goes to the Realisation towards life. ✓

Aims of education

determined by Philosophy

without it we can't achieved pure development of nation

so philosopher was the one who determines their aims



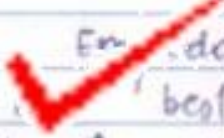
True philosophy is practicable only by true education.

2) Philosophy Determines the all aspects of Human.

Firstly philosophy considers only abstract and conceptions only and education is a practical they are not dependent on each other but the truth is they are related to each other intimately and not separated each other.

Education & Philosophy are two sides of same coin determines one side about education and other side about philosophy.

3. Good Philosophers are good educationists

Locke, Plato, Copernicus, Em. doles, Aurobindo Ghosh, MK Gandhi all  best philosophers they are also good educationist they treatise considers that they determines the educational planner, determines the aims of education.

(B) Education depends on Philosophy as follows ways.

(1) Education dynamic aspects of Philosophy



To do any task - complete

- A) Thought or Plan
- B) Practical | Application | Activity.

Philosophy is the thought and plan sides while the education is practical or activity sides.

Philosophy determines thought while education translates into the practical form.

- 2) Philosophy is the means by which whether the attain their ultimate aim of human life or and better aims or goals to attain the main aims.

It determines ✓ major-aims and helps in the educational problems on the basis of philosophical context. also it is the application of the pure philosophy in the functioning of the educational process.

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## SECTION - C (6)

Pragmatism :-

Pragmatism has derived from word 'Pragmatics' which means 'practicability' or 'activity'.

→ It deals with the activity of the elements of the world.

Pragmatism is that school of philosophy of western world that describes the reality of universe and consider soul as the produced consciousness of element and attainment of ultimate aim of human life is worldly pleasure and means of it is activity laws.

→ father of Pragmatism - James William

→ Some of the famous philosophers are The Locke, John Milton, John Dewey etc.

→ John Dewey was one of the best philosopher of the pragmatism world.

→ It only deals with self experiences, self doing.




## Concept of Education

Education consists in giving all the opportunities to the individual so they can control their environment and fulfill their capacities.

— John Dewey

## Aims of Education

Training of Activity  
Mental / Intellectual Development  
Development of Civilized ~~men~~ 

Their process is not in proper way but at least these are the aims of education acc to their educational thoughts.

## Curriculum

Worldly progress

( literature, mathematics, biological science, astronomy, sciences )

Aesthetic

( music, singer, poetry )



### Vocational education

training for self.

- > All the curriculum should be related to the life.
- > All activities should be done according to present or current life.

### Methods of Teaching:

Learning by Doing

Learning by self experience

Exploration method

Discovery method

Experimental method

Question - Answer Method

Dialogic method.

### Discipline



- > Pragmatism against impressionistic discipline
- > Against of punishment.
- > Self discipline.

### School:-

- > School environment free from fears and exams.



Paper Code

B E D L O F



24

Teacher:-

→ Teacher works as facilitator only.

Conclusion

Best effect on education of modern age

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Do Not Write anything in this Portion