



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj  
University, Kanpur

**Answer Script Details**  
**Barcode** 5306561

**Roll No.** 25117004841  
**Total Mark** 56/75.00

**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 4/5

1B 4/5

1C 4/5

1D 3/5

1E 3/5

1F 3/5

1G 4/5

1H 3/5

1I 3/5

2 13/15

3 NA/15

4 NA/15

5 NA/15

6 12/15

7 NA/15

8 NA/15

9 NA/15

# Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

## PART-II

### MARKS OBTAINED

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
(b)										
(c)										
(d)										
(e)										
(f)										
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(h)										
(i)										
(j)										
Total										
Total Marks in Figures						Max. Marks				
Total Marks in Words										



**B E D I O I**  
Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

Date of Exam: 11/02/25 Shift: Morning (Room No. Gf-Hall)  
 Paper Code: BED101 Subject: Philosophical Perspectives of Education  
 Name of Candidate: Sneha Kumari Yadav

Roll No: 25117004841

Signature of Candidate: *Sneha Kumari Yadav*  
 Signature of Invigilator: *Bhishu*  
 CSE Facsimile: *Sneha*

Course: B.Ed  
 Session: 2024-25 Year/Semester: First (I)  
 Subject Name: Philosophical Perspectives of Education  
 Medium: English  Hindi   
 Paper Code: **B E D I O I**  
 Exam Date: **11 02 20 25**  
 Name of Candidate:  

S	N	E	H	A	K	U	M	A	R	J
Y	A	D	A	V						

 Father's Name:  
**B R A H M A S H A M K A R Y A D A V**

College Code: **K N 2 4**  
 Exam Centre Code: **K N 2 4**

A	A	0	0	0
E	B	1	1	1
F	D	2	2	2
H	J	3	3	3
K	4	4	4	4
L	L	5	5	5
R	M	6	6	6
S	7	7	7	7
U	T	8	8	8
U	9	9	9	9
W				

Type of Exam:  
 Regular  Ex-Student   
 Offcampus  Back Paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.  
**5306561**  
**B E D I O I**  
 Paper Code



Enrollment Number: **C S J M A 2 4 0 0 0 1 6 9 8 7 2**  
 Candidate's Roll Number: **2 5 1 1 7 0 0 4 8 4 1**  
 Paper Code: **B E D I O I**

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A	0	0	0	0	0
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Z	6	6	6	6	6
M	7	7	7	7	7
N	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9



Signature of Candidate: *Sneha Kumari Yadav*

Signature of Invigilator: *Bhishu*

C S Facsimile: *[Signature]*

CSE Facsimile: *[Signature]*

નોંધ - 1. પરીક્ષાર્થીએ કોઈપણ પ્રશ્ન જાણે કે જાણે નહીં તેને કોઈપણ પ્રશ્ન પર અધિકાર કરીને પરીક્ષાર્થીએ કોઈપણ પ્રશ્નનો જવાબ નહીં આપવો. 2. કોઈપણ પ્રશ્નને જાણીને જવાબ આપવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરવો નહીં. 3. પરીક્ષાર્થીએ કોઈપણ પ્રશ્નને જાણીને જવાબ આપવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરવો નહીં.

### INSTRUCTION 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.

### INSTRUCTION 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 AVOD 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 tampering 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/digital/ 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 ध्यानपूर्वक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक सही और न लिखे तथा कोई भी चिह्न न बनाये क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की शक्ति में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बायोमेट्रिक अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका सत्यापन फोटो स्कैन करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं लाया न जाये, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़ों, फोन्टैन, डिजिटल डायरी, डिजिटल बॉच, कार्टी, घुसका यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन को प्रमाणित करती है। प्रवेश संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही मेमेरी लेस साइटेकिंग बीसपुसेरर ले जाने की अनुमति है।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में सफेद न सही न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में निपटाये। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की शक्ति में आता है।

### पुस्तिकाओं को भरना है।

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिखे गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. काल पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोषों तथा लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमिक को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र ID सत्यता की पूर्णता लिखें।
6. अपनी तिथि स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ ( 1-24 ) से कम है या अधिक है, 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 उत्तरों परीक्षा होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर इस निर्देशक को लक्षित करके, उसके बाद विषयविशेष 210 कोई का पृष्ठों की जांचें।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. बी कोडों का अतिरिक्त तब तक नहीं लिखें।

### INSTRUCTION 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 ( 1-24) 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 papers 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.

### INSTRUCTION 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]

[Question - 1]

[A]

- (A) "Education is a social and dynamic process" - To explain this statement we first need to understand the meaning of education -
- Meaning of Education :- Education is the process of acquisition of new knowledge, beliefs, moral, skills and ethics. Education is the natural, harmonious and progressive growth of man's innate powers.
  - Literal meaning of Education :- Education is derived from the Latin word 'Education' which means the 'act of teaching'.
  - Explanation of the Statement :- When we talk about the characteristics of Education. We get to know that education is a social and dynamic process.
  - Education is a social process :- John Dewey is the believer of this statement. By saying education as a social process. We mean that when a man is educated, he directly impacts the society he lives in. Education help building a better society - Education help man to become
    - Mature from immaturity
    - Civilized from barbarism
    - Human from animalism.



- Education is a dynamic process :- Education is a comprehensive and complex process. It is not possible for man to acquire all kinds of knowledge in a given time frame.
- Education goes on starting from birth to the death of an individual.
- Man never stops learning. Life teaches man at every point of life.
- Everything that affects man directly or indirectly comes under the category of education. Thus, we can say the education is a dynamic and spontaneous process.
- Education is a lifelong process.

[B]

Aims of Education :- Education is a comprehensive, complex, developmental and social process.

Thus, its aims are not static and fixed but aims of education are also dynamic.

We can categorise aims of education in following three categories -

- (i) Individual aim of education
- (ii) Social aim of education
- (iii) National aim of education.

Let us discuss about these three aims individually to develop a better understanding of it.



(i) Individual aims of education:- Following are the individual aims of education:-

- To develop the feeling of self sufficiency, education makes the individual self sufficient by giving right knowledge.
- Development of Vocational aim, education makes the individual capable enough of earning his livelihood.
- To make the individual a better human being, it helps man to become a civilized person.

(ii) Social aims of education:- Following are the social aims of education:

- The social aim of education is to build a better society with civilized and well-educated people.
- To promote socialization, education helps individual to communicate better with his surrounding and thus helping in socialization.
- To promote brotherhood, an educated person is away from all the pre-existing discrimination of the society.

(iii) National aims of education:- Following are the national aim of education:

- To build better citizens in the country.
- To promote national integration.
- To promote national development as a whole.



[C]

## Meaning of Philosophy :-

• Literal Meaning of Philosophy :- Philosophy is made out of two words that is philo and sophia

• Philo means love and

• Sophia means wisdom.

Thus, going by the literal meaning, philosophy means love of wisdom.

• Actual Meaning of Philosophy :- Philosophy is the branch in which we deal about the ideas and belief of life from a comparatively deeper point of view.

• In philosophy we deal with general problems of life from a thoughtful approach.

Definition of Philosophy :- Many philosopher gave their definition of philosophy according to their understanding

• According to Aristotle, "Philosophy deals with nature of reality as it is in itself."

• According to Comte, "Philosophy is the science of sciences."



- According to Fischer, "Philosophy is the science of knowledge."

Characteristics of Philosophy :- Following are the characteristics of philosophy

- Philosophy deals mostly with an idealist approach.
- It gives enlightenment to students.
- It also provides political knowledge and a better understanding of politics through studying political philosophy.
- Philosophy builds a spiritual human beings.
- It generates wider approach to search the problems of life.
- Philosophy tells what is morally right and what is wrong.

[D]

Main Characteristics of Idealism :- Before considering the characteristics of Idealism, we should understand the meaning of idealism.

Going by the literal meaning, idealism deals with the ideas.

- Plato is considered the father of idealism.
- Idealism is the research in our school of western philosophy.
- Plato, Mahatma Gandhi, Swami Vivekanand are our



of the most famous Idealists.

- Idealism is the oldest schools of philosophy and it is accepted worldwide.

Characteristics of Idealism: — Following are the characteristics of

Idealism —

- (i) Idealism deals mostly with the spiritual world.
- (ii) Idealism ✓ approaches towards life with a pessimistic approach which means that idealism does not consider life and its beliefs to be optimistic.
- (iii) Idealism deals with ideas, ideas of man's mind are considered to be the prime.
- (iv) Idealism is more spiritual than scientific. Which means it does not consider nature. God and ideas are supreme.
- (v) Idealism also deals with the other world which means it is bound in rebirth.
- (vi) Idealism approaches education as a medium of self enlightenment.
- (vii) In idealism, liberation of man's soul is only through knowledge about almighty.
- (viii) After liberation of the soul, there is not difference b/w individual and God.
- (ix) The aims of education, according to idealism is liberation of soul.



[E]

Educational thoughts of Tagore :- Rabindranath

Tagore was idealist in some perspective and also a pragmatist. He was a great writer, philosopher and educationist. Here are his education thoughts of Tagore -

- Education should firstly be available for all the sections of the society.
- Apart from education in mother tongue, he also focused on learning international languages for students.
- This international approach helped in the overall universalization of Education.
- He also played role in women education.
- The ideas of education Tagore is visible in both his institutes 'Shanti Niketan' and 'Viswa Bharati'.

Student according to Tagore :- (i) Student should be allowed to develop in his natural interest.

(ii) Students should be self-disciplined.

(iii) Students should be free to ask questions.

Teacher according to Tagore :- (i) Teacher should also be a learner first.

He said, "A teacher can never truly teach until he is learning himself."

(ii) Teacher should be well aware of his subject.

(iii) Teacher should not force his thoughts upon students.



Schools according to Tagore:-

- (i) Schools should be at a peaceful place.
- (ii) The aura of school should be positive.
- (iii) Schools should be situated at the lap of nature for better understanding.

Curriculum:- Curriculum should be dynamic

[ F ]

Place of teacher according to J. Krishnamurti:-

According to J. Krishnamurti, teacher plays a very important role in education.

J. Krishnamurti opposed the Banking system of education where teacher had the following qualities -

- (i) Teacher knows everything and student knows nothing.
- (ii) Teacher is the one who disciplines and student gets disciplined.
- (iii) Teacher forces his thought on students -

J. Krishnamurti opposed these beliefs and said that

- (i) A teacher should be a guide and not an instructor.
- (ii) A teacher should always allow students



- to ask their doubts.
- (ii) A teacher should never force his thoughts upon students.
  - (iv) A teacher should give chance to student to grow according to his/her interests.
  - (v) A teacher should be well aware of his subject.

Discipline in education - J. Krishnamurti proposed the following idea of discipline -

- (i) Student should be self-disciplined.
- (ii) There should be proper discipline in schools.
- (iii) Teachers should also deal with students with love and care.

[6]

Meaning of Negative Education - Rousseau divided education scheme for students according to their age group.

- (i) Infancy (0-5 years): - Child should be left in nature. His physical activity should be observed.
- (ii) Childhood (5-12 years): - Emotional quotient of the child starts developing.
- (iii) Adolescence (12-15 years): - At this age, child is taught subjects like



(iv) Youth (15-20 years):— At this age, a child is taught about subjects like trading, economic, business, politics etc.

## Negative Education:—

• Rousseau's education scheme suggested that a child up to the age of 12 years should not be sent to schools for education.

- Rousseau being a naturalist suggested that a child should grow in the lap of nature.
- Child should be left in nature to attain his learnings.
- He should not be disturbed while this period.
- Parents and school's side start after this age.

This was the Negative Education of Rousseau. It faced a lot of criticism because the child might get into wrong stuff if not disturbed.

[H]

## Difference between Indian and Western Philosophy :-

Indian Philosophy	Western Philosophy
(i) Indian philosophy is more <u>spiritual</u> than scientific.	(i) Western philosophy is scientific and intellectual.
(ii) Indian philosophy is synthetic.	(ii) Western philosophy is analytical.
(iii) Indian philosophy is a pessimistic approach towards life.	Western philosophy has an optimistic approach.
(iv) Indian philosophy deals with another world.	(iv) Western philosophy deals with this present world only.
(v) Indian philosophy has a more futuristic approach.	(v) Western philosophy focuses more on present than the future.
(vi) Aim of Education :- Liberation of soul.	(vi) Aim of Education :- Acquiring knowledge.



[I]

## Educational Philosophy of Gandhiji:—

According to Gandhiji, "By education, I mean the all-round drawing out of child and man's - body, mind and spirit."

Gandhiji has an idealistic approach towards education.

The most prominent points of his educational philosophy are as follows —

(i) Gandhiji focused more on the the spiritual development of child.

(ii) He said that the purpose of education should be to bring enlightenment to the soul of the child.

(iii) He focused a lot on vocational education so that the child can earn while studying and can bear his own expenses, and also the expense of his family.

(iv) He was against any kind of physical or mental punishment for the student.

(v) He brought the concept of 'Naitalim'.

(vi) He said that child should be taught in a burden free environment.

(vii) The child should be set free to learn from his mistakes.



[Section - B]  
[Question: - 2]

Agencies of Education - Agencies of education are the agents that bring to us knowledge.

The means through which an individual gets education are called agencies of education. Depending upon the types through which we get education are called agencies of education.

There are mainly three types of agencies of education that are -

- (i) Formal agencies
- (ii) Informal agencies
- (iii) Non-formal agencies.

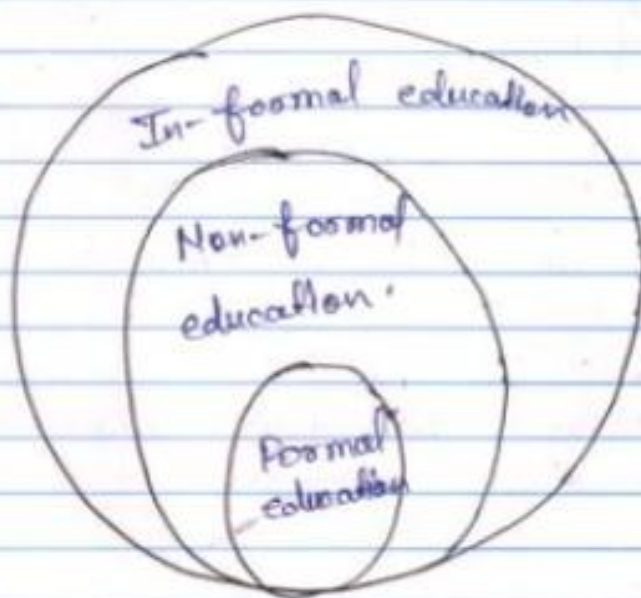


Diagram to explain the types of education that we get from different agencies of education.



Formal agencies	Informal Agencies ( <del>Non-formal</del> )	Non-formal agencies
(i) Source - School, colleges, universities and any religious institutions	(i) Source - Family, friend circle, society etc.	Source - Mass media, social media such as TV, Radio, Television, distant learning,
(ii) The time period of such agencies is fixed that is they have a fixed schedule	No fixed schedule	No fixed schedule.
(iii) For a fixed period of life	No certain age	No certain age.
(iv) Voluntary	Involuntary	Mostly voluntary.
(v) Syllabus is involved	No syllabus is involved.	Syllabus may or may not be involved.
(vi) Evaluation through regular test	No test and evaluation	Test and evaluation may or may not be.
(vii) Marksheet & degree provided	No marksheet or degree provided	Depends on the source.



Role of Mass Media :- In the present and primitive context, mass media has following role :-

- (i) It reaches a large audience in less time.
- (ii) Provides both national and international news or knowledge.
- (iii) Easy, convenient and accessible at any time.
- (iv) Can choose according to interest.
- (v) Saves time.
- (vi) No mental stress involved.

[Section - C]

[Question - 7] 6]

Meaning of Pragmatism :- Pragmatism is a school of philosophy that deals with practical knowledge. It focuses on experimentation.

Impact of Pragmatism on Education :-

- It brings a positive change in the education by cancelling the rote learning.
- It is one of the most accepted and modern schools of philosophy. All schools should adopt.



- Aims :- (i) The aim of pragmatism is to develop the critical thinking of students.  
(ii) To make students creative by forcing them to experiment and analyse.

## • Curriculum :-

- (i) The curriculum should be more practical than just theoretical subject.
- (ii) Should be designed according to present need.

## • Method of teaching :-

- (i) Experimental method
- (ii) Observation method
- (iii) Learning by doing
- (iv) Play way method.
- (v) Question-answer method.
- (vi) Analysis method.

- Discipline :- (i) Discipline should be maintained by both student & teacher.  
(ii) Students should be set free  
(iii) Students should respect their teacher.  
(iv) Teacher should allow students to ask questions  
(v) Teacher should have love, care and



helpful nature toward students:

• Thus pragmatism promotes a more realistic and practical approach towards education:

- Pragmatism should be adapted by all the institutions to facilitate better learning.
- Pragmatism develops a sense of self-sufficiency among students because in this approach, students are the one who experiment.





Paper Code

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18

Do Not Write anything in this Portion

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19

X



Paper Code

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20

X

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Paper Code

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21

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Paper Code

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22

X

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Paper Code

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23

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Paper Code

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24

Do Not Write anything in this Portion

X

X