



INSTITUTE
OF DISTANCE
EDUCATION

IDE

Rajiv Gandhi University

(Formerly Centre for Distance Education)
Rajiv Gandhi University
Rono Hills, Doimukh

ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE FORMAT

Name : Mr./Ms. MANTUNA MANCHOOM

ERN*/Roll No. : MAEDN/S

Class : M.A (Education) FIRST YEAR

Subject : Education

Paper : MAEDN - 401 PHILOSOPHICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES OF EDUCATION

Marked Obtained : 48

Instruction :

The assignments are to be written neatly in his/her own handwriting. Every candidate must submit completed assignment booklets **within the specified date**. It is one of the essential components of examination. The students are supposed to **obtain minimum 40%** of marks in assignment as per University rules.

In case one is not able to submit assignment she/he will be automatically declared absent and ineligible.

The learners can collect their assignment within the specified date from the respective Study Centres.

(N.B.: ERN*- Enrolment Number)

1. Discuss the relationship between Philosophy and Education.

→ The term philosophy has a Greek origin. It can be traced to the Greek word 'philosophia' which is made up of two words i.e 'phileo' (love) and 'sophia' (wisdom). Therefore the literal meaning of philosophy is 'love of wisdom'.

Education and philosophy are two sides of the same coin - life. Sir John Adams said that education is the dynamic side of philosophy. Ross put it thus, "Education is the active aspect of philosophical belief, the practical means of realising ideals of life". T.P. Nunn has said, "Educational aims are correlative to ideals of life". Henderson has expressed similar views, "Educational aims cannot be determined apart from the ends and aims of life itself for educational aims grow out of life's aims. To determine what constitutes worth living has been one of the chief tasks of philosophy."

A close analysis of the concept of education as given by various philosophers and educators will make clear that their views on education are based on their varying concepts of reality of knowledge and of values.

The great philosophers of all times have also been great educators. Most of the educational movements were the expressions of their philosophical beliefs. Views of great thinkers like Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Comenius, John Locke, Rousseau, Froebel, Dewey, H. G. Wells, Bertrand Russell, A. N. Whitehead and Aldous Huxley offer an interesting example of the intimate connection between philosophy and education.

Interdependence of philosophy and Education:

Education is a growing science and its foundations are to be explored for a study of the subject as an interdisciplinary approach. Philosophy is the corner-stone of the foundation of education. But this does not mean that education should be enslaved to philosophy or some set of values created by human society. Philosophy should be interpreted as a vision in a wider perspective. This being so, education should be wedded to some philosophy in general. We need some frames of reference in which education has to fit. There have been various schools of philosophy presenting their views with much optimism.

Education is the process of enabling people not merely to live but to live adequately. There are various facets of education: academic, aesthetic, moral, physical, social and spiritual.



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ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE FORMAT

Name : Mr./Ms. CHOW THERINJA MANTOW
ERN*/Roll No. : MAEEDM10
Class : M.A (Education) FIRST YEAR
Subject : Education - Psychology of Learning and Development
Paper : MAEDM - 402
Marked Obtained : 46

Instruction :

The assignments are to be written neatly in his/her own handwriting. Every candidate must submit completed assignment booklets **within the specified date**. It is one of the essential components of examination. The students are supposed to **obtain minimum 40%** of marks in assignment as per University rules.

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(N.B.: ERN* - Enrolment Number)

1. Discuss the various schools of psychology and its contribution to education.

-> It is a well known fact that psychology has been influenced by a number of disciplines. Psychology as an independent field of study has emerged recently. There are different schools of psychology, they are

i) Experimental psychology and experimentalist psychologists:-

In 1858, Wilhelm Wundt started his career as a physiologist, but soon became interested in the more complex mental processes and was convinced that experimental methods of the physiologist could be applied to research on consciousness. Wundt is called the 'father of experimental psychology'.

ii) Functionalism and Functionalist psychologists:-
Functionalism is the name given to a system of psychology which studies mind as it functions in adapting the organism to its environment. The roots of this viewpoint go back to the evolutionary biology of Charles Darwin (1809-1882) and the pragmatic philosophy of William James (1842-1910). The functionalist viewpoint came into educational psychology and developed into a movement under the leadership of John Dewey, James Rowland Angell & Harvey Carr.

Following is the chief contribution of functionalism to education:

i) Functionalism stresses that behaviour is adaptable to new situation of life. Accordingly, the teachers and the principal should provide such an environment to the students for learning as is conducive to arouse and sustain their motivation in learning.

- a) Functionalism tended to replace theoretically overloaded curriculum by practical approaches.
- b) Learning by doing was given a central place in the methods of teaching - learning.
- c) Functionalism emphasized the study of the various problems of the individuals and their solutions.
- d) It contributed a lot to child psychology and mental testing.
- e) It pointed out the importance to understand the needs of children at different age levels.
- f) It stressed the aspect of utility. In other words, it indicated that only those subjects should be included in the curriculums which were useful in society.
- g) It led to the development of scientific enquiry in education.
- h) It initiated new methods of teaching and learning.

ii) Behaviourism and Behaviouristic Psychologists:-
John B. Watson (1878-1958) was an American Psychologist who became an ardent proponent of behaviourism. As a graduate student at the University of Chicago during formative years of



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ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE FORMAT

Name : Mr./Ms. Ratan Moran

ERN*/Roll No. : MAEDN/8

Class : M-A. (First Year)

Subject : Education

Paper : 403

Marked Obtained : 38

Instruction :

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(N.B.: ERN*- Enrolment Number)

Q: 1 Explain the meaning, nature and scope of education Research with examples.

Ans:- meaning:

Educational Research is of much significance to improve the art of teaching to make the students learn effectively.

In order to understand the meaning of Educational Research first of all we have to understand the meaning of Research. It includes any gathering of data, information, and facts for the advancement of knowledge. Similarly in order to make an effective application of the laws and principles and to provide training in skills and techniques educational Research is needed.

Educational Research is the scientific field of study that examines education and learning processes and the human attributes, interactions, organizations, institutions that shape educational outcomes. Educational

Research refers to a systematic attempt to gain a better understanding of the educational process, generally with a view to improving its efficiency. It is an application of scientific method to the study of educational problems.

Since education is a behavioural science, the major concern of educational research is to understand, explain, and to some degree predict and control human behaviour.

Following are some important definitions regarding the concept of Educational Research:

1. According to Travers, "Educational Research is that activity which is directed towards development of a science of behaviour in educational institutions. The ultimate aim of such a science is to provide knowledge that will permit the educator to achieve his goals by the most effective methods."



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ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE FORMAT

Name : Mr./Ms. Mapung Sonam

ERN*/Roll No. : 16DE/EDN0019

Class : MA (Final Year)

Subject : Role of Education in Human Rights and women

Paper : MAEDN 5042 Empowerment

Marked Obtained : 42

Instruction :

The assignments are to be written neatly in his/her own handwriting. Every candidate must submit completed assignment booklets **within the specified date**. It is one of the essential components of examination. The students are supposed to **obtain minimum 40%** of marks in assignment as per University rules.

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(N.B.: ERN*- Enrolment Number)

Q.1) What is meant by human rights? Discuss the concept, values and cultures as precursors of human rights.

Ans: The concept of human rights is quite old. A general view of human rights considers all human beings to be equal in the eyes of the law. Human rights are inherent, individual and automatically exercised. At the international level, the legal standard of human rights has been adopted since 1948 in the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Later on, in 1966 in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights were codified.

The content and scope of human rights are still debated. Some limit them to the traditional civil liberties and political freedoms whereas others extend to a broader

Concept that includes social and economic rights. Human rights are important for all individuals and an ideological starting point is respect for human dignity and a final purpose is that it is a guarantee of basic rights. The international and national community has initiated steps time and again to promote and protect human rights by a number of ways

Human rights are indivisible and interdependent, and there is no differentiation in the typology of human rights. All human rights are equally important, inherited in all human beings. The Universal Declaration of human rights has not categorized human rights but simply enumerated them in different articles. The most common