



EDU505

Mid-Term (Solved)

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.

Maha Malik

Educational Development in Pakistan

Q. What is the role of HEC? / Write role of HEC

The Higher Education Commission (HEC) in Pakistan is responsible for:

- ✚ Formulating higher education policies.
- ✚ Ensuring quality assurance.
- ✚ Allocating funding to universities.
- ✚ Promoting research and development.
- ✚ Facilitating faculty development and international linkages.

Q. Explain Baluchistan Education Foundation

The Baluchistan Education Foundation (BEF) was established to:

- ✚ Promote quality education in underdeveloped areas of Baluchistan.
- ✚ Provide support to community schools.
- ✚ Implement projects for increasing literacy.
- ✚ Train teachers and provide learning materials.

Q. In-service teacher training? / Write briefly about in-service training

In-service training refers to professional development programs for teachers who are already employed. It helps them:

- ✚ Improve teaching methods.
- ✚ Stay updated with new curriculum changes.
- ✚ Learn classroom management and modern pedagogical skills.

Q. Graduation system of Pakistan

The graduation system in Pakistan generally includes:

- ✚ 14 years of education: 2 years Intermediate + 2 years Bachelor's (BA/BSc).
- ✚ 16 years for 4-year BS programs.
- ✚ Postgraduate programs: MA/MSc, MPhil, PhD.

Q. Kinds of institutions / Kind of institution

Educational institutions in Pakistan are categorized as:

- ✚ Public vs. Private institutions
- ✚ Formal vs. Non-formal education
- ✚ General vs. Technical/vocational
- ✚ Religious (Madrassahs) vs. Secular

Q. Describe educational aims?

Educational aims include:

- ✚ Social: preparing students to contribute to society.
- ✚ Individual: developing personal potential and talents.
- ✚ Vocational: helping students earn a livelihood.
- ✚ Cultural: preserving and transmitting cultural heritage.
- ✚ Spiritual and moral: character development and values.

Q. Briefly compare the social, individual, cultural aims of education?

- ✚ Social aims focus on preparing students to be good citizens.
- ✚ Individual aims emphasize personal development and self-realization.
- ✚ Cultural aims are about transmitting cultural values, traditions, and identity.

Q. Write briefly about dynamic aims

Dynamic aims of education are:

- ✚ Flexible and evolving, changing with societal needs.
- ✚ Not fixed or universal.
- ✚ Adjusted with political, social, and economic developments.

Q. Explain philosophical doctrine in education

Philosophy shapes:

- ✚ Aims of education (idealism, pragmatism).
- ✚ Curriculum and content.
- ✚ Teaching methods.
- ✚ Role of teacher and learner.

Example: Idealism promotes moral/spiritual development, while pragmatism focuses on problem-solving and real-life skills.

Q. Four major questions of character development

As per Campbell and Bond (1982):

1. What is good character?
2. What causes or prevents it?
3. How can it be measured?
4. How can it best be developed?

Q. Why was All India Muslim League against the Wardha Scheme?

- ✚ The scheme ignored Muslim culture, values, and Urdu language.
- ✚ Perceived as promoting Hindu philosophy and education system.
- ✚ Lacked religious neutrality.
- ✚ Muslims felt their identity and beliefs were being undermined.

Q. Why were Muslim agents against the Wardha Scheme?

- ✚ It did not address Muslim educational needs.
- ✚ Textbooks glorified Hindu figures and religious symbols.
- ✚ No provision for religious education for Muslim children.
- ✚ Urdu and Islamic studies were neglected.

Q. Modern education society

Modern education emphasizes:

- ✚ Scientific thinking
- ✚ Democracy and citizenship
- ✚ Equality and inclusivity
- ✚ Prepares students for a global, technology-driven world

Q. Miniature why?

This might refer to the idea that a school is a miniature society, where students learn societal roles, cooperation, and norms through daily school life and social interaction.

Q. How a child more likely remains in school?

Factors include:

- ✚ Parental support
- ✚ Effective teaching
- ✚ Engaging curriculum
- ✚ School environment
- ✚ Early childhood education

Q. Early Childhood Education (ECE)?

ECE refers to:

- ✚ Education for children from birth to 8 years.

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- ✚ Focus on holistic development (cognitive, physical, emotional, social).
- ✚ Considered foundational for lifelong learning and school success.

Q. Elaborate primary level of age

In Pakistan:

- ✚ Primary education covers grades 1 to 5.
- ✚ Age group: 5 to 9 years
- ✚ Foundation stage for literacy, numeracy, and social skills.

Q. What is meant by NHCD?

NHCD likely refers to National Human Capital Development, focusing on:

- ✚ Developing skills, knowledge, and competencies of the population.
- ✚ It is central to economic growth and national development through education.

Q. Education

The process of developing an individual's latent abilities through systematic instruction.

Q. Educare and Educatum

Latin roots of education meaning "to train or mold" and "to teach".

Q. Formal Education

Structured learning in schools and institutions.

Q. Informal Education

Unstructured learning from daily experiences.

Q. Curriculum

The organized set of courses or content taught in schools.

Q. Idealism

Philosophy focusing on absolute truths and moral development.

Q. Pragmatism

Philosophy emphasizing practical solutions and experiential learning.

Q. Rousseau

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Philosopher advocating naturalism in education.

Q. Plato's Education Theory

Focus on moral and intellectual development of the individual.

Q. John Dewey

Promoted learning by doing and education as a social process.

Q. Aims of Education

- ✚ Vocational Aim: Training students for future professions.
- ✚ Cultural Aim: Transferring cultural values and traditions to the next generation.
- ✚ Character Formation Aim: Developing moral and ethical qualities in students.
- ✚ Spiritual Aim: Promoting spiritual and national values.
- ✚ Social Aim: Preparing individuals to contribute to society.
- ✚ Individual Aim: Focusing on personal growth and individuality.

Q. Education in the Subcontinent

- ✚ Siksha (Shiksha): Traditional Indian term for education, meaning "discipline and control."
- ✚ Gandhi's View on Education: "All-round development of body, mind, and spirit."
- ✚ Tagore's Education Philosophy: "Education harmonizes life with all existence."
- ✚ British Colonial Education: Focused on creating a loyal colonial workforce.

Q. Education Policies in Pakistan

- ✚ Sharif Commission (1959): Reorganized Pakistan's education system for modernization.
- ✚ Ayub Khan's Education Reforms: Promoted national integration and economic modernization.
- ✚ National Education Policy 1970: Focused on equitable access to education.
- ✚ Curriculum Reforms: Adapted education to meet social and cultural needs.

Q. Functions of Education

- ✚ Manifest Functions: Intended outcomes, e.g., knowledge transmission.
- ✚ Latent Functions: Unintended outcomes, e.g., promoting social interactions.

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- ✚ Socialization: Teaching societal norms and values.
- ✚ National Integration: Education as a tool to unify diverse cultural and ethnic groups.
- ✚ Character Building: Inculcating moral and civic virtues.

Q. Educational Sociology

- ✚ Educational Sociology: The study of education's role in society.
- ✚ Social Stratification: Division of society into hierarchical levels affecting education access.
- ✚ Cultural Transmission: Passing cultural knowledge to the next generation.
- ✚ Human Relations in Education: Building interpersonal connections within schools.

Q. Education Psychology

- ✚ Developmental Psychology: Focus on students' physical and mental growth.
- ✚ Learning Styles: Different ways individuals acquire knowledge (visual, auditory, kinesthetic).
- ✚ Mental Health in Education: Addressing students' emotional and psychological well-being.
- ✚ Individual Differences: Recognizing and addressing unique student capabilities.

Q. Educational Challenges

Dropout Rates: Students leaving school before completion.

Gender Disparity: Unequal access to education for boys and girls.

Rural-Urban Divide: Educational disparities between rural and urban areas.

Teacher Training: Improving educators' skills for effective teaching.

Q. Education for Development

- ✚ Human Capital Development: Investing in education to boost national productivity.
- ✚ Education and Democracy: Teaching civic responsibilities for democratic participation.
- ✚ Lifelong Learning: Continual personal and professional development.

Q. Reforms and Modernization

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- ✚ Wardha Scheme (1937): Promoted basic education in local languages.
- ✚ Dyarchy in Education: Transfer of education control to provincial governments.
- ✚ Aligarh Scheme: Proposed a Muslim education system independent of external influences.
- ✚ Nationalism in Education: Education fostering loyalty and unity.

Q. Education in National Building

- ✚ Two-Nation Theory and Education: Using education to reinforce Pakistan's national identity.
- ✚ Language Policy: Role of national languages in preserving culture.

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