**Fundamental of Education important questions**

Q.N:1) What is NNESP write it’s six recommendations?

Before 2007 BS, education in Nepal was very much unorganized. The educational opportunity in 104-years-long Rana period was very much restricted to them. The people got a great opportunity for education after the end of the Rana rule in 2007 BS because the restriction for establishing a school by the private sector was over after the end of this government.

The government appointed a forty-six member commission under the chairpersonship of Sardar Rudra raj pandey on 9 chaitra, 2010 BS, to provide the suggestion for the policy of education in Nepal. Professor Huge B. Wood was the advisor of this commission. This committee included members of different important sectors of the nation. This commission submitted its report on 16 falgun, 2011. This report is entitled as EDUCATION IN NEPAL.

* A research department should be established in ministry of education to carry out research activities.
* The structure of education must be as follows:

1. Grade 1 to 5: primary level, compulsory and free
2. Grade 6 to 10:secondary level, divided into general and multipurpose education, 20% should get a chance in secondary education
3. Higher education of 2 to 7 years.

* This committee recommended for provision of a taxation system for managing the expenses on education by government.
* This commission recommended for development and implementation of the program for adult literacy.
* Education should be available for all people in the country. Adult education and free primary education should be provided to eradicate illiteracy.
* Primary education should be free and available to all

Q.N:2) What is NESP? Write its six recommendations.

Among the different education commission of Nepal national education system plan guideline of Nepalese education it was organize in 2028 BS, it was five years program. It began a new education system, this plan was declared on 5 Baishakh, 2028 BS and its act was implemented in two districts of Nepal, i.e. kaski and Chitwan. After the complication of this plan Mid-term evaluation was conducted in 2032 BS and full-faze evaluation was conducted in 2037 BS.

The major recommendation on and suggestion of NESP are as following

* Primary education become free
* Change in education system
* Research in education
* New evaluation system was started
* Teacher training become compulsory
* Change in curriculum and text book

Q.N:3) Describe the education structure of Nepal on the basic of NEC with six recommendations?

There was a need of re-evaluating national education policy after the successful revolution of 2046 BS and restoration of democracy in Nepal. Sensing this need, the government of that time formed a fifteen-member commission under the chairpersonship of education minister Dr. keshar jung Raymajhi on 14 Falgun 2047 BS. But this commission was reappointed its work on time, therefore, this commission was reappointed in the chairpersonship of education minister of that period Ram Hari Joshi.

In this way, this commission submitted its report on Jestha, 2049 BS under the chairpersonship of Education minister Gobinda Raj Joshi. This commission has given following recommendation related to the objective of education it’s the structure and policy. the recommendation were:

1. National aim of education
2. Structure of education
3. National policy of education

It recommended for the transfer of technical certificate level from T.U.

* It recommended for three-year Bachelor degree, need of M .Phil .as
* a prerequisite for PhD and establishment of an open university.
* Recommended non-formal education
* Recommended 15% national budget.
* Recommended one women teacher.

Q.N:4) What do you know about socialization? Describe its mode?

Human beings are social animals. They take birth in society. They live and die in society. The existence of an individual person cannot be imagined outside of society

Aristotle has said, “Man is a social organism. Who does not live in society can be only an animal or the God.”

Every society has its own values, beliefs and norms. A society cans only exits when all the member of it follows these rules. The process of learning these rules in called socialization process.

“Socialization is the process by which the individual learns to confirm the norms of the group.” -OGBURN

Mode of socialization is related to the ways adopted by social agencies to socialize child. Social agencies generally use the following two modes to socialize a child:

1. Repressive mode of socialization: It is a parent-centered or society centered mode of socialization. In this mode the parents or society decide the pattern of behavior, which the children follow.

2. Permissive mode of socialization: It is a child-centered mode of socialization. This mode of socialization respects the child’s wishes need freedom and interest.

Q.N:5) What are the agencies of socialization? Describe in brief?

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There are varies agencies which play important roles in socialization of child these agencies are as follows:

* FAMILY(Active and informal)
* PEER GROUP(Active and informal )
* SCHOOL(Active and formal )
* SOCIETY(Active and informal)
* ASSOCITION(Active and informal)
* MASS MEDIA(Active and informal)
* POLITICAL,RELIGIOUS & ECONOMIC GROUP (Passive and informal)

Q.N:6) What is social interaction? Write it’s important.

Social interaction is all type of action and reaction that take place in individual and group of society. One side influences by another side to modify ideas or behavior is in the interaction.

Classroom teaching or learning is itself a social interaction. Children interact with their teachers and classmate. They learn many behaviors from interaction. Interaction runs between student, student & student people. The importance of social interaction is given below.

* It helps to develop personality.
* It transfers ideas feelings and techniques.
* It helps to solve the problem of individual, society and nation.
* It provides skill to adjust in environment.
* It helps to supply and fulfill need of society.
* It makes man from biological being.
* It makes people responsible.

Q.N:7) What is philosophy? Describe its branches (scope).

Philosophy is the oldest discipline of the world. It is the study of birth, life matter and consciousness. It searches truth and solve the problem of human life. It is very vague and complicated. Philosophy begins with rise of curiosity. Those people who involve in study are known philosopher and their action are philosophy.

The branches of philosophy are as follows.

1. Metaphysics (Theory of reality)

Metaphysics is made of two words “Meta” means which means “beyond” and “physics”, which means “existence which cannot be perceive by sense. This branch of philosophy related with the search of ultimate truth.

1. Epistemology(Theory of knowledge)

Epistemology is concerned with the nature and scope of knowledge, and whether knowledge is possible. It tells which method should be employed in the search of the truth.

1. Axiology(Theory of value)

Axiology is branch of knowledge which deals with the study of value and value judgments. The main function of axiology is classification of knowledge investigation by metaphysics. The main branches of axiology are ethics and aesthetic.

1. Logic(Theory of orderly thinking)

This branch is related with to make systematic structure of knowledge .It deals pattern of thinking that lead from true premises to true conclusions. It also helps in their synthesis.

Q.N:8) What are the functions of philosophy? Describe it brief.

There are four type of function philosophy, which can be also explained as use of philosophy. These functions are:

1. Descriptive function

Philosophy explains the universe investigated by it. This explanation is based on its own findings. It also gives the verification of its findings.

1. Speculative function

Philosophy also presents its guess about unknown world. This function is related to prediction of the knowledge. Speculation or guessing is beginning of philosophy.

1. Prescriptive function

Philosophy is not only presents the truth, it also tells human

beings about their duties.

iv. Analytic function

It is also called criticizer of the function philosophy. It analyzes truth and untruth. In analyzes the truth into positive and negative category.

Q.N:9) Distinguish between philosophy and education.

Distinguish between philosophy & education is given below.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NO. | Education | NO. | philosophy |
| 1. | It is dynamic. | 1. | It is static. |
| 2. | It is super structure. | 2. | It is foundational education. |
| 3. | Education is practical. | 3. | It is theoretical. |
| 4. | It is based on learning. | 4. | It is based on empiricism. |
| 5. | It uses ethical values. | 5. | It believes on inquiry. |
| 6. | It applies the result of discovery. | 6. | It discovers truth. |

Q.N:10) What are the fundamental principles of idealism?

Idealism is the oldest philosophy of the world. It is nearer to oriental spiritual philosophy. This philosophy believes on the existence of spiritual world apart from the physical world. Idealism was developed by Plato. According to Plato ideas are eternal truth it can be achieve through attainment of three spiritual value, truth, goodness and beauty.

Central ideas of idealism are following below.

* Idealism believes on three spiritual value truth, goodness and beauty.
* Physical world is illusion.
* The whole universe is made of ideas
* The ultimate reality is spiritual
* Soul is source of ideas
* Man is spiritual organism who has conscious soul.

Q.N:11) What are the objectives of education in idealism?

This philosophy believes on god and god is everything. Those things which we see they are changeable. Changeable things are not true.

The objectives of education in idealism are as follows.

1. Self realization
2. Attainment of moral value
3. Character development
4. Physical development
5. Intellectual development
6. Preparation of efficient citizen
7. Preservation of culture

Q.N:12) Describe the curriculum of education in idealism.

The curriculum of idealism is prepared to attainment of eternal value (truth, goodness, and beauty). They are essential for attainment of self realization. The major subjects of curriculum in idealism are related with following aspect.

1. Intellectual activities
2. Moral activities
3. Aesthetic activities

Those aspects which mention above are attained by the following subject.

* Language & literature
* Math & science
* Geography & history
* Economic & political science
* Arts and music
* Vocation subject
* Psychology
* Philosophy

Q.N:13) What is pragmatism? Write its fundamental principles.

Pragmatism is comparatively a new philosophy. It is pluralistic philosophy which believes that the universe is made my many elements of process. It is based on famous saying a Protagoras “Man is the measure of all that things”. This philosophy believes that truth is changeable. Therefore instead of searching an eternal truth person should try to utilize the present body of truth for welfare.

Fundamental principles of pragmatism are as follows.

* The universe is made a many element and action.
* Truth is changeable.
* Truth is in the process of making.
* Truth is made by man.
* A person make suitable environment for adjustment.
* A man is supreme organism.
* Learning comes from reconstruction.
* Education is not the preparation of life but is life itself.
* Education develops capable person.