



Navineef

Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women

(Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of UGC Act 1956, Category A by MHRD)
Re-accredited with 'A+' Grade by NAAC. Recognised by UGC Under Section 12B
Coimbatore - 641 043, Tamil Nadu, India

Master of Education / M.Ed. Special Education (VI/II) Degree Examination - December 2021 III Semester

Class: II M.Ed. / II M.Ed. Special Education (VI/II)

Time : 3 Hours
Max. Marks : 100

20MEDC10/ 20MDSC10 Educational Planning and Policy Making

Course Outcomes:

- CO1: Describe the purpose of Educational planning in terms of national and Community needs
CO2: Use variety of administrative strategies in Educational Institutions
CO3: Analyse educational policy, planning and finance
CO4: Describe the contribution of five year plans in India and their implications in the field of education
CO5: Describe the role of World Bank in Educational Policy and Financing in India

Part A

10 x 1 = 10

Choose the Correct Answer

1. When a plan is prepared by a particular institution on the basis of its own development and improvement, we call _____ planning. CO1 K3
a. developmental b. macro c. educational d. institutional
2. A process and plan for determining how money is to be raised and spent as well as documented is called as CO3 K2
a. documenting b. budgeting c. auditing d. investing
3. _____ planning is making optimum use of resources for the realization of educational aims and objectives. CO5 K3
a. institutional b. macro c. educational d. micro
4. The Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) gives advice to the central and state governments in the field of education which was established based on the recommendations of the CO3 K1
a. Calcutta University commission b. Kothari Commission
c. Mudhaliar Commission d. University Education Commission
5. This approach that requires the education authorities to provide schools and find facilities for all students who demand admission and who are qualified to enter is called _____ approach. CO2 K2
a. Return b. Man power
c. Investment d. Social demand
6. A planning at the lowest level of development which brings the planning process to the grass root level to tackle specific problems is _____ planning. CO5 K2
a. macro b. institutional c. micro d. financial
7. All allocation of funds to education should be determined by the _____ budget. CO3 K3
a. educational b. domestic c. balanced d. surplus
8. According to National Education Policy since 1968, India needs to spend _____ of its gross domestic product on education. CO3 K3
a. 4.5% b. 3.2% c. 5% d. 6%
9. The plan where there is no fixation of dates in respect of commencement and end of the plan. CO4 K3
a. 1st Five year Plan b. Rolling plan c. Plan Holidays d. Annual Plans
10. The World Bank's goal is to reduce poverty by offering assistance to _____ countries. CO5 K1
a. middle-income b. developed
c. middle-income and low-income d. low-income

Part B
Answer ALL questions
Each answer should not exceed 400 words or two pages

5 x 6 = 30

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| 11.a. Analyse on the concept and nature of educational planning.
(or) | CO1 K4 |
| 11.b. Illustrate the various types of educational planning. | CO2 K2 |
| 12.a. Interpret the need and importance of Educational policies.
(or) | CO3 K4 |
| 12. b. Assess the contributions of Steering Committee and Task Forces in the formulation of educational policies. | CO3 K5 |
| 13.a. Identify the merits of Social demand approach of educational planning.
(or) | CO2 K3 |
| 13.b. Outline the guiding principles of Educational Planning. | CO1 K3 |
| 14. a. Discover the relationship between Policy making and planning.
(or) | CO1 K6 |
| 14.b. List out the principles and basic concepts in educational finance. | CO3 K2 |
| 15.a. Analyse the role of International Monetary Fund in promoting education.
(or) | CO5 K4 |
| 15.b. Summarise the role of World Bank in maintaining the quality of education. | CO5 K2 |

Part C
Answer ALL questions
Each answer should not exceed 800 words or four pages

5 x 12 = 60

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| 16. a. Distinguish between district level educational planning and institutional planning.
(or) | CO1 K2 |
| 16. b. Criticize on the process of educational planning in India. | CO1 K5 |
| 17.a. Justify that the process of policy formulation is a need for promoting the quality of education.
(or) | CO3 K5 |
| 17.b. Examine the need for presenting the draft document in CABE and Parliament. | CO3 K4 |
| 18.a. Summarise the Methods and Techniques of planning
(or) | CO2 K4 |
| 18.b. Compare Man power approach and Return of Investment approach of educational planning. | CO2 K2 |
| 19.a. Tell the necessity of allocating finance for education in National and State Budgets.
(or) | CO3 K4 |
| 19.b. Criticise on the educational policies and planning in contemporary India. | CO3 K5 |
| 20.a. Globalisation has paved way for providing quality education to all - Justify.
(or) | CO5 K5 |
| 20.b. Compile the impact of Five year Plans in promoting quality education in India. | CO4 K6 |
