



Hambath

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 [now MoE]
Re-accredited with A++ Grade by NAAC. CGPA 3.65 /4, Category I by UGC
Coimbatore - 641 043, Tamil Nadu, India

Master of Education Degree Examination – November 2025 III Semester

Class : II M.Ed.

Time : 3 Hours
Max. Marks : 100

23MEDC12 Educational Planning and Policy Making

Course Outcomes:

- CO1: Describe the purpose of education of educational planning in terms of national and community needs
CO2: Use different 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. Educational planning is best defined as a CO1 K1
 - a. rigid administrative process
 - b. systematic process of setting goals and organizing resources to achieve educational objectives
 - c. random allocation of resources
 - d. political decision-making tool only
2. Institutional planning refers to CO1 K2
 - a. National level policy formation
 - b. Planning at the level of an individual school or college
 - c. Only financial budgeting for education
 - d. Planning done exclusively by government officials
3. An example of a national-level educational policy in India is CO2 K1
 - a. National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986
 - b. District Primary Education Programme (DPEP)
 - c. Institutional Development Plan of a school
 - d. Village Education Committee Plan
4. In the process of policy formulation, the final draft of an educational policy is presented before: CO2 K1
 - a. University Senate
 - b. National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE)
 - c. Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) and Parliament
 - d. Planning Commission only
5. A guiding principle of educational planning is CO3 K2
 - a. centralization only
 - b. flexibility and adaptability
 - c. ignoring future needs
 - d. exclusively financial planning
6. The Manpower approach in educational planning primarily focuses on CO3 K6
 - a. cultural development
 - b. estimating workforce requirements for economic growth
 - c. short-term expenditure in education
 - d. social equity alone
7. Which of the following best describes the relationship between policy-making and planning in education? CO4 K6
 - a. Planning comes first, then policy is made
 - b. Policy provides direction and planning operationalizes it
 - c. They are independent of each other
 - d. Finance is unrelated to either policy or planning

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 8. In the Indian context, which document reflects national budget allocation for education | CO4 K2 |
| a. State Gazette | |
| b. Five-Year Plan reports | |
| c. Annual Union Budget | |
| d. University Ordinances | |
| 9. The First Five-Year Plan in India (1951–56) primarily focused on | CO5 K1 |
| a. Heavy industries | |
| b. Agriculture and irrigation | |
| c. Information technology | |
| d. Privatization | |
| 10. The international institution is known for providing structural adjustment loan that influenced Indian education policy is | CO5 K2 |
| a. UNESCO | |
| b. IMF | |
| c. UNICEF | |
| d. WTO | |

Part B

5 x 6 = 30

Answer ALL questions

Each answer should not exceed 400 words or two pages

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 11.a. Explain the need and importance of educational planning. | CO1 K2 |
| (or) | |
| 11.b. What are the main types of educational planning? | CO1 K5 |
| 12.a. Discuss the need and importance of educational policy. | CO2 K1 |
| (or) | |
| 12.b. Write a short note on the types of educational policies. | CO2 K2 |
| 13.a. List any three guiding principles of educational planning. | CO3 K3 |
| (or) | |
| 13.b. Differentiate between Social Demand Approach and Return on Investment Approach in educational planning. | CO3 K4 |
| 14.a. Examine the relationship between educational policy and educational planning with suitable examples. | CO4 K3 |
| (or) | |
| 14.b. Write a note on the principles of educational finance in India. | CO4 K1 |
| 15.a. Summarize the historical background of Five-Year Plans in India. | CO5 K5 |
| (or) | |
| 15.b. Compile the impact of globalisation on education in India. | CO5 K6 |

Part C

5 x 12 = 60

Answer ALL questions

Each answer should not exceed 800 words or four pages

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 16.a. Describe the process of district-level educational planning. | CO1 K1 |
| (or) | |
| 16.b. Explain about educational planning in India, highlighting achievements and limitations. | CO1 K4 |
| 17.a. Elaborate the process of policy formulation in education. | CO2 K2 |
| (or) | |
| 17.b. Illustrate the objectives of educational policies in India with examples. | CO2 K3 |
| 18.a. Describe the methods and techniques of educational planning with suitable examples. | CO3 K3 |
| (or) | |
| 18.b. Analyse the three approaches to educational planning – Social Demand, Manpower and Return on Investment. | CO3 K5 |
| 19.a. Discuss the allocation of finance for education in national and state budgets. How do these allocations affect the quality of education? | CO4 K2 |
| (or) | |
| 19.b. Appraise educational policies and planning in contemporary India. | CO4 K4 |
| 20.a. Summarize the impact of Five-Year Plans on Indian education. | CO5 K4 |
| (or) | |
| 20.b. Sketch in detail about role of IMF and World Bank in shaping educational policies in India. | CO5 K3 |
