

# T.U. EXAM QUESTION PAPERS

## M.Ed. PLANNING, 2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR

### EDUCATIONAL CORE COURSES

#### 1. Research Methodology (Ed.504), 2061

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 50

Group 'A'

[8]

A. Tick (✓) the best answers.

- Which of the following methods is a way of organising social data for the purpose of viewing social reality?
  - opinionaire
  - anecdotal record
  - case study
  - observation
- The standard deviation of a certain series of scores is found to be 4.56. If a constant score of 4 is added to each of the scores, what will be the standard deviation of the new series of scores?
  - 4.56
  - 0.56
  - 8.56
  - 18.24
- Halo effect is the common error generally observed in a measurement obtained through the use of
  - a case study
  - rating scale
  - interview
  - anecdotal records
- Which of the following examples best represents the ratio scale of measurement in educational evaluation?
  - Length and breadth of a classroom
  - Telephone number of a school or college
  - Rank of a student obtained in a classroom test
  - Score obtained by a student in a subject test
- Complete the following:
  - In statistical sense, the variables which can take all possible values in a given specified range are termed as ..... variables.
  - The mean and standard deviation of a test are 60 and 12 respectively. If a student scored 84 in the test, the Z - score of that student will be .....
- Match column 'A' with column 'B':

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
A. Median	.....a. measures of dispersion
B. Percentile Rank	.....b. measures of central tendency
	.....c. measures of relationship
	.....d. measures of relative position

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B" 5×6 = 30

- What do you mean by limitations in research? Briefly describe the limitations of a educational research with suitable examples.
- Describe the strengths and weaknesses of the one group pre-test and

post-test design in research.

- Describe in brief what you understand by "internal validity" and 'external validity' in research.
- Compute standard deviation using the given below:  
X: 9    8    6    5    2
- Suggest how the items of a questionnaire can be made more precise and thus improved for use in an evaluation study.

**Group "C"**

1×12=12

6. If you have to prepare a study report on a research work undertaken by you, what sorts of information would you like to include in it? Elaborate your answer with the help of appropriate examples.

### Research Methodology (Ed.504), 2062

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 50

**Group 'A'**

[8]

A. Tick (✓) the best answers.

- They are of a normal curve covered by +1 SD from the mean is  
a. 68%    b. 56%    c. 44%    d. 34%
- Generally, the degree of freedom denotes  
a.  $N_1 + N_2 - 2$     b.  $N - 1$     c.  $N_2 - 2$     d.  $N_1 + N_2$
- Experimental mortality connotes  
a. the death of the respondents    b. the experimental attitude  
c. the drop out of the respondents    d. the choice of the researcher
- In a test  $\bar{x} = 35$  and  $SD = 5$  and the  $N = 26$  and  $SE_{\bar{x}}$  will be  
a. 1    b. 2    c. 3    d. 4

B. Match the following:

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
— $\alpha = 0.05$	a. Area covered by $\pm 2$ SD in a normal curve
— P	b. Equality of mean assumption
— $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$	c. Rank order correlation
— 95%	d. 95% confidence in research
	e. Null rejected

Attempt ALL the questions.

**Group "B"**

5×6 = 30

- Define sampling. Give an example of stratified sampling in order to study "Attitude of students towards homework."
- To study 'student absenteeism', design three hypothesis.
- Give the meaning of each of the four scales of measurement and give example of one of them.
- Analyse and interpret the following data:

Table 1: Student regularity in a school

	Months					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Boys N = 50	22	30	35	40	25	35
Girls N = 50	18	20	25	35	25	35

5. Briefly explain the meaning of internal and external validity of a research design.

Group "C"

1×12=12

6. Select research topic. Write its rationale and three objectives. Estimate the sample size and method of selection and prepare a time schedule to complete the study.

### Research Methodology (Ed.504), 2063

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 50

[8]

Group 'A'

A. Tick (✓) the best answers.

- They are of a normal curve covered by  $\bar{x} \pm 2SD$  is  
a. 68%      b. 95%      c. 99%      d. 100%
- The degree of freedom in a non-independent t-test is  
a.  $n_1 + n_2 - 2$       b.  $n - 1$       c.  $n_2 - 2$       d.  $n_1 - n_2$
- Experimental mortality is  
a. absence of respondents in pre - test  
b. absence of respondents in post - test  
c. death of respondents  
d. the failure of experimental research
- If  $n = 65$  and  $sd = 16$  and  $SE \bar{x}$  will be  
a. 2      b. 3      c. 4      d. 8

B. Match the items in column 'A' with those in 'B':

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
— History	a. Biological and physiological change
— Selection bias	b. Knowledge gained elsewhere
— Multiple treatment interference	c. Purposive sample
— Reactive arrangements Maturation	d. Testing situation

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5×6 = 30

- Device a checklist to monitor school facilities. The checklist should have a minimum of 12 items to check.
- If you are selecting a card from a complete deck, what is the probability that you will obtain either a king or a diamond?
- What are continuous and discrete variables? Give example.
- Example the internal validity threats of O X O.
- Briefly explain the meaning of the test of significance with the help of a suitable example.

Group "C"

1×12=12

6. Select a research topic and prepare a brief proposal of study on it.

### Research Methodology (Ed.504), 2064

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 50

8

Group 'A'

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

- Which of the following is the main objective of research?  
a. inquiry      b. fact finding

- c. discovering truth                      d. theorizing
- Which of the following research design has least threat of statistical mortality?
    - one group pre-test - post test design
    - one group time series design
    - randomized control group post test only design
    - randomized Solomon four group design
  - Which of the following is the measure of stability of data?
    - reliability
    - validity
    - correlation
    - regression
  - The difference between raw score and mean per-standard deviation is known as
    - variance
    - standard score
    - correlation
    - co-variance
  - The intellectual guess for the solution of research question is known as .....
    - theory
    - hypothesis
    - paradigm
    - explanation
  - What is  $\beta$  (beta) error?
    - accepting null hypothesis when it is true
    - accepting null hypothesis when it is false
    - accepting alternative hypothesis when it is true
    - accepting alternative hypothesis when it is false
  - When size of population is indefinite, which of the following test is used for analysis of data?
    - parametric test
    - non-parametric test
    - qualitative test
    - quantitative test
  - The method of sampling in which representative samples are drawn on the basis of gender, religion and educational status is known as
    - cluster sampling
    - quota sampling
    - stratified sampling
    - deliberate sampling

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6 = 30

- Specify the meaning and purpose of research in education.
- Discuss the internal and external validity of "Post test control group design" along with its uses.
- What are the main considerations for preparing an interview schedule? Discuss.
- How a research report can be evaluated? Discuss the criteria for evaluating a research report.
- The number of person, mean, and standard deviation of experimental group and control group are as follows. Analyse the level of significance at 0.01 and 0.05 level for differences between these two groups

Experimental group

$$N_1 = 24$$

$$\bar{X}_1 = 42.5$$

$$Sd_1 = 6.3$$

Control group

$$N_2 = 25$$

$$\bar{X}_2 = 38.2$$

$$Sd_2 = 6.4$$

Group "C"

1x12=12

- Prepare a research proposal on a topic of your interest.

# Research Methodology (ED.520) 2067

Master Level /II Year EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Research Methodology (ED.520)

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

30

1. Explain the major sources of research problem and mention major considerations while selecting a research problem.

OR

Explain different types of hypothesis used in research with suitable examples.

2. Differentiate qualitative and quantitative research on the points and describe when you will prefer a qualitative research design.
3. Explain the need and importance of non-probabilistic sampling design and indicate any two type of such sampling design.
4. Mention the major considerations while evaluating a research report.

OR

Describe the phenomenological approach to qualitative research with suitable example.

5. The mean and the standard deviation of scores of students taught by traditional and new method of teaching science were as follows:

	Traditional method	New method
Mean	43.0	48.6
Standard deviation		
Number of students	55	60

Calculate if there is any significant difference between these two means. Given the tabulated value of  $t$  at 0.05 level is 1.697 and at 0.01 level is 1.310.

Group "C"

12

6. Give meaning and definition of research and describe the process and qualities of a historical research.

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Roll No

## Research Methodology (ED.520) 2067

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answers..

1. Which of the following is not an essential characteristic of research?
- a. controlled  
b. empirical  
c. qualitative  
d. systematic
2. Which of the following is a null hypothesis?
- a. there is significant different between two sample moans  
b. there is not relationship between two sample means  
c. the difference between two sample means is due to variance  
d. the two samples means are equal to each other
3. The research design which seeks for plausible causes of present situation is known as

- a. historical research
  - b. case study
  - c. survey
  - d. casual comparative research.
4. Which of the following is a non-probabilistic sampling technique?
- a. random sampling
  - b. stratified random sampling
  - c. cluster sampling
  - d. judgemental sampling
5. What is the main purpose of the qualitative research?
- a. theory development
  - b. exploration,
  - c. generalization
  - d. testing hypothesis
6. Who is the chief propagator of phenomenological standpoint?
- a. Harold Garfinkel
  - b. Edmund Husserl
  - c. Georg Simmel
  - d. Herbert Blumer
7. ANOVA is the ratio of
- a. sample variance and population variance
  - b. variance between different samples
  - c. variance within the sample
  - d. between group variance and within group variance
8. When referencing an article published in a journal, what is written at first in the reference?
- a. surname of the editor
  - b. surname of the author
  - c. first name of the editor
  - d. first name of the author

**TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY 2067**

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

**Research Methodology (ED.504) (Old Course)** Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

1. Analyze and interpret present school system of Nepal by using functional and critical conceptual frames. Draw implications for teacher training.
2. What could be the topics of your research report? Link those topics and present your reflection upon classroom teaching / learning system of Faculty of Education at Tribhuvan University Campus.
3. In the measure of association, under what conditions are the tools t test and analysis of variance used?
4. List the strengths and weaknesses of qualitative and quantitative research. And draw your conclusion to claim which of the research traditions is comfortable with you and why?
5. Briefly explain with the help of a suitable example how can you measure the relationship / association's between different sets of data by using statistical methods.

Group "C"

1x12=12

6. What could be the purpose and methods of your sampling, if you are asked to do a research on how students feel about the quality of

education in Tribhuvan University? Also mention the design of your research.

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION Roll No.

**Research Methodology (ED.504) (Old Course) 2067**

8

Group "A"

Tick (✓) the best answers.

- Theory is best defined by  
a. set of facts  
b. set of ideas  
c. set of proposals  
d. set of assumptions
- Marxist theory can be called as  
a. grounded theory  
b. empirical theory  
c. great theory  
d. hypothetical theory
- Research is the pursuit of  
a. questioned knowledge  
b. granted knowledge  
c. unsystematic knowledge  
d. systematic knowledge
- Null hypothesis signifies  
a. hypothesis in negative  
b. hypothesis in positive  
c. hypothesis in neutral  
d. hypothesis in assertiveness
- If there were 3 columns and 4 rows in the data analysis design for chi-square test, what will be its degree of freedom  
a. 3  
b. 4  
c. 6  
d. 12
- The tentative relationship between cause and effect is known as  
a. research problem  
b. research hypothesis  
c. research design  
d. theory
- Which of the following is related to inferential analysis?  
a. ANOVA  
b. Regression  
c. Relationship  
d. Standard score
- Which of the following is not included as a part of a qualitative report?  
a. Background of study  
b. Rational of study  
c. Research hypothesis  
d. Conceptual framework

**2. Measurement and Evaluation in Education**

(Ed.Psy.505), 2061

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 50

Group 'A'

[8]

Tick (✓) the best answers.

- Which scale of measurement is generally used in educational measurement?  
a. Nominal  
b. Ordinal  
c. Interval  
d. Ratio
- If two forms of a test are given to the same group on close succession to estimate its reliability, which methods is being used?  
a. Test retest  
b. Split half  
c. Equivalent test  
d. R-R formula
- Consistency between the scores obtained by a learned and his performance scores in a subsequent test gives an evidence of

- a. content  
b. concurrent validity  
c. predictive validity  
d. construct validity
4. Which of the following measurement of instruments is highly attended by the halo effect?  
a. Rating scale  
b. Performance test  
c. Standardized test  
d. Objective test

Complete the following:

5. a. Simonh - Binet intelligence scale was first published in ..... A.D.  
b. If z - score of a student is - 14, his T score will be .....
6. Match column 'A' with column 'B':

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
1. MMPI	a. An achievement test
2. SAT	b. A projective technique
	c. A measure of general mental ability
	d. Intelligence test
	e. Personality inventory

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5×6 = 30

- Explain the uses of measurement in educational evaluation.
- State different components of students' evaluation and explain any one of them.
- Briefly discuss the general considerations involved in preparing relevant items for teacher made tests.
- Define reliability and briefly explain the method of estimating reliability through the test retest method.
- Explain the meaning of the gallop poll. Describe how it can be used as a technique of evaluation in education.

Group "C"

1×12=12

- Examine the major problems and deficiencies encountered in the present school level examination in education.

### Measurement and Evaluation in Education

(Ed.Psy.505), 2062

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 50

Group 'A'

[8]

Tick (✓) the best answers.

- If you are administering the same test twice on the same sample group of students to estimate the reliability of that test, which method would you use?  
a. test - retest  
b. split half  
c. parallel test  
d. Kuder Richardson
- Which of the following items is best suited to evaluate the ability of students in identifying the relationship between two things (such as events and dates)  
a. completion  
b. matching  
c. alternative response  
d. short answer
- STEP consists of six sub-tests, which of the following is not a sub - test of this test battery?  
a. reading comprehension  
b. mathematics  
c. psychology of the test  
d. listening
- Which is not the characteristic of a teacher made test?



- a. well matched with the outcomes and contents of the local curriculum
  - b. reliability of the test is unknown
  - c. tends to neglect complex learning outcomes
  - d. scores can be compared to a norm group
5. Complete the following:
- a. A test which is designed to measure an individual's potential to acquire specific performance in an area of knowledge is called \_\_\_\_\_ test.
  - b. If a test perfectly reliable, its coefficient of reliability will be \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Match the column 'A' with column 'B':

Column 'A' (Type of items)	Column 'B' (Limitation)
i. Matching item	a. Finding incorrect but plausible distracts
ii. Multiple choice items	b. Unreliability of scoring
	c. Difficult in scoring homogeneous items
	d. Limited sampling of questions

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5×6 = 30

1. Briefly examine the different purposes of measurement in education.
2. Distinguish between formative and summative evaluation with appropriate examples.
3. Specify the advantages of preparing and using a specification chart.
4. Define standard test and describe its major characteristics.
5. Briefly describe the procedure to be used for interviewing students for the purpose of evaluation in education.

Group "C"

1×12=12

6. Define reliability. Explain the various factors which can affect the reliability of a test.

### Measurement and Evaluation in Education (Ed.Psy.505), 2063

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 50

Group 'A'

[8]

A. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Which of the following measurement scales does have an absolute zero?
  - a. Interval scale
  - b. Ordinal scale
  - c. Nominal scale
  - d. Ratio scale
2. Evaluation can be defined as a process of
  - a. ascertaining the value of something
  - b. identifying the attributes of something
  - c. providing information for decision making
  - d. quantifying information for the decision making
3. If a child has learned to appreciate poetry in a course of literature, then this performance can be specified to belong most closely to
  - a. affective-domain
  - b. psychoanalytical domain
  - c. cognitive domain
  - d. psychomotor domain
4. One of the major advantage of an essay test is that it is helpful in
  - a. appraising student's ability to organise subject matter
  - b. encouraging student's to make comprehensive study
  - c. making quick assessment of student's achievement
  - d. providing wide content coverage in the test
5. Who is known as the father of psychological testing?
  - a. Alfred Binnet
  - b. L.L. Thurslone

- c. Frenss Galton  
d. Spearman
6. Which of the following is an age scale test?  
a. Stanford Binnet test  
b. GATB  
c. WAIS  
d. MMPI
7. Which of the following techniques is specially used to explore the opinions about social and political issues?  
a. Sociometric test  
b. Interview  
c. Gallup poll  
d. Observation
8. Which of the following aspect is given less importance in present education evaluation system?  
a. Knowledge development  
b. Attitudinal development  
c. Skill development  
d. Competency

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5×6 = 30

1. Explain the four measurement scales used in the context of educational measurement.
2. Examine the role of evaluation in curriculum improvement.
3. Examine the major differences between standardised and teacher made tests.
4. Describe test-retest method of estimating reliability for a test.
5. Elaborate how observation as a non-testing device can be used in the evaluation of educational programmes.

Group "C"

1×12=12

6. What is meant by personality inventory? Describe major features of the Minnesota Multiphase Personality Inventory and explain how it has been devised to measure different aspects of an individual's personality.

### Measurement and Evaluation in Education

(Ed.Psy.505), 2064

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 50

Group 'A'

[8]

A. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. The major function of formative evaluation in the classroom is  
a. to gather information about the worth of an educational program  
b. to make a judgement about the quality of students' attainments  
c. to provide feedback to the teacher and the student  
d. to use formative means for data collection
2. Which of the following is not a test-related factor affecting the reliability of achievement test scores?  
a. characteristics of the test items  
b. extent to which test content is homogeneous  
c. number of items in the test  
d. range of talent in the group tested
3. The consistency of score is known as its  
a. comparability  
b. homogeneity  
c. validity  
d. reliability
4. The most highly regarded and widely used form of objective test item is  
a. completion  
b. matching  
c. multiple choice  
d. true = false
5. The most serious limitation of essay tests as measures of achievement in classroom setting is  
a. low reliability of the scores

- b. time consumed in scoring the test papers  
 c. low sampling of the content domain  
 d. time taken by teachers to prepare the tests
6. The difficulty value of an item can be defined as  
 a. the distribution of the group responses on it  
 b. the distribution of the total responses on it  
 c. the proportion of the group that attempts it  
 d. the proportion of the group that responds it correctly
7. What sort of assessment procedures or methods would be useful to test students' performing skills in such areas as physical education or home science?  
 a. Gallop poll      b. Observation      c. Sociometry      d. Testing
8. Abilities that foreshadow success on related tasks at future time can best be measured through  
 a. achievement test      b. interest inventories  
 c. aptitude tests      d. personality inventories
- 5×6 = 30

**Group "B"**

Attempt ALL the questions.

- Differentiate between physical and psychological measurement citing examples from the field of education.
- Explain the process of standardisation of a test.
- How can teacher use item analysis for constructing an objective test for classroom use?
- Illustrate the procedure of computing reliability of a test using the different methods.
- Justify describe Stanford Binet Scale of intelligence.

**Group "C"**

1×12=12

- Justify the need for setting up a testing program in school. What are the important steps for organising a school testing program? Design a comprehensive testing program suitable for a typical secondary school of Nepal.

**Educational Measurement & Evaluation (ED.521) 2067**

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

30

- Define measurement and describe different types of scale used for measurement.

OR

Differentiate physical and psychological measurement and also point out three functions of measurement.

- Write short notes on:
  - Formal versus informal assessment
  - Continuous versus terminal assessment
- Define reliability and validity and also point out the differences between them.

OR

Describe the nature and forms of interpretive exercise and also indicate their use.

4. Mention the different techniques of interpreting test results and also compare them.
5. Explain the uses of standardized achievement-test.
- Group "C" 12
6. Give a short account of the development of Stanford Binet Test from 1916 to 2003.

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION Roll No.....

**Educational Measurement & Evaluation (ED.521) 2067**

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answers.

- Which of the following is limited to the comparison of performance to predetermined goal?
  - measurement
  - evaluation
  - assessment
  - test
- Which of the following is not among the problems of measurement?
  - inconsistency
  - indirectness
  - incompleteness
  - irrelativity
- What type of information does a norm referenced test require?
  - specified domain of content
  - specific reference population
  - specified objective of test
  - pre predetermined standard
- Which of the following is the meaning of standard error of measurement?
  - mean of errors
  - standard deviation of errors
  - variance of errors
  - correlation of errors
- Which item is also known as an item having options in decreasing chances for guessing?
  - true and false
  - matching
  - multiple choice
  - completion
- Which of the following norm can be presented in a normal probability curve?
  - age norm
  - grade norm
  - percentile norm
  - standard score norm
- In differential aptitude test, which test is used to measure scholastic aptitude?
  - abstract reasoning
  - abstract reasoning and space relationship
  - verbal reasoning and numerical ability
  - abstract reasoning and verbal reasoning
- Which scale of Alfred Binet is both as an age scale and a point scale?
  - 1937 scale
  - 1960 scale
  - 1986 scale
  - 2003 scale

**Measurement & Evaluation (ED.Psy.505) Time: 3 hrs.**  
**(Old Course) 2067**

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

1. Explain the concepts of criterion referenced and norm referenced measurements using suitable examples.
2. List the major components of students evaluation and briefly explain the process of evaluating achievement.
3. Explain with adequate illustration how a specification chart is useful in constructing a good test.
4. Explain the concept of construct validity with appropriate example. Elaborate the process of construct validation in a psychological test.
5. What are the main consideration for writing a questionnaire? Explain.

Group "C"

1x12=12

6. What is meant by projective technique in personality scaling? Elaborate how this technique has been used in Rorschach ink blot test for scaling human personality.

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Roll No

**Measurement & Evaluation (ED.Psy.505) (Old Course) 2067**

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Which of the following scales is used for measuring IQ in an intelligence test?
  - a. Interval scale
  - b. Nominal scale
  - c. Ordinal scale
  - d. Ratio scale
2. If a child has learned to operate a vending machine, his learning will belong most closely to
  - a. affective domain
  - b. cognitive domain
  - c. psychoanalytical domain
  - d. psychomotor domain
3. The main purpose for carrying out item analysis is to improve
  - a. instructional program
  - b. quality of the test
  - c. technique of test construction
  - d. testing program.
4. Which one is the demerit of a multiple choice test?
  - a. content coverage of the test is very small
  - b. higher order learning cannot be tested
  - c. organization skills cannot be tested
  - d. reliability of the test is very low
5. Which of the following is the most essential characteristics of measuring instrument
  - a. reliability
  - b. practicability
  - c. utility
  - d. validity
6. Who coined the term "mental test"
  - a. Seguin
  - b. Cattell
  - c. Kulman
  - d. Stem
7. Which of the following observation controls the effect of modesty?
  - a. informal
  - b. formal
  - c. participatory
  - d. unstructured
8. Which of the following is less desired quality in a testing program?
  - a. relation to use.
  - b. integration
  - c. continuity
  - d. ease

## SPECIALISATION

### 3. Educational Technology and Non-Formal Education (Ed.PM.551), 2061

Time: 4 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Group 'A'

[16]

I. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. What does signify by the term of innovation in education?
  - a. introducing revolutionary elements deviating from traditional frames
  - b. introducing noble elements deviating from established forms
  - c. introducing traditional elements deviating from modern forms
  - d. introducing neutral elements deviating from a change situation
2. What is the focus - point of a mode?
  - a. it is a response presented by the student
  - b. it is a stimulus presented to the student
  - c. it is a process of strengthening teaching and learning
  - d. it is an input used for developing on insight
3. Figures and charts fall under which of the mode?
  - a. relia
  - b. human interaction
  - c. pictorial
  - d. written symbols
4. Which of the following is defined as hardware in education?
  - a. Audio-visual tapes
  - b. Film projectors
  - c. Media
  - d. Communication devices
5. What is the etymological meaning of communication?
  - a. having common get-together
  - b. having common experience
  - c. having common chat-chat
  - d. having common pattern of exchange
6. Which of the following is associated with the proper definition of micro-teaching?
  - a. an uncovered process of teaching
  - b. a complex process of teaching
  - c. a scaled down process of teaching
  - d. a traditional process of teaching
7. The word "Enlightenment" is directly associated with which of the following:
  - a. knowledge-building process
  - b. Discussion - making process
  - c. Skill building process
  - d. Mainstreaming process
8. The general knowledge related to the facts of reality is associated with which type of literacy
  - a. political literacy
  - b. scientific literacy
  - c. common sense literacy
  - d. pedagogical literacy

II. Match the names by inserting the alphabets given under the writer's column to the blanks before the interaction techniques:

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
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— IPC	a. Flander
— FIAC	b. Richard Ober
— RCS	c. Medley and Mitzel
— OSCAR	d. Bale
— DÉCOR	
— NOSOR	

11. Each of the following four questions has an empty space. Fill it with an appropriate word:

- The word technology is derived from the Greek word \_\_\_\_\_ meanings art or skill.
- Education refers both a \_\_\_\_\_ as well as a product.
- The academic tutor gives \_\_\_\_\_ to small group of students.
- Bale's interaction process is recorded in one of the \_\_\_\_\_ categories.

Group "B"

8×6 = 48

Attempt ALL the questions.

- Describe the role of educational technology in curriculum development.
- Explain the functions of media in strengthening teaching-learning situation.
- Describe the process of use of communication in classroom.
- Elaborate the nature of awareness-school in strengthening interaction.
- It is said that education starts from the cradle and ends to the grave. Justify this statement in the context of lifelong education.
- Describe the role of non-formal education in upgrading human knowledge.
- Compare and contrast the terms between Enablement and Empowerment.
- Explain the important of Conscientization School in solving the present day conflict.

Group "C"

3×12=36

- How do political parties indoctrinate people on different ideologies? Discuss citing the special examples on Nepal.
- Discuss the ways of human resource development.

OR

Explain the role of human resource development in school.

- Discuss the importance of adult literacy in modernisation.

### Educational Technology and Non-Formal Education (Ed.PM.551), 2062

Time: 4 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Group 'A'

[16]

I. Tick (✓) the best answers.

- 3 Rs literacy fall under which of the following?
  - oral literacy
  - general literacy
  - educational literacy
  - academic literacy
- What does Relia signify in the stimulus mode?
  - relational facts
  - moving images

- c. real things    d. symbolic facts
3. What do multi-modal learning mean?
    - a. When cannot two or more modes establish relationship within the same medium?
    - b. When two or more are used together within the same medium
    - c. When pictorial modes establish symbolic relationship within the same medium
    - d. When two or more modes achieve different purposes within the same medium
  4. Which of the following is defined as software in education?
    - a. Film projectors    b. Audio-visual tapes
    - c. Media    d. Communication devices
  5. What is the etymological meaning of communication?
    - a. common ideal    b. common experience
    - c. common pattern    d. common get-together
  6. Which of the following is associated with the proper definition of micro-teaching?
    - a. an uncovered process of teaching
    - b. a complex process of teaching
    - c. a scaled down teaching process
    - d. a traditional process of teaching
  7. The word "Enfranchisement" is directly associated with which of the following:
    - a. knowledge based process                                  b. Discussion based process
    - c. Skill based process    d. Mainstreaming based process
  8. What does the term concretization signify?
    - a. to maintain status-quo against the oppressive elements of reality
    - b. to maintain neutrality against the oppressive elements of reality
    - c. to take action against the oppressive elements of reality
    - d. to maintain reactionary position against the oppressive elements of reality

- II. Match the names by inserting the alphabets given under the writer's column to the blanks before the interaction techniques:

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
— DÉCOR	a. Flander
— NOSOR	b. Richard Ober
— IPC	c. Medley and Mitzel
— FIAC	d. Bale
— RCS	
— OSCAR	

- III. Each of the following four questions has an empty space. Fill it with an appropriate word:
- a. The ability to \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ ideas and facts is defined as knowledge.
  - b. Education refers both a \_\_\_\_\_ as well as a product.
  - c. Reciprocal category system (R C S) is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ categories.



- d. Micro-teaching was introduced first of all at \_\_\_\_\_ university in the USA.

Group "B"

8×6 = 48

Attempt ALL the questions.

1. Show the interrelationship between educational technology and system thinking.
2. Describe the ways in selecting modes and media in education.
3. Explain the nature of open learning and relate its role in the present day education.
4. Explain the structure of the communication cycle and show its interrelationship.
5. Describe the role of education technology in education.
6. Explain the role of lifelong education in the present day context.
7. Describe the role of enlightenment in knowledge building.
8. Describe the process of human resource development.

Group "C"

3×12=36

9. Discuss the mission of NFE for providing second chance for schooling.
10. Justify the needs of different contexts of human learning for upgrading knowledge base.

OR

Discuss the contributions of literacy in modernisation of Nepal.

11. Enumerate the kinds of literacy and justify their importance in the present day context.

### **Educational Technology and Non-Formal Education (Ed.PM.551), 2063**

Time: 4 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Group "A"

[16]

I. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Which of the following gives emphasis on audio-visual aids to the teacher?
  - a. Tools technology
  - b. Communication structure
  - c. Modes of teaching
  - d. Media and system
2. Which of the following is known as software in education?
  - a. film projectors
  - b. audio-visual tapes
  - c. media
  - d. communication devices
3. Which of the following does not fall under the purposes of technology?
  - a. It is intelligently planned
  - b. it uses human efforts
  - c. It is designed to attain an end
  - d. it is known as a supra system
4. What does signify by the term of innovation in education?
  - a. introducing changing elements deviating from traditional frames
  - b. introducing noble elements deviating from established frames
  - c. introducing traditional elements deviating from modern frames
  - d. introducing neutral elements deviating from a change situation
5. Which of etymological meaning of the word communication?
  - a. common
  - b. uncommon
  - c. interaction
  - d. profession
6. Which of the following is associated with the proper definition of micro-

teaching?

- an uncovered process of teaching
  - a complex process of teaching
  - a scaled down teaching process
  - a traditional process of teaching
7. The word "Empowerment" is directly associated with which of the following:
- Skill building end
  - Discussion - making end
  - knowledge-building end
  - Mainstreaming end
8. What does signify by the term of "conscientization"?
- to maintain status-quo against the oppressive elements of reality
  - to maintain neutrality against the oppressive elements of reality
  - to take action against the oppressive elements of reality
  - to maintain reactionary position against the oppressive elements of reality

II. Match the type of modes by inserting the alphabets given under the symbol's column to the blanks before the types of modes:

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
_____ Human interaction	a. Words
_____ Pictorial	b. Real things
_____ Relia	c. Different images
_____ Written	d. Verbal and non-verbal
_____ Gusture	
_____ OSCAR	

III. Each of the following four questions has an empty space. Fill it with an appropriate word:

- The word technology is derived from the Greek word \_\_\_\_\_ meaning art or skill.
- The ability to \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ ideas and facts is defined as knowledge.
- A profession demands of \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge.
- The students found above average are known as \_\_\_\_\_ students.

Group "B"

8×6 = 48

Attempt ALL the questions.

- What are the main purposes of Educational technology? Show their relations with learning in general.
- Describe the functions of media in strengthening teaching and learning.
- List the types of communication and show their interrelationship.
- Explain the nature of distance learning and relate its role in education.
- Critically assess the importance of classroom accessories in teaching.
- Explain the use of lifelong-learning in the present day context.
- What are the roles of empowerment in the context of bringing change for the oppressed?
- Explain the role of Conscientization School in solving human conflict.

Group "C"

3×12=36

9., 10. and 11. question missed

## Educational Technology and Non-Formal Education (Ed.PM.551), 2064

Time: 4 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Group 'A'

[16]

1. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Feelings and emotions relate to
  - a. cognitive domain
  - b. affective domain
  - c. synthesis
  - d. psychomotor domain
2. What is the etymological meaning of the word 'technology'?
  - a. study of principle of theory
  - b. study of an art or skill
  - c. study of soul or mind
  - d. study of vision or an outlook
3. Which of the following is not associated with educational technology?
  - a. role play
  - b. computer assisted programme
  - c. simulation
  - d. projectors
4. Which of the following makes practical use of learning principles?
  - a. macro-approach
  - b. authoritative approach
  - c. micro-approach
  - d. traditional approach
5. Which of the following is the first step of curriculum development?
  - a. evaluation of effectiveness of learning experiences
  - b. improving the learning experiences
  - c. identification of learning purposes
  - d. assessing the learning activities
6. Training is defined as
  - a. acquiring knowledge
  - b. indoctrinating children
  - c. shaping conduct
  - d. developing attitude
7. What does the concept "enlightenment" signify?
  - a. Skill building end
  - b. Discussion - making end
  - c. knowledge-building end
  - d. Mainstreaming end
8. The concept "Enablement" is associated with
  - a. knowledge-building end
  - b. Developing knowledge
  - c. Discussion - making end
  - d. Making discussion
9. What does the concept "indoctrination" mean?
  - a. creating political ideologies
  - b. Developing knowledge
  - c. synthesis process
  - d. Making discussion
10. What is the purpose of human resource development school in society?
  - a. developing physical ability among all
  - b. imparting knowledge, skill and attitude among all
  - c. strengthening vigour and skill
  - d. motivating and encouraging to achieve the goal
11. Which of the following is the first step of micro-teaching?
  - a. orientation process
  - b. providing feedback
  - c. discussion of teaching skills
  - d. presenting the lesson
12. In which of the following teaching programme students practice only one skill until they learn perfectly?
  - a. programme instruction
  - b. micro-teaching
  - c. simulated teaching
  - d. model teaching
13. What is the main purpose of innovations in education?
  - a. creating challenging and satisfactory learning environment
  - b. creating teacher-directing learning environment
  - c. creating authoritative learning environment
  - d. creating social-directing learning activity
14. What is the main context of non-formal education in human life?
  - a. providing minimum compulsory education

- b. upgrading the level of formal education
  - c. upgrading knowledge and skill according to the needs
  - d. providing first chance of schooling
15. What does academic literacy mean?
- a. acquiring operational knowledge to run a business
  - b. acquiring basic knowledge in politics
  - c. acquiring efficiency in 3 Rs
  - d. acquiring profound knowledge
16. Fluency of explanation depends on
- a. mastery of subject matter
  - b. motivating ability
  - c. inability to communicate ideas
  - d. vocabulary building ability

**Group "B"**

8×6 = 48

**Attempt ALL the questions.**

1. Describe the use of educational technology in curriculum development.
2. Compare and contrast between 'modes' and 'media'.
3. Enumerate the main theories of communication and explain one of them.
4. Describe the nature of distance education.
5. List the materials required for the preparation of teaching aids and explain one of them.
6. Describe the need of innovation in the present context of Nepal.
7. Describe the nature of formal education.
8. How does non-formal education help social workers to be engaged in social service.

**Group "C"**

3×12=36

9. How do you analyse NFE as a strategy for development? Answer with suitable examples.
10. What lessons can Nepal learn from past literacy campaigns? Clarify both the positive and negative aspects of the campaigns.  
 OR  
 Enumerate the main components of literacy to be introduced in the 21<sup>st</sup> century and explain one of them.
11. Discuss the different principles of NFE evaluation.

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 100

## **Educational Technology & Non-formal Education (Ed.PM.551) (Old Course) 2067**

Time: 4 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

**Group "B"**

8×6=48

1. Explain the purposes of educational technology with examples.
2. Explain with examples the criteria of selecting teaching modes.
3. What is an open learning? Explain the development of Open University and its activities in SAARC region.
4. Explain the main debates on NFE mission with suitable examples.
5. Explain the literacy components of 21<sup>st</sup> century with conventional and modern definitions of NFE.
6. State the principles of NFE curriculum development and explain the important and use of felt need principle with examples.

**Group "C"****3x12=36**

7. What is media? Critically examine the functions of media with appropriate examples.
8. What is classroom interaction technique? Compare and contrast FIAC and RCS.

**OR**

Explain with examples the principles of evaluation of NFE programmes.

9. What is synthesis perspective of NFE development?,-Why this perspective is important? Explain with situational references.

Master Level /11 Year/EDUCATION

Roll No.:.....

**Educational Technology & Non-formal Education (Ed.PM.551)****(Old Course) 2067****Group "A"****16***Tick ( ) the best answers.*

1. Which of the following is less responsible factor in combining education with technology?
  - a. explosion of population
  - b. explosion of social class and structure
  - c. explosion of knowledge
  - d. changing and developing concept of science and technology
2. Mechanization of teaching is the objective of
  - a. hardware approach of teaching technology
  - b. software approach of teaching technology
  - c. system-approach of teaching technology
  - d. management system of teaching technology
3. Which of the following is not the objective of education technology.
  - a. to increase the effectiveness of teaching learning process
  - b. to use resources in optimum level
  - c. to maximize the education output
  - d. to maximize the educational institutions
4. Which is the most common step applied in inductive and deductive methods of instructional technology?
  - a. inspection
  - b. inference if
  - c. verification
  - d. drawing conclusion
5. Which of the following is not correct
  - a. communication is a process of sharing experiences till it becomes a common possession
  - b. effective communication is a two-way-process including feedback and interaction
  - c. effective communication is one way process including feedback and interaction
  - d. communication means sharing of ideas and feelings in a mood of mutuality
6. In communication world the first electronic based theory is

- a. mathematical theory      b. information theory  
c. free press theory      d. social responsible theory
7. Which of the following is not the foundation stone of social responsible theory of communication?  
a. media obligation to society      b. individual freedom and choice  
c. media freedom      d. political development of the society
8. The process of interaction between two people generally face to face is  
a. intra - personal - communication  
b. inter - personal - communication  
c. group communication  
d. mass communication
9. What is called the place where different kinds of resources are organized and placed in such a way that learning is facilitated by its use?  
a. resource centre      b. open centre  
c. distance centre      d. innovation centre
10. Which of the following is not the determinant of NFE Mission?  
a. changing environment of the society and education  
b. creative and imaginary thinking of subject matter  
c. high aspiration of the people  
d. inefficiency of formal education
11. The great debates on NFE mission are centralized in  
a. enlightenment, criablement and empowerment  
b. enlightenment, and enfranchisement  
c. enlightenment, enablement, empowerment and enfranchisement  
d. empowerment and enfranchisement
12. Which is the synthesis perspective of NFE?  
a. popular perspective      b. peace perspective  
c. resource development perspective      d. awareness perspective
13. The characteristics of activity - based curriculum is  
a. expert based and class centred  
b. expert based and teacher centred  
c. learning by doing and student centred  
d. expert based and development oriented
14. Which of the following is less important objective of micro-teaching?  
a. to gain maximum advantage with little time, money, and material  
b. to give teacher trainees training in the component skills of teaching only at the pre-service level  
c. to enable the teacher trainees to learn and assimilate new teaching skills under controlled conditions  
d. to utilize the academic potential of teacher trainees for providing much needed feedback
15. The NFE Mission is centralized in  
a. neglected people and dropout children  
b. oppressed people and dropout children

- c. neglected; oppressed and disadvantaged people
  - d. neglected, oppressed, disadvantaged and youth
16. The essential elements of communication cycles are
- a. encoder, decoder, medium and message
  - b. receiver, transmission, encodition and formulation
  - c. sender, formulation, encodition and transmission
  - d. speaker, speech, audience and formulation

#### 4. Management Information System & Human Resource Management (Ed.PM.552), 2061

Time: 4 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Group 'A'

[16]

I. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Which of the following does not represent the information design objective?
  - a. practicality
  - b. efficiency
  - c. flexibility
  - d. determinacy
2. The development pears indicate
  - a. analysing human resources
  - b. being utilised optimally
  - c. the nature and quality of skilled manpower
  - d. projecting future requirements
3. Which of the following is not the function of HRM?
  - a. providing incentives and benefits
  - b. focusing employee health and safety
  - c. needs of experience high turnover
  - d. training and developing
4. Which of the following is the activity of staff responsibility?
  - a. develop personal plans showing promotable employees
  - b. interview candidates and make final selection decisions.
  - c. provide the leadership and empowerment that builds effective work teams
  - d. decide on the nature and amounts of incentives to be paid to subordinate
5. Which method of recruitment is not common in teacher recruitment in Nepal?
  - a. internal research
  - b. advertisements
  - c. referral
  - d. recommendations
6. Which one is currently in operation in NCED?
  - a. EMIS
  - b. PMIS
  - c. LWIS
  - d. TMIS
7. Democratic supervisory style focus on
  - a. supervisor as a evaluator
  - b. supervisor tells superior himself/herself
  - c. supervisor as a friend
  - d. supervisor supervise by command and dictatorship
8. The element of organisation development process does not involve for
  - a. identification of problem
  - b. decision-making
  - c. diagnosis of problem
  - d. evaluation and feedback
9. The concept of MIS was first introduced by
  - a. Carl Rogers
  - b. Adlerian
  - c. Stone
  - d. Robert McNamara

10. The function of UNESCO or human resource planning does not cover
  - a. forecasting
  - b. anticipating human
  - c. inventorying
  - d. resource problems
11. Which of the following can be considered a process indicator?
  - a. rate of grade repetition
  - b. time taken to find a job after graduation
  - c. student time on task
  - d. admission to further study
12. Nature of collaboration focus on
  - a. orderly arrangement for group efforts
  - b. collaboration is fixing process
  - c. objective is for decision making
  - d. collaboration is a personal activity
13. Information flowing among colleagues within the same institution can be characterised on
  - a. upward communication
  - b. organisational communication
  - c. interpersonal communication
  - d. downward communication
14. Individual functions of supervision involves
  - a. giving praise and status
  - b. planning the work
  - c. training the group
  - d. allocation of resources
15. School level EMIS is related to
  - a. NCED
  - b. CTEVT
  - c. Higher Education Board
  - d. Department of education
16. Which one constitutes the last stage of human needs in the Maslow's hierarchy of needs?
  - a. self actualisation
  - b. physiological needs
  - c. esteem need
  - d. safety needs

Group "B"

8×6 = 48

Attempt ALL the questions.

1. Sketch the organisational structure of Tribhuvan University.
2. What are the best grips on the activity of information processing to handle a formal system?
3. Identify the nature of impact of MIS on people, organisation and the management style.
4. Why is MIS looked upon as a strategic need of management today?
5. MIS supports a manager in his/her functional responsibilities. Explain.
6. Compare and contrast the work of the line and staff managers.
7. State in brief the processes of planning and developing human resources.
8. Now reward and punishment can play effective role to improve the human resource management in Nepalese context.

Group "C"

3×12=36

9. EMIS in Nepal is said to be poorly in the sense of decision-making process. What should be done to improve the information system effective for betterment of decision-making in educational field of Nepal? State with appropriate example.
10. Explain the ways of performance appraisal and techniques of counselling for strengthening willing capacity of the personnel.
11. Explain the decision support system. Illustrate using experiences from educational organisations operating in Nepal.



Define motivation. In what ways hierarchy of human needs is effective factor for motivation. Discuss the problems of teacher motivation in their teaching.

## Management Information System & Human Resource Management (Ed.PM.552), 2062

Time: 4 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Group 'A'

[16]

### I. Tick (✓) the best answers.

- One of the main stages of EMIS is
  - collection of data
  - analysing of information
  - processing of data
  - transformation of data
- Which of the following introduced the school level database the first time?
  - RED
  - DEO
  - SMC
  - VEP
- Which one is the indicator in Nepalese context?
  - net enrolment rates
  - stock data
  - student teacher ratio
  - repetition rates
- Which level of growth rates has been slow due to its already established base?
  - Primary level
  - Higher secondary level
  - Lower secondary level
  - Secondary level
- Organisation development normally means
  - diagnostic skills
  - capabilities of members
  - permanent system
  - planned effort
- A good counsellor should be able to perform as a
  - feedback giver
  - prober
  - good teacher
  - helper
- EFA target for 2015 is to achieve a NER of
  - 83.5%
  - 96.6%
  - 95%
  - 100%
- The strategy of 'give stake' is many used in
  - advice
  - negotiation
  - organisation
  - conflict

### II. Fill in the blanks:

- Crosswire or lateral communication is also called \_\_\_\_\_.
- Strategic, Tathical and \_\_\_\_\_ information are the main types of information according to purpose and utilise.
- The last step of EMIS is \_\_\_\_\_.
- An organisation ability to acquire and efficiently use available resource to achieve specific goals is called \_\_\_\_\_.

### III. Match the following:

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
13. Dual factor theory	a. Abraham Maslow ( )
14. Hierarchy of human	b. Windhan ( )
15. Action centred leadership	c. John Adair ( )
16. $PV = \frac{FV}{(1+i)^t}$	d. W. Walter ( )
	e. Herzberg ( )

Attempt ALL the questions.

1. What is Management Information System? What are the attributes of information system?
2. Define EMIS. What are the major components of EMIS?
3. What is indicator? What are the characteristics of a good indicator?
4. Suppose you are a head teacher of a school. What is your concerns regarding EMIS in your institutions?
5. Describe existing EMIS of TU.
6. Define Human Resource Management. How can we manage human resources?
7. What are the purposes of counselling? How can we apply counselling to improve student performance?
8. What are the differences between talk centred, supervision and employee centred supervision given appropriate example?
9. Explain the types of communication with appropriate example.

Group "C"

3x12=36

10. What are the human resource functions? Critically examine the existing managerial functions in the context of Public School in Nepal.
  11. Explain the efficiency-based indicators with appropriate example.
- Explain types of conflict. Show we manage that conflict. Give examples.

## Management Information System & Human Resource Management (Ed.PM.552), 2063

Time: 4 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Group 'A'

[16]

I. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Stevenalter emphasis on four 'P' to manage the system, 4 'P' mean
  - a. power, product, place and process
  - b. product, price, peace and promotion
  - c. process, product, price and practice
  - d. peace, power, price and practice
2. In which EMIS tools, which one is not the hardware tools?
  - a. computer
  - b. electronic spread sheet
  - c. scanner
  - d. digital camera
3. Which indicator can compare between input and output of education?
  - a. effectiveness indicator
  - b. ability based indicator
  - c. equity based indicator
  - d. efficiency based indicator
4. In the system development of waterfall model the fourth step system design comes after
  - a. mission and goal
  - b. analysis
  - c. process design
  - d. testing
5. Information relating to preparation and employment of labour is introduced in the EMIS of
  - a. CTEVT
  - b. TU
  - c. NCED
  - d. BPEP
6. According to long term vision of NCED the percentage of trained teachers in 2015 will be
  - a. 70%
  - b. 100%
  - c. 95%
  - d. 50%

7. Which one of the following is not financial reward?
- testing
  - maintenance
  - promotion
  - parking facility
8. Better decision depends on
- more information
  - innovation
  - satisfaction
  - education
- II. Fill in the gaps:
9. Information system which provides the managers with the information they need to make decision is called \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The most limitations of indicators is \_\_\_\_\_ nature.
11. People are motivated to maintain high levels of performance through \_\_\_\_\_ system.
12. Authoritarian and democratic styles of leaders are divided by \_\_\_\_\_ in the year 1938.

III. Match the following:

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
13. Leading	a. Operative function ( )
14. Continuing education	b. Determination of job ( )
15. Safety & health	c. In-service training ( )
16. Placement	d. Managerial function ( )
	e. Educational qualifications ( )

Group "B"

8×6 = 48

Attempt ALL the questions.

- What is decision support system? Explain the stages involved in system development life cycle.
- Define EMIS. What are the major components of EMIS? Explain them in short.
- "Education is an instrument for human resources development." Explain with examples.
- Why is human resource planning essential? Write down the personnel selection process. Explain any two of them.
- What is counselling in education? How counselling is implemented to the students?
- Differentiate between authoritarian and democratic supervisory styles with appropriate example.
- How does a manager manage the conflict in an organisation?
- Explain the information flow process of school level in Nepal.

Group "C"

3×12=36

- What are the existing EMIS systems in Nepal? Analyse the major issues of EMIS in Nepal.
- Why is motivation necessary for effective management? How could proper motivational climate be created for organisation development?
- What are the indicators of education system? Explain the concept of efficiency based management information system.

or

Explain the decision styles in education. Which style do you have very effective and how?

**Management Information System & Human Resource  
Management (Ed.PM.552), 2064**

Time: 4 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

**Group 'A'**

[16]

**I. Tick (✓) the best answers.**

- Politics, plans, budgets and objectives are the essential components of
  - micro level management
  - meso level management
  - operation level management
  - macro level management
- Which of the following is an incorrect statement?
  - information is the heart of management process
  - information is produced automatically
  - information is contributed directly to decision making process
  - information is as important as communication
- Which of the following is not the principle of scientific management?
  - division of work
  - replace the rules of thumb with scientific rules
  - obtain a harmony in group action
  - work for a maximum output
- 'Subordinates should be dealt with kindness and justice to elicit loyalty and devotion' is the principle of
  - scalar chain
  - equity
  - order
  - initiative
- Aviation, electronics, energy communication and optics are more related to
  - political environment
  - technological environment
  - system environment
  - organisational environment
- Decision is directly related to
  - planning step of management
  - organising step of management
  - staffing step of management
  - directing step of management
- Which of the following is not an attribute of decision support system?
  - simple model
  - data based model
  - flexible model
  - complex model
- Which of the following is the characteristic of EMIS?
  - semi-structured decision support
  - effectiveness vs. efficiency
  - the forms of data based that may be used
  - heuristic problem solving
- Human resource management takes
  - people as input in the production process

- b. traditional approach into consideration  
 c. discipline, control and direction as methods  
 d. organisational culture for participation as belief
10. Which of the following is not the traditional method of performance appraisal?  
 a. management by objective      b. man to man comparison method  
 c. ranking method                  d. graphic rating scale
11. Telling subordinates every time what they should do and what they should **not** do is the function of  
 a. benevolent supervisor              b. self dispensing supervisor  
 c. critical supervisor                  d. authoritarian supervisor
12. Motivation is  
 a. a psychological concept  
 b. typified as an individual phenomenon  
 c. effect of satisfaction  
 d. unpredictable behaviour
13. One of the demerits of verbal communication is  
 a. personal and face to face          b. two way process  
 c. flexible communication              d. easily misunderstood in nature
14. Which of the following may be a major cause of intra-personal conflict?  
 a. frustration and goal effect          b. competition  
 c. personality clashes                  d. goal disagreement
15. Which of the following is not the characteristic of benevolent  
 a. protective of the employees  
 b. giving advice and suggestion  
 c. critical approach to the employees  
 d. need of physical presence of supervisor
16. Collective of campus level and subjective statistics of students appearing in the examination is the EMIS categorised under  
 a. student information system  
 b. financial information system  
 c. inventory control system  
 d. physical planning and development system

**Group "B"**

8×6 = 48

**Attempt ALL the questions.**

1. Explain the functions of EMIS by outlining its specific characteristics.
2. Identify the major issues of EMIS and explain one of the key issues in detail.
3. Discuss the major aspects of human resource management.
4. Analyse the components of development-oriented appraisal with suitable examples.

5. Differentiate personal efficiency with role efficiency.
6. List different types of conflict management and describe any one of them.

**Group "C"**

3×12=36

7. What is an efficiency-based indicator? Explain the importance of efficiency-based management information system with its suitable examples.
8. Clarify the concept of reward management. Explain with examples different types of rewards a manager should consider while rewarding his / her subordinates.

or

Critically analyse the existing EMIS of T.U. with examples.

9. State important motives by relating them to employee behaviour. How would you create proper motivational climate for improving employee performance?

**Management Information System & Human Resource  
Management (Ed.PM.552), 2065**

Time: 4 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

**Group 'A'**

[16]

**I. Tick (✓) the best answers.**

1. Manual based MIS types is used when
  - a. low volume of data
  - b. easy to entry of data
  - c. high volume of data
  - d. new idea and techniques
2. Who develop  $NER = \frac{\text{enrollment of ages } 6-16}{\text{Population ages } 6-16}$ 
  - a. Psacnaro Poulás
  - b. Klees
  - c. Windhan
  - d. Champnaen
3. School enrolment of girls in 1999
  - a. 42.1%
  - b. 39.75%
  - c. 40.9%
  - d. 42.6%
4. Which one is not nature of resistance to MIS?
  - a. economic threat
  - b. time rigidity
  - c. job complexity
  - d. time sharing
5. In the formula  $PV = \frac{FV}{(1+i)^n}$ , FV mean
  - a. face value
  - b. future value
  - c. final value
  - d. none of the above
6. Education as an investment for human resource development is essential because it helps in
  - a. leading fuller and richer lives less bound by the tradition
  - b. promoting the forces of modernisation in the country
  - c. accumulation of human capital
  - d. democratic participation of people in the policy
7. Of all the "MS" in management which is not
  - a. the management of materials
  - b. the management of manpower
  - c. the management of machines
  - d. the management of money
8. Which one is a not software tool?

- a. Digital cameras  
 c. Word Processing  
 b. Graphics  
 d. Electronic spread sheets

**II. Fill in the blanks:**

9. The potential effectiveness of a person in his role is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 10. The most limitation of indicator is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 11. Hygiene factor also called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 12. The second step of human resource planning is \_\_\_\_\_.

**III. Match the following:**

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
13. Parents	a. Planning & implementation ( )
14. Districts	b. Learning process ( )
15. National	c. Resource management & control ( )
16. Regional	d. Operations & transactions ( )
	e. Broad policy concern ( )

**Group "B"**

8×6 = 48

**Attempt ALL the questions.**

1. What is data storage? Explain the role of manager for data storage system.
2. Differentiate task centred supervision and employee centred supervision. Explain with appropriate examples.
3. How can information be used to improve the qualities and efficiency of education?
4. What are the stages of system development life cycle? Explain each stage in short.
5. Critically examine the existing TMIS in Nepal.
6. Discuss the important motives relevant for employee behaviour. Explain with uses in organisation.
7. What is the role of teacher in counselling? Explain with importance of counselling.
8. What do you mean by efficiency-based indicators? Explain with appropriate examples.

**Group "C"**

3×12=36

9. Suppose you are an effective manager, how create proper motivational climate to develop your organisation?
10. Explain the main steps in the operation of an EMIS.
11. What is performance appraisal? What system to be used for teacher performance appraisal in Nepal's school?

**OR**

Critically examine the decision styles in education. Which styles is very useful and why?

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 100

**Management Information System & Human Resource Management (Ed.PM.552) (Old Course) 2067**

Time: 4 hrs.

**Attempt ALL the questions.**

**Group "B"**

8×6=48

1. 'A system development procedure in any formal organization has to follow the specific stages.' Comment.

2. How does EMIS assist a head teacher for managing the school effectively?
3. Critically analyze the existing EMIS system of MOES in Nepal.
4. 'Information technology is inevitable to utilize information system in an organization.' Justify it with reference to EMIS tools.
5. How do you manage human resource in your institution as a manager? Give examples of institutional management.
6. Analyze performance appraisal system of a private institution with suggestions for its better appraisal.
7. Explain how training of personnel as a part of continuing education assists for planning and developing human resources.
8. Discuss different styles of decision making with examples.

**Group "C"**

**3x12=36**

9. What are the causes of conflict in school organization? Give suggestions how a head teacher can resolve conflict of the school.-
10. EMIS system in Nepal needs improvement. What are the main issues of EMIS that need to be corrected?
11. Discuss in brief the processes of planning and developing human resources with special reference to professional development of a school teacher.

OR

Explain the important motives relevant to employee behaviour and indicators of these motives.

Master Level /11 Year/EDUCATION

Roll No .....

**Management Information System & Human Resource  
Management (Ed.PM.552) (Old Course) 2067**

Group "A"

16

Tick the best answers.

1. Which one is the traditional EMIS approach
  - a. upward tendency
  - b. downward tendency
  - c. horizontal tendency
  - d. diagonal tendency
2. An indicator is a statement to
  - a. represent meaningful unit of activity
  - b. predict the value of a task
  - c. analyse the progress of an activity
  - d. assess the status of a task completed
3. Which one is not the measure of cost effectiveness?
  - a. unit cost per pupil
  - b. number of degree granted
  - b. private rate of return
  - d. indicate non-monetary outcomes
4. The main aim of scholarship activities is to
  - a. improve educational environment
  - b. serve disadvantaged groups
  - c. focus on economically marginalized people
  - d. universalize primary education



5. The educational statistics section of the department of education is responsible for
- coordinating EMIS activities in the country
  - coordinating all sub-sectional EMIS centres
  - school level EMIS activities including collecting, processing educational statistics
  - basic informational status of school education in the country
6. Decision support system is based on
- Addison Wesley model
  - Scott Morton model
  - Herbert Simon model
  - S. Sadagopan model
7. Attitudes and behaviours are related to
- outcome indicators
  - input indicators
  - process indicators
  - output indicators
8. In the system development of spiral model the last step is
- testing
  - maintenance
  - mission
  - implementation
9. Which one of the following is directly related to financial information system of T.U.?
- provident fund
  - summary statistics
  - balance report
  - fund summary
10. What is the main objective of an indicator?
- to assess the current situation compare to the objective set
  - to evaluate the degree of disparity
  - to identify unacceptable situations
  - to meet certain number of criteria
11. In-service training or on the job training is the most known form of
- continuing education
  - formal education
  - open education
  - non-formal education
12. Objective-oriented performance appraisal method is known as
- PERT
  - CBA
  - MBO
  - CPM
13. Horizontal communication is most effective with in
- the supervisors
  - the subordinates
  - the followers
  - the colleagues
14. When two or more people work together for the attainment of a sharable goal, it is often referred as
- group norms
  - collaboration
  - extension activity
  - mutuality of activity
15. Motivational hygiene theory is introduced by
- Steers
  - Elton Mayo
  - Dale S. Beach
  - Herzberg
16. Help the employee to recognize his / her own strength and weakness is the objective of
- motivation for employee
  - communication to the employee

- c. performance appraisal of employee      d. labour relations

### 5. Financing of Education (Ed.PM.553), 2061

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 50

#### Group 'A'

[8]

Tick (✓) the best answers.

- The government sources of finance does not include
  - general income
  - custom
  - taxes
  - opportunity cost
- Student loan scheme will
  - improve national economy
  - increase students' income level
  - increase competition for admission
  - increase tax liability of parents
- Cost recovery scheme in higher education include
  - increased tuition fees
  - increased subsidy
  - increased student enrolment
  - increased number of colleges
- Efficiency in taxation refers to the
  - income level of the tax payers
  - collection and compliance costs for raising revenues
  - education status of parents
  - status of foreign aid
- Financing of school includes
  - students health insurance
  - parent's social security
  - capital expenditure
  - less qualified teachers
- If the fee is increased in higher education the students will not
  - take more time to graduate
  - join in only one program
  - be watchful to quality and services
  - be competitive
- Criteria for measuring potential sources of financing do not include
  - efficiency
  - teacher quality
  - equity
  - quantity
- Which of the following cannot be considered as an alternative mode of financing?
  - tax credit for parents
  - grants and aids
  - student loan
  - recurrent cost

#### Group "B"

24

Attempt ALL the questions.

- What are the experiences of subsidy in education in SAARC countries other than Nepal?
- Show the link between opportunity cost that the parents have to bear and their daughters' participation in school education.
- What policy options are needed to ensure access and equity in higher education?
- What is the contribution of non-governmental sources in education in Nepal?

#### Group "C"

18

- Do you agree or disagree that education is an economic good? Please use specific examples to support your ideas.
- Do you agree or disagree to the statement that education should be free? Please use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

## Financing of Education (Ed.PM.553), 2062

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 50

### Group 'A'

[8]

Tick (✓) the best answers.

- Equity in education include
  - increased fees
  - subsidy to everyone enrolled
  - selective scholarship
  - increase in family income tax
- Voucher system
  - restricts parents in making decision about their children's education
  - provides more choices to the parents
  - reduces internal efficiency
  - reduces competition among schools
- Opening or recurrent expenditures refers to
  - science laboratory set up cost
  - student fees
  - resources used each year for the operation of school
  - opportunity cost
- School financing pattern changes with the change in
  - family health
  - fashion design
  - job market
  - health benefit
- Which is not the relevant economic concept in education?
  - Future value
  - human resource development
  - Optimum cost price
  - competition
- Capital expenditure do not include
  - play ground construction cost
  - classroom construction cost
  - resources used for disposable supplies
  - purchase of land
- Structural features of school finance do not include
  - efficiency
  - school expenditure
  - value of all resources used in school operation
  - capital expenditure
- Basic criteria to analyse how to obtain and allocate resources to different types of students includes
  - loan and repayment rate
  - efficiency and equity
  - scholarship and graduation rate
  - student intake and teacher quality

### Group "B"

24

Attempt ALL the questions.

- What is the role of tax in financing education?
- What are the benefits and drawbacks of student loan scheme?
- What is the relationship between educational expenditure and national budget?
- How does the opportunity cost that the parents have to bear contribution to their children's participation in school education?
- What are the viable policy options to ensure access and equity in primary to higher secondary level?

### Group "C"

18

- Supporters of free education argue that it reduces existing inequality in

education. Opponents argue that free education makes students and parents less responsible and less accountable, and adds to the government's financial liability to the extent that it can hardly cope with. Using specific examples, discuss these two positions. Which view do you support? Why?

### Financing of Education (Ed.PM.553), 2063

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 50

#### Group 'A'

[8]

Tick (✓) the best answers.

- Which is the mode of allocation of educational finance?
  - providing grants
  - scholarship
  - subsidies
  - all of the above
- Which factor is not used for system analysis of education expenditure?
  - objective
  - input output model
  - benefit
  - internal process
- The government sources of finance include
  - custom
  - taxes
  - general income
  - all of the above
- Education provides the benefits to
  - individual
  - social
  - individual as well as social
  - none of the above
- The share of industrial sector to GDP is
  - 20 percent
  - 10 percent
  - 25 percent
  - 15 percent
- Which is the cost reducing measure of education?
  - multicast school
  - reduction in number of subjects
  - reduced non-teaching staff
  - all of the above
- Which type of educational investment system is appropriate
  - full cost recovery
  - zero cost recovery
  - cost haring
  - none of the above
- The higher percentage of educational budget is invested in
  - higher education
  - secondary education
  - primary education
  - higher secondary education

#### Group "B"

24

Attempt ALL the questions.

- "Education is considered as Economic good." Discuss.
- What is school financing? Explain the source of school financing.
- Define tax. Explain the Adam Smith's canon of taxation.

OR

Explain the benefit principle of taxation.

- What are the sources of Tribhuvan University's financing? Explain.

#### Group "C"

18

- List the causes for efficiency of public subsidization process and discuss its importance in economic development.
- What is cost recovery? Which cost recovery approach is appropriate for sustaining and improving the financing condition of Tribhuvan University?

### Financing of Education (Ed.PM.553), 2064

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 50

#### Group 'A'

[8]

Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Which one of the following is the major problem in financing education?
  - a. Resource constraints and low administrative efficiency
  - b. Rigidity in community sharing policy
  - c. Increase in number of students
  - d. Promoting private school education
2. Woman participation should be promoted at all levels and disciplines in education for
  - a. equity of access
  - b. relevance to life
  - c. efficiency of education
  - d. quality improvement
3. The total investment in education system is provided from grants/ subsidy in
  - a. Guthi education system
  - b. Community school education system
  - c. Institutional education system
  - d. Community owned education system managed school
4. Progressive tax refers to
  - a. constant proportion of tax all income level
  - b. equal tax for equal income
  - c. a greater proportional burden on lower incomes than on upper incomes
  - d. increase in the proportion of household income as income increase
5. The most important capital for education is
  - a. human capital
  - b. school capital
  - c. school capital
  - d. circulating capital
6. Students and teachers are treated as the most important
  - a. output of the system
  - b. process of the system
  - c. input of the system
  - d. context of the system
7. Which level of education occupies the most important share of national budget?
  - a. higher education
  - b. higher secondary education
  - c. secondary education
  - d. primary education
8. Financing of education is mostly related with
  - a. analysis of expenditure pattern
  - b. collection and utilisation of revenue
  - c. analysis of balance between income and expenditure
  - d. meeting the expenditure of education

Group "B"

5×6 = 30

Attempt ALL the questions.

1. How can the system analysis be used to determine educational expenditure in the context of Nepal?
2. State the alternative modes of financing in educational system. Explain one of them.
3. Educational subsidisation is under investment in education in developing countries like Nepal. Give reasons.
4. Critically analyse the impact of changing financing policy on education in the context of Nepal.
5. Explain the problems and issues of taxation in public school expenditure.

Group "C"

1×12=12

5. Explain the role of international aid for the development of education in Nepal and its effects.

**Financing of Education (Ed.PM.553)**

## (Old Course) 2067

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

### Group "B"

4x6=24

1. What is school financing? Discuss the recent trends in educational expenditures and financing in Nepal.
2. State the criteria for measuring the potential sources of school financing. Explain briefly each of them.
3. Explain the most suitable alternative model of financing education in the context of Nepal.

OR

Is a country's standard of living directly related to its standard of education? Explain.

4. What policy options are needed to ensure access and equity in higher education?

### Group "C"

2x9=18

5. Critically examine the role of education in economic and social development.
6. What is resource allocation? Explain the mode of resource allocation in educational finance.

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Roll No -

**Financing of Education (Ed.PM.553)**

**(Old Course) 2067**

### Group "A"

8

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick ( ) the best answers.

1. Which is not the sources of school financing in developing countries?  
a. private sources   b. public sources  
c. foreign sources    d. natural sources
2. Which factor is used for system analysis of educational expenditure?  
a. benefit   b. objective  
c. internal process    d. all of the above
3. Education falls under the category of  
a. material goods    b. non material under economic goods  
c. nonmaterial goods    d. none of the above
4. The share of agricultural sector to GDP is  
a. one fifth of GDP   b. two fifth of GDP  
c. one fourth of GDP    d. one tenth of GDP
5. If the tax rate increases with the increase in income it is called  
a. proportional tax   b. regressive tax  
c. progressive tax   d. degressive tax
6. Education provides benefits to  
a. social   b. individual as well as social  
c. individual    d. none of the above

7. The higher percentage of government educational budget is allocated to
- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. secondary education | b. primary education    |
| c. higher education    | d. non-formal education |
8. The alternative approach to educational financing is divided into
- |                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| a. two approach  | b. three approach     |
| c. four approach | d. none of the above. |

### ELECTIVE COURSES

#### 6. Social Justice Education (Ed.PM.571), 2061 (Elective)

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 50

Group "B"

18

Attempt ALL the questions.

- How do social inequalities reflect in school?
- In what ways patriarchal values impact men and women differently?
- Define Corn Law and Poor Law of Britain. Describe with comparison of Nepalese social system.
- Examine educational plan of NESP. How does it address the issues of social justice?

Group "C"

12

- How does social structure reinforce injustice? Use special examples to support your ideas?

OR

What are the differences between charity-based justice and right based justice? Give suitable example to support your arguments.

#### Social Justice Education (Ed.PM.571), 2062 (Elective)

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 50

Group "B"

18

Attempt ALL the questions.

- Discrimination against disabled is associated with social structure. Discuss.
- What efforts has Nepal made to protect Dalit's rights?
- What is a social identity? Define.

Group "C"

12

- Do you agree or disagree that curriculum promotes inequality? Please use specific examples to support your arguments.

OR

Supporters of gender justice argue that men and women may be the victims of injustice. Opponents argue that gender discrimination is only women's problem. Which view do you agree and why? Please

use specific example to support your ideas.

**Social Justice Education (Ed.PM.571), 2063 (Elective)**

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 50

**Group "B"**

18

Attempt ALL the questions.

1. "Discrimination against Dalit is associated with social as well as economic structure." Justify it.
2. How can a school disempower the disadvantaged children? Give suitable example.
3. What is an identity? How do you identify the individual and social identity?

**Group "C"**

12

4. Some argue that getting killed during conflict is not a big deal. But some argue that to kill ordinary people even during conflict is violation of one's human right. Using specific example, discuss these two positions. Which do you support? Why?

OR

Do you agree or disagree that education conserves social values and norms? Please use specific examples to support your ideas.

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 100

**7. Theory and Practice of Non Formal Education  
(Ed. PM 522) 2067**

Time: 4 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

**Group "B"**

8x6=48

1. Explain the material development approaches in adult literacy.
2. Discuss the purposes of evaluation in non formal education.  
OR  
Outline different approaches to learner assessment.
3. Assess the nature and process of non formal education curriculum of Nepal.
4. State the role of non formal education in gender justice and social benefit.  
OR  
State the benefits from literacy in skills, practices and social changes.
5. Write down the models of adult literacy.
6. What are the approaches of life-long learning in comprehensive educational system?  
OR  
Explain the concept and importance of life-long learning in people's lives.
7. Explain in brief the innovations and use of technology in Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.
8. Write down the efforts made by Nepal in open and distance education.



Group "C"

3x12=36

9. Explain the applications and approaches of non formal education.  
10. "Non- formal education can be applied for social change". Explain.  
OR

Write down the contributions of Nyrere and Freire in non formal education.

11. Explain different perspectives of non formal education with suitable examples.

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Roll No.....

**Theory and Practice of Non Formal Education**  
**(Ed. PM 522) 2067**

Group "A"

16

Tick ( ) the best answers.

1. The concept of Centre for Open Learning and Distance Education (COLDS) was proposed in  
a. 1990                      b. 1995                      c. 2000                      d. 2005
2. Fluency of explanation depends on  
a. vocabulary building ability                      b. ability to communicate ideas  
c. mastery of subject matter                      d. motivating ability
3. Communication means  
a. sharing of goods and well wishes  
b. sharing of ideas and consumables  
c. sharing of ideas and feelings  
d. sharing of feelings with emotion
4. Which of the following is not the NFE mission?  
a. empowerment                      b. knowledge base  
c. skill base                      d. schooling
5. What does the concept of enlightenment signify?  
a. main streaming                      b. knowledge building  
c. discussion making                      d. skill building
6. Fluency of explanation depends on  
a. vocabulary building ability                      b. inability to communicate ideas  
c. mastery of subject matter                      d. motivating ability
7. Popular education perspective of NFE has been considered as  
a. antithesis                      b. thesis  
c. synthesis                      d. parenthesis
8. The methods applied to eradicate illiteracy, poverty, ignorance denotes NFE perspective of  
a. rural development                      b. conscientization  
c. human resource development                      d. awareness
9. In programmed instruction  
a. students find out correct response without feedback  
b. subject matters are broken into frames and sequential arrangements  
c. students stay at home without contact with the instructor

- d. students compete each other and appear in exam at the same time
10. Which of the following approaches makes practical use of learning principles?
- a. traditional approach                      b. macro approach  
c. micro approach                              d. authoritative approach
11. Feelings and emotions relate to
- a. affective domain                              b. psychomotor domain  
c. cognitive domain                              d. autonomous domain
12. Figures and charts fall under
- a. realia    b. human interaction  
c. pictorial symbols                              d. written symbols
13. What is the initial task of NFE curriculum designing?
- a. Selection of resources                          b. formulation of objectives  
c. needs assessment                              d. fixation of contents
14. The concept of learning society was introduced by UNESCO report known as
- a. Learning to be                                  b. ATLP                                  c. APPEAL                                  d. EFA
15. The appropriate meaning of evaluation is
- a. measurement of achievement                      b. quantitative measure  
c. qualitative measure                              d. value judgement
16. What is the purpose of human resource development in society?
- a. motivating and encouraging to achieve the goal  
b. strengthening vigour and skill  
c. developing physical ability among all  
d. imparting knowledge, skill and attitude to all

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 100

### 8. Human Resource Management in Education

(Ed.PM.523) (New Course) 2067

Time: 4 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8x6=48

1. Explain briefly the concept of human resource management in education.
2. Define performance appraisal in teacher's upgrading system of Nepal.
- OR
- Define the characteristics of human resource management.
3. How does system-lifecycle influence management information system?
4. What is management information system like in Nepal?

OR

State briefly the organizational outcomes of human resource management.

- Define the role of educational information system of Tribhuvan University.
- Describe the role of education in managing human resource development.

OR

Define the process of resource allocation in human resource management in education.

- Define the concept of effectiveness and differentiate personal efficacy from managing efficacy?
- Explain in brief conflict management processes in education. 3x12=36
- What are the different styles of supervision? What is the role of supervisor in qualitative development of teaching?
- Discuss the role of communication in education.
- Describe the process of data storage system for better utilization of human resource.

OR

Describe the hierarchy of human needs in effective motivation.

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Roll No -

**Human Resource Management in Education (Ed.PM.523)**  
(New Course)

Group "A"

16

Tick the best answers.

- Which of the following process is not associated with building information system?
 

a. development process	b. management process
c. record process	d. accounting process
- Assuring that the work is done in accordance with plan and instruction is
 

a. job evaluation	b. performance evaluation
c. supervision	d. all of the above
- Designing, implementing and maintaining pay system to improve organization performance is
 

a. motivation	b. reward management
c. conflict management	d. compensation management
- Decision support system has a degree of uncertainty because
 

a. a computer can actually be used to solve the problem	
b. a person can solve the problem	
c. solution can be achieved	
d. solution can't be achieved	
- Which method of analysis examines relationships between outputs, process and inputs?
 

a. system analysis	b. institutional analysis
c. gender analysis	d. policy analysis

6. The act of solving individual problems by counselling and guidance service is
- economic management service
  - physical management service
  - students' personnel management service
  - personnel management service
7. Managerial transformation process is concerned with
- transforming the inputs into outputs
  - transforming the outputs into inputs
  - transforming the information into data
  - transforming the marketing policy into program
8. An optimal relation between inputs and outputs is an indicator of
- efficiency
  - accountability
  - effectiveness
  - authority
9. Which of the following does not fall under organizational development?
- planned effort
  - emphasis upon working groups
  - passive participation of a change agent
  - self renewing capabilities
10. Equity in education refers to
- ensuring one's access to complete secondary level of education
  - ensuring one's access to any level of education
  - ensuring one's access to receive minimum level of education
  - ensuring one's access to higher level of education
11. Evolutionary change in organization refers to
- sudden change
  - Incremental change
  - revolutionary change
  - structural support
12. Open communication means
- communication in the open space
  - biased communication
  - unbiased communication
  - on request communication
13. The essential element of decision making is
- power
  - authority
  - sharing
  - information
14. The job that requires a variety of activities and talent is known as
- task identity
  - skill variety
  - task significance
  - feedback
15. Personal qualities and characteristics of leaders are named as
- trait theory
  - behavioural theory
  - contingency theory
  - cognitive resource theory
16. The private organization wide information networks to which only people in an organization have access is
- internet
  - extra net
  - instant message
  - intranet

**9. Financing of Education (Ed.PM.524) 2067**

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

1. Explain the sources of financing of education.
2. Describe the role of tax in education for quality enhancement.

OR

Outline briefly the education financing practices in Nepal.

3. Outline the recent trends in education expenditure and financing.
4. Briefly explain the governmental and non-governmental sources of financing.

OR

Briefly state the education financing practice of USA.

5. Explain the concept of equity in the distribution of public social expenditure in education.

Group "C"

12

6. Describe the alternative models of financing. How can finance support to the individual and institution for the improvement of grants and tax revenue system?

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Roll No -

**Financing of Education (Ed.PM.524)067**

Group "A"

8

Tick ( ) the best answers.

1. Efficiency is mainly related to
  - a. Inputs and outputs
  - b. Inputs and process
  - c. Curriculum and text books
  - d. Teachers and students
2. An optimal relation between inputs and outputs is an indicator of
  - a. Efficiency
  - b. Accountability
  - c. Effectiveness
  - d. Authority
3. Community school refers to
  - a. Schools funded by the Govt.
  - b. Schools funded by local communities
  - c. Schools that charge fees
  - d. Schools that do not charge any fees
4. How is secondary education in Nepal financed?
  - a. Mainly financed Government
  - b. Local community and the Government share the expenses
  - c. Mainly community financed
  - d. Mainly parents financed
5. Education should be directly contributing to national economy. This is true for
  - a. Social demand approach
  - b. Manpower approach.
  - c. Rate of return approach
  - d. Residual approach

6. The activity subsequent to the diagnosis of educational effort is
  - a. Formulation of policy
  - b. Assessment of future needs
  - c. Costing of future needs
  - d. Target setting
7. Equity in education would refer to
  - a. Ensuring one's access to receive minimum level of education
  - b. Ensuring one's access to complete secondary level of education
  - c. Ensuring one's access to any level of education
  - d. Ensuring one's access to higher level of education
8. Money spent on schooling with the sole purpose of generating further economic resource is
  - a. Investment
  - b. Consumption
  - c. Utilization
  - d. Satisfaction

**10. Introduction to Education Planning (ED.PM 527) 067**

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

1. State in brief the components of indicators.
  2. Identify the recent trends in human resource planning.
- OR
- Answer briefly the impact of universalization of primary education in Nepal.
3. Why is vocationalization of education needed in education planning? Give reasons.
  4. Elucidate the concept of planning for corporate capital in education.
- OR
- Describe how planning accumulates capital.
5. Describe the role of political discourse in making educational plans.

Group "C"

12

6. Analyze the formulation process and issues of educational policies of Nepal.

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Roll No

**Introduction to Education Planning (ED.PM 527) 2067**

Group "A"

8

Tick ( ) the best answers.

1. Educational parity is mainly created through
  - a. community commitment
  - b. government commitment
  - c. individual commitment
  - d. administrator's commitment
2. Money spent on schooling to generate further economic resources is
  - a. investment
  - b. consumption
  - c. utilization
  - d. satisfaction
3. A plan that has the potential for meeting local needs is
  - a. macro plan
  - b. micro plan
  - c. national plan
  - d. central plan
4. Rate of return approach to planning is based on the analysis of

- a. cost and benefit
  - b. inputs and outputs
  - c. objectives and outcome
  - d. inputs and processes
5. Equity in education refers to
- a. ensuring one's access to receive minimum level of education
  - b. ensuring one's access to complete secondary level oil education
  - c. ensuring one's access to any level of education
  - d. ensuring one's access to higher level of education
6. An education indicator is defined as
- a. system and report of whole country
  - b. system and report of the universe
  - c. system and report of distortion
  - d. system and report of secondary item of information
7. Quality of education is enhanced by
- a. equity
  - b. repetition
  - c. enrolment
  - d. pupil teacher ratio
8. Which of the following is not the declaration of Dakar framework, for action 2000?
- a. eliminating gender disparities
  - b. improving all aspects of quality of education
  - c. ensuring excellence in education
  - d. expanding and improving the education for the advantaged children

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION 2067

Roll No

## 11. Introduction to Educational Management (ED.PM 528) 2067

Group "A"

8

Tick the best answers.

1. Which of the following factor will not be numerically difficult to measure?
  - a. Quality of labour relations
  - b. Risk of technological change
  - c. International political culture,
  - d. Production of quantitative numbers
2. Decision support system has a degree of uncertainty, because
  - a. a computer can actually be used to solve the problem
  - b. a person can solve the problem
  - c. solution can be achieved
  - d. solution can't be achieved
3. Small organization and influential leader is Lie model of
  - a. role culture
  - b. task culture
  - c. person culture
  - d. club culture
4. An organization head seeking to promote consensus is

- a. cultural model
  - b. ambiguity model
  - c. political model
  - d. collegial model
5. What is an organization in dynamic sense?
- a. an information process agency
  - b. a structured framework
  - c. a process
  - d. a nears
6. Which of the following is not an important aspect of an organization?
- a. Stimulating creativity
  - b. Encouraging human use
  - c. Facilitating administration
  - d. Scaling down growth
7. Managerial transformation process is concerned with
- a. transforming the inputs into outputs
  - b. transforming the outputs into inputs
  - c. transforming the information into united enterprise
  - d. transforming the marketing policy into program
8. An optimal relation between input and output is an indicator of
- a. efficiency
  - b. accountability
  - c. effectiveness
  - d. authority 0

Master Level /11 Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

**Introduction to Education Planning (Ed-P.M.571)**

**(Elective) (Old Course) 067**

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

**Group "B"**

5x6=30

1. Education is both consumption and an investment. Justify this statement.
2. Describe briefly why are socio-political and. cultural factors considered in educational planning.
3. What are the specific features of the tenth plan in relation to education? Outline them.
4. Outline briefly the concept of equality of educational opportunity as stated in the NESP.
5. Outline the major educational issues recommended by the NNEPC.

**Group "C"**

12

6. Education is a sub-system of society which interacts with other sub-systems. How can you justify this statement with appropriate examples?



# Tribhuvan University, 2068

Master Level /H Year/Humanities

Full Marks: 50

Measurement & Evaluation (ED.Psy.505)

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

## Group "B"

5x6=30

1. Define measurement and describe its steps.
2. Justify attitudinal development as a component of student evaluation and state its need and importance.
3. Elaborate the process of standardization of an achievement test.
4. Explain SVIB test to measure interest of an individual.
5. Critically examine the need of questionnaire as a tool of evaluation.

## Group "C"

1x12=12

6. What is meant by a testing program? Prepare a testing program for the use in a school.

## Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Which of the following characteristics is more related to psychological measurement than physical measurement?
  - a. Uniformity of unit
  - b. Measurement of representative sample
  - c. Qualities can be directly observed
  - d. Highly reliable and valid
2. Which of the following is a standard for judging the quality of criterion referenced measurement?
  - a. A highest standard
  - b. A lowest standard
  - c. An average standard
  - d. An acceptable standard
3. Who has differentiated the role of an evaluator and of a decision maker?
  - a. Daniel Stufflebeam
  - b. Dr. Lee J. Croanback
  - c. Ralph W Tyler
  - d. Thorndike and Hagei
4. Which quality of a test item is not measured by item analysis process?
  - a. Ease of test time
  - b. Quality of item to differentiate learning
  - c. Appropriateness of distraction
  - d. Content validity of test item
5. Which of the following norm is most uniform and most generalizable?
  - a. Grade norm
  - b. Age norm
  - c. Percentile norm
  - d. Standard score norm
6. Which of the following subject tests determined manual dexterity in GATB?
  - a. Form matching and mark making
  - b. Place and turn
  - c. Assemble and disassemble
  - d. Tool matching and 3D space
7. Which scale is known as "method of symmetrical rating"?
  - a. Thurstone scale
  - b. Guttman scale
  - c. Likert scale
  - d. Semantic scale

8. Which of the following is a comparatively less desired quality in a testing program?
- a. Relation to use  
b. Objectivity  
c. Integration  
d. Ease

## Tribhuvan University, 2068

Master Level /II Year/Humanities

Full Marks: 50

Research Methodology (ED.504)

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

### Group "B"

5×6=30

1. Define hypothesis. Explain why hypothesis is important in research.
2. Describe one of the quasi-experimental designs with an appropriate example.
3. Describe research tools: interview schedule, questionnaire and rating scale.
4. What is measurement? Differentiate between interval and ratio scales. Give two examples of each of these scales using variables from common experience.
5. Prepare your concept note on a research proposal you would like to undertake in your thesis writing. Include only the followings in your concept:
  - Title of the study
  - Statement of the problem and
  - Three research questions in consonance to the problem identified

### Group "C"

1×12=12

6. Describe dispersion. How it can be calculated? What are the characteristics of a normal curve? Mention any two practical uses of normal curve in the field of education.

### Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Which of the following is "time series" design?  
a.  $R \times O_1$   
b.  $O_1 \times O_2$   
c.  $Q \times$   
d.  $O_1 O_2 O_3 O_4 \times O_5 O_6 O_7 O_8$
2. Which of the following would you consider most to make rating scale reliable?  
a. Number of scale steps  
b. Type of scale  
c. Semantic  
d. Even or odd number of steps
3. Which of the following is NOT true about continuous data?  
a. Can be applied to an interval-data  
b. It is parametric test  
c. It is based upon counted value  
d. Have normal distribution
4. What do we need to know to specify an individuals' position in the group?  
a. Range  
b. Mean  
c. Standard deviation  
d. Percentile rank
5. T score is calculated by  
a.  $X - \bar{X}$   
b.  $\frac{\sum X}{N}$

c.  $\frac{X - \bar{X}}{SD}$

d.  $10z + 50$

6. How much of the following percentage of frequencies will lie between +2 SD and -2SD in a normal distribution?
- a. 68.26  
b. 81.85  
c. 95.44  
d. 99.97
7. Assumption means
- a. boundaries of the study  
b. facts that researcher believes cannot be verified  
c. frame of reference  
d. conditions beyond the control of the researcher
8. In which part of the research report should you state whether the hypothesis was retained or not?
- a. Finding  
b. Analysis  
c. Suggestion  
d. Conclusion

### Tribhuvan University, 2068

Master Level /II Year/Humanities

Full Marks: 50

Financing of Education (Ed.PM.553)

Time: 3 hrs.

Group "B"

40×6=24

- State how education plays significant role in national economy?
- Write down the impact of equity and efficiency on educational expenditure.
- Define the roles of head teacher in allocation of budgets for school improvement.
- Outline the recent trends in education expenditure and financing.
- Outline Governmental and Non Governmental sources of financing for education.

Group "C"

2×9=18

- State how allocation of resources can be improved for best utilization of the scarce resources. Highlight the ratio of allocation of school budget to improvement of its quality.

### Tribhuvan University, 2068

Master Level /II Year/Humanities

Full Marks: 100

Educational Technology & Non-formal Education (Ed.PM.551)

Time: 4 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8×6=48

- Define educational technology and outline its purposes, aims and objectives.
- List out the points to be considered while selecting modes and media for NFE.
- Compare traditional teaching with micro-teaching.
- Assess the importances of distance education in Nepalese context.

5. State the points to be considered while making and using model or specimen.
6. Briefly sketch the attempts made by radio education in Nepal for literacy programme.
7. Write down the importances and limitations of non-formal education in Nepal.
8. Discuss briefly the parameters of literacy for developed and developing countries.

**Group "C"**

**3×12=36**

9. Explain the concept of planning and mention the steps to be followed for planning NFE.
10. Critically analyse the National Non-formal Education policies of Nepal.

OR

11. Explain the roles of NFE according to PEACE Perspective of UNLSCO.
11. Explain the importance, source and tools of PRA in evaluating NFE activities.

**Group "A"**

**16**

Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Technology is the application of
 

a. science over art	b. art over science
c. knowledge into practice	d. theory into knowledge
2. Extrinsic programmed learning is known as
 

a. linear programming	b. branching programming
c. Crowderian model	d. mathematical model
3. Which of the following is not an input of NFE curriculum development?
 

a. Expertise	b. Selection of contents
c. Resources	d. Materials
4. Psychologically a personal barrier of communication is
 

a. distance	b. distrust
c. different status	d. difficult language
5. The main advantage of lecture methods is
 

a. disregarding teaching by doing between teachers and students	
b. low interaction	
c. exploitation of lower grade	
d. helpful to develop listening skill	
6. Which of the following is considered as new technology of education?
 

a. Computer assisted instruction	b. Programmed instruction
c. E - learning	d. Use of audio-visual materials
7. The tool named 'Reciprocal Category System' (RCS) for interaction analysis was developed by
 

a. Donald M. Medley	b. Ned A. Flauder
c. Dwight Allen	d. Richard Ober
8. The second largest open university of the world is
 

a. United Kingdom's Open University	
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