

Paper code: MAEDNC202,

Educational Management

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, KBVSASU

**Unit-1: Educational Management and Administration**

**1-mark questions**

1. Management is a \_\_\_\_\_ process. (Fill in the blanks)

ব্যৱস্থাপনাইছেএটা \_\_\_\_\_ প্ৰক্ৰিয়া। (খালীঠাইপূৰণকৰা)

2. What is the etymological meaning of management?

ব্যৱস্থাপনাৰব্যুৎপত্তিগতঅৰ্থকি?

3. Which is the root word of 'Management'?

Management-ৰমূলশব্দটোকি?

4. What does the term 'Managiarre' mean?

'Managiarre' -শব্দটোৰঅৰ্থকি?

5. Who was called as the father of the scientific management ?

বৈজ্ঞানিকব্যৱস্থাপনাৰপিতৃবুলিকাককোৱাহয়?

6. Who said "Emphasise on training of the managers rather than the workers for improving the functions and activities of the organization."?

“সংগঠনৰকাম-

কাজআৰুকাৰ্যকলাপউন্নতকৰাৰবাবেশ্ৰমিকতকৈপৰিচালকৰপ্ৰশিক্ষণতঅধিকগুৰুত্ব  
দিবলাগে”বুলিকোনেকৈছিল?

7. How many functions of management are given by Henry Fayol?

হেনৰীফেয়লেব্যৱস্থাপনাৰকিমানটাকামদিছে?

8. Who introduced a concept by the letters POSDCORB.

POSDCORB-আখৰেৰেকোনএটাধাৰণাপ্ৰৱৰ্তনকৰিছিল?

9. "Contingency theory of management" is given by whom?

“ব্যৱস্থাপনাৰআকস্মিকতত্ত্ব” কোনেদিছে?

10. Who is the father of human relations theory?

মানৱসম্পৰ্কতত্ত্বৰপিতৃকোন?

11. Who said “Management is what a manager does”.

“ব্যৱস্থাপনা হৈল পৰিচালকে কৰা কাম”-কোনে কৈছিল?

**6-mark questions**

1. “Management is an art as well as science.” Explain.

“ব্যৱস্থাপনা হৈছে কলা আৰু বিজ্ঞান উভয়ে।” ব্যাখ্যা কৰা .

2. What do you mean by Educational Administration?

শৈক্ষিক প্ৰশাসন বুলিলে কি বুজা?

3. What are the characteristics of Educational Administration?

শৈক্ষিক প্ৰশাসনৰ বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ কি কি?

4. What are the functions of management given by Henry Fayol?

হেনৰী ফেয়লে দিয়া পৰিচালনাৰ কামবোৰ কি কি?

5. Write a short note on Educational Organization.

শৈক্ষিক সংগঠনৰ ওপৰত এটা চমুটো কালিখা।

6. Write the characteristics of Educational Organization

শৈক্ষিক সংগঠনৰ বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ লিখা।

7. Explain the different styles of Educational Management.

শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থাপনাৰ বিভিন্ন শৈলীসমূহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

8. “Educational administration is the top level agency and Management is the act of bottom level.” Justify the statement.

“শৈক্ষিক প্ৰশাসন হৈছে শীৰ্ষ পৰ্যায়ৰ সংস্থা আৰু ব্যৱস্থাপনা হৈছে তলৰ পৰ্যায়ৰ কাৰ্য্য।”  
বক্তব্যটো বহলাই আলোচনা কৰা।

**10-mark questions**

1. What is Educational Management. Write the characteristics of Educational Management.

- শৈক্ষিকব্যৱস্থাপনাকি?শিক্ষাব্যৱস্থাপনাৰবৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহলিখা।
2. Discuss the need, importance and functions of educational management.
- শৈক্ষিকব্যৱস্থাপনাৰপ্ৰয়োজনীয়তা, গুৰুত্বআৰুকাৰ্য্যবিষয়েআলোচনাকৰা।
3. Explain the 14 principles of Educational Management given by Henry Fayol.
- হেনৰীফেয়লেদিয়াশিক্ষাব্যৱস্থাপনাৰ১৪টানীতিব্যাখ্যাকৰা।
4. Define educational management. Discuss the role of Teacher as a manager.
- শৈক্ষিকব্যৱস্থাপনাৰসংজ্ঞাদিয়া।পৰিচালকহিচাপেশিক্ষকৰভূমিকাসম্পৰ্কেআলোচনাকৰা।
5. Explain the defects of Educational Management in India.
- ভাৰততশৈক্ষিকব্যৱস্থাপনাতথকা দোষবোৰব্যাখ্যাকৰা।
6. Differentiate between Educational Management and Educational Administration.
- শৈক্ষিকব্যৱস্থাপনাআৰুশৈক্ষিকপ্ৰশাসনৰমাজতপাৰ্থক্যালিখা।
7. Differentiate between Educational Management and Educational Organization.
- শৈক্ষিকব্যৱস্থাপনাআৰুশৈক্ষিকসংগঠনৰমাজতপাৰ্থক্যালিখা।
8. Make a comparison of educational administration, management and organisation.
- শৈক্ষিকপ্ৰশাসন, ব্যৱস্থাপনাআৰুসংগঠনৰমাজততুলনাকৰা।

## **Unit 2 :Approaches to educational management**

### **1-mark questions**

1. Which was the first phase of any developmental process in any working area or profession?
- যিকোনোকৰ্মক্ষেত্ৰবাবৃত্তিৰযিকোনোউন্নয়নমূলকপ্ৰক্ৰিয়াৰপ্ৰথমপৰ্যায়টোকি?
2. Write any one definition of educational planning.
- শিক্ষাপৰিকল্পনাৰযিকোনোএটাসংজ্ঞালিখা।
3. Write one characteristics of educational planning.

শিক্ষাপৰিকল্পনাৰএটাবৈশিষ্ট্যলিখা।

4. Where the international conference on educational planning was held?

শৈক্ষিকপৰিকল্পনাৰআন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়সন্মিলনক'তঅনুষ্ঠিতহৈছিল?

5. Write one principle of educational planning.

শৈক্ষিকপৰিকল্পনাৰএটানীতিলিখা।

6. Which committee introduced Social Demand Approach.

কোনখনকমিটীয়েসামাজিকচাহিদাৰপদ্ধতিপ্ৰৱৰ্তনকৰিছিল?

7. Write one factor of social demand for education in India.

ভাৰততশিক্ষাৰসামাজিকচাহিদাৰএটাকাৰকলিখা।

8. Write one factor of Manpower planning approach.

মানৱশক্তিপৰিকল্পনাপদ্ধতিৰএটাকাৰকলিখা।

9. Which approach is also known as Human Resource Development approach of educational management.

কোনটোপদ্ধতিকশিক্ষাব্যৱস্থাপনাৰমানৱসম্পদউন্নয়নপদ্ধতিবুলিওকোৱাহয়?

10. Who is the father of Man Power Requirement Approach.

মানৱশক্তিপ্ৰয়োজনীয়তাপদ্ধতিৰপিতৃকোন?

11. Write one objective of Human Resource Development approach.

মানৱসম্পদউন্নয়নপদ্ধতিৰএটাউদ্দেশ্যলিখা।

12. How many aspects are there in Human Resource Development?

মানৱসম্পদউন্নয়নতকিমানদিশআছে?

13. The other name of Rate of Return Approach is \_\_\_\_\_. (Fill in the blanks)

প্ৰতিদানহাৰতলাভপদ্ধতিৰআনটো নামহ'ল \_\_\_\_\_. (খালীঠাইপূৰণকৰা)

14. What is the formula for calculating Rate of Return?

প্ৰতিদানহাৰতলাভগণনাৰসূত্ৰটোকি?

15. Social planning approach is also known as \_\_\_\_\_. (Fill in the blanks)

সামাজিকপৰিকল্পনাপদ্ধতিক \_\_\_\_\_ বুলিওকোৱাহয়। (খালীঠাইপূৰণকৰা)

### **6-mark questions**

1. What are the influencing factors of social demand for education in India.

ভাৰতত শিক্ষাৰ সামাজিক চাহিদাৰ প্ৰভাৱশালী কাৰকসমূহ কি কি।

2. Write the stages in Human Resource Development approach.

মানৱ সম্পদ উন্নয়ন পদ্ধতিৰ পৰ্যায়সমূহ লিখা।

3. What are the steps of Rate of Return Approach.

প্ৰতিদান হাৰত লাভৰ পদক্ষেপসমূহ কি কি।

4. Write the advantages of Social Demand Approach.

সামাজিক চাহিদাৰ পদ্ধতিৰ সুবিধাসমূহ লিখা।

5. Write the disadvantages of Social Demand Approach.

সামাজিক চাহিদাৰ পদ্ধতিৰ অসুবিধাসমূহ লিখা।

6. Write the demerits of Man-Power Approach.

মানৱ সম্পদ উন্নয়নৰ দোষসমূহ লিখা।

7. Write the disadvantages of Cost Benefit Approach.

খৰচ লাভৰ পদ্ধতিৰ অসুবিধাসমূহ লিখা।

### **10-mark questions**

1. Explain the approaches of educational planning.

শৈক্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ পদ্ধতিসমূহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

2. Explain the principles of educational planning.

শৈক্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ নীতিসমূহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

3. Elaborate the social justice approach to educational planning. Write its merit and demerits.

শৈক্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সামাজিক ন্যায়ৰ দৃষ্টিভংগীৰ বিষয়ে বিশদভাৱে আলোচনা কৰা। ইয়াৰ গুণ আৰু অসুবিধাসমূহ লিখা।

4. Why Rate of Return Approach is important in educational planning. Explain in details.

শৈক্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাত প্ৰতিদান হাৰত লাভ কিয় গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ? বিতংভাৱে আলোচনা কৰা।

5. Discuss the Social Demand approach in educational planning highlighting its merits and demerits.

শিক্ষাপৰিকল্পনাত সামাজিক চাহিদাৰ পদ্ধতিৰ ওপৰত ইয়াৰ গুণ আৰু অসুবিধাসমূহ বহলাই আলোচনা কৰা।

6. Explain the concept of Human Resource Development Approach in educational planning. What are its merits and demerits.

শিক্ষাপৰিকল্পনাত মানৱ সম্পদ উন্নয়ন পদ্ধতিৰ ধাৰণাটো ব্যাখ্যা কৰা। ইয়াৰ গুণ আৰু অসুবিধাসমূহ বহলাই আলোচনা কৰা।

7. Discuss the Man-power planning approach of Education. Write its pros and cons.

শিক্ষাৰ মানৱ-

শক্তি পৰিকল্পনা পদ্ধতিৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা। ইয়াৰ গুণ আৰু অসুবিধাসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা।

8. Explain the Cost-effective approach in educational planning. What are its merits and demerits.

শিক্ষাপৰিকল্পনাত খৰচ-

বহনক্ষম পদ্ধতিৰ বিষয়ে ব্যাখ্যা কৰা। ইয়াৰ গুণ আৰু অসুবিধাসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা।

### **Unit 3: Leadership**

#### **1-mark questions**

1. Leadership is never a \_\_\_\_\_ activity. (Fill in the blanks)

নেতৃত্ব কেতিয়াও \_\_\_\_\_ কাৰ্যকলাপ নহয়। (খালী ঠাই পূৰণ কৰা)

2. Write one definition of leadership.

নেতৃত্বৰ এটা সংজ্ঞা লিখা।

3. Who said “Leadership is the process of motivating other people to act in particular ways in order to achieve specific goals”.

“নিৰ্দিষ্ট লক্ষ্যত উপনীত হ’বলৈ আন মানুহক বিশেষ ধৰণে কাম কৰিবলৈ প্ৰেৰণা দিয়া প্ৰক্ৰিয়াটোৱেই হৈছে নেতৃত্ব”- কথাষাৰ কোনে কৈছিল?

4. Write the acronym of **LEADER**.

LEADER – বসংক্ষিপ্তরূপলিখা।

5. Write one quality of good leader.

ভালনেতাৰএটাগুণলিখা।

6. Directive style of leadership is also known as \_\_\_\_\_. (Fill in the blanks)

নেতৃত্বৰনির্দেশনামূলকশৈলীক \_\_\_\_\_ বুলিওকোৱাহয়। (খালীঠাইপূৰণকৰা)

7. Consultative style of leadership is also known as \_\_\_\_\_. (Fill in the blanks)

নেতৃত্বৰপৰামর্শমূলকশৈলীক \_\_\_\_\_ বুলিওকোৱাহয়। (খালীঠাইপূৰণকৰা)

8. Which style of leadership is fully centralized type of leadership.

নেতৃত্বৰকোনটোশৈলীসম্পূর্ণকেন্দ্ৰীভূতধৰণৰ?

9. Which style of leadership is fully decentralized type of leadership?

কোনটোশৈলীৰনেতৃত্বসম্পূর্ণবিকেন্দ্ৰীকৃতধৰণৰ?

10. What is the other name of laissez faire style of leadership?

নেতৃত্বৰঅহস্তক্ষেপব্যৱস্থাপনাশৈলীৰআনটোনাংক?

11. Which leadership style gives full freedom to employees?

কোনটোনেতৃত্বশৈলীয়েকর্মচাৰীকসম্পূর্ণস্বাধীনতাপ্রদানকৰে?

12. The term Charismatic is derived from which word.

Charismatic শব্দটোকোনটোশব্দৰপৰাইউদ্ভৱহৈছে।

13. Define Charisma.

কাৰিজমা (আকর্ষণীয়তা)ৰসংজ্ঞাদিয়া।

14. In which book the origin of Charismatic Leadership is found.

কোনখনকিতাপতকাৰিজমোটিকনেতৃত্বৰউৎপত্তিপোৱায়?

15. How many levels are there in decision making process.

সিদ্ধান্তগ্রহণপ্রক্রিয়াতকিমানটাস্তৰথাকে?

16. Autocratic leadership can be classified into four divisions. True or False?

স্বৈৰাচাৰীনেতৃত্বকচাৰিটাভাগতভাগকৰিবপাৰি।- সঁচানেমিছা?

17. State one demerit of decentralised type of leadership.

বিকেন্দ্ৰীকৃতধৰণৰনেতৃত্বৰএটাদোষউল্লেখকৰা।

18. Mention one merit of centralised leadership.

কেন্দ্ৰীভূতনেতৃত্বৰএটাগুণউল্লেখকৰা।

### **6-mark questions**

1. What are the characteristics of leadership

নেতৃত্বৰবৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহকিকি?

2. Write the qualities of good leader

ভালনেতাৰগুণসমূহলিখা।

3. What do you mean by educational leader. Explain?

শৈক্ষিকনেতাবুলিলেকিবুজা? ব্যাখ্যাকৰা।

4. Explain briefly the different styles of leadership

নেতৃত্বৰবিভিন্নশৈলীৰবিষয়েচমুকৈব্যাখ্যাকৰা।

5. Write the disadvantages of Democratic style of leadership.

গণতান্ত্ৰিকতাইলীৰনেতৃত্বৰঅসুবিধালিখা।

6. What are the factors that affect leadership style?

নেতৃত্বশৈলীতপ্রভাৱপেলোৱাকাৰকসমূহকিকি?

7. What is charismatic leadership? Explain?

কাৰিজমাটিক (আকৰ্ষণীয়)নেতৃত্বকি? ব্যাখ্যাকৰা

8. What is laissez faire style of leadership. Explain?

নেতৃত্বৰঅহস্তক্ষেপশৈলীকি? ব্যাখ্যাকৰা

9. Describe the leadership training in schools

## বিদ্যালয়তনেতৃত্বৰপ্ৰশিক্ষণৰবৰ্ণনাকৰা

10. Write briefly on Autocratic style of leadership.

স্বৈৰাচাৰীনেতৃত্বৰশৈলীৰগুণপৰতচমুকৈলিখা।

### **10-mark questions**

1. Which type of leadership style can be applied in an educational institution? Explain.

শিক্ষানুষ্ঠানতকোনধৰণৰনেতৃত্বশৈলীপ্ৰয়োগকৰিবপাৰি? ব্যাখ্যাকৰা।

2. Discuss the role and functions of educational leaders.

শৈক্ষিকনেতাৰভূমিকাআৰুকাৰ্য্যবিষয়েআলোচনাকৰা।

3. What is classroom management? Explain the teachers' role as a leader.

শ্ৰেণীকোঠাপৰিচালনাকি? নেতাহিচাপেশিক্ষকসকলৰভূমিকাব্যাখ্যাকৰা।

4. Explain the Authoritarian style of leadership with its merits and demerits.

নেতৃত্বৰস্বৈৰাচাৰীশৈলীৰগুণআৰুঅসুবিধাব্যাখ্যাকৰা।

5. Define leadership in education. Differentiate between leadership and management.

শিক্ষাৰক্ষেত্ৰতনেতৃত্বৰসংজ্ঞাদিয়া। নেতৃত্বআৰুপৰিচালনাৰমাজতপার্থক্যব্যাখ্যাকৰা।

6. Explain the Democratic style of leadership with its merits and demerits.

নেতৃত্বৰগণতান্ত্ৰিকশৈলীৰগুণআৰুঅসুবিধাব্যাখ্যাকৰা।

7. Explain in details the different types of leadership style.

বিভিন্নধৰণৰনেতৃত্বশৈলীৰবিষয়েবিতংভাৱেআলোচনাকৰা।

### **Unit -IV: Institutional planning**

#### **1-mark questions**

1. What is the main objective of Institutional planning?

প্ৰতিষ্ঠানিকপৰিকল্পনাৰমূলউদ্দেশ্যকি?

2. Who developed the concept of Institutional Planning?

প্ৰতিষ্ঠানিকপৰিকল্পনাৰধাৰণাকোনেগঢ়িতুলিছিল?

3. In which year the concept of Institutional Planning was originated?

প্রতিষ্ঠানিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ ধাৰণাটোকোন চনত আৰম্ভ হৈছিল?

4. Institutional planning is also called as \_\_\_\_\_. (Fill in the blanks)

প্রতিষ্ঠানিক পৰিকল্পনাক \_\_\_\_\_ বুলিও কোৱা হয়। (খালী ঠাই পূৰণ কৰা)

5. Institutional planning is subjective oriented. (Write True/false.)

প্রতিষ্ঠানিক পৰিকল্পনা বিষয়ভিত্তিক। (সঁচা/মিছালিখা।)

6. Institutional planning is a short-term type as well as long term. (Write True/false.)

প্রতিষ্ঠানিক পৰিকল্পনা হ্রস্বম্যাদী প্ৰকাৰৰ লগতে দীৰ্ঘম্যাদীও। (সঁচা/মিছালিখা।)

7. Institutional planning is a rigid type. ( Write True/false).

প্রতিষ্ঠানিক পৰিকল্পনাকঠিন ধৰণৰ। (সঁচা/মিছালিখা।)

8. Institutional planning is done or prepared in the form of finances rather than the tasks. (Write True /false).

প্রতিষ্ঠানিক পৰিকল্পনাকামৰপৰিৱৰ্তে বিত্তীয় ৰূপত কৰা হয় বা প্ৰস্তুত কৰা হয়। (সঁচা/মিছালিখা।)

9. Institutional planning is \_\_\_\_\_ in nature. (Fill in the blanks)

প্রতিষ্ঠানিক পৰিকল্পনা \_\_\_\_\_ প্ৰকৃতিৰ। (খালী ঠাই পূৰণ কৰা)

10. Who is responsible for preparation and management of an institutional plan?

প্রতিষ্ঠানিক পৰিকল্পনা প্ৰস্তুত আৰু পৰিচালনাৰ দায়িত্ব কোনে লয়?

### **6-mark questions**

1. What are the objectives of Institutional planning?

প্রতিষ্ঠানিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ উদ্দেশ্যসমূহ কি কি?

2. Explain briefly the various steps of institutional planning.

প্রতিষ্ঠানিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ বিভিন্ন পদক্ষেপৰ বিষয়ে চমুকৈ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

3. Write the benefits of Institutional planning.

প্রতিষ্ঠানিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ সুবিধাসমূহ লিখা।

4. Differentiate between Institutional planning and Educational Planning.

প্রতিষ্ঠানিক পৰিকল্পনা আৰু শৈক্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ মাজত পাৰ্থক্য সমূহ লিখা।

5. Write the Scope of Institutional planning.

প্রতিষ্ঠানিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ পৰিসৰ লিখা।

6. Explain briefly on nature of institutional planning.

প্রতিষ্ঠানিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ প্ৰকৃতিৰ বিষয়ে চমুকৈ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

7. Discuss briefly on Role of teachers in institutional planning.

প্রতিষ্ঠানিক পৰিকল্পনাত শিক্ষকৰ ভূমিকা সম্পৰ্কে চমুকৈ আলোচনা কৰা।

8. “Institutional planning is a grassroot level planning where all the stakeholders can participate directly.” Justify the statement.

“প্রতিষ্ঠানিক পৰিকল্পনাই হৈছে তৃণমূল পৰ্যায়ৰ পৰিকল্পনা য’ত সকলো অংশীদাৰে প্ৰত্যক্ষভাৱে অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিব পাৰে।” বক্তব্যটোক বহুলাই আলোচনা কৰা।

### 10-mark questions

1. Explain the nature and characteristics of Institutional planning.

প্রতিষ্ঠানিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ প্ৰকৃতি আৰু বৈশিষ্ট্য সমূহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

2. Explain the scope of Institutional planning.

প্রতিষ্ঠানিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ পৰিসৰ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

3. Why Institutional planning is important in an educational institution. Explain?

শিক্ষানুষ্ঠানত প্ৰতিষ্ঠানিক পৰিকল্পনাকিয় গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ। ব্যাখ্যা কৰা?

4. What do you mean by Institutional planning. Explain the steps involve in Institutional planning.

প্রতিষ্ঠানিক পৰিকল্পনাবুলিলে কি বুজা? প্ৰতিষ্ঠানিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ লগত জড়িত পদক্ষেপ সমূহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

5. Write an essay on Institutional planning in secondary level in your state.

আপোনাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ মাধ্যমিক পৰ্যায়ত প্ৰতিষ্ঠানিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ ওপৰত এখন ৰচনা লিখা।

6. Write the role of head of the institution in planning.

পৰিকল্পনাত প্ৰতিষ্ঠানৰ মূৰব্বীৰ ভূমিকা লিখা।

7. Discuss the nature and scope of Institutional Planning.

প্রতিষ্ঠানিকপৰিকল্পনাৰপ্ৰকৃতিআৰুপৰিসৰৰবিষয়েআলোচনাকৰা।

## **Unit 5: Quality management**

### **1-mark questions**

1. Write one definition of Total Quality Management.

মুঠগুণগতমানব্যৱস্থাপনাৰএটাসংজ্ঞালিখা।

2. What is the meaning of 'Qualis'?

'কুৱালিছ'শব্দৰঅৰ্থকি?

3. Who developed Total Quality Management?

মুঠগুণগতব্যৱস্থাপনাকোনেবিকশিতকৰিছিল?

4. Who was the father of Quality Management.?

গুণগতব্যৱস্থাপনাৰপিতৃকোনআছিল?

5. Where is the headquarter of NAAC?

NAAC বমুখ্যকাৰ্যালয়ক'ত?

6. What is the main aim of NAAC?

NAAC বমূললক্ষ্যকি?

7. When NAAC was established?

NAAC কেতিয়াস্থাপনকৰা হৈছিল?

8. What is the full form of NAAC?

NAAC বসম্পূৰ্ণৰূপকি?

9. What is the full form of IQAC?

IQAC বসম্পূৰ্ণৰূপকি?

10. Mention one function of IQAC in higher education.

উচ্চশিক্ষাত IQAC ৰএটাকামউল্লেখকৰা।

11. What is PDCA in education?

শিক্ষাত PDCA কি?

12. What is Gung Ho technique?

গুংহোকৌশলমানেকি?

13. Quality is originated from the term----- . (Fill in the blanks)

গুণগতমানৰউৎপত্তি----- শব্দৰপৰাহৈছে। (খালীঠাইপূৰণকৰা)

14. Deming introduced this theory of TQM being influenced by the concept of Total Quality Control of Feigenbaum. (Write true or false)

ডেমিংয়েTQMফেইগেনবামৰমুঠগুণগতনিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰধাৰণাটোৰদ্বাৰাপ্ৰভাৱিতহোৱাৰএইতত্ত্বটোপ্ৰৱৰ্তনকৰিছিল। (সঁচানেমিছালিখা)

15. Which Education Policy introduced the concept of Quality in education in India?

কোনখনশিক্ষানীতিয়েভাৰততশিক্ষাতগুণগতমানৰধাৰণাপ্ৰৱৰ্তনকৰিছিল?

16. Ken Blanchard and Sheldon Bowles authored this book “Gung Ho”-. Write true or false.

কেনব্লেনচাৰ্ডআৰুশ্বেলডনবাউলেছ“গংহো”-কিতাপখনৰলেখক।সঁচানেমিছালিখা।

17. Who wrote the book “Gung Ho”?

“গুংহো” নামৰকিতাপখনকোনেলিখিছিল?

18. Who are the customers in education?

শিক্ষাৰক্ষেত্ৰতগ্ৰাহককোন?

19. What do you mean by internal customer in education?

শিক্ষাতআন্তৰ্গতগ্ৰাহকবুলিলেকিবুজা?

20. Enumerate the concept of Quality control in education.

শিক্ষাতগুণগতনিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰধাৰণাটোব্যাখ্যাকৰা।

### **6-mark questions**

1. Write the need of quality management in education.

শিক্ষাতগুণগতব্যৱস্থাপনাৰপ্ৰয়োজনীয়তালিখা

2. What are the characteristics of Total Quality Management.

মুঠগুণগতমানব্যৱস্থাপনাৰবৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহকিকি।

3. Explain the concept of Total Quality Management.

মুঠগুণগতমানব্যৱস্থাপনাৰধাৰণাটোব্যাখ্যাকৰা।

4. What are the advantages of Total Quality Management in education?

শিক্ষাৰক্ষিত্ৰতমুঠগুণগতমানব্যৱস্থাপনাৰকিকিসুবিধাআছে?

5. Why NAAC assessment is important for an educational institution. Explain?

এটাশিক্ষানুষ্ঠানৰবাবে NAAC মূল্যায়নকিয়গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ।ব্যখ্যাকৰা?

6. Explain the role of IQAC in Quality management.

গুণগতমানব্যৱস্থাপনাত IQAC ৰভূমিকাব্যখ্যাকৰা।

7. “Educational Institution is just a like a living man.”- Explain the statement in the light of quality educational institution.

“শৈক্ষিকপ্ৰতিষ্ঠানকেৱলজীৱিতমানুহৰদৰে।”-  
গুণগতশিক্ষানুষ্ঠানৰলগতসংগতিৰাখিকথাষাৰআলোচনাকৰা।

8. Write a short note on Quality Control?

গুণগতনিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰওপৰতএটাচমুটোকালিখা?

9. “TQM in education supposes a holistic approach”. Explain the statement.

“শিক্ষাতগুণগতমানব্যৱস্থাপনায়েএটাসামগ্ৰিকদৃষ্টিভংগীধৰিলৈছে”।বক্তব্যটোবুজাইলি  
খা।

10. Write briefly on Internal customers and External customers of education.

শিক্ষাৰআভ্যন্তৰীণগ্ৰাহকআৰুবাহ্যিকগ্ৰাহকৰওপৰতচমুকৈলিখা।

### **10-mark questions**

1. What do you mean by quality management.

গুণগতব্যৱস্থাপনাবুলিলেকিবুজা?

2. What are the ways for quality improvement in higher education?

উচ্চশিক্ষাতগুণগতউন্নতিৰকিকিউপায়আছে?

3. Explain the principles of Total Quality Management.

মুঠগুণগতমানব্যৱস্থাপনাৰনীতিসমূহব্যখ্যাকৰা।

4. What do you understand by concept of TQM in education? Explain the recent trends of TQM in education.

শিক্ষাতমুঠগুণগতমানব্যৱস্থাপনাৰধাৰণাটোৰদ্বাৰাকিবুজিবুজা?শিক্ষাৰক্ষিত্ৰতমুঠগুণ  
গতমানব্যৱস্থাপনাৰশেহতীয়াধাৰাসমূহব্যখ্যাকৰা।

5. Explain the role of NAAC in Quality Assurance in India.

ভাৰতত গুণগত নিশ্চয়তাত NAAC ৰ ভূমিকা ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

6. "Every human being lives in four planes-physical, intellectual, emotional and spiritual in the same way an educational institution also exists in the physical, intellectual, emotional and spiritual planes of living"- Justify the statement in the light of Quality education.

"যিদৰে প্ৰতিজন মানুহেই চাৰিটা স্তৰত বাস কৰে- শাৰীৰিক, বৌদ্ধিক, আৱেগিক আৰু আধ্যাত্মিক, এখনি শিক্ষানুষ্ঠান জীয়াই থাকে- শাৰীৰিক, বৌদ্ধিক, আৱেগিক আৰু আধ্যাত্মিক স্তৰত"- গুণগত শিক্ষাৰ পোহৰত বক্তব্যটো ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

### **Unit -6: Educational Management in the 21<sup>st</sup> century**

#### **1-mark questions**

1. Who said, "It is higher education that takes place in situations, where the teachers, students programmes, course materials, institutions or provider cross national jurisdictional borders. Cross-border education may include higher education by public or private and non-profit or for profit providers. It encompasses a wide range of modalities in a continuum from face-to-face to distance learning."

"এইটো উচ্চ শিক্ষা এনে পৰিস্থিতিত সংঘটিত হয়, য'ত শিক্ষক, ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ কাৰ্যসূচী, পাঠ্যক্ৰমৰ সামগ্ৰী, প্ৰতিষ্ঠান বা প্ৰদানকাৰীয়ে ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় ন্যায়িক সীমা অতিক্ৰম কৰে। সীমা অতিক্ৰম কৰা শিক্ষাত ৰাজ হুৱাবা ব্যক্তিগত আৰু অলাভজনক বা লাভজনক প্ৰদানকাৰীৰ উচ্চ শিক্ষা অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত হ'ব পাৰে। ই মুখামুখিৰ পৰা দূৰ শিক্ষালৈকে এক ধাৰাবাহিকতাৰে বহুতো পদ্ধতি সামৰিলয়।"-  
কোনেকৈছিল?

2. Write the full form of OECD.

OECD ৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ ৰূপ লিখা।

3. Mention one aim of internationalisation of education in India.

ভাৰতৰ শিক্ষাৰ আন্তৰ্জাতিক কৰণৰ এটালক্ষ্য উল্লেখ কৰা।

4. Where the round table conference on Internalization of Indian higher education was held?

ভাৰতীয় উচ্চ শিক্ষাৰ আন্তৰ্জাতিক কৰণৰ ঘূৰণীয়া মেজসন্মিলনক'ত অনুষ্ঠিত হৈছিল?

5. Who adopted 'Mysore Statement'.

'মহীশূৰ বিবৃতি' কোনে গ্ৰহণ কৰিছিল?

6. State one function of DIET to control quality in teacher education.

শিক্ষক শিক্ষাৰ গুণগত মান নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ বাবে DIET ৰ এটা কাৰ্য উল্লেখ কৰা।

7. What is the full form of DIET?

DIET বসম্পূর্ণৰূপকি?

8. Mention one of the advantages of PPP in education.

শিক্ষাৰক্ষিত্ৰত PPP ৰ এটা সুবিধা উল্লেখ কৰা।

9. What is the full form of SCERT?

SCERT বসম্পূর্ণৰূপকি?

10. State one advantage of privatization of education in India.

ভাৰতত শিক্ষাৰ ব্যক্তিগতকৰণৰ এটা সুবিধা উল্লেখ কৰা।

### **6-mark questions**

1. What are the characteristics of internationalization of higher education.

উচ্চশিক্ষাৰ আন্তৰ্জাতিককৰণৰ বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ কি কি?

2. Write the demerits of internationalization of higher education in India.

ভাৰতৰ উচ্চশিক্ষাৰ আন্তৰ্জাতিককৰণৰ দোষসমূহ লিখা।

3. What are the recommendations are given to the government by 'Mysore Statement'?

'মহৰবিবৃতি'ৰ দ্বাৰা চৰকাৰক কি কি পৰামৰ্শ দিছিল?

4. Write short notes on "Privatization of Education".

"শিক্ষাৰ ব্যক্তিগতকৰণ" বিষয়ত চমুটো কালিখা।

5. Define a public-private partnership (PPP) in the context of educational management.

শৈক্ষিক ব্যৱস্থাপনাৰ প্ৰেক্ষাপটত ৰাজহুৱা-ব্যক্তিগত অংশীদাৰিত্ব (PPP)-ৰ বিষয়ে বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

6. Describe the aims and objectives of internationalisation of Higher education.

উচ্চশিক্ষাৰ আন্তৰ্জাতিককৰণৰ লক্ষ্য আৰু উদ্দেশ্যৰ বিষয়ে বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

7. Write a short note on PPP in education.

শিক্ষাত PPP-ৰ ওপৰত এটা চমুটো কালিখা।

### **10-mark questions**

1. Explain the concept of internalization of higher education in 21<sup>st</sup> century. What are its merits and demerits?

একবিংশ শতিকাৰ উচ্চশিক্ষাৰ আন্তৰ্জাতিককৰণৰ ধাৰণাটো ব্যাখ্যা কৰা। ইয়াৰ গুণ আৰু অসুবিধা কি কি?

2. Explain the challenges of public-private partnership (PPP) in India.

ভাৰততৰাজহুৱা-ব্যক্তিগতঅংশীদাৰিত্ব (PPP)ৰপ্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহব্যাখ্যাকৰা।

3. What are the recommendations for implementation of PPPs in educational management?

শৈক্ষিকব্যৱস্থাপনাতPPPৰপায়ণৰবাবেকিকিপৰামৰ্শদিয়াহৈছে?

4. Explain the role of government in educational planning and management in primary education.

প্ৰাথমিকশিক্ষাতশৈক্ষিকপৰিকল্পনাআৰুব্যৱস্থাপনাৰক্ষেত্ৰতচৰকাৰৰভূমিকাব্যাখ্যাকৰা।

5. Explain the role of government in educational planning and management in secondary education.

মাধ্যমিকশিক্ষাতশৈক্ষিকপৰিকল্পনাআৰুব্যৱস্থাপনাৰক্ষেত্ৰতচৰকাৰৰভূমিকাব্যাখ্যাকৰা।

8. Explain the role of government in educational planning and management in higher education.

উচ্চশিক্ষাতশৈক্ষিকপৰিকল্পনাআৰুব্যৱস্থাপনাৰক্ষেত্ৰতচৰকাৰৰভূমিকাব্যাখ্যাকৰা।

9. Discuss the challenges for 21<sup>st</sup> century managers of educational management.

একবিংশতিকাৰশৈক্ষিকব্যৱস্থাপনাৰপৰিচালকসকলৰবাবেপ্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহৰবিষয়েআলোচনাকৰা।

10. Describe the pros and cons of privatization of education in your country.

আপোনাৰদেশৰশিক্ষাব্যক্তিগতকৰণৰলাভ-লোকচানৰবিষয়েবৰ্ণনাকৰা।

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**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
PROGRAMME: MASTER OF ARTS  
SEMESTER: II SEMSETER**

NUM BER	COURSE CODE	SUBJECT TITLE	QUESTION MARK	SL NO	QUESTION
					<b>SHORT QUESTION</b>
1	MAEDNC203	<b>Measurement and Evaluation in Education</b>	1	1	Mention one objective of assessment.
1			1	2	Write one difference between assessment and evaluation.
1			1	3	Mention one difference between measurement and evaluation.
1			1	4	Mention one objective of evaluation.
1			1	5	Write one objective of diagnostic evaluation.
1			1	6	Mention one characteristics of learning outcome.
1			1	7	Mention one difference between leaning objectives and learning outcome.
1			1	8	Mention one difference between norm reference and criterion reference test.
1			1	9	Mention one difference between absolute grading and relative grading.
1			1	10	Evaluation that monitors learning progress is.....
1			1	11	.....is limited to quantitative description of student's performance.
1			1	12	In norm reference test, the comparison of performance is in between.....
1			1	13	Summative evaluation is conducted at the .....of the course.
1			1	14	Learning ..... focus on the changes in the learners that will result in long term.
1			1	15	Learning outcomes are .....
2			1	16	State one characteristics of standardized test.
2			1	17	Item analysis consists of difficulty value, distractor analysis and _____.
2			1	18	The length of a test does not affect its reliability. (Write True or False)
2			1	19	Which of the following is not a characteristic of a good test? (a) Reliability (b) Objectivity (c) Validity (d) Evaluation
2			1	20	"The discriminative power of an item is zero." This implies that item is not answerable by anyone in the group. (Write True or False)

2			1	21	“The discriminative power of an item is zero.” This implies that item cannot discriminate between superior and inferior individuals of the group. (Write True or False)
2			1	22	Item analysis is the former step of item writing. (Write True or False)
2			1	23	Validity is the ability of a research instrument to measures what it is designed to measure.
2			1	24	Construct validity refers to _____.
					(a) The degree to which an instrument can forecast an outcome
					(b) How well an instrument compares with a second assessment concurrently done
					(c) Statistical procedures establish the contribution of each important factor
					(d) A logical link between research instrument and objective
2			1	25	Validity provides answer to the research question for which it was undertaken by using appropriate methods and procedures.
2			1	26	Which of the following is a factor affecting reliability of a research instrument?
					(a) The wording of the questions
					(b) The physical setting
					(c) The respondent’s mood
					(d) All of the above
2			1	27	Test/retest’ and ‘parallel forms of the same test’ are _____.
					(a) External consistency procedures to verify the validity of a measure
					(b) External consistency procedures to verify the reliability
					(c) Internal consistency procedures to verify the validity of a measure
					(d) Internal consistency procedures to verify the reliability of a measure
2			1	28	Which of the following is a procedure for verifying the internal consistency of the reliability of a
					(a) Split Half Method
					(b) Parallel form method
					(c) Test-retest method
					(d) None of the above
3			1	29	Achievement test is a test of knowledge or proficiency which is based on something learnt or taught. (Write True or False)
3			1	30	Criterion-referenced test uses percentile ranking. (Write True or False)
3			1	31	Norm-referenced test uses percentile ranking. (Write True or False)
3			1	32	_____----_____ (Norm/Criterion) referenced test is useful for comparing students to each other. (Choose the correct answer)

3			1	33	Performance tests are used to assess how much the students are able to achieve the learning objectives. (Write True or False)
3			1	34	State one objective of achievement test.
3			1	35	The purpose of conducting an achievement test is for the following reasons except—
					(a) Writing objectives
					(b) Modification of teaching strategies
					(c) Evaluating students' progress
					(d) Motivating pupils through knowledge of results
3			1	36	Give an example of a completion-type of item.
3			1	37	What are the two types of achievement tests based on the construction procedure?
3			1	38	State one disadvantage of essay-type test over objective-type test
4			1	39	An early science that tried to correlate personality with measurements of parts of a person's skull is known as _____.
4			1	40	A personality assessment in which a person responds to ambiguous stimuli, revealing unconscious feelings, impulses, and desires _____.
4			1	41	The term "projective test" was probably coined by.....
4			1	42	Mention one difference between objective and projective methods of personality testing
4			1	43	Name one objective method of personality assessment
4			1	44	Write one subjective method of personality assessment
4			1	45	Write one disadvantage of Case study method of personality assessment
4			1	46	Write one advantage of autobiography method of personality testing
4			1	47	Write one characteristic of Interview as personality assessment tool
4			1	48	Name one standardized personality Inventory used for personality assessment
4			1	49	Name the person who constructed Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire
4			1	50	Mention one characteristics of Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire
4			1	51	Who had introduced Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)
4			1	52	Mention one characteristics of Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)
4			1	53	Mention one characteristic of Rorschach Ink blot test
5			1	54	Give one example of group intelligence test.
5			1	55	Give one example of individual intelligence test.
5			1	56	Give one example of verbal intelligence test.
5			1	57	Give one example of non-verbal intelligence test.
5			1	57	In which version of Binet-Simon test, the concept of mental age was introduced?

5			1	58	In which year the first scale of intelligence was developed by Binet Simon?
5			1	59	Stanford Binet test, 1916 was developed by L.M. Terman and _____. (Fill up the blank)
5			1	60	The maximum mental age attainable in Stanford Binet test, 1916 is _____. (Choose the correct
					(a) 19 years 6 months
					(b) 19 years 10 months
					(c) 22 years 6 months
					(d) 22 years 10 months
5			1	61	Stanford Binet test (1960) consisted of two forms—L Form and M Form. (Write True or False)
5			1	62	Weschler Bellevue intelligence test is a _____ (point/age) scale test. (Choose the correct option)
5			1	63	The Weschler Bellevue intelligence test consists of eleven subtests, which includes five verbal tasks and six performance tasks. (Write True or False)
5			1	64	The Weschler Scale for Children is for the children of age range _____.
					(a) 4-15 years
					(b) 7-15 years
					(c) 3-13 years
					(d) 5-15 years
5			1	65	Which one of the following is not a figural test of Torrance test? (Choose the correct option)
					(a) Picture construction
					(b) Picture completion
					(c) Product improvement
					(d) Parallel lines
5			1	66	'Just Suppose' is one of the verbal tests of Torrance Test of creativity. (Write True or False)
6			1	67	Likert scale was developed in the year _____. (Choose the correct option)
					(a) 1905 b) 1921(c) 1932(d) 1947
6			1	68	Likert scale is also known as _____ as it involves summing or averaging the responses to measure a concept or phenomenon.
6			1	69	In Likert scale, only the items with _____ are selected. (Choose the correct option)
6			1	70	(a) t-ratio <1.96
					(b) t-ratio $\geq$ 1.96
					(c) t-ratio $\neq$ 1.96
					(d) All of the above
					State one limitation of Likert scale.
6			1	71	State one advantage of Likert scale.

6			1	72	Differential aptitude test is a specialized aptitude test. (Write True or False)
6			1	73	Differential aptitude test can be used with adults. (Write True or False)
6			1	74	The differential aptitude test includes—
					(a) Only power test
					(b) Only speed test
					(c) Both power and speed tests
6			1	75	(d) None of the above
					_____ test of Differential aptitude test measures the ability to visualize and mentally or imaginatively manipulate concrete materials. (Choose the correct option)
6			1	76	(a) Abstract reasoning
					(b) Spatial relations
					(c) Mechanical comprehensive
					(d) None of the above
6			1	77	Mechanical comprehensive is a speed test. (Write True or False)
					Abstract reasoning test is a power test. (Write True or False)
					<b>SHORT NOTE</b>
1			6	1	Write a short note on: Nature of evaluation
1			6	2	Write a short note on: Difference between measurement and evaluation
1			6	3	Write a short note on: Difference between assessment and evaluation
1			6	4	Write a short note on: Difference between learning objectives and outcomes
1			6	5	Write a short note on: Assessment of cognitive aspects of learning
1			6	6	Write a short note on: Assessment of Psycho-motor aspects of learning
1			6	7	Write a short note on: Assessment of Affective aspects of learning
1			6	8	Write a short note on: Difference between absolute grading and relative grading
1			6	9	Write a short note on: Types of measuring scale
1			6	10	Write a short note on: Types of evaluation
2			6	11	Illustrate the concept of difficulty level in the process of item analysis.
2			6	12	Illustrate the concept of discriminatory index in the process of item analysis.
2			6	13	Write a short note on: Meaning and importance of objectivity of a test
2			6	14	Write a short note on reliability as a characteristic of a standardized test
2			6	15	Write a short note on validity as a characteristic of a standardized test
2			6	16	Briefly discuss the item analysis step of constructing a standardized test.
2			6	17	State the importance of diagnostic test in education.

3		6	18	Write a short note on: Merits and limitations of essay-type achievement test
3		6	19	State the objectives of achievement test.
3		6	20	Write a short note on performance type of achievement test
3		6	21	Write a short note on norm referenced test
3		6	22	Write a short note on criterion referenced test
3		6	23	Write a short note on objective type achievement test
3		6	24	Write a short note on essay type achievement test
3		6	25	Differentiate between norm referenced and criterion referenced test.
3		6	26	Differentiate between objective type and essay type test.
3		6	27	Briefly discuss the significance of diagnostic test in educational field.
3		6	28	What is a teacher-made test? Write in detail about the planning stage of a teacher-made test.
3		6	29	Why do we need to conduct achievement test?
4		6	30	Uses of personality testing
4		6	31	Objective tools of personality testing
4		6	32	History of personality testing
4		6	33	Interview as personality assessment tool
4		6	34	Rating Scale as personality assessment tool
4		6	35	Projective techniques as personality assessment tool
4		6	36	Personality inventory as personality assessment tool
4		6	37	Case study as personality assessment tool
4		6	38	Autobiography as personality assessment tool
4		6	39	Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)
5		6	40	Difference between age scale and point scale of intelligence.
5		6	41	Give an account of the figural or picture sub-test of Torrance test.
5		6	42	Briefly discuss the Binet Simon test 1905 and 1908.
5		6	43	Briefly discuss the Stanford Binet test 1937.
5		6	44	Write a short note on Stanford Binet test 1960.
5		6	45	State the advantages and limitations of verbal test of intelligence.
5		6	46	State the advantages and limitations of non-verbal test of intelligence.
5		6	47	Make a comparison between group intelligence test and individual intelligence test.
5		6	48	Make a comparison between verbal intelligence test and non-verbal intelligence test.
6		6	49	State the advantages of Likert scale of attitude.
6		6	50	Write a short note on: Perceptual and speed accuracy sub-test in Differential Aptitude Test

6		6	51	Write a short note on: Procedure of item selection in Likert method of constructing attitude scale
6		6	52	Write a short note on: Differential Aptitude test.
6		6	53	Discuss the pros and cons of using Likert scale for measuring attitude.
6		6	54	Discuss the pros and cons of Differential Aptitude test.
				<b>LONG QUESTION</b>
1		10	1	Define evaluation. Discuss about functions of evaluation. 2+ 8=10
1		10	2	Define evaluation. Differentiate between formative and summative evaluation
1		10	3	What is learning objective? Write about the relation between learning objective and learning outcome.
1		10	4	Define assessment. Discuss about cognitive, affective and psychomotor assessment of learning.
1		10	5	What is Grading in evaluation. Discuss about absolute and relative grading
1		10	6	What is scales of measurement. Write about different scales of measurement.
2		10	7	Describe the procedure of construction of standardized test. 10
2		10	8	Discuss the concept of validity. Outline the two types of validity—content and construct validity—with
2		10	9	Discuss the concept of reliability. Outline the two methods of establishing reliability—split-half and test-retest reliability—with illustrations.
2		10	10	Write the importance of item analysis in the process of constructing standardized test. Discuss the three main processes involved in item analysis.
2		10	11	Elaborate on the methods of estimating reliability.
2		10	12	Elaborate on the types of validity.
2		10	13	Write detail notes on the three important characteristics of a good test—reliability, validity and
3		10	14	Make a comparison between a teacher-made test and a standardized test.
3		10	15	Discuss the steps of constructing a teacher-made achievement test.
3		10	16	Describe the types of achievement tests based on the types of items included in the test.10
3		10	17	Analyze the advantages and disadvantages of essay-type test and objective-type tests with illustrations.
3		10	18	Describe the concepts of norm-referenced and criterion tests, highlighting their usage.
4		10	19	Write the objectives of an achievement test. Differentiate between a general achievement test and a
4		10	20	Define personality. Give a critical account of different subjective assessment of personality testing
4		10	21	What is personality testing? Discuss briefly about different objective measures of personality testing.
4		10	22	Define rating scale in personality testing. Discuss briefly about different types of rating scales used for personality assessment
4		10	23	What is personality Inventory? Give a brief account of Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire.
4		10	24	What is personality Inventory? Give a brief account of Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory

4		10	25	Define projective technique of personality assessment. Write about the characteristics of projective techniques of personality assessment
4		10	26	Give a critical account of Rorschach Ink Blot test of assessing personality
4		10	27	What is situational test of personality testing? Discuss briefly about sociometry technique of personality
5		10	28	Give an account of the development of the Binet-Simon test since 1905 to 1960.
5		10	29	Describe the Weschler Bellevue Scale of Intelligence highlighting its advantages and disadvantages.
5		10	30	Describe the Weschler Scale for Children (WSCI) highlighting its advantages and disadvantages.
5		10	31	Elaborate on the Stanford Binet test (1937). Analyze the key differences between Stanford Binet test (1937) and Stanford Binet test (1960).
5		10	32	Give a detail account of the Torrance test of creativity.
6		10	33	Describe the Differential Aptitude Test.
6		10	34	What is an aptitude test? Illustrate the subtests of differential aptitude test.
6		10	35	What is attitude test? Discuss the steps of constructing attitude scale using Likert method. 2+8=10
6		10	36	Describe in detail the method of constructing Likert scale. Analyze its advantages and disadvantages.
6		10	37	Justify the significance of using Likert scale for measurement of attitude. Discuss the points under consideration for item selection and the process of scoring items in a Likert scale.