

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
LIMITED DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION TO
HEADMASTER, GOVERNMENT MIDDLE SCHOOL UNDER SCHOOL EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM.
(SEPTEMBER - 2026)

PAPER - II

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Full Marks : 100

Pass Marks : 40

SECTION - A (Conventional Type Question)
(50 Marks)

*This section should be answered only on the Answer Sheet provided.
Marks for each question is indicated against it. Attempt all questions.*

1. Explain the educational implications of the stages of growth and development. (2)
2. What is classroom management? (2)
3. What is institutional management? (2)
4. What is the scope of educational psychology? (2)
5. In what way are education and psychology related? (2)
6. What is the concept of school management? (2)
7. What is the concept of counselling? (2)
8. Why do we need guidance? (2)
9. Explain the relationship between school and community. (2)
10. How can guidance differ from counselling? (4)
11. Explain the various factors affecting the mental health of teachers. (4)
12. Differentiate between Formal education and Informal education. (4)
13. Describe briefly an ideal quality of the head of institution. (10)
14. What would you do as a Headmaster to enhance the institutional efficiency in your school? (10)

SECTION - B (MCQ Type Question)
(50 Marks)

*All questions carry equal mark of 1. Attempt all questions.
This Section should be answered only on the OMR Response Sheet provided.*

1. The word 'education' is derived from:
(a) Greek (b) Latin
(c) Roman (d) Hebrew
2. "Education is a force which makes an individual self-radiant as well as selfless".
(a) Rig Vega (b) Upanishads
(c) Vedanta (d) Sam Veda
3. Which of the following statement is most relevant to define education?
(a) Education is a science (b) Education in an art
(c) Education is neither a science nor an art (d) Education is both an art as well as a science
4. According to Upanishads, the end product of education is:
(a) Motivation (b) Philosophy
(c) Man-making (d) Salvation
5. The meaning of education may be considered from the narrower and broader points of view. So, in this broader meaning, education is :
(a) Schooling (b) Instruction
(c) A life-long process (d) Acquisition of bits of knowledge
6. The full form of SMDC in education is:
(a) School Monitoring & Development Committee
(b) School Management & Development Committee
(c) School Management & Disaster Committee
(d) Special Management & Developing Committee
7. Education at different stages is geared to different aims. Primary, Secondary, University and adult education – each stage has its own specific aims. However, education as a whole may broadly be conceived in terms of the general purpose of :
(a) Motivation (b) Salvation
(c) Literacy (d) Man-making
8. Education performs important functions. Which of the following is/are the function (s) of education?
(a) To provide growth and development
(b) To direct, guide and control the innate capacities
(c) To reorganise, reconstruct and improve human experiences
(d) All the above

9. Who coined the term “education is an all-round drawing out of the best in child and man - body, mind and spirit”?
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Rabindranath Tagore
(c) Swami Dayanand (d) Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi
10. Which of the following favours education to have aims?
- (a) Inhuman ideology (b) Views about human nature
(c) Acting with meaning (d) None of the above
11. Educational psychology deals with the behaviour of human beings in which situation?
- (a) Educational (b) Vocational
(c) Institutional (d) Personal
12. Growth necessarily involves changes in:
- (a) Hands & feet (b) Weight of the body only
(c) Height of the body only (d) Body proportions
13. What is the scope of educational psychology?
- (a) Wide and ever-increasing (b) Narrow and never increased
(c) No more importance in education (d) Very limited
14. Development proceeds from :
- (a) Specific to general (b) General to specific
(c) Foot to head (d) Simple to complex
15. Which one of the following stages of growth development is called a period of ‘slow and steady physical growth’?
- (a) Infancy (b) Childhood
(c) Adolescence (d) Adulthood
16. Social aim of education, so it is believed, attempts to make a child :
- (a) Isolated individual (b) Self-composed individual
(c) Co-operative individual (d) None of the above
17. An individual obtains biological maturation during :
- (a) Infancy period (b) Childhood period
(c) Adolescence period (d) Adulthood
18. In the process of learning, acquisition of knowledge is:
- (a) Conative (b) Cognitive
(c) Affective (d) Effective
19. Learning is a process, which _____ .
- (a) is a change in behaviour for good and not for anything bad
(b) never occur in animal
(c) is not included in development
(d) is a continuous process

20. Any permanent change in behaviour that occurs as a result of practice or experience is :
- (a) Development
 - (b) Learning
 - (c) Intelligence
 - (d) Memory
21. The process of learning includes:
- (a) Mechanical and Automatic
 - (b) Acquisition knowledge only
 - (c) Synthesis and organization of the old and the new experiences
 - (d) Collection of information only
22. Which of the following stages is called recapitulation of the first period of life?
- (a) Adulthood
 - (b) Adolescence
 - (c) Childhood
 - (d) Infancy
23. New knowledge is not obtained in isolation or separate fragments. This type of learning is called :
- (a) Skill learning
 - (b) Perceptual learning
 - (c) Associative learning
 - (d) Attitudinal learning
24. One of the most important factors affecting learning is:
- (a) Learning by doing
 - (b) Time-table
 - (c) Environmental conditions
 - (d) Sex differences
25. If we look around us, we find misfits in every walk of life. This is due to the lack of :
- (a) Education
 - (b) Counselling
 - (c) Teaching
 - (d) Guidance
26. Which of the following stages of growth and development is known as, 'a period of stress and strain'?
- (a) Infancy period
 - (b) Childhood period
 - (c) Adolescence period
 - (d) Adulthood
27. Which of the following types of counselling is more preferable because of its flexibility?
- (a) Directive counselling
 - (b) Non-directive counselling
 - (c) Eclectic counselling
 - (d) Permissive counselling
28. “_____ implies a relationship between two individuals in which one gives a certain kind of assistance to other”.
- (a) Guidance
 - (b) Counselling
 - (c) Coaching
 - (d) Teaching

29. What is/are the objectives of school management?

- (1) Achieving educational goals
- (2) Providing quality education
- (3) Continuous improvement
- (4) Students' indiscipline

Which of the above option is/are correct?

- (a) Only (1) is correct
- (b) Only (1) & (2) are correct
- (c) Only (1), (2) & (3) are correct
- (d) Only (3) is correct

30. One of the most important reasons to manage classroom is:

- (a) Minimises learning outcome
- (b) Maximises learning outcome
- (c) Worsen student's outcome
- (d) None of the above

31. Which of the following is the key-factor in educational management?

- (a) Financial & budgeting
- (b) Flexibility
- (c) Planning
- (d) Proper staffing

32. _____ management is the process, teachers used to ensure that classroom lessons run smoothly without disruption from students comprising the delivery of instruction.

- (a) School
- (b) Classroom
- (c) Office
- (d) Institution

33. Which of the following is one of the methods of taking the community in the school?

- (a) Field trips
- (b) Community surveys
- (c) Inviting resource person
- (d) Excursion

34. An easily noticeable aspect of physical growth during infancy is :

- (a) Changes in learning concept
- (b) Changes in height and weight
- (c) Zero change in movement
- (d) Zero change in body proportions

35. Which of the following is one of the roles of education for fostering moral education?

- (a) Cultivates empathy and perspective-taking
- (b) Transmitting rules
- (c) Teaching for his/her own development only
- (d) Suppression of his/her creative power

36. Guidance in education means :

- (a) Helping the pupil to pass examination
- (b) Solving problems of the pupils
- (c) Giving advice to the learners
- (d) Personal help given to the pupil to solve his own problems

37. The primary aim of moral education in schools is to:
- (a) Teach religious doctrines exclusively
 - (b) Develop reasoning and judgement for ethical decision-making
 - (c) Ensure obedience to authority
 - (d) Transmit culture traditions without questioning
38. Which is not a recommended practice for fostering moral education in classrooms?
- (a) Integrating moral issues into regular subjects like literature and science
 - (b) Creating a democratic classroom environment with fair rules
 - (c) Imposing a single moral code without student participation
 - (d) Encouraging reflection through service-learning activities
39. The primary purpose of utilizing community resources in education is to :
- (a) Reduce school expenses
 - (b) Connect classroom learning to real-life experiences
 - (c) Replace textbooks
 - (d) Increase teacher workload
40. Using a local post-office to teach students about communication system is an example of :
- (a) Formal assessment
 - (b) Experiential learning
 - (c) Rote memorisation
 - (d) Individualized instruction
41. Which of the following is an example of a human community resource?
- (a) A public library
 - (b) A government hospital building
 - (c) A river
 - (d) A local farmer demonstrating crop rotation
42. The primary aim of vocational guidance is to :
- (a) Assist individuals choose a career suited to their abilities and interest
 - (b) Improve classroom grades
 - (c) Enforce school discipline
 - (d) Adjust well with his environment
43. The primary need for guidance in schools arises due to :
- (a) Increase in the number of teachers
 - (b) Reduction in curriculum content
 - (c) Diversity in students' abilities, interests & backgrounds
 - (d) Compulsory attendance policies

44. The ultimate aim of guidance and counselling is :
- (a) To help individuals achieve self-direction and self-understanding
 - (b) To make students dependent on the counsellor
 - (c) To impose the counsellor's values on the client
 - (d) To increase school enrollment
45. Which psychological factor has the greatest impact on learners' concentration?
- (a) Age
 - (b) Health and nutrition
 - (c) Socio-economic status
 - (d) Language
46. Which social factor can hinder learning in a classroom?
- (a) Bullying or peer pressure
 - (b) Cooperative peers
 - (c) Group discussion
 - (d) Cultural diversity
47. Overcrowded classrooms primarily affect learning by :
- (a) Increasing peer learning
 - (b) Improving discipline
 - (c) Reducing individual attention & increasing distraction
 - (d) Enhancing memory retention
48. Which factor is classified as an internal factor of learning?
- (a) Teaching method
 - (b) Classroom climate
 - (c) School facilities
 - (d) Learners' attitude
49. The most critical quality for a head of institution to build trust among staff and students is :
- (a) Integrity and transparency
 - (b) Strict discipline and authority
 - (c) Charismatic public speaking
 - (d) Technical expertise in the subject
50. The best approach to conflict resolution for an institutional head is :
- (a) Avoiding conflict entirely
 - (b) Imposing a top-down decision without discussion
 - (c) Taking sides based on personal relationships
 - (d) Addressing issues fairly with active listening and mediation