**QUESTION BANK**

**EDUCATION IV SEMESTER**

**PAPER IV**

**ISSUES & TRENDS IN CONTEMPORARY INDIAN EDUCATION**

**UNIT 1 - ELEMENTARY EDUCATION**

**Multiple Choice:**

1. The first stage of compulsory education is –

(a) Kindergarten

(b) Elementary education

(c) Secondary education

(d) Higher education

2. Elementary education covers the classes from –

(a) K.G to Class 4

(b) Class 1 to 4

(c) Class 1 to 8

(d) Class 1 to 12

3. Free and compulsory education is laid down by –

(a) Article 21

(b) Article 21 a

(c) Article 45

(d) Article 42

4. Universalization of Elementary Education is a –

(a) Constitutional Provision

(b) Fundamental Right

(c) Both of the above

(d) None of the above

5. SSA is a programme for universalization of –

(a)primary education

(b) elementary education

(c) secondary education

(d) higher education

6. SSA is a partnership between –

(a) central, state & local government

(b) central & state government

(c) state & local government

(d) central & local government

7. NCERT was established on –

(a) 1st Sept, 1961

(b) 2nd Sept, 1961

(c) 4th Sept, 1961

(d) 5th Sept, 1961

8. The institution responsible for framing the National Curriculum Framework is –

(a) CBSE

(b ) SCERT

(c) NCERT

(d) NUEPA

9. SCERT’s were set up in –

(a) 1953

(b) 1963

(c) 1973

(d) 1983

10. DIET’s came into existence in –

(a) 1985

(b) 1986

(c) 1987

(d) 1988

11. DIET’s were set up on the recommendation of –

(a) NPE 1986

(b) NPE 1992

(c) Kothari Commission

(d) Mudaliar Commission

12. The main aim of DIET is –

(a) Training of teachers

(b) Preparation of syllabus

(c) Preparation of textbooks

(d) Preparation of teaching aids

13. NCERT is located in –

(a) Mumbai

(b) Kolkata

(c) New Delhi

(d) Bangalore

14. SSA simply means –

(a) Free & compulsory education

(b) Education for all

(c) Universalization of elementary education

(d) None of the above

15. The body with the highest authority over school education in India is –

(a) NCERT

(b) SCERT

(c) CBSE

(d) DIET

16. The Directive Principles of State Policy envisaged the achievement of universalization of elementary education in India within a time frame of -

(a) 5 years

(b) 10 years

(c) 15 years

(d) 20 year

17. At the launch of SSA, the financial arrangement shared between the Centre and state governments was -

(a) 90:10

(b) 80:20

(c) 85 : 15

(d) 75:25

18. Early Childhood Education covers the stage of –

(a) Pre – primary education

(b) Primary education

(c) Secondary education

(d) None of the above

19. The programme introduced by Indian government to ensure universal retention and achievement at elementary stage is –

(a) Formative evaluation

(b) Summative evaluation

(c) Diagnostic evaluation

(d) Continuous & Comprehensive evaluation

20. District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) was launched in –

(a) 1990

(b) 1992

(c) 1994

(d) 1995

21. Universalization of Elementary Education means –

(a) no tuition fees

(b) free books and stationeries,

(c) free mid- day meals

(d) all the above

22. National Curriculum Framework was launched in -

(a) 2000

(b) 2002

(c) 2005

(d) 2006

23. Developing guidelines for the preparation of subject-wise syllabi and textual materials for Grades I to V is the purview of –

(a) NCERT

(b) SCERT

(c) DIET

(b) CBSE

24. Developing textual materials in Hindi, Mathematics and Environmental Science for Classes I to V is the purview of –

(a) NCERT

(b) SCERT

(c) DIET

(b) CBSE

25. The body which acts as a nodal agency for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan at the national level is –

(a) NCERT

(b) SCERT

(c) DIET

(b) CBSE

26. Providing necessary readiness to children for adjusting with the requirements of primary school is the main aim of –

(a) SSA

(b) ECCE

(c) UEE

(b) EGS&AlE

27. The primary focus of this scheme is to provide alternative schooling to children between 6 – 14 years in areas where there are no primary schools –

(a) SSA

(b) ECCE

(c) UEE

(b) EGS&AlE

28. SCERT’s were first set up as State Institutes of Education in the year –

(a) 1953

(b) 1963

(c) 1973

(d) 1983

29. The body responsible for planning, implementation and evaluation of educational programmes of school education and teacher education at the state level is -

(a) NCERT

(b) SCERT

(c) DIET

(b) CBSE

30. The main purview of SCERT is –

(a) curriculum and textbook development

(b) promotion of English, Science and Mathematics education

(c) vocational and distance education

(b) all the above

31. The body which acts as a nodal agency for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan at the state level is –

(a) NCERT

(b) SCERT

(c) DIET

(b) NUEPA

32. SSA envisages a school or alternative schooling facility within \_\_\_\_of every habitation –

(a) 2 km

(b) 2.5 km

(c) 1 km

(b) 1.5 km

33. During the Xth Plan, the financial arrangement shared between the Centre and state governments for SSA was -

(a) 90:10

(b) 80:20

(c) 85 : 15

(d) 75:25

34. After the XIth Plan onwards, the financial arrangement shared between the Centre and state governments for SSA was supposed to be -

(a) 85 : 15

(b) 75:25

(c) 50:50

(d) 60:40

35. SSA is a programme which seeks to ensure universal elementary education by the year –

(a) 2005

(b) 2010

(c) 2015

(d) 2020

36. The important functions of DIET involves –

(a) elementary teacher training

(b) non-formal and adult education

(c) providing academic and resource support

(d) all the above

37. DIET’s were set up as a -

(a) first – level tier

(b) second level tier

(c) third level tier

(d) mid – level tier

38. DIET is charged with the responsibility of educational development of -

(a) area

(b) village

(c) district

(d) town

39. Early Childhood Education was launched during the –

(a) Fifth Plan

(b) Sixth Plan

(c) Seventh Plan

(d) None of the above

40. Government of India has been running Non-Formal Education programme for children in the age group of 6 – 14 years since –

(a) 1975 - 76

(b) 1976 - 77

(c) 1978 - 79

(d) 1979-80

**Key Answers to Education Paper IV MCQ Unit I:-**

1. (b) Elementary education

2. (c) Class 1 to 8

3. (b) Article 21 a

4. (c) Both of the above

5. (b) elementary education

6. (a) central, state & local government

7. (a) 1st Sept, 1961

8. (c) NCERT

9. (c) 1973

10. (c) 1987

11. (a) NPE 1986

12. (a) Training of teachers

13. (c) New Delhi

14. (b) Education for all

15. (a) NCERT

16. (b) 10 years

17. (c) 85 : 15

18. (a) Pre – primary education

19. (d) Continuous & Comprehensive evaluation

20. (c) 1994

21. (d) all the above

22. (c) 2005

23. (a) NCERT

24. (a) NCERT

25. (a) NCERT

26. (b) ECCE

27. (b) EGS&AlE

28. (b) 1963

29. (b) SCERT

30. (b) all the above

31. (b) SCERT

32. (c) 1 km

33. (d) 75:25

34. (c) 50:50

35. (b) 2010

36. (d) all the above

37. (c) third level tier

38. (c) district

39. (b) Sixth Plan

40. (d) 1979-80

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The beginning of formal education is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Elementary Education is the stage when a child gets admission in a ­\_\_\_\_\_ school.

3. Elementary Education covers children from the age of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_years.

4. Universlization of Elementary Education (UEE) accepts that education is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of every children.

5. Universal Access means that \_\_\_\_\_\_ facilities should be provided to all children between the age group 6 to 14 years.

6. Universal retention means no detention upto Class \_\_\_\_\_

7. Universal Enrolment means that all children between the age group 6 to 14 years must be enrolled in schools \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. In order to ensure the active participation of the community in universalization of elementary education, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were set up.

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Scheme was launched in 1987-88 as an important tool to achieve universalization of elementary education.

10. Primary Education Curriculum Renewal, which aims at a qualitative improvement of the curriculum of elementary education, was launched in \_\_\_\_\_\_

11. District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) was set up to help realise the goal of universalization of elementary education, and was launched in \_\_\_\_\_\_

12. Mid day meal scheme was launched in \_\_\_\_\_\_

13. To monitor and implement all the formulated strategies and plans for the success of UEE, National Elementary Education Mission (NEEM) was launched in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. Special Central Assistance to backward states for progress of primary education was started in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. A centrally sponsored scheme for elementary teacher training called Restructuring and Reorganization of Teacher Education (RRTE) was launched in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16. NCERT is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ organization registered under the Societies Registration Act (1860).

17. NCERT is located at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in New Delhi.

18. National Curriculum Framework was launched by NCERT in the year \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

19. The Central Government launched SSA programme in the year \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

20. The mission of DIET is to provide academic and resource support at the \_\_\_\_\_\_level.

**Key Answers to Education Paper IV Fill in the Blanks Unit I:-**

1. Elementary Education

2. formal

3. 6 to 14

4. birthright

5. school

6. VIII

7. compulsorily

8. Village Education Committees

9. Operation Blackboard

10. 1975

11. 1994

12. 1995

13. 1995

14. 1980

15. 1987

16. autonomous

17. Sri Aurobindo Marg

18. 2005

19. 2000-2001

20. grassroot

**UNIT 2 - SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**Multiple Choice:**

1. Secondary education is the final stage of –

(a) Elementary education

(b) Compulsory education

(c) Formal education

(d) None of the above

2. The highest number of drop outs is seen at –

(a) Elementary education

(b) Secondary education

(c) Higher education

(d) All the above

3. NUEPA was awarded the status of deemed university in –

(a) 1970

(b) 1979

(c) 2006

(d) 2008

4. NUEPA has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ departments.

(a) 7

(b) 8

(c) 9

(d) 10

5. CBSE was constituted in the year –

(a) 1958

(b) 1956

(c) 1954

(d) 1952

6. Pre-medical examination is conducted by –

(a) CBSE

(b) NUEPA

(c) NCERT

(d) SCERT

7. An important publication of NCERT is –

(a) The Primary Teacher

(b) Journal of Indian Education

(c) Indian Educational Review

(d) All the above

8. SCERT is usually headed by –

(a) Director

(b) Principal

(c) Chairman

(d) Secretary

9. CBSE prepares syllabus for its affiliated schools, covering classes from Lower Kindergarten (L.K.G.) to –

(a) Class 5

(b) Class 8

(c) Class 10

(d) Class 12

10. One of the major solutions for problems in secondary education is –

(a) Reform of curriculum

(b) Regular school inspection

(c) Recruitment of additional teachers

(d) All the above

11. Secondary education usually covers children between the ages of –

(a) 12 – 16 years

(b) 14 - 18 years.

(c) 12 – 18 years

(d) 13 – 18 years

12. NPE 1986 has provided for diversified curriculum at -

(a) elementary stage

(b) secondary stage

(c) primary stage

(d) none of the above

13. Some of the major hindrances to secondary education include –

(a) High Drop-out Rate

(b) Unrealistic Curriculum

(c) Shortage of Teachers

(d) all the above

14. The main reason for high drop-out rate at secondary stage is mainly attributed to –

(a) lack of discipline among adolescents

(b) Illiteracy and Poverty of Parents

(c) Unrealistic Curriculum

(d) all of the above

15. In order to increase enrolment and retention at secondary level, the government has introduced -

(a) free admission and monthly fees

(b) free uniforms and books

(c) special incentives for girls and backward classes

(d) all of the above

16. To improve the quality of secondary education, several reforms need to be made such as -

(a) adapting curriculum according to local needs

(b) providing good infrastructure

(c) implementation of ICT

(d) all of the above

17. The birth of National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) is associated with -

(a) UNO

(b) UNESCO

(c) UNICEF

(d) IMF

18. The Chairman of NUEPA is -

(a) Minister for Human Resource Development

(b) Director of the Institute

(c) Chairman of the Institute

(d) None of the above

19. The objectives of NUEPA include -

(a) undertake, promote and coordinate research in educational planning and administration

(b) provide training and consultancy services

(c) train and orient key level functionaries

(d) all the above

20. NUEPA has specialization in the field of -

(a) policy making

(b) educational planning

(c) educational management

(d) all the above

21. The most preferred board all over India is -

(a) CBSE

(b) ICSE

(c) CISCE

(d) None of the above

22. CBSE is headed by -

(a) Chairman

(b) Director

(c) Secretary

(d) Chief Executive

23. CBSE has a global presence with affiliated schools across -

(a) 20 countries

(b) 21 countries

(c) 22 countries

(d) 24 countries

24. CBSE grants affiliation to schools up to -

(a) elementary level

(b) secondary level

(c) higher secondary level

(d) college level

25. The medium for education prescribed by CBSE is -

(a) English

(b) Hindi

(c) Mother Tongue

(d) English or Hindi

26. The main objectives of CBSE are

(a) conduct board examinations at the end of class- X and class- XII.

(b) To affiliate institutions

(c) conduct pre – medical examination

(d) all the above

27. Developing guidelines for the preparation of subject-wise syllabi and textual materials for secondary stage (Class IX to XII) is the purview of –

(a) NCERT

(b) SCERT

(c) DIET

(b) CBSE

28. The body which acts as a nodal agency for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) at the national level is –

(a) NCERT

(b) SCERT

(c) UGC

(b) CBSE

29. The body which acts as a nodal agency for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) at the state level is –

(a) NCERT

(b) SCERT

(c) DIET

(b) CBSE

30. The body with the highest authority over secondary education in India is –

(a) NCERT

(b) SCERT

(c) CBSE

(d) NUEPA

31. The body responsible for planning, implementation and evaluation of educational programmes of secondary education at the state level is -

(a) NCERT

(b) SCERT

(c) NUEPA

(b) CBSE

32. The main purview of SCERT in secondary education is –

(a) syllabi and curriculum development

(b) developing evaluation techniques

(c) developing vocational education

(b) all the above

33. Journal of Educational Planning and Administration is an important publication of -

(a) NCERT

(b) SCERT

(c) UGC

(d) NUEPA

34. For dissemination of educational information, the NCERT publishes -

(a) 4 journals

(b) 6 journals

(c) 8 journals

(d) 10 journals

35. The former name of SCERT was -

(a) State Institute of Education

(b) State Education Department

(c) Regional Institute of Education

(d) None of the above

36. The functions of SCERT are more or less the same as that of -

(a) NUEPA

(b) NCERT

(c) UGC

(d) DIET

37. NCERT publishes research articles in the field of education in -

(a) Indian Educational Review

(b)School Science Services

(c) The Primary Teacher

(d) None of the above

38. NCERT textbooks are published in -

(a) English and Hindi

(b) Hindi and Urdu

(c) English and Urdu

(d) English, Hindi and Urdu

39. National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) first came into existence in -

(a) 1958 - 59

(b) 1960 – 61

(c) 1964 - 65

(d) 1970 - 71

40. A national level exam called [National Talent Search E](https://www.toppr.com/bytes/know-more-about-ntse-2016-eligibility-criteria/?utm_source=bytes%20&%20utm_medium=article)xamination(NTSE)  is conducted by -

(a) UGC

(b) NUEPA

(c) AICTE

(d) NCERT

**Key Answers to Education Paper IV Multiple Choice Question Unit II:-**

1. (b) Compulsory education

2. (b) Secondary education

3. (c) 2006

4. (c) 9

5. (d) 1952

6. (a) CBSE

7. (d) All the above

8. (a) Director

9. (d) Class 12

10. (d) All the above

11. (b) 14 - 18 years

12. (b) secondary stage

13. (d) all the above

14. (d) all of the above

15. (d) all of the above

16. (d) all of the above

17. (b) UNESCO

18. (a) Minister for Human Resource Development

19. (d) all the above

20. (d) all the above

21. (a) CBSE

22. (d) Chief Executive

23. (b) 21 countries

24. (c) higher secondary level

25. (d) English or Hindi

26. (d) all the above

27. (a) NCERT

28. (a) NCERT

29. (b) SCERT

30. (a) NCERT

31. (b) SCERT

32. (b) all the above

33. (d) NUEPA

34. (b) 6 journals

35. (a) State Institute of Education

36. (b) NCERT

37. (a) Indian Educational Review

38. (d) English, Hindi and Urdu

39. (b) 1960 – 61

40. (d) NCERT

**Fill in the blanks.**

1. Secondary education is the stage of education following \_\_\_\_\_\_\_school.

2. There are \_\_\_\_\_board examinations during secondary education.

3. The All India Secondary School Examination is a board examination conducted for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. The All India Senior School Certificate Examination is a board examination conducted for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. A non-detention policy has been implemented to prevent students from repeating the same class resulting in high drop out, and this policy is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. CBSE was reconstituted in the year \_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. CBSE has around \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ affiliated schools at present.

8. The school in Mizoram affiliated to CBSE is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) was started by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. The first name of NUEPA was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. NUEPA was renamed as Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

12. NUEPA was renamed as National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administration by the Indian government in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

13. NUEPA was again rechristened as National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA) in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

14. NUEPA gained its current name in the year \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

15. Bharatiya Adhunik Shiksha is published by NCERT in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_language only.

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is published by NCERT to promote and develop science education.

17. The Primary Teacher is published in both English and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

18. For dissemination of educational information, the NCERT publishes a newsletter called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

19. NCERT acts as a major agency for implementing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_between the Government of India with other countries in the field of secondary education.

20. NCERT acts as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the National Development Group (NDG) for Educational Innovations.

**Key Answers to Education Paper IV Fill in the Blanks Unit II:-**

1. elementary

2. two

3. Class 10.

4. Class 12.

5. Continous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE).

6. 1962.

7. 17093

8. Mizoram Institute of Comprehensive Education (MICE).

9. UNESCO.

10. Regional Center for Educational Planners and Administration.

11. 1965

12. 1970

13. 1979.

14. 2006.

15. Hindi

16. School Science Services

17. Hindi.

18. NCERT Newsletter

19. Bilateral Cultural Exchange Programmes

20. Secretariat

**UNIT 3 - HIGHER EDUCATION**

**Multiple Choice**

1**.** Education is on the –

(a) Union list

(b) State list

(c) Concurrent list

(d) None of the above

2. In education, the co-ordination and co-operation between the Union and the States is brought about by –

(a) Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE)

(b) University Grants Commission (UGC)

(c) Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD)

(d) Central Board of Secondary Education

3. The Visitor of Vishwa Bharati University is –

(a) President of India

(b) Vice President of India

(c) Prime Minister of India

(d) Chief Minister of West Bengal

4. In the case of state universities, the Chancellor is –

(a) President of India

(b) Prime Minister of India

(c) Governor of a state

(d) Chief Minister of a state

5. Technical education cover courses in –

(a) engineering & technology, management, etc

(b) medical, nursing, pharmacy, etc

(c) Fashion & textile designing, catering technology, etc

(d) all the above

6. The technical education system in the country is looked after by –

(a) Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD)

(b) All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)

(c) Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)

(d) None of the above

7. The National Knowledge Commission (NKC) was constituted on –

(a)13th June, 2005

(b) 15th June, 2005

(c) 2nd October 2005

(d) 2nd October 2008

8. National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) was first set up in –

(a) 1973

(b) 1986

(c) 1995

(d) 1996

9. University Grants Commission (UGC) was set up as an Advisory Board on the recommendations of –

(a) Curzon’s Policy

(b) Sargent Report

(c) Wood’s Despatch

(d) Hunter Commission

10. NKC was constituted by the [Prime Minister of India](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime_Minister_of_India) -

(a) Atal Behari Vajpayee

(b) Dr. [Manmohan Singh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manmohan_Singh)

(c) I. K. Gujral

(d) H.D. Deve Gowda

11. Higher education refers to –

(a) Colleges

(b) Universities

(c) Technical & Medical institutes

(d) All the above

12. Higher education includes -

(a) Professional courses

(b) Technological courses

(c) Academic courses

(d) All the above

13. The basic entrance requirement into higher education is completion of -

(a) secondary education

(b) elementary education

(c) primary education

(d) None of the above

14. The usual entrance age for higher education is -

(a) 16 years

(b) 18 years

(c) 20 years

(d) 21 years

15. The main players in the higher education system in India are –

(a) Central government

(b) State government

(c) Private bodies/organisations

(d) All the above

16. In India, higher education is broadly divided into -

(a) General higher education

(b) Technical higher education

(c) Professional courses

(d) All the above

17. Courses covered at higher education include -

(a) under graduate courses

(b) post graduate courses

(c) research studies

(d) All the above

18. Higher education in India is the purview of -

(a) UGC

(b) AICTE

(c) NCTE

(d) Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD)

19. The Visitor of all Central Universities is -

(a) President of India

(b) Prime Minister of India

(c) Governor of a state

(d) None of the above

20. The chief expert and academic authority of a university is -

(a) Vice Chancellor

(b) Pro Vice Chancellor

(c) Registrar

(d) Dean

21. The administrative work of the university is supervised by -

(a) Vice Chancellor

(b) Pro Vice Chancellor

(c) Registrar

(d) Dean

22. Technical education system in India comprises of -

(a) Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT’s)

(b) Indian Institutes of Management (IIM’s)

(c) National Institutes of Technology (NIT’s)

(d) All the above

23. The first open university in India was established in -

(a) 1982

(b) 1984

(c) 1985

(d) 1986

24. The supreme authority which controls and regulates the standards of all Open Universities is -

(a) Distance Education Council of India

(b) UGC

(c) NCERT

(d) AICTE

25. Open Universities are funded by -

(a) Ministry of Human Resource Development

(b) UGC

(c) NCERT

(d) AICTE

26. Open Universities are characterized by -

(a) use of print and communication media

(b) no face-to-face contact

(c) no fixed classroom

(d) all the above

27. The status of Deemed University is accorded by -

(a) Ministry of Human Resource Development

(b) UGC

(c) NCERT

(d) AICTE

28. Deemed Universities have the power and authority to -

(a) set their own courses and syllabi

(b) set guidelines for admission fees

(c) conduct examinations and award degrees

(d) all the above

29. Some of the most well known deemed universities are -

(a) National Institutes of Technology (NIT’s)

(b) National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA)

(c) Indian Institute of Science (IIS)

(d) all the above

30. A private university is an institution of higher learning established through a -

(a) State Act

(b) Central Act

(c) Both of the above

(d) None of the above

31. Private universities are operated and funded by -

(a) Private organizations

(b) State government

(c) Central government

(d) Community organisations

32. Private universities have to be recognized and given affiliation by -

(a) UGC

(b) NCTE

(c) AICTE

(d) AIU

33. The University Grants Commission was set up as an Advisory Board in -

(a) 1942

(b) 1945

(c) 1955

(d) 1956

34. The University Grants Commission (UGC) become a statutory body in -

(a) 1954

(b) 1955

(c) 1956

(d) 1958

35. The apex body for the co-ordination, determination and maintenance of standards of university education in India is -

(a) AIU

(b) AICTE

(c) UGC

(d) NCTE

36. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) was set up as an advisory body in -

(a) 1944

(b) 1945

(c) 1946

(d) 1948

37. Who recommended the establishment of 50 National Universities?

(a) Kothari Commission

(b) NPE 1992

(c) National Knowledge Commission

(d) None of the above

38. National Knowledge Commission (NKC) was constituted with a time-frame of -

(a) 2 years

(b) 3 years

(c) 4 years

(d) 5 years

39. The UGC consists of \_\_\_\_\_members.

(a) 8

(b) 10

(c)12

(d)15

40. National Council for Teacher Education became a statutory body on the recommendations of -

(a) Kothari Commission

(b) Mudaliar Commission

(c) NPE 1986

(d) NPE 1992

**Key Answers to Education Paper IV MCQ Unit III:-**

1. (c) Concurrent list

2. (a) Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE)

3. (c) Prime Minister of India

4. (c) Governor of a state

5. (d) all the above

6. (b) All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)

7. (a)13th June, 2005

8. (a) 1973

9. (b) Sargent Report

10. (b) Dr. [Manmohan Singh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manmohan_Singh)

11. (d) All the above

12. (d) All the above

13. (a) secondary education

14. (b) 18 years

15. (d) All the above

16. (d) All the above

17. (d) All the above

18. (d) Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD)

19. (a) President of India

20. (a) Vice Chancellor

21. (c) Registrar

22. (d) All the above

23. (c) 1985

24. (a) Distance Education Council of India

25. (a) Ministry of Human Resource Development

26. (d) all the above

27. (b) UGC

28. (d) all the above

29. (d) all the above

30. (c) Both of the above

31. (a) Private organizations

32. (a) UGC

33. (b) 1945

34. (c) 1956

35. (c) UGC

36. (b) 1945

37. (c) National Knowledge Commission

38. (b) 3 years

39. (c)12

40. (c) NPE 1986

**Fill in the Blanks:**

1. In terms of management, there are broadly \_\_\_\_types of universities in general higher education in India.

2. The President of India is the Visitor of all Central Universities except for \_\_\_\_\_University.

3. Completion of a course in higher educational institutions leads to the giving or awarding of a \_\_\_\_\_ .

4. Higher education in India is primarily a \_\_\_\_\_funded activity.

5. The Central Government is responsible for declaring institutions as ‘Deemed Universities’ on the recommendations of the \_\_\_\_\_ .

6. Headship and Deanship of universities are available by \_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. At present, there are \_\_\_\_\_ Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT’s) in India.

8. At present, there are \_\_\_\_\_\_ Indian Institutes of Management (IIM’s) in India.

9. At present, there are \_\_\_\_\_ National Institutes of Technology (NIT’s) in India.

10. Central Universities are set up by the \_\_\_\_\_of Parliament.

11. At present, there are about \_\_\_\_ Central Universities in India.

12. Central Universities are fully funded by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_Government.

13. State Universities are established by the Acts of the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

14. There are about \_\_\_\_\_State Universities in the India currently.

15. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_Governments are responsible for establishment of State Universities.

16. The first open university in India was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

17. There are more than \_\_\_\_\_ Deemed Universities in India.

18. There are over \_\_\_\_\_Private Universities in India today.

19. Mizoram University is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_University.

20. The Chairman of National Knowledge Commission was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Key Answers to Education Paper IV Fill in the Blanks Unit III:-**

1. five

2. Vishwa Bharati

3. degree.

4. public

5. UGC.

6. rotation.

7. 23

8. 20

9. 31

10. Act

11. 47

12. Central

13. State Legislative.

14. 367

15. State

16. Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU).

17. 123

18. 282

19. Central

20. Sam Pitroda.

**UNIT- IV: ALTERNATIVE SCHOOLING**

**Mutiple Choice**

1. When education is imparted in a free atmosphere, without the rigidity of rules and regulations associated with school or college education. It is term as

(a) Formal Education

(b) Non-Formal Education

(c) Informal Education

(d) None of the above

1. Persons, who received their education through the channels of multifarious events, situations and association of life, it is known as

(a) Formal Education

(b) Non-Formal Education

(c) Informal Education

(d) None of the above

1. YMA, MHIP, KTP, Sport Clubs etc. are the agencies of

(a) Formal Education

(b) Non – Formal Education

(c) Informal Education

(d) All of the above

1. Para-formal and popular education, personal development, professional and vocational training are the various types of

(a) Formal Education

(b) Non-Formal Education

(c) Informal Education

(d) None of the above

1. NFE Programme must be

(a) Rigid

(b) Not Diversified

(c) Flexible

(d) All of the above

1. NFE Programme is particularly useful for

(a) School drop-outs

(b) Educated unemployed of various ages

(c) Labourers, farmers, workers

(d) All of these

1. Among the three sets of NFE objectives, removal of illiteracy is under the range of

(a) The immediate

(b) The middle range

(c) Long range

(d) None of these

1. The age of children to be covered by NFE was

(a) 6-14

(b) 7-14

(c) 8-14

(d) 9-14

1. ‘Rural Functional Literacy Project’ (RFLP) was implemented throughout India in a year

(a) 1978

(b) 1979

(c) 1987

(d) 1989

1. Launching of nationwide adult education programme of ‘Community Development Programme with Social Education’ was recommended by

(a) The 1st Five-Year Plan

(b) The 2nd Five-Year Plan

(c) The 3rd Five-Year Plan

(d) The 4th Five-Year Plan

1. Adult learning process includes

(a) From whole to part

(b) From simple to complex

(c) From direct to indirect

(d) All of these

1. The main objective of ‘Education for all’ is to be

(a) All of these

(b) Promote to economic development

(c) Promote to health facilities

(d) Promote to child education

1. The National Adult Education Programme was stated in the year

(a) 1978

(b) 1976

(c) 1977

(d) 1988

1. Which of the following states in India has the lowest literacy rate?

(a) Andhra Pradesh

(b) Bihar

(c) Madhya Pradesh

(d) Uttar Pradesh

1. Literacy, Awareness and Functionality are the three basic components of

(a) Non-Formal Education

(b) National Literacy Mission

(c) National Adult Education Programme

(d) None of these

1. The main aim of functionality is the improvement of

(a) Vocational Skills

(b) Academic Education

(c) Both

(d) None

1. The duration of learners participated in the Adult education centre would be

(a) 5-6 months

(b) 7-8 months

(c) 9-10 months

(d) 11-12 months

1. The target of NAEP was to cover the entire illiterate population of the age group of

(a) 15-30

(b) 15-35

(c) 15-40

(d) 15-45

1. “Promotion of Literacy skills, Creation of Awareness and Raising Functionality Capabilities” are the objectives of

(a) NFE

(b) NAEP

(c) NLM

(d) All of these

1. The National Literacy Mission (NLM) was started in India in the year

(a) 1978

(b) 1982

(c) 1985

(d) 1988

1. At what speed of a person, to be declared a literate, must be able to read aloud a simple massage prescribed by the NLM?

(a) 30 words per minute

(b) 35 words per minute

(c) 40 words per minute

(d) 45 words per minute

1. The NLM has decided to make determined efforts for imparting literacy among

(a) Adult illiterates

(b) Specially women

(c) Disadvantaged sections

(d) 1978

1. Jana Shiksha Nilayan (JSN) scheme was established in the realization of the need for

(a) Post-literacy

(b) Continuing education

(c) Both ‘a’ and ‘b’

(d) None of these

1. The concept of JSN is based on

(a) Life-long learning process

(b) Participatory training processes

(c) Only ‘a’

(d) Only ‘b’

1. Which of the following committee was established to function as a promoter, sustainer and monitor of the Jana Skiksha Nilayan (JSN)?

(a) Village Level Literacy Committee

(b) Village Adult Education Committee

(c) Committees on Adult Education

(d) Adult and Continuing Education Committee

1. Which media is the cheapest and easily accessible among the mass media in adult education?

(a) Radio

(b) Print

(c) Television

(d) Folk Arts

1. The main center of informal education is

(a) Family

(b) Society

(c) Radio and T.V.

(d)All of these

1. Education should aim at provision of vocational training for students, at the

(a) Tertiary stage

(b) Primary stage

(c) Secondary stage

(d) University stage

1. For harmonious development of the personality of the child, parents should

(a) Over-protect the child

(b) Compare the child with other children

(c) Provide conducive environment at home

(d) Engage qualified teachers for him/her

1. Which of the oldest means of imparting training through distance education?

(a) Radio

(b) Computers

(c) Tele conferencing

(d) Multi-media packages

1. Which of the following type of Programme organized under the scheme of NAEP?

(a) Literacy with follow-up programme

(b) Coventional functional literacy

(c) Literacy with learning-cum-action group

(d) All of these

1. The NAEP programme of awareness seeking to know about

(a) A sense of social obligation

(b) A sense of social consciousness

(c) Both ‘a’ and ‘b’

(d) None of these

1. Which one is a component of ‘Adult Learning’?

(a) Face to face teaching

(b) Curriculum based teaching

(c) Stimulus and response based teaching

(d) Experimental teaching

1. What is the alternate name given to ‘Adult Teaching’?

(a) Remedial teaching

(b) Complete teaching

(c) Individual teaching

(d) Curricular teaching

1. The Gram Shikshan Mohim was launched at

(a) State level

(b) National level

(c) Both

(d) None

1. Extension education is a form of

(a) Direct Education

(b) Non-Formal Education

(c) General Education

(d) Individual Education

1. What level of courses is offered to the drop-outs and non-starters in the NFE programme?

(a) Primary level course

(b) Middle and secondary level course

(c) Primary and middle level course

(d) Middle level course

1. Satellite Instructional Television Programme (SITE) is one of the popular types of

(a) Adult Education

(b) Non-Formal Education

(c) National Literacy Mission

(d) Jana Shikshan Nilayan

1. “Helps millions of people remaining outside the formal school system to get themselves educated” is one the advantages of

(a) NFE

(b) NAEP

(c) NLM

(d) JSN

1. Creating desirable changes in people through well-designed leaning situation is the primary functions of

(a) Non-Formal Education

(b) Adult Education

(c) NAEP

(d) NLM

**Key Answers to Education Paper IV MCQ Unit IV:-**

1.(b) Non-Formal Education.

2.(c) Informal Education

3.(b) Non – Formal Education

4.(b)Non-Formal Education

5.(c) Flexible

6.(d) All of these

7.(a) The immediate

8.(d) 9-14

9.(a) 1978

10.(a) The 1st Five-Year Plan

11.(d) All of these

12.(a) All of these

13.(a)1978

14.(b) Bihar

15.(c) National Adult Education Programme .

16 (a) Vocational Skills

17.(c) 9-10 months

18.(b) 15-35

19.(b) NAEP

20.(d) 1988

21.(a) 1978

22.(d) 1978

23.(c) Both ‘a’ and ‘b’

24.(c) Only ‘a’

25.(b) Village Adult Education Committee.

26.(b) Print

27.(d) All of these

28.(c) Secondary stage

29. (c) Provide conducive environments at home

30.(a) Radio

31.(d) All of these

32.(c) Both ‘a’ and ‘b’

33.(c) Stimulus and response based teaching

34 (a) Remedial teaching

35.(a) State level

36.(b) Non-Formal Education

37.(c) Primary and middle level course

38.(b) Non-Formal Education

39.(a) NFE

40.(b) Adult Education

**Fill In the Blanks**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ neither offers a fixed time table nor does it have a pre-determined course of study.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is restricted to parents, especially others siblings, peer groups and the exposure to all types of propaganda.
3. Special agencies like NSS, Training Centres and Public Library etc. are the agencies of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. The age of children to be covered by NFE was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ age group.
5. National Adult Education Programme (NAEP) was launched in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The objective of NAEP was to be covered the entire illiteracy population within the period of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years in the age group of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Raising Functional capabilities is one of the objectives of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. The period during which the learners would participate in the adult education centre would be between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ months.
9. National Literacy Mission (NLM) was launch in the year\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. National Literacy Mission (NLM) has been formulated during the\_\_\_\_\_\_ Five-Year Plan.
11. The main objective of NLM was to impart functional literacy to \_\_\_ Million illiterate persons in \_\_\_\_\_age group.
12. Launching of mass movement of functional literacy is one of the characteristics of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
13. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ must be able to reads and understand road signs, posters, simple instructions and newspapers specially produced for them.
14. The new learners under the NLM mission must be able to read and write 1 to \_\_\_\_.
15. For institutionalization of post-literacy and continuing education, NLM established a scheme of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ throughout the country.
16. The concept of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is based on the dictum that learning is a life-long process.
17. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the cheapest among the mass media.
18. Audio-visual media have important role to play in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_ education.
19. Satellite Instructional Television Programme (SITE) is one the types of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ programme.
20. Literacy, Awareness and Functionality are the three basic components of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Key Answer to Education Paper IV Fill in the Blanks UNIT- IV**

1. Non-Formal education 2. Informal Education

3. Non-Formal Education 4. 9-14

5. 1978 6. 5, 15-35

7. NAEP 8. 9-10

9. 1988 10. 7th

11. 80, 15-35 12. National Literacy Mission

13. Neo-Literates 14. 100

15. Jana Shikshan Nilayan(JSN) 16. JSN

17. Print media 18. Non-Formal, Adult

19. Non-Formal education 20. NAEP

**UNIT- V: MODERN TRENDS IN EDUCATION**

**Multiple Choice**

1. The main aim of population education is to make people aware of the importance of-

(a) Family planning

(b) Population control

(c) Preparing young people for adult life

(d) All of the above

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a programme which studies the various situations that emerges everywhere in family, nation and in the world due to population growth.

(a) Population Explosion

(b) Population Education

(c) Family Planning methods

(d) All of the above

1. Which among the following is called sex ratio?

(a) Number of females per thousand male

(b) Number of females per hundred male

(c) The study of population growth

(d) Difference between birth rate and death rates

1. A large proportion of children in a population is a result of;

(a) High birth rate

(b) High death rate

(c) High life expectancies

(d) More married couples

1. When did the National Population Policy come into effect?

(a) 2001

(b) 1947

(c) 1952

(d) 2000

1. The main cause for the high growth of our population is

(a) Rise in death rate

(b) Decrease in birth rate

(c) Decline of death rate

(d) None of these

1. Which of the following is a major concern of study about the population of a country?

(a) Population size and distribution

(b) Population growth and processes of population change

(c) Characteristics or qualities of the population

(d) All of the above

1. Which is the most populous state of India?

(a) Maharashtra

(b) Uttar Pradesh

(c) Madhya Pradesh

(d) Rajasthan

1. The number of people in different age groups is referred as

(a) Sex ratio

(b) Age composition

(c) Adolescent population

(d) Occupational structure

1. Which of the following is the most significant features of the Indian population?

(a) Declining birth rate

(b) Improvement in the literacy level

(c) The size of its adolescent population

(d) Improvement in health conditions

1. Sex Education must be given judiciously according to-

(a) The maturity level of the child

(b) The age of the child

(c) Both

(d) None

1. Sex education is also known as

(a) Adolescence education

(b) Sex-oriented education

(c) Education for the youth

(d) Gender-based education

1. When should sex education start?

(a) Before puberty

(b) Before established patterns of behaviours

(c) Both

(d) None of these

1. ‘Education without character, leads to criminality’ who said this?

(a) Ishwarbhai Patel

(b) Gandhi

(c) J. Dewey

(d) Rousseau

1. Educational actions aimed at the development of proper attitudes, emotions and behavior pattern of learner deal in

(a) Sex education

(b) SUPW

(c) Value education

(d) Population education

1. According to census 2011, what was the population growth rate of India from 2001 to 2011?

(a) 7.28%

(b) 21.8%

(c) 11.25%

(d) 17.72%

1. The number of people living in a particular area at a particular point in time is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ of that area

(a) Population density

(b) Population distribution

(c) Population

(d) Population growth

1. The magnitude of population growth refers to

(a) The total population of an area

(b) The rate at which the population increase

(c) The number of persons added each year

(d) The number of females per thousand males

1. Value based education tries to develop in students in the aspects of

(a) Physique and mentality

(b) Mentality and character

(c) Physique, mentality and character

(d) Mentality, character and emotion

1. Value education should be introduced at the level of

(a) Pre schooling stage

(b) Middle school stage

(c) Primary school stage

(d) Secondary stage

1. The aim of value education to inculcate in students is

(a) The moral values

(b) The social values

(c) The political values

(d) The economic values

1. When individual share similar standards in a community, we can use the term

(a) Moral system

(b) Value system

(c) Ethical system

(d) Instrumental system

1. SUPW was introduced in the school curriculum in 1978 to promote

(a) Social values

(b) Gandhian values

(c) Educational values

(d) Sex values

1. The work experience is

(a) A physical exercise course of education

(b) An integral part of education

(c) Relevant for Adult education only

(d) All of the above

1. At what level the programme of work experience deal with simple handwork?

(a) Lower primary classes

(b) Upper primary classes

(c) Lower secondary classes

(d) Higher secondary classes

1. Craft was chosen as \_\_\_\_\_ in the school

(a) Subject of education

(b) Medium of education

(c) Factor of production

(d) All of the above

1. Knowledge, Skills, Application, Interest and Attitudes are the five major objectives of

(a) SUPW

(b) Work Experience

(c) Population education

(d) Value-oriented education

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a method of integrating the world of study with the world of work.

(a) Work experience

(b) SUPW

(c) Value education

(d) Population education

1. Work experience is designed to bridge the gap between

(a) The informal education and formal education

(b) The theory and practice

(c) Hand and brain

(d) All of these

1. Which of the following is the specific aim of work experience programme should deal at the higher secondary stage?

(a) Foundation of production

(b) Pre-production aspects

(c) Production in school situation

(d) Production in real situation

1. In SUPW, exphasis is laid on

(a) Artefacts

(b) Mechanical

(c) Manual work

(d) All of these

1. “to develop in pupils a sense of respect for manual workers in the society” is one of the objectives of

(a) Value education

(b) SUPW

(c) Population education

(d) None of these

1. Wood and Abbott in the year 1937 gave emphasis on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which lead to the harmonious development of personality.

(a) Activity-centred education

(b) Child-centred education

(c) Teacher-centred education

(d) All of these

1. Which committee introduced the terminology socially useful productive work (SUPW)

(a) Zakir Hussain Committee

(b) Hartog Committee

(c) Ishwar Bhai Committee

(d) None of the above

1. The contents of SUPW should be

(a) Flexible

(b) No fixed programme

(c) Need-based

(d) All of these

1. Exploration, experimentation and work practice are the three phases of

(a) Work experience

(b) SUPW

(c) Population education

(d) Value education

1. The concept of SUPW was elucidated by

(a) Sampurnanand Committee

(b) Adiseshiah Committee

(c) Ishwar Bhai Patel Review Committee

(d) Ramamurthi Committee

1. Work experience is a training for

(a) Cooperation in home work

(b) Participation in factory

(c) Participation in productive work for earning

(d) All of the above

1. The idea of basic education is propounded by

(a) Dr. Zakir Hussain

(b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

(c) Mahatma Gandhi

(d) Rabindranath Tagore

1. SUPW was introduced in the year

(a) 1978

(b) 1987

(c) 1878

(d) 1887

**Key Answers to Education Paper IV MCQ Unit V:-**

1. (d) All of the above

2. (b) Population Education

3. (a) Number of females per thousand male

4. (a) High birth rate

5. (d) 2000

6. (c) Decline of death rate

7. (d) All of the above

8. (b) Uttar Pradesh

9. (b) Age composition

10. (a) Declining birth rate

11. (a) The maturity level of the child

12. (b) Sex-oriented education

13. (c) Both

14. (b) Gandhi

15. (c) Value education

16. (d) 17.72%

17. (c) Population.

18. (b) The rate at which the population increase

19. (c) Physique, mentality and character

20. (a) Pre schooling stage

21. (a) The moral values

22. (b) Value system

23. (b) Gandhian values

24. (b) An integral part of education

25. (a) Lower primary classes

26. (d) All of the above

27. (b) Work Experience

28. (a) Work experience

29. (d) All of these

30. (d) Production in real situation

31. (c) Manual work

32. (b) SUPW

33. (a) Activity-centred education

34. (c) Ishwar Bhai Committee

35. (d) All of these

36. (b) SUPW

37. (c) Ishwar Bhai Patel Review Committee.

38. (c) Participation in productive work for earning

39. (c) Mahatma Gandhi.

40. (a) 1978

**Fill In the Blanks**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a programme which studies the various situations that emerges everywhere in family, nation and in the world due to population growth.
2. The number of females present per thousand males in an area is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The most populous state of India is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is affected by different factors such as birth rate, migration, death control and other aspects of life.
5. Sex education is also known as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Sex education aims to reduce the risks of potentially negative outcomes from \_\_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ should start before young people reach puberty.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to educational actions aimed at the development of proper attitudes, emotions and behavior pattern of the learners.
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tries to develop in students in the aspects of physique, mentality and character.
10. The aim of value education is to inculcate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in students.
11. Work Experience is a method of integrating world of \_\_\_\_ with the world of \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Work experience is designed to bridge the gap between the \_\_\_\_ education and \_\_\_\_ education.
13. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stage/classes, the programme of WE deal with production in school situation like workshop training.
14. The philosophy of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is based upon the fact that children right from their school career can develop a mental attitude to become a productive member of society.
15. Knowledge, skills, application, interest and attitudes are the five major objectives of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
16. SUPW was introduced in the year \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
17. The concept of SUPW was elucidated by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_committee.
18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the king-pin of SUPW programme.
19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ help to revive an interest in Indian crafts and study their relevance in contemporary life.
20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was chosen as a subject of education, medium of education and as a factor of production in the school curriculum.

**Key Answer to Education Paper IV Fill in the Blanks Unit- V**

1. Population education

2. Sex ratio

3. Uttar Pradesh

4. Population situation

5. Sex-oriented education

6. Sexual behaviour

7. Sex education

8. Value education

9. Value – oriented education

10. Moral values

11. Study, Work

12. Informal, Formal

13. Lower Secondary

14. Work experience

15. Work Experience

16. 1978

17. Ishwar Bhai Patel

18. Manual work

19. SUPW

20. Craft

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_