**(4th Semester)**

**EDUCATION**

**FOURTH PAPER**

**(Issues and Trends in Contemporary Indian Education)**

**UNIT-I: UNIVERSALISATION OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION**

**Put a Tick (√) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided**

1. In India elementary education is defined as the education from
2. Classes I-VIII ( )
3. Classes I-VII ( )
4. Classes I-VI ( )
5. Classes I-V ( )
6. In elementary education the upper primary stage covers classes
7. Classes I-IV ( )
8. Classes V-VII ( )
9. Classes V-VIII ( )
10. Classes VI-VIII ( )
11. National Universalization of Elementary Education target concentrate on
12. Retention, Achievement, Enrolments ( )
13. Provision, Enrolments, Participation ( )
14. Access, Retention, Attainment ( )
15. Access, Provision, Participation ( )
16. Free and compulsory education is provided to children of the age group
17. 6-13 years ( )
18. 6-10 years ( )
19. 4-12 years ( )
20. 6-14 years ( )
21. According to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ commission “ Elementary Education should prepare children become responsible and useful citizen
22. Hunter ( )
23. Radhakrishnan ( )
24. University ( )
25. Kothari ( )
26. Gandhiji strongly advocated\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ compulsory education through the schemes of basic education
27. Five year ( )
28. Four year ( )
29. Fourteen year ( )
30. Seven year ( )
31. National Elementary Education Mission (NEEM) was set up in August
32. 1987 ( )
33. 1995 ( )
34. 1990 ( )
35. 1994 ( )
36. One of the foremost interventions under UEE schemes is
37. Publication ( )
38. Research ( )
39. Community Participation ( )
40. Innovation ( )
41. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) was established in the year
42. 1961 ( )
43. 1969 ( )
44. 1981 ( )
45. 1971 ( )
46. The full form of NCERT is
47. National Council for Educational Research and Training ( )
48. National Commission of Educational Research and Training ( )
49. National Council of Educational Research and Training ( )
50. National Committee on Educational Research and Training ( )
51. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is a/an
52. Autonomous Organisation ( )
53. Private Organisation ( )
54. Deemed Organisation ( )
55. Voluntary Organisation ( )
56. NCERT act as the nodal centre at the national level for the implementation of
57. National Policy on Education 1992 ( )
58. National policy on Education 1968 ( )
59. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 ( )
60. The Constitution Act, 2002 ( )
61. The National Council of Educational Research and Training was established in
62. Mumbai ( )
63. Mysore ( )
64. Bhopal ( )
65. None of the above ( )
66. NCERT has a separate department called
67. The Department of Elementary Education ( )
68. The Department of Literacy Education ( )
69. The Department of Early Childhood Care and Education ( )
70. The Department of Information Technology Education ( )
71. The function of NCERT are
72. To build capacities of teachers ( )
73. To act as a nodal agency for UEE ( )
74. To conduct pre-service teacher education courses ( )
75. All of the above ( )
76. There are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ major constituent unit of the NCERT
77. 15 ( )
78. 5 ( )
79. 8 ( )
80. 10 ( )
81. The full form of SCERT is
82. State Council for Educational Research and Training ( )
83. State Council of Education, Research and Training ( )
84. State council of Educational Research and Teaching ( )
85. State Council of Educational Research and Training ( )
86. The function of SCERT is for excellence of teachers education programme \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the state
87. Higher and Elementary Level ( )
88. Secondary and Higher Level ( )
89. Elementary Level ( )
90. Elementary and Secondary Level ( )
91. The State Council of Educational Research and Training is set up in each state on the pattern of
92. DIET ( )
93. CBSE ( )
94. NCERT ( )
95. NUEPA ( )
96. State Council of Educational Research and Training, Mizoram was established on
97. 20th January 1973 ( )
98. 20th January 1963 ( )
99. 20th January 1980 ( )
100. 20th January 1990 ( )
101. The Directorate of Teacher Education and SCERT came into existence as an Independent Directorate on
102. January 15, 1970 ( )
103. January 15, 1980 ( )
104. January 15, 1990 ( )
105. January 15, 1960 ( )
106. In 1973 the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare recommended that all the existing institutions or various units in the state education department be merged into a single organisation and be designated as
107. DIET ( )
108. SCERT ( )
109. Board of School Education ( )
110. State Institute of Education (SIE) ( )
111. Who is the present director of SCERT, Mizoram
112. Zohmingliani ( )
113. MC Lalthankima ( )
114. Laldawngliani Chawngthu ( )
115. Zothanmawii ( )
116. Who is the present Education Minister of Mizoram
117. Dr. R.Lalthangliana ( )
118. Lalchhandama Ralte ( )
119. Lalruatkima ( )
120. Robert Romawia Royte ( )
121. What is the full form of DIET
122. District Institute of Education and Training ( )
123. District Institute of Education and Teaching ( )
124. District Institute of Educational and Technology ( )
125. District Institute of Educational and Training ( )
126. A centrally sponsored scheme of Restructuring and Reorganization of Teacher Education was approved in
127. October 1985 ( )
128. October 1986 ( )
129. October 1987 ( )
130. October 1989 ( )
131. SSA realizes the important of Early Childhood Care and Education and look at the

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ age as a continuum

1. 0-12 ( )
2. 0-14 ( )
3. 2-14 ( )
4. 6-14 ( )
5. The problems faced by DIET are
6. Poor Infrastructure ( )
7. Poor Libraries ( )
8. Poor Building ( )
9. All of the above ( )
10. SSA was launch in
11. 2000 - 2001 ( )
12. 2000 - 2002 ( )
13. 2001 – 2002 ( )
14. 2002 – 2003 ( )
15. Govt. of India has recently introduced NPEGEL as an additional support to the existing scheme of SSA for providing additional component for education of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at elementary level
16. Boys ( )
17. Girls ( )
18. Disabled ( )
19. Minorities ( )
20. According to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ commission of all the factors that influence the quality of education, the quality of competence and characters of teachers are undoubtedly the most significant
21. Mudaliar ( )
22. Kothari ( )
23. Education ( )
24. University ( )
25. The full form of NPEGEL is
26. National Programme for Educational of Girls at Elementary Level ( )
27. National Policy of Education of Girls at Elementary Level ( )
28. National Planning for Education of Girls at Elementary Level ( )
29. None of the above ( )
30. SSA is a partnership between
31. The Central, State and Local Bodies ( )
32. The Central and State ( )
33. The Central and State Bodies ( )
34. The State and Local Bodies ( )
35. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is Government of India’s flagship programme for achievement of Universalization of
36. Secondary Education ( )
37. Higher Education ( )
38. Formal and non-formal Education ( )
39. Elementary Education ( )
40. The Government of India Flagship Programme for Universalization of Elementary Education is
41. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) ( )
42. District Institute of Education and Training (DIET) ( )
43. Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) ( )
44. District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) ( )
45. The full form of SSA is
46. Sharva Shiksha Abhiyan ( )
47. Sarva Shikshan Abhiyan ( )
48. Sarva Shiksha Abhieyan ( )
49. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan ( )
50. All the children in School, Education Guarantee Centre, Alternate School, ‘ Back-to-School’ is the objectives of
51. SSA ( )
52. DIET ( )
53. SCERT ( )
54. NCERT ( )
55. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan which in English means
56. Education for all children ( )
57. Education for girls ( )
58. Education for elementary ( )
59. Education for All Movement ( )
60. SSA aims to provide useful and relevant education to all children in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group by 2010
61. 4-16 age ( )
62. 6-14 age ( )
63. 6-12 age ( )
64. 6-15 age ( )
65. In SSA the sharing between Govt. of India and State Govt. (especially in NE) in the 11th Five Year plan is
66. 80:20 ( )
67. 70:30 ( )
68. 90:10 ( )
69. 95:50 ( )

**ANSWER KEY**:

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (d) 6. (d)

7. (b) 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (c) 11. (a) 12. (c)

13. (d) 14.(a) 15. (d) 16. (c) 17. (d) 18. (d)

19. (c) 20.(c) 21. (c) 22. (b) 23. (c) 24. (b)

25. (a) 26.(c) 27. (b) 28. (d) 29. (a) 30. (b)

31. (c) 32. (a) 33. (b) 34. (d) 35. (a) 36.(d)

37. (a) 38. (d) 39. (c) 40. (c)

**FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. The right of children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 which came into effect on\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**1st April 2010)**
2. The Mid-day Meal Scheme was launched in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**aiming at giving a boost to universalization of primary education. (**1995)**
3. A centrally sponsored scheme of Restructuring and Reorganization of Teacher Education (RRTE) was launched in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**1987)**
4. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** being one of the priority strategies for universalization of elementary education.( **Operation Blackboard** )
5. NCERT make use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_so as to make elementary education available to even the remote areas. (ICT)
6. The department of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is the nodal department of the NCERT to advise programmes pertaining to elementary education. (**Elementary Education)**
7. NCERT is registered under the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** 1860. ( **Societies Registration Act** )
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ commission (1964-66) strongly recommended for universalization of elementary education. (**Kothari**)
9. The SCERT has a Programme Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of the State (**Education Minister)**
10. State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) is an **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**body responsible for quality education in the state. ( **apex)**
11. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** prescribed curriculum and text books for elementary schools. (**SCERT**)
12. SCERT have been set up in almost all the states and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in the country. (**Union Territories** )
13. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**provide academic and research support at the grass root level for the success of the various strategies and programmes being undertaken in the areas of elementary and adult education. (**DIET)**
14. District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) as proposed in the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**and the Programme of Action (PoA). (NPE-1986) **(National Policy on Education,1986)**
15. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is serving as an evaluation center for elementary schools and programmes of NFE/AE. (**DIET )**
16. By October 1989, central assistance has been sanctioned under the scheme for setting up a total of **\_\_\_\_** DIETs in the country. ( **216)**
17. Government of India introduced NPEGEL as an additional support to the existing scheme of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. ( **SSA)**
18. Government, local body and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ schools would be covered under the SSA. (**Government aided**)
19. Universal retention by 2010 is one of the objective of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. ( **SSA)**
20. In the year **\_\_\_\_\_**  the Mizoram Sarva Shiksa Abhiyan Mission was registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1976. (**2001)**

**UNIT-II: SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**Put a Tick (√) mark against the correct answe in the brackets provided**

1. The education in ancient India was divided into
2. Two level ( )
3. Three level ( )
4. Four Level ( )
5. Five level ( )
6. The general and vocational aims and objectives of secondary education are
7. Development of democratic citizenship ( )
8. Improvement of vocational efficiency ( )
9. Development of personality ( )
10. All of these ( )
11. The Kothari Commission has proposed that secondary education should comprises of
12. VIII or IX to XII ( )
13. IX or X to XII ( )
14. X to XII ( )
15. None of the above ( )
16. The chief purpose of the establishment of secondary school in ancient India was
17. To teach European history and science to Indians ( )
18. To teach Asian literature and science to Indians ( )
19. To teach American literature and science to Indians ( )
20. To teach European literature and science to Indians ( )
21. The reform in secondary education in India began in
22. Post independence ( )
23. British rule ( )
24. Mughal Period ( )
25. None of the above ( )
26. Which commission strongly recommended making secondary education productive
27. Kothari Commission ( )
28. Acharya Narendra Dev Commission ( )
29. Ishwarbhai Patel Commission ( )
30. Hunter Commission ( )
31. One of the main solution to solve aimless secondary education is
32. Development of Infrastructure ( )
33. Development of Vocationalisation ( )
34. Development of examination ( )
35. Development of personality ( )
36. Which commission recommended to include one representative of teachers and three nominated by the education department for improving the management of private institution.
37. Raghukul Tilak Committee ( )
38. Kothari Committee ( )
39. Mudaliar Committee ( )
40. Ishwarbhai Patel Committee ( )
41. The full form of NUEPA is
42. National University of Educational Planning and Administration ( )
43. National University for Educational Planning and Administration ( )
44. National University of Education Planning and Administrative ( )
45. National University for Educational Planning and Administrative ( )
46. The National University of Educational Planning and Administration is an
47. Private Organization ( )
48. Autonomous Organization ( )
49. Public Organization ( )
50. Government Organization ( )
51. NUEPA has its origin dating back to
52. 1960 ( )
53. 1962 ( )
54. 1970 ( )
55. 1979 ( )
56. The Chairman of NUEPA council is
57. Director of NUEPA ( )
58. Minister of Finance ( )
59. Minister of Education ( )
60. Minister of Human Resource Development( )
61. NUEPA was established by
62. UNESCO ( )
63. Ministry of Human Resource Development ( )
64. World Bank ( )
65. Ministry of Finance ( )
66. NUEPA comprise department of
67. Nine departments ( )
68. Six Departments ( )
69. Eight departments ( )
70. None of the above ( )
71. NUEPA was earlier known as
72. National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration ( )
73. National College for educational Planners and Administrations ( )
74. Asian Institution of Planning and Administration ( )
75. All of the above ( )
76. NUEPA is a premier organization dealing with
77. Capacity building and research in planning ( )
78. Co-ordinate and monitor teacher education ( )
79. Inquire into the financial needs of the universities ( )
80. To advice government on ensuring adequate standards in elementary education ( )
81. The Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India has empowered NUEPA to award degrees by way of conferring on it the status of university in August, 2006 under section 3 of UGC Act.
82. 1952 ( )
83. 1853 ( )
84. 1954 ( )
85. 1956 ( )
86. The basic vision of CBSE is to inspire learning for the well-being of students-
87. Physical and emotional ( )
88. Social and intellectual ( )
89. Both (a) and (b) ( )
90. None of the above ( )
91. Central Board of Secondary Education is
92. A private body ( )
93. An autonomous organization ( )
94. Group of bodies ( )
95. A voluntary organization ( )
96. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is funded by
97. Central Government ( )
98. State Government ( )
99. Public Sector ( )
100. Self-financing ( )
101. What is the curriculum making body for secondary education at the national level?
102. UGC ( )
103. NUEPA ( )
104. CBSE ( )
105. NCERT ( )
106. CBSE regional office for the North Eastern States located at
107. Meghalaya ( )
108. Guwahati ( )
109. Ajmer ( )
110. Panchkula ( )
111. The full form of CBSE is
112. Central Board of Secondary Education ( )
113. Centre Board of Secondary Education ( )
114. Central Board of School Education ( )
115. Centre Board of Science Education ( )
116. The re-constituted Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), New Delhi came into being with effect from
117. 9th January 1962 ( )
118. 1st July 1962 ( )
119. 11th January 1962 ( )
120. 10th January 1962 ( )
121. Who conduct All India Entrance Test for Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas
122. SCERT ( )
123. NCERT ( )
124. NUEPA ( )
125. CBSE ( )
126. The CBSE is a national level board of education in India for
127. Public Sector ( )
128. Private Sector ( )
129. Both (a) and (b) ( )
130. None of the above ( )
131. The CBSE is controlled and managed by
132. State Government ( )
133. Private bodies ( )
134. Public Sector ( )
135. Union Government ( )
136. The CBSE was given its present name ‘Central Board of Secondary Education’ in the year
137. 1952 ( )
138. 1962 ( )
139. 1972 ( )
140. 1982 ( )
141. SCERT Mizoram introduced continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in elementary school in
142. 2010 ( )
143. 2011 ( )
144. 2012 ( )
145. 2013 ( )
146. The objective of NCERT is to assist and advice the Ministry of Education and
147. Ministry of Human Resource Development ( )
148. Ministry of Tribal Affairs ( )
149. Ministry of Finance ( )
150. Ministry of Social Welfare ( )
151. The NCERT has several advisory committee on which are represented various educational organs at
152. Central Level ( )
153. State Level ( )
154. District Level ( )
155. Local Level ( )
156. NCERT has a network of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ officer of field advisory in different states in order to carry out its function
157. 10 ( )
158. 11 ( )
159. 14 ( )
160. 15 ( )
161. National Talent Search Exam is conducted by
162. UGC (University Grants Commission) ( )
163. NUEPA ( )
164. NCERT ( )
165. CBSE ( )
166. Department of Secondary Education main functions is to play a supporting role in the quest for
167. Universalization of secondary education ( )
168. Universalization of elementary education ( )
169. Research in the field of education ( )
170. Teacher education ( )
171. National Institute of Education is one of the constituent bodies of
172. NUEPA ( )
173. DIET ( )
174. SCERT ( )
175. NCERT ( )
176. The sixth constituent unit of the NCERT is
177. NIE ( )
178. DSE ( )
179. NTS ( )
180. CIET ( )
181. CIET was set up in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by merging the Centre for Educational Technology and Departments of Teaching Aids
182. 1961 ( )
183. 1974 ( )
184. 1984 ( )
185. 1987 ( )
186. The NCERT awards 750 National Talent Search Scholarship including 70 students belonging to
187. Schedule Tribe/Schedule Caste ( )
188. Schedule Tribe ( )
189. Schedule Caste ( )
190. Schedule Tribe/OBC ( )
191. SCERT has been organising science exhibition every year since \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in collaboration with NCERT.
192. 1978 ( )
193. 1979 ( )
194. 1980 ( )
195. 1989 ( )
196. SCERT, Aizawl was selected for the establishment of the Educational Satellite (EDUSAT) Hub and Teaching End Studio for the EDUSAT network in Mizoram in the year
197. 2008 ( )
198. 2010 ( )
199. 2011 ( )
200. 2013 ( )

**ANSWER KEY**:

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (a)

7. (d) 8. (a) 9. (a) 10. (b) 11. (b) 12. (d)

13. (b) 14.(a) 15. (a) 16. (a) 17. (d) 18. (c)

19. (b) 20.(d) 21. (d) 22. (b) 23. (a) 24. (b)

25. (d) 26.(c) 27. (d) 28. (a) 29. (b) 30. (d)

31. (b) 32. (d) 33. (c) 34. (a) 35. (d) 36.(d)

37. (c) 38. (a) 39. (b) 40. (a)

**FIILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. Education in ancient India was divided into primary and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** education. (**higher)**
2. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** contributed much in the development of secondary education in India. (**Wood’s Despatch)**
3. The origin of the existing secondary education was the effort of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** during the early 19th century. (**Christian missionaries)**
4. The National University of Educational Planning and administration is an **\_\_\_\_\_\_** nation institute. (**Apex)**
5. In **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, the Government of India set up an institution known as Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration. (**1962)**
6. In **\_\_\_\_\_\_** the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration was renamed as National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators. (**1966)**
7. NUEPA was awarded with the status of deemed to be university in August  **\_\_\_\_\_\_. (2006)**
8. National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators was renamed as National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (**1979)**
9. In 1970, the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration was taken over by the Government of India from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**UNESCO)**
10. NUEPA is now fully authorized to conduct its own examinations and give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**degrees)**
11. The main objectives of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** were those students whose parents were employed in the Central Government Services. (**CBSE)**
12. CBSE is run under the supervision of Controlling Authority with the secretary, Ministry of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Government of India. (**Human Resource Development**)
13. CBSE has a full time chairman designated as Chief Executive of the Board appointed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**Controlling Authority)**
14. CBSE has asked all schools affiliated to follows only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ curriculum. (**NCERT)**
15. The CBSE affiliation is **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** accepted. (**Internationally)**
16. To popularize science at schools in urban and rural areas ‘science kits’ for schools have been developed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**NCERT)**
17. NCERT is wholly financed by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**Government of India)**
18. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is one of the associated centres of Asia-Pacific Programme of Educational Innovation for Development. (**NCERT)**
19. NCERT has also undertaken a programme to identify talented children in rural areas asa per requirement of admission to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (**Navodaya Vidyalaya)**
20. State level talent search is conducted by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**SCERT)**

**UNIT-111: HIGHER EDUCATION**

**Put a Tick (√) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided**:

1. The President of India is a visitor in all
2. Private universities ( )
3. State universities ( )
4. Central universities ( )
5. Deemed universities ( )
6. The University Grants Commission (UGC) is making efforts to improve
7. Higher secondary education in the country ( )
8. Elementary education in the country ( )
9. Secondary education in the country ( )
10. Higher education in the country ( )
11. Independent Regulatory Authority For Higher Education (IRAHE) was recommended by
12. National Knowledge Commission, 2005 ( )
13. National policy of Education, 1986 ( )
14. Programme of Action, 1992 ( )
15. Education Commission, 1964-’66 ( )
16. A national apex advisory body in all matters relating to technical education is
17. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) ( )
18. All India Council For Technical Education ( AICTE) ( )
19. Educational Technology (ET) ( )
20. Educational and Research Network (ERNET) ( )
21. University Grants Commission (UGC) was formed in
22. 1953 ( )
23. 1963 ( )
24. 1973 ( )
25. 1983 ( )
26. National Knowledge Commission (NKC) was constituted on
27. 13th June ,2005 ( )
28. 13th May , 2005 ( )
29. 13th July, 2005 ( )
30. 30th May, 2005 ( )
31. University Grants Commission ( UGC) was constituted on the recommendation of
32. University Education Commission, 1948-’49 ( )
33. Secondary Education Commission, 1952-’53 ( )
34. Education Commission , 1964-’66 ( )
35. National Policy of Education, 1986 ( )
36. National Council For Teacher Education was constituted on the recommendation of
37. Radhkrishnan Commission, 1948-49 ( )
38. Kothari Commission, 1964-66 ( )
39. Mudaliar Commission, 1952-’53 ( )
40. National Policy of Education, 1986 ( )
41. National Council For Teacher Education (NCTE) was established in
42. 1973 ( )
43. 1963 ( )
44. 1976 ( )
45. 1983 ( )
46. All India Council For Technical Education(AICTE) was given statutory power on the recommendation of
47. Programme of Action, 1992 ( )
48. Kothari Commission,1964-66 ( )
49. National Policy on Education,1986 ( )
50. Radhkrishnan Commission, 1948-49 ( )
51. All India Council for Technical education(AICTE) was set up to maintain
52. the standard of technical education ( )
53. the norms of architectural education ( )
54. the management of engineering education ( )
55. the financing of technical education ( )
56. University Grants Commission (UGC) mainly deals with
57. technical education ( )
58. higher education ( )
59. school education ( )
60. propagation of Hindi ( )
61. Institutions of higher learning recognized by their high caliber which are granted the status of university are called
62. Conventional universities ( )
63. Deemed universities ( )
64. Private universities ( )
65. State universities ( )
66. All India Council For Technical education was set up as a national level apex advisory body to conduct survey on the facilities on technical education in
67. November, 1935 ( )
68. November, 1945 ( )
69. November, 1955 ( )
70. November, 1975 ( )
71. National Council For Teacher (NCTE) as a statutory body came into existence on
72. 17th August, 1995 ( )
73. 17th July, 1995 ( )
74. 17th September, 1995 ( )
75. 17th June, 1995 ( )
76. “National Curriculum Frameworks for Teacher Education (NCFTE) ,2009 ” was developed by
77. National Council For Teacher Education ( )
78. State Council For Educational Research and Training ( )
79. National Council For Educational Research and Training ( )
80. National University of Educational Planning and Administration ( )
81. Mizoram University (MZU) is a
82. Private university ( )
83. State university ( )
84. Deemed university ( )
85. Central university ( )
86. A high level advisory body to the Prime Minister of India with the objective of transforming India into a knowledge society is
87. National Knowledge Commission ( )
88. All India Council For technical Education (AICTE) ( )
89. University Grants Commission (UGC) ( )
90. National Council For Teacher Education(NCTE) ( )
91. The University Grants Commission (UGC) is the funding agency for maintenance and development of
92. State universities ( )
93. Private Universities ( )
94. Deemed universities ( )
95. Central universities ( )
96. In India, post-secondary education or tertiary level of education is known as
97. Higher education ( )
98. Technical education ( )
99. General education ( )
100. Adolescence education ( )
101. Universities which are set up by an Act of Parliament are known as
102. Central universities ( )
103. State universities ( )
104. Private Universities ( )
105. Deemed universities ( )
106. A curriculum or part of curriculum aimed at imparting general knowledge and developing general intellectual capacities is
107. Technology of education ( )
108. General education ( )
109. Special education ( )
110. Technical education ( )
111. Universities set up by an act of state legislature are known as
112. Central universities ( )
113. Private universities ( )
114. State universities ( )
115. Deemed universities ( )
116. The curriculum which embraces all kind of instruction that have direct reference to the occupation or career a person intended to pursue is
117. General education ( )
118. Technology of education ( )
119. Special education ( )
120. Technical education ( )
121. Serving as a vital link between the union and state governments and institutions of higher learning is the role of
122. University Grants Commission (UGC) ( )
123. Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD) ( )
124. National Council of Educational Research and Training(NCERT) ( )
125. State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) ( )
126. UGC was granted a statutory status by the Government of India through an act of Parliament in
127. November, 1956 ( )
128. November, 1955 ( )
129. November,1965 ( )
130. November, 1975 ( )
131. Institutions of higher learning established through a state or central act by a sponsoring body registered under the government of India are
132. Central universities ( )
133. State universities ( )
134. Private Universities ( )
135. Deemed universities ( )
136. National Council For Teacher Education (NCTE) is a/an
137. Autonomous organization ( )
138. Private organization ( )
139. Government organization ( )
140. Group of organization ( )
141. To regulate and properly maintain the norms and standards in the teacher education system is the objective of
142. National Council of Educational Research and Training(NCERT) ( )
143. State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) ( )
144. National council For Teacher Education (NCTE) ( )
145. None of the above ( )
146. Increasing around 1500 universities nationwide to enable to attain a gross enrollment ratio of at least 15% by 2015 was the recommendation of
147. Programme of Action, 1992 ( )
148. National Policy on Education, 1986 ( )
149. Kothari Commission, 1964-’66 ( )
150. National Knowledge Commission (NKC),2005 ( )
151. Developing curriculum for refresher courses on teacher education organized in Academic Staff Colleges in collaboration with UGC is the function of
152. NCERT and SCERT ( )
153. UGC and NCERT ( )
154. NCERT ( )
155. UGC ( )
156. The appointment of Vice chancellors of universities to be based solely on search processes and peer judgement is the suggestion of
157. Programme of Action, 1992 ( )
158. National Policy Of Education, 1986 ( )
159. Kothari Commission, 1964-’66 ( )
160. National Knowledge Commission (NKC),2005 ( )
161. To establish 50 new national universities to provide education of highest standard was the recommendation of
162. Programme of Action, 1992 ( )
163. National Policy Of Education, 1986 ( )
164. Kothari Commission, 1964-’66 ( )
165. National Knowledge Commission (NKC),2005 ( )
166. A National Board of Accreditation to periodically conduct evaluation of technical education institutions is the role of
167. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) ( )
168. All India Council For technical Education (AICTE) ( )
169. University Grants Commission (UGC) ( )
170. National Council For Teacher Education(NCTE) ( )
171. The chairman of NKC (2005) was
172. Mr. Sam Pitroda ( )
173. Dr. DS Kothari ( )
174. Dr. Jayati Ghosh ( )
175. Dr. Ashok Ganguly ( )
176. Promoting innovations, research ,development and adaptation of new technologies to meet development requirements for over-all improvement of educational process is the role of
177. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) ( )
178. All India Council For technical Education (AICTE) ( )
179. University Grants Commission (UGC) ( )
180. National Council For Teacher Education(NCTE) ( )
181. A new-blind admission policy and national scholarship scheme in national universities for students belonging to weaker and underprivileged sections of society is suggested by
182. Programme of Action, 1992 ( )
183. National Policy Of Education, 1986 ( )
184. Kothari Commission, 1964-’66 ( )
185. National Knowledge Commission (NKC),2005 ( )
186. Establishment of a Central Board of Undergraduate Education along with State Boards of Undergraduate Education was recommended by
187. Programme of Action, 1992 ( )
188. Kothari Commission, 1964-’66 ( )
189. National Knowledge Commission (NKC),2005 ( )
190. National Policy on Education, 1986 ( )
191. The only grant-giving agency in the country vested with two responsibilities of providing funds and that of coordination and maintenance of standards of higher education is
192. University Grants Commission ( )
193. All india Council For Technical Education ( )
194. National council For Teacher Education ( )
195. National University of Educational Planning and Administration ( )
196. National Knowledge Commission regarding higher education focused on the following three aspects
197. Expansion, excellence and inclusion ( )
198. Expansion, development and progress ( )
199. Regulation, expansion and inclusion ( )
200. Excellence, execution and adaptation ( )

**ANSWER KEY**:

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (a)

7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (c) 11. (a) 12. (b)

13. (b) 14.(c) 15. (a) 16. (a) 17. (d) 18. (a)

19. (d) 20.(a) 21. (a) 22. (b) 23. (c) 24. (d)

25. (a) 26.(a) 27. (c) 28. (a) 29. (c) 30. (d)

31. (b) 32. (d) 33. (d) 34. (b) 35. (a) 36.(b)

37. (d) 38. (c) 39. (a) 40. (a)

**FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. The Government of India set up National Council For Teacher Education in 1973 to advise the central and state governments on all matters relating to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** education. (**teache**r)
2. All India Council for Technical Education was formally set up in the year \_\_\_\_\_\_. (**1945)**
3. The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Commission emphasized for a radical reform of open and distance education to achieve the objectives of expansion and inclusion in higher education. (**National Knowledge)**
4. The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is an organization that accredits higher education institutions in India. (**NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION COUNCIL)**
5. NKC was constituted on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**13th June,2005)**
6. The role of UGC be re-defined to focus on the disbursement of grants to, and maintenance of public institutions in higher education was suggested by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Commission. (**National Knowledge)**
7. National Council For Teacher Education function as a/an **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** statutory body in August , 1995. (**autonomous)**
8. The Knowledge Commission, 2005 recommended setting up a regulatory body on higher education throughout the country known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**Independent Regulatory Authority For Higher Education)**
9. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**developed a National Framework Curriculum For Teacher Education. (**National Council for Teacher Education)**
10. Promoting and coordinating university throughout the country is the function of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**University Grants Commission)**
11. Universities which are set up by an Act of Parliament are known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**central universities)**
12. The fellowship /scholarship granted to eligible research scholars by UGC in order to promote research is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**Junior Research Fellowship)**
13. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**allocates and disburses funds to different universities for their development and maintenance. (**The University Grants Commission)**
14. The role of co-ordination, determination and maintenance of standards higher education in the country is carried out by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  **(University Grants Commission)**
15. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**evolves a suitable performance appraisal systems for technical institutions and universities imparting technical education. (**All India Council For Technical Education)**
16. To achieve planned and coordinated development of teacher education system throughout the country is the objective of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**National Council For Teacher Education)**
17. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**was the Prime Minister Of India when National Knowledge Commission was constituted. (**Dr. Manmohan Singh)**
18. Universities which are set up or recognized by an act of state legislature are known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**State universities)**
19. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**governments are responsible for providing plan and non-plan grants to the state universities for their maintenance. (**State)**
20. Keeping in view the recommendation of the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**the government of India through a resolution constituted National Council For Teacher Education. (**Kothari Commission / Education Commission 1964-66)**

**UNIT-IV: ALTERNATIVE SCHOOLNG**

**Put a Tick (√) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided**

1. National Adult Education Programme (NAEP) was launched on
2. 3rd Oct,1978 ( )
3. 2nd Oct, 1978 ( )
4. 2nd Nov, 1978 ( )
5. 2nd July,1978 ( )
6. The term “Social Education” was coined by the first Education Minister of Adult Education
7. Shri.Maulana Abul Kalam Azad ( )
8. Shri.Kapil Silbal ( )
9. Shri.Arjun Singh ( )
10. Dr.M.M Pallam Raju ( )
11. The National Literacy Mission seeks to impart functional literacy to the illiterate persons in the age group of
12. 13 -35 years ( )
13. 15 -35 years ( )
14. 15 -38 years ( )
15. 14 – 35 years ( )
16. Mass Campaign for National literacy Mission was launched on
17. 5th May, 1988 ( )
18. 5th June, 1988 ( )
19. 5th July, 1988 ( )
20. 15th May, 1988 ( )
21. National Literacy Mission was launched by the then Prime Minister of India
22. Dr.Manmohan Singh ( )
23. Smt. Indira Gandhi ( )
24. Shr. Rajiv Gandhi ( )
25. Shri.P.V. Narasimha Rao ( )
26. In 1974, Social Education Commission was appointed to chalk out the programme of social education by the
27. Central Advisory Board of Education(CABE) ( )
28. National Policy on Education, 1986 (NPE) ( )
29. Central Board of School Education ( CBSE) ( )
30. National Policy on Education, 1992 (NPE) ( )
31. Gram Shiksha Mohim is a movement in India for imparting
32. Population education ( )
33. Value education ( )
34. Adolescence education ( )
35. Adult education ( )
36. Non-formal education is an alternative to
37. In-formal education ( )
38. Special education ( )
39. Formal education ( )
40. Adult education ( )
41. A programme for promoting non-formal adult education for women in India is
42. Shiksha Karmit Project ( )
43. Lok Jumbish project ( )
44. Indira Mahila Yojana ( )
45. Jana Shikshan Nilayan ( )
46. Any organized systematic activity carried on outside the frame work of the formal system to provide identifiable learning targets and objectives is
47. Formal education ( )
48. Non-formal education ( )
49. Informal education ( )
50. Adult education ( )
51. UNESCO has evolved a new concept of adult education known as
52. Population education ( )
53. Basic education ( )
54. Social Education ( )
55. Fundamental education ( )
56. Any means , agency or instrument through which ideas, attitudes, impressions or images are simultaneously communicated to a large number of people is
57. Mass media ( )
58. Communication channel ( )
59. Mass communication ( )
60. None of the above ( )
61. Providing education to working youths drop-outs, adult population such as housewives, industry and agriculture workers for their professional and social efficiency through correspondence or self- instructional materials is
62. Formal education ( )
63. Adult education ( )
64. Non-formal education ( )
65. Vocational education ( )
66. National Literacy Mission has been formulated on the suggestion of
67. National Policy on Education, 1986 ( )
68. National Policy on Education, 1992 ( )
69. Education Commission, 1964-66 ( )
70. Central Advisory Board of Education ( )
71. The basic components of National Adult Education Programme (NAEP) are
72. Literacy, numeracy, awareness and functionality ( )
73. Literacy, numeracy, awareness and execution ( )
74. Literacy, numeracy, comprehension and functionality ( )
75. Numeracy, awareness, comprehension and functionality ( )
76. To provide functional literacy education for adults who have never had the advantage of formal education is the objective of
77. Informal education ( )
78. Population education ( )
79. Adult education ( )
80. Distance Education ( )
81. Mass media are the means of educating the society through
82. Informal agencies ( )
83. Non-formal agencies ( )
84. Formal agencies ( )
85. Special agencies ( )
86. The educational medium for imparting education to the people irrespective of caste, colour, geographical, sociological, economical diversities are known as
87. Mass media ( )
88. Information technology ( )
89. Mass communication ( )
90. Social media ( )
91. The term “mass media” was first coined in the
92. 1930’s ( )
93. 1920’s ( )
94. 1940’s ( )
95. 1950’s ( )
96. Liquidation of illiteracy by imparting instructions in 3R’s is the objective of
97. Adult education ( )
98. Population education ( )
99. Special education ( )
100. Social education ( )
101. The NAEP initially aimed at educating illiterate adults in the age group of
102. 15 - 36 years ( )
103. 15 – 34 years ( )
104. 15 – 35 years ( )
105. 15 - 33 years ( )
106. To broaden the horizon of the people and to enable them to fulfill their aspirations and solve their problems by equipping them with necessary knowledge ,skill and information is the objective of
107. National Literacy Mission ( )
108. National Adult Education Programme ( )
109. Central Advisory Board of Education ( )
110. Non-Forma Education ( )
111. Any organized educational activity that takes place outside the formal educational system is known as
112. Informal education ( )
113. Non-formal education ( )
114. Formal education ( )
115. Special education ( )
116. A centrally sponsored scheme of non-formal education was introduced to provide education to all children outside the formal system up to the age of
117. 14 years ( )
118. 15 years ( )
119. 13 years ( )
120. 16 years ( )
121. National Open Schooling (1989) is one of the programmes launched to promote
122. Informal education ( )
123. Non-formal education ( )
124. Formal education ( )
125. Special education ( )
126. Adult education to be promoted both through “selective” and “mass” approach is suggested by the
127. National Policy on Education, 1986 ( )
128. National Policy on Education, 1992 ( )
129. Education Commission, 1964-66 ( )
130. University Education Commission, 1948-49 ( )
131. Promotion of social cohesion and emotional integration among adult community is the objective of
132. Adult education ( )
133. Population education ( )
134. Social education ( )
135. Value-oriented education ( )
136. Provision of post-literacy and continuing education facilities through establishment of Jana Shikshan Nilayan(JSN) is the main characteristic of
137. National Adult Education Pogramme ( )
138. National Literacy Mission ( )
139. Family Planning Programme ( )
140. Social Education Programme ( )
141. An open-ended and well–planned education characterized with lots of discussion sharing, exploring , analyzing, judging etc. is the characteristic of
142. Non-formal education ( )
143. Informal education ( )
144. Formal education ( )
145. Special education ( )
146. Any organized systematic activity carried on outside the framework of the formal system to provide selected type of learning to particular sub group in the population of adults. This definition is given by
147. J.P.Naik ( )
148. P.D.Shukla ( )
149. John Dewey ( )
150. Dr. Radhakrishnan( )
151. To develop in children the skills, habits, attitudes necessary for healthy living is one of the objectives of
152. Formal education ( )
153. Adult education ( )
154. Non-formal education ( )
155. Vocational education ( )
156. Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) is a programme of
157. Non-formal education ( )
158. Adult education ( )
159. Formal education ( )
160. Informal education ( )
161. In qualitative terms, the functional literacy implies
162. 5 R’s ( )
163. 4 R’s ( )
164. 5 R’s ( )
165. 3 R’s ( )
166. Literacy rate at the time when India achieved Independence in 1947 was only
167. 14 % ( )
168. 15 % ( )
169. 12 % ( )
170. 13% ( )
171. The Government implemented the programme of Social Education for eradication of illiteracy among adults in the
172. First Five-Year Plan (1951-56) ( )
173. Second Five-Year Plan( 1956-61) ( )
174. Sixth Five –Year Plan (1980-85) ( )
175. Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90) ( )
176. Total literacy campaign, post literacy and continuing education programmes are the major programmes undertaken by
177. National Adult Education Programme ( )
178. Central Advisory Board of Education ( )
179. National Literacy Mission ( )
180. Population education ( )
181. Providing functional literacy training with life skills, orientation to self-employment and income generated skills to poor young people is a significant programme of
182. Non-formal education ( )
183. Informal education ( )
184. Basic education ( )
185. Value-oriented education ( )
186. In Russia, the concept of “adult education” initially was termed as
187. Social education ( )
188. Fundamental education ( )
189. People’s education ( )
190. Basic education ( )
191. A voluntary mode of education in which education is decentralized and students can take up their choice of interest is
192. Non-formal education ( )
193. Informal education ( )
194. Social education ( )
195. Family education ( )
196. To enable illiterate women to acquire functional skills along with literacy, to promote better awareness of health, hygiene, child-care practices and to bring out attitudinal changes is the scheme of
197. Functional Literacy for Adult Women (FLAW) ( )
198. Jana Shikshan Nilayan (JSN) ( )
199. Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) ( )
200. Indira Mahila Yojna (IMY) ( )

**ANSWER KEY**:

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (c) 6. (a)

7. (d) 8. (c) 9. (c) 10. (b) 11. (d) 12. (a)

13. (c) 14.(a) 15.(a) 16. (c) 17. (b) 18. (a)

19. (b) 20.(a) 21.(c) 22. (b) 23. (b) 24. (a)

25. (b) 26.(c) 27. (a) 28. (b) 29. (a) 30. (a)

31. (c) 32. (a) 33. (d) 34. (a) 35. (a) 36.(c)

37. (a) 38. (c) 39. (a) 40. (a)

**FILL IN THE BLANKS**:

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**education is an alternative to formal education. (**Non Formal)**
2. The three forms of imparting education are- Formal, Informal and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**education. (**Non-formal)**
3. Any organized educational activity outside the established formal system intended to serve identifiable learning targets and leaning objectives are termed as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ education. (**Non-formal)**
4. Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) in 1974 laid special emphasis on the development of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**education. (**non-formal)**
5. Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) recommended that the state plans should include non-formal education as an **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**part of education. (**integral)**
6. Prime Minister’s Rozgar Yojana (1993) is a programme launched to achieve **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**education. (**non-formal)**
7. Literally, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** education means imparting education to the adults, who, during their educable age were unable to get formal education in educational institutions due to certain reasons. (**adult)**
8. The new concept of adult education evolved by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**is known as Fundamental education. (**UNESCO)**
9. The Government of India accorded importance of Adult education scheme in all the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Year Plans since the conception. (**Five)**
10. Farmers’ Functional Literacy Project started in 1967-68 aimed at popularization of high yielding varieties of seeds through the process of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**education. (**adult)**
11. The first nation-wide programme for eradication of illiteracy was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**National Adult Education Programme)**
12. In pursuance of the direction of the NPE 1986, a comprehensive programme for the eradication for illiteracy known as **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** has been formulated. (**National Literacy Mission)**
13. On 5th May, 1988, the then Prime Minister Shri. Rajiv Gandhi launched the mass campaign for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**National Literacy Mission)**
14. National Adult Education Programme initially aimed at educating 100 million illiterate adults of the target group within the time frame of **\_\_** years. (**5)**
15. The essential components of National Adult Education Programme are literacy with numeracy, awareness and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**functionality)**
16. Gram Shikshan Mohim is a movement for **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**in the rural areas. (**literacy)**
17. The National Literacy Mission’s objective of promoting programmes of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** education cannot be achieved without the active participation of the people. (**adult)**
18. For institutionalization of post-literacy and continuing education, the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**prepared the scheme of establishing Jana Shikshan Nilayan (JSN) throughout the country. (**National Literacy Mission)**
19. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**as a component of National Adult Education Programme (NAEP) mainly refers to skills like counting numbers, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of simple arithmetic. (**Numeracy)**
20. Keeping in view the need , importance and the role of adult education in national development, the government of India launched a gigantic undertaking programme known as **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**on 2nd Oct, 1978 (**National Adult Education Programme)**

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

**Put a Tick (√) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided**

1. “An educational programme which provides for a study of population situation of the family, the community, nation and the world with the purpose o developing in the students a rational and responsible attitudes and behavior towards that situation”. The definition is given by UNESCO on
2. Sex education ( )
3. Value-oriented education ( )
4. Family education ( )
5. Population education ( )
6. The first attempt to conceptualize population education in India was made in the year
7. 1969 ( )
8. 1979 ( )
9. 1959 ( )
10. 1989 ( )
11. The process of acquiring information and forming attitudes and beliefs about sex, sexual identity, relationships and intimacy is
12. Population education ( )
13. Value education ( )
14. Sex education ( )
15. Mass education ( )
16. Imparting sexual education helps in preventing or controlling diseases such as
17. Malaria ( )
18. HIV/ADS ( )
19. Hepatitis ( )
20. Pneumonia ( )
21. In pursuance of the recommendation of the National Seminar on Population Education(1969), a “Population Education Syllabus” was developed by
22. National Council For Teacher Education ( )
23. National Council of Educational Research and Training ( )
24. State Council of Educational Research and Training ( )
25. Central Advisory Board of Education ( )
26. Schools have a significant role in imparting sex education to
27. Adolescents ( )
28. kids ( )
29. Adults ( )
30. Parents ( )
31. Poverty, inflation, housing shortage, mounting illiteracy is the result of
32. Over-population ( )
33. Lack of human resources ( )
34. Lack of natural resources ( )
35. ignorance ( )
36. To develop an understanding of the influence of population trends on the various aspects of human life, political, social, cultural and economic is the aim and objective of
37. Value-oriented education ( )
38. Sex education ( )
39. Family education ( )
40. Population education ( )
41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_recommended that Population education should be included in the existing curriculum of schools and colleges .
42. UNESCO (1984) ( )
43. National Seminar on Population Education (1969) ( )
44. World Population Plan of Action (1974) ( )
45. National Policy on Education (1986) ( )
46. The first country to address “ Population Education” was
47. Germany ( )
48. India ( )
49. England ( )
50. Sweeden ( )
51. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ coined the term “Population Education”
52. Pof.Sloan R. Wayland ( )
53. Viederman ( )
54. Gopal Rao ( )
55. Fordham ( )
56. National Population Education Project ( NPEP) was launched for institutionalizing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in schools
57. Sex education ( )
58. Value-oriented education ( )
59. Population education ( )
60. Family planning education ( )
61. To promote population education, a comprehensive programme of “National Population Policy” was evolved by the Government of India in
62. April, 1976 ( )
63. April, 1986 ( )
64. April, 1978 ( )
65. April, 1988 ( )
66. In 1989, the Governing Council of the United Nations recommended that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_would be internationally observed as “World Population Day”
67. 10th July ( )
68. 11th July ( )
69. 15th July ( )
70. 21st July ( )
71. The Government of India launched a national pogramme known as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ designed to introduce population education along with the formal education system
72. National Adult Education Programme ( )
73. National Population Education Project ( )
74. National Family Panning Ptrogramme ( )
75. National Literacy Mission ( )
76. To enable the students to extend their understanding, attitudes, perspectives and practices related population matters, issues and problems is the ultimate goal of
77. Social education ( )
78. Value-oriented education ( )
79. Adult education ( )
80. Population education ( )
81. The first “National Population Policy(1969)” is essentially related to
82. Human Resource Development ( )
83. Family planning ( )
84. Birth Control policy ( )
85. Adolescence education ( )
86. The first national seminar on “Population Education” (1969) jointly organized by the Ministry of Education and Health &Family Planning was held in
87. Delhi ( )
88. Hyderabad ( )
89. Bombay ( )
90. Bangalore ( )
91. “An educational programme which provides for a study of the population phenomenon so as to enable the students to take rational decisions towards problems arising out of the rapid growth”. This definition of population education is given by
92. UNESCO (1970) ( )
93. Gopal Rao ( )
94. Viederman ( )
95. Massails ( )
96. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is essential to prevent the young people from sexual abuses and harassment, exploitation, early pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS
97. Value education ( )
98. Population education ( )
99. Family Panning ( )
100. Sex education ( )
101. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to planned educational actions aimed at the development of proper attitudes, values, emotions and behaviour pattern of the learners.
102. Population Education ( )
103. SUPW ( )
104. Sex Education ( )
105. Value Education ( )
106. Who defined values as ‘enduring belief, a specific mode of conduct and state existence along a continuum of relative importance.’
107. John Dewey ( )
108. Swami Vivekananda ( )
109. Viederman ( )
110. Rokeach ( )
111. According to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ duty is the supreme concern and no other worldly matters.
112. Hedonistic Theory ( )
113. Intuitional Theory ( )
114. Bigourist Theory ( )
115. Idealistic Theory ( )
116. Who said education is the manifestation of the perfection already in man.
117. Swami Vivekananda ( )
118. Gandhi ( )
119. Tagore ( )
120. Radhakrishnan ( )
121. In which year the NCERT organized seminar on work-oriented education and recommended Gandhian values at the primary stage of education.
122. 1970 ( )
123. 1972 ( )
124. 1973 ( )
125. 1980 ( )
126. “If we exclude spiritual training in our institutions, we would be untrue to our whole historical development” given by
127. Kothari Commission (1964-66) ( )
128. Radhakrishnan Commission (1948) ( )
129. National Policy on Education (1986) ( )
130. Sri Prakasa Committee on Religious and Moral Instruction ( )
131. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stressed the role of education in combating obscurantism, religious fanaticism, exploitation and injustice as well as the inculcation of values.
132. Kothari Commission (1964-66) ( )
133. National Policy on Education (1986) ( )
134. Programme of action NPE (1992) ( )
135. Radhakrishnan Commission (1948) ( )
136. To develop in child the habits of truthfulness, tidiness, punctuality, honesty etc. and to make them liberal in thought and practice are the aim and objectives of
137. Sex Education ( )
138. Work Experience ( )
139. Population ( )
140. Value-oriented Education ( )
141. Education that is concerned with the transformation of individual personality
142. Sex Education ( )
143. Work Experience ( )
144. Value Education ( )
145. Population Education ( )
146. Education without character leads to criminality; educated persons have wider opportunities in crime and that too committing them more efficiently and technically
147. Gandhiji ( )
148. R. Satya Raju ( )
149. Shankar Dayal Sharma ( )
150. Swami Vivekananda ( )
151. The programme of socially useful productive work aims at
152. Developing manipulative skills only ( )
153. Harmonious development of the whole man ( )
154. Self-dependence ( )
155. Self-experience and development ( )
156. A teacher must succeed in conveying the larger ideals of service to the community, virtues of tolerance and respect for all faiths, the importance of character and integrity and the values of humanism to his pupils, states by
157. R. Satya Raju ( )
158. Shankar Dayal Sharma ( )
159. Viederman ( )
160. Massials ( )
161. According to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ commission, work experience is participation in productive work in school, in the home, in a workshop, on a farm, in a factory or in any other productive situation.
162. Mudaliar ( )
163. Radhakrishnan ( )
164. Kothari ( )
165. Knowlegde ( )
166. Work-experience is
167. Not a part of education ( )
168. An integral part of education ( )
169. A physical exercise course of education ( )
170. Relevant for adult education only ( )
171. The Kothari Commission (1964-66) has recommended making \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as an integral part of education.
172. Population Education ( )
173. Value-oriented Education ( )
174. Sex Education ( )
175. Work Experience ( )
176. SUPW was introduced to the school curriculum to promote the values and educational ideas of
177. Vivekananda ( )
178. Mahatma Gandhi ( )
179. Tagore ( )
180. Kothari Commission ( )
181. The full for of SUPW is
182. Socially Underprivileged Population within India ( )
183. Survey of Under Privileged Women ( )
184. Socially Useful Productive Work ( )
185. Survey of Useful Purposive Work ( )
186. What is the full form of SUPW/WE
187. Socially Useful Product Work/Work Experience ( )
188. Socially Useful Produce Work/Work Education ( )
189. Socially Useful Producing Work/Work Experience ( )
190. Socially Useful Productive Work/Work Experience ( )
191. SUPW was introduced to the school curriculum in
192. 1978 ( )
193. 1979 ( )
194. 1980 ( )
195. 1981 ( )
196. The success of SUPW programme depends upon the involvement of
197. The teacher ( )
198. The students ( )
199. The community ( )
200. Head of the institution ( )

**ANSWER KEY:**

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (a)

7. (a) 8. (d) 9. (b) 10. (d) 11. (a) 12. (c)

13. (a) 14.(b) 15.(b) 16. (d) 17. (a) 18. (c)

19. (b) 20.(d) 21.(d) 22. (d) 23. (c) 24. (a)

24. (a) 25.(a) 26.(b) 27. (c) 28. (d) 29. (c)

30. (a) 31.(b) 32. (b) 33.(c) 34. (b) 35.(d)

36. (b) 37. (c) 38. (d) 39. (a) 40.(c)

**FILL IN THE BLANKS:**

1. To control/check the rapid increase in population growth is the aim of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**Population education)**
2. **\_\_\_\_\_**  education encompasses sexual development, affection, body image and gender roles. (**Sex)**
3. Sex education is also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**Adolescence education)**
4. According to**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, sex education should be imparted to the age of 12 and above. (**World Health Organization)**
5. In India, the term **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**education is almost considered taboo. (**sex)**
6. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**education aims to reduce the risks of potentially negative outcomes from sexual behaviour , such as unwanted or unplanned pregnancies and infection with sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS. (**Sex)**
7. Birth control programme has been launched to check **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**growth. (**population)**
8. In 1980, the Government of India formally launched a national programme for popularizing population education known as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**National Population Education Project)**
9. To make the learners contribute to the quality of human life now and in some future is the goal of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**education. (**Population)**
10. Institutionalization of population education in the education system was the ultimate goal of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**National Population Education Project)**
11. In **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** theory, pleasure is the main base. Human words and deeds are termed as good or bad on this very basis. (**Hedonistic)**

1. According to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**theory, religion is the standard which binds a group, a community etc. (**religious)**
2. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**refer to a Planned Educational Action which aims at the development of proper attitudes, values, emotions and behaviour patterns of the learners. (**Value-Oriented Education)**
3. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**said that the ideal of all education, all training should be man-making. (**Swami Vivekananda**)
4. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**commission (1948) point out if we exclude spiritual training in our institutions we would be untrue to our whole historical development. (**Radhakrishnan)**
5. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**means to attain experience through work. (**Work Experience)**
6. Work experience method is not possible at the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**stage. (**Pre-Primary)**
7. Socially Useful Productive Work is a tool for including **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** values. (**Gandhian)**
8. SUPW is a subject in Indian schools where students can choose from a number of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**activities. (**vocation education)**
9. SUPW has been described by the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**committee as purposive, meaningful, manual work resulting into either goods or services which are useful to the community. (**Ishwarbhai Patel)**