

# QUESTION BANK

## EDUCATION

### IV SEMESTER

#### PAPER IV

#### ISSUES & TRENDS IN CONTEMPORARY INDIAN EDUCATION

#### UNIT 1 – UNIVERSALISATION OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

**Choose the most appropriate answer :**

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) **1<sup>st</sup> Sept, 1961**
- (b) 2<sup>nd</sup> Sept, 1961
- (c) 4<sup>th</sup> Sept, 1961
- (d) 5<sup>th</sup> 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&AIE

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&AIE

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 X<sup>th</sup> 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 XI<sup>th</sup> 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**

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

1. In India elementary education is defined as the education from
  - a) **Classes I-VIII**
  - b) Classes I-VII
  - c) Classes I-VI
  - d) Classes I-V
  
2. In elementary education the upper primary stage covers classes
  - a) Classes I-IV
  - b) Classes V-VII
  - c) Classes V-VIII
  - d) **Classes VI-VIII**
  
3. National Universalization of Elementary Education target concentrate on
  - a) Retention, Achievement, Enrolments
  - b) Provision, Enrolments, Participation
  - c) **Access, Retention, Attainment**
  - d) Access, Provision, Participation
  
4. Free and compulsory education is provided to children of the age group
  - a) 6-13 years
  - b) 6-10 years
  - c) 4-12 years

**d) 6-14 years**

5. According to \_\_\_\_\_ commission “ Elementary Education should prepare children become responsible and useful citizen
- a) Hunter
  - b) Radhakrishnan
  - c) University
  - d) **Kothari**
6. Gandhiji strongly advocated \_\_\_\_\_ compulsory education through the schemes of basic education
- a) Five year
  - b) Four year
  - c) Fourteen year
  - d) **Seven year**
7. National Elementary Education Mission (NEEM) was set up in August
- a) 1987
  - b) **1995**
  - c) 1990
  - d) 1994
8. One of the foremost interventions under UEE schemes is
- a) Publication
  - b) Research
  - c) **Community Participation**
  - d) Innovation
9. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) was established in the year
- a) **1961**
  - b) 1969
  - c) 1981
  - d) 1971
10. The full form of NCERT is
- a) National Council for Educational Research and Training
  - b) National Commission of Educational Research and Training
  - c) **National Council of Educational Research and Training**
  - d) National Committee on Educational Research and Training
11. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is a/an
- a) **Autonomous Organisation**
  - b) Private Organisation
  - c) Deemed Organisation
  - d) Voluntary Organisation



12. NCERT act as the nodal centre at the national level for the implementation of
- National Policy on Education 1992
  - National policy on Education 1968
  - The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009**
  - The Constitution Act, 2002
13. The National Council of Educational Research and Training was established in
- Mumbai
  - Mysore
  - Bhopal
  - None of the above**
14. NCERT has a separate department called
- The Department of Elementary Education**
  - The Department of Literacy Education
  - The Department of Early Childhood Care and Education
  - The Department of Information Technology Education
15. The function of NCERT are
- To build capacities of teachers
  - To act as a nodal agency for UEE
  - To conduct pre-service teacher education courses
  - All of the above**
16. There are \_\_\_\_\_ major constituent unit of the NCERT
- 15
  - 5
  - 8**
  - 10
17. The full form of SCERT is
- State Council for Educational Research and Training
  - State Council of Education, Research and Training
  - State council of Educational Research and Teaching
  - State Council of Educational Research and Training**
18. The function of SCERT is for excellence of teachers education programme in the state at the
- Higher and Elementary Level
  - Secondary and Higher Level
  - Elementary Level
  - Elementary and Secondary Level**

19. The State Council of Educational Research and Training is set up in each state on the pattern of
- DIET
  - CBSE
  - NCERT**
  - NUEPA
20. State Council of Educational Research and Training, Mizoram was established on
- 20<sup>th</sup> January 1973
  - 20<sup>th</sup> January 1963
  - 20<sup>th</sup> January 1980**
  - 20<sup>th</sup> January 1990
21. The Directorate of Teacher Education and SCERT came into existence as an Independent Directorate on
- January 15, 1970
  - January 15, 1980
  - January 15, 1990**
  - January 15, 1960
22. 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
- DIET
  - SCERT**
  - Board of School Education
  - State Institute of Education (SIE)
23. Who is the present director of SCERT, Mizoram
- Zohmingliani
  - MC Lalthankima
  - Laldawngliani Chawngthu**
  - Zothanmawii
24. Who is the present Education Minister of Mizoram
- Dr. R.Lalthangliana
  - Lalchhandama Ralte**
  - Lalruatkima
  - Robert Romawia Royte
25. What is the full form of DIET
- District Institute of Education and Training**
  - District Institute of Education and Teaching
  - District Institute of Educational and Technology
  - District Institute of Educational and Training

26. A centrally sponsored scheme of Restructuring and Reorganization of Teacher Education was approved in
- October 1985
  - October 1986
  - October 1987**
  - October 1989
27. SSA realizes the important of Early Childhood Care and Education and look at the \_\_\_\_\_ age as a continuum
- 0-12
  - 0-14**
  - 2-14
  - 6-14
28. The problems faced by DIET are
- Poor Infrastructure
  - Poor Libraries
  - Poor Building
  - All of the above**
29. SSA was launch in
- 2000 - 2001**
  - 2000 - 2002
  - 2001 – 2002
  - 2002 – 2003
30. 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
- Boys
  - Girls**
  - Disabled
  - Minorities
31. 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
- Mudaliar
  - Kothari
  - Education**
  - University
32. The full form of NPEGEL is
- National Programme for Educational of Girls at ElementaryLevel**
  - National Policy of Education of Girls at Elementary Level

- c) National Planning for Education of Girls at Elementary Level
  - d) None of the above
33. SSA is a partnership between
- a) The Central, State and Local Bodies
  - b) **The Central and State**
  - c) The Central and State Bodies
  - d) The State and Local Bodies
34. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is Government of India's flagship programme for achievement of Universalization of
- a) Secondary Education
  - b) Higher Education
  - c) Formal and non-formal Education
  - d) **Elementary Education**
35. The Government of India Flagship Programme for Universalization of Elementary Education is
- a) **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)**
  - b) District Institute of Education and Training (DIET)
  - c) Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)
  - d) District Primary Education Programme (DPEP)
36. The full form of SSA is
- a) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
  - b) Sarva Shikshan Abhiyan
  - c) Sarva Shiksha Abhieyan
  - d) **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**
37. All the children in School, Education Guarantee Centre, Alternate School, ' Back-to-School' is the objectives of
- a) **SSA**
  - b) DIET
  - c) SCERT
  - d) NCERT
38. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan which in English means
- a) Education for all children
  - b) Education for girls
  - c) Education for elementary
  - d) **Education for All Movement**
39. SSA aims to provide useful and relevant education to all children in the age group of -  
-----by 2010
- a) 4-16
  - b) 6-14

- c) **6-12**
- d) 6-15

40. In SSA the sharing between Govt. of India and State Govt. (especially in NE) in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year plan is
- a) 80:20
  - b) 70:30
  - c) **90:10**
  - d) 95:50

### UNIT 3 - HIGHER EDUCATION

**Choose the correct answer:**

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

- (a) Atal Behari Vajpayee
- (b) Dr. 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 coursesSSs

**(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

### UNIT-III: HIGHER EDUCATION

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

1. The President of India is a visitor in all
  - (a) Private universities ( )
  - (b) State universities ( )
  - (c) Central universities ( )**
  - (d) Deemed universities ( )
  
2. The University Grants Commission (UGC) is making efforts to improve
  - (a) Higher secondary education in the country ( )
  - (b) Elementary education in the country ( )
  - (c) Secondary education in the country ( )
  - (d) Higher education in the country ( )**
  
3. Independent Regulatory Authority For Higher Education (IRAHE) was recommended by
  - (a) National Knowledge Commission, 2005 ( )**
  - (b) National policy of Education, 1986 ( )
  - (c) Programme of Action, 1992 ( )
  - (d) Education Commission, 1964-'66 ( )
  
4. A national apex advisory body in all matters relating to technical education is
  - (a) Information and Communication Technology (ICT) ( )
  - (b) All India Council For Technical Education (AICTE) ( )**
  - (c) Educational Technology (ET) ( )
  - (d) Educational and Research Network (ERNET) ( )
  
5. University Grants Commission (UGC) was formed in
  - (a) 1953 ( )**
  - (b) 1963 ( )
  - (c) 1973 ( )

(d) 1983 ( )

6. National Knowledge Commission (NKC) was constituted on

- (a) **13<sup>th</sup> June ,2005** ( )
- (b) 13<sup>th</sup> May , 2005 ( )
- (c) 13<sup>th</sup> July, 2005 ( )
- (d) 30<sup>th</sup> May, 2005 ( )

7. University Grants Commission ( UGC) was constituted on the recommendation of

- (a) **University Education Commission, 1948-'49** ( )
- (b) Secondary Education Commission, 1952-'53 ( )
- (c) Education Commission , 1964-'66 ( )
- (d) National Policy of Education, 1986 ( )

8. National Council For Teacher Education was constituted on the recommendation of

- (a) Radhkrishnan Commission, 1948-49 ( )
- (b) **Kothari Commission, 1964-66** ( )
- (c) Mudaliar Commission, 1952-'53 ( )
- (d) National Policy of Education, 1986 ( )

9. National Council For Teacher Education (NCTE) was established in

- (a) **1973** ( )
- (b) 1963 ( )
- (c) 1976 ( )
- (d) 1983 ( )

10. All India Council For Technical Education(AICTE) was given statutory power on the recommendation of

- (a) Programme of Action, 1992 ( )
- (b) Kothari Commission,1964-66 ( )
- (c) **National Policy on Education,1986** ( )
- (d) Radhkrishnan Commission, 1948-49 ( )

11. All India Council for Technical education(AICTE) was set up to maintain

- (a) **the standard of technical education** ( )
- (b) the norms of architectural education ( )
- (c) the management of engineering education ( )
- (d) the financing of technical education ( )

12. University Grants Commission (UGC) mainly deals with

- (a) technical education ( )

- (b) **higher education** ( )
- (c) school education ( )
- (d) propagation of Hindi ( )

13. Institutions of higher learning recognized by their high caliber which are granted the status of university are called

- (a) Conventional universities ( )
- (b) **Deemed universities** ( )
- (c) Private universities ( )
- (d) State universities ( )

14. 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

- (a) November, 1935 ( )
- (b) November, 1945 ( )
- (c) **November, 1955** ( )
- (d) November, 1975 ( )

15. National Council For Teacher (NCTE) as a statutory body came into existence on

- (a) **17<sup>th</sup> August, 1995** ( )
- (b) 17<sup>th</sup> July, 1995 ( )
- (c) 17<sup>th</sup> September, 1995 ( )
- (d) 17<sup>th</sup> June, 1995 ( )

16. “National Curriculum Frameworks for Teacher Education (NCFTE) ,2009 ” was developed by

- (a) **National Council For Teacher Education** ( )
- (b) State Council For Educational Research and Training ( )
- (c) National Council For Educational Research and Training ( )
- (d) National University of Educational Planning and Administration ( )

17. Mizoram University (MZU) is a

- (a) Private university ( )
- (b) State university ( )
- (c) Deemed university ( )
- (d) **Central university** ( )

18. A high level advisory body to the Prime Minister of India with the objective of transforming India into a knowledge society is

- (a) National Knowledge Commission ( )
- (b) All India Council For technical Education (AICTE) ( )
- (c) University Grants Commission (UGC) ( )
- (d) National Council For Teacher Education(NCTE) ( )

19. The University Grants Commission (UGC) is the funding agency for maintenance and development of

- (a) State universities ( )
- (b) Private Universities ( )
- (c) Deemed universities ( )
- (d) **Central universities** ( )

20. In India, post-secondary education or tertiary level of education is known as

- (a) **Higher education** ( )
- (b) Technical education ( )
- (c) General education ( )
- (d) Adolescence education ( )

21. Universities which are set up by an Act of Parliament are known as

- (a) **Central universities** ( )
- (b) State universities ( )
- (c) Private Universities ( )
- (d) Deemed universities ( )

22. A curriculum or part of curriculum aimed at imparting general knowledge and developing general intellectual capacities is

- (a) Technology of education ( )
- (b) **General education** ( )
- (c) Special education ( )
- (d) Technical education ( )

23. Universities set up by an act of state legislature are known as

- (a) Central universities ( )
- (b) Private universities ( )
- (c) **State universities** ( )
- (d) Deemed universities ( )

24. The curriculum which embraces all kind of instruction that have direct reference to the occupation or career a person intended to pursue is

- (a) General education ( )

- (b) Technology of education ( )
- (c) Special education ( )
- (d) **Technical education** ( )

25. Serving as a vital link between the union and state governments and institutions of higher learning is the role of

- (a) **University Grants Commission (UGC)** ( )
- (b) Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD) ( )
- (c) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) ( )
- (d) State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) ( )

26. UGC was granted a statutory status by the Government of India through an act of Parliament in

- (a) **November, 1956** ( )
- (b) November, 1955 ( )
- (c) November, 1965 ( )
- (d) November, 1975 ( )

27. Institutions of higher learning established through a state or central act by a sponsoring body registered under the government of India are

- (a) Central universities ( )
- (b) State universities ( )
- (c) **Private Universities** ( )
- (d) Deemed universities ( )

28. National Council For Teacher Education (NCTE) is a/an

- (a) **Autonomous organization** ( )
- (b) Private organization ( )
- (c) Government organization ( )
- (d) Group of organization ( )

29. To regulate and properly maintain the norms and standards in the teacher education system is the objective of

- (a) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) ( )
- (b) State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) ( )
- (c) **National Council For Teacher Education (NCTE)** ( )
- (d) None of the above ( )

30. Increasing around 1500 universities nationwide to enable to attain a gross enrollment ratio of at least 15% by 2015 was the recommendation of

- (a) Programme of Action, 1992 ( )

- (b) National Policy on Education, 1986 ( )
- (c) Kothari Commission, 1964-'66 ( )
- (d) **National Knowledge Commission (NKC),2005** ( )

31. Developing curriculum for refresher courses on teacher education organized in Academic Staff Colleges in collaboration with UGC is the function of

- (a) NCERT and SCERT ( )
- (b) **UGC and NCERT** ( )
- (c) NCERT ( )
- (d) UGC ( )

32. The appointment of Vice chancellors of universities to be based solely on search processes and peer judgement is the suggestion of

- (a) Programme of Action, 1992 ( )
- (b) National Policy Of Education, 1986 ( )
- (c) Kothari Commission, 1964-'66 ( )
- (d) **National Knowledge Commission (NKC),2005** ( )

33. To establish 50 new national universities to provide education of highest standard was the recommendation of

- (a) Programme of Action, 1992 ( )
- (b) National Policy Of Education, 1986 ( )
- (c) Kothari Commission, 1964-'66 ( )
- (d) **National Knowledge Commission (NKC),2005** ( )

34. A National Board of Accreditation to periodically conduct evaluation of technical education institutions is the role of

- (a) Information and Communication Technology (ICT) ( )
- (b) **All India Council For technical Education (AICTE)** ( )
- (c) University Grants Commission (UGC) ( )
- (d) National Council For Teacher Education(NCTE) ( )

35. The chairman of NKC (2005) was

- (a) **Mr. Sam Pitroda** ( )
- (b) Dr. DS Kothari ( )
- (c) Dr. Jayati Ghosh ( )
- (d) Dr. Ashok Ganguly ( )



36. Promoting innovations, research ,development and adaptation of new technologies to meet development requirements for over-all improvement of educational process is the role of
- (a) Information and Communication Technology (ICT) ( )
  - (b) **All India Council For technical Education (AICTE)** ( )
  - (c) University Grants Commission (UGC) ( )
  - (d) National Council For Teacher Education(NCTE) ( )
37. 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
- (a) Programme of Action, 1992 ( )
  - (b) National Policy Of Education, 1986 ( )
  - (c) Kothari Commission, 1964-'66 ( )
  - (d) **National Knowledge Commission (NKC),2005** ( )
38. Establishment of a Central Board of Undergraduate Education along with State Boards of Undergraduate Education was recommended by
- (a) Programme of Action, 1992 ( )
  - (b) Kothari Commission, 1964-'66 ( )
  - (c) **National Knowledge Commission (NKC),2005** ( )
  - (d) National Policy on Education, 1986 ( )
39. 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
- (a) **University Grants Commission** ( )
  - (b) All india Council For Technical Education ( )
  - (c) National council For Teacher Education ( )
  - (d) National University of Educational Planning and Administration( )
40. National Knowledge Commission regarding higher education focused on the following three aspects
- (a) **Expansion, excellence and inclusion** ( )
  - (b) Expansion, development and progress ( )
  - (c) Regulation, expansion and inclusion ( )
  - (d) Excellence, execution and adaptation ( )

## 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 of developing in the students a rational and responsible attitudes and behavior towards that situation”. The definition is given by UNESCO on

- (a) Sex education ( )
- (b) Value-oriented education ( )
- (c) Family education ( )
- (d) **Population education** ( )

2. The first attempt to conceptualize population education in India was made in the year

- (a) **1969** ( )
- (b) 1979 ( )
- (c) 1959 ( )
- (d) 1989 ( )

3. The process of acquiring information and forming attitudes and beliefs about sex, sexual identity, relationships and intimacy is

- (a) Population education ( )
- (b) Value education ( )
- (c) **Sex education** ( )
- (d) Mass education ( )

4. Imparting sexual education helps in preventing or controlling diseases such as

- (a) Malaria ( )
- (b) **HIV/AIDS** ( )
- (c) Hepatitis ( )
- (d) Pneumonia ( )

5. In pursuance of the recommendation of the National Seminar on Population Education(1969), a “Population Education Syllabus” was developed by

- (a) **National Council For Teacher Education** ( )
- (b) National Council of Educational Research and Training ( )
- (c) State Council of Educational Research and Training ( )
- (d) Central Advisory Board of Education ( )

6. Schools have a significant role in imparting sex education to

- (a) **Adolescents** ( )
- (b) kids ( )
- (c) Adults ( )
- (d) Parents ( )

7. Poverty, inflation, housing shortage, mounting illiteracy is the result of

- (a) **Over-population** ( )
- (b) Lack of human resources ( )
- (c) Lack of natural resources ( )
- (d) ignorance ( )

8. 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

- (a) Value-oriented education ( )
- (b) Sex education ( )
- (c) Family education ( )
- (d) **Population education** ( )

9. Which one of the following recommended that Population education should be included in the existing curriculum of schools and colleges .

- (a) UNESCO (1984) ( )
- (b) **National Seminar on Population Education (1969)** ( )
- (c) World Population Plan of Action (1974) ( )
- (d) National Policy on Education (1986) ( )

10. The first country to address “ Population Education” was

- (a) Germany ( )
- (b) India ( )
- (c) England ( )
- (d) **Sweden** ( )

11. The term “Population Education” was coined by

- (a) **Prof.Sloan R. Wayland** ( )
- (b) Viederman ( )
- (c) Gopal Rao ( )
- (d) Fordham ( )

12. National Population Education Project ( NPEP) was launched for institutionalizing \_\_\_\_\_ in schools

- (a) Sex education ( )
- (b) Value-oriented education ( )
- (c) **Population education** ( )
- (d) Family planning education ( )

13. To promote population education, a comprehensive programme of “National Population Policy” was evolved by the Government of India in

- (a) **April, 1976** ( )
- (b) April, 1986 ( )
- (c) April, 1978 ( )
- (d) April, 1988 ( )

14. In 1989, the Governing Council of the United Nations recommended that “World Population Day” would be internationally observed on

- (a) 10<sup>th</sup> July ( )
- (b) **11<sup>th</sup> July** ( )
- (c) 15<sup>th</sup> July ( )
- (d) 21<sup>st</sup> July ( )

15. The Government of India launched a national programme known as \_\_\_\_\_ designed to introduce population education along with the formal education system

- (a) National Adult Education Programme ( )
- (b) **National Population Education Project** ( )
- (c) National Family Planning Programme ( )
- (d) National Literacy Mission ( )

16. To enable the students to extend their understanding, attitudes, perspectives and practices related population matters, issues and problems is the ultimate goal of

- (a) Social education ( )
- (b) Value-oriented education ( )
- (c) Adult education ( )
- (d) **Population education** ( )

17. The first “National Population Policy(1969)” is essentially related to

- (a) **Human Resource Development** ( )
- (b) Family planning ( )
- (c) Birth Control policy ( )
- (d) Adolescence education ( )

18. The first national seminar on “Population Education” (1969) jointly organized by the Ministry of Education and Health & Family Planning was held in

- (a) Delhi ( )
- (b) Hyderabad ( )
- (c) **Bombay** ( )
- (d) Bangalore ( )

19. “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

- (a) UNESCO (1970) ( )
- (b) **Gopal Rao** ( )
- (c) Viederman ( )
- (d) Massails ( )

20. Which one of the following is essential to prevent the young people from sexual abuses and harassment, exploitation, early pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS

- (a) Value education ( )
- (b) Population education ( )
- (c) Family Panning ( )
- (d) **Sex education** ( )

21. Planned educational actions aimed at the development of proper attitudes, values, emotions and behaviour pattern of the learners means

- a) Population Education ( )
- b) SUPW ( )
- c) Sex Education ( )
- d) **Value Education** ( )
- e) ( )

22. Who defined values as ‘enduring belief, a specific mode of conduct and state existence along a continuum of relative importance.’

- a) John Dewey ( )
- b) Swami Vivekananda ( )
- c) Viederman ( )
- d) **Rokeach** ( )

23. Which theory says “Duty is the supreme concern and no other worldly matters”.
- a) Hedonistic Theory ( )
  - b) Intuitional Theory ( )
  - c) **Bigourist Theory** ( )
  - d) Idealistic Theory ( )
24. Who said education is the manifestation of the perfection already in man.
- a) **Swami Vivekananda** ( )
  - b) Gandhi ( )
  - c) Tagore ( )
  - d) Radhakrishnan ( )
25. In which year the NCERT organized seminar on work-oriented education and recommended Gandhian values at the primary stage of education.
- a) **1970** ( )
  - b) 1972 ( )
  - c) 1973 ( )
  - d) 1980 ( )
26. “If we exclude spiritual training in our institutions, we would be untrue to our whole historical development. This has been given by
- a) Kothari Commission (1964-66) ( )
  - b) **Radhakrishnan Commission (1948)** ( )
  - c) National Policy on Education (1986) ( )
  - d) Sri Prakasa Committee on Religious and Moral Instruction ( )
27. Which one of the following stressed the role of education in combating obscurantism, religious fanaticism, exploitation and injustice as well as the inculcation of values.
- a) Kothari Commission (1964-66) ( )
  - b) National Policy on Education (1986) ( )
  - c) **Programme of action NPE (1992)** ( )
  - d) Radhakrishnan Commission (1948) ( )
28. 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
- a) Sex Education ( )
  - b) Work Experience ( )
  - c) Population ( )
  - d) **Value-oriented Education** ( )

29. Education that is concerned with the transformation of individual personality
- a) Sex Education ( )
  - b) Work Experience ( )
  - c) **Value Education** ( )
  - d) Population Education ( )
30. Education without character leads to criminality; educated persons have wider opportunities in crime and that too committing them more efficiently and technically
- a) **Gandhiji** ( )
  - b) R. Satya Raju ( )
  - c) Shankar Dayal Sharma ( )
  - d) Swami Vivekananda ( )
31. The programme of socially useful productive work aims at
- a) Developing manipulative skills only ( )
  - b) **Harmonious development of the whole man** ( )
  - c) Self-dependence ( )
  - d) Self-experience and development ( )
32. 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
- a) R. Satya Raju ( )
  - b) **Shankar Dayal Sharma** ( )
  - c) Viederman ( )
  - d) Massials ( )
33. Which Commission says “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”.
- a) Mudaliar ( )
  - b) Radhakrishnan ( )
  - c) **Kothari** ( )
  - d) Knowlegde ( )
34. Work-experience is
- a) Not a part of education ( )
  - b) **An integral part of education** ( )
  - c) A physical exercise course of education ( )
  - d) Relevant for adult education only ( )

35. The Kothari Commission (1964-66) has recommended this to be made an integral part of education

- a) Population Education ( )
- b) Value-oriented Education ( )
- c) Sex Education ( )
- d) **Work Experience** ( )

36. SUPW was introduced to the school curriculum to promote the values and educational ideas of

- a) Vivekananda ( )
- b) **Mahatma Gandhi** ( )
- c) Tagore ( )
- d) Kothari Commission ( )

37. The full form of SUPW is

- a) Socially Underprivileged Population within India ( )
- b) Survey of Under Privileged Women ( )
- c) **Socially Useful Productive Work** ( )
- d) Survey of Useful Purposive Work ( )

38. What is the full form of SUPW/WE

- a) Socially Useful Product Work/Work Experience ( )
- b) Socially Useful Produce Work/Work Education ( )
- c) Socially Useful Producing Work/Work Experience ( )
- d) **Socially Useful Productive Work/Work Experience** ( )

39. SUPW was introduced to the school curriculum in

- a) **1978** ( )
- b) 1979 ( )
- c) 1980 ( )
- d) 1981 ( )

40. The success of SUPW programme depends upon the involvement of

- a) The teacher ( )
- b) The students ( )
- c) **The community** ( )
- d) Head of the institution ( )



## UNIT- V: MODERN TRENDS IN EDUCATION

Choose the correct answer:

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**
2. Which of the following programme 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
3. 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
4. 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
5. When did the National Population Policy come into effect?
  - (a) 2001
  - (b) 1947
  - (c) 1952
  - (d) **2000**
6. 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
7. 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**
8. Which is the most populous state of India?
- (a) Maharashtra
  - (b) **Uttar Pradesh**
  - (c) Madhya Pradesh
  - (d) Rajasthan
9. The number of people in different age groups is referred as
- (a) Sex ratio
  - (b) **Age composition**
  - (c) Adolescent population
  - (d) Occupational structure
10. 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
11. 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
12. Sex education is also known as
- (a) Adolescence education
  - (b) **Sex-oriented education**
  - (c) Education for the youth
  - (d) Gender-based education
13. When should sex education start?
- (a) Before puberty
  - (b) Before established patterns of behaviours
  - (c) **Both**
  - (d) None of these
14. 'Education without character, leads to criminality' who said this?
- (a) Ishwarbhai Patel
  - (b) **Gandhi**
  - (c) J. Dewey

- (d) Rousseau
15. 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
16. 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%**
17. The number of people living in a particular area at a particular point in time is known as the
- (a) Population density
  - (b) Population distribution
  - (c) Population of that area**
  - (d) Population growth
18. 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
19. 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
20. Value education should be introduced at the level of
- (a) Pre schooling stage**
  - (b) Middle school stage
  - (c) Primary school stage
  - (d) Secondary stage

21. 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
22. 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
23. SUPW was introduced in the school curriculum in 1978 to promote
- (a) Social values
  - (b) **Gandhian values**
  - (c) Educational values
  - (d) Sex values
24. 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
25. 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
26. Craft in the school was chosen as
- (a) Subject of education
  - (b) Medium of education
  - (c) Factor of production
  - (d) **All of the above**
27. Knowledge, Skills, Application, Interest and Attitudes are the five major objectives of
- (a) SUPW
  - (b) **Work Experience**
  - (c) Population education
  - (d) Value-oriented education

28. A method of integrating the world of study with the world of work.
- (a) **Work experience**
  - (b) SUPW
  - (c) Value education
  - (d) Population education
29. 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**
30. 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**
31. In SUPW, emphasis is laid on
- (a) Artefacts
  - (b) Mechanical
  - (c) **Manual work**
  - (d) All of these
32. “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
33. 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

34. 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
35. The contents of SUPW should be
- (a) Flexible
  - (b) No fixed programme
  - (c) Need-based
  - (d) All of these**
36. Exploration, experimentation and work practice are the three phases of
- (a) Work experience
  - (b) SUPW**
  - (c) Population education
  - (d) Value education
37. The concept of SUPW was elucidated by
- (a) Sampurnanand Committee
  - (b) Adishesiah Committee
  - (c) Ishwar Bhai Patel Review Committee**
  - (d) Ramamurthi Committee
38. 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
39. The idea of basic education is propounded by
- (a) Dr. Zakir Hussain
  - (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  - (c) Mahatma Gandhi**
  - (d) Rabindranath Tagore
40. SUPW was introduced in the year
- (a) 1978**
  - (b) 1987
  - (c) 1878
  - (d) 1887