

CUET PG 2024 M.Ed. Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :1 Hour 45 Mins	Maximum Marks :300	Total Questions :75
------------------------------	--------------------	---------------------

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. The examination duration is 105 minutes. Manage your time effectively to attempt all questions within this period.
2. The total marks for this examination are 300. Aim to maximize your score by strategically answering each question.
3. There are 75 mandatory questions to be attempted in the Library & Information Science paper. Ensure that all questions are answered.
4. Questions may appear in a shuffled order. Do not assume a fixed sequence and focus on each question as you proceed.
5. The marking of answers will be displayed as you answer. Use this feature to monitor your performance and adjust your strategy as needed.
6. You may mark questions for review and edit your answers later. Make sure to allocate time for reviewing marked questions before final submission.
7. Be aware of the detailed section and sub-section guidelines provided in the exam. Understanding these will aid in effectively navigating the exam.

1. Which of the following branch deals with morals, norms and values?

- (1) Metaphysics
- (2) Epistemology
- (3) Ethics
- (4) Aesthetics

Correct Answer: (3) Ethics

Solution:

Ethics is a branch of philosophy concerned with questions about morality, norms, values, and the principles that influence human conduct. It examines what is considered right and wrong, and what actions individuals should take. Other branches of philosophy, such as Metaphysics, Epistemology, and Aesthetics, focus on concepts like existence, knowledge, and beauty. Therefore, the right response is Ethics.

💡 Quick Tip

Ethics plays a crucial role in understanding moral values and directing human behavior. It is one of the foundational aspects of philosophy.

2. Match List I with List II:

LIST I (Book/Theory proposed/Characteristic, etc.)		LIST II (Author/Thinker/Name of Theory, etc.)	
(A)	Shaikshik Gyan aur varchasva	(I)	Sadhna Saxena
(B)	Shiksha me badlav ke sawal	(II)	Krishna Kumar
(C)	Divaswapn	(III)	Anil Sadgopal
(D)	Shiksha aur jan andolan	(IV)	Gijubhai Badheka

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
 - (2) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
 - (3) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)
 - (4) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
- Correct Answer:** (4) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)

Solution:

"Shaikshik Gyan aur varchasva" is written by Krishna Kumar (II).

"Shiksha me badlav ke sawal" is written by Anil Sadgopal (III).

"Divaswapn" is written by Gijubhai Badheka (IV).

"Shiksha aur jan andolan" is written by Sadhna Saxena (I).

Hence the correct matching is (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I), which corresponds to option (4).

💡 Quick Tip

Make sure to accurately match authors with their respective works by referring to the content or theme of each book or theory.

3. Select the right combinations:

- (A). Discovery of India - . L. Nehru
- (B). My Experiments with truth - M. K. Gandhi
- (C). Annihilation of Caste - B. R. Ambedkar
- (D). India wins freedom - Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (B) and (D) only.
- (2) (A) and (B) only.
- (3) (A), (B), (C) and (D).
- (4) (B), (C) and (D) only.

Correct Answer: (3) (A), (B), (C) and (D).

Solution:

"Discovery of India" is authored by Jawaharlal Nehru.

"My Experiments with Truth" is authored by M. K. Gandhi.

"Annihilation of Caste" is authored by B. R. Ambedkar.

"India Wins Freedom" is authored by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Therefore, the correct combination includes all four books, so the answer is (A), (B), (C), and (D).

Quick Tip

These books are significant historical works that offer insights into the philosophies and views of some of India's most influential freedom fighters and thinkers.

4. Which of the following is an astik school of Indian philosophy?

- (1) Buddhism
- (2) Jainism
- (3) Samkhya
- (4) Charvak

Correct Answer: (3) Samkhya

Solution:

Astik schools of Indian philosophy recognize the authority of the Vedas. Samkhya is one of the six classical Astik schools, which are rooted in the teachings of the Vedas. In contrast, Buddhism, Jainism, and Charvak are categorized as Nastik schools because they do not accept the authority of the Vedas.

Therefore, the correct answer is Samkhya.

Quick Tip

Astik schools affirm the authority of the Vedas, while Nastik schools reject it.

5. Nai Talim can be associated with:

- (1) Gandhi
- (2) Tagore
- (3) Krishnamurti

(4) Igbal

Correct Answer: (1) Gandhi

Solution:

Nai Talim, or Basic Education, was introduced by Mahatma Gandhi. It emphasized learning through handicrafts and manual work, aiming for the all-round development of students. This system highlighted the significance of practical learning in the broader educational framework. Therefore, the correct answer is Gandhi.

 Quick Tip

Nai Talim, developed by Gandhi, aimed to provide a comprehensive education by combining practical skills with theoretical knowledge.

6. Arrange the following in historical chronology:

- (A) Calcutta University Commission
- (B) University Education Commission
- (C) Macaulay Minutes
- (D) Gokhale Bill

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A). (B). (C). (D).
- (2) (B). (C). (D). (A)
- (3) (B). (A). (D). (C).
- (4) (C). (D). (A). (B).

Correct Answer: (4) (C). (D). (A). (B).

Solution:

The correct chronological order is:

- (C) Macaulay Minutes (1835)
- (D) Gokhale Bill (1911)
- (A) Calcutta University Commission (1917-1919)
- (B) University Education Commission (1948-1949)

To correctly arrange these events in chronological order, let's first understand the timeline of each event:

Macaulay Minutes (1835): The Macaulay Minutes, also known as the Minute on Indian Education, was written by Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay in 1835. It had a significant impact on the direction of education in British India, advocating for the promotion of English education and the establishment of a class of educated Indians to assist in the governance of India.

Gokhale Bill (1911): The Gokhale Bill, introduced in 1911, sought to improve the education system in India by promoting the establishment of more schools and universities. It was aimed at addressing the need for educational reforms at that time, in particular, expanding access to education in India.

Calcutta University Commission (1917-1919): The Calcutta University Commission, which operated from 1917 to 1919, was set up to examine the issues and challenges related to higher education in the country, particularly the University of Calcutta. The commission made several recommendations for the improvement of university education in India.

University Education Commission (1948-1949): Also known as the Radhakrishnan

Commission, this was set up in 1948 to examine the state of university education in post-independence India. The commission's recommendations led to significant reforms in Indian higher education, including the focus on research, the development of university education, and increasing access to higher learning.

Hence the events occurred in the following chronological order: (C) Macaulay Minutes (1835) (D) Gokhale Bill (1911) (A) Calcutta University Commission (1917-1919) (B) University Education Commission (1948-1949)

Hence the correct sequence is (C) - (D) - (A) - (B).

Quick Tip

For questions on historical chronology, always check the dates of key educational events to ensure accuracy.

7. Who was the first Education minister of independent India?

- (1) I. B. Kriplani
- (2) C. Rajgopalachari
- (3) Noor-ul-Hasan
- (4) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Correct Answer: (4) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Solution:

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who was the first Education Minister of independent India, played a crucial role in the development of India's education system post-independence. He is recognized for his vision and efforts in transforming the education sector. As Education Minister, he emphasized the importance of education for national development and social progress. Some of his key contributions include:

1. Establishment of IITs: One of his most significant contributions was the establishment of the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), which have since become centers of excellence in engineering education.
2. Promotion of Primary Education: Azad worked towards making primary education accessible to all, especially in rural areas, as part of his commitment to educational inclusivity.
3. Development of a National Education Policy: He laid the groundwork for the formulation of an education policy that would focus on making education a tool for social and economic progress in India.

Hence Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's efforts were foundational in shaping India's post-independence educational landscape.

Quick Tip

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's pivotal role in establishing the IITs and promoting primary education helped lay the foundation for India's modern educational system.

8. Match List I with List II

LIST I (Book/Theory proposed/Characteristic, etc.)		LIST II (Author/Thinker/Name of Theory, etc.)	
(A)	Idealism	(I)	A. N. Whitehead
(B)	Naturalism	(II)	Dewey
(C)	Pragmatism	(III)	Rouessau
(D)	Realism	(IV)	Plato

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A) - (IV). (B) - (III). (C) - (II). (D) - (I).

(2) (A) - (I). (B) - (II). (C) - (III). (D) - (IV).

(3) (A) - (II). (B) - (III). (C) - (IV). (D) - (I).

(4) (A) - (III). (B) - (IV). (C) - (I). (D) - (II).

Correct Answer: (1) (A) - (IV). (B) - (III). (C) - (II). (D) - (I).

Solution:

The correct matching is:

(A) Idealism - (IV) Plato

(B) Naturalism - (III) Rousseau

(C) Pragmatism - (II) Dewey

(D) Realism - (I) A.N. Whitehead

To accurately match the philosophical schools of thought with their respective thinkers, it's essential to understand the core tenets of each philosophy.

Idealism: This philosophy prioritizes mind and spirit over material reality. Plato, a classical Greek philosopher, is a quintessential idealist. His theory of Forms posits that the physical world is merely a reflection of eternal, unchanging ideas or Forms. Hence (A) matches with (IV) Plato.

Naturalism: Naturalism emphasizes the natural world as the entirety of reality, rejecting supernatural or spiritual explanations. Jean-Jacques Rousseau, an Enlightenment thinker, advocated for education aligned with nature, emphasizing the innate goodness of humanity and the importance of learning through experience in the natural environment. Therefore, (B) matches with (III) Rousseau.

Pragmatism: Pragmatism focuses on the practical consequences of ideas and actions, viewing truth as what works in practice. John Dewey, an American philosopher and educational reformer, is a key proponent of pragmatism. He believed that education should be experiential and problem-centered, fostering critical thinking and practical skills. Hence, (C) matches with (II) Dewey.

Realism: Realism asserts that reality exists independently of human perception or thought. Alfred North Whitehead, a 20th-century philosopher and mathematician, contributed to realist thought with his process philosophy, which emphasizes the dynamic and interconnected nature of reality. Hence (D) matches with (I) A.N. Whitehead.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember the key figures associated with each philosophical school of thought.

9. University Grants Commission was established in the year:

- (1) 1966
- (2) 1956
- (3) 1976
- (4) 1952

Correct Answer: (2) 1956

Solution:

The University Grants Commission (UGC) was established in 1956 through an Act of Parliament. Its primary purpose is to coordinate, determine, and uphold the standards of university education across India. The UGC plays a vital role in ensuring the quality of higher education by regulating university curricula, promoting research, and providing funding to universities.

💡 Quick Tip

The UGC is essential for maintaining high educational standards and ensuring the proper allocation of grants to universities in India.

10. Which of the following are not Kosha as in Panchkosh of Aurobindo?

- (A) Vijnanmay
- (B) Anandmay
- (C) Sukhmay
- (D) Santoshmay

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) and (D) only.
- (2) (A), (B) and (D) only.
- (3) (A), (B), (C) and (D).
- (4) (C) and (D) only.

Correct Answer: (4) (C) and (D) only.

Solution:

In Aurobindo's Panchkosh theory, the Koshas are layers or sheaths that envelop the Atman (soul). According to this theory, there are five Koshas, each representing a different aspect of human existence. The correct Koshas in the theory are:

(A) Vijnanmay Kosha (knowledge sheath) – This sheath represents the intellect and higher wisdom.

(B) Anandmay Kosha (bliss sheath) – This layer represents bliss or ultimate happiness, beyond the mental and physical experiences.

The other options, (C) Sukhmay and (D) Santoshmay, are not part of Aurobindo's Panchkosh theory.

💡 Quick Tip

The Koshas concept reflects the idea that the soul is enveloped by different layers, each representing various dimensions of our existence, including intellect, bliss, and physical experience.

11. Match List I with List II

LIST I (Book/Theory proposed/Characteristic, etc.)		LIST II (Author/Thinker/Name of Theory, etc.)	
(A)	Functionalism	(I)	Bertalanffy
(B)	Symbolic Interactionism	(II)	Marx
(C)	Conflict theory	(III)	Durkheim
(D)	Open Systems theory	(IV)	Weber

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
(2) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
(3) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
(4) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: (2) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Solution:

The correct matching is:

- (A) Functionalism - (III) Durkheim
(B) Symbolic Interactionism - (IV) Weber
(C) Conflict theory - (II) Marx
(D) Open Systems theory - (I) Bertalanffy

To accurately match the sociological theories with their respective thinkers, it's essential to understand the core tenets of each theory.

Functionalism: This sociological perspective views society as a system of interconnected parts that work together to maintain stability and order. Emile Durkheim, a key figure in functionalism, emphasized the importance of social solidarity and the functions of social institutions. Hence (A) matches with (III) Durkheim.

Symbolic Interactionism: This theory focuses on how individuals create and interpret meaning through social interaction and symbols. Max Weber, a foundational sociologist, explored the subjective meanings that individuals attach to their actions and interactions, laying the groundwork for symbolic interactionism. Therefore, (B) matches with (IV) Weber.

Conflict Theory: Conflict theory emphasizes social inequality and power struggles as driving forces in society. Karl Marx, a critical theorist, analyzed how class conflict and economic inequality shape social relations and institutions. Hence, (C) matches with (II) Marx.

Open Systems Theory: This theory views systems as interconnected and influenced by their environments. Ludwig von Bertalanffy, a biologist and systems theorist, developed the general systems theory, which applies to various fields, including sociology. Hence (D) matches with (I) Bertalanffy.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember the key figures associated with each sociological theory. Understanding their core contributions will help you accurately match them in such questions.

12. Select the incorrect ones:

- (A). Education helps in vertical mobility.
- (B). Caste facilitates social mobility.
- (C). Girls' education is a loss to public exchequer.
- (D). NEP 2020 promotes education by private philanthropic institutions.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B) and (D) only.
- (2) (B) and (C) only.
- (3) (A), (B), (C) and (D).
- (4) (B) and (D) only.

Correct Answer: (3) (A), (B), (C) and (D).

Solution:

Let's examine each claim:

(A) Education promotes vertical mobility: This assertion is accurate. Education is a potent instrument for social mobility, enabling people to rise in both social and economic standing.

(B) Caste makes social mobility easier: This is untrue. In general, caste systems impede social mobility because they limit upward mobility by confining people to specific jobs and places based on their caste.

(C) The public coffers lose out on girls' education: This is also untrue. A better educated, productive workforce and increased societal welfare are the results of girls' education, which is a crucial component of national development. As a result, it is an investment rather than a loss.

(D) NEP 2020 encourages private charitable organizations to support education: This assertion is accurate. NEP 2020 promotes private participation in education through philanthropic contributions and support to boost the education system in India.

Hence the incorrect statements are (B) and (C), making option (3) the correct choice.

💡 Quick Tip

Education is a powerful tool for social change, and it is important to evaluate policies based on how they enhance opportunities for all, especially marginalized groups.

13. Every student of B.Ed must study philosophy of education because:

- (1) It helps in passing the exam.
- (2) It helps in reflecting on one's own classroom teaching.
- (3) It helps to understand social dynamics of education.
- (4) It makes teacher sound intellectual.

Correct Answer: (2) It helps in reflecting on one's own classroom teaching.

Solution:

The philosophy of education enables future educators to grasp the fundamental principles and concepts that shape teaching and learning. It is crucial for teachers to critically assess and refine their teaching practices to better meet the needs of their students. By studying philosophy, teachers can align their methods with educational theories and gain a deeper understanding of their own educational beliefs and values. Therefore, the primary reason B.Ed students study the philosophy of education is to reflect on and improve their teaching.

 Quick Tip

Familiarity with educational philosophies fosters reflective teaching practices, enhancing the effectiveness and significance of the teaching process.

14. Arrange in historical chronology:

- (A). Operation Blackboard
(B). National Literacy Mission
(C). Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
(D). Right to Education Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) (A), (B), (C), (D).
(2) (D), (C), (A), (B).
(3) (B), (A), (D), (C).
(4) (C), (B), (D), (A).

Correct Answer: (1) (A), (B), (C), (D).

Solution:

The chronological order of the programs is as follows:

Operation Blackboard (1987): This initiative aimed to enhance the quality of primary education in India by providing essential infrastructure and teaching materials in schools.

National Literacy Mission (1988): Focused on eliminating illiteracy among adults by offering basic education to the general population.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (2001): Designed to achieve universal elementary education, this program unified various educational initiatives to provide broader access to education.

Right to Education (RTE) Act (2009): Established education as a fundamental right, ensuring free and compulsory education for children aged 6-14.

Hence the correct chronological order is (A), (B), (C), and (D).

 Quick Tip

These educational reforms were introduced over several decades to tackle various challenges in India's education system, laying the groundwork for modern educational policies.

15. Arrange as in a lesson plan:

- (A). Homework
(B). Specific Aims
(C). Recapitulation
(D). Content and Method
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) (A), (B), (C), (D).
(2) (D), (B), (A), (C).
(3) (B), (A), (D), (C).
(4) (B), (D), (C), (A).

Correct Answer: (4) (B), (D), (C), (A).

Solution:

The following is the proper order for a lesson plan:

(B) Specific Aims: These describe the lesson's goals and the instructor's intended outcomes.

(D) Content and Method: The actual content to be taught as well as the delivery strategies are covered in this section.

(C) Recapitulation: Following instruction, a review or recap of the subject matter guarantees that the pupils understood the ideas.

(A) Homework: This helps students retain the material and gives them additional opportunity to practice what they have learned in class.

Therefore, (B), (D), (C), and (A) is the proper order.

Quick Tip

A lesson plan is essential for ensuring a structured and effective teaching session. Always begin with clear objectives and end with a reflection or homework for reinforcement.

16. Project Method was propounded by:

- (1) Rousseau
- (2) Locke
- (3) Kilpatrick
- (4) Froebel

Correct Answer: (3) Kilpatrick

Solution:

William H. Kilpatrick introduced the Project Method in 1918. He thought that hands-on projects with real-world applications were the greatest way for pupils to learn. Instead of promoting passive learning, this approach promotes problem-solving and active engagement. Kilpatrick is the one who specifically created the Project Method, even if other educators like Rousseau and Froebel had an influence on contemporary teaching techniques.

Quick Tip

The Project Method emphasizes learning by doing, where students take part in projects to understand concepts more practically.

17. Corporal punishment still exists in our schools because:

- (1) Teachers are still to realize its demerits and futility
- (2) Students cannot be disciplined without it.
- (3) It helps in high academic achievement.
- (4) It helps in knowing individual difference of students.

Correct Answer: (1) Teachers are still to realize its demerits and futility.

Solution:

Corporal punishment is an outdated and harmful practice that continues to exist in some schools, often due to a lack of awareness about its negative impact on students' mental health and overall development. Teachers who still resort to corporal punishment may not fully understand its harmful effects, including the emotional and physical damage it inflicts, as well as its failure to effectively instill discipline. Contemporary disciplinary approaches focus on

positive reinforcement and addressing students' individual needs.

💡 Quick Tip

Teachers should be trained in alternative, non-violent discipline methods that promote emotional and cognitive development, helping create a supportive learning environment.

18. Raag Darbari - a satirical novel on the education system is written by:

- (1) Suryakant Tripathi Nirala
- (2) Mahadevi Verma
- (3) Rahi Masoom Raza
- (4) Shrilal Shukla

Correct Answer: (4) Shrilal Shukla

Solution:

"Raag Darbari" is a well-known satirical novel by Shrilal Shukla that offers a critical examination of the educational system, societal norms, and the hypocrisy within rural Indian life. Through humor and satire, the novel highlights the flaws in the system, making it an important piece for understanding social commentary in literature.

💡 Quick Tip

Shrilal Shukla's writing is renowned for its incisive critique of social structures, using satire to address the moral decline in society.

19. According to Spearman, individual differences are based on:

- (1) s factor
- (2) g factor
- (3) s factor and g factor both
- (4) Primary mental abilities

Correct Answer: (2) g factor

Solution:

Charles Spearman proposed a theory of intelligence based on two components: the g factor (general intelligence) and s factors (specific intelligence). According to Spearman, variations in intellectual ability among individuals can be attributed to the general factor (g), which affects all cognitive domains. Specific factors (s) pertain to particular skills or talents, but the g factor is the primary contributor to individual differences in intelligence.

💡 Quick Tip

Spearman's theory emphasizes that overall cognitive ability (g factor) is the key driver of success in different tasks, while specific abilities (s) impact specific areas.

20. Match List I with List II

List-I Categories of Product dimension of SI Model of Guilford		List-II Explanation	
(A)	Units	(I)	Conversion or mutations to knowledge
(B)	Relations	(II)	A set forms that share some common attributes
(C)	Classes	(III)	Represents a single item of information
(D)	Transformations	(IV)	Represents a connection between items or variables

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (II). (B) - (IV). (C) - (I). (D) - (III).
- (2) (A) - (III). (B) - (IV). (C) - (II). (D) - (I).
- (3) (A) - (II). (B) - (IV). (C) - (III). (D) - (I).
- (4) (A) - (III). (B) - (IV). (C) - (I). (D) - (II).

Correct Answer: (2) (A) - (III). (B) - (IV). (C) - (II). (D) - (I).

Solution:

In Guilford's Structure of Intellect (SI) model:

- Units refer to individual pieces of information, which means (A) corresponds to (III).
- Relations refer to connections between items or variables, so (B) corresponds to (IV).
- Classes are groups of items that share common attributes, making (C) correspond to (II).
- Transformations involve changes or alterations of information, so (D) corresponds to (I).

Hence the correct matching is: (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I).

💡 Quick Tip

Guilford's SI Model highlights different facets of cognitive functioning, such as individual information (Units), relationships (Relations), categorization (Classes), and transformations (Changes).

21. Which of the following is NOT a group verbal Intelligence test?

- (1) Army General Classification Test
- (2) General Mental Ability Test
- (3) Army Alpha Test
- (4) Benet-Simon Tests

Correct Answer: (4) Benet-Simon Tests

Solution:

The Benet-Simon Tests are not a group verbal intelligence test. These tests were developed to measure the intelligence of children individually and are primarily used for assessing cognitive abilities on a one-on-one basis.

Army General Classification Test and Army Alpha Test are both group intelligence tests designed for military personnel to assess their verbal ability and general mental aptitude. General Mental Ability Test also measures intelligence on a group level but is broader than just verbal intelligence.

Therefore, the right response is (4) Benet-Simon Tests.

 Quick Tip

Group intelligence tests assess the cognitive abilities of a large group, while individual tests like Benet-Simon focus on one person at a time.

22. Which of the following are NOT among the important traits as identified by Allport?

- (A). Secondary traits
- (B). Source traits
- (C). Super traits
- (D). Surface traits

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) and (C) only.
- (2) (A), (B) and (D) only.
- (3) (B) and (D) only.
- (4) (B), (C) and (D) only.

Correct Answer: (4) (B), (C) and (D) only.

Solution:

Gordon Allport's trait theory outlines three types of traits: cardinal, central, and secondary. Allport identified secondary traits as part of his theory.

On the other hand, source traits, super traits, and surface traits are associated with the theories of other psychologists, such as Cattell and Eysenck.

Hence source traits, super traits, and surface traits are NOT among the key traits identified by Allport.

Therefore, the correct answer is (B), (C), and (D) only.

 Quick Tip

Allport's theory emphasizes the significance of cardinal, central, and secondary traits in understanding individual personality.

23. How many dimensions does Structure of Intellect Model have?

- (1) 150
- (2) 180
- (3) 120
- (4) 170

Correct Answer: (2) 180

Solution:

The Structure of Intellect Model developed by J.P. Guilford consists of 180 different intellectual abilities. The model is based on three dimensions: operations, contents, and products, resulting in 180 distinct abilities that contribute to human intelligence. This model was designed to explain the complexity and multidimensionality of human cognitive abilities. Therefore, the right response is 180.

 Quick Tip

Guilford's Structure of Intellect Model provides a detailed approach to understanding human intelligence, breaking it down into 180 components.

24. Choose the correct statements related to teaching:

- (A). Teaching is expressed in the form of shaping habits.
- (B). Teaching involves instruction.
- (C). Training is a part of teaching.
- (D). Teaching can also occur without indoctrination.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B) and (D) only
- (2) (A), (B) and (C) only.
- (3) (A), (B), (C) and (D).
- (4) (B), (C) and (D) only.

Correct Answer: (4) (B), (C) and (D).

Solution:

- (B) Teaching involves instruction, which is a fundamental aspect of education.
- (C) Training is indeed a part of teaching, as it focuses on developing specific skills.
- (D) Teaching can occur without indoctrination, meaning it can be done objectively without forcing specific beliefs on students.

All three statements are correct and reflect different aspects of effective teaching, so the answer is (4) (B), (C) and (D).

 Quick Tip

Effective teaching encompasses both instruction and skill development while avoiding indoctrination, ensuring students develop critical thinking and independent thought.

25. Choose the correct statements related to temperament:

- (A). Temperament is partly physical and partly mental
- (B). Personality of a person depends on his/her temperament
- (C). Climate doesn't affect our temperament
- (D). Mood, when it becomes permanent, influences our temperament

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B) and (D) only.
- (2) (A), (C) and (D) only.
- (3) (A), (B), (C) and (D).
- (4) (B), (C) and (D) only.

Correct Answer: (1) (A), (B) and (D) only.

Solution:

(A) Temperament is a combination of both physical and mental traits. It influences how a person responds to various situations.

(B) Personality is indeed shaped by temperament, as temperament lays the foundation for behavioral tendencies.

(C) Climate can actually influence temperament. For example, extreme weather can affect mood and behavior, contradicting this statement.

(D) Mood, when it becomes permanent, definitely has an impact on temperament, as it shapes habitual emotional responses.

Therefore, the correct answer is (1) (A), (B) and (D) only.

💡 Quick Tip

Temperament plays a significant role in shaping an individual's personality and can be influenced by both internal and external factors, including climate and mood.

26. Choose the correct sequence of the first four steps involved in the microteaching cycle:

(A) Replan

(B) Plan

(C) Feedback

(D) Teach

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (B). (D). (C). (A).

(2) (B). (D). (A). (C).

(3) (B). (A). (D). (C).

(4) (C). (B). (D). (A).

Correct Answer: (1) (B). (D). (C). (A).

Solution:

The microteaching cycle is a structured approach to improving teaching skills. The sequence of steps in the microteaching cycle is:

(B) Plan: Teachers start by planning the lesson to be taught, focusing on specific skills.

(D) Teach: The teacher then teaches the planned lesson in a controlled setting, usually to a small group of students.

(C) Feedback: After the lesson, the teacher receives feedback on their performance to identify areas for improvement.

(A) Replan: Based on the feedback, the teacher revises and re-plans the lesson to improve the next teaching attempt.

Hence the correct sequence is: (B) - (D) - (C) - (A).

💡 Quick Tip

Microteaching is designed to improve specific teaching skills through repetition, feedback, and re-planning.

27. Which one of the following is not a phase of teaching?

- (1) Pre-active
- (2) Active
- (3) Interactive
- (4) Post-active phase

Correct Answer: (2) Active

Solution:

The phases of teaching include:

- Pre-active phase (planning)
- Interactive phase (implementation)
- Post-active phase (evaluation)

The term "active" is not recognized as a distinct phase of teaching. The correct term for the implementation phase is "interactive."

Correct Answer: (2) Active

 Quick Tip

Focus on understanding the stages of teaching to improve overall instructional quality and student engagement.

28. Choose the correct sequence of steps involved in simulated teaching:

- (A) Conducting practice session
- (B) Selection and discussion of the skills
- (C) Deciding the procedure of evaluation
- (D) Selection of small group of student teachers

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A). (C). (B). (D).
- (2) (B). (D). (A). (C).
- (3) (D). (B). (C). (A).
- (4) (C). (B). (D). (A).

Correct Answer: (3) (D). (B). (C). (A).

Solution:

Simulated teaching involves a structured approach to teaching practice, and the correct sequence of steps is:

(D) Selection of small group of student teachers: A small group of student teachers is chosen to simulate the teaching environment.

(B) Selection and discussion of the skills: The skills to be focused on during the practice session are selected, and the group discusses these skills.

(C) Deciding the procedure of evaluation: The method of evaluating the teaching performance is decided in this step.

(A) Conducting practice session: The student teachers then conduct their practice sessions based on the selected skills and evaluation criteria.

Hence the correct sequence is: (D) - (B) - (C) - (A).

 Quick Tip

Simulated teaching helps in practicing specific teaching skills in a controlled environment, making it easier to identify areas for improvement.

29. The main purpose of this skill through microteaching is to increase student's participation. Identify the skill.

- (1) Skill of Explaining
- (2) Skill of Reinforcement
- (3) Skill of using audio-visual aids
- (4) Skill of Illustrating with Examples

Correct Answer: (2) Skill of Reinforcement

Solution:

Among the given skills:

- Skill of Explaining focuses on clarity of concepts.
- Skill of Reinforcement focuses on encouraging desired student behaviors and participation.
- Skill of using audio-visual aids focuses on enhancing learning through visual and auditory materials.
- Skill of Illustrating with Examples focuses on making concepts concrete.

The skill that directly aims to increase student participation is the Skill of Reinforcement. therefore, the Correct Answer is (2) Skill of Reinforcement

 Quick Tip

Illustrating concepts with examples is a powerful tool in teaching, as it helps to bridge the gap between theory and practical understanding.

30. Which of the following is NOT a content of maxims of teaching?

- (1) Concrete to abstract
- (2) Psychological to logical
- (3) Particular to general
- (4) Definite to indefinite

Correct Answer: (4) Definite to indefinite

Solution:

The maxims of teaching are principles that guide teaching methods. The correct ones are:

Concrete to abstract: Teaching should start with tangible, concrete concepts before moving to abstract ones. Psychological to logical: The learning process should be based on the learner's psychology and move to logical concepts.

Particular to general: Teaching should begin with specific instances before moving to generalizations.

However, Definite to indefinite is not one of the recognized maxims of teaching. Instead, the focus is typically on moving from simple to complex or concrete to abstract.

 Quick Tip

Maxims of teaching serve as guiding principles that help improve teaching effectiveness by focusing on the learner's understanding and cognitive development.

31. Which of the following is NOT a teaching style?

- (1) The developing style
- (2) The directing style
- (3) The delegating style
- (4) The discussing style

Correct Answer: (1) The developing style

Solution:

In teaching, styles like directing, delegating, and discussing are widely recognized: Directing refers to a teacher-centered approach where the teacher provides clear instructions. Delegating gives students more responsibility for learning, where the teacher takes on a more facilitative role. Discussing encourages interaction between teacher and students through group discussions. However, developing style is not commonly recognized as a formal teaching style. Therefore, the right response is (1) The developing style.

 Quick Tip

Effective teaching often involves balancing multiple styles based on the learning context and student needs.

32. Match List I with List II:

List-I Concepts		List-II Meaning	
(A)	Temperament	(I)	Refer to an internal disposition or preference to act
(B)	Defence mechanism	(II)	Refer to those mental processes that are not easily available to the individual
(C)	Trait	(III)	Refer to a process that protects the person from breaking down in the conflict
(D)	Unconsciousness	(IV)	Refer to general tendencies to feel or act in particular ways

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
- (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
- (3) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: (1) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Solution:

The correct matching is as follows:

Temperament (A) refers to general tendencies to feel or act in particular ways (IV).

Defence mechanism (B) refers to a process that protects the person from breaking down in conflict (III).

Trait (C) refers to an internal disposition or preference to act (I).

Unconsciousness (D) refers to mental processes that are not easily available to the individual (II).

Hence the correct matching is: (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II).

 Quick Tip

Understanding the relationship between psychological concepts like temperament, defence mechanisms, and traits helps in recognizing individual behavior patterns.

33. Arrange the following theories of personality in chronological order:

(A). Freud's Psychoanalytical theory of personality

(B). Catell's Factor theory of personality

(C). Allport's Trait theory of personality

(D). Maslow's hierarchy of needs

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A), (D), (C), (B)

(2) (D), (A), (C), (B)

(3) (C), (D), (B), (A)

(4) (B), (C), (A), (D)

Correct Answer: (1) (A), (D), (C), (B)

Solution:

The correct chronological order is:

Freud's Psychoanalytical theory of personality (A) is the earliest, proposed in the late 19th to early 20th century.

Maslow's hierarchy of needs (D) was proposed later, in the mid-20th century.

Allport's Trait theory of personality (C) came after Maslow's work, in the 1930s and 1940s.

Catell's Factor theory of personality (B) is one of the most recent theories, developed in the 1940s and 1950s.

Hence the correct chronological order is (A), (D), (C), (B).

 Quick Tip

Theories of personality evolved over time as researchers explored different aspects of human behavior, from Freud's focus on unconscious forces to Maslow's emphasis on self-actualization.

34. Which of the following is NOT among the fundamental principles of programmed instruction?

(1) Principle of active responding

(2) Principle of immediate confirmation

(3) Principle of student testing

(4) Principle of logical sequencing

Correct Answer: (3) Principle of student testing

Solution:

Programmed instruction is a method of teaching that involves breaking down material into small steps and providing feedback. The fundamental principles of programmed instruction include:

Principle of active responding: Learners must actively respond to stimuli to enhance retention.

Principle of immediate confirmation: Immediate feedback helps reinforce learning.

Principle of logical sequencing: Content is presented in a logical order, progressing from simple to complex.

Principle of student testing is not a fundamental principle of programmed instruction; instead, the focus is on feedback and reinforcement.

Therefore, the right response is (3) Principle of student testing.

💡 Quick Tip

Programmed instruction ensures a self-paced, structured learning experience, emphasizing active engagement and prompt feedback.

35. Suppose a man channels his aggression into excelling in gardening. Then he is using which type of defense mechanism?

- (1) Regression
- (2) Repression
- (3) Sublimation
- (4) Projection

Correct Answer: (3) Sublimation

Solution:

Sublimation is a defense mechanism where socially unacceptable impulses or desires are transformed into socially acceptable actions or behavior. In this case, the man's aggression is channeled into gardening, which is a productive and socially acceptable activity.

Regression involves reverting to an earlier stage of development to avoid dealing with stress.

Repression involves burying distressing thoughts or memories in the unconscious mind.

Projection involves attributing one's own undesirable feelings or thoughts to someone else.

Hence the correct defense mechanism being used is Sublimation.

💡 Quick Tip

Sublimation is a healthy way to cope with negative emotions by redirecting energy into positive and productive outlets.

36. Match List I with List II

List-I Terman's Classification		List-II I.Q.	
(A)	Imbeciles	(I)	80-90
(B)	Dull	(II)	50-70
(C)	Idiots	(III)	25-50
(D)	Morons	(IV)	below 25

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
(2) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
(3) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
(4) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)
Correct Answer: (3) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)

Solution:

The correct matching is:

- (A) Imbeciles - (III) 25-50
(B) Dull - (I) 80-90
(C) Idiots - (IV) below 25
(D) Morons - (II) 50-70

To accurately match Terman's classification of intellectual disabilities with their corresponding IQ ranges, it's essential to understand the historical context of these classifications.

Terman's Classification: Lewis Terman, a pioneer in intelligence testing, categorized individuals with intellectual disabilities based on their IQ scores. His classifications, while now considered outdated and insensitive, were historically significant.

Imbeciles: This term referred to individuals with moderate intellectual disability, typically with IQ scores ranging from 25 to 50. Therefore, (A) matches with (III) 25-50.

Dull: This category referred to individuals with borderline intellectual functioning, often with IQ scores in the range of 80 to 90. Hence, (B) matches with (I) 80-90.

Idiots: This term described individuals with profound intellectual disability, usually with IQ scores below 25. Hence (C) matches with (IV) below 25.

Morons: This category referred to individuals with mild intellectual disability, generally with IQ scores ranging from 50 to 70. Therefore, (D) matches with (II) 50-70.

💡 Quick Tip

While these classifications are no longer used in contemporary practice, understanding their historical context is important for studying the evolution of intelligence testing and disability classifications.

37. Children with Special Needs can be categorised as

- (A) Physical
(B) Sensory
(C) Developmental
(D) Cognitive

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B) and (C) only.
- (2) (A), (B) and (D) only.
- (3) (B) and (A) only.
- (4) (A), (B), (C) and (D).

Correct Answer: (4) (A), (B), (C) and (D).

Solution:

Children with Special Needs can be categorized into four major categories:

Physical: This category includes children with disabilities affecting their physical mobility or coordination.

Sensory: This includes children who have hearing, visual, or other sensory impairments.

Developmental: These children have delays in physical, cognitive, or emotional development.

Cognitive: Children with cognitive impairments or intellectual disabilities are included in this category.

Hence all the categories listed are valid, and the correct answer is (A), (B), (C), and (D).

 Quick Tip

Children with Special Needs encompass a broad range of disabilities, and understanding these categories helps in tailoring appropriate educational approaches.

38. The following are the main factors responsible for poor educational status among scheduled tribe children:

- (A) Textbooks do not have local specific examples from their local environment
- (B) Weak in English
- (C) Formal education system being alien, is not adjusted to their socio-economic and cultural needs.
- (D) Weak in reasoning

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) and (B) only.
- (2) (A), (B) and (D) only.
- (3) (A) and (C) only.
- (4) (C) and (D) only.

Correct Answer: (3) (A) and (C) only.

Solution:

The factors that contribute to poor educational status among scheduled tribe children include:

(A) Textbooks that lack local specific examples make learning less relatable and harder for these children to connect with the content.

(C) The formal education system is often alien to the cultural, social, and economic realities of scheduled tribe children, making it difficult for them to adapt.

While (B) and (D) (Weak in English and Weak in reasoning) may also be factors, the most prominent contributors are the lack of cultural relevance in textbooks and the alien nature of the education system itself.

Therefore, the right response is (A) and (C).

💡 Quick Tip

Educational systems need to adapt to the cultural and socio-economic backgrounds of students for better engagement and learning outcomes.

39. Match List I with List II

LIST I (Book/Theory proposed/Characteristic, etc.)	LIST II (Author/Thinker/Name of Theory, etc.)
(A) Loco motor Impairment	(I) Disability of bones, joint or muscles
(B) Learning Disability	(II) Impaired cognitive functioning
(C) Attention Deficit Disorder	(III) Impaired cognitive functioning and deficit
(D) Mental Retardation	(IV) An imperfect ability to spell

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (2) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

Solution:

The correct matching between the categories and their corresponding definitions is as follows:

(A) Loco motor Impairment: This refers to a disability involving bones, joints, or muscles, which affects physical movement. Hence it corresponds to (I) Disability of bones, joint, or muscles.

(B) Learning Disability: This is a condition that impacts cognitive functioning, making it harder for an individual to process information and learn. Hence, it is linked to (II) Impaired cognitive functioning.

(C) Attention Deficit Disorder: This disorder affects cognitive functioning and includes deficits in attention, focus, and impulse control. It corresponds to (III) Impaired cognitive functioning and deficit.

(D) Mental Retardation: This refers to intellectual disability, where the ability to spell and perform other cognitive tasks is impaired. Hence it corresponds to (IV) An imperfect ability to spell.

Therefore, the right response is (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), and (D) - (IV).

💡 Quick Tip

Understanding the specific definitions and characteristics of disabilities helps in correctly matching them with their appropriate terms.

40. Women's Education is affected by:

- (A) Prevailing biases in the content
- (B) Lack of motivation for education among females
- (C) Structural inadequacies in delivery systems
- (D) Conflicting Familial factors

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B), (C) only
- (2) (B), (C), (D) only

(3) (A), (C), (D) only

(4) (C), (D), (A) only

Correct Answer: (3) (A), (C), (D) only

Solution:

Women's education is influenced by several key factors, including:

(A) Prevailing biases in educational content often underrepresent women's contributions and reinforce gender stereotypes.

(C) Structural inadequacies in delivery systems, such as lack of appropriate facilities or resources for female students, hinder access to education.

(D) Conflicting familial factors, such as prioritizing domestic duties over education, also play a role in limiting educational opportunities for women.

While (B) Lack of motivation is a factor, the systemic issues (A), (C), and (D) have a more significant impact on women's education.

Therefore, the right response is (A), (C), (D).

 Quick Tip

Women's education can be significantly improved by addressing biases, improving educational infrastructure, and promoting societal changes that value education for girls and women.

41. Which of the following are gender stereotypes?

(A). Boys are weak in Fine art,

(B). Boys are courageous.

(C). Girls are weak in mathematics.

(D). Girls are good in household chores.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A), (B) and (D) only.

(2) (B), (C) and (D) only.

(3) (A), (B), (C) and (D).

(4) (A), (C) and (D) only.

Correct Answer: (3) (A), (B), (C) and (D).

Solution:

Gender stereotypes are generalized beliefs about the roles and behaviors of men and women.

The statements in the options are classic examples of gender stereotypes:

(A) "Boys are weak in Fine art" is a stereotype about boys' perceived lack of artistic skills.

(B) "Boys are courageous" is a stereotype about traditional masculinity and expected behavior.

(C) "Girls are weak in mathematics" is a common stereotype about girls' perceived inability in math.

(D) "Girls are good in household chores" is a stereotype about the roles women are expected to play in domestic settings.

All four statements represent gender stereotypes, so the correct answer is (3) (A), (B), (C) and (D).

 Quick Tip

It is important to recognize and challenge gender stereotypes to ensure equality in education and other aspects of life.

42. Which of the following are District Primary Education Programme objectives?

- (A). Reducing gender and social groups gap to less than 5 percent
- (B). To provide access to primary education to all children
- (C). To provide access to education to all children at the middle stage
- (D). Reducing primary dropout to less than 10 percent

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (B), (C) and (D) only.
- (2) (A), (B) and (D) only.
- (3) (A), (B), (C) only.
- (4) (A), (C), (D) only.

Correct Answer: (2) (A), (B) and (D) only.

Solution:

The District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) aims to improve primary education in India with the following objectives:

(A) Reducing gender and social gaps in education is a key objective of DPEP to promote inclusive education.

(B) Providing access to primary education to all children is another central objective of the program.

(D) Reducing primary school dropouts to less than 10 percent is also an important goal for improving retention and completion rates in primary education.

However, (C) providing access to education to all children at the middle stage is not specifically part of DPEP's focus, as it primarily concentrates on primary education. Therefore, the right response is (2) (A), (B) and (D).

 Quick Tip

The focus of the District Primary Education Programme is to ensure access, retention, and quality in primary education for all children.

43. Match List I with List II:

LIST I		LIST II	
Pedagogical & Curricular Structure		Age Group	
(A)	Preparatory	(I)	Ages 6-8
(B)	Secondary	(II)	Ages 11-14
(C)	Foundational	(III)	Ages 8-11
(D)	Middle	(IV)	Ages 14-18

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- (3) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

(4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Solution:

To match the pedagogical and curricular structure with the correct age groups, we need to understand the structure of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020:

Foundational Stage: Ages 3-8 (divided into 3 years of preschool/Anganwadi and 2 years of primary school). The initial 3 years are not listed, but the last 2 years of Foundational Stage are Ages 6-8.

Preparatory Stage: Ages 8-11.

Middle Stage: Ages 11-14.

Secondary Stage: Ages 14-18.

Therefore, the correct matching is:

(A) Preparatory - (III) Ages 8-11

(B) Secondary - (IV) Ages 14-18

(C) Foundational - (I) Ages 6-8

(D) Middle - (II) Ages 11-14

Therefore, the Correct Answer: 4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

 Quick Tip

Understanding the different stages of education helps in designing appropriate curricula that meet the developmental needs of children at each age group.

44. Denial of education to children and youth with disabilities results in their alienation from access to:

(A). Employment

(B). Vocational training

(C). Upward social mobility

(D). Income Generation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A), (B) and (C) only.

(2) (B), (C) and (D) only.

(3) (A), (B) and (D) only.

(4) (C), (D) and (A) only.

Correct Answer: (1) (A), (B) and (C) only.

Solution:

Denying education to children and youth with disabilities leads to exclusion from key societal benefits such as:

(A) Employment opportunities: Without proper education, individuals may lack the skills and qualifications needed for employment.

(B) Vocational training: Education and vocational training are essential for acquiring specific skills needed in various professions.

(C) Upward social mobility: Education plays a key role in improving social standing, and its absence leads to social isolation and limited opportunities for advancement.

(D) Income generation is not specifically linked to education, though it may be indirectly affected by lack of educational access.

Therefore, the right response is (1) (A), (B) and (C) only.

💡 Quick Tip

Education is a powerful tool for empowerment, especially for individuals with disabilities, enabling them to participate fully in society.

45. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights envisages that primary education (classes I-V) should be:

- (1) Territorial
- (2) Regional
- (3) Universal
- (4) Continental

Correct Answer: (3) Universal

Solution:

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights emphasizes that primary education (classes I-V) should be universal. This means that primary education should be available to all children, regardless of their social, economic, or geographic status. The goal is to ensure that every child has access to basic education, as a fundamental human right.

Therefore, the right response is (3) Universal.

💡 Quick Tip

Universal access to primary education is essential for the development of individuals and societies, as it lays the foundation for lifelong learning.

46. The Operation Blackboard scheme consists of mainly three components:

- (A). Providing at least one smart classroom in each primary school.
- (B). Providing teaching-learning equipment to all primary schools brought under the scheme.
- (C). Providing at least two classrooms in each primary school.
- (D). Provision of an additional teacher to single teacher primary schools.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B) and (C) only.
- (2) (A), (B) and (D) only.
- (3) (B), (C) and (D) only.
- (4) (C), (D) and (A) only.

Correct Answer: (3) (B), (C) and (D) only.

Solution:

The Operation Blackboard scheme, launched in India, aimed to improve primary education. Its key components were:

- (B) Providing teaching-learning equipment: This included essential educational materials to enhance the learning environment.
- (C) Providing at least two classrooms: This ensured adequate space for students to learn effectively.
- (D) Provision of an additional teacher: This addressed the issue of single-teacher schools, improving the teacher-student ratio.

(A) Providing smart classrooms was not a primary component of the original Operation Blackboard scheme.

Therefore, the right response is (3) (B), (C) and (D) only.

 Quick Tip

Remember the core objectives of educational schemes like Operation Blackboard to understand their components.

47. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme aims to provide useful and relevant elementary education to all children in

(1) 6 to 14 age group

(2) 5 to 15 age group

(3) 3 to 18 age group

(4) 5 to 25 age group

Correct Answer: (1) 6 to 14 age group

Solution:

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a government initiative aimed at providing universal elementary education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years. The program focuses on making education accessible and equitable for all children in this age group, ensuring free and compulsory education as a fundamental right.

 Quick Tip

SSA is pivotal in achieving universal education and ensuring that no child is left behind.

48. The term Compulsory Education in Right To Education act means

(1) provide free elementary education to every child of the age of 6 to 14 years.

(2) provide free elementary education to every child of the age of 3 to 15 years.

(3) provide free elementary education to every child of the age of 5 to 20 years.

(4) provide free elementary education to every child of the age of 3 to 12 years.

Correct Answer: (1) provide free elementary education to every child of the age of 6 to 14 years.

Solution:

Under the Right to Education (RTE) Act, compulsory education means that every child in the age group of 6 to 14 years is entitled to receive free elementary education. The RTE Act ensures that children within this age group must attend school and receive quality education, making it a fundamental right for all children in India.

 Quick Tip

The RTE Act empowers children by guaranteeing free and compulsory education, helping achieve universal primary education.

49. Match List I with List II

LIST I		LIST II	
(A)	School management committee	(I)	Free and compulsory quality education upto elementary level
(B)	86th Constitutional Amendment act	(II)	Decentralization of education
(C)	Operation Blackboard	(III)	Prepare school development plan
(D)	73rd Constitutional amendment	(IV)	improving the human and physical resources available in the primary schools

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
(2) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
(3) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
(4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
Correct Answer: (3) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)

Solution:

Let's match each item in List I with the corresponding item in List II:

(A) School management committee: These committees are primarily responsible for preparing school development plans. So, (A) matches with (III).

(B) 86th Constitutional Amendment Act: This act made free and compulsory education a fundamental right for children aged 6-14. So, (B) matches with (I).

(C) Operation Blackboard: This program aimed to improve the human and physical resources available in primary schools. So, (C) matches with (IV).

(D) 73rd Constitutional Amendment: This amendment led to the decentralization of powers to local self-governments, including in the education sector. So, (D) matches with (II).

Therefore, the correct matching is:

- (A) - (III)
(B) - (I)
(C) - (IV)
(D) - (II)

Correct Answer: 3. (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)

Quick Tip

Understanding constitutional amendments and key education reforms helps in identifying their impact on the structure and management of the education system.

50. Arrange in the historical chronology:

- (A) Woods Dispatch
(B) Wardha Scheme
(C) Hunter commission
(D) Sadler commission

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (D), (B), (A), (C)
(2) (A), (B), (C), (D)

(3) (B), (A), (D), (C)

(4) (A), (C), (D), (B)

Correct Answer: (4) (A), (C), (D), (B)

Solution:

The correct historical sequence of educational reforms and commissions is:

(A) Woods Dispatch (1854): It laid down the foundation for modern education in India, advocating for a centralized education system.

(C) Hunter Commission (1882): It followed Woods Dispatch, and focused on primary education and its expansion.

(D) Sadler Commission (1917): This commission was set up to improve higher education in India, particularly focusing on university education.

(B) Wardha Scheme (1937): This scheme, proposed by Mahatma Gandhi, emphasized the need for basic education and promoted the concept of a free and compulsory education system in India.

Hence the correct historical chronology is: (A) - (C) - (D) - (B).

 Quick Tip

Knowing the chronology of educational reforms helps in understanding the evolution of the education system in India.

51. Female enrolment in tertiary level Science and technology (S&T) is (World Education Report, 1995).

(1) Higher than Male

(2) Equal to Male

(3) Less than Male

(4) Negligible

Correct Answer: (3) Less than Male

Solution:

According to the World Education Report (1995), female enrolment in Science and Technology (S&T) at the tertiary level has historically been lower than male enrolment. This trend reflects gender disparities in fields related to science and technology, despite efforts to increase gender equality in education.

Therefore, the right response is (3) Less than Male.

 Quick Tip

Efforts to increase female representation in science and technology fields continue, aiming to close the gender gap in higher education.

52. “Micro Planning” is defined as planning of education at

(1) Central level

(2) Regional level

(3) State level

(4) Cognitive level

Correct Answer: (2) Regional level

Solution:

Micro planning refers to the planning process that focuses on specific, localized needs and conditions, typically at the regional or local level. It involves detailed, community-level planning, which allows for more targeted and effective educational interventions.

Therefore, the right response is (2) Regional level.

 Quick Tip

Micro planning ensures that education strategies are tailored to the unique needs of local communities, improving accessibility and effectiveness.

53. The principle of diversity provides the foundation

- (1) to accept disability as part of political variation.
- (2) To accept disability as part of cultural variation.
- (3) to accept disability as part of economic variation.
- (4) to accept disability as part of human variation.

Correct Answer: (4) to accept disability as part of human variation.

Solution:

The principle of diversity emphasizes the importance of recognizing and embracing differences among people, including those related to disabilities. It is a fundamental aspect of inclusive education and human rights, acknowledging that disability is part of human diversity rather than an abnormality.

Therefore, the right response is (4) to accept disability as part of human variation.

 Quick Tip

Embracing diversity is essential for fostering inclusive environments where individuals with disabilities can thrive alongside others.

54. Arrange the following in historical chronology:

- (A). Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- (B). University Education Commission
- (C). Rammurthi committee
- (D). Chattopadhyaya Commission

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (2) (B), (D), (C), (A)
- (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Correct Answer: (2) (B), (D), (C), (A)

Solution:

The correct chronological order is:

(B) University Education Commission (1948-49) was established under the leadership of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

(D) Chattopadhyaya Commission (1983) focused on higher education reforms.

(C) Rammurthi Committee (1990) addressed reforms for improving access to education and reducing disparities.

(A) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (2001) is the most recent initiative aimed at universalizing elementary education.

Hence the correct chronological order is (B), (D), (C), (A).

 Quick Tip

Chronological understanding of educational reforms helps trace the evolution of education policies and initiatives over time.

55. Match List I with List II:

LIST I (Book/Theory proposed/Characteristic, etc.)		LIST II (Author/Thinker/Name of Theory, etc.)	
(A)	Principles of Psychology	(I)	William James
(B)	Thought and Language	(II)	L.S. Vygotsky
(C)	The Structure of Human Abilities	(III)	P.E. Vernon
(D)	Science and Human Behavior	(IV)	B.F. Skinner

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

(2) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)

(3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

(4) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)

Correct Answer: (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

Solution:

(A) Principles of Psychology is a well-known work by William James, often regarded as one of the founders of modern psychology.

(B) Thought and Language is a significant work by L.S. Vygotsky, who is famous for his theories on cognitive development and the role of language in thought. (C) The Structure of Human Abilities is a theory proposed by P.E. Vernon, who worked on psychometrics and human intelligence.

(D) Science and Human Behavior is written by B.F. Skinner, a leading figure in the development of behaviorist psychology.

Hence the correct matching is: (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV).

 Quick Tip

Understanding the works of foundational figures in psychology helps clarify the development of key concepts like intelligence, behaviorism, and cognitive theories.

56. Who among the following is considered as a Behavioral Psychologist?

(1) John Dewey

(2) B.F. Skinner

(3) William James

(4) Jean Piaget

Correct Answer: (2) B.F. Skinner.

Solution:

B.F. Skinner is widely recognized as a prominent figure in behavioral psychology. He is best known for his work on operant conditioning, which explores how behavior is shaped by its consequences (reinforcement and punishment).

John Dewey is known for his work in functional psychology and progressive education.

William James is considered one of the founders of American psychology and is associated with functionalism. Jean Piaget is renowned for his work on cognitive development in children.

Therefore, the right response is (2) B.F. Skinner.

 Quick Tip

Remember the key contributions of major psychologists to identify their areas of expertise.

57. Find the correct statements:

- (A) Pedagogy is a Science of teaching
- (B) Pedagogy is an Art of teaching
- (C) Pedagogy is a craft of teaching
- (D) Pedagogy is both Art and Science of teaching
- (1) A, C, and D Only
- (2) A, B, and D Only
- (3) A, B, and C Only
- (4) B, C, and D Only

Correct Answer: (2) A, B, and D Only

Solution:

(A) Pedagogy is a Science of teaching: Pedagogy involves systematic knowledge and principles that guide teaching, making it a science.

(B) Pedagogy is an Art of teaching: Pedagogy also involves creativity, intuition, and practical skills, making it an art.

(C) Pedagogy is a craft of teaching: While teaching can be considered a craft, the term "craft" is less precise than "art" and does not fully encompass the systematic knowledge aspect of pedagogy.

(D) Pedagogy is both Art and Science of teaching: Pedagogy involves both structured knowledge (science) and creative application (art).

Hence the correct statements are (A), (B), and (D).

 Quick Tip

Pedagogy is the study of teaching methods, combining both scientific principles and artistic creativity to enhance the learning experience.

58. Functions of Educational Management are

- (1) Planning, Organising, Controlling, Directing

- (2) Teaching, Lesson Plan, Field Trip
- (3) Cooperative Teaching
- (4) Autocratic Management

Correct Answer: (1) Planning, Organising, Controlling, Directing

Solution:

Educational management involves the effective planning, organizing, controlling, and directing of educational resources and processes. These functions are fundamental in ensuring the smooth operation of educational institutions and the achievement of educational goals. -

Planning: Setting educational goals and determining how to achieve them. - Organizing:

Coordinating resources and activities to implement plans. - Controlling: Monitoring and assessing performance to ensure goals are being met. - Directing: Leading and motivating staff to carry out the planned activities.

Therefore, the right response is (1).

 Quick Tip

Educational management is key to maintaining the functionality of educational systems, ensuring resources are effectively used to meet the goals of the institution.

59. Ms. Radhika wants to know how much time her students spend off-task each day. To determine this, she carefully watches the students in class, keeping a record of off-task behavior. By doing so, which research approach has she used?

- (1) Case study
- (2) Survey
- (3) Laboratory experiment
- (4) Naturalistic observation

Correct Answer: (4) Naturalistic observation

Solution:

In naturalistic observation, researchers observe subjects in their natural environment without any manipulation or intervention. Ms. Radhika is observing her students' behavior without altering the classroom setting, making it a clear example of naturalistic observation.

 Quick Tip

Naturalistic observation is a valuable research method for studying behavior in real-world settings without interference.

60. Match List I with List II

LIST I (Book/Theory proposed/Characteristic, etc.)		LIST II (Author/Thinker/Name of Theory, etc.)	
(A)	Biological Processes	(I)	changes in the child's body and underlie brain development
(B)	Cognitive Processes	(II)	changes in the child's thinking, intelligence, and language.
(C)	Socioemotional Processes	(III)	changes in the child's relationships with other people
(D)	Learning Processes	(IV)	changes in the child's adaptation, behaviour and personality.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

Solution:

The correct matching is:

- (A) Biological Processes - (I) changes in the child's body and underlie brain development
- (B) Cognitive Processes - (II) changes in the child's thinking, intelligence, and language.
- (C) Socioemotional Processes - (III) changes in the child's relationships with other people
- (D) Learning Processes - (IV) changes in the child's adaptation, behaviour and personality.

To accurately match the developmental processes with their descriptions, it's essential to understand the key aspects of each process.

Biological Processes: These involve physical changes in the body, including growth, brain development, and motor skills. Hence (A) matches with (I).

Cognitive Processes: These pertain to changes in thinking, intelligence, and language abilities. This includes problem-solving, memory, and reasoning. Therefore, (B) matches with (II).

Socioemotional Processes: These involve changes in relationships with others, emotions, and personality. This includes social skills, emotional regulation, and attachment. Hence, (C) matches with (III).

Learning Processes: These involve changes in adaptation, behavior, and personality through experience and instruction. This includes acquiring new skills, knowledge, and attitudes. Hence (D) matches with (IV).

💡 Quick Tip

Understanding the different domains of development helps in recognizing their specific characteristics and examples.

61. Piaget argued that children progress through a series of cognitive development stages. In contrast, Skinner stressed that individuals simply learn

more as time goes on. Which developmental issue is highlighted in their disagreement?

- (1) Continuity and discontinuity
- (2) Early and later experience
- (3) Nature and nurture
- (4) Biological and socioemotional development

Correct Answer: (1) Continuity and discontinuity

Solution:

The disagreement between Piaget and Skinner highlights the issue of continuity vs. discontinuity in development. Piaget viewed cognitive development as a series of distinct stages (discontinuous), while Skinner believed in continuous learning that simply becomes more complex over time. This difference reflects the debate about whether development occurs in a smooth, continuous process or in discrete, stage-like steps. Therefore, the right response is (1) Continuity and discontinuity.

 Quick Tip

The debate between continuity and discontinuity focuses on whether development is a gradual process or whether it occurs in distinct stages.

62. Arrange the Piagetian Stages in order:

- (A). Sensorimotor Stage
- (B). Preoperational Stage
- (C). Concrete Operational Stage
- (D). Formal Operational Stage

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B), (D), (C)
- (2) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Correct Answer: (2) (A), (B), (C), (D)

Solution:

Piaget's stages of cognitive development occur in the following order: 1. Sensorimotor Stage (A): Infants learn through their senses and actions (birth to 2 years). 2. Preoperational Stage (B): Children begin to use language and symbols, but lack logical reasoning (2 to 7 years). 3. Concrete Operational Stage (C): Children gain the ability to think logically about concrete events (7 to 11 years). 4. Formal Operational Stage (D): Adolescents develop abstract reasoning and problem-solving skills (11 years and beyond). Hence the correct order is (A), (B), (C), (D).

 Quick Tip

Piaget's theory emphasizes how children move through different stages of cognitive development, each characterized by distinct ways of thinking.

63. Match List I with List II

LIST I (Book/Theory proposed/Characteristic, etc.)		LIST II (Author/Thinker/Name of Theory, etc.)	
(A)	Stages of Development	(I)	Lev Vygotsky
(B)	Programmed Learning	(II)	Jean Piaget
(C)	Classical Conditioning	(III)	B.F. Skinner
(D)	Zone of proximal development	(IV)	Ivan Pavlov

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

(2) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

(3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

(4) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)

Correct Answer: (4) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)

Solution:

The correct matching is:

(A) Stages of Development - (II) Jean Piaget

(B) Programmed Learning - (III) B.F. Skinner

(C) Classical Conditioning - (IV) Ivan Pavlov

(D) Zone of proximal development - (I) Lev Vygotsky

To accurately match the psychological theories with their respective thinkers, it's essential to understand the core tenets of each theory.

Stages of Development: Jean Piaget is renowned for his theory of cognitive development, which outlines distinct stages of cognitive growth in children. Hence (A) matches with (II) Jean Piaget.

Programmed Learning: B.F. Skinner developed the concept of programmed learning, which involves breaking down learning tasks into small, sequential steps with immediate feedback. Therefore, (B) matches with (III) B.F. Skinner.

Classical Conditioning: Ivan Pavlov is famous for his work on classical conditioning, a type of learning in which a neutral stimulus becomes associated with a meaningful stimulus, eliciting a similar response. Hence, (C) matches with (IV) Ivan Pavlov.

Zone of Proximal Development: Lev Vygotsky introduced the concept of the zone of proximal development (ZPD), which refers to the gap between what a learner can do independently and what they can achieve with guidance. Hence (D) matches with (I) Lev Vygotsky.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember the key contributions of major psychologists to accurately match them with their respective theories.

64. According to Jean Piaget, at thinking is more abstract, idealistic, and logical.

(1) Formal operational stage

- (2) Sensorimotor stage
- (3) Preoperational Stage
- (4) Concrete operational

Correct Answer: (1) Formal operational stage

Solution:

According to Piaget, the Formal Operational Stage is the stage where thinking becomes more abstract, logical, and idealistic. This stage typically begins at age 11 and continues into adulthood, enabling individuals to think about hypothetical situations, use deductive reasoning, and engage in more complex problem-solving.

Therefore, the right response is (1) Formal operational stage.

 Quick Tip

The Formal Operational Stage allows for abstract thinking, which is essential for higher-level reasoning, problem-solving, and planning.

65. Scaffolding is an important concept in

- (1) Piaget's theory.
- (2) Bruner's theory.
- (3) Kohler's theory.
- (4) Vygotsky's theory.

Correct Answer: (4) Vygotsky's theory.

Solution:

Scaffolding is a concept introduced by Jerome Bruner, but it is closely associated with Lev Vygotsky's theory of cognitive development. Vygotsky emphasized the role of social interaction in learning, and scaffolding refers to the support provided by a more knowledgeable person to help a learner accomplish a task they cannot do alone. This temporary support is gradually removed as the learner gains competence.

Therefore, the right response is (4) Vygotsky's theory.

 Quick Tip

Scaffolding plays a crucial role in Vygotsky's theory, helping learners reach higher levels of understanding with guidance.

66. Naresh is in fourth grade. He is tall for his age, but not very mature. He is extremely sensitive to any kind of criticism constructive or not. He cries when somebody teases him, which happens often. Naresh often elicits teasing from his peers by engaging in it himself. Which peer status is most likely for Naresh?

- (1) controversial
- (2) neglected
- (3) popular
- (4) rejected

Correct Answer: (4) rejected.

Solution:

Naresh's behavior, characterized by sensitivity to criticism, crying when teased, and engaging

in teasing himself, aligns with the characteristics of a rejected peer status. Rejected children are often actively disliked by their peers.

Controversial children are liked by some peers and disliked by others. Neglected children are neither liked nor disliked; they are simply overlooked. Popular children are well-liked and have many friends.

Therefore, the right response is (4) rejected.

 Quick Tip

Understand the different peer statuses and their associated behaviors to accurately identify a child's peer status.

67. The Golden rules for guidance is/are as under:

- (A) Guidance as continuous process
- (B) Guidance is need-based
- (C) Guidance is gender inclusive
- (D) Guidance is a service

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B) and (C) only.
- (2) (A), (B) and (D) only.
- (3) (A), (B), (C) and (D).
- (4) (B), (C) and (D) only.

Correct Answer: (3) (A), (B), (C) and (D).

Solution:

The Golden Rules for Guidance focus on key principles that ensure effective and inclusive guidance for individuals:

- (A) Guidance as a continuous process: Guidance should be an ongoing process, not a one-time event, to address evolving needs.
- (B) Guidance is need-based: The guidance provided should be tailored to the specific needs of the individual.
- (C) Guidance is gender-inclusive: Guidance should be inclusive, addressing the needs of all genders without bias.
- (D) Guidance is a service: Guidance is not just a function but a service that provides support to individuals for personal and professional growth.

Hence Each of the four claims is true., and the answer is (A), (B), (C), and (D).

 Quick Tip

Guidance should be tailored to individual needs and delivered continuously for best outcomes.

68. Arrange the following steps of clinical counselling in order:

- (A) Analysis
- (B) Synthesis
- (C) Diagnosis
- (D) Prognosis

- (E) Treatment
(F) Follow-up
(1) (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F)
(2) (A), (B), (D), (E), (F), (C)
(3) (B), (A), (D), (C), (B), (F)
(4) (C), (B), (D), (A), (F), (E)

Correct Answer: (1) (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F)

Solution:

The clinical counselling process typically follows these steps:

1. (A) Analysis: Understanding the problem and gathering relevant information.
2. (B) Synthesis: Combining the information to gain a comprehensive understanding of the issue.
3. (C) Diagnosis: Identifying the problem and the underlying causes.
4. (D) Prognosis: Making predictions about the potential course of the issue based on the diagnosis.
5. (E) Treatment: Implementing interventions and strategies to address the issue.
6. (F) Follow-up: Checking in with the individual to monitor progress and adjust the treatment plan if needed.

Hence the correct sequence is: (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), and (F).

 Quick Tip

Clinical counselling follows a systematic process that helps in assessing, diagnosing, and providing treatment for psychological or emotional issues.

69. Arrange the Williamson's five categories of counselling in sequence:

- (A) Forcing conformity
(B) Changing the Environment
(C) Environment Selection
(D) Learning needed skills
(E) Changing Attitudes

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B), (D), (C), (E)
(2) (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)
(3) (E), (B), (A), (D), (C)
(4) (C), (B), (D), (A), (E)

Correct Answer: (2) (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)

Solution:

Williamson's five categories of counselling are arranged in the following sequence:

1. (A) Forcing conformity: The first step is to encourage conformity to social norms or rules.
2. (B) Changing the Environment: Adjusting the external environment to create better conditions.
3. (C) Environment Selection: Helping individuals select environments that are conducive to growth and well-being.
4. (D) Learning needed skills: Assisting individuals in acquiring the necessary skills to adapt and thrive.

5. (E) Changing Attitudes: Finally, changing attitudes and beliefs to foster long-term success and adaptation.
Hence the correct order is: (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E).

 Quick Tip

Williamson's model focuses on a holistic approach to counselling, which includes both external changes and internal growth processes.

70. Which is not part of vocational guidance?

- (1) Self-realisation
- (2) Human relationship
- (3) Economic efficiency
- (4) Power establishment

Correct Answer: (4) Power establishment

Solution:

Vocational guidance aims to assist individuals in making career decisions, understanding their skills, and achieving career success. The following are key elements of vocational guidance:

Self-realisation: Helping individuals understand their strengths, interests, and goals.

Human relationship: Understanding interpersonal dynamics and their impact on career success.

Economic efficiency: Ensuring that individuals are prepared to contribute productively to the economy.

However, Power establishment is not part of vocational guidance, as it focuses more on the ability to influence or control others, which is not related to career choice or development.

Therefore, the right response is (4).

 Quick Tip

Vocational guidance should focus on career development, self-awareness, and enhancing economic efficiency for personal and societal growth.

71. Social Development Theory is given by

- (1) Kohler
- (2) Piaget
- (3) Vygotsky
- (4) Skinner

Correct Answer: (3) Vygotsky

Solution:

Lev Vygotsky proposed the Social Development Theory, which emphasizes the importance of social interaction and cultural context in cognitive development. According to Vygotsky, learning is deeply embedded in social interactions, and development occurs as a result of these interactions with more knowledgeable others (e.g., teachers or peers).

Therefore, the right response is (3) Vygotsky.

 Quick Tip

Vygotsky's theory underscores the role of language, culture, and social context in shaping cognitive development and learning processes.

72. The 74th Constitutional Amendment is related to

- (1) Centralization of Education
- (2) Universalisation of Education
- (3) Decentralization of Education
- (4) Spiritualisation of Education

Correct Answer: (3) Decentralization of Education

Solution:

The 74th Constitutional Amendment (1992) deals with decentralization, particularly with regard to local self-government. It provides for the formation of urban local bodies and the delegation of authority to these bodies, including in the field of education. This amendment emphasizes the need for decentralization in managing education at the local level, improving governance and decision-making.

Therefore, the right response is (3) Decentralization of Education.

 Quick Tip

The 74th Amendment played a crucial role in empowering local governments, allowing them to manage resources and make decisions, including those related to education.

73. "Whatever is recently learnt by a child is retained by him." This statement follows which Law of Learning?

- (1) Law of Partial Activity
- (2) Law of Primacy
- (3) Law of Recency
- (4) Law of Analogy

Correct Answer: (3) Law of Recency

Solution:

The Law of Recency suggests that things most recently learned are more likely to be remembered. This law explains why learners tend to recall the most recent information or experiences they encountered, making it an important concept in the learning process.

Therefore, the right response is (3) Law of Recency.

 Quick Tip

To reinforce learning, review material soon after learning it to ensure retention through the Law of Recency.

74. 'Practice makes a woman perfect'. This statement is related to which theory of learning?

- (1) Learning by Insight

- (2) Learning by Trial and Error
- (3) Learning by Conditioning
- (4) Learning by Imitation and Observation

Correct Answer: (2) Learning by Trial and Error

Solution:

The statement "Practice makes a woman perfect" is closely related to Learning by Trial and Error. This theory suggests that learning occurs through repeated attempts, where the learner makes mistakes and then corrects them through practice, ultimately mastering the skill.

In the case of practice making one perfect, it emphasizes the idea that repeated practice and experience lead to improvement through trial, error, and refinement of skills.

 Quick Tip

Learning by Trial and Error is a powerful method of learning, especially for developing practical skills where feedback from mistakes helps in improvement.

75. Academic Bank of Credit has been introduced by

- (1) Kothari Commission
- (2) University Education Commission
- (3) National Education Policy 2020
- (4) Hunter Commission

Correct Answer: (3) National Education Policy 2020

Solution:

The Academic Bank of Credit (ABC) is a key feature introduced by the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. It aims to provide students with flexibility in higher education by allowing them to accumulate academic credits from various institutions and transfer them as per their choice. This system supports interdisciplinary education, lifelong learning, and the flexibility to switch between institutions.

Therefore, the right response is National Education Policy 2020.

 Quick Tip

The introduction of the Academic Bank of Credit in NEP 2020 is designed to make the higher education system more flexible and student-centric.