# SYLLABUS

## Unit 1: Educational Studies

**(A)** Contribution of Indian Schools of philosophy (Sankhya Yoga, Vedanta, Buddhism, Jainism) with special reference to Vidya, Dayanand Darshan; and Islamic traditions towards educational aims and methods of acquiring valid knowledge

**(B)** Contribution of Western schools of thoughts (Idealism, Realism, Naturalism, Pragmatism, Marxism, Existentialism) and their contribution to Education with special reference to information, knowledge and wisdom

**(C)** Approaches to Sociology of Education (symbolic Interaction, Structural Functionalism and Conflict Theory). Concept and types of social Institutions and their functions (family, school and society), Concept of Social Movements, Theories of Social Movements (Relative Deprivation, Resource Mobilization, Political Process Theory and New Social Movement Theory)

**(D)** Socialization and education- education and culture; Contribution of thinkers (Swami Vivekananda, Rabindranath Tagore, Mahatma Gandhi, Aurobindo, J.Krishnamurthy, Paulo Freire, Wollstonecraft, Nel Noddings and Savitribai Phule) to the development of educational thought for social change, National Values as enshrined in the Indian Constitution - Socialism, Secularism, justice, liberty, democracy, equality, freedom with special reference to education

## Unit 2: History, Politics and Economics of Education

**(A)** Committees and Commissions' Contribution to Teacher Education Secondary Education Commission (1953), Kothari Education Commission (1964-66), National Policy of Education (1986,1992), National Commission on Teachers (1999), National Curriculum Framework 2005, National Knowledge Commission (2007), Yashpal Committee Report (2009), National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education (2009), Justice Verma Committee Report (2012)

**(B)** Relationship between Policies and Education, Linkage between Educational Policy and National Development, Determinants of Educational Policy and Process of Policy formulation: Analysis of the existing situation, generation of policy options, evaluation of policy options, making the policy decision, planning of policy implementation, policy impact assessment and subsequent policy cycles.

**(C)** Concept of Economics of Education: Cost Benefit Analysis Vs Cost Effective Analysis in Education, Economic returns to Higher Education Signaling Theory Vs Human Capital Theory, Concept of Educational Finance; Educational finance at Micro and Macro Levels, Concept of Budgeting

**(D)** Relationship Between Politics and Education, Perspectives of Politics of Education Liberal, Conservative and Critical, Approaches to understanding Politics (Behaviouralism, Theory of Systems Analysis and Theory of Rational Choice), Education for Political Development and Political Socialization

## Unit 3: Learner and Learning Process

**(A)** Growth and Development: Concept and principles ,Cognitive Processes and stages of Cognitive Development , Personality: Definitions and theories (Freud, Carl Rogers, Gordon Allport, Max Wertheimer, Kurt Koffka) , Mental health and Mental hygiene

**(B)** Approaches to Intelligence from Unitary to Multiple: Concepts of Social intelligence, multiple intelligence, emotional intelligence Theories of Intelligence by Sternberg, Gardner, Assessment of Intelligence, Concepts of Problem Solving, Critical thinking, Metacognition and Creativity

**(C)** Principles and Theories of learning: Behaviouristic, Cognitive and Social theories of learning, Factors affecting social learning, social competence, Concept of social cognition, understanding social relationship and socialization goals

**(D)** Guidance and Counselling: Nature, Principles and Need, Types of guidance (educational, vocational, personal, health and social & Directive, Non-directive and Eclectic), Approaches to counselling – Cognitive-Behavioural (Albert Ellis – REBT) & Humanistic, Person-centred Counselling (Carl Rogers) - Theories of Counselling (Behaviouristic, Rational, Emotive and Reality)

## Unit 4: Teacher Education

**(A)** Meaning, Nature and Scope of Teacher Education; Types of Teacher Education Programs, The Structure of Teacher Education Curriculum and its Vision in Curriculum Documents of NCERT and NCTE at

Elementary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Levels , Organization of Components of Pre-service Teacher Education Transactional Approaches (for foundation courses) Expository, Collaborative and Experiential learning

**(B)** Understanding Knowledge base of Teacher Education from the view point of Schulman, Deng and Luke & Habermas, Meaning of Reflective Teaching and Strategies for Promoting Reflective Teaching, Models of Teacher Education - Behaviouristic, Competency-based and Inquiry Oriented Teacher Education Models

**(C)** Concept, Need, Purpose and Scope of In-service Teacher Education, Organization and Modes of In-service Teacher Education, Agencies and Institutions of In-service Teacher Education at District, State and National Levels (SSA, RMSA, SCERT, NCERT, NCTE and UGC), Preliminary Consideration in Planning in-service teacher education programme (Purpose, Duration, Resources and Budget)

**(D)** Concept of Profession and Professionalism, Teaching as a Profession, Professional Ethics of Teachers, Personal and Contextual factors affecting Teacher Development, ICT Integration, Quality Enhancement for Professionalization of Teacher Education, Innovation in Teacher Education

## Unit 5: Curriculum Studies

**(A)** Concept and Principles of Curriculum, Strategies of Curriculum Development, Stages in the Process of Curriculum development, Foundations of Curriculum Planning - Philosophical Bases (National, democratic), Sociological basis (socio cultural reconstruction), Psychological Bases (learner's needs and interests),Bench marking and Role of National level Statutory Bodies - UGC, NCTE and University in Curriculum Development

**(B)** Models of Curriculum Design: Traditional and Contemporary Models (Academic / Discipline Based Model, Competency Based Model, Social Functions / Activities Model [social reconstruction], Individual Needs & Interests Model, Outcome Based Integrative Model, Intervention Model, C I P P Model (Context, Input, Process, Product Model)

**(C)** Instructional System, Instructional Media, Instructional Techniques and Material in enhancing curriculum Transaction, Approaches to Evaluation of Curriculum: Approaches to Curriculum and Instruction (Academic and Competency Based Approaches), Models of Curriculum Evaluation: Tyler's Model, Stakes' Model, Scriven's Model, Kirkpatrick's Model

**(D)** Meaning and types of Curriculum change, Factors affecting curriculum change, Approaches to curriculum change, Role of students, teachers and educational administrators in curriculum change and improvement, Scope of curriculum research and Types of Research in Curriculum Studies

## Unit 6: Research in Education

**(A)** Meaning and Scope of Educational Research, Meaning and steps of Scientific Method, Characteristics of Scientific Method (Replicability, Precision, Falsifiability and Parsimony), Types of Scientific Method (Exploratory, Explanatory and Descriptive), Aims of research as a scientific activity: Problem-solving, Theory Building and Prediction, Types of research (Fundamental, Applied and Action), Approaches to educational research (Quantitative and Qualitative), Designs in educational research (Descriptive, Experimental and Historical)

**(B)** Variables: Meaning of Concepts, Constructs and Variables, Types of Variables (Independent, Dependent, Extraneous, Intervening and Moderator), Hypotheses - Concept, Sources, Types (Research, Directional, Non-directional, Null), Formulating Hypothesis, Characteristics of a good hypothesis, Steps of Writing a Research Proposal, Concept of Universe and Sample, Characteristics of a good Sample, Techniques of Sampling (Probability and Non-probability Sampling), Tools of Research - Validity, Reliability and Standardisation of a Tool, Types of Tools (Rating scale, Attitude scale, Questionnaire, Aptitude test and Achievement Test, Inventory), Techniques of Research (Observation, Interview and Projective Techniques)

**(C)** Types of Measurement Scale (Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio), Quantitative Data Analysis - Descriptive data analysis (Measures of central tendency, variability, fiduciary limits and graphical presentation of data), Testing of Hypothesis (Type I and Type II Errors), Levels of Significance, Power of a statistical test and effect size, Parametric Techniques, Non- Parametric Techniques , Conditions to be satisfied for using parametric techniques, Inferential data analysis, Use and Interpretation of statistical techniques: Correlation, t-test, z-test, ANOVA, chi-square (Equal Probability and Normal Probability Hypothesis). Qualitative Data Analysis - Data Reduction

and Classification, Analytical Induction and Constant Comparison, Concept of Triangulation

**(D)** Qualitative Research Designs: Grounded Theory Designs (Types, characteristics, designs, Steps in conducting a GT research, Strengths and Weakness of GT) - Narrative Research Designs (Meaning and key Characteristics, Steps in conducting NR design), Case Study (Meaning, Characteristics, Components of a CS design, Types of CS design, Steps of conducting a CS research, Strengths and weaknesses), Ethnography (Meaning, Characteristics, Underlying assumptions, Steps of conducting ethnographic research, Writing ethnographic account, Strengths and weaknesses), Mixed Method Designs: Characteristics, Types of MM designs (Triangulation, explanatory and exploratory designs), Steps in conducting a MM designs, Strengths and weakness of MM research.

## Unit 7: Pedagogy, Andragogy and Assessment

**(A)** Pedagogy, Pedagogical Analysis - Concept and Stages, Critical Pedagogy- Meaning, Need and its implications in Teacher Education, Organizing Teaching: Memory Level (Herbartian Model), Understanding Level (Morrison teaching Model), Reflective Level (Bigge and Hunt teaching Model), Concept of Andragogy in Education:

Meaning, Principles, Competencies of Self-directed Learning, Theory of Andragogy (Malcolm Knowles), The Dynamic Model of Learner Autonomy

**(B)** Assessment – Meaning, nature, perspectives (assessment for Learning, assessment of learning and Assessment of Learning) - Types of Assessment (Placement, formative, diagnostic, summative) Relations between objectives and outcomes, Assessment of Cognitive (Anderson and Krathwohl), Affective (Krathwohl) and psychomotor domains (R.H. Dave) of learning

**(C)** Assessment in Pedagogy of Education: Feedback Devices: Meaning, Types, Criteria, Guidance as a Feedback Devices: Assessment of Portfolios, Reflective Journal, Field Engagement using Rubrics, Competency Based Evaluation, Assessment of Teacher Prepared ICT Resources

**(D)** Assessment in Andragogy of Education - Interaction Analysis: Flanders' Interaction analysis, Galloway's system of interaction analysis (Recording of Classroom Events, Construction and Interpretation of Interaction Matrix), Criteria for teacher evaluation (Product, Process and Presage criteria, Rubrics for Self and Peer evaluation (Meaning, steps of construction).

## Unit 8: Technology in/ for Education

**(A)** Concept of Educational Technology (ET) as a Discipline: (Information Technology, Communication Technology & Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Instructional Technology, Applications of Educational Technology in formal, non formal (Open and Distance Learning), informal and inclusive education systems, Overview of Behaviourist, Cognitive and Constructivist Theories and their implications to Instructional Design (Skinner, Piaget, Ausubel, Bruner, Vygotsky), Relationship between Learning Theories and Instructional Strategies (for large and small groups, formal and non formal groups)

**(B)** Systems Approach to Instructional Design, Models of Development of Instructional Design (ADDIE, ASSURE, Dick and Carey Model Mason's), Gagne's Nine Events of Instruction and Five E's of Constructivism, Nine Elements of Constructivist Instructional Design, Application of Computers in Education: CAI, CAL, CBT, CML, Concept, Process of preparing ODLM, Concept of e learning, Approaches to e-learning (Offline, Online, Synchronous, Asynchronous, Blended learning, mobile learning)

**(C)** Emerging Trends in e learning: Social learning (concept, use of web 2.0 tools for learning, social networking sites, blogs, chats, video conferencing, discussion forum), Open Education Resources (Creative Common, Massive Open Online Courses; Concept and application), E Inclusion - Concept of E Inclusion, Application of Assistive technology in E learning, Quality of E Learning – Measuring quality of system: Information, System, Service, User Satisfaction and Net Benefits (D&M IS Success Model, 2003), Ethical Issues for E Learner and E Teacher - Teaching, Learning and Research

**(D)** Use of ICT in Evaluation, Administration and Research: E portfolios, ICT for Research - Online Repositories and Online Libraries, Online and Offline assessment tools (Online survey tools or test generators) – Concept and Development.

## Unit 9: Educational Management, Administration and Leadership

**(A)** Educational Management and Administration – Meaning, Principles, Functions and importance, Institutional building, POSDCORB, CPM, PERT, Management as a system, SWOT analysis, Taylorism, Administration as a process, Administration as a bureaucracy, Human relations approach to Administration, Organisational compliance, Organinsational development, Organisational climate

**(B)** Leadership in Educational Administration: Meaning and Nature, Approaches to leadership: Trait, Transformational, Transactional, Value based, Cultural, Psychodynamic and Charismatic, Models of Leadership (Blake and Mouton's Managerial Grid, Fiedler's Contingency Model, Tri-dimensional Model, Hersey and Blanchard's Model, Leader-Member Exchange Theory)

**(C)** Concept of Quality and Quality in Education: Indian and International perspective, Evolution of Quality: Inspection, Quality Control, Quality Assurance, Total Quality Management (TQM), Six sigma, Quality Gurus: Walter Shewart, Edward Deming, C.K Pralhad

**(D)** Change Management: Meaning, Need for Planned change, Three- Step-Model of Change (Unfreezing, Moving, Refreezing), The Japanese Models of Change: Just-in-Time, Poka yoke, Cost of Quality: Appraisal Costs, Failure costs and Preventable costs, Cost Benefit Analysis, Cost Effective Analysis, Indian and International Quality Assurance Agencies: Objectives, Functions, Roles and Initiatives (National Assessment Accreditation Council [NAAC], Performance Indicators, Quality Council of India [QCI] , International Network for Quality Assurance Agencies in Higher Education [INQAAHE].

## Unit 10: Inclusive Education

**(A)** Inclusive Education: Concept, Principles, Scope and Target Groups (Diverse learners; Including Marginalized group and Learners with Disabilities), Evolution of the Philosophy of Inclusive Education: Special, Integrated, Inclusive Education, Legal Provisions: Policies and Legislations (National Policy of Education (1986), Programme of Action of Action (1992), Persons with Disabilities Act (1995), National Policy of Disabilities (2006), National Curriculum Framework (2005), Concession and Facilities to Diverse Learners (Academic and Financial), Rehabilitation Council of India Act (1992), Inclusive Education under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Features of UNCRPD (United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities) and its Implication

**(B)** Concept of Impairment, Disability and Handicap, Classification of Disabilities based on ICF Model, Readiness of School and Models of Inclusion, Prevalence, Types, Characteristics and Educational Needs of Diverse learners' Intellectual, Physical and Multiple Disabilities, Causes and prevention of disabilities, Identification of Diverse Learners for Inclusion, Educational Evaluation Methods, Techniques and Tools

**(C)** Planning and Management of Inclusive Classrooms: Infrastructure, Human Resource and Instructional Practices, Curriculum and Curricular Adaptations for Diverse Learners, Assistive and Adaptive Technology for Diverse learners: Product (Aids and Appliances) and Process (Individualized Education Plan, Remedial Teaching), Parent- Professional Partnership: Role of Parents, Peers, Professionals, Teachers, School

**(D)** Barriers and Facilitators in Inclusive Education: Attitude, Social and Educational, Current Status and Ethical Issues of inclusive education in India, Research Trends of Inclusive Education in India

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# UGC NET: EDUCATION

## QUESTIONS WITH SOLUTION

**1. Which of the following is not the purpose of educational philosophy?**

(A) To professionalize the job of teaching
(B) To increase the teachers love of and control over the students
(C) To critically examine assumptions behind educational practice
(D) To clarify values and aims in teaching.

**2. The phrase "equal educational opportunities" in India means**

(A) equal opportunities for all children to have access to higher education.
(B) equalities of educational opportunities for each child.
(C) equality of the type of education available for each child.
(D) equal opportunities to have the type of education for which one is suited.

**3. To educate according to 'nature' means**

(A) to return to the natural as opposed to the artificial in life.
(B) to educate according to the natural laws of human development
(C) to study natural laws and apply them to the educational process
(D) All the above are correct.

**4. The teaching of Froebel grew out of his belief that**

(A) The aim of education was self realization.
(B) Spiritual meaning lay behind all phenomena, even play.
(C) The method of education should be self- activity.
(D) All the above answers are correct.

**5. In the Dewey theory of how we think**

(A) the experimental method is used exclusively.
(B) the logical method of inquiry is used exclusively.
(C) the ideas produced by any method must be tested in experience.
(D) None of the above

**6. From the angle of epistemology**

(A) The naturalist says truth must be obtained through objective rather than subjective means.
(B) the idealist rejects the dualism of man and nature by making man a part of nature.
(C) the realist maintains that truth is arrived at through logical contemplation and revelation.
(D) the pragmatist says man is a product of biological evolution.

**7. Madhyama Pratipada is a cardinal principle of**

(A) Jainism (B) Buddhism
(C) Vedanta Philosophy (D) Sankhya

**8. Integral education is a concept given by**

(A) Aurobindo (B) J. Krishnamurthy
(C) M.A. Kalam Azad (D) Annie Beasant.

**9. The Jain epistemology considers a five stage hierarchy of knowledge. Which of the following is the proper order of different levels of knowledge?**

(A) Mati, Shruti, Manahparyava, Avadhi, Kaivalya
(B) Shruti, Mati, Avadhi, Manahparyava, Kaivalya
(C) Mati, Shruti, Avadhi, Manahparyava, Kaivalya
(D) Kaivalya, Avadhi, Manahparyava, Shruti, Mati

**10. Match the following:**

| List-I | List-II |
|---|---|
| (a) Kaivalya | (i) Panchkosh |
| (b) Jivan Mukti | (ii) Buddhism |
| (c) Nirvana | (iii) Jainism |
| (d) Anand | (iv) Vedanta |
| | (v) Islamic traditions |

**Codes:**

(A) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-v (B) a-iii, b-v, c-ii, d-iv
(C) a-v, b-iii, c-ii, d-I (D) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i

**11. Pedagogy of the oppressed is authored by**
(A) Paulo Freire (B) Bertrand Russell
(C) J. Krishnamurthy (D) John Dewey

**12. Ivan Illich is renowned for**
(A) Lifelong Learning (B) Life Skill Education
(C) De Schooling Society (D) Distance Education

**13. Culture is not**
(A) Constant flux
(B) Cumulative
(C) Primarily Materialistic
(D) Uneven in development

**14. Life skill education is needed**
(A) to adopt to one's own culture
(B) to enhance vocational efficiency
(C) to promote cultural integration
(D) to face the challenges in life effectively.

**15. Sanskritization is a process related with**
(A) Social Control (B) Social Stratification
(C) Social Mobility (D)Social Change

**16. Critically judge the following:**
Assertion (A): Education promotes peace and harmony.
Reason (R): Democratic principles are practised in the classrooms.
**Codes:**
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true
(B) Both (A) and (R) are false
(C) Only (A) is true
(D) Only (R) is true

**17. Enculturation is the process of**
(A) adopting the values of significant to others
(B) imbibing one's own culture in one's personality
(C) integrating the culture and traditions
(D) accepting the customs and values of other cultures

**18. Critically judge the following:**
Assertion (A): Education is the key that unlocks the door to modernization.
Reason (R): Development of technology facilitates interaction among people.
**Codes:**
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true
(B) Both (A) and (R) are false
(C) Only (A) is true but (R) is false
(D) Only (R) is true

**19. Names of the scholars are given in List-I with the field of study in List-II. Match them by arranging in the correct order:**

| List-I | List-II |
|---|---|
| (a) Margret Mead | (i) Cultural Lag |
| (b) William Ogburn | (ii) Culture and Adolescence m |
| (c) Verrier Elwin | (iii) Sanskritization |
| (d) M.N. Srinivas | (iv) Tribalism |
| | (v) Religion |

**Codes:**
(A) a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-v (B) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
(C) a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv (D) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-v

**20. Education as a sub-system of society helps**
(A) to cater to the needs of knowledge society.
(B) to preserve the social customs and traditions.
(C) to transform society through scientific and technological advances.
(D) All of the above

**21. Psychology's major contribution to education lies in**
(A) defining the goals for which a teacher should strive.
(B) identifying potentially successful methods and procedures for teaching.
(C) providing scientific foundation for the art of teaching.
(D) comparing the relative effectiveness of various teaching procedures.

**22. The determinants of individual differences in human being relate to**
(A) differences in their environment only.
(B) differences in their heredity only.
(C) differences in their heredity and environment.
(D) an interaction between factors of heredity and factors of environment.

**23. Which of the following characteristics is not true of divergent thinking?**
(A) Flexibility of ideas (B) Novelty of ideas
(C) Correctness of ideas (D) Fluency of ideas

**24. Research has constantly demonstrated that the best single index for readiness for a given academic task is**
(A) the IQ (Intelligence Quotient)
(B) the AQ (Achievement Quotient)
(C) the EQ (Emotional Quotient)
(D) the MA (Mental Age)

**25. Which of the following is the correct sequence of motivational sets?**
(A) Goal directed behaviour, attainment of goal, drive, satisfaction
(B) Drive, goal directed behaviour, attainment of goal, satisfaction
(C) Drive, satisfaction, attainment of goal, goal directed behavior
(D) None of the above

**26. The basic reason why meaningful material is learned rapidly is that**
(A) the learner is less likely to be bored
(B) it is related to previous experience of the learner
(C) it has continuity and meaning inherent in itself
(D) it permits more effective transfer

**27. Assertion (A): Training obtained in one situation A can be transferred to another situation B.**
**Reason (R): It is because the two situation A and B are meaningful.**
**Codes:**
(A) The Assertion (A) is true.
(B)The Reason (R) is true.
(C) Both the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true.
(D) The Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is not true.

**28. A problem child is one who has**
(A) an unsolved problem
(B) a poor heredity
(C) poor home environment
(D) an over protective parent

**29. Latent learning is a concept enunciated by**
(A) Hull (B) Piaget
(C) Tolman (D) Skinner

**30. Punishment is a**
(A) Negative reinforcer (B) Positive reinforce
(C) Not a reinforcer at all (D) None of the above

**31. Assertion (A): Sometimes the school children becomes mischievous, explosive, rebellious or apathetic.**
**Reason (R): It is because of the inappropriateness of work assigned or demands made.**
**Codes:**
(A) Only Assertion (A) is true.
(B)Only the Reason (R) is true.
(C) The Assertion (A) is true but the Reason(R) is false.
(D) Both the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true.

**32. In the final analysis, the key to motivation in the classroom is**
(A) the interest inherent in the subject matter.
(B) the teacher's personality and his/her communication skills.
(C) the emotional climate of the classroom.
(D) the suitability of the curricular experiences.

**33. What is Rorschach's projective test designed to measure?**
(A) Unconscious intentions (B) Dreams
(C) Conscious desires (D) All of the above

**34. The concept of 'Arche type' was given by**
(A) Freud (B) Arieti
(C) Wallas (D) Jung

**35. The theory of Level-I and Level-II intelligence was propounded by**
(A) Jenson (B) Guilford
(C) Cattel (D) Eysenck

**36. A non-government organization conducted a study in a Gram Panchayat to see the impacts of campaign approach on enrolment and retention of rural elementary school children. This is an example of**
(A) Descriptive Study (B) Field Experiment
(C) Ex-post facto research (D) Historical Research

**37. An experimenter administered a pre-test on both experimental and control groups and found that the pre-test mean scores of the groups differ. Which of the following statistical techniques can address this difference in studying the impacts of independent variables?**
(A) Analysis of variance
(B) t-test
(C) Regression analysis
(D) Analysis of co-variance

**38. Sampling error can not be estimated when the researcher employs**
(A) Simple random sampling
(B) Stratified random sampling
(C) Systematic sampling
(D) Quota sampling

**39. Which of the following is not a non- probability sampling technique?**

(A) Snow-ball sampling
(B) Stratified random sampling
(C) Incidental sampling
(D) Purposive sampling

**40. Which of the following variables is discrete?**
(A) Achievement (B) Intelligence
(C) Aptitude (D) Attribute

**41. Which of the following is a non-parametric test?**
(A) t-test (B) F-test
(C) $x^2$-test (D) z-test

**42. The range of coefficient of correlation between two variables is**
(A) 0 to +1 (B) +1 to -1
(C) 0 to -1 (D) None of the above

**43. The most stable measure of variability is**
(A) Range (B) Mean Deviation
(C) Standard Deviation (D) Quartile Deviation

**44. Which of the following falls under Inferential Statistics?**
(A) Arithmetic Mean (B) Standard Deviation
(C) Harmonic Mean (D) Analysis of Variance

**45. Match the following:**

| List-I | List-II |
|---|---|
| (a) Experimental | (i) Criticism |
| (b) Historical | (ii) Control |
| (c) Case study | (iii) Interpretative |
| (d) Ethnography | (iv) Intensive |
| | (v) Intuitive |

**Codes:**
(A) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-v (B) a-i, b-ii, c-v, d-iii
(C) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-v (D) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii

**46. Research conducted by classroom teacher to improve spelling among students in English language is categorized as**
(A) Pure Research (B) Qualitative Research
(C) Quantitative Research (D) Active Research

**47. For conducting research in group dynamics, which of the following techniques can be used?**
(A) Anthropometry (B) Biometry
(C) Geometry (D) Sociometry

**48. A study of the causes and consequences of India's freedom struggle movement falls under which of the following types of research?**
(A) Ex-post facto research
(B) Historical Research
(C) Correlational Research
(D) Phenomenological Research

**49. Which of the following is a positional average?**
(A) Mean (B) Median
(C) Mode (D) None of the above

**50. Test-retest is a method to determine**
(A) Validity (B) Reliability
(C) Feasibility (D) Objectivity

**51. Rationalism was a movement which advocated**
(A) a faith in the power of unaided reason
(B) the reconciliation of Church dogmas with new science.
(C) the substitution of Aristotelian authority for the Church.
(D) None of the above

**52. The educative experience is desirable to the**
(A) pragmatist, only if, on the whole, it is acceptable to the pupil.
(B) realist, only if it is pleasurable and practical for the pupil.
(C) idealist only if it is effective in attaining immediate goals.
(D) reconstructionist, only if it helps the pupil earn a living.

**53. Which of the following is not an aim of education according to Jain Philosophy?**
(A) Samyak Jnana (Right knowledge)
(B) Samyak Samkalpa (Right determination)
(C) Samyak Darshan (Right faith)
(D) Samyak Charitra (Right conduct)

**54. Stratification in society is based on**
(A) Power, Property and Prestige
(B) Culture, Caste and Class
(C) Education, Learning and Empowerment
(D) Motivation, Mobility and Material possession

**55. Social change is a change in**
(A) Social Relationships (B) Social Achievement
(C) Social Values (D) Civilization

**56. In socialization, the teacher should play the role of**
(A) An agent (B) An administrator
(C) A counsellor (D) All of the above

**57. The real carriers of heredity are**
(A) The Chromosomes (B) The Genes
(C)The Nucleus of the cell (D) DNA

**58. Social development is essentially a matter of**
(A) Conformity to the demands of the social order
(B) Achievement of social security and acceptance
(C) Integration of ones purposes with those of the social order
(D) The development of social skills

**59. Which of the following best describes the process of growth and development?**
(A) It is entirely physical and physiological.
(B) It is pre determined by heredity.
(C) All of its aspects are highly inter-related.
(D) It is essentially an individual phenomenon, different from person to person.

**60. Structure of Intellect (SI model) is evolved by**
(A) Thurstone (B) Guilford
(C) Spearman (D) Gardner

**61. An intelligent child is characterised by**
(A) Creative and divergent thinking
(B) Critical and convergent thinking
(C) Critical, creative and convergent thinking
(D) All of the above

**62. Constructivist learning is advocated by**
(A) Jean Piaget (B) Lev Vygotsky
(C) B.F. Skinner (D) Kohler

**63. Eysenck measured personality based on**
(A) Type and Traits (B) Type only
(C) Traits only (D) None of the above

**64. 'Humanist theory' of personality is advocated by**
(A) McDougal (B) Maslow
(C) Rogers (D) Guilford

**65. Match the following in List-I with that of List-II in the correct order:**

| List-I | List-II |
|---|---|
| (a) Freud | (i) Directive counseling |
| (b) Williamson | (ii) Free Association |
| (c) Rogers | (iv) Non-directive |
| (d) Gordon | (iii) Free wheeling counseling |
| | (v) Eclectic counseling |

**Codes:**
(A) a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-v (B) a-ii, b-i, c-v, d-iv
(C) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii (D) a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-v

**66. When working with children with disabilities it is important for the counselor to enhance school based services by doing so, the counselor is taking on the role of**
(A) Investigator (B) Collaborator
(C) Psychologist (D) Coordinator

**67. The psychotherapeutic method of guidance involves in:**
(A) Emphasizes the use of the cumulative record
(B) Supports the giving of advice to the counsele
(C) Places confidence in the pupils ability to solve his/her own problems
(D) Is the destructive method of counseling pupils

**68. In counseling with pupil, a teacher should**
(A) plan to do most of the talking
(B) establish rapport with the pupil
(C) refrain from giving him information
(D) assume responsibility for solving his problems.

**69. In experimental research hypothesis are formulated**
(A) before the experiment
(B) during the experiment
(C) after the experiment
(D) None of these

**70. Type-I error, in the testing of a null hypothesis, occurs when the researcher**
(A) rejects it when it is true
(B) accepts it when it is false
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Neither (A) nor (B)

**71. Which of the following is wrong? Hypothesis can be formulated using**
(A) the established theories.
(B) the findings of previous research.
(C) experience of the researcher.
(D) the results of the same study.

**72. A researcher conducted three experiments with 100 subjects each following uniform design instead of one experiment with 300 subjects.**

**This is known as**

(A) Replication (B) Manipulation
(C) Observation (D) Validation

**73. Which of the following is not a characteristic of naturalistic inquiry?**

(A) Data Triangulation
(B) Prolonged stay in the field
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Quantification of results

**74. Internal criticism of historical data refers to**

(A) establish authenticity of data source
(B) establish validity of the contents of data
(C) both (A) and (B)
(D) None of these

**75. The mid-day meal programme for pre-schools initiated with a view to**

(A) increase enrollment
(B) involve community
(C) engage teachers
(D) increase the employment

**76. The official organ of the U.S. Office of education is**

(A) School News (B) School Life
(C) The Educator (D) School and Society

**77. The main agency engaged in vocationalization of education in U.S.A.**

(A) Private Enterprise System
(B) U.S. Department of Labour
(C) Formal Education System
(D) All of the above

**78. The core-curriculum does not emphasize**

(A) democratic procedures
(B) problem solving
(C) a well defined body of subject matter
(D) integration of different subject matter

**79. The core curriculum consist of the**

(A) subject matter children must learn in school
(B) subject offered by the school authorities
(C) total experiences in the school programme
(D)unit and lesson plans prepared by the teachers

**80. A curriculum maker interested in designing a functional curriculum would need an understanding of**

(A) Educational philosophy
(B) Psychological principles
(C) Pedagogical procedures
(D) All of the above

**81. Who initiated the Bureaucratic approach in the field of administration?**

(A) F.W. Taylor (B) M.Weber
(C) Mary Parker (D) Elton Mayo

**82. Educational planning relates to**

(A) choosing the best course of action for achieving the educational objectives.
(B) recruitment of teachers.
(C) checking the performance is in conformity with laid down standards.
(D) motivating the subordinates.

**83. A school supervisor has responsibility to**

(A) help the school in its development.
(B) observe the classroom teaching and suggest improvements if required.
(C) develop the teaching-learning material.
(D) All of the above

**84. Which of the following statements has been advocated under Human Relation Approach?**

(A) Human beings do more work if their supervisors are strict.
(B) Human beings attach importance to good interpersonal relations.
(C) Money is the only key motivation for human beings.
(D) None of the above

**85. Which of the following is not the source of Educational Finance?**

(A) Public Funds (B) Local Bodies Fund
(C) Education cess (D) Relief Fund

**86. Which of the following is not the technique of supervisor?**

(A) School visits (B) Surprise visits
(C) Annual visits (D)Excursion visits

**87. The Father of Scientific Management Approach is**

(A) F.W. Taylor (B) Henry Fayol
(C) St. Etienne (D) W. Willson

**88. Who defined planning as "Deciding in advance what to do, how to do it, whom to do it and when to do it"?**

(A) Max Weber (B) Elton Mayo
(C) Koontz (D) F. Taylor

**89. For effective results, the educational supervisor should follow which of the following approaches?**
(A) Team Approach
(B) Modern Approach
(C) Traditional Approach
(D) Administrative Approach

**90. Teachers often put questions to students during and/or immediately after teaching a lesson so as to assess their learning and thereby to proceed to the next lesson. This is an example of**
(A) Summative evaluation (B) Formative evaluation
(C) Concurrent evaluation (D) Diagnostic evaluation

**91. Teacher Eligibility Test conducted for selection of candidates for admission into teacher education institution is an example of**
(A) Placement test (B) Aptitude test
(C) Attitude test (D) Achievement test

**92. The examination conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) can be categorized as**
(A) Norm Referenced Test
(B) Criterion Referenced Test
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Neither (A) nor (B)

**93. Which of the following types of tools is most appropriate to assess one's interest in a particular phenomenon?**
(A) Questionnaire (B) Scale
(C) Test (D) Inventory

**94. Which of the following is not related to item analysis?**
(A) Item difficulty index
(B) Item discrimination index
(C) Reliability coefficient
(D) Sensitivity of item to instructional effects

**95. Miss Reema obtained grades in the subjects as follows in a 5 point scales: English Mathematics B; Science D and Social Sciences A. Her Grade Point Average (GPA) will be**
(A) 5 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 3.5

**96. Which of the following is not related to analysis of qualitative data?**
(A) Axial coding (B) Meta Analysis
(C) Rich thick description (D) Writing memos

**97. The formula for calculation of Intelligence Quotient (IQ) is**
(A) $\frac{CA}{MA} \times 100$ (B) $\frac{MA}{CA} \times 100$
(C) $\frac{CA}{100} \times MA$ (D) $\frac{100}{MA} \times CA$

**98. Norms are developed for the psychological tests at the time of their**
(A) Translation (B) Construction
(C) Standardization (D) Administration

**99. "Education Technology is the application of modern skills and techniques to the requirements of Education and Training." This was stated by**
(A) Unwin (B) T. Sakamato
(C) Leith (D) Saetter

**100. The important concept for developing the understanding and skills of teaching and training is**
(A) Planning (B) Demonstration
(C) Evaluation (D) Task Analysis

**101. Which is not true of interactive video?**
(A) Presentation of video pictures
(B) Presentation of CAI materials
(C) Use of principles of programmed instruction
(D) Learning becomes meaningful rather than instructional

**102. What is the verbal component of a poster?**
(A) Visual (B) Caption
(C) Pictorial (D) All of the above

**103. External programmed instruction is also known as**
(A) linear programmed instruction
(B) internal programmed instruction
(C) interpretive programmed instruction
(D) crowderian programmed instruction

**104. Which of the following is not a component of basic teaching model?**
(A) Instructional objectives
(B) Instructional procedures
(C) Instructional assessment
(D) Performance assessment

**105. Match Column-A with Column-B:**

| Column-A | Column-B |
|---|---|
| (a) Audio-visual aids | (i) Software |
| (b) Behaviour technology | (ii) Hardware |
| (c) Programmed instruction | (iii) Management technology |
| (d) Training psychology | (iv) System analysis |
| | (v) Internet |

**Codes:**
(A) (a) and (i)
(B) (a) and (ii)
(C) (c) and (iv)
(D) (d) and (i)

**106. Which of the following element contributes to educational achievement of distance learners?**
(A) Student assignment response
(B)Course material
(C) Personal contact programme
(D) All of the above

**107. Which of the following statements is incorrect about micro-teaching?**
(A) It is a method of teaching.
(B) It consists of core teaching skills.
(C) Each skill is practised separately.
(D) Questioning is one component of microteaching.

**108. Most important challenge in teaching a resource teacher is**
(A) identification and assessment of the disabled children
(B) teaching plus curricular activities
(C) sensitization of public, parents and peer groups
(D) establishing resource room and supplying assistive devices

**109. According to Rehabilitation Council of India, teacher-pupil ratio in teaching for the visually impaired children in an integrated education. programme is**
(A) 1: 10
(B) 1:8
(C) 1:6
(D) 1:1

**110. In List-I the name of the National and International Acts, Declarations are given and in List-II year regarding the Declarations and Acts are given. Match the List-I with List-II in correct order:**

| List-I | List-II |
|---|---|
| (a) International Year of the Disabled People (IYDP) | (i) 1990 |
| (b) World Conference on Education for All (EFA) | (ii) 1992 |
| (c) Pupil with Disabilities Act (PWD) | (iii) 1995 |
| (d) Rehabilitation Council of India Act (RCI) | (iv) 1981 |
| | (v) 1986 |

**Codes:**
(A) a-ii, b-i, c-iii, d-v
(B) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i
(C) a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii
(D) a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii

**111. "There are three preventive activities, received from public regarding mentally retarded children." Which of the following is incorrect one?**
(A) Providing necessary advertisement through the National Institute for Mentally Retarded Children.
(B) Dissemination of available knowledge on ecology of mentally retarded through public media like newspapers, radio, television etc.
(C) To bring together the parents and the interested person or public to mobilize their efforts to channelise funds and family.
(D) Strengthening National level organizations to coordinate and disseminate the efforts.

**112. The children with disabilities studying along with normal children in a least restrictive environment programme assisted by a resource teacher is known as**
(A) Special School Programme
(B) Integrated Education Programme
(C) Inclusive Education Programme
(D) None of the above

**113. Legal Blindness is defined as**
(A) 20/180 visual acuity in the better eye after best correction
(B) 20/70 visual acuity in the better eye after best correction
(C) 20/200 visual acuity in the better eye after best correction
(D) 20/100 visual acuity in the better eye after best correction

**114. Apex body for the hearing impaired in India is**
(A) Teacher training centre of little flower. Convent
(B) Rehabilitation Council of India
(C) The All India Institute of Speech and Hearing
(D) Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped

**115. The most important challenge in Rehabilitation intervention programme is**

(A) maintaining the full mobility or range of movement of the joints.

(B) improving the muscle power in the affected limbs.

(C) restoring the function of the affected limb by appropriate training.

(D) providing splints or callipers if needed.

**116. Match the following List-I with List-II in correct order:**

| List-I | List-II |
|---|---|
| (a) Weakness of one half of body | (i) Monopolegia |
| (b) Weakness of one limb | (ii) Paraplegia |
| (c) Weakness of all four limbs Weakness of all four limbs | (iii) Hemiplegia |
| (d) Weakness of both lower limbs | (iv) Quadriple |
| | (v) Diabetic |

**Codes:**

(A) a-ii, b-i, c-iii, d-v (B) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii

(C) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-v (D) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii

**117. "Destiny of India is being shaped in her classroom." This is stated in**

(A) Education Commission (1964-1966)

(B) National Policy on Education (1986)

(C) National Knowledge Commission (2005)

(D) University Education Commission (1948-49)

**118. National Education Day is observed on Nov.-11 every year in memory of**

(A) Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan

(B) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

(C) Zakir Hussain

(D) Mahatma Gandhi

**119. Accreditation' of Teacher Education Institution is done by**

(A) NCERT (B) NCTE

(C) NAAC (D) NUEPA

**120. Integrated Teacher Education Programmes are offered by**

(A) Self-financing colleges of Education

(B) Open Universities in India

(C) State Institutes of Education

(D) Regional Institutes of Education

**121. Match the following:**

| List-I | List-II |
|---|---|
| (a) Personalised System of Education | (i) Keller |
| (b) Cone of Experience | (ii) Edgar Dale |
| (c) Programmes Instruction | (iii) Herbart |
| (d) Didactic Apparatus | (iv) Skinner |
| | (v) Crowder |

**Codes:**

(A) a-i, b-ii, c-iv, d-v (B) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii

(C) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii (D) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-v

**122. The most important single factor of success for a teacher in the beginning of teaching career is**

(A) Personality and ability to adjust to classroom

(B) Positive attitude and outlook towards life

(C) Verbal fluency and organizational ability

(D) Competence and professional ethics

**123. When the children become mischievous and disobedient in the classroom, the teacher should examine**

(A) Home background of the students

(B) Influence of outside elements in class

(C) Teaching methods and subject knowledge

(D) Co-curricular and other attractions in the school

**124. Teachers working with children with disabilities must register their names with**

(A) NCTE (B) RIE

(C) NCERT (D) RCI

**125. Task analysis in teaching requires**

(A) Content and Pedagogy

(B) Technology and Evaluation.

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of these.

| Answer Key | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** |
| B | D | D | D | C | D | B | A | C | D |
| **11** | **12** | **13** | **14** | **15** | **16** | **17** | **18** | **19** | **20** |
| A | C | C | D | C | A | B | A | B | D |
| **21** | **22** | **23** | **24** | **25** | **26** | **27** | **28** | **29** | **30** |
| C | D | C | D | B | B | D | A | C | C |
| **31** | **32** | **33** | **34** | **35** | **36** | **37** | **38** | **39** | **40** |
| D | D | A | D | A | B | D | D | B | D |
| **41** | **42** | **43** | **44** | **45** | **46** | **47** | **48** | **49** | **50** |
| C | B | C | D | D | D | D | B | B | B |
| **51** | **52** | **53** | **54** | **55** | **56** | **57** | **58** | **59** | **60** |
| A | A | B | A | A | A | B | C | C | B |
| **61** | **62** | **63** | **64** | **65** | **66** | **67** | **68** | **69** | **70** |
| D | B | A | B | C | B | C | B | A | A |
| **71** | **72** | **73** | **74** | **75** | **76** | **77** | **78** | **79** | **80** |
| D | A | D | B | A | B | D | C | C | D |
| **81** | **82** | **83** | **84** | **85** | **86** | **87** | **88** | **89** | **90** |
| B | A | D | B | D | D | A | C | A | B |
| **91** | **92** | **93** | **94** | **95** | **96** | **97** | **98** | **99** | **100** |
| B | A | D | C | C | B | B | C | A | D |
| **101** | **102** | **103** | **104** | **105** | **106** | **107** | **108** | **109** | **110** |
| D | B | C | D | B | D | A | C | B | C |
| **111** | **112** | **113** | **114** | **115** | **116** | **117** | **118** | **119** | **120** |
| A | B | C | D | B | B | A | B | C | D |
| **121** | **122** | **123** | **124** | **125** | | | | | |
| A | A | C | D | C | | | | | |

## SOLUTION

**1. Correct Answer is (B):-**

Educational philosophy serves several purposes, such as providing a strong foundation for teaching, guiding educators in clarifying values, and critically examining educational practices.

The purpose of educational philosophy is to **analyze, evaluate, and guide teaching methodologies, curriculum design, and the broader educational system** rather than promoting teacher dominance over students.

**2. Correct Answer is (D):-**

The Indian Education Commission (1964-66) emphasized equal educational opportunities by ensuring access regardless of circumstances, fostering self-actualization, and supporting individual progress based on abilities and needs.

**3. Correct Answer is (D):-**

Naturalism asserts that education should align with the child's innate nature. It emphasizes:

1. Understanding and applying natural laws in education.
2. Adhering to the natural progression of human development.
3. Favoring the natural over artificial methods in learning.

**4. Correct Answer is (D):-**

According to Froebel, education should foster the holistic development of an individual, nurturing growth from within by unlocking children's innate potential. True education ignites their spiritual nature, leading to a connection with God. It is a continuous process, progressing from simple to complex and concrete to abstract. Froebel emphasized the importance of early childhood education.

**5. Correct Answer is (C):-**

Dewey's Experiential Education Theory emphasizes learning through experience for both students and teachers. He believed theoretical knowledge is incomplete without application, just as vocational training requires an understanding of inquiry methods. He viewed universities as laboratories where classroom theories are tested in real-world contexts, strengthening the link between education and work.

**6. Correct Answer is (D):-**

Pragmatism, influenced by Darwinian evolution, sees knowledge and human development as evolving through adaptation and practical experience.

**7. Correct Answer is (B):-**

Madhyama Pratipada is a core principle of Buddhist educational philosophy, advocating a balanced approach in all aspects of life. It encourages individuals to avoid extremes, maintaining harmony in their interactions with the world, themselves, and nature. This balance represents a middle path between extreme spiritualism and extreme practicalism.

**8. Correct Answer is (A):-**

Integral Education, developed by Sri Aurobindo and the Mother (Mira Alfasa), focuses on holistic learning. Sri Aurobindo, once a professor and principal, later pursued spirituality in Pondicherry. The Mother, his disciple, founded the ashram and coined the term, establishing a center for Integral Education.

**9. Correct Answer is (C):-**

Jain epistemology classifies knowledge into five hierarchical stages:

1. **Mati Jnana** – Sensory perception and inference-based knowledge.
2. **Shruti Jnana** – Knowledge acquired through scriptures and teachings.
3. **Avadhi Jnana** – Clairvoyant knowledge (limited to objects and distances).
4. **Manahparyava Jnana** – Telepathic knowledge (directly perceiving others' thoughts).
5. **Kaivalya Jnana** – Omniscience (perfect and infinite knowledge attained by liberated souls).

**10. Correct Answer is (D):-**

- **Kaivalya - Jainism** (Ultimate liberation in Jainism)
- **Jivan Mukti - Vedanta** (Liberation while alive in Vedanta)
- **Nirvana - Buddhism** (Freedom from rebirth in Buddhism)
- **Anand - Panchkosh** (Bliss as the highest sheath in Vedanta)

**11. Correct Answer is (A):-**

*Pedagogy of the Oppressed* by Paulo Freire, first published in Portuguese in 1968 and later translated into English by Myra Ramos in 1970, advocates for a new dynamic between teacher, student, and society in education.

**12. Correct Answer is (C):-**

Ivan Illich is best known for his book *Deschooling Society* (1971), in which he criticized traditional institutionalized education. He argued for informal, self-directed learning outside formal schooling systems, advocating for a decentralized approach to education that fosters creativity and critical thinking.

**13. Correct Answer is (C):-**

Culture encompasses both material and non-material aspects, including values, beliefs, customs, language, and traditions. While material culture (artifacts, technology) is significant, **culture is not primarily materialistic**—it is shaped by social, ethical, and intellectual dimensions. Culture is in constant flux, cumulative over time, and develops unevenly across societies.

**14. Correct Answer is (D):-**

Life skills education focuses on developing critical thinking, problem-solving, communication, and emotional resilience. Its primary goal is to **enable individuals to handle real-life challenges effectively**. While cultural adaptation, vocational efficiency, and cultural integration are important, they are secondary to the broader purpose of equipping individuals with essential life skills.

**15. Correct Answer is (C):-**

Sanskritization, a term introduced by sociologist M.N. Srinivas, refers to the process by which lower castes adopt the customs, rituals, and lifestyle of higher castes, particularly Brahmins, to improve their social status. This reflects social mobility, as it allows individuals or groups to move up the social hierarchy by imitating dominant cultural practices.

**16. Correct Answer is (A):-**

Education plays a crucial role in promoting **peace and harmony** by fostering understanding, tolerance, and cooperation among individuals. **Democratic principles in classrooms**, such as respect for diverse opinions, equality, and participation, contribute to this goal. Since both the **assertion (A) and the reason (R) are true**, and (R) logically supports (A), **option (A) is correct**.

**17. Correct Answer is (B):-**

Enculturation is the process of adapting to a culture, either within one's society or a new environment. Aylward Shorter defines it as the way individuals are integrated into their culture, closely linked to socialization. While it involves formal learning, it is largely informal and often unconscious.

**18. Correct Answer is (A):-**

Education drives modernization by fostering knowledge, skills, and progress. Technology enhances interaction by improving communication and connectivity. Though both are true, R does not directly explain A.

**19. Correct Answer is (B):-**

**Margaret Mead (a - ii):** Known for her work on **culture and adolescence**, particularly in her book *Coming of Age in Samoa*.

**William Ogburn (b - i):** Introduced the concept of **Cultural Lag**, explaining the gap between material and non-material culture.

**Verrier Elwin (c - iv):** An anthropologist who extensively studied **tribalism** and tribal cultures in India.

**M.N. Srinivas (d - iii):** Coined the concept of **Sanskritization**, describing how lower castes adopt upper-caste practices to improve social status.

**20. Correct Answer is (D):-**

Education serves multiple roles in society. It supports a knowledge-based economy by fostering skills and expertise, preserves cultural traditions by transmitting values, and drives societal transformation through scientific and technological advancements. Hence, all options are correct.

**21. Correct Answer is (C):-**

Psychology plays a crucial role in education by offering a **scientific basis** for teaching and learning. It helps educators understand cognitive development, learning styles, motivation, and behavioral management, allowing them to design effective teaching strategies. While defining goals, identifying methods, and comparing effectiveness are important, they stem from the **scientific principles provided by psychology**.

**22. Correct Answer is (D):-**

Hindu psychology attributes individual differences to the interaction of **heredity and environment**, considering both equally significant. Life is seen as a fusion of **nature (heredity & environment)** and **life force (motivation, energy, and creativity).**

**23. Correct Answer is (C):-**

Divergent thinking is characterized by **flexibility, fluency, and novelty** in generating multiple solutions to a problem. It focuses on creativity rather than finding a single "correct" answer. **Correctness of ideas** aligns more with **convergent thinking**, which seeks accuracy and a definitive solution.

**24. Correct Answer is (D):-**

Research suggests that **Mental Age (MA)** is the best single indicator of academic readiness. **Mental Age** represents the level of intellectual development relative to average chronological age, helping determine whether a child is ready for a specific academic task.

While **IQ (Intelligence Quotient)** is a general measure of cognitive ability, **MA directly reflects a learner's preparedness** for academic challenges, making it a more precise index for readiness.

**25. Correct Answer is (B):-**

The sequence of motivational set follows these stages:

1. **A driving state** arises, creating a need or desire.
2. **Goal-directed behavior** is initiated to fulfill this need.
3. **The goal is attained**, satisfying the initial drive.
4. **The driving state is reduced**, leading to satisfaction and relief.

**26. Correct Answer is (B):-**

Learning becomes faster when new material connects with existing knowledge and experiences. **Prior knowledge provides a framework** for understanding, making it easier to absorb and retain new information. While continuity, meaning, and transfer are important, the strongest factor in rapid learning is the **learner's prior experience**.

**27. Correct Answer is (D):-**

Training can transfer between situations when there is similarity in skills or concepts (A is true). However, mere

meaningfulness of situations does not guarantee transfer; factors like identical elements and cognitive strategies are more crucial (R is false).

**28. Correct Answer is (A):-**

A problem child is one who faces unresolved emotional, behavioral, or psychological difficulties. These issues may arise from various factors like environment, parenting style, or personal experiences, but the defining characteristic is the presence of an **unsolved problem** that affects their behavior and development.

**29. Correct Answer is (C):-**

**Latent learning** is a concept introduced by **Edward C. Tolman**. It refers to learning that occurs without any immediate evidence of being applied. The learned behavior is not demonstrated until there is a motivation to do so. Tolman's experiments with rats in mazes showed that they could learn the layout without rewards, but their learning became apparent when they were incentivized.

**30. Correct Answer is (C):-**

Punishment is not a reinforcer because, unlike reinforcement, it **decreases** the likelihood of a behavior occurring again. **Reinforcers** (positive or negative) always aim to **increase** a behavior, whereas punishment is meant to **suppress or weaken** it. Hence, punishment does not function as a reinforcer.

**31. Correct Answer is (D):-**

School children may exhibit behaviors like **mischievousness, rebellion, or apathy** due to various factors. One key reason is **inappropriate work assignments or unrealistic demands**, which can lead to frustration, disengagement, or resistance. When tasks are too difficult, boring, or beyond their capability, children may react negatively, supporting both the assertion and the reason.

**32. Correct Answer is (D):-**

Classroom motivation is driven by how well the curriculum matches students' interests, abilities, and learning needs. A well-structured and engaging curriculum fosters curiosity, encourages participation, and enhances learning outcomes, making it the key factor in sustaining student motivation.

**33. Correct Answer is (A):-**

The **Rorschach Inkblot Test** is a **projective psychological test** designed to reveal a person's **unconscious thoughts, feelings, and intentions**. By interpreting ambiguous inkblot images, individuals project their inner conflicts, emotions, and personality traits. This test is commonly used in psychoanalysis to assess deeper aspects of a person's psyche.

**34. Correct Answer is (D):-**

Jung believed that our motivation comes not only from repressed experiences but also from **emotionally inherited images**, forming the **collective unconscious**. These elements, passed down from ancestors, influence us despite never being personally experienced.

**Archetypes**, central to this theory, shape personality. The most comprehensive is **self-realization**, which balances opposing forces like **introversion/extraversion, rationality/irrationality, male/female, and past/future influences**.

**35. Correct Answer is (A):-**

**Arthur Jensen** proposed the **Level-I and Level-II intelligence theory**. According to him, **Level-I intelligence** (associative learning) involves simple memory and rote learning, while **Level-II intelligence** (conceptual learning) includes problem-solving, reasoning, and abstract thinking. He suggested that Level-II intelligence is more related to academic performance and varies more among individuals.

**36. Correct Answer is (B):-**

A **field experiment** involves studying the impact of an intervention in a real-world setting. In this case, the NGO is assessing the effects of a **campaign approach** on school enrolment and retention in a **Gram Panchayat**. Since the study takes place in a natural setting with real participants, it qualifies as a **field experiment** rather than a purely observational or historical study.

**37. Correct Answer is (D):-**

**ANCOVA** is used when **pre-test mean scores differ** between experimental and control groups. It adjusts for these initial differences by controlling the covariate (pre-test scores) to accurately measure the **impact of the independent variable**.

**38. Correct Answer is (D):-**

**Quota sampling** is a **non-random sampling method**, meaning it does not allow for the estimation of **sampling**

**error**. Since participants are selected based on specific characteristics rather than random selection, there is **no way to calculate the probability of inclusion**, making error estimation impossible.

**39. Correct Answer is (B):-**

**Stratified random sampling** is a **probability sampling technique**, where the population is divided into subgroups (strata), and samples are randomly selected from each. The other options (**snowball, incidental, and purposive sampling**) are **non-probability methods**, as they do not rely on random selection.

**40. Correct Answer is (D):-**

A **discrete variable** consists of **distinct, separate values** (e.g., categories or counts). Among the options, **attribute** refers to **qualitative characteristics** (e.g., gender, eye color), which are discrete. In contrast, **achievement, intelligence, and aptitude** are usually measured on a **continuous scale**.

**41. Correct Answer is (C):-**

The chi-square ($x^2$) test is a non-parametric test because it does not assume any specific distribution for the data. It is used to test the relationship between categorical variables. In contrast, t-test, F-test, and z-test are parametric tests that rely on assumptions about the underlying data distribution (e.g., normality).

**42. Correct Answer is (B):-**

The coefficient of correlation, also known as Pearson's correlation coefficient, ranges from -1 to +1. A value of +1 indicates a perfect positive correlation, -1 indicates a perfect negative correlation, and 0 indicates no correlation between the two variables.

**43. Correct Answer is (C):-**

Standard deviation is the most stable measure of variability as it considers all data points, unlike range or quartile deviation, which focus on extremes.

**44. Correct Answer is (D):-**

Inferential statistics help researchers determine how confident they can be that sample observations apply to the broader population. Commonly used indexes include the r test, ANOVA, and chi-square test.

**45. Correct Answer is (D):-**

**Experimental** involves **Control** (ii). as experimental research often involves controlling variables.

**Historical** involves **Criticism** (i). as historical research often involves critiquing past events.

**Case study** is **Intensive** (iv). as case studies involve in-depth investigation of a single case.

**Ethnography** is **Interpretative** (iii). as ethnography focuses on interpreting cultures and social phenomena.

**46. Correct Answer is (D):-**

Active research refers to research conducted by practitioners, such as classroom teachers, to improve or address specific issues in their own practice, like improving spelling among students. It is focused on practical, real-world problems.

**47. Correct Answer is (D):-**

Sociometry is a technique used to study group dynamics, focusing on measuring social relationships and interactions within a group. It helps in understanding the structure and connections within a group.

**48. Correct Answer is (B):-**

Historical research involves studying past events, their causes, and consequences. The study of India's freedom struggle movement fits this category as it looks at events that happened in the past and analyzes their impacts.

**49. Correct Answer is (B):-**

The median is a positional average because it is based on the position of values in an ordered data set. It is the middle value when the data is arranged in ascending or descending order, unlike the mean or mode, which are calculated using all values in the data set.

**50. Correct Answer is (B):-**

The test-retest method is used to assess the reliability of a measurement tool. It involves administering the same test to the same group of people at two different times to see if the results are consistent, which indicates the reliability of the test.

**51. Correct Answer is (A):-**

Rationalism is a philosophical movement that emphasizes the role of reason and logic in gaining knowledge, advocating that knowledge can be obtained through reason alone, independent of sensory experience or religious dogmas.

**52. Correct Answer is (A):-**

Pragmatism in education emphasizes practical, real-world learning and believes that an educative

experience is valuable if it is meaningful and acceptable to the pupil. It focuses on how the experience benefits the learner in practical, everyday situations.

**53. Correct Answer is (B):-**

According to Jain philosophy, the primary aims of education are:

- **Samyak Jnana** (Right knowledge)
- **Samyak Darshan** (Right faith)
- **Samyak Charitra** (Right conduct)

"Samyak Samkalpa" (Right determination) is not typically considered one of the core aims of Jain education. Instead, the emphasis is on knowledge, faith, and conduct as essential aspects of the path to spiritual progress.

**54. Correct Answer is (A):-**

Social stratification refers to the hierarchical arrangement of individuals or groups in society based on factors such as power, property (wealth), and prestige. These factors determine an individual's or group's position within the social structure, influencing their access to resources, opportunities, and social status.

**55. Correct Answer is (A):-**

Social change refers to significant alterations in the social structure, including changes in social relationships, institutions, and norms. It primarily involves shifts in how people interact, form relationships, and organize within society.

**56. Correct Answer is (A):-**

In the process of socialization, the teacher acts as an agent who influences and guides the students in learning societal norms, values, and behaviors. The teacher helps students understand their roles in society and encourages positive social interactions.

**57. Correct Answer is (B):-**

DNA (Deoxyribonucleic Acid) is the molecule that carries genetic information and serves as the real carrier of heredity. It is organized into genes, which are located on chromosomes within the cell nucleus. However, it is the DNA itself that carries the instructions for inheritance.

**58. Correct Answer is (C):-**

Social development involves aligning individual goals and purposes with the broader social order, ensuring that individuals contribute positively to the society while fulfilling their own needs. This integration leads to overall social cohesion and progress.

**59. Correct Answer is (C):-**

Growth and development are complex processes that involve various interconnected aspects, including physical, emotional, social, and cognitive development. These aspects work together and influence each other throughout an individual's life.

**60. Correct Answer is (B):-**

The Structure of Intellect (SI) model was developed by J.P. Guilford. It posits that intelligence is composed of multiple dimensions, including operations, content, and products, which together form a complex structure of intellectual abilities.

**61. Correct Answer is (D):-**

An intelligent child is characterized by creative thinking, divergent thinking, critical thinking, and convergent thinking. These various forms of thinking help the child solve problems, think innovatively, and make well-reasoned decisions.

**62. Correct Answer is (B):-**

**Lev Vygotsky** is often more directly linked with the social constructivist approach to learning. Vygotsky emphasized the importance of social interactions and cultural context in cognitive development, introducing the concept of the Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD), which is central to constructivist learning.

**63. Correct Answer is (A):-**

Eysenck's personality theory combines both **types** and **traits**. He proposed a hierarchical model where personality could be understood through broad dimensions (types) such as Extraversion, Neuroticism, and Psychoticism, which were further divided into specific traits. These types represent higher-order personality dimensions, and the traits are the specific characteristics within those dimensions.

**64. Correct Answer is (B):-**

Abraham Harold Maslow, an American psychologist, developed a holistic, organismic, dynamic, and humanistic perspective on personality, which shares similarities with the theories of Kurt Goldstein and Andras Angyal.

**65. Correct Answer is (C):-**

- **Freud** is associated with **Free Association** (a-ii), which is a technique used in psychoanalysis.
- **Williamson** is known for **Directive counseling** (b-i), which involves a counselor leading the process.
- **Rogers** is known for **Non-directive counseling** (c-iv), which emphasizes client-centered therapy where the counselor does not direct the client but instead facilitates self-exploration.
- **Gordon** is associated with **Free wheeling counseling** (d-iii), which refers to a more relaxed and open approach, allowing the client to explore freely.

**66. Correct Answer is (B):-**

When working with children with disabilities, it is important for the counselor to enhance school-based services by collaborating with other professionals, teachers, and parents. This collaborative role helps in providing comprehensive support to the child and ensures effective interventions and services.

**67. Correct Answer is (C):-**

The psychotherapeutic method of guidance, often associated with client-centered or humanistic counseling, emphasizes empowering the pupil and placing confidence in their ability to resolve their own issues. The focus is on fostering self-awareness and self-direction rather than giving direct advice or solving the problems for the student.

**68. Correct Answer is (B):-**

In counseling with a pupil, it is important for the teacher to build a strong, trusting relationship with the student, which is referred to as establishing rapport. This helps create a safe and open environment where the pupil feels comfortable expressing themselves and discussing their concerns.

**69. Correct Answer is (A):-**

In experimental research, hypotheses are formulated before conducting the experiment. They predict the relationship between variables and guide the research process.

**70. Correct Answer is (A):-**

A Type-I error occurs when the researcher incorrectly rejects a true null hypothesis, also known as a "false positive." This means that the researcher concludes there is an effect or difference when, in reality, there is none.

**71. Correct Answer is (D):-**

Hypotheses are typically formulated before conducting a study, based on established theories, previous research findings, or the researcher's experience. Formulating a hypothesis based on the results of the same study would not be appropriate, as it would be based on data that has already been collected, potentially leading to bias.

**72. Correct Answer is (A):-**

In research, conducting multiple experiments with separate groups of subjects, instead of one large experiment, is known as **replication**. Replication helps to verify the results by testing them under different conditions or with different samples, increasing the reliability of the findings.

**73. Correct Answer is (D):-**

Naturalistic inquiry typically focuses on understanding phenomena in their natural settings, emphasizing qualitative data. It involves techniques such as data triangulation and prolonged stays in the field to gather a rich, in-depth understanding.

**74. Correct Answer is (B):-**

Internal criticism focuses on analyzing the contents of the data to determine its reliability, consistency, and accuracy. It does not primarily focus on the authenticity of the source (which is dealt with by external criticism).

**75. Correct Answer is (A):-**

The mid-day meal program for pre-schools was initiated with the primary objective of increasing enrollment. By providing nutritious meals to children, the program aims to encourage attendance and retention, particularly in economically disadvantaged areas, and address issues of malnutrition. It also indirectly helps in enhancing community involvement and improving overall educational outcomes.

**76. Correct Answer is (B):-**

*"School Life"* was the official organ (publication) of the U.S. Office of Education. It served as a medium to disseminate educational policies, research findings, and updates regarding the American education system. The publication covered various aspects of education, including curriculum development, teacher training, and federal education programs.

**77. Correct Answer is (D):-**

Vocational education in the U.S. is supported by:

1. **Private Enterprise System** – Offers training and apprenticeships.
2. **U.S. Department of Labor** – Oversees workforce development.
3. **Formal Education System** – Integrates vocational programs in schools.

Since all contribute, **(D) All of the above** is correct.

**78. Correct Answer is (C):-**

The core curriculum is designed to emphasize broad educational goals, including problem-solving, democratic procedures, and integrating different subject areas. It is not focused on providing a rigid or well-defined body of subject matter, which can be seen as more specialized and less flexible in terms of general education goals.

**79. Correct Answer is (C):-**

The core curriculum, set by the Indian Certificate of Secondary Education Board and Pre-University Course, provides age-appropriate textbooks, resources, and assessments for traditional school-based education. It ensures high academic standards from lower classes, fostering knowledgeable, active, lifelong learners ready to face global challenges confidently.

**80. Correct Answer is (D):-**

A functional curriculum requires understanding educational philosophy for guiding principles, psychological principles for learner behavior and development, and pedagogical procedures for effective teaching strategies. Together, these elements ensure a well-structured and impactful curriculum**.**

**81. Correct Answer is (B):-**

Max Weber, a German sociologist, introduced the **Bureaucratic approach** in administration, highlighting a structured, rule-based, and hierarchical system. His theory of bureaucracy emphasizes key features such as division of labor, formal regulations, impersonal relationships, and a clear chain of command.

**82. Correct Answer is (A):-**

Educational planning involves formulating strategies and selecting the most effective course of action to achieve educational goals. It ensures proper resource allocation, policy formulation, and systematic implementation to enhance the education system.

**83. Correct Answer is (D):-**

A school supervisor is responsible for multiple aspects of school improvement. Their role includes assisting in school development, observing classroom teaching to suggest improvements, and contributing to the development of teaching-learning materials. These responsibilities collectively enhance the quality of education.

**84. Correct Answer is (B):-**

The **Human Relations Approach**, developed by **Elton Mayo**, emphasizes the significance of social and psychological factors in the workplace. It suggests that employees are more productive when they experience positive interpersonal relationships, recognition, and a supportive work environment.

**85. Correct Answer is (D):-**

Educational finance sources include **Public Funds**, **Local Bodies Fund**, and **Education Cess**, as these are designated for supporting educational institutions and initiatives. **Relief Fund**, however, is primarily used for disaster relief, emergency aid, and humanitarian assistance, not for funding education.

**86. Correct Answer is (D):-**

Supervisory techniques include **school visits, surprise visits, and annual visits**, as they help in monitoring, evaluating, and improving the educational process. **Excursion visits**, however, are primarily for students' experiential learning and are not a technique used for supervision.

**87. Correct Answer is (A):-**

Frederick Winslow Taylor is known as the **Father of Scientific Management**. He introduced the **Scientific Management Approach**, which emphasizes efficiency, time and motion studies, division of labor, and systematic workflow to improve productivity. His principles laid the foundation for modern management practices.

**88. Correct Answer is (C):-**

**Harold Koontz** defined **planning** as "Deciding in advance what to do, how to do it, whom to do it, and when to do it." Planning is a key management function that involves setting goals and determining the best course of action to achieve them efficiently.