

Chapter: 5

Q.1 Choose the right option and rewrite the sentence.

3

- 1** The scientist who developed the Param 8000 super computer
 a. Dr. Vijay Bhatkar b. Dr. R. H. Dave
 c. P. Parthasarathy d. None of the above

Ans The scientist who developed the Param 8000 super computer- **Dr. Vijay Bhatkar**

- 2** The educational institution called IIT is famous for education in the area of
 a. Agriculture b. Medicine c. Skilled Managers d. Engineering

Ans The educational institution called IIT is famous for education in the area of - **Engineering**

- 3** The magazine Jeevan Shikshan is published by the following institute -
 a. Balbharati b. University Education Commission
 c. MSCERT d. None of these

Ans The magazine Jeevan Shikshan is published by the following institute - **MSCERT**

Q.2 Identify the wrong pair :

3

Individual	Work
i. J. P. Naik	Contributed to the work of Kothari Commission
ii. R. H. Dave	Minimum level of learning
iii. P. Parthsarthy	Open University
iv. Eknath Chitnis	Distant education

Ans Wrong Pair - Eknath Chitnis - Distant education

Corrected - Eknath Chitnis - Use of satellite for education

Individual	Work
i. IIM	Mould Skilled Managers
ii. NID	Training in Industrial Design
iii. ICMR	Management Research
iv. CSIR	Scientific Research

Ans Wrong Pair - ICMR - Management Research

Corrected - ICMR - Medical Research.

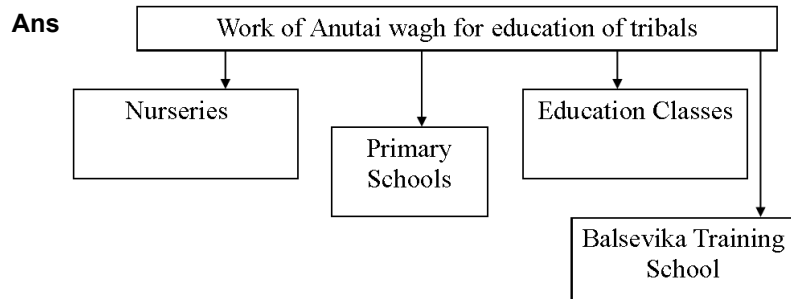
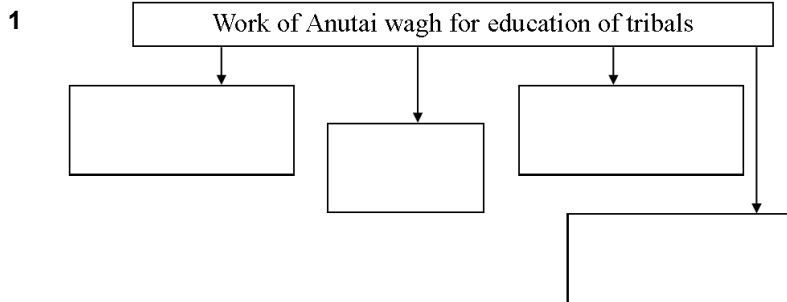
- 3** (1) The first Census of independent India - 1951
 (2) Principal Sayyad Rauf-Drafted the common state-wide curriculum for Stds. I to VII
 (3) 'Midday Meal Scheme' - Created to provide proper nourishment for students
 (4) 'Shikshan Sankraman' - TV programme on tourism

Ans Wrong pair: 'Shikshan Sankraman' - TV programme on tourism

Corrected pair: 'Shikshan Sankraman' - Periodical by Maharashtra State Board

Q.3 Complete the given concept map

6

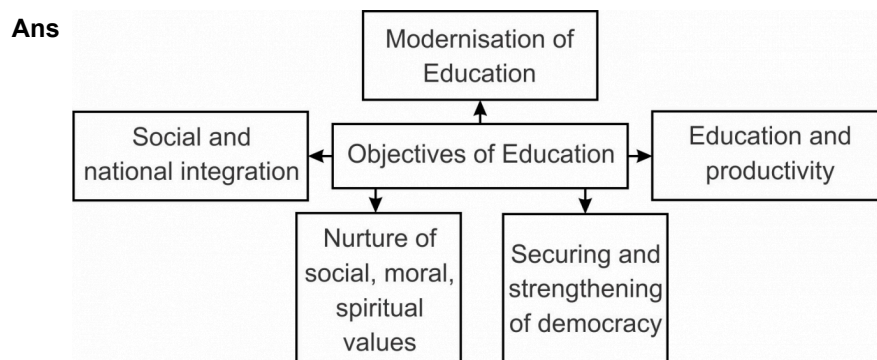
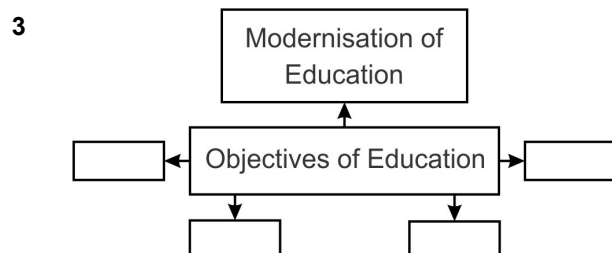


2

Individual	Work
First Education Minister of India
.....	Chairman of University Education commission
Prof. Sayyad Rauf
.....	Kosbad Project

Ans

Individual	Work
First Education Minister of India	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.	Chairman of University Education commission
Prof Sayyad Rauf	Prepared the draft of the Curriculum.
Anutai Wagh	Kosbad Project



Q.4 Explain the following concept / Short Notes

1 Indira Gandhi National Open University.

Ans i. The United Nations had declared 1970 as the International Education Year. In the same year, a seminar

was organized in New Delhi on the subject of Open University by the Government of India.

- ii. In 1974 the Government appointed a committee under the chairmanship of P. Parthasarathy and the Open University took shape on 20th September, 1985.
- iii. The main objective of setting IGNOU was to make the education available nationwide.
- iv. Children who are otherwise unable to receive regular college education are given concessions in eligibility criteria.
- v. Since 1990, IGNOU has been reaching students located in remote areas through Audio-visual Distance education broadcasted via Akashvani and Doordarshan.
- vi. It conducts more than 1000 courses in various branches.
- vii. At present, IGNOU provides education through 58 training centres in the country and 41 training centres in Foreign countries.

2 Balbharati

Ans Balbharati is an initiative by Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production & Curriculum Research.

- i. It was established in Pune on 27th January, 1967.
- ii. Balbharati is mainly involved in preparing textbooks for school children which are usually published in 8 languages namely English, Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati, Urdu, Telegu, Kannada and Sindhi.
- iii. It also publishes a monthly magazine by the name of "Kishor"

3 Kothari Commission.

Ans i. The Kothari commission was appointed in 1964 with its chairman as D.S. Kothari.

- ii. The main contribution of this commission was the 10+2+3 pattern for secondary, higher secondary and university education which was implemented later in 1972.
- iii. The commission put forward various suggestions to increase the outreach of education in the lowest rungs of the society.
- iv. It also recommended an implementation of uniform national system of education that would include mother tongue, Hindi and English languages.
- v. Priority was continuing education, adult education, education by correspondence and open universities to make education reach to the lower ranges of society.
- vi. Some of the recommendations were increased expenditure on education of the neglected sections of society like the SC's and ST's.

4 Bhabha Atomic Research Centre

Ans i. Dr Bhabha established the Atomic Energy Establishment (AEET) in 1954 which after the sad demise of him in 1966 was renamed Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC).

- ii. BARC is widely known for its research in the fields of nuclear physics, solid state physics, spectroscopy, chemical and life sciences.
- iii. Besides this, it has also started a school to train scientists for setting up nuclear reactors.

Q.5 Explain the statement stating reasons.

8

1 The farmers were benefited by the Indian Agriculture Research Institute.

Ans i. In India research in Agriculture had begun as early as 1905.

- ii. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute was given the status of a university in 1958.
- iii. Research also began on wheat pulses, oilseeds, vegetables and many other problems.
- iv. Its most significant achievement is the fundamental research it has conducted on the method of taking multiple crops in a year, which has been of great benefit to farmers.

2 The District Primary Education Programme was undertaken.

Ans i. The first census after Independent of India revealed literacy level was 17%

- ii. The DPEP programme was started with the objective of the universalisation of primary education.
- iii. The plan envisaged 100% attendance in primary schools, arresting student dropout, education for girls and for the physically handicapped.
- iv. It included programmes such as research and evaluation of primary education, alternative education, creating societal awareness etc. Besides this, the midday meals scheme was started in 1995 for provide proper nourishment to the students

3 What role do agriculture schools/colleges play in the development of Agriculture?

Ans i. In India, research in agriculture had begun as early as 1905.

- ii. The Indian Agriculture Research Institute was given the status of a University in 1958 and work began in departments such as development of the agriculture sector, research, well-equipped laboratories, soil science, agricultural sciences, economic botany and other department.
- iii. Research also began on wheat, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables and many other problems.
- iv. Its most significant achievement is the fundamental research it has conducted on the methods of taking multiple crops in a year, which has been of great benefit to farmers.
- v. This Institute maintains a library at its head office in Delhi which is the biggest agriculture - related library in the country.

4 The NCERT was established.

- Ans**
- i. The NCERT was established in Delhi on the 1st September, 1961.
 - ii. The main objective is to help the Central Government in matters of School education and in framing a comprehensive policy for various educational schemes.
 - iii. The NCERT was also given the responsibility of educational research and development, training, extension and educational programmes.
 - iv. It has played a central role in designing the school curriculum with the co-operation of CBSE.
 - v. It also provides guidance and co-operation in the areas of primary and secondary education to the state governments.
 - vi. It has been involved in designing workbooks and handbooks for teachers in teacher training and conducting talent search examinations like NTSE at the national level.

Q.6 Answer in brief

9

1 Which programmes were included in the Operation Blackboard scheme?

- Ans**
- i. Operation Blackboard is a centrally sponsored programme which was started in 1987 immediately after the Rajiv Gandhi NPE of 1986 was released to supply the bare minimum crucial facilities to all primary schools in the country.
 - ii. The objective of the scheme is providing students studying in primary settings with the necessary institutional equipment and instructional material to facilitate their education.
 - iii. There is a provision to provide salary for an additional teacher to those primary schools that have an enrollment of more 100 students or for a consecutive period of two years.
 - iv. Also priority was given to the girls school and school having majority of students from the scheduled castes and tribes and the school in the rural areas.
 - v. It also made binding upon the state government to appoint female teachers to fifty percent of the posts of school.
 - vi. In the ninth five year plan the scheme was extended to all upper primary schools as well.
 - vii. In an attempt to improve the implementation of this scheme a few additional provision have been added. All teachers will be trained in using the materials provided by the scheme under a particularly designed teacher preparation programme.

2 Write a note on curricular and co-curricular activities conducted in your school.

- Ans** The meaning of co-curricular activities revolves around its different features and characteristics. For the overall development of a child, curriculum is not only the single criteria.
- i. For holistic growth as well as to develop the various facets of personality of children; classroom teaching should be supplemented with co-curricular activities.
 - ii. These out of class activities affect all domains of life such as cognitive (intellectual), emotional, social, moral, cultural and aesthetic.
 - iii. Co-curricular activities are more focused upon cognitive aspects thereby helping in intellectual development.
 - iv. Competitiveness, excellence, quality achievements, creativeness and enthusiasm are few of the ethics of extra- curricular activities and also strengthen the meaning of co curricular activities in school.
 - v. Non-academic activity in the form of co-curricular one provides support to students to venture into professional fields like fashion, music, painting, art, acting, photography, printing and many more.
- That's why our school focuses on organizing various co-curricular activities, which helps in enhancing our skill developments.

3 Describe the progress that India has made in the field of medicine.

- Ans**
- i. The Indian council for Medical Research was established in 1949 for conducting research in the medical field.

- ii. Twenty six centuries were started in different parts of the country for research on various diseases.
- iii. Their research has made it possible to control tuberculosis and leprosy.
- iv. The All Indian Institute of medical Sciences (AIIMS) was established to give further impetus to advanced education and research in medicine
- v. Colleges for undergraduate and post graduate education in most branches of medicine, good research facilities and well equipped hospitals are the significant features of Institute.
- vi. It also provides medical treatment to the common people at nominal rates.
- vii. It also established special colleges for training in nursing and super specialty centres for treatment of disorders of the heart, brain and eyes.
- viii. These institute have the responsibility of conducting research on various diseases, developing test and standardisation of medicines Kothari Commission.

Q.7 Read the passage and answer the questions based on it.

16

1

In the post-independence period in 1950, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) was established with the objective to promote scientific research in the country and to take the benefits of the research to all the people. Research began in fields like physics, chemistry, pharmaceuticals, food processing and mining. In order that industry benefits from this research, contracts were signed with industrial institutes. That helped to reduce our imports and save foreign currency. This institute also motivated fundamental research. The Laboratories of the Council also played an important part in bringing back to the country students who had gone abroad for higher education.

The achievements of the CSIR include making the ink used for marking voters' fingers during elections, medicines for malaria, elephantiasis and tuberculosis, water purification technology, reduction in the time required for bamboo production. It also used DNA fingerprinting for the first time in India, conducted a genetic study of the Adivasis of the Andamans and proved that those tribes are 60,000 years old and developed the earthquake early warning system.

It has also played an important role in the use of neem as a pesticide, use of turmeric for healing wounds and in the case of the patents for varieties of rice. The CSIR has prepared a digital encyclopaedia of Indian traditional knowledge and made it available in eight international languages.

- i. Which organization was established in the year 1950? and what was its objective?
- ii. In which field the work of research stated?
- iii. Write in detail about the achievements of the CSIR.

- Ans**
- i. In the post-independence period in 1950, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) was established with the objective to promote scientific research in the country and to take the benefits of the research to all the people.
 - ii. Research began in fields like physics, chemistry, pharmaceuticals, food processing and mining.
 - iii. The achievements of the CSIR include making the ink used for marking voters' fingers during elections, medicines for malaria, elephantiasis and tuberculosis, water purification technology, reduction in the time required for bamboo production. It also used DNA fingerprinting for the first time in India, conducted a genetic study of the Adivasis of the Andamans and proved that those tribes are 60,000 years old and developed the earthquake early warning system.

2

In 1994, this scheme was expanded and provision was made for one additional classroom and for appointing one more teacher in schools with an enrolment of more than 100 students, with priority given to girls' schools, schools with a majority of scheduled caste and tribe students and schools in rural areas. It was also made binding upon the State government to appoint female teachers to fifty percent of the posts in schools. Again in 1994, the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) was started with the objective of universalisation of primary education. It was implemented in seven States including Maharashtra. The plan envisaged 100% attendance in primary schools, arresting student drop-out, education for girls and for the physically handicapped. It included programmes such as research on and evaluation of primary education, alternative education, creating societal awareness, etc. The 'mid-day meal' scheme was started in 1995 to provide proper nourishment for students.

- i. What rule was made binding in Operation Blackboard Scheme?
- ii. Which programme was started in the year 1994?
- iii. Which are the things included in District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) ?

- Ans**
- i. It was made binding upon the State government to appoint female teachers to fifty percent of the posts in schools.

- ii. in 1994, the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) was started with the objective of universalisation of primary education.
- iii. The plan envisaged 100% attendance in primary schools, arresting student drop-out, education for girls and for the physically handicapped. It included programmes such as research on and evaluation of primary education, alternative education, creating societal awareness, etc. The 'mid-day meal' scheme was started in 1995 to provide proper nourishment for students.

3

Primary education refers to the schooling given to children in the 6 to 14 year age-group. In 1988, the central government started a scheme for the spread of primary education and to improve educational standards. It is known as Operation Blackboard. The government made funds available to help improve the standard of the schools and to fulfil minimum educational needs such as at least two proper classrooms, toilets, one of the two teachers to be female, a blackboard, maps, laboratory apparatus, a small library, a playground, sports equipment, etc. This scheme helped the primary education system to gain some momentum.

- i. What is meant by primary education?
- ii. Which scheme was started in the year 1988?
- iii. Operation Blackboard will help the primary education system to gain some momentum. Explain.

Ans i. Primary education refers to the schooling given to children in the 6 to 14 year age-group.

- ii. In 1988, the central government started a scheme for the spread of primary education and to improve educational standards.
- iii. Government has started Operation Blackboard in which funds will be made available to help improve the standard of the schools and to fulfil minimum educational needs such as at least two proper classrooms, toilets, one of the two teachers to be female, a blackboard, maps, laboratory apparatus, a small library, a playground, sports equipment, etc. This scheme helped the primary education system to gain some momentum.

4

This Open University was established with the objective that the stream of education should make its way into every average household of the country. The United Nations had declared 1970 as the International Education Year. In the same year, a seminar was organised in New Delhi on the subject of Open University by the Government of India Departments of Education and Social Welfare, Information and Broadcasting, University Grants Commission along with UNESCO. The idea of establishing an open university evolved in this seminar.

In 1974, the government appointed a committee under the chairmanship of P. Parthasarathy and the Open University took shape on 20 September 1985 in accordance with its recommendations and suggestions. It was named after Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Those who are unable to get a college education in the formal way are given concessions in eligibility criteria, age and other conditions for admission to this university. In 1990, the IGNOU started an audio-visual distance education programme through Akashvani and Doordarshan. It conducted more than one thousand curricula of various branches. It provides facilities for education through 58 training centres in the country and 41 centres in foreign countries.

- i. Why was Open University established?
- ii. The year 1970 is declared as by the United Nations.
- iii. Write in detail the work done by Indira Gandhi related Open University.

Ans i. Open University was established with the objective that the stream of education should make its way into every average household of the country.

- ii. The year 1970 is declared as **International Education Year** by the United Nations.
- iii. Those who are unable to get a college education in the formal way are given concessions in eligibility criteria, age and other conditions for admission to this university. In 1990, the IGNOU started an audio-visual distance education programme through Akashvani and Doordarshan. It conducted more than one thousand curricula of various branches. It provides facilities for education through 58 training centres in the country and 41 centres in foreign countries.