

Sub Unit 1

1. Education and socio-economic development are
 - A. Related in an indirect proportion
 - B. Related in direct proportion**
 - C. Sometimes related and sometimes not related
 - D. Not related

2. Which method is adopted in order to create social attitude among students?
 - A. Collective persuasive method**
 - B. Input-output method
 - C. Teacher centric method
 - D. None of the above

3. Education and population are related as follows
 - A. Expansion of education can control growth rate of population
 - B. Expansion of education makes population more qualitative
 - C. Expansion of education leads to developing trends of small size family among educated females and males
 - D. All of the above**

4. For raising the educational standards of the University
 - A. Occupational and industrial development is essential with higher education
 - B. Students opting for higher education should be selected on the basis of intellectual tests
 - C. Central policy should be effective
 - D. "A" and "B"**

5. In India we are facing a problem of quantitative growth of higher education. The best solution could be to
 - A. Provide alternative opportunities for life long learning**
 - B. Use satellites to teach all the course
 - C. Accept the facts and maintain the status quo
 - D. Make higher education costlier so as to prevent students going for higher education

6. What is your opinion about religious students in educational institutions?
 - A. It should be discouraged
 - B. It should be prevented
 - C. It must be such that it should nourish humanitrian values**
 - D. Educational institutes should be non-secular.

7. The year 1858 saw the establishment of the which of the following universities in india?
 - A. Bombay, Bangalore and Delhi
 - B. Delhi, Mumbai and Madras
 - C. Bombay, Calcutta and Madras**
 - D. Madras, Calcutta and Bombay

8. What does class stand for?
 - A. Computer literary and studies in schools**
 - B. Computer literary and school of student
 - C. Council for literary and studies in school
 - D. Computer literates and studies in school

9. When the term 'Education' is define as the continuous reorganization and reconstruction of experience, what does it imply?
 - A. It is a process of growth of the students
 - B. It is process of training for adult life**
 - C. The outcome of education is discipline the mind
 - D. An emphasis on knowledge as the chief aim of education

10. Our educational system is not reformed because of the indifference of
 - A. students
 - B. teachers
 - C. politicians
 - D. administration**

11. The most problem of elementary education is
 - A. children leave schools without completing elementary education**
 - B. lack of sufficient audio, visual material
 - C. lack of training among teachers
 - D. children are not interest to be educated

12. “ Universalisation of primary education is a constitutional requirement “What shall be suggest for it?
- A. free and compulsory education
 - B. Enrolment of all children between six and fourteen years of age
 - C. rustication of enrolled students will be checked
 - D. all the above**
13. Which of the following is known as Calcutta commission?
- A. Mudaliar commission
 - B. Wardha commission
 - C. Saddler commission**
 - D. Hunter commission
14. The number of universities at the time of independence was
- A. 20**
 - B. 25
 - C. 30
 - D. 45
15. Which of the following is regarded as the first policy measure regarding higher education in India?
- A. Alphinstone report
 - B. Wood’s dispach**
 - C. Macalam’s minutes
 - D. None of the above

Sub Unit 2

1. Government established the university Grants Commission by an act of Parliament in the year
A. 1955
B. 1956
C. 1950
D. 1947

2. The main governing body at the tertiary level of education in India is
A. CBSE
B. MHRD
C. UGC
D. NCTE

3. Which of the following is the regulator of higher education?
A. UNICEF
B. UGC
C. CBSE
D. AICTE

4. The idea of four pillars of education was suggested by
A. UNESCO
B. NCTE
C. NCERT
D. AICTE

5. Which of the following agency bring up the concept of proactive university
A. UGC
B. NCERT
C. MHRD
D. UNESCO

6. In which of the following years, presidency university of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were established following the recommendations of Woods' dispatch?
A. 1857
B. 1856
C. 1855
D. 1854

7. 'Destiny of India is being shaped in her class room'. This is stated in
- A. **NKC(2005)**
 - B. NPE(1986)
 - C. University Education Commission(1948-1949)
 - D. Education Commission(1964-1966)
8. Which of the following agencies or organizations was constitutionally assigned the task of coordination and determination of standards of institutions in higher education?
- A. Union Governments
 - B. **UGC**
 - C. Concerned state governments
 - D. all the above
9. The report of central advisory board of education on post war educational development in India is also termed as
- A. Macaulay minutes
 - B. Neheru report
 - C. **sargent report**
 - D. Wardha report
10. Which of the following is precursor to 10+2+3
- A. Kothari commission
 - B. National knowledge commission
 - C. **saddler commissioner**
 - D. Wood dispatch
11. The first Open University in India was set up in which state?
- A. **Andhra Pradesh**
 - B. West Bengal
 - C. Madhya Pradesh
 - D. Sikim
12. Most of the Universities in India are funded by
- A. **UGC**
 - B. The state Governments
 - C. The central Government
 - D. The NKC
13. According to Radhakrishnan Commission, the aim of higher education is

- A. To develop great personalities who can give their contribution in industry, commerce, ,politics and administration
- B. To develop the democratic values,peace and harmony
- C. Only (a) is correct
- D. Both (a) & (b)**

14. The University which telecasts interactive educational programmes through its own channel is

- A. I.G.N.O.U**
- B. Netaji open University
- C. University of pune
- D. Annamalai University

15. Most of the Universities in India

- A. Conduct teaching, research and examinations**
- B. Promote teaching only
- C. Pomote research only
- D. Affiliate colleges and conduct examinations

Sub Unit 3

1. The tertiary education includes
 - A. Higher education
 - B. Vocational education
 - C. Primary education
 - D. Both (A) and (B)**

2. Educational TV was first introduced in India in the year
 - A. 1958
 - B. 1968**
 - C. 1956
 - D. 1969

3. The name of the plan to increase enrolment in the higher education institutions is
 - A. NEP
 - B. Sarva shiksha Abhiyan
 - C. RUSA**
 - D. UNESCO

4. Networking of libraries through electronic media is called
 - A. HTML
 - B. INFLIBNET**
 - C. SEARCH ENGINE
 - D. THE INTERNET

5. SITE means
 - A. Satellite Instructional Telecom Experiment
 - B. Satellite Instructional Television Experiment**
 - C. Satellite Informational Telecom Experiment
 - D. Satellite Instructional Television Experiment

6. The enrollment in higher education in India is contributed both by formal system of education and by distance education. Distance education contributes
 - A. 25% of formal system**
 - B. 35% of the formal system
 - C. 45% of the formal system
 - D. 50% of the formal system

7. The main purpose of comparative education is
 - A. Adapting feasible educational Programmes by scientifically studying these in other regions**
 - B. Studying the educational problems of a region in comparison with those of other region
 - C. Closely studying the patterns of education in other country
 - D. None of the above

8. For raising the educational standards of the university
 - A. Occupational and industrial development is essential with higher education
 - B. Central and state policy should be effected
 - C. Students opting for higher education should be selected on the basis of intellectual tests
 - D. "A" and "C"**

9. Which is an important occupation of educated women?
 - A. Nursing
 - B. Teaching
 - C. Medicine
 - D. All of the above**

10. Open learning institutions differ from the formal education institution in that
 - A. The latter implements more flexible evaluation pattern**
 - B. The former offers courses than the latter
 - C. The process of teaching is given more importance than the learning by open learns institutions
 - D. The former offers more flexibility in select of course

11. The University Grand Commission has lunchd career orientation programme in
 - A. 1989 – 1990
 - B. 1994 – 1995**
 - C. 1986 – 1987
 - D. 2010 – 2011

12. The main aim of vocational education is
 - A. To create repulsion towards higher education
 - B. To control the enrolment of students in post-graduation courses
 - C. To guard the students from continuing higher education without purpose**
 - D. All of the above

13. The abbreviation 'SCOVE' stands for
- A. Supreme court ordinance on vocational employment
 - B. Standing committee of vocational education**
 - C. State council of vocational education
 - D. State committee of vocational education
14. Which of the following is not implied by non-formal education
- A. Education of out of school children**
 - B. Education of children at times convenient to them
 - C. Education relevant to the context of socially disadvantage children
 - D. Education in formal schools with a different techniques
15. The main objective of informal education is
- A. Extending education among people**
 - B. Abolition of monopoly of schools
 - C. Reduction of education expenditure
 - D. Compensation of formal education

Sub Unit 4

1. Educational TV was first introduced in India in
 - A. 1969
 - B. 1951
 - C. 1959**
 - D. 1961

2. SITE means
 - A. Satellite Instructional Television Experiment**
 - B. Systems for International Technology and Engineering
 - C. North Indian Trade Estate
 - D. None of the above

3. Which categories of the following women appear in greater proportion in profession of nursing?
 - A. Hindu
 - B. Muslims
 - C. Christian**
 - D. Buddhist

4. For reducing expenditure on technical education
 - A. It is necessary to reduce expenses on instruments and equipment's of technical education
 - B. It is necessary to provide apprenticeship training through companies**
 - C. Technical education institutions should start to take donations
 - D. Both A and B

5. The UGC INFONET network is run and managed as
 - A. INFLIBNET
 - B. NUPEA
 - C. ERNET**
 - D. NUEPA

6. When a University has its separate campus for teaching purposes and there are many autonomous and constituent colleges affiliated to it, then this organizational pattern is called
 - A. Central University
 - B. Deemed University
 - C. Technical University
 - D. A federal University**

7. CHEER stands for
- A. Child health education electronic recording
 - B. Children for engineers and energy requirements
 - C. **Children enrichment education through radio**
 - D. None of these
8. The committee set up by the MHRD which recommended autonomy of IITs was headed by
- A. Prof. Yashpal
 - B. **Prof. Anil Kodkar**
 - C. Prof. P.D.Shukla
 - D. Dr. D.S. Kothari
9. The University that telecast interactive educational programs through its own channel is
- A. **IGNOU**
 - B. Annamalai University
 - C. B.R. Ammedkar Open University
 - D. NSOU
10. According to Times Higher Education research findings to rank the Worlds higher educational institution which of the following educational has top rank in India?
- A. **Punjab University**
 - B. IIT-Kharagpur
 - C. IIT- Delhi
 - D. Delhi University
11. Commonwealth of learning is the only official commonwealth agency situated outside of Britain, it is in
- A. Pune, India
 - B. **Vancouver, Canada**
 - C. Green Park, South Africa
 - D. Dhaka, Bangladesh
12. EHEL stands for
- A. **Equity in higher education index**
 - B. Equity in higher education institution
 - C. Equality in higher education income
 - D. Equality in higher education index

13. The name of Pilot project to provide education through massive satellite connectivity upto grass route level is
- A. Women Empowerment Project
 - B. Sarba Sikha Mission
 - C. Sampitroda Project
 - D. Rajib Gandhi Project**
14. Which of the following project is funded by external agencies
- A. Colombo Plan Staff College, Manila
 - B. Technician Education Project**
 - C. Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme
 - D. None of the above
15. Indian Institute of Mass Communication is located in
- A. New Delhi**
 - B. Mumbai
 - C. Ahmedabad
 - D. Nagaland

Sub Unit 5

1. Value education makes a student
 - A. popular teacher
 - B. efficient manager
 - C. good citizen**
 - D. successful businessman

2. Education and socio economic development are
 - A. related in direct proportion**
 - B. some-times related
 - C. related in an indirect relation
 - D. sometimes not related

3. Population and education are related as follows
 - A. Expansion of education can control growth rate of population
 - B. Expansion of education makes population more qualitative
 - C. Expansion of education leads to developing trends of small family among educated males and females
 - D. All of these**

4. Which one of the following difficulties occur in the rural area for continuing secondary education of girls
 - A. Poverty of parents
 - B. Parents do not intention to give co-education to their daughters along with boys
 - C. Help of girls in house hold work and work in agriculture
 - D. All the above**

5. From the point of view of population control through family planning there should be
 - A. More literacy of women than men**
 - B. More literacy of men than women
 - C. Eradication of illiteracy of old women
 - D. Eradication of illiteracy of old men

6. The education of primitive man was concern with
 - A. Religious element
 - B. Vocational element
 - C. Moral element
 - D. All of above**

7. What is your intention about religious studies in educational institutions?
- A. It should be discouraged
 - B. It should be prevented
 - C. Educational institutes should be non-secular
 - D. It should be nourished humanitarian values**
8. Approach towards education should be
- A. Employment oriented
 - B. Investment in human resources**
 - C. Sacred mission
 - D. Imparting knowledge
9. Value education should help in
- A. Eliminating violence fanaticism**
 - B. Increasing states income
 - C. Increasing teachers income
 - D. Controlling the expenditure of guardians on child's schooling
10. To ways of imparting values education are
- A. Direct and indirect**
 - B. Accidental and incidental
 - C. Systematic and non-systematic
 - D. Active and passive
11. Patriotic values are included under the groups of
- A. Moral values
 - B. Health values
 - C. Social values**
 - D. Economic values
12. Value oriented education develops
- A. Character
 - B. Cultural values
 - C. Vocational efficiency
 - D. All of the above**

13. The aim of value education to inculcate in students is
- A. The social values
 - B. The moral values**
 - C. The economic values
 - D. The political values
14. The main cause of individual difference in educational achievement of children each
- A. Heredity and environment**
 - B. Difference of intelligence
 - C. Environment
 - D. Atmosphere

Sub Unit 6

1. In the event of occurrence of vacancies in the office of both, the president and vice-president of India, who among the following shall discharge the function of the president till the new president is elected?
A. **Chiefjustice of India.**
B. Leader of the majority party in the parliament.
C. Speaker of Lok-Sabha
D. Any person nominated by parliament.

2. Rajya Sabha has a term of
A. Five years.
B. Six years.
C. Ten years.
D. **It is a parliament body in which one third of the members retire after every second years.**

3. The Parliament of India consists of
A. Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha.
B. Lok Sabha & Vidhan Sabha.
C. Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha & PM.
D. **Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha & President.**

4. The President nominated.....number of Anglo Indian members to house of people
A. 1.
B. **2.**
C. 5.
D. None of these

5. The quorum requirement in the Rajya Sabha is
A. **25.**
B. 50.
C. 55.
D. 126.

6. Which of these house is presided over by a non-member
A. Lok Sabha.
B. State Legislative Assembly.
C. **Rajya Sabha.**
D. All of these.

7. person can be a member of the council of minister without being a member of parliament for the maximum period of
- A. One month.
 - B. Three months.
 - C. **Six months.**
 - D. One year.
8. The Constituent Assembly which framed the Indian constitution, was set up in
- A. 1945.
 - B. 1947.
 - C. **1946.**
 - D. 1948.
9. Which item is wrongly matched?
- A. Dec 9,1947: First meeting of Constituent Assembly.
 - B. Nov 26, 1949: Adoption of Constituent.
 - C. **Feb 24,1950: The Constituent was signed by the members of Constituent Assembly.**
 - D. All of the above.
10. The idea of “Democratic Decentralisation” in India was popularised by
- A. K. Santharan committee.
 - B. L.M. Singhvi committee,1986.
 - C. Ashok Mehta Committee,1978.
 - D. **B.R. Mehta Committee,1957.**
11. The Presidential Government operates on the principle of
- A. Separation of power.
 - B. Fusion of power.
 - C. **Consolidation of power.**
 - D. All of the above.
12. The constituent of India recognises;
- A. Only religious minority.
 - B. only linguistic minority.
 - C. **Both religious and linguistic minority.**
 - D. Religious, linguistic and ethnic minority.

13. Which article of Indian constitution declares Devnagari Hindi as the official language of India?
- A. **Article 343.**
 - B. Article 348.
 - C. Article 154.
 - D. Article 156.
14. THE “Fundamental Duties” of Indian constitution have been
- A. Originally provided by the constitution.
 - B. Included in the constitution in its 44th amendment.
 - C. Inserted by parliament on the order of apex court.
 - D. **Included in the constitution in its 42th amendment.**
15. Which one of the following right has been described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as “The heart and soul of the constitution”
- A. Right to education.
 - B. right to property.
 - C. Right to freedom.
 - D. **Right to constitutional remedies.**
16. Who among the following was the advisor of the drafting committee of the Constituent Assembly
- A. B. C. Sen
 - B. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
 - C. **B. N. Rao.**
 - D. Rajendra Prasad.
17. The subject of education is mentioned in which list?
- A. Union lists.
 - B. state lists.
 - C. **Concurrent lists.**
 - D. None of the above.
18. Which of the following provisions of the constitution of India have a bearing on education.?
- A. Fundamental right.
 - B. Directive principles
 - C. Fundamental duties.
 - D. **All of the above.**
19. Who was the first education minister of India

- A. Dr. Saravapalli Radhakrishnan.
- B. Rajendra Parsad.
- C. **Moulana Abul Kalam Azad.**
- D. None of the above.

20. Which is not a fundamental right

- A. Right to freedom.
- B. Right to equalities.
- C. **Right to Property.**
- D. Right to constitutional remedies.

21. "Housing for all by 2022" what is that scheme?

- A. START UP INDIA.
- B. **AMRUT.**
- C. SKILL INDIA.
- D. DIGITAL INDIA.

22. Aims to achieve an open- Defection Free(ODF) India by October 2, 2019. It is-

- A. Ujjala Yojana.
- B. P.M. Mudra Loan Bank Yojana.
- C. **Swach Bharat Mission.**
- D. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana.

23. The number of the seats reserved for scheduled caste in the Lok Sabha is

- A. 59.
- B. **79.**
- C. 84.
- D. 89.

24. Which of the following statement/ statements is/are false?

- I. For qualifying to the Lok Sabha, a person must be at least 25 years of age.
 - II. A person can be member of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha at the same time.
 - III. A person belonging to SC and ST can contest election from general seat also.
 - IV. A person can complete from any states of India.
- A. I & II.
 - B. II & III.
 - C. IV.
 - D. II & III & IV.

25. Full form of VVPAT

- A. Voter-Verified Person audit Trail.
- B. **Voter-Verified Paper audit Trail.**
- C. Voter-Verified People audit Trail.
- D. Voter-Verified Poll audit Trail.

26. Electoral disputes arising out of presidential and Vice-presidential Election are settled by

- A. Election Commission of India.
- B. Joint Parliamentary Committee.
- C. **Supreme Court of India.**
- D. A special committee by parliament to settle the election disputes.

27. The constitution amendment bills are initiated in

- A. The Rajya Sabha.
- B. The Lok Sabha.
- C. **Either of the House**
- D. The Lok Sabha with prior recommendation of speaker.

28. Which of the following High Court has highest number of benches?

- A. Kolkata High Court.
- B. Bombay High Court.
- C. Kerala High Court.
- D. Guwahati High Court.

29. "Fundamental Duties" of the Indian Constitution is inserted in which part of constitution

- A. Article 3.
- B. Article 4
- C. **Article 44.**
- D. Article 34.

30. Freedom of press in India is

- A. Available to the people under the law of parliament.
- B. Specifically provided in the constitution.
- C. **Implied in the right of freedom of expression.**
- D. Available to the people of India under executive order.

31. Which among the following about RTI?(Right to Information Act.) is/are true

- I. It is a fundamental right.
- II. It started in.
- III. It is both fundamental and legal right.
- IV. It is available also to non-citizen.
- A. **I & II.**
- B. II & III.
- C. I,II,III,IV.
- D. None of these.

32. The number of elected members in Lok Sabha are

- A. 545.
- B. 552.
- C. **543.**
- D. 540.

33. Which Article of Indian Constitution says, “No Child belong age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment”?

- A. Article 45.
- B. **Article 24.**
- C. Article 330.
- D. None of these.

34. Free and compulsory education upto 14 years is a fundamental right of Indian people. This doctrine is mentioned in which part of constitution?

- A. Part-I.
- B. Part-III.
- C. Part-IV.
- D. Part-II.

35. A person can be a member of the council of Minister without being a member of parliament for the maximum period of

- A. One month.
- B. Three months.
- C. Six months.
- D. One Year.

36. Panchayet Raj system is introduced in India with the aim of

- A. Co-operative federation.

B. **Democratic Decentralization.**

C. Women empowerment.

D. None of the above.

37. India modelled parliamentary system upon

A. Russia.

B. Australia.

C. USA

D. **UK.**

38. 103th constitutional amendment Act confirms

A. Enaction of GST in India.

B. Abolition of Tin Talag.

C. **Providing Reservation for EWS.**

D. Reservation for the OBC upto 2025.

39. Which Indian state has highest number of seats in Lok Sabha

A. Rajasthan.

B. Maharastra.

C. **Uttar Pradesh.**

D. Madhya Pradesh.

40. Recently which article/articles of Indian constitution was/were abolished

A. 370A & 35.

B. 370 & 35.

C. **370 & 35A.**

D. 370A & 35A.