

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
PATTAMUNDAI COLLEGE, PATTAMUNDAI, KENDRAPARA
QUESTION BANK
B.A. EDUCATION (3rd Year)

CORE - 11 DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN ODISHA

MCQ

1. What was the primary goal of the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP)?

- A) To promote higher education
- B) To universalize primary education
- C) To provide vocational training
- D) To focus on tertiary education

2. In which year was the Right to Education Act implemented in India?

- A) 2000
- B) 2005
- C) 2009
- D) 2012

3. What does SSA stand for?

- A) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- B) Secondary School Assessment
- C) Student Support Activity

D) State School Authority

4. Which of the following was a key focus of NPEGEL?

A) Promoting higher education for women

B) Providing mid-day meals in schools

C) Education for girls at the elementary level

D) Enhancing vocational training

5. Which scheme was specifically aimed at girls' education at the elementary level?

A) SSA

B) KGBV

C) RMSA

D) RUSA

6. What is a major issue in elementary education in Odisha?

A) High dropout rates

B) Lack of higher education institutes

C) Overemphasis on vocational training

D) Focus on tertiary education

7. Which Act mandates free and compulsory education for children aged 6 to 14 years?

A) Right to Information Act

B) Right to Education Act

C) Child Labour Prohibition Act

D) Juvenile Justice Act

8. The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme is targeted at which group?

A) Urban boys

B) Rural girls

C) Urban girls

D) Rural boys

9..The history of secondary education in Odisha began in which century?

A) 16th century

B) 18th century

C) 19th century

D) 20th century

20. What is the main objective of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)?

A) To universalize elementary education

B) To promote secondary education

C) To develop vocational training programs

D) To improve higher education standards

11. Which organization is responsible for conducting secondary school examinations in Odisha?

A) CBSE

B) CHSE

C) BSE

D) UGC

12. What is a significant issue faced by the Board of Secondary Education (BSE), Odisha?

A) Lack of funding

B) Overcrowded classrooms

C) Poor infrastructure

D) Examination malpractice

13. The Council of Higher Secondary Education (CHSE) in Odisha is primarily responsible for which level of education?

A) Elementary education

B) Secondary education

C) Higher secondary education

D) Vocational training

14. Which of the following is a challenge faced by higher secondary vocational education in Odisha?

A) Lack of courses

B) High enrollment rates

C) Poor linkage with industries

D) Excessive government intervention

15. What was a primary goal of the RMSA scheme?

A) Establishing new universities

B) Enhancing secondary education infrastructure

C) Promoting digital education

D) Supporting pre-primary education

16. Which body plays a significant role in managing higher secondary education in Odisha?

A) DIET

B) NCERT

C) CHSE

D) NCTE

17. When did collegiate education begin in Odisha?

A) 18th century

B) 19th century

C) 20th century

D) 21st century

18. Which body is responsible for governing higher education institutions in India?

A) AICTE

B) BSE

C) UGC

D) CHSE

19. What does RUSA stand for?

A) Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan

B) Rashtriya Universal School Assessment

C) Regional University Support Act

D) Rural and Urban Schooling Association

20. Which of the following is a feature of autonomous colleges?

A) Complete financial independence

B) Freedom to design curricula

C) No accountability to UGC

D) Exemption from student assessments

21. What is a major issue facing higher education in Odisha?

A) Overabundance of universities

B) High faculty recruitment rates

C) Inadequate research facilities

D) Excessive student enrolment

22..Which program was launched to improve the quality of higher education in India?

A) SSA

B) RMSA

C) RUSA

D) KGBV

23. Which of the following is a problem associated with autonomous colleges?

A) Lack of academic freedom

B) Excessive state control

C) Overdependence on external funding

D) Inconsistent quality standards

24. Which level of education does RUSA primarily focus on?

A) Elementary education

B) Secondary education

C) Higher education

D) Vocational education

25. When did teacher education first start in Odisha?

A) Early 19th century

B) Late 19th century

C) Early 20th century

D) Late 20th century

26. Which institution primarily handles the pre-service teacher education for elementary schools in Odisha?

A) BSE

B) CHSE

C) DIET

D) UGC

27. What is the focus of in-service teacher education?

A) Training new teachers

B) Continuous professional development of existing teachers

C) Curriculum development

D) School administration

28. Which institution in Odisha is responsible for the training of secondary school teachers?

A) DIET

B) CTE

C) IASE

D) SCERT

29. What is a key role of the SCERT in Odisha?

A) Conducting university exams

B) Developing curricula and teacher training programs

C) Regulating secondary schools

D) Providing higher education scholarships

30. Which of the following is a challenge in teacher education in Odisha?

A) Excessive funding

B) High teacher-to-student ratios

C) Inadequate training facilities

D) Overqualified faculty

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) was launched in the year _____.
2. The Right to Education Act, 2009, ensures free and compulsory education for children between the ages of _____ and _____.
3. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) aims to universalize elementary education by providing access, retention, and _____.
4. The National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) is a component of _____.
5. The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme primarily targets girls from _____ and _____ areas.
6. The provision of mid-day meals in schools is intended to improve _____ and retention rates at the elementary level.
7. A major challenge in elementary education in Odisha is the high rate of student _____.
8. The Right to Education Act mandates a pupil-teacher ratio of _____ in primary schools.
9. Under the SSA, the government aims to bridge gender and _____ disparities in education.
10. The elementary education system in Odisha faces issues related to inadequate infrastructure and _____.
11. The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) was launched in _____ to enhance access and quality in secondary education.
12. The Board of Secondary Education (BSE) in Odisha is responsible for conducting the _____ examinations.

13. The Council of Higher Secondary Education (CHSE) in Odisha was established in the year _____.
14. A key issue faced by secondary education in Odisha is the lack of _____ and qualified teachers.
15. The RMSA scheme emphasizes the construction and improvement of _____ for secondary schools.
16. The vocational education at the higher secondary level in Odisha aims to provide skills for _____ and entrepreneurship.
17. One of the roles of CHSE is to design and update the _____ for higher secondary schools in Odisha.
18. The history of secondary education in Odisha dates back to the _____ century.
19. Problems in higher secondary vocational education include inadequate _____ and poor industry linkage.
20. Under RMSA, the government has focused on reducing _____ in secondary education.
21. The Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) aims to improve the overall quality of _____ education in India.
22. Autonomous colleges in Odisha have the freedom to design their own _____ and examination systems.
23. The University Grants Commission (UGC) is responsible for coordinating and maintaining standards of _____ education in India.
24. The first college in Odisha was established in the _____ century.
25. A significant issue in higher education in Odisha is the lack of sufficient _____ and research facilities.

26. RUSA was introduced by the Government of India in the year _____.
27. Higher education in Odisha is organized at the undergraduate and _____ levels.
28. The main challenge faced by autonomous colleges is ensuring _____ and accountability in academic standards.
29. The UGC provides funding and guidelines for the functioning of _____ and universities.
30. A key objective of RUSA is to improve the quality of education in state public universities and _____.
31. The history of teacher education in Odisha began in the _____ century.
32. The District Institutes of Education and Training (DIET) focus on the training of teachers at the _____ school level.
33. In-service teacher education is aimed at the continuous _____ of existing teachers.
34. The Colleges of Teacher Education (CTE) provide training for teachers at the _____ school level.
35. The State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) is responsible for developing _____ and teacher education programs in Odisha.
36. The Institutes of Advanced Studies in Education (IASE) are involved in training and _____ in teacher education.
37. A major problem in teacher education in Odisha is the lack of _____ for teacher educators.
38. The SCERT also plays a role in monitoring and evaluating the quality of _____ education in Odisha.
39. Pre-service teacher education prepares individuals to become _____ teachers.

40. One of the key challenges in teacher education in Odisha is the imbalance between the demand for and supply of _____ teachers.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. Briefly describe the objectives of the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP).
2. What are the key provisions of the Right to Education Act, 2009?
3. Explain the main goals of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).
4. What was the purpose of the National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL)?
5. Who are the primary beneficiaries of the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme?
6. What are the main challenges in achieving universal elementary education in Odisha?
7. How does the Right to Education Act address the issue of dropout rates in primary schools?
8. What are the indicators used to assess the progress of elementary education programs in Odisha?
9. How does the mid-day meal scheme contribute to elementary education?
10. Discuss the role of community participation in improving elementary education in Odisha.
11. Outline the historical development of secondary education in Odisha.
12. What are the key components of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)?
13. Describe the role and responsibilities of the Board of Secondary Education (BSE), Odisha.
14. What are the major issues faced by secondary education in Odisha today?

15. How does the Council of Higher Secondary Education (CHSE) contribute to higher secondary education in Odisha?
16. What are the main objectives of higher secondary vocational education in Odisha?
17. Identify the challenges in implementing RMSA in Odisha.
18. Discuss the impact of CHSE on the standardization of higher secondary education in the state.
19. What are the issues faced by vocational education programs at the higher secondary level in Odisha?
20. How does the RMSA scheme address gender disparities in secondary education?
21. Trace the history of collegiate education in Odisha.
22. What are the current challenges facing higher education institutions in Odisha?
23. Explain the objectives and implementation of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in Odisha.
24. How do autonomous colleges function differently from regular colleges in Odisha?
25. What are the major problems in higher education in Odisha?
26. How has the UGC contributed to the development of higher education in Odisha?
27. Discuss the significance of research and development in higher education.
28. What is the role of RUSA in enhancing the quality of higher education in Odisha?
29. How does the lack of infrastructure impact the quality of higher education in Odisha?
30. What are the benefits and challenges of autonomy for colleges in Odisha?
31. Provide a brief history of teacher education in Odisha.
32. What is the difference between pre-service and in-service teacher education?

33. Explain the role of District Institutes of Education and Training (DIET) in teacher education.
34. What are the responsibilities of the Colleges of Teacher Education (CTE) in Odisha?
35. Discuss the significance of the State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) in teacher education.
36. What challenges do Institutes of Advanced Studies in Education (IASE) face in Odisha?
37. How do pre-service teacher education programs prepare individuals for teaching?
38. What are the common problems in teacher education in Odisha?
39. Describe the role of in-service teacher education in professional development.
40. How does SCERT contribute to curriculum development and teacher training in Odisha?

LONG QUESTION:

1. Discuss the evolution of primary education in Odisha. Trace its historical development from pre-independence times to the present day, highlighting key milestones and challenges.
2. Examine the objectives and impact of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in Odisha. How has SSA contributed to the universalization of elementary education in the state?
3. Analyze the Right to Education Act, 2009. Discuss its key provisions, implementation challenges, and its impact on the elementary education system in Odisha.
4. Critically evaluate the role of the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) in improving primary education in Odisha. What were its successes and limitations?
5. Discuss the role of community participation in improving elementary education in Odisha. How has community involvement contributed to the success or failure of educational initiatives?

6. Examine the effectiveness of the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme in Odisha. How has it addressed the educational needs of girls from marginalized communities?
7. Discuss the challenges in achieving universal elementary education in Odisha. What strategies could be implemented to overcome these challenges?
8. Evaluate the impact of the mid-day meal scheme on enrolment, retention, and learning outcomes in Odisha's elementary schools.
9. Analyze the progress of Odisha in terms of provision, enrolment, retention, and achievement in elementary education. How does the state compare to national averages?
10. Discuss the major problems and issues in elementary education in Odisha. What policy interventions are necessary to address these issues?
11. Trace the history and development of secondary education in Odisha. How has the system evolved over time, and what challenges have been encountered?
12. Critically analyze the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA). Discuss its objectives, implementation in Odisha, and its impact on secondary education.
13. Discuss the role and challenges of the Board of Secondary Education (BSE), Odisha, in maintaining educational standards. How can these challenges be addressed?
14. Examine the current status of higher secondary education in Odisha. What are the roles and responsibilities of the Council of Higher Secondary Education (CHSE) in improving the quality of education?
15. Analyze the issues faced by higher secondary vocational education in Odisha. What steps can be taken to make vocational education more effective and relevant?
16. Discuss the impact of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) on the infrastructure and quality of secondary education in Odisha.

17. Evaluate the role of CHSE in standardizing and regulating higher secondary education in Odisha. What challenges does it face, and how can they be overcome?
18. Discuss the major problems faced by secondary education in Odisha. How do these issues affect student outcomes, and what reforms are necessary?
19. Examine the role of vocational education at the higher secondary level in Odisha. How can it be improved to meet the needs of students and the job market?
20. Discuss the effectiveness of government policies and initiatives in addressing gender disparities in secondary education in Odisha.
21. Trace the historical development of collegiate education in Odisha. How has higher education evolved in the state, and what challenges have shaped its progress?
22. Examine the current organizational structure of higher education at the undergraduate and university levels in Odisha. Discuss its strengths and weaknesses.
23. Critically analyze the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA). Discuss its objectives, implementation in Odisha, and its impact on higher education institutions.
24. Discuss the role of autonomous colleges in Odisha's higher education system. What are the benefits and challenges associated with autonomy?
25. Examine the major problems and issues related to higher education in Odisha. What policy measures can be implemented to address these challenges?
26. Discuss the role of the University Grants Commission (UGC) in the development of higher education in Odisha. How effective has the UGC been in fulfilling its mandate?
27. Analyze the impact of research and development initiatives on higher education in Odisha. How can these initiatives be strengthened?
28. Examine the implementation and impact of RUSA in improving the quality of higher education in Odisha. What are the successes and challenges?

29. Discuss the role of private institutions in higher education in Odisha. How do they compare with public institutions in terms of quality and accessibility?
30. Critically evaluate the role of higher education in the socio-economic development of Odisha. How can higher education institutions contribute more effectively to the state's development goals?
31. Trace the history of teacher education in Odisha. How has it evolved, and what are the significant milestones in its development?
32. Discuss the differences between pre-service and in-service teacher education. How do these programs prepare teachers for their roles in elementary and secondary schools?
33. Examine the role of District Institutes of Education and Training (DIET) in Odisha. How do they contribute to the quality of teacher education in the state?
34. Discuss the responsibilities and challenges faced by Colleges of Teacher Education (CTE) in Odisha. How can these institutions be strengthened?
35. Evaluate the role of the State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) in teacher education in Odisha. How effective is SCERT in curriculum development and teacher training?
36. Examine the challenges faced by Institutes of Advanced Studies in Education (IASE) in Odisha. How can these institutions be supported to improve teacher education?
37. Discuss the importance of in-service teacher education for the professional development of teachers in Odisha. How can in-service programs be improved?
38. Examine the common problems and issues in teacher education in Odisha. What reforms are needed to address these challenges effectively?
39. Discuss the role of SCERT in curriculum development and teacher education in Odisha. How does SCERT ensure the quality of education?

40. Critically analyze the balance between demand and supply of teachers in Odisha. What measures can be taken to ensure an adequate supply of qualified teachers in the state?

CORE - 12 ICT IN EDUCATION

MCQ

1. Which of the following best defines educational technology?
 - a) The use of television in classrooms
 - b) The use of tools, systems, and strategies to improve learning
 - c) Teaching students about technology
 - d) None of the above
2. The scope of educational technology includes:
 - a) Designing instructional materials
 - b) Evaluating learning outcomes
 - c) Developing educational software
 - d) All of the above
3. Which approach focuses on the integration of various media and tools in education?
 - a) Hardware approach
 - b) Software approach
 - c) System approach
 - d) Traditional approach
4. Which of the following is an example of a hardware approach in educational technology?

- a) Using a projector in the classroom
- b) Developing educational software
- c) Creating a lesson plan
- d) Implementing a learning management system

5. What is an Open Educational Resource (OER)?

- a) A paid online course
- b) A freely accessible and openly licensed learning resource
- c) A proprietary educational software
- d) None of the above

6. MOOC stands for:

- a) Multi-Objective Online Course
- b) Massive Open Online Course
- c) Modular Online Open Course
- d) Management of Online Courses

7. Which of the following is a Learning Management System (LMS)?

- a) Microsoft Word
- b) Moodle
- c) Photoshop
- d) Google Drive

8. Why is educational technology important for teachers?

- a) It replaces traditional teaching methods
- b) It enhances the efficiency and effectiveness of teaching
- c) It decreases student engagement
- d) It limits the teacher's role in the classroom

9. Educational technology helps students by:

- a) Restricting access to information
- b) Facilitating personalized learning experiences
- c) Encouraging memorization over understanding
- d) Reducing the need for active participation

10. Which of the following is NOT an innovation in educational technology?

- a) OER
- b) Traditional textbooks
- c) MOOC
- d) LMS

11. ICT stands for:

- a) International Communication Technology
- b) Information and Communication Technology
- c) Interactive Communication Tools
- d) Integrated Computing Technology

12..Which of the following best describes the relevance of ICT in education?

- a) To replace teachers with computers
- b) To enhance the accessibility and quality of education
- c) To make education expensive
- d) None of the above

13. The scope of ICT in education includes:

- a) Administrative functions only
- b) Teaching, learning, and administration
- c) Recreational activities
- d) None of the above

14. Content, pedagogy, and technology integration refers to:

- a) Teaching content without technology
- b) The alignment of curriculum, teaching methods, and technology
- c) Using technology to replace traditional content
- d) Developing technology without considering pedagogy

15. Which of the following is a challenge in integrating ICT in education?

- a) High cost of technology
- b) Lack of teacher training
- c) Resistance to change
- d) All of the above

16. Computer Aided Learning (CAL) refers to:

- a) Learning how to use computers
- b) Using computers to assist in the learning process
- c) Teaching computers how to learn
- d) None of the above

17. Which of the following is NOT considered a component of ICT?

- a) Information Technology
- b) Communication Technology
- c) Instructional Technology
- d) Biological Technology

18. ICT in education can be used to:

- a) Enhance collaboration among students
- b) Deliver distance education
- c) Improve administrative efficiency
- d) All of the above

19. Which of the following is a benefit of using ICT in education?

- a) It isolates students from their peers
- b) It provides access to global resources
- c) It makes learning more challenging
- d) It discourages critical thinking

20. An example of Computer Aided Learning is:

- a) Typing an essay on a computer
- b) Using interactive simulations in a science class
- c) Reading a printed textbook
- d) None of the above

21. Which of the following is a Word Processing Application?

- a) Microsoft Excel
- b) Microsoft Word
- c) PowerPoint
- d) Photoshop

22. A Spreadsheet Application is used for:

- a) Creating text documents
- b) Managing data in tables and performing calculations
- c) Designing graphics
- d) None of the above

23. Which software is commonly used for creating presentations?

- a) Adobe Photoshop
- b) Microsoft PowerPoint
- c) Mozilla Firefox
- d) Google Docs

24. What does FOSS stand for?

- a) Free and Open Source Software
- b) File Organization and Storage System
- c) Free Online System Software
- d) None of the above

25. Which of the following tools is used for Digital Storytelling?

- a) C-Map
- b) Adobe Spark
- c) Rubistar
- d) Hot Potatoes

26. Rubistar is an assessment tool used for:

- a) Creating interactive quizzes
- b) Developing rubrics for assignments and projects
- c) Mapping concepts visually
- d) Recording video lectures

27. Hot Potatoes is used to:

- a) Create quizzes and exercises
- b) Organize e-portfolios
- c) Manage spreadsheets
- d) None of the above

28. An example of Free and Open Source Software is:

- a) Microsoft Word
- b) LibreOffice
- c) Adobe Photoshop
- d) AutoCAD

29. Which of the following is an ICT assessment tool?

- a) Word Processor
- b) E-portfolios
- c) Presentation Software
- d) Spreadsheet Software

30. C-Map software is used for:

- a) Word processing
- b) Concept mapping
- c) Presentation design
- d) Spreadsheet calculations

Answer all the questions:

1. What is the full form of ICT?
2. Write the one importance of ICT in education?
3. Write the one reasons to finds the ICT its use in education?
4. What is technology?
5. What is the meaning of the word "Computer"?
6. Write the one uses of computer in educational field?

7. What is the meaning of communication?
8. What is Oral communication?
9. Write the one aims and objectives of ICT?
10. Write the one benefits of ICT in teaching and learning?
11. What is the full form of LAN?
12. What is the full form of PAN?
13. What is the full form of CAN?
14. What is meaning of Net working?
15. Write the one advantages of Net working?
16. What is the meaning of Printer servers?
17. What is the meaning of Online Net working?
18. What is the full form of WWW?
19. In the which year the internet was conceived?
20. What is the full form of APRA?
21. What is the 1st name of INTERNET?
22. What is the meaning of E-learning?
23. Write the one characteristics of E-learning?
24. What is off line learning?
25. What is E-learning systems?
26. What is Hardware tools?
27. What is user tools?
28. Write the one names of communication?
29. What is the full forms of IDPF?

30. What is the full form of MOOC?

Fill in the blanks.

Answer all the questions:

(1 x 20=20)

1. Technology has been derived the word _____ and _____.
2. RSS tools is _____ creation tools.
3. Communication is derived the word _____.
4. Off line learning is not connected to a _____.
5. _____ board is the components of smart classroom.
6. Project based learning is a method.
7. _____ is a formal to use web effectively in teaching learning process.
8. ICT are a potentially powerful tools for extending educational opportunities formal and _____.
9. _____ is free software for automatically scheduling the time table of a school.
10. Schools can create a newspaper to keep parents up to date by _____.
11. In oral communication _____ words are used.
12. Verbal communication is divided oral communication and _____ communication.
13. Keyboard is the most common _____ device used for manual data entry.
14. Hard Disk is a _____ disk on which you can store computer data.
15. _____ is a storage device.
16. _____ is used to print graphics and drawings.
17. Output devices are _____ components which are used to display.

18. Internet develops communication collaboration and _____ skills.
19. E-learning stands for the word_____.
20. Learning management systems is _____ systems.

Long questions:

1. Discuss the scope and importance of ICT in Education?
2. Define internet. Write the role of internet in modern Era and teaching learning process?
3. Discuss the components and uses of E-mail for teaching?
4. Describe the social medias in Education and its positive effects?
5. What is the concept of E-learning. Discuss its approaches?
6. Discuss about the virtual learning Environment?
7. Write the role of the teacher in MOOC and Role of MOOC in Higher Education?
8. Discuss the methods of Web seminars in Education?
9. Describe about the elements and features of internet forum?
10. Describe and explain the various activities involved with multimedia and teaching learning process?
11. What is open educational resource? Trace its purpose and importance.
12. Highlight in detail e-libraries.
13. What is the concept of website? Mention important website for education?
14. What is ICT enabled curriculum? Define its role briefly?
15. Our present curriculum should be based on ICT justify?
16. What are the characteristics of a smart classroom?
17. Explain the concept of distance learning in Education?

18. How ICT is helpful for competency standards and professional development of teachers?

19. What role can ICT play in administrative of schools?

20. How can LLL (learners life long learning) benefit from technology and innovation in learning.

DSE - 1 PEDAGOGY OF LANGUAGE (ODIA)

MCQ

1. What is the primary importance of mother tongue in an individual's life?

- a) Facilitates social interactions
- b) Helps in learning foreign languages
- c) Foundation for cognitive development
- d) None of the above

2. How does mother tongue influence educational development?

- a) Enhances memory power
- b) Strengthens the foundation of learning
- c) Improves mathematical skills
- d) Decreases the ability to learn other languages

3. Which educational policy introduced the three-language formula?

- a) NPE 1986
- b) NCF 2005
- c) NEP 2020
- d) RTE 2009

4. The three-language formula as per NPE 1986 suggests that Odia should be taught as a _____.

- a) First language
- b) Second language
- c) Third language
- d) Foreign language

5. What does NCF-2005 emphasize in the context of teaching Odia?

- a) Bilingual education
- b) Multilingual proficiency
- c) Emphasis on Odia as a mother tongue
- d) Priority on English education

6. At which levels is Odia taught as per the school curriculum in Odisha?

- a) Primary only
- b) Secondary only
- c) Both elementary and secondary
- d) Higher secondary

7. Which of the following is a learning objective for teaching Odia at the elementary level?

- a) Development of reading skills only
- b) Enhancement of grammar skills only
- c) Comprehensive development of all four language skills
- d) Mastery of literature

8. What is the focus of learning objectives at the secondary level for teaching Odia?

- a) Literary analysis
- b) Creative writing
- c) Advanced language skills
- d) All of the above

9. What are the four-fold language skills in Odia?

- a) Listening, Speaking, Writing, Grammar
- b) Reading, Writing, Speaking, Vocabulary
- c) Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing
- d) Grammar, Vocabulary, Writing, Speaking

10. Which strategy helps in the acquisition of language skills in Odia?

- a) Rote memorization
- b) Interactive and communicative approaches
- c) Grammar-Translation method
- d) Lecture method

11. Which psychological theory is most relevant to language learning and acquisition?

- a) Behaviorism
- b) Constructivism
- c) Cognitivism
- d) None of the above

12. What is one major issue in acquiring Odia in a multilingual context?

- a) Lack of vocabulary
- b) Interference from other languages
- c) Complexity of grammar
- d) Limited resources

13. Which of the following is a traditional method of teaching Odia?

- a) Grammar-Translation method
- b) Communicative approach
- c) Audio-lingual method
- d) Interactive method

14. Modern methods of teaching Odia focus primarily on _____.

- a) Memorization
- b) Teacher-centered learning
- c) Student-centered learning
- d) Examination-oriented learning

15. Which approach is suitable for teaching Odia prose?

- a) Dramatization
- b) Lecture method
- c) Content-based approach
- d) Direct method

16. Which is an effective strategy for teaching Odia poetry?

- a) Silent reading
- b) Memorization
- c) Recitation with interpretation
- d) Translation

17. In teaching Odia composition, emphasis should be on _____.

- a) Grammar rules
- b) Content creativity
- c) Memorization of examples
- d) Literal translation

18. What should be the primary focus in teaching Odia grammar?

- a) Syntax and sentence structure
- b) Vocabulary building
- c) Reading comprehension
- d) Creative writing

19. Which of the following is a modern method used in teaching Odia?

- a) Grammar-Translation method
- b) Direct method
- c) Communicative approach
- d) Structural approach

20. Which strategy is recommended for teaching detailed Odia prose?

- a) Silent reading
- b) Group discussion and analysis
- c) Translation to another language
- d) None of the above

21. What is the primary purpose of pedagogic analysis in Odia teaching?

- a) Understanding student behavior
- b) Analyzing educational outcomes
- c) Breaking down teaching content for effective delivery
- d) Simplifying textbook content

22. What does content analysis involve in the context of Odia textbooks?

- a) Identifying difficult words
- b) Determining language items, grammar, and objectives
- c) Listing all topics sequentially
- d) Summarizing textbook chapters

23. Which of the following is an essential component of teaching-learning materials?

- a) Textbooks only
- b) ICT materials
- c) Only classroom notes
- d) None of the above

24. Which model is NOT used in preparing lesson plans for Odia?

- a) Herbartian method
- b) ICON model
- c) 5E model
- d) Socratic method

25. Which of the following is a feature of the 5E model of lesson planning?

- a) Exploration
- b) Explanation
- c) Elaboration
- d) All of the above

26. . Herbartian lesson plan model emphasizes which stage the most?

- a) Presentation
- b) Introduction
- c) Application
- d) Recapitulation

27. In ICON model lesson planning, the focus is on _____.

- a) Rote learning
- b) Interactive and interpretative teaching
- c) Direct instruction
- d) Lecture method

28. ICT materials in Odia teaching should be used to _____.

- a) Replace traditional teaching
- b) Supplement and enhance learning experiences
- c) Focus only on grammar exercises
- d) Provide entertainment

29. Assessment strategies in Odia should align with _____.

- a) Learning objectives
- b) Textbook content
- c) Teacher's preferences
- d) None of the above

30. Content analysis in Odia teaching involves identifying _____.

- a) New vocabulary and structural words
- b) Literary themes
- c) Historical context
- d) Poetic devices

31. Which type of assessment involves students evaluating their own work?

- a) Peer assessment
- b) Self-assessment
- c) Teacher assessment
- d) External assessment

32. Peer assessment is most effective when _____.

- a) Conducted in a competitive environment
- b) Students understand the criteria
- c) Used for final exams
- d) Done by the teacher

33. What is an example of external assessment?

- a) Class tests
- b) Annual school exams
- c) State board exams
- d) Homework assessment

34. Which assessment technique is focused on continuous performance evaluation?

- a) Summative assessment
- b) Formative assessment
- c) Diagnostic assessment
- d) Criterion-referenced assessment

35. Extended Response Type items in assessment require _____.

- a) Brief answers
- b) Long, detailed explanations
- c) Yes/No answers
- d) Matching items

36..Restrictive Response Type questions are characterized by _____.

- a) A single correct answer
- b) Open-ended discussion
- c) Multiple interpretations
- d) Lengthy responses

37. Objective Type questions assess _____.

- a) Creative writing
- b) Analytical thinking
- c) Factual knowledge
- d) Literary criticism

38. What is the purpose of a rubric in assessment?

- a) To provide entertainment
- b) To evaluate subjective answers
- c) To set clear criteria for grading
- d) To summarize content

39. Portfolio assessment in Odia involves evaluating _____.

- a) Textbook exercises
- b) A collection of student's work over time
- c) Classroom participation
- d) Final exam results

40. A checklist in assessment is used to _____.

- a) Record attendance
- b) Monitor the completion of tasks or competencies
- c) Evaluate creative writing
- d) None of the above

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The _____ is the first language learned by an individual and is crucial for their cognitive and emotional development.
2. Mother tongue education helps in the _____ development of a child, laying the foundation for learning other languages.
3. The National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986 introduced the _____ language formula to promote multilingualism.
4. According to the NPE 1986, Odia is to be taught as the _____ language in the school curriculum of Odisha.
5. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 emphasizes the importance of teaching _____ as the mother tongue at the elementary level.
6. In Odisha, Odia is taught at both the _____ and _____ levels as part of the school curriculum.
7. The primary learning objective of teaching Odia at the elementary level is the development of _____ language skills.
8. At the secondary level, teaching Odia focuses on developing advanced skills in _____, _____, _____, and _____.
9. The four-fold language skills in Odia include listening, _____, reading, and _____.
10. Strategies such as interactive and _____ approaches are effective in facilitating the acquisition of language skills in Odia.
11. The _____ of language learning and acquisition helps in understanding how students learn Odia as a mother tongue.

12. One major issue in the acquisition of Odia in a multilingual context is the _____ of other languages.
13. The _____ method is a traditional approach to teaching Odia that focuses on grammar and translation.
14. Modern methods of teaching Odia emphasize _____-centered learning, encouraging active student participation.
15. _____ discussion is an effective approach to teaching detailed Odia prose, allowing students to analyze and interpret the content.
16. Teaching Odia poetry can be enhanced through _____ and interpretation, helping students appreciate the rhythm and meaning.
17. In teaching Odia composition, the emphasis should be on content _____ rather than just following grammatical rules.
18. The primary focus in teaching Odia grammar should be on understanding _____ and sentence structure.
19. The _____ approach to teaching Odia encourages communication and practical use of the language in real-life situations.
20. A recommended strategy for teaching non-detailed Odia prose is the _____ method, where students read and interpret the text independently.
21. Pedagogic _____ involves breaking down teaching content to make it more accessible and effective for students.
22. Content analysis in Odia textbooks involves identifying new vocabulary, _____ words, and grammar components.
23. Teaching-learning materials in Odia should include both traditional resources and _____ materials to enhance the learning experience.
24. The _____ model of lesson planning emphasizes exploration, explanation, and elaboration as key stages.
25. The Herbartian lesson plan model includes steps such as introduction, _____, comparison, and application.
26. In the ICON model, the focus is on _____ and _____ teaching, allowing students to engage deeply with the content.

27. ICT materials in Odia teaching should be used to _____ traditional teaching methods and provide a richer learning experience.
28. Assessment strategies in Odia should be aligned with the _____ objectives of the curriculum.
29. Content analysis in teaching Odia helps in identifying _____ items such as new vocabulary and grammar components.
30. _____ planning is a critical component in ensuring that lessons in Odia are well-structured and effective.
31. _____ assessment involves students evaluating their own progress and identifying areas for improvement.
32. In _____ assessment, students assess each other's work, providing feedback and learning from one another.
33. _____ assessment is typically conducted by an external body, such as state board exams, to evaluate student performance.
34. _____ assessment focuses on ongoing evaluation of student progress throughout the course.
35. Extended Response Type questions require students to provide _____ and detailed answers to demonstrate their understanding.
36. Restrictive Response Type questions usually have a _____ correct answer and limit the scope of the response.
37. Objective Type questions are designed to assess _____ knowledge through multiple-choice, true/false, or matching items.
38. A _____ is a tool used in assessment to provide clear criteria for grading student work.
39. Portfolio assessment involves evaluating a _____ of student work over time to assess their progress and achievements.
40. A _____ is used in assessment to monitor the completion of tasks or the acquisition of specific skills.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. Why is the mother tongue important in an individual's cognitive and emotional development?
2. How does learning in the mother tongue benefit a child's educational progress?
3. What is the three-language formula recommended by the National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986?
4. What role does Odia play in the school curriculum of Odisha as per the three-language formula?
5. According to NCF 2005, why is it important to teach Odia as a mother tongue at the elementary level?
6. At which educational levels is Odia included in the school curriculum in Odisha?
7. What are the primary learning objectives of teaching Odia at the elementary level?
8. How do the learning objectives differ for Odia at the secondary level compared to the elementary level?

9. What are the four main language skills that should be developed in Odia education?
10. Name some strategies that can facilitate the acquisition of language skills in Odia.
11. What psychological principles are important in understanding how students learn Odia as a mother tongue?
12. What are some challenges faced by students in acquiring Odia in a multilingual environment?
13. How does the traditional Grammar-Translation method differ from modern methods in teaching Odia?
14. What are the key features of student-centered learning in the context of Odia education?
15. Which teaching method is most effective for engaging students with detailed Odia prose?
16. How can recitation and interpretation be used effectively in teaching Odia poetry?
17. What is the main focus when teaching Odia composition to students?
18. Why is it important to focus on syntax and sentence structure when teaching Odia grammar?
19. What is the communicative approach to teaching Odia, and why is it beneficial?
20. What method can be used to teach non-detailed Odia prose in a way that encourages student independence?

21. What is pedagogic analysis, and how does it contribute to effective teaching in Odia?
22. Describe the process of content analysis in Odia textbooks.
23. What types of teaching-learning materials can be used to support Odia education?
24. Explain the 5E model of lesson planning and its application in teaching Odia.
25. What are the main steps involved in the Herbartian lesson plan model?
26. How does the ICON model of lesson planning differ from traditional lesson planning methods?
27. In what ways can ICT materials enhance the teaching and learning of Odia?
28. Why is it important for assessment strategies to align with learning objectives in Odia?
29. What is the purpose of content analysis in the context of teaching Odia?
30. How do well-prepared lesson plans contribute to effective Odia instruction?

LONG QUESTION:

1. Discuss the importance of the mother tongue in the cognitive and emotional development of a child. How does it impact the overall learning process?
2. Explain the role of mother tongue in shaping an individual's identity and cultural heritage. How does it contribute to social cohesion and personal development?
3. Analyze the three-language formula as recommended by the National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986. How does it influence the teaching of Odia in the school curriculum of Odisha?
4. Critically examine the position of Odia as a mother tongue in the school curriculum of Odisha. How is it balanced with other languages at both elementary and secondary levels?
5. Evaluate the significance of the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 in promoting Odia as a medium of instruction. How does it align with the educational goals of multilingualism?
6. Discuss the learning objectives of teaching Odia at the elementary level. How do these objectives cater to the holistic development of language skills in students?
7. Compare and contrast the learning objectives for teaching Odia at the elementary and secondary levels. How do they evolve to meet the changing needs of students?

8. Explain the concept of four-fold language skills in Odia. How can educators effectively integrate these skills into their teaching practices?
9. Analyze the interdependence of listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills in Odia. How do these skills complement each other in the language acquisition process?
10. Propose strategies for facilitating the acquisition of language skills in Odia. How can these strategies be tailored to different learning environments and student needs?
11. Examine the psychological principles that underpin language learning and acquisition. How can these principles be applied to the teaching of Odia as a mother tongue?
12. Identify and discuss the challenges associated with acquiring Odia in a multilingual context. What strategies can be employed to address these challenges in the classroom?
13. Compare traditional and modern methods of teaching Odia. How have teaching methodologies evolved, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each?
14. Evaluate the effectiveness of student-centered learning approaches in the teaching of Odia. How do these approaches foster engagement and deep learning?
15. Discuss various approaches and strategies for teaching Odia prose (both detailed and non-detailed). How can these approaches be adapted to different student proficiency levels?
16. Analyze the pedagogical techniques used in teaching Odia poetry. How can teachers make poetry accessible and enjoyable for students?
17. Discuss the role of creativity in teaching Odia composition. How can teachers encourage students to develop their writing skills through creative exercises?
18. Examine the importance of teaching grammar in Odia. How should grammar be integrated into the overall language curriculum to enhance student proficiency?
19. Compare the communicative approach with the traditional grammar-translation method in teaching Odia. Which approach is more effective in promoting language fluency, and why?
20. Explore the challenges and opportunities in teaching Odia in a multi-lingual classroom. How can teachers balance the needs of students from diverse linguistic backgrounds?
21. Discuss the concept of pedagogic analysis in Odia education. How can it be used to improve teaching practices and student outcomes?

22. Examine the process of content analysis in Odia textbooks. How does identifying language items, grammar components, and learning objectives contribute to effective lesson planning?
23. Evaluate the role of teaching-learning materials in the Odia curriculum. How can ICT materials be integrated to enhance the teaching and learning process?
24. Analyze the 5E model of lesson planning in the context of Odia education. How does this model support inquiry-based learning and student engagement?
25. Compare the Herbartian lesson plan model with the ICON (Interpretation Construction Design) model. How do these models differ in their approach to teaching Odia?
26. Discuss the importance of using a variety of teaching strategies in Odia education. How can teachers select the most appropriate strategies based on the content and student needs?
27. Examine the role of assessment strategies in Odia education. How should assessment be aligned with learning objectives to ensure accurate measurement of student progress?
28. Discuss the preparation of lesson plans in Odia education. How can teachers use models like Herbartian and ICON to design effective and engaging lessons?
29. Explore the use of ICT materials in Odia education. How can technology be leveraged to support language learning and make lessons more interactive?
30. Analyze the role of content analysis in the Odia curriculum. How does it help in identifying essential language components and aligning them with learning objectives?

DSE - 2 PEDAGOGY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

MCQ

1..What is the primary focus of Social Science according to NCF-2005?

- A) Studying individual behavior
- B) Understanding societal structures and relationships
- C) Analyzing economic policies

D) Exploring technological advancements

2. Which of the following is a learning objective of teaching Social Science at the elementary level?

A) Developing advanced research skills

B) Understanding complex mathematical models

C) Gaining basic knowledge about societal norms

D) Mastering scientific experimental techniques

3. Why is teaching Social Science considered important in school education?

A) It focuses solely on memorization of facts

B) It helps students understand societal functions and civic responsibilities

C) It prioritizes individual achievements over group understanding

D) It emphasizes only historical events without relevance to present contexts

4. Which of the following values is NOT typically developed through Social Sciences?

A) Critical thinking

B) Civic responsibility

C) Technical proficiency in engineering

D) Cultural awareness

5. The scope of Social Science includes all of the following EXCEPT:

A) Political systems

B) Economic theories

C) Environmental conservation methods

D) Natural sciences

6. What is the primary aim of using story-telling as a teaching method in Social Science?

A) To enhance mathematical skills

B) To engage students emotionally and illustrate historical events

C) To teach scientific principles

D) To improve physical fitness

7. In the narration-cum-discussion method, the focus is on:

A) Memorizing dates and facts

B) Discussing and understanding concepts through narration

C) Performing scientific experiments

D) Competing in sports activities

8. Which method involves acting out historical events or scenarios to facilitate learning?

A) Story-telling

B) Dramatization

C) Source method

D) Project method

9. The source method primarily involves:

A) Using historical documents and artifacts for analysis

B) Conducting experiments

C) Observing natural phenomena

D) Participating in group discussions

10. The project method encourages students to:

A) Memorize information from textbooks

B) Work on collaborative tasks and research projects

C) Focus solely on individual assignments

D) Avoid real-world applications

11..Field trips in Social Science education are used to:

A) Test students' theoretical knowledge only

B) Provide practical exposure and real-life learning experiences

C) Limit student interaction with real-world scenarios

D) Focus only on classroom-based activities

12. Observation as a teaching method helps students:

A) Passively receive information

B) Actively engage in real-life contexts and phenomena

C) Focus exclusively on abstract theories

D) Memorize historical facts

13. Content analysis in Social Science involves:

A) Evaluating mathematical problem-solving methods

B) Reviewing and analyzing social science textbook topics

C) Developing physical education programs

D) Preparing art and craft materials

14. Which of the following is NOT a component of pedagogic analysis?

A) Learning objectives

B) Teaching-learning materials

C) Scientific experiments

D) Assessment strategies

15. Herbart's lesson planning model emphasizes:

A) Memorization techniques

B) Structuring lessons with clear objectives and activities

C) Ignoring students' prior knowledge

D) Random lesson execution

16. The 5E model of lesson planning includes which of the following phases?

A) Engage, Explore, Explain, Elaborate, Evaluate

B) Examine, Evaluate, Educate, Engage, Enrich

C) Explain, Explore, Engage, Extend, Evaluate

D) Evaluate, Educate, Elaborate, Enrich, Engage

17. The Interpretation Construction Design Model (ICON) focuses on:

A) Simple factual recall

B) Analyzing and constructing interpretations of information

C) Memorizing dates and events

D) Solely assessing factual knowledge

18. Which of the following is NOT considered a teaching-learning material?

A) Maps

B) Charts

C) Computers

D) Personal diaries

19. A timeline in Social Science is used to:

A) Display geographical features

B) Represent chronological events and historical sequences

C) Analyze economic data

D) Demonstrate scientific processes

20. Self-assessment involves:

A) Evaluation by peers

B) Teacher evaluation

C) Reflecting on one's own performance and learning

D) External examination results

21. Which type of assessment involves evaluating a student's performance continuously over time?

A) Summative assessment

B) Formative assessment

C) External assessment

D) Peer assessment

22. Extended Response Type items in assessments are designed to:

A) Test factual recall

B) Require detailed and elaborated answers

C) Evaluate simple yes/no answers

D) Assess multiple-choice options

23. Which type of assessment item is used to gauge a student's ability to provide brief, specific answers?

A) Extended Response Type

B) Restrictive Response Type

C) Objective Type

D) Qualitative Type

24. Objective Type items in assessments are characterized by:

A) Open-ended questions

B) Specific and fixed responses

C) Elaborate essays

D) Personal opinions

25. Which of the following resources is used to enhance understanding of geographical concepts?

A) Filmstrips

B) Historical documents

C) Scientific journals

D) Mathematical tools

26. A globe as a teaching tool primarily helps students understand:

A) Political theories

B) Historical events

C) Geographical features and spatial relationships

D) Economic models

27. The use of ICT materials in Social Science education includes:

A) Interactive simulations and digital maps

B) Only traditional printed textbooks

C) Exclusively handwritten notes

D) Manual charts and graphs

28. Peer assessment allows students to:

A) Evaluate their own work

B) Assess each other's work and provide feedback

C) Receive grades from teachers

D) Avoid participation in assessments

29. Internal assessment focuses on:

A) Evaluations conducted by external bodies

B) Continuous evaluation within the school system

C) National level testing

D) Standardized external exams

30. The purpose of using charts in Social Science teaching is to:

A) Illustrate complex scientific theories

B) Display data and information visually for easier understanding

C) Conduct physical experiments

D) Perform mathematical calculations

31. Filmstrips are used in Social Science to:

A) Enhance visual and auditory learning through historical and cultural representations

B) Replace traditional textbooks

C) Conduct experiments

D) Teach mathematical concepts

32. The primary role of maps in Social Science education is to:

A) Provide detailed scientific data

B) Show geographical locations and spatial relationships

C) Illustrate historical timelines

D) Display statistical data

33. Objective-based test items are designed to:

A) Test broad theoretical knowledge

B) Focus on specific learning objectives and outcomes

C) Evaluate only practical skills

D) Emphasize creative writing skills

34. Which of the following methods involves the use of real-world scenarios to teach Social Science concepts?

A) Source method

B) Observation

C) Dramatization

D) Field trips

35. Using graphs as a teaching material helps in:

A) Understanding historical events

B) Analyzing and interpreting quantitative data

C) Conducting scientific research

D) Memorizing textual information

36. In a project method, students are expected to:

A) Complete tasks individually

B) Collaborate and engage in in-depth research

C) Memorize and recall information

D) Focus solely on theoretical knowledge

37. Assessment techniques in history and political science include:

A) Continuous assessment of performance

B) Solely written exams

C) Memorization tests

D) Physical performance evaluation

38. A timeline's concept is best utilized to:

A) Illustrate the evolution of ideas and events over time

B) Present scientific data

C) Conduct geographical field studies

D) Teach mathematical calculations

39. The use of models in Social Science teaching is primarily to:

A) Create visual representations of concepts and structures

B) Perform physical experiments

C) Memorize historical dates

D) Teach scientific formulas

40. The Herbart model of lesson planning is known for its:

A) Focus on creative arts

B) Structured approach to teaching with clear objectives

C) Emphasis on physical activities

D) Sole use of historical narratives

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The NCF-2005 outlines that Social Science primarily focuses on understanding _____ and _____ structures.
2. One of the learning objectives of teaching Social Science at the secondary level is to develop students' _____ awareness.

3. Teaching Social Science helps students understand their _____ and _____ responsibilities.
4. Through Social Science education, students develop competencies such as _____ thinking and _____ understanding.
5. The scope of Social Science includes areas like political systems, economic theories, and _____ conservation methods.
6. The _____ method uses historical narratives to engage students and illustrate concepts.
7. In the _____-cum-discussion method, the teacher narrates a story or scenario followed by a discussion to facilitate understanding.
8. _____ involves students acting out historical events to enhance their learning experience.
9. The _____ method involves analyzing historical documents and artifacts for educational purposes.
10. The _____ method requires students to work on research projects and presentations as part of their learning.
11. _____ provide students with real-life experiences and practical exposure to Social Science concepts.
12. Using _____ as a teaching method involves students actively engaging with real-world phenomena and observations.
13. Content analysis in Social Science involves reviewing topics from _____ textbooks.
14. Pedagogic analysis includes evaluating _____ objectives and teaching-learning materials.

15. The _____ model of lesson planning emphasizes clear objectives, structured lessons, and activities.
16. The 5E model includes the phases: Engage, Explore, Explain, _____, and Evaluate.
17. The ICON model focuses on _____ and constructing interpretations of information.
18. Teaching-learning materials like _____ and globes are used to enhance students' understanding of geographical concepts.
19. A _____ is used to represent chronological events and historical sequences visually.
20. _____ assessment involves students evaluating their own performance and learning progress.
21. _____ assessment is conducted by teachers within the school system to monitor students' progress.
22. _____ Response Type items in assessments require detailed and elaborated answers from students.
23. _____ Type items are designed to assess specific knowledge with fixed responses.
24. _____ materials like filmstrips and interactive simulations enhance learning through visual and auditory means.
25. Maps are used in Social Science to show _____ locations and spatial relationships.
26. _____ assessment focuses on evaluating students continuously over time.
27. The primary role of _____ in Social Science education is to illustrate complex concepts and structures visually.

28. Peer assessment allows students to provide feedback and _____ each other's work.
29. Internal assessment is an ongoing evaluation process conducted within the _____ system.
30. _____ are used to create visual representations of social and historical data for better understanding.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. Define Social Science according to NCF-2005.
2. What are the primary learning objectives of teaching Social Science at the elementary level?
3. Explain why Social Science is important in school education.
4. Identify three values or competencies developed through teaching Social Science.
5. Describe the nature and scope of Social Science.
6. How does the story-telling method enhance the teaching of Social Science?
7. What is the role of narration-cum-discussion in Social Science education?
8. Explain how dramatization can be used to teach historical events.
9. Describe the source method and its application in Social Science teaching.
10. How does the project method facilitate learning in Social Science?
11. What are the benefits of using field trips as a teaching method in Social Science?
12. How does observation contribute to the learning process in Social Science?
13. What is content analysis, and how is it used in Social Science education?
14. How do learning objectives influence the design of Social Science curricula?

15. Describe the Herbart model of lesson planning.
16. What are the key phases of the 5E model of lesson planning?
17. Explain the purpose of the Interpretation Construction Design (ICON) model in lesson planning.
18. What strategies can be used for teaching-learning materials in Social Science?
19. How do teaching-learning materials like ICT tools support Social Science education?
20. What are the components of pedagogic analysis in Social Science?
21. List and describe three types of teaching-learning materials used in Social Science.
22. How can timelines be effectively used in Social Science education?
23. Define self-assessment and its role in the learning process.
24. What is the difference between internal and external assessment?
25. How are extended response type items used in Social Science assessments?
26. Describe the purpose of restrictive response type items in assessments.
27. Explain how objective type items can be used to test students' knowledge in Social Science.
28. What role do maps play in Social Science teaching?
29. How can filmstrips be utilized to enhance learning in Social Science?
30. Describe the significance of peer assessment in Social Science education.

LONG QUESTION:

1. Discuss the concept of Social Science as outlined in NCF-2005, including its meaning, nature, and scope.

2. Analyze the learning objectives of teaching Social Science at the elementary level and explain how they contribute to students' overall development.
3. Evaluate the importance of Social Science in the context of school education, considering both cognitive and social aspects.
4. Identify and elaborate on five key values or competencies developed through Social Science education.
5. Compare and contrast the scope of Social Science with that of natural sciences and explain how they intersect.
6. Provide a detailed explanation of the story-telling method in Social Science, including its benefits and limitations.
7. Analyze the narration-cum-discussion approach and how it enhances students' understanding of Social Science concepts.
8. Discuss the advantages and potential challenges of using dramatization to teach historical events in Social Science.
9. Explain the source method, including its application in teaching Social Science and its effectiveness in student learning.
10. Describe the project method in Social Science education, including the steps involved and how it facilitates active learning.
11. Evaluate the impact of field trips on students' understanding of Social Science concepts and provide examples of effective field trip activities.
12. Discuss the role of observation in Social Science teaching and how it can be integrated into the curriculum to enhance learning.
13. Conduct a detailed content analysis of a Social Science textbook, identifying key topics and assessing their relevance to the curriculum.

14. Explain the role of learning objectives in curriculum design for Social Science and how they guide lesson planning and assessment.
15. Provide a comprehensive overview of the Herbart model of lesson planning and discuss its application in Social Science education.
16. Discuss the 5E model of lesson planning in detail, explaining each phase and its significance in teaching Social Science.
17. Describe the Interpretation Construction Design (ICON) model and analyze its effectiveness in designing Social Science lessons.
18. Analyze different methods and strategies for teaching Social Science, including their advantages and limitations.
19. Explain how teaching-learning materials, including ICT tools, can be used to enhance Social Science education.
20. Discuss the importance of various learning activities for students and teachers in Social Science, including their impact on student engagement and understanding.
21. Describe various teaching-learning materials used in Social Science, such as maps, globes, charts, and models, and explain their educational significance.
22. Discuss the concept of a timeline and its application in Social Science teaching, including examples of how it can be used to illustrate historical events.
23. Analyze the role of self-assessment in the learning process and provide strategies for incorporating self-assessment into Social Science education.
24. Compare internal assessment and external assessment, discussing their purposes, methods, and impact on student learning.
25. Explain the use of extended response type items in Social Science assessments and how they can be designed to evaluate higher-order thinking skills.

26. Discuss the purpose and construction of restrictive response type items in Social Science assessments, including examples of effective questions.
27. Analyze the use of objective type items in Social Science assessments and their role in measuring students' knowledge and understanding.
28. Describe how maps are used as teaching tools in Social Science and provide examples of how they can enhance students' spatial awareness and geographical knowledge.
29. Discuss the educational benefits of using filmstrips and other multimedia resources in Social Science teaching, including their impact on student engagement.
30. Provide an in-depth analysis of peer assessment in Social Science education, including its benefits, challenges, and strategies for effective implementation.

CORE - 13 CONTEMPORARY TRENDS AND ISSUES IN INDIAN EDUCATION

MCQ

1. What does ECCE stand for?

- A) Early Childhood Care and Education
- B) Elementary Child Care and Education
- C) Early Childhood Cultural Education
- D) Elementary Childhood Care and Education

2. Which of the following is a primary aim of ECCE?

- A) To provide primary education
- B) To promote physical development only
- C) To foster holistic development in young children
- D) To prepare children for secondary education

3. What is one of the main issues with ECCE implementation?

A) Lack of community involvement

B) Excessive curriculum content

C) Limited teacher training

D) High student-teacher ratio

4. Which scheme aims to achieve Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE)?

A) National Open School

B) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)

C) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

D) National Curriculum Framework

5. Which law focuses on the Right to Education for children in India?

A) Right to Education Act 2009

B) National Education Policy 2020

C) National Curriculum Framework 2009

D) Elementary Education Act 2005

6. What is a significant problem in implementing the Right to Education Act 2009?

A) Insufficient educational materials

B) Inadequate infrastructure

C) Lack of qualified teachers

D) All of the above

7. What role does the School Management Committee (SMC) play in education?

- A) Curriculum design
- B) Community engagement
- C) Teacher recruitment
- D) Assessment and examination

8. Which of the following is a challenge in ensuring equity in elementary education?

- A) Unequal distribution of resources
- B) Overemphasis on extracurricular activities
- C) Advanced technology integration
- D) High student enrollment rate

9. What does RMSA stand for?

- A) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
- B) Regional Management of Secondary Advancement
- C) Revised Madhyamik Shiksha Act
- D) Rashtriya Model Secondary Education

10. Which committee is involved in the management of secondary schools?

- A) School Management Committee (SMC)
- B) School Management and Development Committee (SMDC)
- C) National Education Policy Committee
- D) Secondary School Review Board

11. What is a key focus of shifting from teacher-centered to learner-centered classrooms?

- A) Increasing teacher authority
- B) Enhancing student engagement
- C) Reducing classroom activities
- D) Minimizing student interaction

12. Which issue is associated with vocational education at the secondary level?

- A) Lack of practical training opportunities
- B) Excessive theoretical content
- C) High cost of vocational courses
- D) Insufficient job placement services

13. What is a major goal of examination reforms at the secondary level?

- A) To standardize all exams
- B) To make exams more flexible and less stressful
- C) To increase the number of examinations
- D) To eliminate practical exams

14. What does the National Open School aim to achieve?

- A) Improve primary education quality
- B) Widen access to secondary education
- C) Increase university enrollment rates
- D) Standardize secondary school curriculum

15. What is a significant challenge in higher education?

A) Overemphasis on theoretical knowledge

B) Expansion, quality, and inclusion

C) Limited online course options

D) Lack of research opportunities

16. What role does RUSA play in higher education?

A) Quality assurance

B) Curriculum design

C) Faculty recruitment

D) Student assessment

17. What is NAAC responsible for in higher education?

A) Course creation

B) Quality assessment and accreditation

C) Student admissions

D) Infrastructure development

18. Which framework addresses reforms in pre-service teacher education?

A) National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education 2009

B) National Education Policy 2020

C) Right to Education Act 2009

D) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

19. Which of the following is a challenge in secondary level pre-service teacher education?

- A) Outdated curriculum
- B) Excessive practical training
- C) Lack of theoretical knowledge
- D) Insufficient classroom management skills

20. What is a focus of reforms in teacher education according to the National Curriculum Framework?

- A) Reducing the number of practical sessions
- B) Integrating technology in teaching
- C) Increasing theoretical content
- D) Minimizing student evaluations

21. What is a major defect in the traditional examination system?

- A) Overemphasis on internal assessments
- B) Rigid examination formats
- C) Flexibility in grading
- D) Online examination access

22. Which system allows students to choose courses based on their interests?

- A) Choice Based Credits System (CBCS)
- B) National Open School
- C) Open Book Examination
- D) Semester System

23. What is an objective of Human Rights Education?

- A) To focus solely on legal rights
- B) To enhance awareness of human rights issues
- C) To limit education to national issues
- D) To prioritize economic rights only

24. What is a key concept of Life-Skill Education?

- A) Providing theoretical knowledge only
- B) Fostering practical skills for daily life
- C) Focusing exclusively on academic skills
- D) Limiting the scope to vocational training

25. What is an important aspect of Peace Education?

- A) Promoting conflict through debate
- B) Teaching skills for resolving conflicts peacefully
- C) Avoiding discussions on social issues
- D) Focusing only on historical conflicts

26. Which examination reform aims to make assessments more flexible?

- A) Open book examination
- B) Traditional exams
- C) Standardized testing
- D) Annual examinations

27. What is a key feature of the Choice Based Credits System (CBCS)?

- A) Fixed curriculum for all students
- B) Flexibility in choosing courses and credits
- C) Mandatory core subjects for all students
- D) Uniform grading system for all courses

28. What is a primary goal of internal assessments in the reformed examination system?

- A) To reduce the emphasis on end-of-year exams
- B) To focus solely on student attendance
- C) To limit feedback on student performance
- D) To standardize all assessments

29. What does Life-Skill Education aim to develop in students?

- A) Theoretical knowledge
- B) Practical skills for everyday challenges
- C) Advanced academic skills
- D) Specialized vocational skills

30. What is an objective of integrating Peace Education into the curriculum?

- A) To focus on conflict resolution techniques
- B) To avoid discussions about global conflicts
- C) To emphasize competitive academic achievements
- D) To promote nationalistic education

31. Which mode of higher education focuses on distance learning?

- A) Open and Distance Learning Mode
- B) Traditional Classroom Mode
- C) Hybrid Learning Mode
- D) Vocational Training Mode

32. What is a significant challenge in the expansion of higher education?

- A) Limited online course offerings
- B) Ensuring quality and inclusion
- C) Decreasing student enrollment
- D) Lack of research facilities

33. Which of the following is an important aspect of the National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education 2009?

- A) Reducing teacher training hours
- B) Focusing solely on theoretical knowledge
- C) Integrating practical teaching experiences
- D) Eliminating student teaching practices

34. Which examination system reform aims to reduce stress on students?

- A) Semester System
- B) Annual Examinations
- C) Standardized Testing
- D) Multiple Choice Examinations

35. What is a major goal of Human Rights Education?

- A) To focus on regional human rights issues
- B) To enhance students' understanding of global human rights
- C) To minimize awareness of human rights violations
- D) To promote only civil rights

36. Which aspect is crucial for quality assurance in higher education according to RUSA?

- A) Curriculum standardization
- B) Faculty qualification
- C) Infrastructure development
- D) Quality

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. ECCE stands for _____.
2. The main objective of ECCE is to promote _____ development in children.
3. One of the primary issues with implementing ECCE is the lack of _____ for teachers.
4. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) aims at the _____ of Elementary Education.
5. The Right to Education Act 2009 mandates free and compulsory education for children aged _____.
6. A key challenge in implementing the Right to Education Act 2009 is _____ infrastructure in schools.
7. The role of the School Management Committee (SMC) includes _____ with the community.

8. Ensuring _____ in elementary education involves addressing disparities in resources.
9. The _____ Act 2009 is significant for providing educational rights to children in India.
10. Community involvement in schools can be enhanced through the efforts of _____.
11. The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) focuses on ensuring _____ education for all.
12. The School Management and Development Committee (SMDC) is responsible for _____ at the secondary level.
13. Shifting from teacher-centered to _____-centered classrooms aims to increase student engagement.
14. Vocational education at the secondary level faces challenges such as lack of _____ opportunities.
15. Examination reforms at the secondary level aim to make assessments more _____ and less stressful.
16. The National Open School is designed to _____ access to secondary education.
17. The emphasis on _____ skills in vocational education helps students prepare for the workforce.
18. A major objective of RMSA is to improve _____ in secondary education.
19. Problems with vocational education often include insufficient _____ placement services.
20. The learner-centered approach emphasizes _____ participation in the learning process.

21. Challenges in higher education include issues related to _____, quality, and inclusion.
22. The Role of RUSA includes ensuring quality _____ in higher education institutions.
23. NAAC is responsible for _____ assessment and accreditation in higher education.
24. The National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education 2009 addresses reforms in _____-service teacher education.
25. Higher education through open and distance learning aims to provide _____ opportunities.
26. A challenge in higher education is maintaining _____ while expanding access.
27. Secondary level pre-service teacher education reforms focus on improving _____ skills.
28. The National Curriculum Framework emphasizes _____ experiences for pre-service teachers.
29. RUSA is focused on enhancing _____ assurance in higher education.
30. One issue in higher education is the need for better _____ opportunities for students.
31. The examination system reform that aims to make assessments more _____ is the open book examination.
32. The Choice Based Credits System (CBCS) allows students to choose courses based on their _____.
33. Human Rights Education aims to enhance awareness of _____ rights issues.

34. Life-Skill Education focuses on developing practical _____ for daily challenges.
35. Peace Education aims to teach skills for _____ conflicts peacefully.
36. One major defect of traditional examination systems is their _____ rigidity.
37. The Choice Based Credits System (CBCS) promotes _____ in course selection.
38. Internal assessments are designed to reduce _____ on end-of-year exams.
39. Life-Skill Education is important for preparing students to handle _____ challenges.
40. The objective of Peace Education is to promote _____ among students.

SHORT QUESTIONS

1. What do you mean by universalisation of elementary education?
2. Write the full form of RCFCE.
3. Write the full form of SSA.
4. Write two objectives of SSA.
5. In which year SSA was implemented in the State.
6. In which year RMSA was implemented in the State.
7. Write two objectives of RMSA.
8. Write the full form of DPEP.
9. When the RCFCE act was implemented in the State.
10. Write two objectives of RCFCE act.
11. Write two quality concerns in elementary education.
12. Write two challenges of secondary education of India.
13. What is the full form of RMSA?

14. When the RMSA was implemented in the State.
15. Write the full form of RUSA.
16. In which year RUSA was implemented in the State.
17. Write two challenges of higher education in India.
18. Write two challenges of higher education expansion in India.
19. Write two challenges of quality higher education in India.
20. Write two challenges of inclusiveness in higher education in India.
21. Write two constitutional provisions for education in India.
22. What is environmental education?
23. What is peace education?
24. What is value education?
25. What is human rights education?
26. What is adolescent education?
27. What is life skills education?
28. Define education for national integration.
29. Define education for international understanding.
30. Write two issues of social commitments in education.
31. Write two steps for promotion of inclusiveness in higher education.
32. Suggest two measures to improve the quality of higher education in India.
33. Write steps taken for equalization of educational opportunity in India.
34. Write two concerns of environmental education.
35. Write two concerns of value education.
36. Write two concerns of human rights education.

37. Write two concerns of adolescent education.
38. Write two concerns of life skills education.
39. Write two steps to promote education for national integration.
40. Write two steps to promote education for international understanding.
41. Write two steps to promote life skills education.
42. Write two steps to promote of value education.
43. Why value education is important in the contemporary situation?
44. Write two relevances of peace education in contemporary India.
45. Write two relevances of life skills education in contemporary India.
46. Write two contemporary concerns in Indian education.
47. Why international understanding is important?
48. Write the relevance of adolescent education in contemporary India.
49. Write two objectives of RUSA.
50. Write two relevance of vocationalisation of secondary education.

LONG QUESTIONS-

1. Elaborate the challenges faced by higher education due to advent of liberalization, privatization and globalization.
2. Explain the various features of Right To Education,2009 in detail.
3. Explain the features of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan with examples.
4. Explain the efforts for quality intervention as suggested in RMSA.
5. Explain the implementation of SSA and its effect in elementary education.

6. "The preamble of the Indian Constitution gives direction to our educational endeavours". Explain with suitable examples.
7. Discuss the different schemes introduced by the center for the universalisation of Elementary education.
8. Discuss the challenges and problems of secondary education in India.
9. Discuss the issues pertaining to the vocationalisation of secondary education.
10. Explain the various features of Rastriya Madhyamik Sikshya Abhiyan in detail.
11. Give light on the present status of higher education in India.
12. Discuss the features of Rastriya Uchcharat Sikshya Abhiyan in detail.
13. Discuss the challenges and problems of higher education in India.
14. Explain the constitutional provisions for equalization of educational opportunities in India.
15. Discuss the different concerns of social commitments in Indian higher education.
16. Describe the history of environmental education. What are the objectives of environmental education?
17. Explain the role of teachers in environmental education.
18. Describe the meaning and significance of human rights and the various sources of human rights.
19. Discuss the issues and challenges of national integration in India.
20. Discuss the role of education in promoting international understanding.

CORE - 14 EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

MCQ

1. What is the primary focus of educational management?

- A) Personal development
- B) Curriculum design
- C) Efficient administration of educational institutions
- D) Teacher training

2. Which of the following is NOT a principle of educational management?

- A) Participation
- B) Accountability
- C) Flexibility
- D) Isolation

3. What is the first step in the process of educational management?

- A) Execution
- B) Evaluation
- C) Planning
- D) Monitoring

4. Which type of management is characterized by decision-making power being held at the top level?

- A) Decentralized
- B) Authoritarian

C) Democratic

D) Laissez-faire

5. What is a key feature of decentralized management?

A) Centralized decision-making

B) Authority is distributed across levels

C) Strict top-down communication

D) Minimal delegation

6. In which type of management are decisions made by a single leader with minimal input from others?

A) Dynamic/Creative

B) Democratic

C) Authoritarian

D) Laissez-faire

7. What is the role of feedback in educational management?

A) To create new policies

B) To assess the effectiveness of decisions and processes

C) To establish initial goals

D) To execute the plan

8. Which management style is characterized by allowing employees significant freedom in decision-making?

A) Authoritarian

B) Democratic

C) Laissez-faire

D) Dynamic/Creative

9. What is a key responsibility of educational management in Odisha's school sector?

- A) National curriculum development
- B) Coordination of mass education and higher education
- C) Private sector involvement
- D) Foreign exchange management

10. Which aspect of institutional management involves the allocation of teaching materials and facilities?

- A) Human resource management
- B) Material resource management
- C) Financial resource management
- D) Student welfare management

11. What does managing co-curricular programs typically involve?

- A) Scheduling classroom lessons
- B) Organizing extracurricular activities
- C) Budgeting for academic resources
- D) Implementing health services

12. Which management aspect includes overseeing the financial aspects of an institution?

- A) Material resource management
- B) Human resource management
- C) Financial resource management
- D) Curriculum management

13. What is the purpose of a school development plan?

- A) To manage student attendance
- B) To outline the institution's goals and strategies for improvement

C) To create a budget for sports activities

D) To supervise teacher performance

15. What role do School Management Committees (SMC) and School Management Development Committees (SMDC) play?

A) Curriculum design

B) Institutional governance and community involvement

C) Financial auditing

D) Student disciplinary actions

16. What is a major function of leadership in education?

A) Teaching core subjects

B) Managing classroom behavior

C) Guiding and motivating staff towards institutional goals

D) Designing educational software

17. Which leadership style involves close supervision and direct decision-making?

A) Participating style

B) Delegating style

C) Selling style

D) Telling style

18. Redden's 3-D Theory of leadership focuses on which of the following dimensions?

A) Decision-making, Delegation, and Development

B) Direction, Decision-making, and Development

C) Development, Direction, and Decision-making

D) Delegation, Direction, and Dynamics

19. Hersey and Blanchard's Situational Leadership Theory emphasizes the importance of:

- A) Fixed leadership styles
- B) Adapting leadership styles based on the situation
- C) Centralized decision-making
- D) Strict adherence to rules

20. Which leadership style involves providing guidance while allowing team members to take part in decision-making?

- A) Telling style
- B) Selling style
- C) Participating style
- D) Delegating style

21. Total Quality Management (TQM) primarily aims to:

- A) Increase employee satisfaction
- B) Improve quality and efficiency in educational processes
- C) Focus solely on financial performance
- D) Simplify educational policies

22. Which principle of TQM involves continuous improvement through iterative processes?

- A) Jurana's principle
- B) Demming's principle
- C) Centralized principle
- D) Delegated principle

23. Deming's principles of TQM are associated with which of the following?

- A) Strict control measures
- B) Customer satisfaction and continuous improvement
- C) Hierarchical management

D) Fixed quality standards

24. Quality Assurance in Higher Education focuses on:

A) Enhancing student extracurricular activities

B) Maintaining and improving educational standards and processes

C) Reducing teacher workload

D) Simplifying administrative tasks

25. Which of the following is NOT an aspect of institutional management?

A) Management of curricular programs

B) Financial resource management

C) Student welfare management

D) National policy development

26..Which leadership style involves the leader making decisions and explaining them to the team?

A) Delegating style

B) Selling style

C) Participating style

D) Telling style

27. Which management type is characterized by a participative approach where decision-making is shared?

A) Authoritarian

B) Laissez-faire

C) Democratic

D) Dynamic/Creative

28. What is the primary aim of evaluating educational processes and outcomes?

- A) To create new educational laws
- B) To assess the effectiveness and improve future practices
- C) To increase teacher salaries
- D) To design new curricula

29. In a centralized management system, who holds the decision-making authority?

- A) Lower-level staff
- B) Middle managers
- C) Top management
- D) External stakeholders

30. Which of the following best describes a democratic management style?

- A) Decisions are made by a single leader
- B) Decisions are made with input from various stakeholders
- C) Employees work independently with minimal supervision
- D) The leader sets goals and leaves employees to figure out how to achieve them

31. Which leadership style is characterized by assigning tasks and allowing team members to handle them independently?

- A) Telling style
- B) Participating style
- C) Selling style
- D) Delegating style

32. The management of which resource is crucial for maintaining the day-to-day functioning of an educational institution?

- A) Human resources
- B) Financial resources
- C) Material resources

D) All of the above

33. Which of the following best describes Total Quality Management (TQM)?

A) A set of practices focused on efficiency only

B) A management approach focused on long-term success through customer satisfaction and continuous improvement

C) A financial strategy for reducing costs

D) A leadership style for increasing employee engagement

34. What is the purpose of planning for TQM in schools?

A) To set new educational standards

B) To integrate quality management principles into the school's processes

C) To increase administrative overhead

D) To implement new technology

35. Which management style involves the leader setting clear goals and using directive communication?

A) Delegating style

B) Participating style

C) Selling style

D) Telling style

36. What role does the School Management Committee (SMC) play in educational management?

A) Designing curriculum

B) Overseeing financial audits

C) Engaging in community and institutional governance

D) Conducting student assessments

37. Which of the following is NOT a function of leadership in education?

- A) Setting goals
- B) Motivating staff
- C) Designing curricula
- D) Managing finances

38. Which aspect of educational management involves the development and implementation of policies and procedures?

- A) Planning
- B) Execution
- C) Control
- D) Evaluation

39. What does Hersey and Blanchard's Situational Leadership Theory emphasize?

- A) Fixed leadership approaches
- B) Adapting leadership styles according to the maturity of followers
- C) Centralized decision-making
- D) Individual leadership traits

40. In the context of TQM, what does Demming's principle focus on?

- A) Quality standards and regulations
- B) Continuous improvement and employee

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The concept of educational management involves understanding the meaning, nature, scope, and _____ of managing educational institutions.

2. In the process of educational management, _____ is the step where goals and objectives are defined.

3. Effective _____ is crucial for ensuring that educational plans are carried out as intended.
4. The principle of _____ in educational management involves providing feedback and making adjustments based on evaluation.
5. Centralized management means decision-making authority is held at the _____ level.
6. A _____ management style is characterized by high levels of involvement and shared decision-making among all members.
7. In decentralized management, authority is distributed across _____ levels of an organization.
8. The _____ leadership style allows team members to make decisions independently and is characterized by minimal supervision.
9. Educational management in Odisha includes overseeing both school education and _____ education.
10. The management of _____ resources involves overseeing the allocation and use of physical assets such as classrooms and equipment.
11. Managing _____ programs includes organizing extracurricular activities and ensuring they align with educational goals.

12. The primary goal of a _____ development plan is to outline strategies for the improvement and growth of the institution.
13. In institutional management, _____ services are provided to ensure the well-being and health of students.
14. Effective _____ involves setting clear goals and monitoring progress towards achieving them.
15. Hersey and Blanchard's Situational Leadership Theory emphasizes adapting leadership styles based on the _____ of the followers.
16. The _____ management style involves making decisions with input from various stakeholders and promoting team collaboration.
17. Total Quality Management (TQM) aims to improve quality and _____ through continuous improvement practices.
18. The _____ principle of TQM focuses on continuous improvement and the involvement of all employees.
19. Deming's principles of TQM include focusing on customer _____ and fostering a culture of continuous improvement.
20. A key aspect of _____ management involves coordinating the human, material, and financial resources effectively.

21. The _____ leadership style is characterized by the leader making decisions and then explaining them to the team.
22. In a _____ leadership style, the leader closely supervises and directs team members while making most decisions.
23. The _____ theory of leadership emphasizes the importance of aligning leadership styles with the maturity level of the followers.
24. Quality Assurance in Higher Education focuses on maintaining and improving _____ standards and processes.
25. Managing _____ resources involves overseeing the institution's budget and financial planning.
26. The _____ leadership style provides guidance while allowing team members to take part in decision-making processes.
27. In educational management, _____ involves assessing performance and making necessary adjustments based on evaluation results.
28. A _____ plan in educational management is designed to address the needs of the school and implement strategies for improvement.
29. The _____ management style allows team members to make decisions with minimal interference from the leader.

30. The purpose of _____ in educational management is to ensure that educational goals are met and processes are effective.

SHORT QUESTIONS

1. Define educational planning?
2. Write one objective of educational planning.
3. What do you mean by educational administration?
4. Write about the scope of educational administration.
5. Write the nature of educational planning.
6. Write two objectives of educational planning.
7. Write the scope of educational planning.
8. What is social demand approach in educational planning?
9. What do you mean by cost benefit analysis in educational planning?
10. What do you mean by manpower requirement in educational planning?
11. List out the steps in educational planning?
12. What do you mean by diagnosis of educational development?
13. What is plan formulation?
14. What do you mean by plan implementation in educational planning?
15. What do you mean by monitoring and evaluation in educational planning?
16. Write the nature of monitoring and evaluation in educational planning.
17. Write the scope of monitoring and evaluation in educational planning.
18. Write about the concept of school development plan.
19. Write the process involved in formulation of school development plan.

20. What is the objective of educational administration?
21. What are the types of educational administration?
22. What is totalitarian administration in education?
23. Write one demerit of totalitarian educational administration.
24. Write the concept of democratic educational administration.
25. List out the basic functions of educational administration.
26. Write about the concept of directing and controlling in educational administration.
27. Write the full form of SCERT.
28. Write the full form of BSE.
29. Write the full form of OPEPA.
30. List out the functions of SCERT.
31. List out the functions of BSE.
32. List out the functions of OPEPA.
33. In which year OPEPA was established in Odisha?
34. In which year SCERT was established in Odisha?
35. In which year BSE was established in Odisha?
36. Write the meaning of educational management.
37. Write the nature of educational management.
38. Write the scope of educational management.
39. What are the different types of educational management?
40. What is centralized educational management?
41. What is centralized educational management?

42. What is decentralized educational management?
43. What is authoritarian educational management?
44. What is democratic educational management?
45. What are the functions of educational management?
46. What do you mean by cost of education?
47. What is direct cost of education?
48. What is indirect cost of education?
49. What is current cost of education?
50. What is capital cost of education?

LONG QUESTIONS-

1. Define educational planning. Discuss its nature, scope and objectives.
2. Discuss the different approaches of educational planning.
3. Discuss and compare social demand and cost benefit analysis in educational planning.
4. Explain briefly the steps involved in educational planning.
5. Discuss the importance of monitoring and evaluation in educational planning and the steps required to strengthen it.
6. Explain the concept and process of School Development plan.
7. Discuss the concept, scope and objectives of educational administration.
8. Explain the different types of educational administration.
9. Briefly discuss the functions of educational administration.
10. Differentiate between totalitarian and democratic educational administration with illustrations.

11. Discuss the school educational administration structure and its functions in your state.
12. Discuss the structure and functions of SCERT of your state.
13. Explain the structure and functions of Board of secondary Education, Odisha.
14. Briefly discuss the structure and functions of Odisha School Education Planning Authority.
15. Explain the meaning, nature and scope of educational management.
16. Discuss briefly the different types of educational management.
17. Differentiate between centralized and decentralized educational management.
18. Discuss the different sources of financing of education.
19. Discuss and illustrate the different types of costs in education?
20. Justify "educational expenditure as investment".

DSE - 3 POLICY AND PRACTICES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

MCQ

1. What was the primary aim of the National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986?
 - A) Privatization of Higher Education
 - B) Universalization of Education
 - C) Improvement in Quality and Equity
 - D) Internationalization of Education

2. The Programme of Action (POA) 1992 focused on:
 - A) Integration of Vocational Training
 - B) Expansion of Technical Education
 - C) Strengthening Higher Education Institutions
 - D) Privatization of Schools

3. Which commission recommended significant reforms in Indian higher education in 2006?
 - A) National Education Commission
 - B) National Knowledge Commission
 - C) National Curriculum Framework
 - D) University Grants Commission

4. One of the major recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission was to:

- A) Establish new IITs
- B) Promote Research and Innovation
- C) Increase Fees in Public Universities
- D) Privatize Higher Education Institutions

5. The implementation of the NPE-1986 and POA has faced challenges such as:

- A) Lack of Student Enrollment
- B) Insufficient Infrastructure
- C) Excessive Funding
- D) Over-Privatization

6. Which document is the primary framework for guiding higher education policy in India?

- A) National Knowledge Commission Report
- B) National Policy on Education (NPE)
- C) Rashtriya Uchattar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)
- D) University Grants Commission (UGC) Guidelines

7. The main goal of the National Knowledge Commission was to:

- A) Increase Enrollment in Higher Education
- B) Enhance Quality of Research and Higher Education
- C) Decrease Funding for Higher Education
- D) Restrict International Collaboration

8. Which of the following is a primary issue in the implementation of higher education policies?

- A) Lack of Interest from Students
- B) Inadequate Funding and Resources
- C) Excessive International Collaboration
- D) Overemphasis on Research

9. Rashtriya Uchattar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) aims to:

- A) Reform School Education
- B) Increase Autonomy of Private Colleges
- C) Improve Quality and Access to Higher Education
- D) Promote Distance Learning

10. Which of the following is NOT a feature of RUSA?

- A) Infrastructure Development
- B) Faculty Development
- C) Curriculum Revisions
- D) International Student Recruitment

11. One of the primary strategies of RUSA is:

- A) Expansion of Private Universities
- B) Enhancing Research Output
- C) Strengthening Existing Institutions
- D) Increasing Student Fees

12. A challenge faced by RUSA in its implementation includes:

- A) Overabundance of Resources
- B) Effective Coordination Among States
- C) High Student Enrollment Rates
- D) Excessive International Funding

13. In which state has significant progress been made in higher education development, according to the syllabus?

- A) Punjab
- B) Maharashtra
- C) Odisha
- D) Kerala

14. Autonomy in higher education refers to:

- A) Government Control Over Curriculum
- B) Institutional Freedom in Academic and Administrative Matters
- C) Centralized Decision-Making
- D) Restricting Student Participation

15. Accountability in higher education institutions involves:

- A) Transparency and Answerability in Performance
- B) Limiting External Audits
- C) Increasing Tuition Fees
- D) Reducing Faculty Responsibilities

16. Which system allows students to choose from a range of courses?

- A) Semester System
- B) Choice Based Credits System
- C) Grading System
- D) Modular System

17. What does the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) emphasize?

- A) Fixed Curriculum
- B) Student-Centric Learning
- C) Standardized Testing
- D) Limited Course Options

18. The semester system in higher education refers to:

- A) Annual Exams
- B) Continuous Assessment Throughout the Year
- C) Six-Monthly Examination Cycles
- D) Quarterly Assessments

19. Grading in higher education is used to:

- A) Compare Students Across Different Institutions
- B) Provide Feedback on Academic Performance
- C) Standardize Curriculum Across Universities
- D) Restrict Student Progress

20. Which body is primarily responsible for accreditation of higher education institutions in India?

A) ICSSR

B) UGC

C) NAAC

D) IGNOU

21. Quality assurance in higher education aims to:

A) Increase Student Fees

B) Improve Standards and Outcomes

C) Restrict International Collaboration

D) Limit Research Opportunities

22. The role of ICT in higher education includes:

A) Limiting Online Resources

B) Enhancing Teaching and Learning Processes

C) Reducing Access to Digital Libraries

D) Restricting Use of Educational Technology

23. Funding in higher education primarily affects:

A) Student Fees

B) Infrastructure and Research Opportunities

C) International Collaboration

D) Faculty Workload

24. Open and Distance Learning (ODL) systems are designed to:

- A) Restrict Access to Education
- B) Provide Flexible Learning Opportunities
- C) Standardize Learning Materials Across Institutions
- D) Increase Physical Campus Attendance

25. IGNOU plays a significant role in:

- A) Traditional Classroom Education
- B) Open and Distance Learning
- C) International Student Exchanges
- D) Research Grants

26. Research in higher education often encounters problems such as:

- A) Excessive Funding
- B) Limited Research Facilities
- C) High Student Enrollment
- D) Overemphasis on Teaching

27. The ICSSR is responsible for:

- A) Accrediting Institutions
- B) Promoting Research in Social Sciences
- C) Managing Open Distance Learning
- D) Curriculum Development

28. The UGC primarily oversees:

- A) Open Learning Policies
- B) Research Funding and Grants
- C) Faculty Development
- D) National Education Policies

29. Capacity building of teachers in higher education focuses on:

- A) Increasing Class Sizes
- B) Professional Development and Training
- C) Reducing Teaching Loads
- D) Standardizing Curriculum Across Institutions

30. One major issue in educational management is:

- A) Excessive Administrative Bureaucracy
- B) Overemphasis on Student-Centric Learning
- C) Adequate Research Opportunities
- D) Increasing Funding for Infrastructure

31. The role of associations like the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) includes:

- A) Accrediting Institutions
- B) Policy Formulation for Higher Education
- C) Conducting National Assessments
- D) Enhancing International Collaboration

32. Which of the following is NOT a typical challenge in the management of higher education institutions?

- A) Effective Policy Implementation
- B) Insufficient Infrastructure
- C) Excessive Government Intervention
- D) Inefficient Resource Allocation

33. Funding issues in higher education often lead to:

- A) Enhanced Research Facilities
- B) Improved Faculty Training
- C) Constraints in Infrastructure Development
- D) Increased Student Enrollment

34. The Open and Distance Learning (ODL) policy aims to:

- A) Restrict Learning to Campus-Based Programs
- B) Enhance Flexibility and Accessibility
- C) Limit Student Interaction
- D) Standardize Teaching Methods

35. Research problems in higher education may include:

- A) High Research Funding
- B) Limited Access to Resources
- C) Excessive Research Output
- D) Overqualified Researchers

36. The role of the UGC includes:

- A) Internationalizing Higher Education
- B) Providing Grants and Scholarships
- C) Accrediting Distance Learning Programs
- D) Restricting Research Activities

37. Which body is known for supporting the development of higher education teachers in India?

- A) ICSSR
- B) UGC
- C) NAAC
- D) AIU

38. The curriculum issues in higher education often involve:

- A) Fixed Curriculum Without Updates
- B) Regular Revisions to Meet Current Needs
- C) Limiting Student Choice
- D) Standardizing International Curriculum

39. Quality assurance mechanisms in higher education are designed to:

- A) Increase the Number of Private Institutions
- B) Ensure Consistent Academic Standards
- C) Restrict Faculty Qualifications
- D) Limit Student Feedback

40. One of the key features of the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) is:

- A) Fixed Credit Hours for All Courses
- B) Flexibility in Course Selection
- C) Standardized Grading Across Institutions
- D) Limited Choice in Electives

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986 was revised in the year _____.
2. The primary aim of the Programme of Action (POA) 1992 was to improve the _____ and equity in higher education.
3. The National Knowledge Commission was established in the year _____.
4. One of the major recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission was to enhance _____ and innovation in higher education.
5. The implementation of NPE-1986 faced challenges such as inadequate _____ and resources.
6. The Programme of Action (POA) 1992 includes strategies for improving the quality of _____ education.
7. The National Knowledge Commission focused on increasing the _____ of higher education institutions.
8. A significant problem in the implementation of higher education policies is the lack of _____ among stakeholders.
9. Rashtriya Uchattar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) was launched to improve the quality and _____ of higher education.

10. One of the key features of RUSA is the development of _____ for existing higher education institutions.
11. The implementation of RUSA aims to address issues such as inadequate _____ and faculty shortages.
12. Progress in higher education in Odisha has been noted in the area of _____ development.
13. Autonomy in higher education allows institutions to make _____ decisions related to academic and administrative matters.
14. Accountability in higher education institutions involves _____ for performance and outcomes.
15. A challenge in the future of higher education is balancing _____ with accountability.
16. The Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) provides students with the flexibility to choose _____ courses.
17. The _____ system divides academic programs into terms or semesters, usually lasting six months each.
18. In the grading system, students are evaluated based on a _____ scale.
19. The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) is responsible for _____ higher education institutions.
20. Quality assurance in higher education aims to maintain and improve _____ standards.
21. The integration of _____ in higher education enhances teaching and learning processes.

22. Curriculum issues often involve the need for regular _____ to meet current educational demands.
23. Funding for higher education institutions can impact _____ development and research opportunities.
24. The Open and Distance Learning (ODL) system provides _____ learning opportunities to students.
25. The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) is a major provider of _____ education in India.
26. Research in higher education may face problems such as limited _____ and facilities.
27. The Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) supports research in _____ sciences.
28. The University Grants Commission (UGC) is responsible for providing _____ and scholarships to students.
29. Capacity building of teachers in higher education focuses on enhancing their _____ and professional development.
30. One major issue in educational management is _____ resource allocation and infrastructure development.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. What were the main objectives of the National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986?
2. How did the Programme of Action (POA) 1992 address the challenges in higher education?
3. What were the key recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission (2006) regarding higher education?

4. Describe one major problem encountered in the implementation of the NPE-1986.
5. How does the National Knowledge Commission propose to improve the quality of higher education?
6. What were the primary goals of the revised NPE-1992?
7. How did the POA-1992 aim to enhance teacher training and development?
8. What challenges have been faced in the implementation of the National Knowledge Commission's recommendations?
9. What are the main goals of Rashtriya Uchattar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)?
10. List two features of the RUSA program.
11. What problems have been identified in the implementation of RUSA?
12. How has higher education in Odisha progressed in recent years?
13. Explain the concept of autonomy in higher education institutions.
14. Discuss one issue related to accountability in higher education institutions.
15. What strategies are employed to balance autonomy and accountability in higher education?
16. What is the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) and how does it benefit students?
17. Describe the semester system and its impact on academic programs.
18. How does the grading system work in higher education?
19. What role does the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) play in higher education?
20. Explain the importance of quality assurance in higher education.

21. How is Information and Communication Technology (ICT) integrated into higher education?
22. What are some common issues with curriculum development in higher education?
23. How does funding impact the management of higher education institutions?
24. What are the benefits of Open and Distance Learning (ODL) systems?
25. What role does IGNOU play in the Open and Distance Learning system in India?
26. Identify two challenges associated with research in higher education.
27. What is the role of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) in higher education research?
28. How does the University Grants Commission (UGC) support higher education institutions?
29. Why is capacity building important for teachers in higher education?
30. Discuss one issue related to educational management and how it affects higher education.

LONG QUESTION:

1. Discuss the main objectives of the National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986 and its impact on higher education. Include details about its revision in 1992.
2. Explain the Programme of Action (POA) 1992 in the context of higher education. What were its key strategies and how did it aim to address the issues identified in NPE-1986?
3. Analyze the key recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission (2006) and their potential impact on the Indian higher education system.
4. Describe the major challenges faced in the implementation of NPE-1986 and discuss how these challenges have been addressed in subsequent policies.

5. Evaluate the progress and effectiveness of the recommendations made by the National Knowledge Commission in improving higher education in India.
6. Discuss how the Programme of Action (POA) 1992 aimed to improve faculty development and institutional quality in higher education.
7. Examine the role of the National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986 in shaping the structure and governance of higher education institutions in India.
8. Critically assess the implementation challenges of the National Knowledge Commission's recommendations and suggest possible solutions.
9. Outline the goals of the Rashtriya Uchattar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) and analyze how effectively it has been able to meet these goals.
10. Discuss the features and strategies of RUSA that aim to improve the quality of higher education. Include an evaluation of its implementation issues.
11. Analyze the progress of higher education in Odisha, highlighting key developments and remaining challenges.
12. Explain the concept of autonomy in higher education institutions and discuss its implications for academic and administrative management.
13. Discuss the concept of accountability in higher education and analyze how it impacts institutional performance and governance.
14. Evaluate the strategies used to balance autonomy and accountability in higher education institutions. How do these strategies affect institutional effectiveness?
15. Assess the future directions of higher education in India considering current policies and emerging trends. What are the expected challenges and opportunities?
16. Describe the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) and its advantages for students. How does it compare to traditional curriculum structures?

17. Explain the semester system in higher education, including its benefits and challenges. How does it influence student learning and academic performance?
18. Discuss the grading system used in higher education institutions. How does it contribute to evaluating student performance and academic standards?
19. Analyze the role of the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) in enhancing the quality of higher education institutions.
20. Examine the importance of quality assurance in higher education. What mechanisms are in place to ensure quality, and how effective are they?
21. Discuss the integration of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in higher education. How does it enhance teaching, learning, and administrative processes?
22. Evaluate the common issues faced in curriculum development in higher education and suggest strategies to address these issues.
23. Discuss the impact of funding on the management and development of higher education institutions. What are the key challenges related to funding?
24. Explain the Open and Distance Learning (ODL) system, including its advantages and limitations. How does it contribute to expanding access to higher education?
25. Describe the role of IGNOU in the Open and Distance Learning system in India. How does IGNOU address the needs of diverse learners?
26. Analyze the problems associated with research in higher education. Discuss how these problems affect the quality and output of research.
27. Examine the role of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) in promoting and supporting research in social sciences within higher education.

28. Discuss how the University Grants Commission (UGC) supports higher education institutions in India. What are its major functions and contributions?
29. Evaluate the importance of capacity building for teachers in higher education. How does it impact teaching quality and professional development?
30. Discuss one significant issue in educational management within higher education institutions. Analyze its causes, effects, and potential solutions.

